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NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from page 176)

In what follows some documents are printed relating to College matters in the year 1588, while Dr William Whitaker was Master of the College. They are copied from the originals in the Registry of the University. Baker does not refer to them in his History of the College, but he was familiar with their contents, and transcripts of the greater part of them are in his Manuscript collections, with the note; "having been drawn in Dr Whitaker's time and probably by himself, or by his direction, give a true account of the state of the College at that time." "The state of the College" can only be inferred, namely, that the Master and some of the Fellows did not quite see eye to eye with the others. To understand what was in the minds of those who drew up these documents we may recall what had recently happened.

The rapid changes in religion during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth had left their mark on the College. During the reign of Queen Mary the Statutes of the College prescribed by Henry VIII. in 1545 were, so far as we can gather, laid aside and what rule there was, was in accordance with the Statutes of Bishop Fisher of 1530. On the accession of

Elizabeth the Statutes of Henry VIII. seem to have been again adopted, probably without formal order of the State.

Queen Elizabeth by Letters Patent, dated 13 July 1576, directed Lord Burghley, Chancellor of the University, with Richard Cox, Bishop of Ely, and Thomas Ithell, Master of Jesus College, to prepare a new Code of Statutes for St John's, and this was done. The original copy of this Code, by which the College continued to be governed until the reign of Queen Victoria, is preserved in College. It is signed by Lord Burghley, Richard Cox, Andrew Perne, Master of Peterhouse, Edward Hawford, Master of Christ's, and Henry Hervey, Master of Trinity Hall. The exact date when these Statutes were sanctioned does not seem to be given. It will be observed that one of the petitions in the documents which follow is that an authentic copy should be made on vellum with the glosses and marginal notes inserted in their proper places. The criticism was not undeserved; this official copy of the Statutes contains many corrections in the text and marginal additions, some words are struck through with the pen and at the end there is a whole page (signed, it is true, by the Commissioners) of further corrections, followed by an addition to the Statute concerning Medical Fellows authorised by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Whitgift), Lord Burghley, and Doctors Perne and Binge on 30 April 1586, and attested by a Notary Public. There was some ground then for the suggestion that further alterations might be made by unauthorised persons.

The general effect of this Code of Statutes was to put greater power in the hands of the Master, and his authority was made more absolute than before. Moreover, the powers of the Bishop of Ely, as Visitor of the College, were much diminished, for while under former Statutes he had the power of holding a Visitation when he pleased, under these he could only exercise

the visitational power when formally called on by the College. Thus to the Fellows as a body the views of the Master and his powers were matters of much greater import than before; technically they had the power of electing him, practically at that time he was nominated by the Crown.

Richard Howland, Whitaker's predecessor had been appointed Bishop of Peterborough; the Fellows seem to have wished to elect Lawrence Stanton to succeed Howland, but through the influence of Burghley and Whitgift, Whitaker, who was a Trinity man and Regius Professor of Divinity, was appointed. It may be gathered from some of the statements in the documents which follow that there had been a vote in which Whitaker was opposed and that he was aware both of this fact and of the identity of his opponents. The ground of the opposition to Whitaker was almost certainly his leaning to Puritanism, in his writings he appears as the Champion of Calvinism, and the expressions "corruption" or "corruption in religion" must be considered with that fact in mind.

In a previous instalment of these Notes (*The Eagle*, xxviii., 1-23) an account has been given of the expulsion of Everard Digby, one of the Fellows, who was accused by Dr Whitaker of being a Papist. Whatever the exact significance of the epithet may have been, there is no doubt that Digby was a troublesome and turbulent person. Yet he received the support of Mr Rhodes, the President of the College, and some of the Senior Fellows; even Whitgift protested against the course taken, describing Whitaker's proceedings as "the violence of praecisenesse which deliteth a rule and government absolute, without controulment, be it never so vehement and unjust" (*ibid.*, p. 21). Still Whitaker carried his point and Digby had to go. All this had happened in the first half of the year 1588. The documents now printed seem to have been drawn up in the summer and autumn of that year,

and appear to have been presented to the Commissioners who had drawn up the Elizabethan Statutes. It would further appear that two scholars, Milles and Pilkington had been expelled as well as Digby. Robert Milles (or Mylles), a Lincolnshire man, was admitted a Foundress' Scholar, 9 February 1582-3, on the nomination of Lord Burghley himself, he matriculated in the University 16 March 1582-3 and was B.A. 1586-7. Samuel Pilkington, born in the County of Durham, was admitted a Foundress' Scholar 10 November 1587, so that he had a very short career in College.

Henry Alvey, who is referred to as Whitaker's right-hand man, was a Puritan, practically a Presbyterian; he became President of the College, an office he held for several years, and afterwards became Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.

Probably Whitaker's arbitrary dealings with Everard Digby had alarmed many of the Fellows, and their fears were not dispersed by Mr Alvey's conversation, hence the appeals which follow.

It will be observed that the absence of the Senior Fellows from Cambridge is frequently commented on; their places at meetings of the Seniority being supplied by Deputies. The reasons of their absence can only be conjectured, but it was probably due to the fact that a custom had grown up of allowing Fellows to accept benefices in the gift of patrons, other than the College, and to hold these with their Fellowships. Residence in their parishes was not rigidly enforced by the ecclesiastical authorities, but that incumbents should reside in their parishes was one of the Puritan positions.

The jealousy of the Medical Fellows also makes its appearance; of these there were two in the College, and just before the date of these documents Dr Richard Smith had been President of the College and some eighteen years before Dr William Gilbert (author of *De Magnele*) had held the same office.

Both became Presidents of the Royal College of Physicians, so that their distinction was undoubted, but from the nature of their profession they could hardly take part in the ordinary duties of teaching, and thus their selection to office excited some envy.

It should be added that in the last document the "Petition" and "Reasons" are in most cases followed by what is described as "Reformation"; this consists of a few words intended to be embodied in the Statute with the view of carrying out the proposal. As these throw no further light on the questions involved and their scope is difficult to grasp without the actual Statute before the reader, they have been omitted.

1 *um.* That no decree whatsoever, or to what purpose soever, be made but by the assent and consent of the Master himself and foure at the least of those seniors who in ther owen right are sworne and admitted.

1. First, for that a decree, being of the same nature and forse of a Statute, binding all as straitly as any Statute doth, ought not to be made by yong men and deputies, who are not acquainted with the state of the house, but by the more auncient sort who as they haue more experience so are like to be most carefull for the good and peaceable government of the house.

2. Item, Ther may diuers inconuencies followe if the Statute remaine as it is and be not chaunged as 1^o. The Master may therby iniurye not only the other fellowes but euen the Seniors themselues by taking and watching a time in their absence to make some such decree as may touch them very neere.

3. 2^o. It may be a meanes for the Master if he be euell disposed to bring in what disorder he will and to remoue any lawfull and honest custome whatsoever. Some small experience in lighter causes we haue which may be practised in greater matters. One of the fellowes propounded a question wherein he offered to defend that it was lawfull to be absent from a pastorall charge, where upon the Master when

he could not persuade the fellowe to chaunge his question sought meanes to make a decree that he should alter and propound some other. As also in Christmas it was decreed that none should play at cardes vpon Sunday or friday, contrary not only to the custome but also to the Statute of the house.

2^{um}. That none be removed or banished from the house, or deprived of his fellowship or scholarship, or be accounted *ipso facto* to haue lost any such place, before the cause be heard and approved by the direct voices of the Master himselfe and five of those Seniors who are no deputyes but in their owen right sworne and admitted.

1^o. First a fellowship is the life of a scholer and Expulsion is *summum supplicium* and therefore is to be enjoyed as vpon most iust cause and not (as many times it falleth out) vpon stomack and quarrell, so not by deputyes who may be ignorant of the Statute, may be enemies to the person, but by the wiser and discreeter sort, who of all likelihood are the sworne seniors, who besides their experience are bound more straitly by taking a corporall oath faithfully to discharge ther duty and to do euery man iustice.

2^o. Item. Inasmuch as in all criminall causes the sentence is to pass for or against the party accused by the consent of the Master and greater part of the Seniors, The Master may, if the Statute remaine as it is, if he haue conceaued displeasure against any easely watch his time to haue such Seniors (as to please him and procure his fauoure, especially not hauing taken a particular oth to minister iustice aright) wilbe ready to condemn that for a heinous crime which is it may be but a small offence, as appeared in the expulsion of a very poor but most toward scholar, Sir Milles, as also in the hasty iudgment which passed of Mr Digby, by some deputy Seniors, of contempt.

3^o. Item. It may fall out that some crimes may be examined before the Seniors themselues who iudging the fact ether not to appeare, or els being confessed not to deserue so sharpe a punishment, The Master may deferr

it till such time as the Seniors themselues are gone out of commens and other, who are half conspired in the matter, do come in ther roomes and, to some discredit to the sworne Seniors by ther deputyes, remoue and expell that party whom they vpon ther oth acquitted, a plaine and most evident practise appeared hereof in the sentence of Expulsion pronounced against the aboue named Sir Milles and Sir Pilkington.

4^o. Item. It may fall out that the deputyes (inasmuch as the commoditie of deposing and displacing ther seniors doth redound vnto them, because they by Statute are to succede in ther place and to haue chambers, offices, and other commodities, which they could not haue during ther continuance) wilbe ready vpon light causes and slender prooffe to pass sentence to remoue ther seniors.

5^o. Item. Although we in this petition do not only regard our selues and the present state of the house, but all times to come, yet haue we iust cause to feare hard measure by reason of a speach which Mr Aluey (who is the Master's right hand, and whose aduise and counsell he followeth altogether) vttered, not secretly in a corner, but openly and boldly before all the Seniors: For whereas some complained that it was no indifferent dealing, but an uniuert practise to watch times to determine of criminall causes when as the Seniors them selues ether are sent abroad vpon Colledge affaires or are forsed by reason of ther owen business to be abroad, Mr Aluey boldly affirmed that he saw no reason why the Master should not watch his times and take all advantages protesting that if he were in his place he wold do it and pretermitt no opportunitye, wherby we may iustly feare that if [it] be not already determined yet it wilbe put in practise, for that the Master is wholly ledd and directed by him. As also it is an opinion not only nourished priuately but openly maintained at the fellowes table by some of those that fauoured the Master his proceedings, that he may lawfully watch opportunitye to expell any how honest, learned, or sufficient soeuer that in all opinions elections and so forth do not consent and ioine with him which they call by this tearme: which cross his

gouernment. As also it is a speach geuen out and heard in euery place that it is necessary that some in St Jhon his Colledge should be expelled for the reformation of that House.

6°. Item. If this Statute, for the which we make suite for, had bene in forse before, Mr Digby had not bene withall in such manner as he was to youre honoures trouble to the slaunder and disquieting of the house.

3 *um.* That the times of graunting and sealing of leases may be sett and certaine as at our Auditt and election of lecturers, or at what other times your Lordships shall best like of and that all grauntes be void *ipso facto* to what purposes whatsoever which are not sealed within fourteene dayes after the said graunt be made, prouided that so soone as any thing is graunted the day and time of the sealing be appointed by the Master and greater part of the Seniors.

1°. First to the end that all grauntes may pass by the eight, and be sealed by the consent of the sixteene, Senior fellowes them selues who it may be wold so order ther busines that they might be present at the making of such grauntes if the time were certainly known for seing herupon standeth the state of the house and benefite of the other fellowes as the Master his consent is necessary, so we offer it to your Honoures wisdome to consider if it be not requisite that no graunt pass but by ther voices who by reason of ther continuance in the House and experience gotten, by being Bursers, being present at all accounts, by keping of Courtes, know both the disposition of the tennaunt to whom it is to be lett as also the full value of the farme or lordshipp to be letten, whereas now it many times cometh to pass that leases be graunted by the younger sort who know not whether the tennant be a papist or a protestant, an honest man and of good behaviour, who will be carefull for the Colledge, or a dissolute fellowe like to suffer all thinges to fall into decay whether land, tyeth, or of what value it is. Whereby it may come to pass that the Colledge may be caused both some discredite and much dammage.

2°. Item. If the yonger sort be not ignorant, yet not withstanding, ether for feare to offend the Master or carelessness they may, and many times do, graunt that which for iust causes they vtterly dislike, for they consider that it is folly in them to procure to them selues the Master his displeasure and that all to no purpose, for though they deny it yet they know it only to watch some such time when as ether by returne of some of ther seniors or by ther absence the Master will haue graunted whatsoever he liketh. Nay herby the Seniors them selues may vtterly be discouraged from withstanding the Master in a most vnlawfull suite, thinking it great want of wisdome and discretion in them to endanger them selues and yet do the Colledge and company no good, for that they are assured that ether by feare or flattery it is easy to winn so many as will yeild vnto it. So that as the Statute is now, the letting of all the Colledge landes wherevpon standeth the state of the house, and the benefite of the company resteth only in the Master, who if he be euell disposed may make hauock of all to the vncloing of the house and company.

3°. There be diuers mannours belonging to the Colledge which pay yearely quit rentes, some to the Queen, some to other, which might be paid by the tennants and the Colledge much eased, now as it hath come to pass heretofore by what cause we know not that the Tennants have been spared the burden laid vpon the Colledge, so may it fall out by the ignorance of the deputy seniors, who are not acquainted with the state of the house, that the same charge may be vpon the Colledge which might well enough be removed and laid vpon the tenant and therefore we most humbly craue your honoures to consider if it be not necessary that the time of graunting be certaine to the end that those may be present who besides ther knowledge and experience haue further taken a corporall and particular oth to seek in all thinges the benefite of the Colledge.

4 *um.* That the distinction of seuerall shires and cuntryes ether may be enlarged to the number of six, ten, or otherwise or cleane taken away in the Statutes *de qualitate sociorum et discipulorum*

provided alwaye that the distinction of North and South be straitly obserued and that those *celeris paribus* be preferred of whose countreyes there are fewest fellows and Scholars.

For that because by forse of this Statute the seniors are driven into this inconvenience many times to deny and send away a most excellent scholar and to choose and admitt on farr more insufficient, for if ther be of any countrey two already chosen fellows and scholars, the third how learned, how poore, how religious soeuer, may not, without manifest periury, be chosen, howbeit the Master and Seniors by reason of his desert do faouere him neuer so much and therefore are forsed, because they must at euery election make vp the number, to choose some other who is not hindred by his country, although he be farr inferiour vnto the other in all thinges. And of this it hath come to pass that since the making of this Statute so many haue sought vnto youre honoures for dispensations for ther country.

Reasons moving vs to make these petitions to your Honours for the altering of some clauses of the Statutes in St John's College.

Petition 1. for making of Decrees.

1. Because a Decree ys of the nature of a statute and therefore not fit to be made by younge men, but by the more auncyent sort which have more experyence.

2. Because otherways the Master by taking advantage of the tyme, in the Seniors absence may injure and greyeve both the Seniors themselves and the rest of the felowes.

3. Because that otherways any disorder may be brought in and any lawful and honest custome whatsoever may be broken as we have had experyence of both in some small matters.

Petition 2, for expulsions.

1. Because a felowshippe ys a felowes lyfe, and expulsion the greatest punishment, therefore to be enioyned, not by deputyes, but by the Seniors themselves who besydes theyr experyence (which others commonly doo want) are bound

more streitly by taking a corporall othe faithfully to discharge theyr duty without all affection.

2. Because that otherways a tyme may be watcht vpon displeasure wherein such shalbe Seniors as wilbe ready to condemne that for *maius* crime which scarce ys to be appointed *in minoribus*, as lately by some hath been done.

3. Because that some examyned by the Seniors themselves and thought not worthy of so sharp a punishment, yett afterward in theyr absence and to theyr discreditt, by deputyes, may be removed, as we are able manifestly to shewe to have bene done.

4. Because that deputyes, hoping for commodities therby commyng to themselves may vpon light causes and slender prooffe remove theyr Seniors.

5. Because we have iust cause to feare hard measure by reason of some speches of layte vttered by some: as namely that there was no reason why the Master determyning of criminal causes shold not watche tymes and take advantage when as the Seniors themselves are abrode. Agayne that the Master may lawfully watch oportunity to expell any that in opinions or elections doo not consent and ioyne with him, which they tearme, to cross his government. Lastly it is a general speche that some must be expelled for the reformatiions of the house.

6. If that had bene before provided for, Mr Digby had not bene so dealt withall to your Honours very great trouble and to the slaunder and disquietyng of the house, which had nede now to be provyded for because the Master sayd at his late commyng home that your honors have not authority to restore any thoughte wrongfully removed.

Petition 3, for graunting and sealing of Leases.

1. Because that otherways leases may be graunted at some tyme by the younger sort which know nether the disposition of the tennaunt or his religion or care for the College, nor yett the value of the thing for want of experyence, wherby the College may receyve some discreditt and mucche dammage.

2. Because that the Master (yf he shold be evill disposed) may watche a tyme to passe away any thing at his pleasure to the hindraunce of the College and company.

3. Because that by this meanes the College might be eased of a great burden of quitt rentes, which hath heretofore not bene done (vpon what occasions we knowe not) and hereafter is not lyke to be done by the deputy Seniors who are not acquaintyd with the state of the house.

Petition 4, for the distinction of shires.

Because by force of the Statute as yt ys now, the Seniors are many tymes dryven to this inconvenyence namely, to refuse a most mete scholler very well qualified in every respect, and to admitt another farre more insufficyent every way, wherevpon yt hath come to passe that so many have sought vnto your honours and had dispensations for their Countrie.

Petition 5, for the negative voyce.

1. Because otherways the Seniors have but only a shewe of some authority in elections, whereas in truthe, though they be sent for and sworne, they are yett but witnesses what ys done.

2. Because yt may be a great cause of stomache and discontentment betweene the Master and Seniors, who may thereby take occasion to crosse hym that so lyttle regardeth the greater part of them, gyving theyr voyces vpon theyr othes.

3. This absolute authority of the Master was thought inconvenyent to our late Master the Lord Bishop of Peterborough himselve, who was often accustomed to say that the Master of St John's had nede be more than a man, for yf he shold vse that authority which was gyven vnto him by Statute, the body would never be able to bear the head.

4. Because that, as this absolute authority hath bene of layte often vsed vpon very small cause, so ys yt lyke to contynewe a common practyse hereafter, seying the Master ys of opinion that the statute beyng so made he may and will vse yt, that as they were wise men which gave yt, so yt was

ther mind that he shold vse yt, and further taking an othe as well as they, ought rather to be directed by his own conscyence, then by the number of theyr voyces.

Petition 6, for choosing of publike offices.

1. Because that the Statute of the College appointyng a sett tyme for the choosing of all other offices, hath not appointed any forme for the election of these which are both publike and of best account, we desyre there may be likewise a sett tyme appointed for them also as for the other.

2. Because that otherways there might be a tyme watched and taken to preferr him vpon affection or for some other occasion who ys neyther so fitt nor hath so good right as some other.

Whereas yt hath pleased your honours by vertue of a commission from her Majesty to ordayne certeyne lawes for the good and peaceable government of our College and yett most honourably carefull for our better estate have delyvered the same, still remayning willing vpon our iust dislyke after sufficyent tryall of them to alter and reforme them, and beyng informed of your most gratyous readynes to heare and admitt any iust compleyntes and exceptions agaynst any of the sayd Statutes we thought good in most humble manner to offer vnto your lordships considerations these fewe heades which we have annexed vnto this our supplication; the causes of these requests we referr wholly vnto the report of these bearers, and the equity of our petitions vnto your Honours wisdome, humbly and earnestly craving of your Honours to consydder that these our demaunds can not be beneficiall vnto our selves, but that they will wholly tend (as in truthe they are ment) to the maynteynaunce of peace, to the increase of learning, to the good orderyng of our house and the great benefitt of the Churche of God, wherein your lordships honorable favors shall embolden vs hereafter vpon sufficyent tryall to commend vnto your lordships whatsoever we shall fynd necessary for the peace, prolitt, or credditt of our College.

1. That no decree whatsoever or to what purpose soever, be made but by the assent and consent of the Master himselve

and four at the least of those Seniors who are in their owne right sworne and admitted.

2. That none be removed or banished from the house, or be deprived of his fellowship or schollershipp or be accounted *ipso facto* to have lost any such roome before the cause be heard and approved by the direct voyces of the Master himselfe and four of those Seniors who are noe deputyes, but in their own right sworne and admitted.

3. That the tymes for graunting and sealing of leases may be sett and certeyne as at our Auditt and election of lecturers or at what other tymes your lordships shall best lyke of, and that all grauntes be voyde *ipso facto* to what purposes soever which are not sealed within 14 dayes after the sayd graunt be made, provyded that so soone as any thing is graunted the day of the sealyng be appoynted by the Master and more part of the Seniors.

4. That the distinction of severall shyres and countryes eyther be enlarged to the number of 6 or otherwise., or cleane taken away in the Statutes *de qualitate sociorum et discipulorum*; provyded always that the equality of northe and southe be streitly observed, and that those *ceteris paribus* be preferred of whose countryes there are fewest felowes or schollers.

5. Whereas in the Statute *de electione presidis* yt ys so ordered that of the whole number, which ys 8, oneles 7 Seniors doe ioyne and agree agaynst the Master, he may by his owne voice choose and place any whomsoever he will within the College and lyke of, please you to ordain that all elections of officers, lecturers, felowes, schollers or whatsoever, shalbe made and finally performed by the Master eyther alone, or being assisted by one or two of these Seniors whom he shall lyke best to send for without callyng, swearying, or troubling any of the other Seniors, or if you think it daungerous for the College to yeld and graunt (that which in effect he now hath) such absolute authority to the Master how good soever, and more indifferent for the whole body and better for the state of the house to appoynt a more full consent, that then the Master may not vse any negatyve

voyce, but be bound to approve and agree vnto that election wherevnto the greater part of the Seniors haue gyven their consent, oneles he be able to take such iust exceptions agaynst the party chosen as eyther for not havynge perfited in lernyng, or beyng guilty of some notable misbehavyer, he shalbe found and thought by the Master and the more part of the Seniors worthy to be removed the house; that the Master his negatyve voyce may be vsed rather to kepe out a badd member, then for a meanes to bryng in or place any whom he most favoureth.

6. That the office of the Proctor, taxor, scrutator, may be chosen at the election of the officers in the end of the Auditt, or at some other sett and appoynted tyme which your honours shall beste lyke of within the year next before his choyce and admission to the offyce, and that by the voyces and consent of the Master and the greater part of the felowes, being Masters of Art, whom it specially concerneth.

Our Master's answers to the reasons which we gave of our petitions.

To the 1st petition.

1. I see no great cause to mislyke this, onely yf some decrees were to be made that touched the Seniors themselves in this case some proviso wold be had. There ys at this present an 100*li* owyng among the Seniors and some other senior felowes, which some of money can not be gathered vp otherways then by order of decree.

2. And further let it be considered whether the eight Seniors having occasion to be absent very longe (as we see it falleth out daily) it were not very prejudiciall to the government of the Colledge that during this tyme of theyr absence noe decree could be ordeyned though never so necessary for the present occasion as namely taking order for the safe custody of the plate, common place or other acts, dissolving the company for infection, sodeyne sicknes, or death.

3. And though deputyes shold be overseene in making decrees they may be repealed by the Seniors themselves

consimilibus suffragiis as was in the late Masters tyme, touching common places; so that there cannot be so much daunger here as ys pretended.

4. Agayne they are noe younge men who commonly be deputyes among vs, but more auntyent then many Presidentes in the towne, for there be now at this present 12 Batchelers in Divinity, noe seniors by election.

5. Besides there are no decrees past which they can iustly mislyke, oneles they will find fault with establisshing an order for Catechising and for recovering great summes of old debtes.

6. Lastly deputyes may be seniors in tyme and more auntyent then the chosen Seniors and so of more experyence in theyr iudgement.

To the second petition.

