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NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from page 35.)

Among the documents preserved in the College from its early days are some quarto volumes of receipts and expenditure by one Gabriel Metcalfe, kept for Dr Nicholas Metcalfe, third Master of the College. These have been occasionally described as Dr Metcalfe's private accounts; in a sense this is true, for they contain many items of his personal expenditure (including, for example, occasional payments to the barber for shaving), but when examined more closely it soon appears that they contain much more than such trifles, and that with a little study they can be made to throw some light on episodes in the history of the College.

The volumes, loosely sewn together, with limp parchment covers, are in fact a current cash account, kept day by day, wherever the accountant might be; one of the volumes is much damaged by wet, perhaps during its travel. Against many of the entries the word *Collegium* is written in the margin shewing that such payments were considered to be on College business, and no doubt were duly accounted for and entered in the Rentals or Audit Books, in a much abbreviated form, on the return to Cambridge.

Dr Nicholas Metcalfe, who became the third Master of the College about 3 December 1518, was a son of Richard Metcalfe, of Bedale and Beare Park, in Richmondshire. He is believed to have been a member of Michaelhouse, and took his degrees at Cambridge as follows: B.A. 1494, M.A. 1497, B.D. 1504, D.D. 1507. He was ordained by the Bishop of Ely, Acolyte in 1493 and Sub-Deacon 14 March 1494, with a title from the Monastery of St Mary of Jervaulx, in Yorkshire. A letter to him from his mother, Agnes Metcalfe, will be found printed in *The Eagle*, xvii., 468-9, and one from his aunt, Elizabeth Metcalfe, wife of Richard Metcalfe, of Beare Park, *ibid* 469. In the accounts of which we are speaking, in addition to the name of Gabriel Metcalfe, the names of Luke and Leonard Metcalfe appear. And again on 8 February, 27 Henry VIII. (1535-6) the College nominated Philip Metcalfe to be Chantry Priest of St Mary's Chapel (the Maison Dieu) at Ospringe. Probably all were relatives of the Master, it is just possible that Luke was a brother. There are several elaborate pedigrees of the Metcalfe family, one of considerable distinction, compiled from the Heralds' Visitations, but though Nicholas Metcalfe appears in these the others do not. Probably they were all priests of the Church of Rome and so unmarried. As the object of these recorded pedigrees was to trace descents they would have no necessary place in such a family tree. Several Metcalfes graduated at Cambridge (besides the Master), but in those early days Christian names were often omitted, and it is not easy to identify persons with much certainty.

One of the volumes of accounts of which we have been speaking begins on 18 August, 13 Henry VIII., *i.e.* 18 August 1521, and runs on continuously to the end, the last entry being dated 18 March 1521-2. After many efforts to secure the estates of the Lady Margaret, Bishop Fisher and the Collegè had abandoned hope and other steps had been taken to secure further

endowment. The estates of a Monastery, The Maison Dieu, at Ospringe, near Faversham, in Kent, had been secured with the assistance of Archbishop Wareham in 1519. The matter now on foot was to obtain a like concession for the Nunnery of Lillechurch, in Higham, near Rochester, in Fisher's own diocese, and the Nunnery of Bromhall, in Berkshire, in the diocese of Salisbury. For this proposal the assent of Cardinal Wolsey seems to have been required, and, as we shall presently see, Nicholas Metcalfe paid a visit to Wolsey at Calais to obtain his good will.

With this preface we now proceed to the accounts themselves; the entries here printed are selected ones only, the whole would be too voluminous for the pages of *The Eagle*, and from the nature of the case the entries are very similar, being a record of the daily expenses of some three or four men riding from Cambridge through Barkway to London, with a visit to Lambeth (Bishop Fisher's residence was in Lambeth Marsh), through Dartford, Halling to Dover and thence by ship to Calais.

Anno terciodecimo Henrici viij^{ui}.

A boke of my maisters expenses that I haue lade owte for hjm . . . And also of receyptes by me receyved.

At the last accomptes the receytes excedit the expenses 3s. 5½d. As apperith by an other boke subscribet with my said Masters hande.
And so I am charged with

3s. 5½d.

Sith the last accompte I haue lade owte.

For a quart of rede wyne when the Master of clare hall dyned with you in your chamber the 18th day of August

2d

The same tyme An quarte of clarett wyne

2d.

The 20th day of August for good ale when the felowes were in your chamber

1½d.