1. This overthroweth many statutes which in sundry places have appoynted deprivation *ipso facto*, as namely for maryage, for having more benefices then one and annuityes, for absence without days graunted, for not entring into the ministry, for not commensing at due tyme, for playing at dyce, for abusing the Colledge seale, for not preaching two sermons in the Colledge yerly, or beyng admitted felowe or Master in another Colledge, or having a vicarege of the Colledge gift, or compromitting of voices, or for admitting any statute besides this, and the partyes offending in these may retayne theyr place in spite of the Master, yf eyther the Seniors themselves offend herein or will beare with others, or can be intreated to be absent themselves.

2. It gyveth occasion boldly to break Statutes, as in libelling, carding and dicyng in chambers etc.; for if the Seniors wilbe gyven to these disorders or will not punishe them in others they shall contynue without controlment.

3. Fyve sworne Seniors are not always at home nor yet very often; so theyr offences may eyther escape vnpunished or be deferred vntill these come home that cannot by reason of theyr absens so well knowe the qualitey of the offence as the other that were present when the fault was committed.

4. It wold take away a necessary statute provyded for maynteynaunce of peace, namely this, that offences shold be punished within 3 days; Cap. 6^o. *Alias correctiones, reformationes et convictiones per magistrum, seu quoscunque, iuxta tenorem statulorem faciendas intra tres dies post earum denunciationem et nolitiam vel post facti perpetrationem compleri volumus.*

5. It wold gyve tyme and liberty to the offender to vse meanes abrode for his impunitye which by more speedy correction might be prevented, and so it wilbe an occasion of offending more licentiously and boldly.

6. It wold cause great contempt in the Colledge in the younger sort towards suche as are noe seniors yf this were once knowne that onely the sworne seniors have authority to remove and it wold breede lesse reverence of the Master to be tyed to tymes and persons and there ys not in any Colledge that I knowe the lyke restraynt of the Masters authoritye.

7. If these five seniors wold agree among themselves they might be of any religion safely, they might together with theyr felowshippes enioye as many promotions as they cold gett, have leases at the Colledge hand and kepe their places still, and finally they might lyve in the Colledge as they list. It wold be considered whether this great liberty in the Seniors might not brede greater and more inconvenyences in this Colledge then any authority the Master hath now to expell possiblye can doo, who, as it is already, can not remove any without consent of four Seniors at the least.

8. It maketh a difference of persons in our assemblyes of Seniors when as the 5 sworne Seniors onely have this prerogatyve, whereas deputyes doo whatsoever they are called to *in virtute iuramenti* besydes that the statute doth *onerare eorum conscientias in domino.*

9. The Statute maketh account that ever there shold be in the Colledge a full and perfett government of the Master and Seniors what occasion soever falleth oute; yf the eight Seniors be abrode this beyng graunted, nothing of importance can be done, which may prove many ways hurtfull to the Colledge and company by experyence in tyme. The petition

were more indifferent that sentence of expulsion, in cases where the Statute doth not pronounce, but leaveth it to iudgement, shold passe noe otherwise but with consent of *ipse magister* and 5 Seniors without restreynt to certeyne men.

10. The Master in many cases looseth his place *ipso facto*; this Statute is more beneficiall to the felowes and schollers then to the Master.

11. It maketh the Seniors iudges of the right of him who, for not obeying the sentence of the Visitor ys by statute deprivable *ipso facto*, cap. 50.

To the third petition.

1. I cold be content that this were graunted for the substance, but yf grauntyng of leases be tued to the tyme of elections (which tyme and none other is sett downe in their addition to statute) then will the eight Seniors be at home onely at that tyme and away all the yere besydes and so the Colledge want men of experyence in Colledge matters, as they are, or at least ought to be; and yf the Master be absent too, the government shall not so be maynteyned as it ought. I would not have occasion gyven the Seniors of absenting themselves from the Colledge.

2. This might bring in mucche corruption about leases and felowshipps by secret contractes, both being done at one tyme.

3. To have all leases graunted within 3 days (which they sett downe thoughe not in theyr petition, yett in theyr forme of theyr new Statute) and to have them sealed within 14 days, may be hurtfull to the Colledge yf the company will not agree in the graunting or sealling, and so yf the Master or more part of the company wold not consent, or yf the Colledge were brooke vp that tyme or in case the Master were sycke or abrode and cold not come, the Colledge shold loose the rent and the company theyr benefitt of corne money for some tyme.

4. We have leases that expyre at other seasons and tymes.

5. This will open a wide gapp for begging of leases which by vncerteintye of letting and sealing may be stopped.

6. If a sett number doo always grant leases it wilbe a great occasion of indirect dealing to be vsed by the tenauntes eyther by frendshippe or some other ways. I wold have it provyded by Statute that the leases might be employed to the benefitt of the Colledge and company and not of particuler men.

To the fourth petition.

I can be content that this passes for 2 felowes for the ffoundresse of every shire, besydes all theyr bye founders and simpliciteurs, which may seme a sufficyent number, least otherways some one country might have as much as all the rest. Provided always that the condition be sett downe (which ys mencyoned in theyr petition, but omitted in the forme of theyr new Statute) viz. that those countrys be preferred in election of felowes and schollers of which there be fewest before. Provyded also that the bye founders be not preiudiced and that the clause for equality of Northe and Southe be plainly expressed inviolably to be kept.

To the fifth petition.

1. It taketh away the Masters negatyve voyce which ys graunted to every Master of a Colledge by the Universitye Statutes, which yett I never vsed.

2. In Trinitye Colledge the Master vseth to propound in elections, which yf it were graunted in elections I wold aske noe more, and he may choose any yf eyght Seniors agree not against hym, but if I neither have to propound nor may dissent from 5 Seniors, then am I in worse case than ever the Master was in this College, or then any Master ys in any Colledge in Cambridge or Oxford that I knowe.

3. Whereas the visitors tooke great paynes to devise this statute in the layte Masters days, yt ys thus vtterly repealed as not advisedly apointed beyng purposely sett downe to mete with the troubles and disquietnes of St John's, or els I am thought not worthy of so mucche authority as he peaceably enjoyed, which yett I never vsed otherwise then he hath vsed dyverse tymes, and if this authority was thought requisite in his tyme, it ys mucche more requisite now when

those that were most against my commyng in are eyther Seniors or immediately to succede in place of Seniors.

4. Where it is required that the Master be bound to consent vnto the greater part, oneles for some defect or fault to be adiudged worthy expulsion by the Master and more part of the Seniors, thys implyeth a contradiction, for ys it likely that they which have consented to his election will by and by iudge hym worthy of expulsion, and the Master may knowe somewhat by a man which ys not fitt to be published. But by this Statute the Master eyther must choose President, Deanes, Stewardest, head-lecturers etc. suche as the more parte of the Seniors have chosen, or els must alledge some causes deserving expulsion which ys absurd and against all consyence. In some Colledges the Master onely appointeth his President.

5. Yf the five Seniors, or some of them, were corrupt in religion and yett could kepe in with others (as ys easye in Colledges) they might bring into the College in tyme a number of ill affected in religion which ys principally to be foreseene.

6. So long as these five Seniors remayne and the rest of the exhibitors of these petitions to succede, they will or may crosse him in every thing, as some of them also have sayd they wold, or at least the Master shall stand at theyr courtesayes.

7. These five may kepe out any from his right that ys to be chosen Senior hereafter, and the Master shall not be able to helpe it, and so shall they alway bring into theyr number of five Seniors suche a one as they knowe to be most for theyr purpose, though he be iunior by many to him that hath the right, whereby a perpetuall faction may be mayntayned agaynst the Master and at the lengthe his backe broken as was threatened at his first entrance and of late.

8. Yf this be graunted the Master shalbe but a shadowe and in disgrace and contempt with all, as having noe authoritey eyther to reward any which dothe well or to punishe any that dothe amisse, all being in the power of the Seniors and

he not to have *liberum suffragium* which is graunted to every Senior.

9. It will be a meanes of contynuall combyning themselves and making theyr part strong yf a certeyne number may always doo anything against the will of the Master and so that peace shalbe hindred which they say they doe ayme at.

10. It taketh away the Masters privedge in all other elections as of butlers, cookes, bakers, bruiers, which the Master hath by the old and new Statutes.

11. If two Seniors shold departe at once (as synce my commyng hath fallen oute) and in election of newe the company were equally divided iuto 3 and 3, the Master beyng bound to consent with the greater parte, none shalbe chosen for 3 ys not to be accounted in our statutes to be the greater part.

To the sixth petition.

To this I yeld, save onely I wold have them chosen by the Master and more part of the Seniors, not of all the felowes which were to reduce the old statutes and these beyng publike offices and, as they say, of best account, wold not be committed to suche whom themselves iudge not to be fitt to deale in lesse matters, provyded always that none be chosen which by Statute ys to loose his fellowshipe before he can enter or have borne the offyce.

A satisfaction vnto our Master, his doubtes concerning our petition.

1. First concerning the prouiso which is required in making decrees touching the Seniors themselves. Wee think it very vnequall that any such decrees should be made by other then by the sworne Seniors, since that others being inferiors are no fitt iudges of their Seniors, especially in laying such burthens vpon the Seniors which shall not concerne them selues. And for the calling in of Colledg debtes, the straighter order be taken the better wee shall like it, for none of the Exhibitors of these petitions are faulty therein.

2. Further for any hindrance vnto the Colledge by the Seniors absence in cases greatly needfull, it is already thus provided for, Statute Cap. 27^o. *Quod si quisquam sociorum legitime abfuerit cuius redditus ad commodum aut honorem Collegii ipsi magistro et maiorique parti seniorum videbitur summe neccessarius ille si revocalus illico non redierit, aut quam primum commode poterit nisi reddiderit causam quare non redierit ab eisdem approbandum societate quoque sua sit privatus.* And besydes our petition doth not concerne any ordinary thinges to be done or ordered, but such decrees only as be to continew in the nature of a Statute.

3. As for recalling of decrees yt cannot be done by the Seniors themselues, for the Master his voice therein is by statute necessary, who hauing given his consent with the deputies in the making will hardly ioyne after with the Seniors themselues in the repealing of them.

4. Besydes how awncient soever deputies be now in respect of Presidentes in the towne yet for experience in Colledg matters they cannot be thought comparable to the sworne Seniors in our own house.

5. Lastly, for decrees already made wee are not willing to make any particular complaynt vnlesse wee be vrged therevnto, nether do we thinke that they will be willing to prouoke vs.

For the second petition.

1. To the first answere wee say that our petition ouerthroweth no Statute, for by what Statute soever any deprivation is appointed *ipso facto*, wee desire not that the course of that statute be hindred, but we request that in all such cases the sworne Seniors may be ioyned with the Master to iudge with him *de facto*.

2. Wee thinke it more likly that five sworne Seniors wilbe sufficiently straight and lesse partiall then ether the Master alone or deputies with him, and the sworne Seniors are alwaies lesse subiect to such disorders then deputies and hethervnto they cannot be charged to haue borne any such disorders.

3. For the Seniors absence, if their presence be thought needfull they may be called home, as in our second answer concerning our first petition wee haue alledged out of the Statute Cap. 27^o. And for their knowledge of the quality of the offences they may haue it by informacion as well as deputies who are seldom witnesses of such matters.

4. Our petition hindreth not that Statute by them alleadged, *statutorum*, Cap 6^o. *Alias correctiones.* For if they had added the words immediately following they had answered this doubt sufficiently, viz.: *nisi propter absentiam corrigendorum aut quorum praesentia per statula requiritur differendae aut prorogandae merito videantur.*

5. Wee see no likelyhode of their suspicion for impunitye, *et melius est nocentem absolui quam innocentem damnari.*

6. The authority of Deputies in other punishmentes besydes expulsion will sufficiently defend them from contempt. And wee seeke not to tye the Master to tymes, but to persons, the statutes already binde him in some sorte; now for those persons in all reason it seemeth that the more awncient and better experienced they bee, the more reverence and authority shall redound vnto the Master by ioyning with them.

7. Their doubt here made is to no purpose, being grounded partly vpon surmises which are most malicious and partly vpon some allegations which are vtterly false, for corruption in religion, breach of Statutes and partialitye in punishing in cases by Statute prouided are lesse incident to five sworne Seniors then to the Master alone calling (upon advantage of statute and tymes) whom he pleaseth to be iudges with him. And that the Statutes haue already prouided that four Seniors must necessarily consent with him, his own practice in Mr Digby's case improueth.

8. A difference of persons is made already by Statute, and it ought to be especially in such great causes, and if Deputyes as they alledge do all thinges that they are called to *virtute iuramenti* or that the statute is such cases doth *onerare eorum conscientias in Domino* cannot be found true either by our Statutes or by their owne practise.

9. The absence of some sworne Seniors (who vpon necessary occasion may easely be called home) doth not so much prejudice a full and perfect gouernment in the Colledg as the absence of the Master already doth, only in cases of expulsion wee desire security for the innocent and that none may be remoued by them who shall receaue commodity by it. And our Master his willingness to haue five Seniors ioyned with him where the Statute doth not pronounce, doth bewray his desire to continue iudge alone *de facto* where the Statute doth pronounce sentence.

10. Yf the Statutes already shalnot be thought beneficiall inoughe for the assurance of the Master in his place, wee refuse no reformation in that behalfe. For ourselves we desyre that where as our Master cannot be remoued by any statute *ipso facto* without full tryall by his convenient Judges, we likewise may haue the same benefyte.

11. They mistake our petition in this point, wee desyre not that the sworne Seniors be iudges of the punishment of him who shall disobay the sentence of the Visitor but of his fact only, viz. whether he hath disobayed it or no.

For the thyrd Petition.

1. For the substance of this petition we agree differing only in circumstances of tyme, which in our petition we refer wholly vnto our honourable Vysitors to appoint. Yet we think that the fewer tymes be appoynted the better it is for the house and we iudge such times also fittest for this purpose when the Seniors presence shall be most requisite for other wayghty matters, for so the Seniors themselues may best intend therevnto, laying all other busines asyde, who for their experience in the state of the house and for the knowledge of their Tennants and landes are fittest to deale in the demising of leases. And this will be no cause of their greater absence at other tymes of the yeare (as they pretend) for experience sheweth now that the vncertainty for the tymes of letting leases is no cause to keepe the more at home.

2. For such corruptions as they would seeme to feare, by experience we haue found more by the vncertainty of tymes

then may be doubted, or (as we hope) shalbe found by having sett tymes. And for secrett contractes no law can sufficiently restrayne lewd men being corruptly minded.

3. We see no probability of any such greate preiudice (as they pretend) by a certayne number of dayes wherein to grant or seale leases, and yet if it were so, we leave it vnto our Honourable Vysitors to determyne, whether it be not more hurtfull vnto the Colledge and company that the Master shall take the advantage of all tymes wherein and persons by whom to graunte and seale at his owne pleasure and appointment.

4. This cannot be hurtfull we hauing three yeares space wherein to sett leases before their expiration.

5. Wee denye any such gapp to be opned by our petition more then lyeth open presentlye.

6. It will rather cutt of corrupt dealinge in the Master, in whome alone it is alwaies more to be feared then in many. For if he may still take the advantage of tymes and deputyes he maye doe alwayes what he pleaseth. And for the imploying of the benefit of leases vnto the Colledge and companye for our partes though it be greatly to our disadvantage, who of late tymes haue had very much money giuen from vs, we referr it wholly vnto Her Majesties Commissioners.

For the fourthe Petition.

In this petition we agree, only we request our honourable Vysitors to appoynt more then two for the foundresse of every shyre, besydes by founders and simpliciter.

For the fifth petition.

1. We doe not by this petition desyre so muche to take from our Master his negative voyce as that with his negative voice he may not also haue an appoynting affirmative voice as now he hath. But we request that in choosing of anything the greater part whom it concerneth may also joyne with him as by the common law of the land yt is necessary and enioyned. And for this vsinge of a negative voice, what he hath done (though we desyre to be sylent) his own conscience and practise do sufficiently testefye.

2. We know not the Statutes of Trinity Colledge and we are not to be Judges or medlers in their practises neither will we desire that our Master be in worse case then he hath bene in this Colledg hertofore or is presently in other Colledges, yea we would be right glad to haue the like Statutes in this case that some other Colledges haue and that we in our owne remembrance haue had.

3. We reuerence our Vysitors and thankfully acknowledge their paynes in this Statute and others neither do we desyre to repeale any clause thereof otherwise then with their owne approuement and they haue always bene so honourably affected vnto our Colledge as that they haue bene still willing vpon any iust inconvenience found by practise to reforme this or any other chapter of their Statutes and for the practises of the former or of this Master we are vtterly vnwilling to rife into them, seeking only the reformation of our Statutes and not the disgrace of any mans person. And whereas our Master maketh this a reason to withstande this our petition at this tyme, because they who were against his entering are now Seniors or immediately to succeed in place of Seniors we answere that some misliked his comming in fearing all that which now they fynd and the rest being indifferent vnto all parties were rather against the manner then the man and that we all are very willinge (he vsing the place of Master as he ought) to behaue ourselues in all dutye as becommeth ffellowes.

4. We acknowledge no contradiction in our petition, for the Seniors may well, and will doubtles ioyne to expell any vpon iust and sufficient prooffe against him, whom before any knowledge of insufficiency or crime, they would willingly haue preferred. And we grant some vnfit for certayne places and offices and yet not worthy of expulsion, but it may be presumed that the Seniors will be as carefull in such cases as the Master, considering that the Seniors be alwaie home bredd, whereas the Master is most commonly a stranger, and our desyre is that he may not dissent from the Seniors, but vpon most waighty consideracions. And we think it not reasonable that the Master, or any one man his conscience (which often is in truth but a conceyte) should

without good prooffe be any man his hindrance, or without publishing be other mens direction, who are by the same othe and dutye to doe for the best as well as he, and to admit of this were to hinder the preferment of any man how worthy soeuer who shall not be squared altogether according to the Master his owne only conscience.

5. If by five Seniors (some of them being corrupt in religion) a number of evill affected may be brought into the Colledge, how much more is this to be doubted and foreseene in the Master alone, if with two he may doe what he please. And for the present tyme we are assured that ther is no doubt of popery whatsoever they for the advantage of their faction do suspect and wish that precisine had not so many fauourers, then should we haue lesse cause to be so carefull to obteyne this petition and be sure of better agreement amongst ourselues.

6. How the exhibitors of these petitions are affected to crosse the Master, God and their owne consciences best knowe, who must only accuse and iudge them, and we wishe that whosoever is so minded may thriue thereafter and if any can be proued to haue geuen forth any such speeches, our desyre is that he be punished accordingly.

7. It is provided by Statute alreadye that euery one shall haue a Seniors place in his seniority, vnlesse ther be iust exception to be taken against him and approued by the Master himselfe and the greater part of the Seniors, so that the Master alone may hinder all the Seniors from doing any such wronge and further of our choosing of Seniors for our purposes therby to maintayne a faction, we haue by their late attempts iust cause of such feare, they haue none.

8. The Master his ioyning alwaies with the greater part of the Seniors will rather add vnto them, then detract grace and authority from his doinges and gouernment, and his *suffragium* may be *liberum* as that of any Senior is though the greater number ouerrule.

9. If dutye religion and othe be not sufficyent meanes to hinder factions and mayntayne peace wee know not how it may be provided for and in reason the dawnger is greater in fewe, as the statute now is, then in many as wee desire.

10. For the choice of our Colledg servantes, it is no part of our petition now contayned within this Statute, but hath a speciall Statute provided for that purpose, yet wee think vpon inconveniences heretofore fownd that it were requisite to haue them chosen as other officers.

11. For answeere to this obiection for the choice of Seniors we referr them vnto that braunche of our Statutes Cap. 11. which is direct and peculiar for that purpose and sufficient to answeere their doubt and which we are in noe one poynt willing to haue changed though it do gravnt authority vnto the Master alone to appoynt the Senior yf we would offer the next in place wrong. And for any other elections to be made during the vacancye of the Seniorship we constantly affirme that by Statute none ought to be dealt in vntill such vacancye be supplied and that we haue the full number of eight Seniors.

For the Sixth Petition.

For the persons by whom theis publike offices shalbe chosen we referr it wholly vnto our honorable Vysitors for their prouiso that none be chosen who by statute is to lose his place before he can enter or haue borne the office we ioyne with them in request it being not as yet by any Statute provided for. And further we humbly craue that whereas by Statute it is straightly ordered Cap. 24^o, that none hauing beene six years Master of Arts, or by any occasion not minister can by any meanes be eligible vnto any of these publike offices in the Vniversitye, the which clause hath euer since the first making therof bene frustrated by dispensacions obtained from your Honors or thother Vysitors, so that heretofore diuers haue by such meanes extraordinarily both kept their fellowshippes and alwaies enjoyed these offices, it would please yow in these former consideracions to take such order that bothe all such former dispensacions may be called in and that no such be graunted hereafter.

The petitions, resons, and reformations of many Statutes exhibited by the Master and some others of the company to the Commissioners; September 1588.

Petition, 1a. That the Statute *de Thesaurarijs* be reformed, Cap. 7^o, namely that the Bursers be distinguished in duties, the Junior to deale in matters concerning provision of fishe and firing (as the practice ys and hath bene) the Senior appointed to gather rentes and lay out for the College vse all other things that are to be disbursed.

Reasons: (1) because it is doubtfull and obscure; (2) because it hath bredd great contention betwixt the Bursers; (3) because it seemeth to confound the offices which are distinct in execution; (4) because the Junior burser is jointly bound with the Senior for those thinges which he nedeth not withall.

Petition 2a. That the Steward, Burser of the backhouse and Junior Bursar be bound to make their accompts quarterly as the Senior Bursar doth.

Reasons. 1. Because that otherwise they may lend that money which they have in their hand, or make some vse of it to their owne advantage and leave vnpaid, to the discredit of the College, those with whom they have to deale. 2. because if they should deale negligently, the accountes being deffered till the end of the year, it might hasard the state of the College and constrayne it to break vp. 3. because we may by this meanes oftener see into the College estate in every money offyce. 4. because hereby we might knowe before it be too late who be not *satis provid* and change them sooner. 5. because we may thus be eased and furthered in our generall accountes at the Audit. 6. because we have lately by experyence proved that deffering reckenings till the end of the yere, some one officer ys come 200*li* in debt.

Petition 3a. That the burser of the backhouse be an office sett downe in Statute as the rest, stipend appointed oute of his gayne *xli* yerely, as it is and hath bene, and that both he and the Steward and iunior burser be bound to make their accountes vnto the company before the Auditour (which yet they are not) and bring in their arrerages presently, or as it is before provided touching the senior burser.

Reasons. 1. Because some of them have as great reckeninges as the senior burser. 2. because commyng not vnder

the accountes may gyve occasion of some corruption, also this shalbe a meanes that the offices wilbe better looked into for the College good and the College estate not in parts as before, but fully knowne and to many.

Petition 4. That all actes be performed of every felowe, fellow commoners (except noblemen's sonnes), also of all schollers and other studentes in the house whosoever in their owne persons, oneles there be some iust cause to the contrary approved by the Master, President and Senior Deane, and likewise that the duties of all offices, lecturers, sublecturers and examiners be done in their owne persons oneles the contrary be approved by like authority.

Reasons. 1. Because this way of lait tyme there is and hath bene great offending even in the most of vs and in every of these particularers. 2. because it is best for increase of learning for the greater good of the youth, for the state and benefitt of the College, for the keping of every one within his boundes. 3. because some goo from home to shift their actes and so it stayeth at them and the exercise is vndone. 4. because many have bene in the house longe tyme and scarce done actes in their owne persons in 7 yeres, and so both their learning and religion not so well knowne. 5. because lecturers, laying their duties vpon others, growe themselves to be idle and gyven to play and pleasure, become factyous and busye in by matters, exercises and actes by that meanes eyther wholly omitted or foully neglected in the hearers, and in that offices are posted over to deputyes, some seke them that are not fitt for them, propounding nothing els but ease and counteynaunce, benefitt and gayne, and so passe over their year they passe not how, whilest in the meantyme the College goodes are committed to the bare credit of men and all thinges administered by deputyes vnsworne.

Petition 5. That Devines be preferred to be Seniors before others and of devines, they that be before others in tyme and Scholasticall degree.

Reasons. 1. The Seniors duties must needes especially concerne matters of religion, because the house is founded for devines, and such as now direct their studyes to other

professions because they see the way open rather for them then devines to the best places amongst vs, will by this meanes something be perswaded to chaunge theyr course. 2. herby the seking of mandates and extraordinary meanes to kepe theyr places will not be so much cast for, whereas now they are like to growe to suche a number that in tyme it may be feared that they and the phisitions will occupye all the places of the eight seniors. 3. the want of this of late hath bene apparent when phisitions were chosen for deanes and likewise a lawyer, which are necessarily bound to moderate the divinity problems. 4. devines sustayne the greatest burthen both privatly and publikly, also they are cutt of from all preferment in the vniversitye, by being bound to take theyr degrees before the offices can come to them, and this petition agreeth directly with vniversitye statutes in all thinges preferring devines. 5. the old statute was thought inconvenyent because a iunior northern felowe came often to be senior of the house before a farre more auncyent southern man; besydes the senior in tyme ys confessed by them that deale agaynst deputyes to be more fitt for the place by reason of further experyence and as the Statute now standeth the iunior in degree and contynuaunce by five or six years ys preferred and may be, beyng *electione senior*.

Petition 6. That Phisitions may be bound to take theyr degree of doctorshipp within twelve yeres after they be Masters of Artes and to practyce privatly in our College for the benefitt of our poore studentes within four yeres that they be chosen to phisicke places. Also that yt may please your Honours to graunt an enlargement of the Statute for two or three yeres more to suche as are to commence bachelers in Divinity, vpon liking of the Master and Seniors.

Reasons. 1. Because the Phisitions beyng bound to noe ordinary exercises, in the house or towne, in theyre faculty and beyng not by Statute bound to practyce, yf they be not vrged to commense at some sett time, those places wilbe sought, as they are, onely for private respectes and not for the good of the company, as experyence proveth in some of that faculty, who besydes his fellowship hath enjoyed 84*li*.

by a phisicke lecture in the house noe duty being performed for it eyther in reading or practyce. 2. because poore schollers, having no helpe or counsell of them, are charged in seking abrode, and such reteyne these rowmes as never purpose to lyve by that profession. 3. the vniversity statute touching bachelers in Divinity was enlarged from five years to seven in our memory and now the number ys much more increased and very young men come soone to that degree.

Petition 7. That all the students in our house, from the highest to the lowest that be of yeres and knowledge be bound to receyve the Communion together in the Colledge yf they be at home, at Christmas, Easter and Whitsontyde, and beginnyng of tearmes, oneles theyr reason to the contrary be approved by the Master before.

Reasons. 1. It ys a speciall meanes, besydes the particuler good of every man, to breede and maynteyne vnity and love in the Society. 2. yt will take away bothe all suspition of corruption in religion and also that offence which is iustly taken by the absence of many of all sortes, being notwithstanding at home when the Communion is administered. 3. because we wold not be behind in this respect to country churches and the more necessity ys layd vpon the felowes to communicate the more care they will take in instructing their pupills and preparing themselves.

Petition 8. That the Sacrist be bound to preache at the beginning of every terme, namely the first day after the *Concio ad Clerum* in the towne and the first day of the four tearmes in the house.

Reasons. 1. Because the Sacrist ys already bound by Statute to four sermons at the least, one every quarter. 2. because both tyme being certeyne and the preacher appointed and knowne none may pretend ignorance (as many have done) touching receaving the communion. 3. because he hath quarterly allowance of the students heades, and his times of preaching not being sett or certeyne oftentimes he dothe nothing for it.

Petition 9. That it may be so provided by statute touching him that hath a parsonage of the Colledge gift, as it ys

already for him that hath a vicaradge, namely that he doo within a yere after institution and induction gyve over his place here or the parsonage.

Reasons. 1. Because a parsonage ys of more estimation and, for the most part of more valewe then a vicarage. 2. Because a lease whatsoever being graunted and sealed to any felowe, his place is voyde *ipso facto*. 3. we thinke that your Honours at the setting downe of the Statute for them that have vicarages of the Colledge gift knew not that we had any parsonage at all.

Petition 10. That all Impropriations which we have be graunted to some preacher of our company, so that the Colledge loose not by it, and they that take them be vpon them themselves.

Reasons. 1. Because we may gyve good example and stoppe the mouthes of suche as vpon our inveighing against impropriations obiect vnto vs ourselves and will Colleges to begynne. 2. because we have never a parsonage but one, for all our company, and the vicarages which we have are not competent livinges, which might be helped this way.

Petition 11. That the surveying of our landes yerly may be appointed at the beginning of lent for the first tyme and the second about Stirbridge fayre, and by the Master and one felowe, or by two felowes to be performed as the first.

Reasons. 1. Because the first tyme of going which already ys appointed, ys neyther for vs so convenient (being at the beginning of Easter terme wherin suche as shold go many tymes have to doo) and for our tennantes not so fitt, the terme beyng then at London, so that vsually they are not then at home. 2. yt ys not so conveyent for our Master in respect of his busynes who ys required by Statute to be a principall partye therein.

Petition 12. That it be provyded the tennants have not above 14 [above this is written 20] days of payment after the rent day and that non payment (which ys a forfyture) be not borne withall but vpon the officers perill, oneles the cause be approved by the Master and Seniors.

Reasons. 1. Because as it hath been vsed, and by friendship may be hereafter, so longe tyme ys graunted that the quarter is near expired before our rentes come in, so that yf we haue noe greate stocke before hand, there must nedes be want for the companyes wages and for other necessaryes, when there may be occasion to vse yt. 2. because gentlemen in the country, which neede it lesse than we, take this order, and if it be left arbitrary, friendship will surely overrule the matter for six, seven, eight, nine or ten weekes after the pay day, as experyence proveth. 3. because of layte there hath bene some fault in the premisses, and the tennantes grown to be so slacke that there ys a hundred poundes or two of the revenews vnpayd when it ys due and it being a common and noe one mans case, every one is lothe to deale by extremity of lawe, oneles they be compelled therto by Statute.

Petition 13. That libelling and gryevous contempt of the Master, president and chefe officers may expressly and by name be accounted *inter maiora crimina*.

Reasons. 1. Because there hath bene of layte suche outraging in this behalfe as not the like of many yeres before. 2. because there be amongst vs of opinion that the vniversity Statutes which provide against this can not be vrged to the punishing of any in private howses. 3. because some lessening the cryme hold, that oneles it be against noble personages or in capitall crymes it is not punishable. 4. because this ys a vyce that commonly raigneth among schollers and ys one of the greatest iniuries that can be offred to any. 5. because there is not any abuse in a society more hurtfull for the example then contempt is, being against the chiefest.

Petition 14. That *in fine* Cap. 25 these words be added *similiter et qui tabellis aul lesseris aul chartis (tempore predicto solum excepto) pro pecunia luserit eadem poena mulletur*; and that there be restraynt of these games in Christmas at the least vpon Sunday.

Reasons. 1. Because it ys a very ordinary thing among vs to play day by day in chambers for money, and defended of some to be lawfull exercises. 2. for that there are better exercises and more seeming schollers which wold be prac-

tised of vs if thother were not permitted. 3. because without some restraynt presently, vpon the receyving of the Lord's Supper and vpon the Sabaoth day, as it hath bene a custome contynued, schollers fall to theyr game.

Petition 15. That noe Lord of misrule, lottery, or salting be vsed in the Colledge.

Reasons. Because there is nothing sought herein but disgrace, diffaming and abuse of some persons and such thinges be taken vp vsually for revenge being but a more cunning kind of libelling reteyned of many especially for suche a purpose.

Petition 16. That Divinity probleme on friday may be kept from 4 of the clocke till 6; the schollers sophisme on that day at 3 and the greke lecture at 2.

Reasons. Because it ys the principall act that we have and now kept neyther before supper nor after, but iust at supper tyme, so that it is nothing frequented, for eyther men come not at all or depart before it be ended and by reason thereof performed by the disputers perfunctorie. 2. because the Senior Deane who is the moderator thereof is presently at the ending to keep corrections without intermission and in winter tyme yt is very late before it be done and the deanes sometyme abused of the schollers in the darke.

Petition 17. That the questions to be disputed of in problemes of divinity vpon ffriday be allowed by the Master and Senior Deane, on Wednesday by the Master and iunior Deane.

Reasons. 1. Because factyous and seditious questions are sometyme propounded and contradictions mayntayned in bravery, which move altercation and strife. 2. because the same questions are propounded dyvers tymes, and questions nothing profitable, not any controversyes nor points of lernyng, but rather witty and affected conceits.

Petition 18. That in the Statutes concerning liberty graunted to any for commencing, *ipse Magister* may be sett downe, and that *longius tempus* which is gyven them be expounded *de anno in annum*.

Reasons. 1. Because it was thought to be your meaning before. 2. because that for want of this before, some espyeng a tyme, when themselves were in place, and deputie presidents, graunted to themselves and to theyr frendes at once 7 yeres together more then they had, where 12 yeres were passed before, and if it be not provided for any may have twice so much more by the same meanes.

Pelition 19. That such as be preachers of our house, having obteyned a benefice abroad, and with it a pension annuitye, feofment, inheritaunce etc, may loose his place within one yere of the enjoyeng of bothe.

Reasons. 1. Because men that are so well provided for will not take paynes in lectures and with the youthe as tutors shold doo, and it may be cause of offence by excesse in apparell etc. 2. because the statute hath provided against other in the like case that have not so good mainteynaunce. 3. because suche are vtterly vncapable of a felowshipp that are possessed before but of one of these, to the valewe of 10*l.*

Pelition 20. That it may please your Honours to expound what ys meant by compromising voyces at elections.

Reason. Because it hath payne of expulsion sett vpon it.

Pelition 21. That ministers of the Colledge having obteyned a benefice of a reasonable valewe may within one yere after their fruites be payd, loose theyr places or gyve over theyre lyving without speciall cause to be approved by the Master and Seniors.

Reasons. Because it seemeth the end of that graunt and toleration was that men might be better furnished with lernyng and more able to kepe house, and 3 yeres after the obteyning a benefyce may afford both these. 2. because some regarded nothing the end of that permission, seeke but theyr owne ease, increase litle in learning and by extraordinary expenses are lesse fitt for housekeping after 7 yeres then before.

Pelition 22. That the offyce of Seneschallus and the offyce of manceps may be distinguished.

Reasons. For in clyverse chapters as 29, 33, and els where,

that which belongeth to the one ys gyven to the other ; also that there be a sett office apointed by statute for the manceps to provyde for our cates, for that it ys now layd vpon the Masters of Arts, who, being men of some standing, goo not into the markt themselves about provision, wherevpon ariseth neglect of a necessary duty and the company often tymes are nothing well provided for.

Pelition 23. That it may be provyded that such whom it concerneth doo presently and speedily see to the Colledge for all arrerages depending, and hereafter to prevent them.

Reasons. Because there is as much lyeth in bills in other mens handes as the Colledge revenues yerely come to and there is encrease that way daily. 2. because oneles this be provyded for they will growe out of mynd and memory that owe any thing to the Colledge, and the longer delayed the hardlyer recovered.

Pelition 24. That the Incrementes growing to felowes by corne money and other dividentes may weekly be divided amongst the Master and felowes that be in commons at home and none els to the betteringe dyett and lessening of theyr cising.

Reasons. 1. Because there hath bene that order taken for the schollers in the lyke case and yt is found very good. 2. because the Act of Parliament by which we have this benefitt provideth that it be bestowed vpon our commons. 3. because the division of it beyng differred till the end of the yere as now it ys, there may be greater losse to the companye then if it were weekly distributed. 4. it will be a good meanes to kepe men at home and so be a great furtheraunce to lernyng. 5. Such as stay at home take paynes and care for the house and therefore the rather to be considered and those that be abrode be eyther of pleasure or for theyr greater good and commoditye. 6. none shalbe any great looser by this course, for what is lost at one tyme at theyr being abrode is gayned at another when they returne, so that any part of the yere they kepe in the Colledge.

Pelition 25. That all in the house may be sworne to the statutes so farre as they concerne them.

Reasons. 1. Because of many hold that they are not tyed to any necessary observation of these statutes taking themselves sworne onely to those wherby they were chosen, and to these noe otherwise then they agree with the other. 2. because the former provyde not against corruption in resignations so well as these doo, they think it an indifferent thing (as we had lately experyence) or at least not contrary to theyr othe (as now yt ys) to take money. 3. because some stand bound to these statutes and others not. 4. because as we have heard the Commission which your Honours hath, gyveth you the priviledge to exact an othe of every of vs for the observation of your statutes.

Petition 26. That the booke of Statutes may be fayre written over on parchment and all the glosses and marginall notes inserted and so delivered to the College with the hands of our Visitors, all thinges being perfitted that theyr Honours thinke convenyent to be considered of and examyned.

Reasons. Because there ys daunger of rending and loosing the leaves of paper which now we have. 2. because there is so many additions of dyverse handes that it will not be an hard thing for some private man to insert some clause for theyr owne purpose. 3. because many men doubt in what reckening and account to have the statutes.

So far as can be gathered the Commissioners took no steps to meet the wishes of the Petitioners on either side. Lord Burghley no doubt had his hands pretty full at the time; the year 1588 was that of the Spanish Armada, and while the Master and Fellows of St John's were occupied with these petty disputes events of greater importance were occupying his attention. Perhaps things quieted down; Whitaker himself, writing to Lord Burghley from St John's on 3 February, 1589, on the subject of a proposed visitation of the University, submitted that "it wold be used as an instrument to pull up moe good plants than weedes." While some years before Burghley, writing as Chancellor of the University to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads, used the words: "I pray you in all other your controversies and doubts to use such modesty as the

University receive no infamy by your dissentions, but rather that you will use my advice and such authority as by my office I ought to have amongst you, who nevertheless had much rather use the same for the benefit and preferment of the University, then to bestow that little leisure I have from greater affairs in the compounding of your quarrells." Probably some such views were conveyed to St John's and with the exercise of forbearance the controversies died out. The College certainly prospered in numbers and reputation while Whitaker was Master, and when he died on 4 December 1595 the College gave him a public funeral; in the words of Thomas Baker "the expense of it, to the honour of the Society, does yet stand upon their books."

The following entries, taken from the Bursar's Rentals, are what Baker refers to:—

	1595.	£	s.	d.
For Dr Whittakers funerall in part		8	11	8
To Mr Love for Dr Whittakers funerall		1	12	11
Porter's bill of the Dolphin for wyne, whereof 36s. 8d. was for the funerall		3	8	8
To the butcher for Dr Whittakers funerall feaste.			13	0
	1596.			
To the marbler for Dr Whittaker's tombe		6	13	4

The following document, also preserved in the University Registry, is of some interest. Richard Cox, the Bishop of Ely, had died 22 July 1581, and no Bishop of Ely was consecrated until 1599. Thus in 1591 the situation was rather a curious one, the Bishop of Ely being by Statute Visitor of the College there appeared to be no one to whom the College, or any of its members, could appeal for a judicial decision, either for the interpretation of a doubtful Statute or for other purposes. It will be seen that Whitgift, with his legal advisers, decided that the Visitatorial power was vested in him.

At that time the Bishop of Ely had the right of

always having a Fellow on the Foundation on his nomination. During the vacancy of the See this right was exercised by the Crown, Fellows being admitted by Royal Mandate *sede vacante episcopi Eliensis*. Thus on 30 March 1585, Richard Cox, second son of the late Bishop Cox was admitted; in 1588-9, Humfrey Hamon was admitted, and on 19 January 1593-4 William Crashawe was admitted. The Royal authority in the last case being exercised to its full extent, for the Mandate not only directed his admission but dispensed with the County restriction, Crawshawe being a Yorkshireman and the County at that time having its full complement of two Fellows.

Memorandum that the 30th of December, Anno Domini 1591, the lord Archbyssshoppe of Canterbury his grace, being moved by Anthony Higgin, Bachelour in divinity and Othowell Hill, Master of Artes and Proctour of the Vniversity of Cambridge, to interprett certeyne doubttes arising amongst the felowes of St John's Colledge in Cambridge of diverse ambiguous Statutes of the sayd Colledge, by vertue of a statute *De ambiguis interpretandis* cap. 50. His grace vpon the said motion persving that statute and advising with Mr Dr Cosin, Deane of the Arches, and Mr Dr Lewyn, Judge of the prerogatyve, assistantes to his grace at that tyme, with theyr assentes, iudicially determined all interpretation of doubttes to belong vnto the Bisshoppe Elye and in right now vnto his Grace, *sede vacante*. Wherevpon Mr Dr Whitaker, Master of the sayd Colledge and the aforesaid felowes iontly (after some obiections made to the contrary) yeldecl vnto the aforesayd determination. And for further confirmation therof offer was made vnto the felowes to putt any theyr doubttes, now or hereafter, in forme and according to theyr statute and they shold be interpreted. In wytnes wherof we have subscribed our names to these presentes the day and yere above wrytten.

JO. CANTUAR.

RIC. COSIN.

W. LEWYN.

R. F. S.

(To be continued.)

THE COMMEMORATION SERMON.

Sunday, May 10th, 1914.

By Rev. St J. B. WYNNE WILLSON, The Master of Marlborough College.

Ps. xlv. 16. *Instead of thy fathers shall be thy children.*

THIS Psalm, which came in yesterday's evening, is a joyous ode celebrating the marriage of Solomon with an Egyptian princess. The writer addresses the king, emphasizing his personal beauty, "thou art fairer than the children of men; grace is on thy lips, a sign that God hath blessed thee for ever." His strength and might he is to use in the cause of righteousness and truth, "gird thy sword upon thy thigh, thou mighty one, gird on thy honour and majesty and in thy majesty ride to victory for the cause of truth and meekness and righteousness, and let the strength of thy right hand teach thee the things of awe, the marvellous works of God." Then comes a vigorous description of the anticipated victory, with the people falling and the arrows in the heart of his enemies.

But the king has nobler qualities than beauty and might. His reign is based on righteousness. "Thy throne is God for ever, the sceptre of thy kingdom is a sceptre of equity. Thou lovest righteousness and hatest iniquity: therefore thy God hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows."

Now the bridegroom appears arrayed in glorious

attire, scented with perfumes, and music greets him. "Out of ivory palaces instruments of music make thee glad."

There are the women of the harem to welcome him, with kings' daughters among them, but outshining them all is the bride in cloth of gold.

To her the singer now turns, bidding her forget her old home in the splendour of the home now to be hers.

Great will be her position. Foreign nations send their greeting and their presents. "The daughter of Tyre shall be there with a gift, yea the richest of the earth shall entreat her favour."

And what a fair sight she is with her clothing of wrought gold and her raiment of embroidery, with fair maidens following in the stately procession which moves amid joy and gladness!

Then the poet turns towards the royal pair and bids them not think of their past ancestry but of their lineage to come. "Instead of thy fathers shall be thy children, whom thou mayst make princes in all lands."

It is a vivid description of a great celebration and works up to a great lesson.

To-day we look back and dwell with thankfulness on all that the past has done for us. We bless God for His favour shown through four hundred years; we commemorate our Foundress and her great adviser, together with those who by their benefactions have given us our buildings, our maintenance, our stimulus to learning and our equipment for scholarly education.

We think with pride on those both in the distant and near past who have won distinction for our College; and we have many famous men to praise. Other men have laboured and we have entered into their labours, a heritage of fair grounds, of buildings of arresting beauty, with the sinews of learning stored in abundance, but above all a heritage of examples of lives of sober earnestness and of duty done, of devotion to learning for learning's sake and for the addition it makes to the

well-being of mankind. It is a goodly heritage, as all loyal Johnians must appraise it.

Of our benefactors most are known to you by historic names familiar to you all. But we must not forget those whose names are not preserved, but who by self-denial provided money for our needs, such as the Fellows whose incomes were for many years reduced to pay for the New Court, or as members of the College whose gifts provided nearly half the cost of this Chapel.

We look back at the past with pride, but let us not stop at that point. We are the fathers of generations yet to be, who centuries hence will look back and review this age and what the men of this time have done to develop the prosperity of the place. It is ours to remember that "instead of our fathers shall be our children." Retrospect demands prospect too.

When men have entered on a great heritage in national, ecclesiastical, and academic life, there is a tendency to rest on the past and enjoy the privileges bequeathed, without the realization of the fact that privilege involves responsibility.

From the wilderness of Judah, in the spacious days of Jeroboam II., came a gaunt figure and thundered out this lesson into the ears of a self-satisfied court and a sleek hierarchy and a smug nobility.

"You," cried Amos, "have I known of all the families of the earth:" therefore—not, "I will bless and multiply your seed," but "I will visit upon you all your iniquities."

And eight centuries or so later, from the same rugged region, came a strangely similar voice of a figure as gaunt and stern, preaching the same lesson, "Think not to say within yourselves, we have Abraham to our father; for I say unto you, that God is able of these stones to raise up children unto Abraham." John the Baptist echoed the message of Amos.

The constructive period of any great community is one of ideals: it is then that men, as in the great

thirteenth century, "mount on wings as eagles: they run and are not weary." Passion is aglow in the eyes, and aspiration is high, self-sacrifice great.

It is the age of maintenance and enjoyment that is the difficult and dangerous time.

Men can "mount on wings as eagles; they can run and not be weary," but can they "walk and not faint"?

The heritage of an empire entails on each one of us the responsibility of social effort and of missionary work. With privilege we must take up the white man's, the Christian's, burden.

The possession of glorious buildings and endowments forces on us task of the extension of Christian activities and the maintenance of ecclesiastical life.

The enjoyment of educational advantages, bequeathed from our fathers, bids us to remember that we shall have children and children's children, and that it is our duty to extend the scope of education and widen its influence.

The past built and founded, not for itself alone, but for the future. In the same spirit we must live and work. There must be progress: for stagnation spells decay,—a lesson learnt in every sphere of life.

The problem of civilisation has never yet been solved. Aspiration and struggle give way to content and rest; materialism is substituted for idealism, luxury for simplicity, self-indulgence for self-denial; and at once seeds of disintegration germinate with dangerous activity in the constitution of a society as of an individual.

In the early days of a nation's history hope is set on the future of family or of national life. Abraham's blessing was that his seed should be multiplied. Over-concentration on the individual life and over-estimation of the unit's comfort at the expense of the consideration of the well-being of society work dissolution. For the perpetuation of the prosperity of any community individuals must live for, sacrifice themselves for, and perhaps suffer for, the present and the future.

No nation has ever yet staved off deterioration, because no nation yet has truly based its larger life on Christ's sublime principle of love and selflessness. "Instead of thy fathers shall be thy children."

In the first lesson for this Sunday's matins Moses is delivering his last charge on a great commemoration day and his thoughts dwell partly on the past, but more on the future. It is the children's children whom he has in mind.

For you, the present members of St John's College, the lesson of Commemoration Day is clear. You may not be able to be benefactors in the sense of those on the list you have heard read, though such a privilege may be in the power of a few, but benefactors you can be in living for the society and not for yourselves, in taking the honour of the College into your keeping, in working for the furtherance of its fame, in shaping your lives according to the educational ideal of that great Johnian, Roger Ascham, "Truth of religion, honestie in living, and right order in learning."

You will live in the spirit of that seventeenth century Johnian, Lord Falkland, who fell on the field of Newbury. In an extant letter he claims as superior to all other titles that of a St John's man.

"I still," he writes, "carry about with me an indelible character of affection and duty to that society, and an extraordinary longing for some occasion of expressing that affection and that duty."

That opportunity each may find, even in the humdrum round of routine life, by striving to put Christ's great principles into practice and living the selflessness of a Christian life.



SAY what you will about this misty day
Of soft slow rain,
Unrestful man, sore crossed with bickering strains.
Say what you will!
If like an angry wound your soul's aflame
With itch and pain; if the quick spirit tears
Old habit's growth with starts and random catches
After visions,
Say what you will! Yet, when all's said, then pause;
And sense this day amid the woods and fields.
Expand! Outroll!
Expand to engulf the whole with mind round thrown.
Or blind are you?
Then feel unreasoning outward and caress
Ultimate Being
Lightly as a child touching a strange hand.
It goes. 'Tis gone.
The long hours sameness but a jot of time—
One moment—all's content—Wherein began
A new and great forthcoming.