The 20th day for good ale in your chamber	1d.
The 23rd day of August for ale when ye were at Horningsey	3d.
The same day at nyght for mylke ffor a posset in your chamber	$\frac{1}{4}$ d.
Received of Mr Bayne in the president name when the commyns were broken up on the ffriday the 20th day of September	12d.
ffor my commyns at babraham with the scolers from the saide day next after that vnto the Tewesday at nyght	7d.
ffor my breakfaste on the 26th day of September the whiche was the thursday next after that when I came furthe frome Cambrige to bradley to speke with Mr President	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
For the renewinge of iij horse shoyes and on new one at Cambrige	3d.
Receyved of Mr President the said thursday	2s.
For ale at Hudsons the 7 day of October	1d.
For suger there the same day	1d.
For my bote hire at Lambethe	$\frac{1}{4}$ d.
Receyved of my master at darteforde the teusday being the 8th day of October	10s.
Darteforthe the same day	
paied for our dyner	7d.
paied for horsemete	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
for horse shoyes to the bay horses	7d.
For a galand of wyne send to Mr Maleuerey and that company	8d.
Wednesday the 9 day of October at Hallyng.	
To the barber at Hallyng	2d.
For my botte hire to Rochester	$\frac{1}{4}$ d.
Thursday at nyght then at Dover.	
For your soper and ours	12d.
horsemete that nyght	13d.
For fagottes that nyght	4d.
Friday thatent [sic] day of October at Dover.	
For wyne at dyner that day to Mr Goodrekes	2d.

At nyght drinking in your chamber with my lord cardinales prest and wyne	4d.
Monday the 14 day of October.	
For suger and wyne at nyght with Mr Goodrekes	3d.
For your Beddes that nyght	1d.
Tuesday the 15th day	
[Calis, is written in the margin.]	
For your Brekefaste in Dover	2d.
For your part of fagottes that were brent at mele tyme in the parlour at Dover	4d.
For shippe hire afore we went to shippe	4s.
For hedde siluer afore ye went to shipe	6d.
For our bering to the botte	2d.
For botte hire to the shippe	2s.
For botte hire from the shippe to lande	4d.
For your dyner withowte the gates	3d.
For my drinkinge affore soper because I dynet not	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
For your soper that nyght in Calis	4d.
For my soper	3d.
For Wyne Bere and peris the same nyght when Mr Goodrekes cam to you	6d.
For a shirte to you in Calis	2s. 2d.
Friday the 13 day of October [Calis]	
For your dyner when ye gave Mr Gookreke and Mr Ade a dyner	17d.
yeven to pore people in the morning at saynt Nicholas chirche	2d.
yeven to you at the table at nyght when Goodrekes were in your chamber drinking	12d.
For a pynt of malvessey sent to doctour Shirton that nyght	2d.
Sunday the 20th day of October [Calis]	
For my dyner when ye dynet at the staple	3d.
yeven to the young man that carried your lettres to Rochester	2d.
For a quarte of renysshe wyne at your soper	4d.

Monday the 21 day of October [Calis]	
yeven to you in your chamber in the mornyng to haue in your purse	16d.
For a quarte of wyne that ye gave to Willoughby	4d.
Tewesday the 21th day of October [Calis]	
yeven to a pore man at the freris	¼d.
For wyne at soper wen Mr Goodreke came to you	4d.
For Mr Goodrekes and Adys soper	6d.
For a quarte of wyne that ye lost to Mr Goodreke at the chesse	4d.
Saturday the 26 day of October	
For your beddys the season ye were at Calis	12d.
For botte hire to the grette bote	2d.
For botte bering from the botte to lande at Dover	2d.
For your dyner my lordes of Ele servaunte dyner Another mans dyner and myne	12d.
Memorandum ladowte by my Master ffor lettres to my Lord of Rochester and my lord of Sarum fro my lord Cardynall.	
First to Doctour Burbanke for devising of the said lettres	6s. 8d.
To Mr Edward and doctour taliour servauntes for writing and sealing the same lettres	6s. 8d.
For the passage fro calyce	7s.
Receyved of Mr Sharpe at Hallyng that ye borrowed when ye came from Calis	3 <i>li</i> .

The Master of Clare Hall, who dined with Metcalfe, was Edmund Nateres; it is interesting to note that Metcalfe treated his brother Head to wine, while good ale sufficed for the Fellows.

The Commons were broken up on September 26, probably for a vacation. The accounts, here and elsewhere, shew that the Fellowes and Scholars at such times (and in case of plague or other epidemic) went to places in the neighbourhood where the College owned property, perhaps they lodged with the College tenant or were billeted out in the village. Thus

Gabriel Metcalfe went with the scholars to Babraham, while the President seems to have gone to Great Bradley, in Suffolk.