THE ROAD TO TARKESWAR.

[In August, 1913, the River Damuclar burst its eastern embankment and flooded a large area in Bengal.]

THE road ran to the west, muddy and silent under a dark sky across which drifted gloomy clouds, sometimes lightened by the moon behind them. The paddy fields stretched sodden and dreary on either hand, and in the villages great trees towered into the breathless night and whistled with innumerable insects over the pools and ditches in the way. Between the trees a solitary ray of light peered through a chink in a hut, a dog howled, and even at this hour of sleep and silence an occasional wayfarer with a lantern picked his way eastward through the mud. Three coolies, secure by companionship from the ghostly terrors of the dripping trees, chattered loudly on their way of the trouble behind them. They cried that there was a man's height of water on the road, for the great river in the west had burst its embankments and had swept across the country so that none might go into or come out from the town round the shrine of Tarak Nath—the Lord of the World. They tramped on noisily towards the place where the trains had stopped on account of the destruction of the line, and where an ominous silence had succeeded a number of telegrams, telling of rising flood, panic stricken people, death, and water still rising. The telegraph wires were broken now,

and repeated calls produced no answering rattle on the instrument. The little station was full of trains, and in the gloomy precincts stranded passengers told one another of the sudden destruction in the west, embellishing to their own satisfaction the scanty facts supplied to them.

Six miles away the road passed through a large pool of quiet water, into which little streams were pouring noisily from amongst the trees on one side. Farther on the lively rattle of trickling water gave place to a more sombre interruption of the dismal silence, and the fitful noises of the night no longer drowned the insistent roar of a rushing torrent swelling louder as the road sank deeper and deeper beneath the surface of the water which barred further progress. No cheerful sight or sound came from the waste ahead, the darkness was dismal and dank with coming rain, and the menacing thunder of the water was eloquent of desolation and sorrow.

Among the trees at this point, on the edge of the flood, was a small village of mud houses, and a little way back from the road the outlines of a large brick house stood out against the sky. On one side was the outer wall of a large court, and beside this rose the pillars of a lofty verandah at the top of a wide flight of steps from the stretch of uneven grass between it and the road. The grass was covered with tethered cattle quietly grazing as the rain pattered down from the sullen sky. From the dark verandah behind came the unquiet murmur of men and beasts who had found this lodging for the night as they fled from the flood. A child cried shrilly, and struggling cocks and hens added to the sudden clamour. A small door in the wall of the courtyard opened and a woman appeared bearing a lighted lantern in her hand. After surveying for a few moments the crowd of refugees who had collected during the night on the verandah, she called out peremptorily, "What are all those goats doing in

my sitting-room? I won't have them there. Bring them all out."

Modesty forbade her to approach the verandah, the occupants of which were now dimly visible in the light of the lantern, but they took no notice of her demand, and the noise of crying children and scuffling fowls increased. At intervals, amidst the clamour, the woman screamed her unheeded protests until the master of the house, an old bearded Brahmin, appeared with more lights to enforce her orders. The woman retired and the old man went up through the cattle on to the verandah. There was hardly room for him to pass across the crowded floor. The light fell on the naked bodies of little children sleeping on rough mats, on bedraggled bundles of protesting fowls, baskets of rice, brass and earthen pots, agricultural tools, and on men and women sitting silent and impassive as they tardily opened a passage for him amongst the sleeping children. He commenced to explain that they could all stay where they were, but the goats must be put outside on the grass.

The offending animals were about fifteen in number, secured by their necks in a bunch to one rope, and the man and woman to whom they belonged got up slowly and prepared to take them down the steps to the ground below. The man stolidly hauled on the rope, but made little progress downwards, as each goat in the bunch struggled to go a different way. The decisive impulse in the proper direction was supplied by his wife, who, as she followed the struggling mass, methodically kicked the hindmost goat till all were safely landed and tied up at the bottom of the steps.

Said the old man, "You can all stay here, and I will give you something to eat. Any people of quality can come into the house."

No one qualified for acceptance of the latter invitation, but some of the men began to talk of the disaster that had befallen them.

"In our village by the river all the houses fell down, so we came away with the cattle," explained one old man.

"How many houses did you lose?"

"I have only one, and that came down."

"The water came, and five of my houses fell," interrupted another, almost proud of his greater trouble.

"Dear me! What times we are having," answered the old Brahmin complacently. "Were any people drowned?"

"Who knows? One old woman's house fell on her, and she died. My cow was drowned too."

"How awful!"—and so the chatter went on. No one grumbled; those who said anything at all recounted their losses almost cheerfully, and finally the old man went back with his lantern into the house. The crying children went to sleep, the noisy fowls stopped their clatter, and only an occasional restless murmur broke the gloomy silence, while the warm night sped on to the fast approaching dawn.

* * * * *

The day broke still and grey with an occasional drizzle of rain upon the railway embankment close by. A mile away a tall signal still drooped in welcome to the train which had never come, and the two lines of rails which twenty-four hours before had stretched in gleaming rectitude towards the isolated town were now blotched and disfigured in the near distance.

From among the jungle, on the high land which marked the limit of the flood, a trolley rumbled along the line above the great lake of yellow water which had piled up against the embankment and was pouring over the rails to augment the flood on the other side. The ballast was being rapidly washed from beneath the metals, great cataracts poured through the narrow culverts and through the breaches where the imprisoned flood had cut away the embankment. Farther on the

rails were under water and cumbered with stones and bushes till they descended sharply and were lost to sight in a great breach twenty yards across, through which a mighty torrent was raging. Great fish leaped into the air as they were hurled through the tumult of the water, and on the other side of the torrent the rails emerged only to sink again and again in the great gaps torn by the pent up water through the next mile of the embankment.

Two engineers descended from the trolley and staggered through the water over the dilapidated track till they reached firmer footing on a culvert on the verge of the chasm. A hasty proposal to launch the trolley down the incline in the hope that the rails had not parted, and that the coolies would push it through to the other side, was scouted by the older man, and the pair of them, realising the hopelessness of attempting anything until the water had fallen, stared at the unfamiliar scene around them. Away from the turmoil in the breaches a placid lake stretched on either side of the line until the vision was obstructed by the trees which marked the little villages. The waste was dotted over with little islands of trees, among which could be seen a few collapsed thatched roofs. The course of the road was marked by a double line of trees half a mile away. A few peasants who had clambered along the line from the high land were standing about on the shifting ballast up to their knees in water gazing stupidly at two men in a dug-out, who seemed to be trying to secure a derelict barrel far away in the flood. A long way ahead, and beyond the wrecked portion of the line, stood a group of men from the isolated town watching the advent of the trolley. Apart from these there were hardly any signs of human habitation or distress.

So the day passed till the afternoon came with sheets of rain, and the news that the flood had spread eastwards and was destroying the embankment behind.

The high land which had set bounds to the progress of the water had been circumvented through an old water-course to the north, and had already become an island. There was nothing to be gained by staying there with the risk of isolation if the causeway formed by the railway embankment behind were destroyed, so the trolley party hastily returned across the island to where another broad sheet of water stretched across the paddy fields which had worn their usual aspect as recently as mid-day. The trolley raced through a station on the platform of which the station master babu appeared, and was left behind forlorn-looking and solitary as the trolley retreated farther from the isolated town to a base which they hoped would set a barrier to the flood. The retreat was a gloomy proceeding in itself, and the circumstances combined to render it still more dismal. Occasionally the rain came down heavily from the lowering evening sky as the trolley wheels, now pressing heavily through six inches of water, crashed and jolted over the stones which the weir of water was sweeping on to the metals. Every culvert was spouting water in a way which suggested imminent dissolution of the brick fabric, and the destruction of the embankment by the great wall of water forcing its way through and over it seemed only a matter of a few hours. Several terrified countrymen who had managed to get their cattle to the embankment were urging the stumbling beasts eastwards along the water-swept track. Here was none of the complacent calm of the refugees of the previous night; bewildered dismay was written on the faces of these wretched fugitives as they struggled along to the next piece of high land. For two stolid peasants, however, this sudden flood had no terrors. Their mud houses were close to the embankment, and the little court they enclosed was waist deep in turbid yellow water. In a short time the frail huts would collapse as the walls softened and subsided, but their owners were busy wading about the

court with big basket nets—fishing! Some little distance farther on the line rose from the water and passed over a wide khal, which was bravely carrying off the flood water and checking its eastward progress, and in a few minutes the trolley ran into the station up to which the trains were still running.

The day drew rapidly to its close, and there followed a night of apprehension in the large village near the station. The anxious mind wandered across the waste of water towards the river in the west, and magnified the terrors of the plight into which the crowded countryside had fallen as the menacing thunder of the water close at hand murmured in the ear. Had the water in the swollen river subsided, or was it still pouring through the breaches in its embankment on to the stricken fields? Would the flood stop at the khal outside the village—its old limit before the river was confined to its course by the hand of man—or would it sweep across this outlet and cover the great tract of low land which lay for miles east of the village? Questions such as these passed through the mind unanswered while the ear was assailed by the shouts of the villagers as they prepared to leave their homes and to remove their belongings out of the way of the water. Far into the night lights twinkled through the dark trees as groups of fugitives passed along the road into the village with noisy shouts to join the homeless crowd on the station platform. And in the intervals of quiet, lengthening as the night wore on, persisted the monotonous terrible roar of the water.

* * * * *

Morning came bright and cheerful with the glaring sun, and showed the flood at a standstill on the west of the khal, though it was still pouring over the embankment, which it had breached in one place, leaving the line hanging with a slight twist over the rushing stream of water. The metals for a short distance were

covered with tangled water plants, sticks of wood, and other débris floating in the current. The previous night had been spent by an unscrupulous police officer in laying violent hands upon means of navigation, and the result of his efforts appeared upon the first train which came from the Hoogly. Upon a truck was a large ferry boat, and, in charge of two stolid constables, a small gang of protesting boatmen. The truck was pushed along the line by coolies as far as it would go safely, the constables pushed the boatmen along in the rear, and the railway engineers followed with a break-down gang of stalwart Panjabis.

Enthusiastic groups of fishermen had spread large nets across each culvert to catch the big fish which the flood had washed out of the well-stocked private tanks in the neighbourhood, and in the distance a long line of men, who had excited much sympathy on account of their marooned appearance, were found on more careful inspection to be busily engaged in the same occupation with handnets in the submerged fields.

The bright sunshine cast a cheerful, hopeful aspect upon the busy scene. The flood appeared to have spread as far as it was ever likely to do, and the means were at hand for an exploration of the inundated country, which would, however badly matters had fared, set at rest the anxiety of the last two days. Many people came in from the west along the damaged embankment, as the cart road was completely under water. The method adopted by those proceeding in pairs was to walk abreast each along one rail, and each grasping one end of a bamboo carried horizontally to steady the progress. Earlier in the morning had come alone a son-in-law of the old Brahmin who had sheltered the refugees in his house two nights previously. He worked in a Calcutta office, and in order to catch his usual morning train he was compelled to walk six miles along the railway line. With his shoes in one hand and an umbrella under his arm he

had tramped along the rough track, which for a long stretch was under streaming water and pitted with treacherous holes, but nowhere was pleasant to walk over. He had clambered across the swaying metals where they hung over at least one big breach, and duly arrived in time to catch his train, the necessity for doing which had completely obscured the numerous weighty reasons which would have occurred to nearly every western mind for not going to office in such troubled times.

The big boat was dragged off the heavy truck and transferred to a couple of trolleys, all but one of the captured boatmen taking advantage of the diversion caused by this operation to escape. The sole surviving craftsman was put on one of the procession of trolleys which moved up to the big breach of the preceding night. The rails still held together, but would they bear the weight of the big boat, loaded as it was with bags of rice and cattle food? No time was lost in consideration; a rope was tied to the front trolley, the Punjabis scrambled across the rails to the other side and pulled on the rope while the rest of the party stood and watched the heavy load roll slowly over the brink. It swooped down to the bottom of the dip, lurched heavily to one side, righted itself, and to everybody's relief was safely hauled up the opposite incline. Several trolleys followed in the same fashion, and once marshalled on the other side proceeded rapidly in procession up the line. The boat impelled by the up-countrymen led the way; while the headman of the gang, a benign looking old Mussalman, sat on top of the sacks and encouraged his brethren with a sort of chanty, to each line of which they responded with savage grunts and yells as they shoved in childish delight at the vigorous exercise of their huge strength. It was still impossible to cross the big breach which had barred further progress the previous day, so a halt was called, the bags unloaded, and the empty boat

bumped off the trolleys into the water which lay a foot below the level of the rails at this point. It now remained to provide oarsmen for the unwieldy craft, as the services of the one remaining boatman were required for the steering. Three worthies of clerkly appearance, who had presumably walked up the line as far as they could in an attempt to get into the isolated town, instantly declared that they had been accustomed to the management of boats from their youth up, and were each and all experienced oarsmen. The question of selection was an important one, as the boat had been launched in a quiet place between two large breaches, and certain disaster awaited the boat and its passengers if it were not rowed away from the embankment strongly against the stream, and accurately between the two powerful currents setting into the breaches. Accordingly a rope was fastened to the stern of the boat and the first of the volunteers invited to demonstrate his prowess with the oar. He got into the boat, addressed himself to his task facing the bows, and was instantly hauled out and replaced by the second man, who caught a great crab, which disqualified him also. The third man, who subsequently proved equally inefficient, was taken on trust, as he could not have been worse than his competitors, and was given an oar to pull in front of one of the Englishmen, who rowed bow. The bags were piled in, the rest of the passengers sat down in the stern, and the boatman pushed the boat out cautiously from the embankment. Progress was slow and alarmingly inaccurate as the vessel pursued an irregular course away from the dangerous region of irresistible currents, but finally these were left behind at a safe distance and a course shaped towards the town now visible a mile away. The famous temple and the great house of its priest still rose above the roofs of the thatched huts surrounding them. The neighbourhood of the town was dotted with little islands of trees and with half-

submerged thatches which had collapsed over the walls of the houses. On the tops of the thatches, which had been trampled almost flat in the middle, were perched men and women and occasionally cattle. From astride the ridge of one roof a solitary urchin stared dispassionately at the boat. Most of the people living on their thatches had baskets of rice with them, and had established themselves in safety and some small degree of comfort to wait stolidly until the falling water should allow them to descend to earth. In the streets of the bazaar, which were running breast high with gentle streams, many of the houses had withstood the flood, as the walls consisted of mud plastered on a bamboo frame, and their owners were busy wading about recovering their household goods and putting their property in such order as they could until the water should run away. The advent of the boat hardly drew away their attention, and it proceeded somewhat tamely across the wide sheet of water which covered a large tank, to draw up finally against the station platform, which by now was well above water. Upon the platform and in the large waiting hall were encamped a few hundreds of people who had set up their little ovens and piles of firewood all over the place. The stationmaster explained that there was plenty of rice in the station-shed, which he was doling out to the destitute, and added generously that if the railway company would not make it good he would not mind paying for it himself. There was evidently no fear of starvation in the town, and the casualties, which excited imagination and rumour had magnified to hundreds, were reduced in fact to four lives lost by drowning and the collapse of a brick building, and a few drowned cattle. No one could say what had happened in the villages to the west, but the condition of affairs in the town gave every reason to hope that the villagers had saved their lives and cattle from the ravages of the flood.

The afternoon sun was sinking slowly over the water as the boat returned through the wrecked town to the trolleys. Two women from an adjacent islet had made each a raft from the soft green trunks of some plantain trees, and were wading breast high through the water, pushing their belongings on the rafts in front of them towards the town. Their voices suddenly rose in vociferous abuse as they pushed along—one had splashed the other! As the party returned over the railway line they met the clerk of the morning tramping patiently home from office over the stones. These people had never known a flood in their lives before, but they seemed to have inherited all the indifference of the ancestral generations to whom such an inundation was an annual event.



THE GREEKS AXE AFTER WYSZDOME.

Anth. Pal. x. 76. Pauli Silentarii, οὐ τὸ ζῆν χαρίεσσιν.

LIFE hath no comeliness, until thou purge
Thy mind of wordly cares that surge
Like billows over whitened hair.
Cast all thy care.

I would have wealth sufficient for my needs :
Too much consumes the soul, and breeds
Insatiate craving that no wits may bear.
Cast all thy care.

Come Wisdom debonair,
Enrich the lazar's life with more than wealth,
Quicken the dying lion with more than health,
Let living dog and Dives pray this prayer,
Come Wisdom debonair.

Make straight the pathways of thine heart, and forward-
looking go
Forward. Man's work and one hope is to KNOW.

J. H. A. HART.



THE ART OF CHARACTER.

IT is very much of a commonplace that practically everyone claims for himself the right—and with it the capacity—to judge in a not too exact fashion the dispositions of those with whom he comes into contact. This we all of us, as we imagine, naturally possess—just as we possess a sense of humour, or an individual opinion of modern poetry; and it shows itself in the ease with which we can pick out deficiencies, and small traits of “oddness,” on however slight an acquaintance. That is a general aspect which attaches to the individual sense of “perception.”

But the Art of Character, here used in a special meaning, refers particularly to its study employed not for instance by the preacher, but by the writer of fiction or romance.

In our modern prose fiction, as one would naturally expect, there has been an increased insistence on the importance of character for itself, and almost apart from the necessary incident which accompanies it and through which it is developed. The fact is, of course, that in the modern age the old possibilities of “adventure” are disappearing—although the times offer tremendous opportunities for spiritual and mental adventure. The ages

“When every morning brought a noble chance,
And every chance brought out a noble knight”

are gone by. The change that came with their passing has been shown in the humorous and pathetic pages of

a masterpiece like “Don Quixote”: had there been a spectator to watch the differences in tone, in character, in *ethos* itself which marked the closing of the Middle Age—and in a sense Cervantes was such an observer—he would have deplored the loss in richness and fulness of colour, in the unexpected possibilities of incident and adventure, held within the older life.

But was it in reality a loss so far as literature was concerned? Clearly not. For now—to skip the intervening years—there has gradually become a concentration on the many facets of human behaviour, until the “psychological novel” built itself up, with its closer study of the freaks and twists of character. It has become more and more a study of less pretentious human people in the ordinary surroundings of life; or, in other words, observation rather than imagination has become the keynote. The old attention to form is passing away, and although, in selecting their events and laying stress on particular “moments,” writers may give the illusion of detailing exactly everything which befell their characters, they are far less concerned in drawing a well-rounded and harmonised picture than in documenting the life and behaviour of their fiction-people as they know of them by experience and observation.

The Vicomte De Vogüé, in his book on the Russian Novel, remarks that the future may well look upon the century just past as “*le siècle des microbes*”, a description which would apply equally to this century, both as regards its general characteristics and its literature. It is realism in fiction, and its occupation with small things observed and detailed, that has given this particular colour. Further, the novel is to be democratised. We may learn there of the thoughts and visions of the workers, beggars, tramps, courtesans, all those groups which go to form the complex of modern life. Two great writers in the age last past in Russian literature have made articulate the message of

this second of Disraeli's "Two nations." In England we still wait for such a writer.

But in our country to-day we can trace two fairly definite tendencies in the younger generation of novelists: the one is their interest in a particular life history, traced closely in its unfolding of character through the various crises which await it at each turn of the corner; the other is the detailed history of a family—a sort of group psychology—in which the human elements act and react upon one another. As Mr Henry James has remarked of one of these writers in a recent article: "things disclosed go on and on, in any given case, in spite of everything." A chief value of the writers' work lies in their interpretation of life, its difficulties and complexities, in the modern spirit, in the society of to-day; while often it is the very lack of any spark of satisfaction in a particular kind of existence which lends a distinctive quality to the theme. And here, in this study of one special life history that is, we fancy there may be noticed the influence of the greatest modern English novel, "The Way of All Flesh," by our own Samuel Butler. It was the only fiction-work cast into the form of a novel that Butler wrote, not by any means because he was deficient in creative ability, but because it embodied finally all those most important things he desired to set down about the character of the society in his own day. His hero is a marvel of development, because of his intense reality to the author himself. Ernest Pontifex *was* a reality. And the influence of the book on the younger writers of to-day is likely to be more and more in evidence.

But it is Mr Henry James, critic and novelist, who in a quite other method is the supreme master of character in contemporary English fiction. His is a perfected art of character of a peculiar kind, in a manner so curiously indirect and different from any other, and a style so entirely individual, that one may

well look upon him as a product only possible in a reasonably civilised society. In dialogue and comment, the uttered thought of his characters, he creates his situation. It is, however, not so much a complete knowledge of his living characters that one is made aware of, as this character of a *situation*, in all its delicacy and precision. One may notice this gaining of the effect by the clash of two, usually, of his personalities.

We have heard it said that George Meredith asserted he found it impossible to develop the characters of his fiction-people through dialogue—and that in artistic fiction it always must be impossible. His own work, of course, is a witness against such a theory. Take, for instance, his wonderful creation, Adrian Harley, the "wise youth", in "Richard Feverel"; Meredith tells us of him in a page of quick, pointed description. But always afterwards in the book Adrian, in talk and action, is achieving and making more real his own outline. He is the delighted witness of the "supreme ironic procession" of life, "with laughter of Gods in the background", and he, himself, rather like an up-to-date heathen God. Now in Mr James' stories—and it is in the long short-story that he has found his especial *métier*—one may see anywhere the use he makes of dialogue and comment to obtain that *particular* effect. For example, his story "Mora Montravers", included in "The Finer Grain," describes how the niece of a married couple, residing at Wimbledon, went off suddenly, and, as they immediately conclude, is "living with" an artist fellow, Mr Puddick. The affair, as the husband realises, brings a rather fine flutter of adventure into their small, suburban, unimaginative life. At length Mora calls on her uncle and aunt, and the former tries to explain the reason of her coming:—

"What she wanted, I make out, was but to give us the best pleasure she could think of. The pleasure, I

mean, of our not only recognising how little we need worry about her, but of our seeing as well how pleasant it may become for us to keep in touch with her.'

These words, he was well aware, left his wife—given her painful narrowness—a bristling quiver of retorts to draw from; yet it was not without a silent surprise that he saw her, with her irritated eyes on him, extract the bolt of finest point. He had rarely known her achieve that discrimination before. 'The pleasure then, in her view, you "make out"—since you make out such wonders!—is to be all for us only?'

He found it fortunately given him still to smile. 'That will depend, dear, on our appreciating it enough to make things agreeable to *her* in order to get it. But as she didn't enquire for you,' he hastened to add, 'I don't—no, I don't—advise your going to see her *even* for the interest I speak of!' He bethought himself. 'We must wait a little'.

'Wait till she gets worse?'

He felt after a little that he should be able now always to command a kindly indulgent tone. 'I'll go and see her if you like'.

'Why in the world should I like it? Is it your idea—for the pleasure you so highly appreciate, and heaven knows what you mean by it!—to cultivate with her a free relation of your own?'

'No'—he promptly turned—'I suggest it only as acting for you. Unless', he went on, 'you decidedly wish to act altogether for yourself'.

For some moments she made no answer; though when she at last spoke it was as if it *were* an answer. 'I shall send for Mr Puddick'."

This dialogue, chosen almost at random, is full of its own distinctive Jacobite flavour. It is the triumph of a particular method in obtaining a particular effect. To some readers Mr James may convey—just vacancy; like the reader whose pathetic pencilled impertinence, "nothing in a very large compass", we found sub-

scribed on the title-page of his "Better Sort" in a vulgar provincial "lending" library.

With Mr Henry James we may leave these brief notes on the artistic study of character in fiction. Mr James, though conforming to the canons of no school, yet, in his desire to convey the last fine shade of his meaning, belongs to the "*siècle des microbes*". Perhaps more than anything else the danger in such character-study is lest the general effect may be lost in the minute analysis of particular moments. Will the whole always adequately balance the parts? Mr James' "Younger Generation", of which he has lately written, is full of a splendid promise in the domain of more traditional fiction; it is imposing upon itself the hardest task of all—the study of a life through all the stages of its development—the rich play of character in the world of to-day.

J. F. H.

EPITAPH OF EURIPIDES.

EURIPIDES lies dead in Macedon:
Hellas recalls him, eager to proclaim
Herself the shrine and warder of his fame:
Athens, heart's core of Hellas, mourns her son.

J. H. A. H.



ALONG THE WAVENEY.

I ABHOR trains. Travelling by rail is so conventional, and, except in a really uncomfortable compartment closely packed with holiday trippers, so monotonous. My home is at the mouth of the Norfolk rivers, and I possess an ancient gun-punt. These three facts in combination suggested a journey up to Cambridge in April 1914 by water rather than the metals.

The punt in which I was to make this trip had been built for duck shooting on the great salt-water broad, into which the Yare, the Bure, and the Waveney roll their deposits. She is sixteen feet long and decked in half her length; strongly built, and painted a leaden hue to deceive the wily fowl; with a crew of one she draws barely three inches of water,—in all respects but one an ideal craft for my purpose. The sole drawback was her weight; for out of the water it is impossible for a single pair of hands to lift or move her. I carried with me a mast and balanced lugsail, in case Aeolus should be inclined to co-operate.

I cast off before sunrise one Thursday morning. A thick roke hung over marsh and mudflat; but, while the tide beneath was favourable, atmospheric conditions mattered not at all. An occasional channel post in the tideway or a stile upon the river wall were for some time the only objects visible; for the wingbeats of the startled heron or the redshank's whistle above the rand were for the ear alone. I made this early start in the hope that my first day's voyage might carry me beyond the old familiar waters, and there might be no need for

hurry in stranger country. The moon rose; the sun rose; the snipe began his matin drumming, and I rowed on in the mist-smothered brilliancy of the morning light with a monotony varied only by the consumption of an occasional sandwich, while there was not a breath of wind to encourage me to hoist a sail. It was one of these sandwiches which first broke the continuous uneventfulness of my rowing. Preparing to resume my labours after a halt for what maybe was my fourth breakfast, I discovered that the stream, taking revenge for the blows inflicted upon it, had carried away one of the instruments which I had been using for its chastisement. The pursuit shewed me that I must not apply to a boat the theory of the one-spurred Hudibras, that if he could

“stir

To active trot one side of his horse,” the other would not be behindhand. Soon after the recovery of the fugitive oar I reached Beccles. A row of eight miles, during which I negotiated three locks, brought me to Bungay.

Beccles and Bungay are sleepy little old towns of some interest to the tourist, but I knew them well and had no inclination to spend my time on them on this occasion. In the case of Bungay I was herein disappointed. The Waveney at this point ceases to be recognized as navigable. With the help of a few passers-by I hauled my punt over an obstruction known as Bungay Stairs, and was soon clear of the town. It was now half-past two. Towards half-past four Bungay, which had for some time seemed curiously stationary, began to move towards me. The river Waveney had before this given ample proof that it deserved its name, for the distance by river from Yarmouth to Bungay is quite twice that which would be covered by the proverbial crow. Here it surpassed itself. I was fated to pull for a whole afternoon through weed and mud, and finally discover that I could throw a stone to the spot where I had consumed my second

lunch! Five little boys towed me through shallow water; three little boys towed me along a weedy dike. I had hardly reached clear water before I came to a full stop before a mill.

Mills are a special invention of the Evil One for the discomfiture of the would-be navigator of unnavigable waters. In the course of my journey I was obstructed by ten mills, which caused a total delay of about twelve hours. Stevenson undertook his inland voyage in a canoe: I was attempting a far less practicable feat in a heavy Breydon gun-punt. Apart from the fact that in a week the money I spent on *pourboires* was equal to all the rest of my expenditure, these delays were, to say the least of it, harassing to the would-be philosophic soul.

This mill was satisfactorily negotiated, and I enjoyed an evening sail behind the swans till I reached a point where the water became so fleet that I had recourse to the quant. Alas! the quant became wedged between the boat and a stone; I rashly clung to the quant as the punt swung round with the current, and took my first bathe in eighteen inches of ice-cold water.

The sight of a neighbouring light made me feel like the woodcutter's children when the breadcrumb clue had disappeared. Mooring my ship, I knocked at the door of the public-house, for such it proved to be. My request for a night's lodging was refused. Might I have a room to change in? This led to a number of inquiries. I explained that I had fallen into the river. The proprietress wanted to know "What I was a-doin' by the river at that time o' night?" and again "What I was a-doin' in a boat!?" Nobody, I was informed, could bring a boat up there. I told her that I had left the non-existent craft against her garden, and hoped it would be all right. "She hadn't got no garden." Here, indeed, I had found my ogress, and an inhospitable ogress to boot. I could make no progress. All

my statements were contradicted, and I was shivering. Eventually I obtained leave to change in the kitchen, and then escaped to seek a lodging elsewhere.

Next day a succession of mills made travelling slow. There were always ready hands to help, but the boat was heavy and rolling apparatus difficult to secure. Occasionally the water ran so fleet that I had to remove shoes and stockings and tow my craft. But the stream was chilly, and my feet could stand little more than fifteen or twenty seconds of such immersion. After each effort I indulged in a little conversation with myself on the forepeak to distract attention from their painful semi-numbness. I have heard my father spouting Homer in his morning bath, and no doubt my loquacity on these occasions was akin to his. This day there was a slight breeze, but overhanging branches made sailing rather difficult. The country through which I was passing needs little description. For a few hundred yards on either side of the stream was a landspring fen, behind which rose the gentle slope of an arable upland.

Next morning I negotiated the last two mills on the Waveney. Mills may be a great nuisance, but they do hold up the water. Before I had travelled much further I had forgiven all the mills and all the millers. A farm boy on a colt towed me a short distance over some rapids; then the stream became so narrow that rowing was out of the question. Finally I discovered myself half a mile away from the river and in a fen dyke. This was one of the occasions on which I felt the need for a companion with whom to laugh over my difficulties. After soothing my spirits with a meal I laboriously towed the boat back into the river. Soon I came upon a fallen shallow, blown across the stream. After much labour in breaking away the boughs I succeeded in squeezing the boat between the trunk and the water by a series of simultaneous jumps and shoves. There was now a strong breeze, and for several miles I enjoyed

a most exciting sail. The meanderings of the narrow river and the continual caresses of the overhanging shallows necessitated a constant attention to the helm and sail. Scores of terrified ducks ruffled the water before me. In my wake followed a regular wave, for my little craft required every inch of depth, every foot of breadth, that the river possessed.

Higher up, the stream became shallower, compelling me to tow the punt through nascent reeds, and it was finally blocked by the impassable trunk of a fallen poplar. I disembarked. A short reconnaissance made it clear that for four hundred yards the river was overgrown with reed and next to impassable. I experienced just such a feeling of annoyance as when the stamp machine at the "Union" refuses to accept my half-penny. However, something had to be done. Making my way across a field to some farm buildings, I explained my predicament to the owner, and requested him to cart my boat a quarter of a mile. He inquired "where did I now come from?" and seemed aggrieved when he discovered that it was "across his midder." As he seemed unwilling to fall in with my wishes, I suggested that I would not trouble him, but would ask assistance elsewhere. Then I, as a "young feller," was informed that "this is private land," and "he warn't a-goin' to let *nobody* take a waggon across his midder." After a little discussion we came to terms. The boat was hoisted on to the waggon, with much difficulty, since the arbitrary owner of the land had no intention of benefitting by my previous experience in boatshifting.

This brought me to Diss. I left the boat in charge of a little girl, giving her leave to finish a cake which I had on board, but forbidding her to sample the contents of any other tin. In Diss I obtained a meal at the hotel, letters at the post office, and various stores from the most convenient grocer. I returned and proceeded on my voyage. The stream was shallow, though wider, and often blocked with iron rods, chains, or wire

netting, but I rowed on bravely till the hour for tea. O Dorothea, or Isabel, or Little Mary! Was there ever any doubt that Eve would pluck the apple, that Fatima would enter Bluebeard's secret chamber, that Pandora or Graciosa would open the chests entrusted to their care? Not only the cake, but every bun and every gingerbread left on board had disappeared.

And now I was within a few miles of the very sources of the Waveney, a fenny paradise of birds and flowers. Discreet farmers, to prevent the straying of their stock, had planted hurdles across the now dwindled river. Redshank and snipe piped and drummed; children followed along the bank to see a craft so strange to their inland waters; farm boys helped to pull me round obstructions, and at intervals we all sat down together and sucked oranges as the reward of our labours. This was Saturday evening. This night and all Sunday I spent at a farm house at the sources of the rivers.

So ended the first part of my voyage. Nor indeed was it a voyage without profit; for I consider myself a public benefactor in that I have both deepened and widened the river Waveney, a stream which sadly needs some such enlargement to enable it to carry off the flood waters from its beautiful western watershed.

T. F.



WRYNECKS.

IT'S a funny world. There's a friend of mine who worked his eyes too much for too long. He spent more time than he could afford wandering after illuminated manuscripts—notes of hand you know—till he got a wry neck from eyestrain. Well, I want a wryneck, not that kind of course, but the bird of that name, and several of it. There's a man shot one hereabouts before this Easter, and he fed it to his cat. The poor Cyprus cat did not know that the wryneck once could act like a charm as good as an old teamman's toadbone you know. So that wryneck's gone. I wish the Cyprus cat had attended my friend's wryneck and charmed it off him. That friend of mine deserves better luck, and it would take more than toadbone or wryneck to frighten or fetch him. He carries credentials: you can see what he is if you look him in the face and he came to our place to look at a great big D. He don't care a Continental. He's been up and down this Old World and done business in the New World. He's a Scribe. But I don't like his wry neck, and, if I could find a right old toadbone and a Greek wryneck, I wonder could I get him home.

But there's a better wryneck than even the Greek bird. You know they Greeks caught a wryneck and spread-eagled it, binding it to a wheel so that its wings and legs made four spokes. That was one of *their* toadbones. I don't know whether they put it on their heads like a crown of thorns when they wanted to sway lines of horses or throngs of persons at their will, but

I've heard that when they wanted a man right bad, same as it might be this friend of mine, they set that wheel a-spinning over a slow fire and they sang

Ἰνγξ, ἔλκε τυ τῆμον ἐμὸν ποτὶ δῶμα τὸν ἄνδρα,

meaning, "Fetch that man home," as you might tell a collie dog.

That's two kinds of wrynecks, but there's a better one—the live English birds that breed in England. That kind they call the cuckoo's mate and leader. People that think the cuckoo "word of fear unpleasing" should think of this cuckoo's mate and antidote to comfort them, because the Romans also reckoned that wryneck was able to get again byegones and redintegrate love. Ask any hoopoe supposing you don't believe me. Well, this year one wryneck come first and got shot, but I reckon there's more on 'em coming this month and they'll make their nests inside old orchard trees in the Midlands. Then when the chicks come out of egg you'll hear them talking like so many silver coins jingling in a side-pocket, so they say. But the grown birds are wary—seldom seen because of their protective colouring (never seen one myself), but they never fly far away. Like the Kestrel it says Qui, Qui, Qui, Qui right quick, but not so loud and harsh.

Yarrell says they like being caught young and kept in a cage. If you feed them when they want food and not other times they'll eat out of your hand and use their great long tongues to clean your clothes and furniture, licking up the dust like a vacuum cleaner and kill-that-fly. There the new Bird Book says his information stops, but unless he's a liar I think I'll try to supplement that information by judicious experiment if only someone will send me some young wrynecks. In the south of England they feed them to themselves, poor things.



PAN IN THE WILDERNESS.

IT was just before I entered the iron gates at the end of the avenue in the "Backs" that I heard his pipes. I thought at first it was the breeze in the trees, but as I came through the gates I glimpsed Pan sitting on a log of wood in the Wilderness, and drawing wonderful music from his pipes, the music of the birds, the streams, and the trees. Curiously enough I was not surprised. Somehow I always half expected to see Pan there in the Wilderness, except, of course, when the gardeners are there. So I went up to the railing and looked over. No one was about. It had been raining until half-an-hour before, and everything smelt sweet and fresh, as the country does after rain. I had just returned from a walk. So I stood and looked at Pan playing his pipes there in the Wilderness. He saw me almost at once, and came forward to within a few feet of where I stood. He was shaggy and very like a goat, I thought at first, until suddenly his eyes caught my attention. They were of a wonderful depth and clearness—the eyes of Eternal Youth trusting, yet of an infinite wistfulness.

"I hope, sir," he said in English, with just the slightest Greek accent, "that I am not trespassing here."

I tried to be natural with him, to put him at his ease. "Oh, no," I said, "I am sure it is most good of you to have done us the honour, and besides," I added, "it is most unlikely that anyone will see you."

"Yes," he replied, "it is certainly most unlikely

that anyone will see me," and as he spoke I saw the tears in his wonderful eyes. "You see," he went on, "no one does see me as a rule. In fact, I cannot make out how you came to do so."

I felt sorry for the poor god, so I said, "Oh, surely you must be mistaken. Let me get some of my friends to come and talk to you and cheer you up."

He jumped at this proposal, explaining that no one saw him nowadays because so few still believed in him. So saying "Don't go away," I rushed off to the College and hurried up to Hopkins' rooms there. "Come along," I said, "Pan's down in the Wilderness. I want you to meet him."

Hopkins looked at me and said, "Hullo, old man, you're just in time for some tea, and don't talk rot."

"Pan's in the Wilderness," I said again. "Come down, and be introduced."

Hopkins looked at me strangely. "What's up?" he said. "Been having 'audit' again for lunch?"

"No," said I, "it's Pan, you know!"

"Oh, yes," he said, "I know!"

"Well, he's in the Wilderness now if you want to see him."

"See nothing!" said Hopkins. "Come and have what little tea is left."

At that I left, and went off to find someone else. I rushed up another staircase in another court, and burst in upon Silcox. Silcox is a medical man in the making, so I explained matters more carefully. I said, "You've heard of Pan, the Greek god. Well, I've just been talking to him; he's down in the Wilderness now. Will you come down and see him?"

Silcox was reading an immense volume called "Handbook of Anatomy," and sitting at a table littered with relics of the human form divine.

He looked up, and, switching his brain from Anatomy, said, "Oh, come in, I'm so glad to see you. Come to have a chat?"

"No," I said, "it's old Pan, down there in the Wilderness: he's playing on his pipes, too. Do come and hear him."

Silcox scented a case, and began his diagnosis. I saw that he meant to be diffuse. "Either," he said, "you are in the primary stages of lunacy, brought on by an excessive addiction to alcoholic indulgence, or else you are suffering from an acute attack——," but before he could get any further I fled. Through the College I rushed from room to room, but not a man would stir from his fireside, so at last I was forced to go wearily back.

Pan was still there, but not piping now. "My dear boy," he said, "I ought not to have let you go. I knew how it would be. You went and told them, I suppose, that I was here, but of course they would not come. You should have told them that an aeroplane had fallen in the "Backs," then they might have come. But even so, they would never have seen me. As for you, you must be a particularly credulous youth." A half-smile flitted across his face, as he took up his pipes again, saying, "Yet your credulity deserves its reward."

And so he piped, and such music flowed as never I heard, nor shall hear again. And I saw another country, and the olive trees of Attica under the midday heat of a cloudless sky. And I heard the song of reapers and the music of their reaping. And I saw Kithaeron towering in the distance, and smelt the sea and looked and saw glittering far away the waters of the Aegean. And all around the country came alive, and in the streams the Naiads whispered, and forms divinely full of gracious movement tripped amongst the trees.

So I dreamed, and as Pan played the Porter came and locked the iron gates and rang his bell before locking the great door of New Court. But he did not see me leaning behind a tree by the path, and I heard nothing but the pipes. So that when Pan stopped

playing, and said not a word, I walked up and found the door locked. And as I passed back down the avenue I saw him still sitting silent upon his log, and his eyes gazed like the eyes of a very young child who is wrongfully punished.

So I climbed the iron gates and came round into the College again.

That night those who lived on the Madingley Road heard a great southing as of a mighty gale and the sound of hoofs upon the road.

"Rough night for the doctor's carriage to be out!" they thought.

Pan was departing.

Where did he go?

I wonder

A. R. J.



THE COLLEGE MISSION TO WALWORTH.

THE following appeal has been issued by the Committee of the College Mission to Walworth.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
CAMBRIDGE,
22nd April, 1914.

DEAR SIR,

Most of those who in the past have been interested in the welfare of the College Mission in Walworth are aware of the Legacy of £9,000 which has come to us under the Will of the late Mrs. Cobb. It has been felt by the Committee that this Legacy presents an opportunity to undertake some new venture which would fulfil two objects—viz., (1) to increase the active interest of the College in the work in South London and (2) at the same time to add to that work a fresh element, the usefulness of which cannot be doubted. The Committee decided unanimously that it would be inadvisable at the present juncture to move away from the Parish of Lady Margaret, which is endeared to us by so many associations, and which still needs the assistance of the College. With these considerations in view, the Committee have recommended the establishment of a Boys' Home to be attached to the parish and to be conducted on similar lines to the Home which has for some years been supported by Christ's College, with what success is well known. The recommendation was endorsed at the meeting held last term in the College Hall, under the presidency of the Master. The value of such an undertaking from the social and religious point of view is obvious; for the boys will be apprenticed to good trades, thus avoiding the danger of blind-alley occupations, and at the same time they will spend the most critical period of their lives under an influence which will form their character and give it stability and

strength. The Committee feel that such a scheme must appeal to all those who have supported the Mission in the past, and should also gain the sympathy and support of those whose interest has not hitherto been aroused.

A suitable house for the purpose has been found in No. 100, Walworth Road, which is within five minutes' distance of the Mission, and which would accommodate comfortably a Warden and about ten boys. The financial needs are as follows:—

(a) Donations towards the cost of the adaptation and equipment of the house. This is estimated at £100. The Committee regard it as of the utmost importance that the capital of the Legacy should be left intact.

(b) For current expenses increased yearly subscriptions to the Mission of at least £50 per annum will be necessary, and it is probable that during the first two years a larger sum will be necessary. This estimate is based on the balance-sheets of two existing boys' homes and provides for the reception of ten boys as follows:—

<i>Expenditure.</i>		£	<i>Income.</i>		£
Household Expenses	...	265	By Interest on part of		
Rent, Rates, Water, etc.	...	70	Legacy	250
Printing, etc.	...	5	From boys' wages, say		
Stipend of Warden	...	50	eventually	...	100
Boys' fares to work, etc.	...	10			
		—			—
		£400			£350
		—			—

It is proposed to devote part of the income from the Legacy to the existing needs of the Mission, to take the place of grants from the South London Church Fund, which will be withdrawn in the near future.

There can be no doubt that this Scheme will benefit the Mission both in its work in Walworth and in its appeal to the College, and it is therefore with full confidence that we, on behalf of the Committee, ask for your personal interest and financial support in this new venture.

J. R. TANNER,
Chairman of the Mission Committee.

J. H. A. HART, }
J. M. GAUSSEN, } *Hon. Secs.*



OLD JOHNIAN HENLEY FUND.

THE following subscriptions and donations have been received in addition to those acknowledged in the last December number of *The Eagle*.

Annual Subscriptions.

A. F. Alcock	£	s.	d.
		10	6
Lewis Edmunds	2	2	0

Donations.

A. C. Yate (Lt.-Col.)	£	s.	d.
		1	1
W. Wykes-Finch	5	5	9

E. CUNNINGHAM.



REVIEWS.

Elfin Chaunts and Railway Rhythms.

By EDMUND VALE.

SIMPLICITY is the chief characteristic of these poems,—simplicity combined with a real joy in the presence of Nature. Mr Vale's verse is best when it deals most closely with Nature's appeal to our eyes and hearts; when he tells of

A feeling of Dawn at dead of Night
When only the Tide is turning.

Or

Reculver! 'mid the curlew calls
Where all the marsh is long and low,
Reculver! black with fretted walls,
A ghost athwart the morning glow,
A phantom of the year's decay
With life to warn the future day.

"The King's White Daughter" is a pretty fairy tale, conceived and executed throughout in a spirit proper to an Elfin Chaunt. "Old Japan" is painted against a background of advancing Westernism. "Reculver" describes the haunting influence of an old marshland church. This is quite the best piece in the volume, in spite of its rather feeble ending. This charge of ending weakly may be brought against one or two of the other poems. "The Spirit of Night" would have concluded far more satisfactorily with the

forcible line "And the Fiend is riding amain for the gates of Hell"; "Recollection" is quite spoilt by the same error.

A plentiful store of metaphor and fancy blossoms throughout, notably in such images as "The heather bells are ringing" and in the lines

Alas! there too come Autumn tears
From piling clouds of bygone years.

Sometimes this fancy is allowed to run riot, as in the following stanza:

But should he (the sun) shine upon my eyes
Where still my tears are crowded,
In drying them more mists will rise
And all will be more clouded.

While the Spirit of Night "flings the gauntlet of sleep from his spectral hand"! When Mr Vale gets away from the solitary contemplation of Nature he is often less successful; his poetical fancies are marred by a lack of melody in execution, and he can describe Joan of Arc as "demure as the white cloud that leads the storm's black flock."

The Railway Rhythms are clever, but not on a level with the Elfin Chaunts. It is a pity that Mr Vale has recourse to a meaningless "De de di di di dun" chorus in "The Liverpool Express." The most pleasing rhythm is that entitled "The Cornish Express," which as it meets cutting and bridge and tunnel is exhorted to

Shatter them,
Tatter the darkness profound,
Clatter out sound,
"Westerly Bound."

Elfin Chaunts and Railway Rhythms is a thoroughly delightful little volume. We hope that its author will soon be dipped again in the Pierian pond.

Belle Nairn. By ROY MELDRUM.

NOVELS may be broadly divided into two classes, those which are easy to read and those which are not. *Belle Nairn* is without a doubt of the former class. Mr. Meldrum possesses an attractive style, which, like a good conversationalist, is never boring and never insipid; and although occasionally there is a tinge, perhaps, of journalism, there are at times flashes of almost poetic inspiration.

The novelist has chosen for his subject the wild romance of the North brought into the conventional atmosphere of London. The story, which purports to be a medley of morals, is that of a Scottish crofter's daughter, who, blessed—or is it cursed?—with a romantic ambition and a passion for dancing, succeeds after difficulties in taking the town by storm with her art. But here the tragedy comes to mar her success. The man who gave her the chance of fame loves her, not as a woman, but as an artist. The Hon. Rodney Bute is morality itself. He never attempts to trifle with the Terpsichore whom he has set up in her temple of success; but it is the fact that he cannot ever love her, the unconventional, as a "conventional woman," which drives Belle Nairn to her own undoing. It is good psychology, and Mr Meldrum has the artistic strength to carry the situation to its logical conclusion. "Roddie" marries Pamela, his conventional woman; whereas Belle, the heroine, is led on by her romantic Scottish temperament to a taste for champagne and a miserable marriage. The man whom she marries is the only character in the book who approaches the melodramatic. He is a peer whose entire heartlessness seems overdrawn beyond the bounds of erring human nature. Belle Nairn cannot any longer endure life on these terms. Her reason almost fails, and she flies north to the hills of her own

country, that seem to call her with a bewitching voice, to die there after winning back for a brief day or two the peace of mind she had lost.

There are two points of excellence in the book: one, the treatment of the weird eldritch spirit of the North, an element which gives an almost sublime touch to the tragedy; the other, the truth and variety of the minor characters represented. Mr Meldrum has no doubt called his novel a medley of morals because he considers that phrase no bad description of life. Morals, character, what Wells has called the "hinterland" of the mind, are of more importance than superficial events. Thus the novelist has here introduced his readers to a number of characters, in most cases delightfully human.

It is worth reading the book, merely in order to make the acquaintance of the Baron, a very Chesterton in form and in mind. *Belle Nairn* is a good type of the modern novel, half episodic and half biographical, and, moreover, it has an added interest for readers of *The Eagle* in the fact that its author was, like W. J. Locke and "Ian Hay," himself at St John's.

Obituary

AUGUSTUS JESSOPP, D.D.