Gabriel Metcalfe paid the President a visit at Bradley on September 26, had his dinner at Babraham, his supper at Barkway, and dined at Hudson's, in London, on the 27th (the entries shewing these matters are not printed).

Hudson's, "beside Paul's Wharf," seems to have been the head quarters of Nicholas Metcalfe and other members of the College when they were in London. Gabriel Metcalfe seems to have remained in London until October 7, he seems to have joined the Master at Dartford on the 8th, on the 9th they were at Hallyng (they paid 2d. to the barber there). By October 10 the party had reached Dover and crossed the channel on the 15th.

Cardinal Wolsey was then at Calais, having landed there in August. After a visit to Bruges he returned to Calais, where he remained until November, being engaged in important political negotiations on behalf of King Henry VIII.

At Dover the College party seems to have been joined by Mr 'Goodrekes,' at least his name first appears at that spot. This was probably Thomas Goodrich, then Fellow of Jesus College and afterwards Bishop of Ely. Wolsey presented him to the Rectory of St Peter in Eastcheap in 1529. At Dover also they met some one connected with Wolsey. Dr Shirton, whose name is mentioned at Calais, we may fairly identify as Dr Shorton, the first Master of St John's. Dr Burbanke, to whom a fee was paid for preparing the letters to the Bishops of Rochester and Salisbury, was William Burbanke, then Secretary to Cardinal Wolsey and a prebendary of Salisbury; he was created a Doctor of Laws when Wolsey visited Cambridge in 1520. A copy of the letter to the Bishop of Salisbury has been preserved in the College Register known as

"The Thin Red Book," and is printed here from that copy.

After the return to England the entries become briefer and less illuminating, and there are many charges for matters of College business, other than those relating to the two Nunneries. The party landed at Dover, as we have seen, on Saturday, October 26, on the Sunday they were at Canterbury, on the Monday at Ospringe. On the 29th they dined at Dartford and seem to have pushed on to London to visit Bishop Fisher, as we have the two entries on that day: "yeven to a pore man at Lambeth 1d."; "For your bote hire from lambethe to Polles 2d." Then the party, or some of them, seem to have proceeded at once to the Bishop of Salisbury to settle about Bromhall. Arrangements for Higham being left in the friendly hands of Fisher in the meantime.

The following selected entries give an idea of this part of the proceedings. Ramessey, or Ramesbery, is no doubt meant for Ramsbury, in Wiltshire, then a Manor of the Bishop of Salisbury. The entry of December 9 gives a clue to the destination of the nuns of Bromhall; there being a Benedictine Nunnery at Wilton, in Wiltshire. The Prioress, Jane Rawlins, or Rawlyngs, received a pension from the College; a few of the half-yearly receipts signed by her have been preserved.

Richard Arch, whose name occurs in the entries of November 5 and January 16, seems to have been of the household of the Bishop of Salisbury. Some letters from this Richard Arch are copied into "The Thin Red Book," and are printed in this instalment of notes. The accounts serve to clear up what has sometimes seemed a puzzle. The late Professor J. E. B. Mayor, in his Calendar of this volume (Baker-Mayor, i., 356), ascribes the letters to "Richard archpriest". The letters were probably signed "Richard Arch, priest," and the copyist has run the two last words into one.

30 October.	
For your soper at Redyng and my Lord of Sarums servantes	18d.
For your drinking at Newbery the last day of October with my Lordes servantes	3½d.
For horse shois to your bay horse	2d.
The first day of Nouember.	
At Ramessey to my lord's potycare for medecens	7d.
On Palmas day.	
To the clerke of the Chapell at Ramesbery	3d.
To the yoman of the yevery	4d.
Sunday the 3 day of Nouember	
For your brekefast at Rydyng	4d.
For an horsesho at Maydenhed	2d.
For Thomas soper and myn at Windesour	5d.
Monday Nouember 4.	
For bote hire over the fere with your horses	2d.
For bote hire over the water to Lambeth	2d.
yeven to you at Hudson's at soper that nyght	12d.
5 Nouember	
paied by my master to Richard Arche 20 markes in part of payment of 20 <i>li.</i> for redeeming the pencion of the priores of bromehall.	
9 December	
yeven by my master to the pursevaunt that caried the Nonnes to Wilton	15s.
15 January [1521-2].	
For horsemete at Ramessey that nyght	12d.
For our drinking at our Innys after we had sopped at my Lordes place	1d.
16 January	
For a bag to put in the Evidences by my Lordes commaundment bought for Thomas	5½d.
Receyved of Mr Arche the 16 day of January	£6. 13s. 4d.