By the death of Augustus Jessopp our College has lost a noteworthy and most loyal son. His love for St John's was warm and indeed enthusiastic. When he was elected an Honorary Fellow he wrote to Dr Taylor, who was then our Master, 'I am inexpressibly delighted at the news. There is nothing in the way of distinction in the world that I could appreciate more highly; and if anything could intensify my affection and gratitude to the old College it would be this last flattering compliment, and the consciousness that I am considered worthy of being brought into closer relations with you all.'

Dr Jessopp's father was John Sympson Jessopp, of Cheshunt, Herts. The Jessopps were a vigorous and long-lived race. 'My father is eighty-six, his mother died at ninety-two, I have an aunt of 104 who had the plague three times.' Such, according to the *Westminster Gazette*, was the statement of Dr Jessopp's father: and Augustus, the youngest child, who died on February 12 at the age of 90, bore out the tradition of the family. He inherited a literary tradition too; he had been patted on the head by Charles Lamb, whom his father counted among his friends.

Details of Jessopp's early days do not come readily to hand: most of his early education was received abroad. He went to school in Brussels, where his family resided for some time, afterwards going to Ostend; and he either was at school or attended lectures at Heidelberg. French was to him as a native language; and an elder brother, John Jessopp, who took his degree at St John's in 1837, and was eventually Rector of St Gregory's, Norwich, was British Consular Chaplain at Ostend 1840-44.

Jessopp entered at St John's in October, 1843, under Dr Hymers, and began residence in the following February. He graduated B.A. in 1848, and was ordained the same year, becoming Curate of Papworth St Agnes, a tiny village some

dozen miles north-west of Cambridge. Meanwhile he had married the daughter of Charles Cotesworth, R.N., of Liverpool.

They were an ideally happy couple, and keenly enjoyed a country life, though, as Jessopp himself averred, 'we were as poor as rats.' Besides the duties of the village cure, there was some private tuition, and for some time at any rate a residence in Cambridge, which brought much happy intercourse and was the beginning of some lasting friendships.

This first and only curacy was held till 1855, and in that year Jessopp went to the little Cornish town of Helston, where he was appointed Headmaster of the Grammar School. It was a very little school, but the master infused much life into it and brought up the numbers.

There he remained four years, till in 1859 he was elected to the Headmastership of King Edward VI.'s School, Norwich. It was the beginning of twenty years of steady and earnest work. The new Head was full of enthusiasm and vital force; he and Mrs Jessopp identified themselves with the wishes and feelings of the boys, alike in school work and in games, and there grew up a spirit of loyalty and devotion amongst past and present seniors which bore witness to wise counsel and unselfish sympathy. The school did well at the Universities, and the regular reports of outside examiners showed that the teaching throughout was sound and thorough.

In 1870 Jessopp incorporated at Worcester College, Oxford, and took the degree of D.D., being able at Oxford to avoid a long B.D. noviciate. He was already known as a writer. As early as 1855 he had edited Donne's *Essays in Divinity*, with a life of the author: in 1864 he published a volume of *Norwich School Sermons*; and he had brought out the *Tales of Emile Souvestre*, with life, and a *Greek Accidence* for school use. His dissertation for the Oxford degree was published in 1871; it dealt with the fragments of *Primitive Liturgies and Confessions of Faith* in the writings of the New Testament with much insight and originality. So far as school duties allowed, the Doctor interested himself more and more deeply in historical and antiquarian research, and the clearer became the call to a

literary life. He edited the *Letters of F. H. Walpole* from the original MSS. at Stonyhurst, and in 1878 published a work of mark, 'One generation of a Norfolk House.'

Then after 20 years of Norwich headship he accepted in 1879 the Rectory of Scarning. Scarning is a straggling parish of something less than 700 people, situated about 3 miles west of Dereham. There he soon settled down and built himself a splendid library. There is no need to say more of his literary work henceforth. Its value and interest have been abundantly recognized, alike in history and antiquarian research, in Church matters, and in the lighter side of social life, especially in connexion with East Anglia. His library did not however absorb him; he was an assiduous and sympathetic parish clergyman. At first he seemed to make but little way with his people, but long before his work was ended any misunderstanding had died out and given place to the most hearty and proud appreciation of 'the Doctor,' expressed in affectionate words on the lectern subscribed for by the whole parish and presented to him at the Diamond Jubilee.

Jessopp's preaching—he had a splendid voice—was thoroughly original and impressive. He was unwearied in visiting a very scattered flock, and was the author of much material and substantial benefit. He began, says a writer to *The Times*, by building two good cottages with large gardens on the glebe land for want of another site, sinking his capital of course in doing so. He ended by being the builder, with funds provided by an anonymous donor, who had been touched by his article on 'the cry of the villages', of a first-rate village hall, standing, with three pairs of cottages provided from the same source, in about an acre of ground given by the chief landlord of the parish, a hall which has changed the whole life of the place by the opportunities it gives of social life, and with an endowment partly provided by the rents of the said cottages. Dr Jessopp came to a village of hovels. He left a nucleus of good cottages putting the still existing hovels to shame and leaving some of them untenanted. He found a church much out of repair and left it in excellent condition. He was met by parishioners prejudiced against him and left them loved

and regretted by all. We may add that the Scarning village hall soon became the model of similar halls in Norfolk and elsewhere.

Some one, writing to a daily paper, spoke of the 'lonely exile' of the Scarning rectory. Never was there a more inappropriate term. It was no inaccessible place of exile, and lonely was the last word one would think of using. Jessopp was the soul of hospitality, and his life was rich in literary friendships. Tennyson he knew, and Rudyard Kipling, and he was a firm friend from early years of George Meredith, whose son had been a boy at Norwich School: Frederick Sandys, the painter, was also a friend at Norwich . . . Some one of interest was always among the Doctor's guests, and the roll of visitors was only surpassed by the multitude of correspondents who almost daily appealed to him for counsel or information on matters of every sort or contributed something of their own.

The man himself was delightful. Tall and of strikingly handsome person, with a natural air of 'grand seigneur', he combined much dignity of bearing with an ever-ready kindness and winning courtesy, and an unfailing sense of fun. Open-handed and cordial he was welcome everywhere: he was the best of companions, and at home with men or women of every age and kind. His talk was exactly like his writings, racy, direct and vigorous, often paradoxical and humorously exaggerated, with an undernote of sadness from time to time, or of indignation at the thought of wrong. One could not call him an exact philosopher; rather a man of genius, somewhat ill-trained indeed and wayward, but touched with the divine fire.

In 1895 Dr Jessopp had been elected an Honorary Fellow of St John's, and (almost simultaneously) of Worcester College, Oxford, and an Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral. In 1902 he was appointed Chaplain-in-Ordinary to King Edward VII.

In 1911 he was obliged from failing health to resign the benefice of Scarning after 34 years of service, and he then took a house in the Chantry, Norwich. He died, as has been said, February 12, 1914. Mrs Jessopp had died in 1905.

C. E. G.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Easter Term, 1914.

The King of the Hellenes has been pleased to confer on Sir John E. Sandys, Public Orator of the University, the insignia of Commander in the Royal Greek Order of the Saviour.

The Right Reverend Dr J. N. Quirk, who has been Suffragan Bishop of Sheffield since 1901, was, on May 2 last, appointed to be Canon of Durham, and has since been appointed Bishop Suffragan of Jarrow. Bishop Quirk's great services in the formation of the Diocese of Sheffield were recognised by the presentation to him of an illuminated address and a cheque for £1400. It is an open secret that many churchmen in the new Diocese of Sheffield hoped that he would be the first Bishop of the new See.

At the annual election of Fellows of the Royal Society the following members of the College were elected:—Mr G. T. Bennett (B.A. 1890), formerly Fellow of the College, now Fellow and Lecturer of Emmanuel College, and Mr T. H. Havelock (B.A. 1900), formerly Fellow of the College.

The Linacre Lecture for the year 1914 was delivered on May 25 by Sir Clifford Allbutt, Regius Professor of Physic. The Lecture was entitled: "Public Medicine and Hospitals in ancient Greece and Rome."

Dr F. Horton (B.A. 1903), formerly Fellow of the College, was, on the 25th May, appointed Professor of Physics at the Royal Holloway College.

At the election of members of the Council of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society on May 25, Mr H. H. Brindley was elected a Vice-President, and Dr F. J. Allen, Secretary and Editor of Publications.

The following members of the College were called to the Bar on the 6th of May last :—V. G. Rao (B.A. 1913), at Lincoln's Inn; W. G. Constable (B.A. 1907) and H. P. Heimann (B.A. 1913), at the Inner Temple; S. B. Vaidya (B.A. 1911) and P. Henderson (B.A. 1904), at Gray's Inn.

Dr Hildred B. Carlill (B.A. 1903), M.R.C.P. London, has been appointed Assistant Physician to the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich. He has also been appointed Assistant Physician to the West End Hospital for diseases of the nervous system, Welbeck Street, London, W.

Dr Gordon Ormsby Lambert (B.A. 1898) has been appointed Assistant Physician to the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading.

At the ordinary quarterly comitia of the Royal College of Physicians, held on April 30th, Dr H. C. Cameron (B.A. 1901) was elected a Fellow of the College, and Mr T. H. G. Shore (B.A. 1909) was admitted to the membership of the College.

Mr C. Morgan Webb (B.A. 1894), I.C.S., has been appointed Deputy Commissioner Rangoon townland and Collector of a District.

Mr E. A. Kendall (matriculated 1890), I.C.S., who has been District and Sessions Judge, Cawnpore, has been appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Oude.

Mr N. Worrall (B.A. 1906), who, after being appointed British Vice-Consul at Diarbekir in 1912, was in charge of the Vice-Consulate at Resht 1912-13, has been transferred as Vice-Consul to Ispahan 1 September, 1913.

Mr G. E. A. C. Monck-Mason (in residence 1908-10) has been appointed Assistant to the Vice-Consul of Adana. Mr Monck-Mason was acting Vice-Consul at Uskub in 1911 and at Adana 1911-12.

The Rev. C. W. Bourne (B.A. 1868), Rector of Staplehurst, has been appointed a member of the Council of King's College, London.

The Venerable G. Hodges (B.A. 1874), Archdeacon of Sudbury, has been appointed Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich.

The Rev. A. H. Hildesley (B.A. 1879), who was Principal and Chaplain of the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, from 1884 to 1912, has been appointed Rector of Wyton, Huntingdon.

The Rev. C. E. Hopton (B.A. 1883), Vicar of Moseley and Honorary Canon of Birmingham Cathedral, has been appointed a Surrogate in the Diocese of Birmingham.

The Rev. J. P. Haythornthwaite (B.A. 1884) has been appointed Organising Secretary for the Church Missionary Society for the Metropolitan District.

The Rev. W. Webster (B.A. 1888), Headmaster of the Lower School, Liverpool College, and Chaplain of the Bluecoat Hospital, has been appointed Curate of Holy Innocents and Chaplain of the Orphan Asylum, Liverpool.

The Rev. Dr A. W. Greenup (B.A. 1889), Principal of St John's Hall, Highbury, has been appointed Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Chelmsford.

The Rev. A. E. Chapman (B.A. 1890), Vicar of Luton, has been appointed a Surrogate in the Diocese of St Albans.

The Rev. L. H. Tiarks (B.A. 1893), Chaplain of St Andrew's Hospital, Clewer, has been appointed Vicar of Thelwall.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced :

Name	Degree	From	To be
Simpson, E. L.	1892	V. Christ Church, Mountsorrell	V. Evington, Leicester
Chadwick, R.	1882	V. Chilvers Coton	V. Christ Church, Malvern
Bonsey, R. Y.	1897	V. Trull	V. Evercreech w. Chesterblade
Goulton, J.	1895	C. Holy Trinity, Nottingham	V. St Philip, Nottingham
Winckley, A. R. T.	1888	C. St Mary, Sculcoates	V. Newton in Cleveland
Atlay, M. E.	1903	C. St Matthew, Westminster	V. St Matthew, Westminster

Mr John Sturge Stephens (B.A. 1913) has been awarded a Studentship of 2000 marks (about £100) on the German English Foundation of King Edward VII. (founded by Sir Ernest Cassel). The object of the foundation is to enable University Graduates of British nationality to reside in Germany with the object of studying some branch of science or literature, or becoming acquainted with the commercial or industrial life of the country.

Sir William Browne's Medal for a Greek Ode has been awarded to A. G. Patton, Scholar of the College.

The following members of the College have been elected to Stewart of Rannoch Open (University) Scholarships : A. F. Smith, in Sacred Music; F. J. Bullen, in Hebrew.

The Public Orator, Sir John Sandys, delivered the following speech in presenting for the complete degree of Doctor of Divinity, *honoris causa*, the Right Reverend Gerald Sharp (B.A. 1886), Bishop of New Guinea, on 1 May, 1914 :

Inter Indiam et Australiam magna iacet insula, cuius partem tertiam, Britannia tota paulo latius patentem, imperio Britannico abhinc annos triginta additam esse constat. Postea, biennio proximo, anno eodem, quo alumnus noster in litteris humanioribus honorem nostrum adeptus est, insulam illam Australiae ecclesia laborum sacrorum provinciam novam sibi destinavit. Anno vero eodem, quo alumnus noster pagi cuiusdam Eboracensis vicarius nominatus est, insulae illius episcopus primus consecratus est. Episcopi primi successorem hodie libenter salutamus, virum et inter Somersetenses et inter Londinienses et inter Eboracenses laboribus sacris probatum, et insulae illius episcopum secundum anno abhinc quarto consecratum. In scuto, quod episcopatu illi remoto velut insigne datum est, gladius depictus est clavibus duabus decussatis coniunctus, et navis imagine obductus. Gladius quidem est, nisi fallor 'gladius Spiritus, quod est Verbum Dei': claves autem illius sunt, 'qui aperit et nemo claudit, claudit et nemo aperit'; navis denique auxilio Britannia ipsa cum colonia illa longinqua coniuncta est. Alumno nostro, in regionem illam remotam per maria magna mox redituro, omnia prospera ex animo exoptamus.

Duco ad vos Scholae Mancuniensis discipulum, Collegii Divi Ioannis alumnus, episcopum reverendissimum, Geraldum Sharp.

The meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science is to be held this summer in Australia. Mr W. Bateson (B.A. 1883), Honorary Fellow of the College, is President of the meeting. During the visit of the Association lectures are to be delivered at various places. On August 11, at Adelaide, Professor W. J. Sollas (B.A. 1874) will lecture on 'Ancient Hunters'; at Sydney on August 21, Professor G. Elliot Smith (B.A. 1898) will lecture on 'Primitive man,' and Sir H. H. S. Cunynghame (B.A. 1874) will lecture on 'Clocks'; at Melbourne Dr W. Rosenhain (B.A. 1899) will lecture on 'The making of a big gun.'

In the University Chess match against Oxford, played on March 23, the College had three representatives in a team of seven. Mr E. M. Maccoby won his match against G. Carruthers, of Merton College, Oxford, while Mr G. E. Smith lost his to F. C. Bryan, of Jesus College, Oxford, and Mr H. C. Cave his match with H. M. Smith, of Corpus, Oxford. A combined University team of ten played the House of

Commons on March 24. Mr Maccoby and Mr G. E. Smith played for the Universities, Mr Maccoby defeating Dr C. Addison, M.P. for Hoxton, and Mr Smith defeated Mr W. B. Du Pre, M.P.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel during the present Term as follows:—May 10, Commemoration of Benefactors, the Rev. St J. B. Wynne Willson, Master of Marlborough College; May 24, Rev. Dr A. J. Tait, Principal of Ridley Hall; June 7, Rev. Dr T. G. Bonney.

The annual dinner to members of the College whose names are on the College Boards has been fixed this year for Wednesday, June 24th. Members of the College who graduated in the following groups of years are invited on this occasion:—1856-1866; 1879-1882; 1897-1900.

The Manuscript M. 2. in the College Library (No. 385 in Dr James' Catalogue) has recently been deposited in the Library of Lambeth Palace in order that it might be compared with a similar Manuscript belonging to Sir Lewis Dibdin, Dean of the Arches.

The Librarian of Lambeth Palace, the Rev. Claude Jenkins, has kindly sent the following note on the Manuscript:

"This MS., formerly the property of Henry Wriothesley, third Earl of Southampton, who died in 1624, is one of a set M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, of which Dr M. R. James says that '1, 2, 3, 5 seem to have been the subjects of lectures, &c., in some Spanish University, and were probably the property of an English Romanist exile.' He also says that the five Manuscripts seem to have been made by the same amanuensis.

"As to this, as I have only seen one of them, I can express no opinion beyond the trite one that this is entitled to the greatest respect. It is not however presumptuous to suggest that the evidence for an 'English' Romanist 'exile' and a Spanish University does not appear from M. 2, the only one that I have seen.

"As the MS. cannot be later than 1624 so neither can it be earlier than 1600, the earliest date which can possibly be assigned for the 'Disputationum de Censuris in communi, excommunicatione, suspensione et interdicto, itemque de Irregularitate, Tomus quintus additus ad tertiam partem D. Thomae,' by Franciscus Suarez S. J. of Granada, the famous professor in the University of Coimbra. The licence for that work is dated February 1599 (=1600), but I am not aware of any printed edition earlier than that produced by Balthazar Lippius 'sumptibus Hermanni Mylii Birckmanni' at Mainz in 1606, and that is indeed stated by Alegambe (*Bibl. Script. soc. Jesu*, ed. 1643, p. 138) to be its date.

"This book is not only referred to but very extensively used in the Manuscript M. 2. It will however be clear to any one examining it carefully that the MS. is not a mere summary of Suarez but an independent work. This seems to me to follow from the arrangement of the sections and the numbering of the 'Dubia,' *c.f.* for example Disp. xxi. of Suarez with the corresponding section in the MS., and the difference in spelling of writers quoted by both.

"Again the historical sections of the 'Dubia' of the last chapter of *Tractate II.* are clearly not from Suarez, I think. I think, too, though I do not feel sure, that they, and, if so, the rest of the book, are part of an original work. The second in regard to England on the last page but one of that *Tractate II.* is interesting, especially the note as to the preservation of documents in the Castle of St Angelo."

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number: Professor H. M. Gwatkin to be an Assessor for Part II. of the Historical Tripos; Mr P. Lake to be an examiner for the Special Examinations in Geography and for the Diploma in Geography; Mr H. F. Stewart to be Chairman of the Examiners for the Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos; Mr F. H. Colson to be a member of the Sub-Committee of management of the Cambridge and County School for boys; Mr E. A. Benians to be an adjudicator for the Le Bas Prize in 1915; Mr H. F. Stewart to be a member of the Highest Grade Schools Examination Syndicate; Mr W. H. R. Rivers to represent the University at the Nineteenth International Congress of Americanists to be held at Washington U.S.A. in October next; Mr R. F. Scott to be a member of a Syndicate to consider changes in the Electoral Roll and Council of the Senate.

The following books by members of the College are announced: *The Confirmation Rubric; whom does it bind?* and *Episcopacy (1) In Scripture, (2) in the Church of England*, both these by Prof. H. M. Gwatkin, D.D., and *What is our Deposit?* by the Rev. A. J. Tait, D.D., The Kikuyu Tracts (Longmans Green and Co.); *A School Course in Geometry; including the Elements of Trigonometry and Mensuration, and an Introduction to the Methods of Co-ordinate Geometry*, by W. J. Dobbs, M.A. (Longmans); *The Fortunate Youth*, by W. J. Locke (Lane); *The Literary Relations of England and Germany in the Seventeenth Century*, by Gilbert Waterhouse, M.A., English Lecturer in the University of Leipzig (University Press); *The Abbeys and Convents of the Vale of Conway and District*, by the late Mr Thomas Elias, edited with

additions and illustrations by W. Bezant Lowe, M.A. (Owen, Llanfairfechan); *Animal Flight*, by Dr E. H. Hankin (Iliffe); *Harrington and his Utopia: A Study of a Seventeenth Century Utopia and its influence in America*, by Mr H. F. Russell; Smith, Fellow and Lecturer of the College (University Press); *England's Peasantry and other Essays*, by the late Augustus Jessopp, D.D. (Fisher Unwin); *Bibliotheca Pepysiana, a descriptive catalogue of the Library of Samuel Pepys; Part I. Sea Manuscripts*, by Dr J. R. Tanner (Sidgwick and Jackson); *Elfin Chaunts and Railway Rhythms*, by Edmund Vale (Elkin Mathews); *The Sun*, No. 81 of the Cambridge Manuals, by Professor R. A. Sampson, F.R.S. (University Press); *Molecular Physics*, by Mr J. A. Crowther, Fellow of the College (Churchill); *Muiredach Abbot of Monasterboice 890-923 A.D.*, by Professor R. A. S. Macalister (Dublin, Hodge, Figgis); *Ancient India, from the earliest times to the first century, A.D.*, by Professor E. J. Rapson (University Press); *The Third Register of Staplehurst, 1653-1695*, by the Rev. J. S. ff. Chamberlain (Canterbury, Gibbs & Sons); *Platform Monologues*, by Professor T. G. Tucker (Melbourn, Lothian); *The Language of the Nawar or Zull, the nomad Smiths of Palestine*, by R. A. Stewart Macalister (Quaritch).

The following paragraph appeared in many of the literary papers in the month of March last:

Mr Murray has in the press a volume of "Letters of John B. S. Morrilt, of Rokeby," who, shortly after the Peninsular War, purchased the famous Venus of Velasquez, which was recently the object of the suffragist outrage at the National Gallery. Morrilt was a politician, pamphleteer, poet, and traveller, as well as a wealthy art collector—"a man," wrote Scott, in referring to him in 1828 as one of his oldest and sincerest friends, "unequaled in the mixture of sound, good sense, high literary cultivation, and the kindest and sweetest temper that ever graced a human bosom." Scott inserted his ballad, "The Curse of Moy," in his "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." The letters now in preparation were written by Morrilt during his travels in 1794-6 across Europe and Asia Minor, and are now edited by G. E. Marinden, with introductory notes on the events of the time, and the archæological researches undertaken by Morrilt in Asia Minor and Greece.

John Bacon Sawrey Morrilt was admitted a Fellow Commoner of St John's 13 June, 1789, and was B.A. 1794, M.A. 1798.

COLLEGE ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

The following are the subjects for the College Essay Prizes:

For Candidates of the third year—
Walt Whitman.

For Candidates of the second year—
In what sense can an Empire prove itself to be great?

For Candidates of the first year—
The Novels of Arnold Bennett.

The Essays are to be sent to the Master on or before
Tuesday, October 13.

THE HAWKSLEY BURBURY PRIZE.

The Prize for 1915 is to be awarded for Latin Verse, and the following are the subjects set by the Vice-Chancellor :

1. For the Montagu Butler Prize for Latin Hexameter Verse, not exceeding one hundred and fifty lines in length, on the subject

*rura mihi et rigui placeant in uallibus amnes,
flumina amem siluasque.*

2. For Sir William Browne's Medal, a Latin Ode in Alcaic metre, not exceeding thirty stanzas in length, on the subject

*scilicet et tempus ueniet, cum finibus illis
agricola incuruo terram molitus aratro
exesa inueniet scabra robigine pila,
aut granibus rastris galeas pulsabit inanes,
grandiaque effossis mirabitur ossa sepulcris.*

The exercises should be sent to the Master on or before 1 February 1915, each is to have some motto prefixed ; and to be accompanied by a paper sealed up, with the same motto and the Candidates full name written within.

JOHNIANA.

The following letter, describing the first journey to Cambridge of an eighteenth century undergraduate, is taken from "The Life and Remains of the Rev. Robert Housman, A.B., by Robert Fletcher Housman, 1841." The dates exactly correspond with the College Residence Register, which shews that Housman commenced residence on 11 October 1780. Robert Housman was born at Skerton, near Lancaster, 25 February 1759, and was educated at Lancaster Grammar School. Mr Pearce, his Tutor, was afterwards Master of Jesus College.

Cambridge, St John's, October 12th, 1780

Honoured Parents,

On Tuesday afternoon about three o'clock I arrived here, after a variety of methods of conveyance. I wrote from Buxton in such a hurry that I think the scrawl would be scarcely legible. I will therefore give you a journal of my motions since my departure from Skerton.

I was attended out of Lancaster by Messrs Clarkson, Barrow, Bell, and Hargreaves. The two latter left us at the fifth mile-stone; the others proceeded with me to Garstang, where we had a comfortable dish of coffee. I parted with them a little after nine o'clock, when I went on to Preston. I there got a snack, baited my horse, and steered my course for West Houghton, where I arrived before five o'clock. Mr Chisenhale gave me a most welcome reception. I there inquired whether or no Mrs Lawson was at Bolton: I was informed she was not; and the next day not proving fine, Mr Chisenhale advised me not to go to Sharples, but to rest myself and horse. I followed his advice; and on Saturday morning about seven o'clock set forward again. I did not stop at Manchester, but proceeded directly for Stockport, where I dined. I was then overtaken by Mr Satterthwaite, with whom I went on to Buxton, having stopped about an hour and a half at Disley. At Buxton I made inquiry about the coach; when, to my surprise and satisfaction, I was informed that one set forward from thence on Sunday. I could not then take a place, as the passengers from Manchester always have the preference. The coach arrived at Buxton about ten o'clock on Sunday morning, quite full. As the day was very fine I mounted the top of the coach to Derby, which place we reached about four o'clock. We dined; and night coming on, and there being a vacancy in the coach, I took an inside seat to Harborough. We got to Leicester at ten o'clock, where we supped, and got to bed a little after eleven. I believe it would have been much better had we never gone to bed, for we were roused before three. Being called up at that early hour, I was rather squeamish when I entered the coach, which continued all the way to Harborough, where we arrived at six in the morning. I there went to bed, and slept soundly four hours, which quite recruited me. I then followed Mr Hutton's directions, and inquired if I could get a horse from thence to Cambridge. I was informed I could not. As it is a bye-road, no Post goes that way; and the Leicester Carrier would be a week upon the road. There were now only three expedients; one was, to take post-horses, which were very expensive, it being eightpence a mile travelling that way since the additional duty; the other was, to go to London on the outside, and from thence to Cambridge in the same manner, which would have cost a guinea; and the other was—walking, and taking the advantage of incidents. I therefore set forward on foot, about half-past eleven. I had not gone three miles before I overtook a boy on horseback. I offered him sixpence to let me ride his horse to Kettering which was eight miles further. He readily accepted my proposal. I set forward from Kettering about two o'clock, and walked thirteen miles in about four hours. I got a snug bed at a country inn, from whence I proceeded to Huntingdon at seven o'clock in the morning; I reached Huntingdon, which was thirteen miles distant, at eleven o'clock. I stayed there about an hour; and as I was, contrary to my expectations, scarcely any fatigued, and only sixteen miles from Cambridge, I thought I could perform it with ease. I had walked about five miles when I was overtaken by a gentleman in a single horse Chair. He very politely asked me to get into his Chair, which I did, and rode a few miles, as far as his road lay towards Cambridge. I was immediately after this overtaken by a returned post-chaise; I bargained with the post-boy for a passage, and I entered this town in state. Having got my hair dressed, and being in tolerable trim, I went directly to Mr Pearce, who received me very kindly. He asked me to breakfast with him the next morning, and then put me into my rooms. I cannot yet give you an exact account of what expenses I shall be at; but after the first quarter I think it will be very reasonable, by following a plan of economy. I however can't think I shall want any money this some time, though I have deposited £10 in my Tutor's hands. One advantage has attended my coming up exactly at this time. I have spared a good deal of money

in getting a second-hand gown and surplice. A gown (when new) costs £4 10s. 0d. I have got a very good one for 10s. The cost of a surplice is £1 10s. 0d. I have got one, bands and all, for 16s. Mr Pearce has very obligingly made me a present of a cap, which would have cost me 10s. 6d. My expenses in coming from Skerton to Cambridge are £2 1s. 0d. When I write again I shall be able to give you a more exact account of every particular. At the quarter end I will send down the bills for your inspection. In the meanwhile I shall by my conduct endeavour to deserve that affection which I have always largely experienced, and which will ever fill, with love and duty towards his parents, the mind of

ROBERT HOUSMAN.

CLOSE AND OPEN EXHIBITIONS.

Elected 5 June.

Commencing residence October 1914.

Open Exhibitions :

- E. H. Lee (Whitchurch Grammar School), £50 for Natural Sciences.
- G. T. Lees (Hulne Grammar School, Oldham), £50 for Mathematics.
- M. T. Sampson (Liverpool Institute), £50 for Natural Sciences.
- P. E. Morris (Private Study), £40 for Mathematics.
- F. E. Rees (Nottingham High School), £30 for Classics.

Sizarships :

- E. J. Bevan (Yarmouth Grammar School), for Classics.
- C. G. H. Gill (Brighton College), for Classics.
- J. R. Percy (St Bees' School), for Classics.

Close Exhibitions :

- Somerset (Manchester), E. R. Brown.
- Munsteven (Oundle), F. A. Marr.
- Marquess of Exeter (Stamford), F. J. Cummings.
- Lupton and Hebblethwaite (Sedbergh), C. A. Wooler.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr Bushe-Fox. *Treasurer*—Mr Cunningham. *First Boat Captain*—D. I. Day. *Second Boat Captain*—P. Corder. *Secretary*—D. A. G. B. Ryley. *Junior Treasurer*—B. K. Parry. *First Lent Captain*—G. Hoyland. *Second Lent Captain*—G. R. Edwards. *Third Lent Captain*—C. W. Smee. *Fourth Lent Captain*—A. Russell-Smith. *Additional Captain*—J. M. Higginson.

Looking back upon the hopes and fears that endure now only in the form of accomplished facts and regrets, one may say

with some show of reason that this year of rowing has been successful. Of course the lesser lights of the constellation are quite outshone by the twin stars of surpassing brilliance, D. I. and G. L. Day. By winning the Magdalene Pairs they have given the finishing touch to this year's record and to that of their own achievements in partnership (the winning of the Lowe Double Sculls, Foster-Fairbairn Pairs, and Magdalene Pairs by the same pair, one of whom has also won the Colquhouns, establishes a fresh record for Cambridge rowing), and the glory of the Blue has reached its perfection in the Hon. Sec. of the C.U.B.C. and member of the Leander crew for the Grand. It is a fine list of successes: if only the Goblets and the Diamonds might be added—but there is yet time.

To return to the common things of earth, or rather water, chronologically speaking, the first event is the Scratch Fours. These races took place late last term on Tuesday, March 10th. The entry was very good, and ten crews competed. There had been a lot of rain, and the river was up well over the concrete. The conditions were therefore good one way and bad against the stream, and the times varied accordingly. After a lot of good racing, in which many a dark horse shone forth with unexpected brilliance, versatility, and abandon, the following crew won:—

- W. G. H. Filmer (*bow*)
- 2 W. A. Macfadyen
- 3 R. B. Galt
- W. H. Bruford (*stroke*)
- T. Trought (*cox*)

While congratulating them, we must express the general sympathy with one of the distinctly better fours that met with ill-deserved misfortune in the first heats. An unhappy lack of unanimity between stroke and bow caused the boat to hit the bank at frequent intervals. Aid from the bank would have brought disqualification, and bow had to divide his attention and person between the bank, the water, and the boat. Then just as the crew were at last getting together, and had almost settled down to the steady stroke set by two, a sudden lurch violently corrected caused the boat to turn—even as the poet says,

Winds were blowing, waters flowing—
Oriana.

And so the cup of victory slipped from the lip, and draughts of Father Cam had to quench the ardour of combat.

The Magdalene Pairs.

These races took place on Friday and Saturday, May 8th and 9th. There were three entries, and the first heat was as follows:—

First Station—

	st.	lbs.
G. L. Day (<i>bow</i>)	10	4
D. I. Day (<i>stroke and steerer</i>)	11	2

Second Station—

A. Swann (Trin. Hall) (<i>bow and steerer</i>)	11	12
K. G. Garnett (First Trinity) (<i>stroke</i>)	14	1

The Days had adopted swivels instead of the usual fixed riggers, and after a little unsteadiness in the first outings had soon felt comfortable, but did not improve so fast as they had a right to expect. P. J. Lewis, who had again come up to coach the eight, was also taking the pair, and Mr Bushe-Fox took them for several of the last outings. Barely a week before the races it was discovered that the comfort was deceptive, and that the ease of the swivels was hiding the fact that the beginning of the stroke was too hard. The time, of course, had been short in any case, and this discovery might have been too late—might have been, but was not. On Friday there was a head wind up the Long, as might be expected when they had the front station. The superior weight of the other pair made the handicap greater, for four and a half stone should be of great use in a wind. As has happened before in other races the Days were down at Ditton, this time by a length, but the spurt that had won the Colquhouns was still as effective as ever, and they won by a length and a half in 8 minutes 33 seconds, a time quite good for the slow day.

In the final they drew the second station against the Caius pair—

	st.	lbs.
E. F. H. King (<i>bow and steerer</i>).....	11	7
W. E. Vaudrey (<i>stroke</i>).....	11	3

There was a following wind down the Post Reach, and from fear of rushing resulted an error in judgment—that of going off at too slow a stroke. The Caius pair, on the other hand, were getting in as often and as quickly as they could. The result was a lead for them of two lengths or more at Ditton, nor did they slack off, as some had expected. But the spurt was there again, and the lead was decreased steadily and relentlessly. The only question was whether the time would be sufficient to allow them to make it up. Till the posts

were reached it seemed impossible for them to do it, but a final effort gave them victory by a third of a length. It was a good race, and intensely exciting to watch, but the Days were not going well, and it was more their fine racing powers than the skill, which is undoubtedly theirs, that won them this race. The time was 8.14.

The Lowe Double Sculls.

As there were only two entries, only one day of racing was necessary. On Saturday, May 16th, therefore, the following raced:—

First Station—

	st.	lbs.
R. Gould (Jesus) (<i>bow</i>)	12	0
E. A. S. Oldham (Jesus) (<i>stroke</i>)	11	8

Second Station—

R. A. Dobb (Pembroke) (<i>bow</i>)	10	8
G. C. Dobb (Pembroke) (<i>stroke</i>)	12	6

The result was an easy win for the Jesus pair by 60 yards. The conditions were fast, and the time quite good—7.30.

The Baleman Pairs.

There was a good entry of six pairs, and on Friday, May 22nd, two heats took place to decide the finalists for Saturday.

First Heat.

First Station—

	st.	lbs.
G. L. Day (<i>bow and steerer</i>)	10	5
D. A. G. B. Ryley (<i>stroke</i>)	12	6

Second Station—

R. J. R. Richardson (<i>bow</i>)	11	3
C. W. Smee (<i>stroke and steerer</i>)	11	10

Third Station—

R. W. Urie (<i>bow</i>)	12	4
S. L. Higgs (<i>stroke and steerer</i>)	11	12

Both the first and third stations started off at too slow a stroke, and the middle pair went up on both hard till the Red Grind. But the front pair at last picked it up a little, till at the Post they were rowing almost a racing stroke and had about a length to spare with the second station, while the third, still at the slow stroke, came in several lengths down.

Second Heat.

First Station—

	st.	lbs.
G. R. Edwards (<i>bow</i>)	10	12
G. Hoyland (<i>stroke and steerer</i>)	12	2

Second Station—

J. M. Higginton (<i>bow and steerer</i>)	9	10
W. A. Kingdom (<i>stroke</i>)	11	0

Third Station—

P. Corder (<i>bow</i>)	12	6
D. I. Day (<i>stroke and steerer</i>)	11	2

Going up steadily from the start the third station passed the second after a hard struggle up the Long, and were clear of them at the finish. They had risked making a bump, because they were uncertain about the first station, but their fears were groundless, for the latter had passed majestically on their untroubled way and finished quite half their distance down on the second station.

On the next day the Final was fought out between the respective winners of their heats, the stations being changed. This time it was over the full course, instead of one a hundred yards short, as it had been on the previous day. This was only the second outing of the front pair—Corder and D. I. Day, but they fared as well as the more practised. G. L. Day and Ryley went off faster than in the previous race and at Ditton were a length or more up, but that spurt was ready again, and, although a reply was attempted, the front pair won by half a length. It was a good race, and the time (8.36), even though the conditions were very favourable, was not bad.

The Freshmen's Sculls.

On Monday, June 8, A. L. Badcock and R. J. R. Richardson, the only two entrants, met to decide this thorny problem. Unluckily a disagreement with his motor had hurt the latter's wrist, so that he did not put up such a serious opposition as might have been. Nevertheless, or consequently, the time was quite good, or bad—9.3 some affirm, 10.3 others. The Mays prevented a big crowd from following the race, which was won easily by several lengths. Badcock must settle the question by going in for the Pearson-Wright Sculls next Term. It looks as if he could put up a good fight if pressed.

The Mays.

Practice for the Mays started on Tuesday, April 28th.

Uncoached and short the outing was not very serious, but it gave a foretaste of the agony and vexations to be. The agony was prolonged, and a detailed recital of all the pangs could do no good, but would prove wearisome in the telling and the reading. Combined with examinations of all kinds the practice was trying, and the doctrine of eternal flux, which is one of the few relics of those same examinations that has remained in the mind of the present writer might well have been the philosophy of any of the few constant members of the First Boat. "All things keep on the move; nothing is constant." The changes in the boats were kaleidoscopic, and too many to enumerate, as has been remarked before. One only need be mentioned. The crying need for a good "six," and Edwards' stroking in the Lents and last Mays, suggested that D. I. Day should row at six instead of stroking, but after a few outings in this order the idea was given up and Edwards went two, then bow. The final order of the boat was:—

	st.	lb.
G. R. Edwards (<i>bow</i>)	10	12
2 R. H. W. Cobbold	11	6
3 S. L. Higgs	11	12
4 R. W. Urie	12	4
5 W. A. Macfadyen	11	0
6 D. A. G. B. Ryley	12	6
7 G. L. Day.....	10	5
D. I. Day (<i>stroke</i>)	11	2
B. K. Parry (<i>cox</i>).....	9	0

The following all rowed in the boat at one time or another:—J. M. Higginton, C. W. Smee, P. Corder, G. Hoyland, D. M. Mackinlay. The Second Boat finished up in the following order:—

	st.	lb.
J. M. Higginton (<i>bow</i>)	9	10
2 W. A. Kingdom	11	0
3 R. J. R. Richardson ..	11	3
4 C. W. Smee	11	10
5 P. Corder	12	6
6 G. Hoyland	12	2
7 D. M. Mackinlay.....	10	5
J. H. Pullin (<i>stroke</i>)	9	10
R. E. Scarth (<i>cox</i>).....	8	6

The chief difficulty in settling upon the final order seemed to be that, with the exception of one or two men, there was apparent a desire to do work coupled with a lack of comfort and cunning in sitting and getting the work on in a light ship.

Both boats received the best of coaching. P. J. Lewis

again has earned our gratitude for coming up to do such a lot of the hard preliminary work with the boat. The Boat Captain, P. C. Livingstone, Beith, and Evans also took the First Boat out, and J. D. Maitland, of Jesus, is to be thanked for some useful days with the Second Boat. Finally, Mr Bushe-Fox took over the First Boat, and Mr Russell-Smith the Second, and under their care the two boats reached their highest pitch of perfection just in time for the races. The order was settled a bare week before the first race, and the First Boat steadily improved, and increased in steadiness from that time, while the Second Boat, always more steady and better together than the First, also made marked progress.

The conditions during the latter half of the Term have been very fast to the Post and Red Grind, slower over the last half, and like most other crews we did good times in spite of our wallowings. Several good Posts culminated in 1.19, our best, on June 3rd, and on the following day the time to the Post was 1.19½, while the Grind was reached in 4.1. We were not so good over the last half of the course, and our best time to the Railway Bridge was 7.21 on June 5th. This should have been better as the Grind was reached in 4.5. The Second Boat's best time to the Post was 1.23 on May 27th and June 4th. On the second date they went on, and did their best time to the Grind 4.13. Their best course was done in 7.46 on May 27th.

These times were scarcely believable, or to be reconciled with the feel of the boat and its clumsy, careless paddling, especially at a slow stroke. Both boats found little favour in the eyes of the reporters and wandering critics, and we were glad to disappoint them, especially one, whose mercifully masked anonymity or pseudonymity shall remain unnamed.

In the Getting-on Races our third boat, on which Mr Eves and others had laboured not a little, rowed quite well, but scarcely at a fast enough stroke. The following made up the boat:—T. L. Hillier (*bow*), 2 A. L. Badcock, 3 H. C. Bernard, 4 L. A. Higson, 5 F. D. Steen, 6 F. H. Fleck, 7 W. Marshall, F. Horlington (*stroke*), W. A. Curzon-Siggers (*cox*).

In the First Round they drew Emmanuel III. and the second station. Down at the beginning of the Long they picked it up and won by a length. It was a good effort, but they would have been less troubled if they had kept a faster stroke all over.

In the Second Round they had the first station, and, though they rowed quite well, were beaten by King's II. by several lengths. The time of the first day was 7.17, of the second 7.6. King's II. were not easily beaten in the final next day against Christ's II., who got on.

THE RACES.

First Night.—The First Boat bumped Trinity Hall I. in the middle of the Plough Reach. The bow-side oars hit Post Corner, and at the beginning of Grassy we were not much up on them. We had had an uncomfortable start across the river, and did not get going at any rate, but round Grassy we gained fast and took the last length off in comparatively few strokes.

The Second Boat, by a series of accidents, were not accompanied to the bottom. They did not get going properly, but, untroubled behind, they were well up on Caius II. when they bumped First Trinity III.

Second Night.—The First Boat was in holiday mood, demoralised perhaps by the easy outing the day before. They paddled over easily, as if they were Head of the River, and made no impression upon Pembroke I., who caught First Trinity at the Railway Bridge.

It had rained hard all day and the river was up. The Second Boat hit Post Corner with the bow-side oars, either through the bank being covered by the water or because cox was paying too much attention to the boat in front. The bump might have been made before Grassy otherwise; as it was they went on and bumped First Trinity III. at the Red Grind.

Third Night.—The First Boat had not thought seriously enough of catching First Trinity, and had foolishly allowed the papers, deluded by their lack of life on the Second Night, to make them vainly fearful of Caius I., who had bumped Trinity Hall in their turn. Caius came up slightly till Ditton, and then slid steadily horizonwards. At the Railway Bridge we were up on First and got within a length, but at a pick-up fell about and did nothing.

The Second Boat started off well and went steadily up on Caius II. At Ditton they were within half a length, and all up the Long they were treading hard on their tail. Between the Railings and the Glass Houses it looked as if Caius might yet escape, but Pullin thrashed it up again and between the Glass Houses and the Railway Bridge the bump was made after overlapping for some little time.

Fourth Night.—The First Boat started out with the full intention of getting First Trinity somewhere in the last half of the course. At least it seemed already done the night before. First Trinity started off all out to get Pembroke; Pembroke were pressing Third Trinity hard. We did not shove hard

enough up to the Railings or down the Long, and at the Railings were down slightly upon First. At the Glass Houses we picked it up and started gaining on them. Just past the Bridge Pembroke held up the river, or narrowed it, and we continued to gain till past the Pike and Eel, when we were within a quarter of a length. Then something happened, we staggered and stuck and wallowed home. Caius followed.

The Second Boat went off quite well intent on Corpus. At Ditton there was nothing in it, and after that they made no real impresssion upon them. Corpus were a good boat. They had been coached several times by the Boat Captain.

On Saturday night we met to celebrate the three bumps in Mr Lister's rooms, kindly lent by him for the occasion. A musical evening followed, and then—bed. Now that it is over it is most enjoyable. We have done something to justify our existence, and almost lived up to the name of our boat, "The Lister." If we can only follow his example at Henley, we may show ourselves not ungrateful for his generosity and long and careful service to the Club in the past. The Second Boat were lucky in their stroke, who rowed splendidly and is to stroke the eight at Henley. Five rowed well in the races, bow came on a lot during the course of the Term. The boat seems started now on its way back to its proper position. May it go on.

And finally we would thank all who coached, especially Mr Bushe-Fox and Mr Russell-Smith, for their care at the end, and P. J. Lewis for his hard work at the beginning and his encouragement on the last night, and P. C. Livingstone, whose two days' coaching were invaluable, and whose promised aid at Henley is a great thing gained for the first week. For their hospitality we are most grateful to Mr and Mrs Bushe-Fox, Mr and Mrs Collin, the Master and Mrs Scott, Mr and Mrs Russell-Smith, and to the Dean, Mr Benians, Mr Cunningham, and Mr Eves. This catalogue form of thanks sounds formal and unconvincing, but training would be a miserable monotony without such oases in the desert.

THE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—Mr Bushe-Fox. *Captain*—C. N. Thompson. *Hon. Sec.*—J. V. Jacklin.

The Lawn Tennis Team has had a most successful season, as we have lost neither a 1st or 2nd VI. match up to date, and have this year succeeded in winning the Second

League, an honour only just missed last year. The challenge match with Clare has yet to be played, but we have great hopes of winning a close match. The winner will next year play in the First Division of the League. Our Captain (C. N. Thompson) has been elected Hon. Sec. of the 'Varsity side this year, while L. J. M. Peiris received a trial for the 3rd and 2nd VI.

The 1st VI. side has generally been chosen from Thompson, Jacklin, Peiris, H. S. Wooler, S. C. Latif, A. J. Beard, and F. Holden, while the 2nd VI. has included L. N. B. Odgers, J. Lindsell, A. G. Patton, F. R. H. Brian, E. D. Sothers, and F. W. Trott.

The results have been :—

Date.	Opponents.	Ground.	Results.
April 28	...Selwyn	Selwyn Won 8—1
May 1	...Trinity Mayflies ...	Trinity Won 6—3
" 4	...*Queens'	St John's	... Won 8—1
" 5	...Jesus	St John's	... Drawn 1—0
" 8	...Corpus	Corpus Won 5—4
" 19	...*Magdalene	St John's	... Won 5—1
" 21	...*Jesus	St John's	... Won 5—2
" 26	...*King's	St John's	... Won 5—1
June 4	...Selwyn	St John's	... Won 9—0

* Signifies League Match.

The 2nd VI. have Won 8, Drawn 1, Lost 0, with a total of 59 matches to 13. A splendid average.

RIFLE CLUB.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—H. R. E. Clark, C. H. Vernon, R. H. W. Cobbold. *Captain*—I. H. Stockwood. *Secretary*—J. V. Jacklin.

The past Term has been distinguished by a record, which is unequalled, not only in the annals of the Club, but in those of University shooting. At the present moment the College holds every trophy for both team and individual competitions in Service and Match Rifle Shooting.

The Grantham Cup for snap shooting was held and re-won, and on the same day the College team won the Wale Plate for rapid firing after a tie with Trinity. In individual competitions members of the team cleared the board between them. In the first stage of the King Edward's Cup Competition, four St John's men tied for first place with the excellent score of 98 out of 105. They were I. H. Stockwood, C. H. Vernon, H. J. van Druten, and A. B. Dumas. At the close of the second stage three men tied for first place. After shooting off the tie, C. H. Vernon ran out winner, with H. J. van Druten second. J. V. Jacklin

won the Caldwell Cup for rapid firing with a record score, and C. H. Vernon won the College Cup with a relatively poor score. I. H. Stockwood won an open Spoon at 1000 yards; his score—49 out of 50—constitutes a record for the Service rifle on the 'Varsity range.

Six members of the College have at various times shot in 'Varsity matches, and there is every possibility that St John's will be well represented in the 'Varsity team which shoots against Oxford at Bisley.

The Team.

I. H. Stockwood, at times makes excellent scores, but is not blessed with the best of luck. He has made a very keen Captain, and we hope that by winning his 'Varsity colours at Bisley his luck will change.

H. J. van Druten has shot consistently and is a valuable member of the College team. He should not be put off by an "unaccountable magpie." Without a cool head no rifleman can make good scores.

C. H. Vernon is consistent. He has been very lucky in winning two cups during the Term. The above criticism applies to him also.

J. V. Jacklin has come on a lot lately and is now an excellent shot. As a member of the 'Varsity snap-shooting team he has fully justified his position by winning the Caldwell Cup with such a wonderful score.

A. B. Dumas is the most consistent member of the team. He is the only really good "Fresher" in the 'Varsity, and he is almost certain of a place in the team against Oxford.

W. G. H. Filmer has proved a very useful "tail" to the side. He is inclined to be erratic: he is apt to intersperse excellent scores at certain ranges with poor ones at the others.

THE CRICKET CLUB.

Captain—C. L. Dunkerley. *Hon. Sec.*—R. J. Hilary.
Played 16. Won 4. Lost 1. Drawn 11.

The past season has been a disappointing one in many ways. Though quite a number of old colours have been in residence very few have been able to turn out, and never in any one match have we been able to put a full side into the field. In addition to this shortage of old colours we have had to face a serious lack of Freshmen. It is an extraordinary thing that not a single Freshman should have shown himself useful enough to find a place in the side. Those who have been tried from the 2nd XI. have not proved a success, and have shown a lamentable knowledge of fielding. The fielding throughout the XI., with the exception of L. J. M. Peiris, has been disappointing, and the

bowlers have bowled wonderfully well in the face of great discouragement. A. D. Peters especially must be singled out for praise in this respect. There have been bright spots, however, in the general mediocrity of the side, and R. H. Callender, L. J. M. Peiris, and T. Millyard are to be congratulated on their centuries.

Three bowlers stand out from the rest in A. D. Peters, R. J. Hilary, and E. E. Raven. They have bowled well, and with any support from the fielders would all have come out with good analyses. The 2nd XI., which have been most energetically captained by T. A. V. Wood, have had quite a good season, and are to be congratulated.

1st XI. Colours have been awarded to E. Ll. Lloyd.

Batting Averages.

Batsmen	Innings	Total Runs	Highest Score	Times not out	Average
R. H. Callender	3	175	103*	1	87.5
T. Millyard	16	739	120*	6	73.9
L. J. M. Peiris	6	280	117*	1	56.00
C. L. Dunkerley	9	235	60*	3	39.17
R. J. Hilary	7	110	54*	2	22.00
G. S. Need	4	39	29	2	19.5
A. D. Peters	8	108	45*	2	18.00
J. H. Burrell	8	96	29	2	16.00
F. C. Oakley	8	83	29	2	13.83
E. Ll. Lloyd	15	199	44	0	13.27
L. R. W. Robinson	6	58	20	1	11.60
T. A. V. Wood	11	100	25	2	11.11
T. Wright	3	33	20	0	11.00
A. I. Polack	5	47	17	0	9.4

Also batted.—E. C. Quick, 46, 7; H. S. Wooler, 6, 5; T. Frederick, 40*, 5; A. Rafique, 20; R. Ll. Thomas, 3; A. C. J. P. W. Jayawardana, 0. E. E. Raven and W. Saddler did not bat.

* Signifies not out.

Bowling Averages.

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
J. H. Burrell	35.1	6	139	7	19.86
A. D. Peters	218.3	20	803	33	24.33
R. J. Hilary	114	9	468	18	26.00
E. E. Raven	93	4	375	14	26.78
G. S. Need	55	2	269	9	29.89
T. Wright	86.1	7	320	10	32.00
L. F. W. Robinson	18	2	73	1	73.00

The following also bowled:—

C. L. Dunkerley	9	0	50	3	16.67
W. Saddler	3	2	1	0	

Matches.

v. Jesus. Drawn. We were enabled to declare at 206 for 2, thanks to a fine 103 not out by T. Millyard, who was well supported by R. H. Callender with 62. Jesus scored 83 for 1.

- v. King's.* Won. King's 80. St John's 84 for 4. E. E. Raven (4 for 38) and A. D. Peters (5 for 32) bowled unchanged through the King's innings. E. Ll. Lloyd (44) and T. Millyard (23) went far towards winning the match for the first wicket.
- v. Trinity Hall.* Drawn. A game interrupted by several showers. We declared at 205 for 4, but very indifferent fielding spoilt our chances of a victory. Peters bowled exceedingly well with no luck at all. C. L. Dunkerley made 48, and T. Millyard and E. Ll. Lloyd 42 each.
- v. Caius.* Drawn. Caius 197 for 7. St John's 120 for 8. L. J. M. Peiris made an excellent 41 in a very difficult light, but the match was entirely spoilt by rain, and owing to the courtesy of the Caius captain we drew stumps with 8 wickets down about seven minutes before time.
- v. Selwyn.* Drawn. A magnificent second-wicket partnership by T. Millyard (104 not out) and L. J. M. Peiris (104) enabled us to declare at 224 for 2, but the rain and wet ball handicapped our bowlers, and Selwyn made 161 for 4.
- v. Queens'.* Drawn. Queens' 185. St John's 117 for 7. T. A. V. Wood 25, J. H. Burrell 24 not out.
- v. Jesus.* Drawn. Jesus made 264 for 5 against some rather poor bowling on our part, but a brilliant knock of 60 not out by C. L. Dunkerley, who, as last year, showed his predilection for well-pitched up fast bowling, enabled us to draw the game.
- v. Emmanuel.* Lost. St John's 142. Emmanuel 143 for 2. Our batting broke down badly before some good bowling, only C. L. Dunkerley, who scored 56, showing any form against some short fast bowling. A last-wicket partnership of 40 by G. S. Need and T. Wright made the score look more or less presentable.
- v. Sidney.* Drawn. A beautiful 117 not out by L. J. M. Peiris enabled us to declare at 223 for 7, but after getting four of the opposing batsmen out for 5 runs our fielding lost us the match, Sidney's sixth wicket putting on 120, and both batsmen being missed when quite small scores stood to their credit.
- v. Bedford School.* Won. Bedford 151. St John's 217. Although taking a side over with only two colours in it, we repeated our victory of last year, Hilary (4 for 73), Wright, and Burrell all bowling well, and Millyard playing right through the innings for a very pretty 109 not out. Frederick was also seen to advantage with 40 not out.
- v. Trinity.* Drawn. St John's 218 for 8. Trinity 207 for 4. Callender played a patient and faultless innings of 103 not out, and was well backed up by T. Millyard with 49. Trinity made a very sporting attempt to get the runs and in the last half-hour quite collared our bowling.
- v. Trinity Hall.* Won. Trinity Hall 84. St John's 93 for 3. G. S. Need bowled well, taking 5 for 22, and T. Millyard played very prettily for 46 not out.
- v. Selwyn.* Drawn. Selwyn 236 for 9. St John's 158 for 9. Peters bowled very well on a hard wicket, taking 4 for 99, but experienced the worst of luck. We managed to play out time, R. J. Hilary staying in for 54 not out, but our first five batsmen failed. J. H. Burrell made 29, 28 of which were boundary hits.

- v. King's.* Won. St John's 221 for 8. King's 128. T. Millyard again scored a not-out century, making 120 out of our score of 221. We got King's out with time to spare, A. D. Peters taking 4 for 48, E. E. 2 for 46, and R. J. Hilary 3 for 18.
- v. Caius.* Drawn. Caius 239 for 6. St John's 113 for 2. A. D. Peters (3 for 70) and E. E. Raven (3 for 81) bowled as well as could be expected on an appalling day and a sodden wicket, while T. Millyard (46 not out) and E. C. Quick (46) batted well for us.
- v. Sidney.* Drawn. Sidney 252 for 5. St John's 103 for 3. Our bowling had little effect, though it must be admitted that several catches just failed to go to hand. A. D. Peters played a strong defensive game for an hour, scoring 45 not out. Otherwise a match with no incidents of interest.

Characters.

- C. L. Dunkerley* (Captain). Has captained the side with great keenness and sound judgment, and deserved that greater success should have rewarded his efforts. Though not scoring so many runs as last year he has shown that he is still master of a fine forcing style, and is strong on both sides of the wicket. A safe outfield.
- R. J. Hilary* (Hon. Sec.). Has had the hard luck of seeing many catches missed off his bowling, and his average does not represent the usefulness of his bowling. A little apt to send clown loose balls on the leg, but otherwise has bowled well. On one occasion showed himself capable of batting really well against good bowling. A most energetic and keen Secretary, who deserves to have had a more fortunate season.
- E. E. Raven.* Was unfortunately laid aside by an accident in the fourth match of the season, which, together with work, kept him out of the side for the greater part of the Term. In the second match of the season showed that he retained all his old skill in bowling, and the difference that his absence made to the side cannot easily be over-estimated. Was unfortunate in not playing a single innings.
- F. C. Oakley.* A sound bat with a good style, who can make runs when he gets going. Has fielded well at cover point and in the country, and could always be relied upon to turn out regularly for the side.
- A. D. Peters.* Has been the mainstay of the bowling, as his average clearly shows. Has been the chief sufferer from the epidemic of dropped catches, and with any luck would have had a much better average and taken well over forty wickets. Has bowled in match after match with the utmost perseverance. Has shown himself capable of batting well, and is a good slip fielder.
- L. J. M. Peiris.* A beautiful bat, who has had his most successful season for the College. But for the claims of work would undoubtedly have come out with a fine record for the College. A magnificent cover-point, who saves any amount of runs and stands in a class by himself in fielding.
- R. H. Callender.* Has been prevented by work from playing regularly, but has shown that he is still one of the soundest of first wicket batsmen, and has always given the side a good start. A fast outfield and a good catch.

- T. Millyard.* Has played in every match of the Term, and his batting has been the chief feature of the season. Has a wonderful reach, and consequently plays some lovely off-shots. Has shown a tendency to hit a leg ball over slips' heads, but apart from this small weakness has batted with great brilliance. A safe field.
- E. Ll. Lloyd.* Has kept wicket regularly and well, and takes a swinging ball to the leg with great precision. Has not had much luck in batting, though he has shown himself quite capable of giving the side a good start for the first wicket.
- T. Wright.* Can bowl fast and well on occasions, but is too prone to bowling on the leg side. With practice should become quite a good bowler. Has on one occasion shown himself capable of hitting up runs for the last wicket.
- G. S. Need.* A useful change bowler, who can send down a good yorker. On one occasion performed a very useful piece of bowling. With a little more aggressiveness could make quite a number of runs. Tries hard in the field.
- J. H. Burrell.* Can hit as hard as anybody on the side when he gets going, but should play more carefully at the start of his innings and choose the right ball to hit. Might perhaps have bowled more with advantage.
- T. A. V. Wood.* Has not batted as well as last year, but has shown that he can make runs. Has tried hard in the field, and has shown great interest and keenness as Captain and Secretary of the 2nd XI.

ORGAN RECITAL.

Dr Rootham gave an Organ Recital in the Chapel on Sunday, June 14th, 1914, at 8.45 p.m. The programme was as follows :—

1. TOCCATA AND FUGUE in F Major *J. S. Bach*
The Toccata and the Fugue were composed separately, but were grouped together later by Bach. The Fugue is a double fugue, *i.e.* it has two subjects, one given out at the beginning, the other in the middle of the Fugue. Towards the end both subjects are worked together.
2. PRELUDES ON CHORALES—
(a) Nun Komm' der Heiden Heiland } *J. S. Bach*
(b) Valet will ich dir geben }
The chorale in (a) is in the treble part (much decorated).
The chorale in (b) appears, without variation, in the pedals.
3. PASSACGLIA in C minor *J. S. Bach*
The Passacaglia proper is constructed throughout on a theme which recurs in the bass part only. In Bach's composition the theme appears several times in the upper parts as well, so that it is not a pure Passacaglia, but has also several features which belong to the Chaconne. At the end Bach reaches a climax by using his theme as a fugue-subject, and so rounds off the work with a complete fugue.

4. PRELUDES ON CHORALES—

- (a) Herzlich thut mich verlangen }
(b) Von Gott will ich nicht lassen } *J. S. Bach*
(c) and (d) Liebster Jesu, wir sind hier }

In (a) the chorale (which Bach uses several times in the St Matthew Passion) appears in the treble, with some variation.

In (b) the chorale appears in the pedal part on a 4-ft. stop, the manuals executing a rapid accompaniment above and below it.

In (c) the chorale (a favourite of Bach's) appears, with slight variations, in the treble part.

In (d) the same chorale, practically unvaried, appears in the treble part, and is followed at once by the same theme in the alto part in canon at the 5th with the treble.

5. PRELUDE AND FUGUE IN E flat major *J. S. Bach*

This Prelude was composed (in 1739) separately from the Fugue, but both were included by Bach in the same collection of organ works. The Fugue (commonly called St Anne, owing to a resemblance of the notes of its subject to the well-known English hymn-tune by Croft) is in three sections, the main (opening) theme appearing in altered time-values throughout the composition.

THE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—R. H. W. Cobbold. *Ex-Presidents in Residence*—Mr Hart, G. N. L. Hall, B.A., C. G. T. Colson, B.A., C. L. Dunkerley, C. E. Stuart, A. E. Schroeder. *Secretary*—J. M. Gaussen. *Treasurer*—W. H. Williams. *Committee*—A. S. Hibberd, C. W. Murray Aynesley.

Two meetings of the Society have been held this Term. At the first meeting Mr Hart gave us a lecture on the "First Gospel," which was very suggestive, and which lost nothing by not being read as a paper. Mr Hart threw some very interesting light upon the subject of the authorship. For our second meeting we were fortunate enough to get Professor Burkitt to read a paper upon "Gospel Morality." It was one of the most absorbing papers which the Society has heard of late and raised many questions and difficult points. It was a pity that examinations and a postponement of the date should have contrived to prevent so many from coming. The Corporate Communion was held on May 24th.

THE EAGLE CLUB.

President—The Master. *Ex-Secretaries*—G. L. Day, D. I. Day.
Secretary—D. A. G. B. Ryley.

The following have been elected members of The Eagle Club :—R. H. W. Cobbold, R. M. Davies, G. R. Edwards, S. L. Higgs, R. J. Hilary, E. Ll. Lloyd, W. A. Macfadyen, T. Millyard, W. G. Salmond, H. S. Wooler.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—The President, Mr Graves, Sir John Sandys, Mr Cox. *Missioners*—Rev. R. B. Le B. Janvrin, Rev. C. L. Holthouse. *Committee*—Mr Bushe-Fox, The Dean, Mr Eves, Mr Hart (*Senior Secretary*), Mr Kidd, Mr Previté-Orton (*Senior Treasurer*), Dr Tanner, Mr Ward, B. F. Armitage, H. R. E. Clark, R. H. W. Cobbold, C. L. Dunkerley, J. M. Gaussen (*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. *Boys' Home Committee*—C. L. Dunkerley (*Warden*), The Senior Missioner, Mr Cunningham, Mr Eves, J. M. Gaussen (*Jun. Sec.*), A. V. Hobbs, G. Hoyland, A. R. Jacob.

The past Term has seen a great advance in the history of the Mission. The scheme for a Boys' Home, projected at the commencement of the Lent Term, as a result of Mrs Cobb's legacy of £9,000, has been definitely adopted and a house has been taken for the purpose close to the Mission. One of the most gratifying things about the whole undertaking is that a member of this College, who is just going down, has offered himself as Warden of the Boys' Home for five years, and his offer has been unanimously adopted by the Committee and, we feel sure, by the whole College. It is hoped that C. L. Dunkerley will commence his duties in Walworth in October, and the Vicar hopes that the Boys' Home will be ready for opening by the Bishop on October 12th, the day of the Reunion of Old Johnians. The best wishes of the College will follow Dunkerley, and we wish him all success in his venture. He is to be assisted by a Management Committee of seven persons. That Dunkerley is the right man for the place is certain. The idea of the Boys' Home is, as already explained, to provide a decent upbringing, with a prospect of finding sound work, for homeless and destitute boys who would otherwise be lost both to themselves and to society. Christ's College Boys' Home is a similar institution, and there is no need to go into the efficient results of its working. It is hoped that members of the College will visit and take an interest in the new Home. Gifts of furniture, bedsteads, etc., and clothing will always be welcome, but not even such necessary articles can really take the place of a personal interest in the Boys' Home. The College has to thank its Chaplain for his untiring efforts which he has put at the service of the Mission in addition to his well-known and already swollen list of undertakings. We would take this opportunity of thanking all those who have given their subscriptions as well as those collectors who have been hurried so late in the year to collect them.

It is a pity that there has been no concert this year in aid of the Mission funds. The Reading Room Committee very kindly handed over the sum of £50 to the Mission; and a most realistic auction sale of old magazines, carried on

under the almost professional hammer of L. N. B. Odgers, assisted by R. H. W. Cobbold, successfully advertised by an attractive poster, realised about £4.

On Bank Holiday, August 1st, we would remind all those who are up for the Long that their services will be only too welcome in entertaining and helping to give a good time to the mass of Walworthians who come to colonise Cambridge on that occasion.

Both the Senior and Junior Missioner have been up to visit us this Term. The latter must be congratulated, or pecuniarily commiserated, upon taking his M.A. degree. Mr Jack Kidd brought up a Troop of the Mission Boy Scouts (the "Foxes"), who much enjoyed their visit and the kind hospitality of those who entertained them. It did not mar their enjoyment to be beaten at cricket by the College Choir School.

Junior members especially are asked to make an effort to attend the Annual Service of Harvest Thanksgiving at the Mission. It is in some ways the most attractive Service of the year for the poor people. Particulars of dates and times will be arranged later and notice given.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Mr Stewart. *Treasurer*—Prof. Rapson. *Musical Director and Librarian*—Dr Rootham. *Hon. Sec.*—A. S. Hibberd. *Committee*—Mr Cunningham, Mr Russell-Smith, B. F. Armitage, B.A., G. R. Edwards, B.A., R. C. Hearn, C. W. Smee, A. J. Beard, G. B. Barbour, I. E. Jones, C. C. Marlow.

THE CHORUS.

Trebles—The Chapel Choristers. *Altos*—Messrs Dunn and Thompson. *Tenors*—Prof. Rapson, P. V. Kemp, R. C. Hearn, C. W. Guillebaud, A. S. Hibberd, A. B. Dumas, F. J. Bullen, G. Senior. *Basses*—Dr Allen, P. Quass, C. W. Smee, A. V. Hobbs, J. M. Gaussen, A. J. Beard, N. D. Coleman, R. Stoneley, K. E. D. Ainley, H. W. L. Phillips, C. C. Marlow, E. Ll. Lloyd, H. S. Hand, A. E. Schroeder, G. B. Barbour, H. M. Spackman, R. H. W. Cobbold, D. A. G. B. Ryley, F. D. Steen, H. M. Langton.

The May Concert was held on Monday, June 15th, in the College Hall by kind permission of the Master and Fellows. The attendance was even larger than that of last year, and showed that in spite of counter-attractions our Concert is still one of the main attractions of May Week.

There was one feature of the Concert which was rather disappointing, namely, the Chorus. It was not until their third and last item that they reached the usual level of a St John's Chorus conducted by Dr Rootham. The three sixteenth century madrigals, with which the Concert opened,

were sung somewhat lifelessly. The Chorus contributed another item in the first part—Dr Rootham's new Part Song, "Sweet Content." It has become customary to expect a composition from the pen of our conductor for our May Concert, and we tremble to think what one would be like if he failed us. In "Sweet Content" the composer has caught the spirit of the seventeenth century words by Thomas Dekker extraordinarily well. Probably few who heard the work for the first time on June 15th realised its full genius, and yet, paradoxically, it is obvious. Looking over the music one realises that Dr Rootham's is the only possible setting. The twentieth century composer has somehow collaborated with the seventeenth century poet to produce a musical poem of unique beauty.

The second item on the programme was a duet for two pianofortes, played by A. J. Beard and E. L. Lloyd. The variations on the familiar Boatman on the Volga Russian folk song received a splendid rendering. Beard was happier here than in his other contribution to the programme, Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody, although his technique was, as always, more than good.

One of the most enjoyable items, as it was certainly one of the most popular, was Parry's Partita for Violin and Piano. It is very seldom that a Cambridge audience has the pleasure of listening to the beautiful and sympathetic touch and tone of the Dean, and everyone who was present at the Concert is deeply indebted to him for helping so conspicuously the Society of which he is President. Of the Violin playing of R. C. Hearn it is difficult and unnecessary to speak. During the three years he has been up at Cambridge he has improved consistently, and it is perhaps only now that we realise what a loss he will be when he goes down. If we may be allowed to give him one word of advice it would be for him to try to rid himself of a certain stiffness of attitude and style. Besides playing in the Partita, Hearn joined C. W. Smee and N. D. Coleman in the playing of Bach's Sonata for two violins and pianoforte in C major. This work is full of freshness, and those who had not heard it before or had forgotten it must have made mental notes to renew acquaintance with it at the earliest opportunity.

Apart from the Chorus, the only vocal items were solos by A. S. Hibberd and H. S. Hand. It is not too much to say that we have never enjoyed a performance of Purcell's "Knotting Song" so much as that contributed on this occasion by Hibberd. His voice is under better control and even sweeter than last year. Hand sang that gem of Dr Blow: "The Self Banished," and Parry's "To Lucasta on going to the Wars." He was fortunate in having Dr Rootham to accom-

pany him, and the effect of this voice and piano duet was, especially in the case of the first-mentioned song, delightful.

We cannot close this short account of the May Concert without expressing our real disappointment on finding that one familiar item was this year absent. The Concert was one of the most enjoyable we can remember, but while congratulating and thanking everyone concerned, may we put in writing a hope that the familiar "item" may be renewed next year—we refer, of course, to the Vocal Quartet.

The Programme was as follows :—

PART I.

1. MADRIGALS :—

(a) "All hail! Thou Merry Month of May"
William Byrd (1542?-1623)

(b) "Damon and Phillis" }
 (c) "On a fair morning" } *Thomas Morley (1557-1603)*

THE CHORUS.

2. DUET for two Pianofortes.

Variationen u. Fuge über ein russisches Volkslied ... *Ivan Knorr*

A. J. BEARD, E. L. LLOYD.

3. SONG "The Knotting Song." ... *Henry Purcell*
 (1658?-1695)

A. S. HIBBERD.

4. PARTITA for Violin and Pianoforte *C. Hubert H. Parry*

Prelude—Allemande—Presto—Sarabande—Passepied en Rondo.

R. C. HEARN, Mr. STEWART.

5. PART SONG "Sweet Content"... .. *C. B. Rootham*

THE CHORUS.

PART II.

6. PIANOFORTE SOLO...Rhapsodie hongroise, No. 2 Liszt

A. J. BEARD.

7. SONGS (a) "The Self Banished" John Blow (1648-1708)

(b) "To Lucasta on going to the Wars" C. Hubert H. Parry

H. S. HAND.

8. SONATA for two Violins and Pianoforte in C major ... J. S. Bach

Adagio—Alla breve—Largo—Gigue : Presto.

9. FOLK SONGS ... arranged for Chorus by R. Vaughan-Williams

(a) "Alister McAlpine's Lament."

(b) "Mannin Veen."

THE CHORUS.

10. CHORUS ... Lady Margaret Boat Song ... G. M. Garrett

Solo—FIRST MAY COLOURS.

THE COLLEGE BALL.

The programme of the Ball consisted of twenty-three dances and six supper dances. Herr Moritz Wurm's Band provided the music and supper was served in the Combination Room. The floor was a parquet and was in excellent condition with plenty of spring in it and was much appreciated by the company, as was evidenced by the crowded state of the ball-room, every dance being taken full advantage of. Among the company present were The Master and Mrs Scott, Dr Tanner and Mrs Tanner, Prof. Seward, Mr and Mrs Sikes, Mr and Mrs Bushe-Fox, Mr Harker, Mr and Mrs Russell-Smith, Mr and Mrs Gregory, &c., &c.

A photograph of those present was taken at 5 a.m. in the

Second Court by Messrs Stearn and Son, after which dancing was renewed. The sitting-out arrangements were in the hands of Messrs Harrods of London and Messrs Eaden Lilley of Cambridge jointly, and the Master's garden, by his kind permission, was decorated with fairy lamps and used as a promenade during the whole of the very fine evening. Fortunately there was no wind, and the lamps remained alight.

Altogether the Ball was a great success, and the number exceeded that of more recent years.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Lady-Day, 1914.

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

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