The following entries, which all come together on the last page of the volume (quite out of chronological

order), shew how Elizabeth Penney, one of the Nuns of Higham, was settled at Canterbury. William Wildbore seems to have been bailiff or collector for the Nuns, and his services were retained by the College for some years.

Expenses that was paied by my Master when dame Elizabeth Penney was brought to sanct Sepulchres at Canterbury the 22 day of December.

Paied to the priores of saynt Sepulchres at the receyving of her	£20
To Gray of Rochester for the hire of two horses	3s. 6d.
For horsemete drinking and fire there	4½d.
yeven to the said Lady penney to haue in her purse paid for Richard harteles to the hospitall at harbledown	10s. 16s. 4d.
At nyght	
paied for horsemete to 6 horses and for soper to dame penney and her three servauntes	5s. 7d.
For horsemet and mannesmet at Canturbury the 22 day of December	10. 6d.
For horsemet and mannesmet when we came frome Canturbury at hospringe	4s. 11d.
At Rochester pro prandio xxiiiij die Decembris	9d.
For horse met ther	5d.
To henry taillour for his horse hire and his labour	3s.
To William Wilbore and his wife for such labors as they toke	3s. 4d.

Lastly, we now give the letters from "The Thin Red Book" in the order in which they are there placed. With the explanations previously given they seem to be fairly clear.

By the Kyng.

Right Reuerende in God right trusty and Welbelouide we grete you well And whereas wee not longe tyme passide by our other letters to you addresside willed you by your ordynary poure to se the enormytise and misgouernaunces longe tyme heretofore hade vsede and contynuede by the prioresses and their Susters for thire tymes beinge in the

religiouse house of Higham of our fovndacion within your diocese to be redressede and that ye by due processe of the speciall lawe shulde procede to remove theyme to other places of thire religion where theye might be reduced and broughte vnto vertuusse leuyng accordyng to their Rules of their Religion. In whiche matter we cannot perceyue that ye haue done any thynges therein accordyng to our Request and Desire and your owne dutie. At the whiche your delynges herein vsed we do not a littell mervaille. We therefore by these oure letters eftesones desire you and neuertheles commaunde you with celeritie and diligens all delays vtterly set aparte ye or your offycers for you havynge youre auctoritie do repayre vnto the sayde Religiouse house and by due and ordinarie processes to amove the Susters of that place there nowe beinge to other religiouse Monasteries within your diocese yf ye conueniently maye soo doo and elles ye by your letters to addresse vs where ye shall thinke other places for them more convenient. We fully myndede and in manner determynede to sende twoo of the sayde susters to oure dere and well beloued in God the prioresse of Sofeham with our especiall lettres for thire furtheraunces there to be incorporated trustyng that theye at our request shalbe there well enterteined and live accordyngly to the rules of their professions. Faye ye not there of thus to do as ye tender our pleasure and mynde the preseruacion of good Religion to be obserued and keped. yeuen . . .

[This letter is clearly meant for Bishop Fisher.]

By the Kyng.

Right trusty and wellbeloued we grete you well Signiffieng vnto you that wee at this tyme by our lettres haue commaunde the right Reuerent father in God the Busshope of Rochester that he himself or his officers by hym auctorisede consideringe the grete enormytise of livinge in tyme passede hade vsede and contynuede within the religiouse house of Higham of our foundacion by the prioresses and thire susters in the same for thire tymes beinge by due order of the lawes speciall to procede agenst the susters in the sayde howse nowe beinge and to remove them to some other places of that

religion We be credibly informede that the susters in the same place through the supportacion and mayntenaunce of symple persons their fautores be obstinate disobedient and noe mynded to be ordred by the sayde Right reuerent Father in God their Ordinary and his sayde officers. Expressly agaynst our mynde and pleasure and agenst the dutyse of thire Religione We therefore woll and desire you that at suche tyme as the sayde Right Reuerent father in God or his officers in his name by hym auctorisede shall repare vnto the sayde Religiou howse there to procede by the due order of the Lawe speciall to amove the sayde Susters accordyng to oure mynde that ye at this our especial request doo yeue vnto them youre good and faorable assistance from tyme to tyme as the case shall require. And in your thus doinge ye shalbe well assured to haue oure hartly thanks for the same. Yeuen vnder oure Signet at our Castell of Wyndsor the xxvjth day of September.

[The person to whom this letter was sent is not indicated, perhaps to the Sheriff of Kent].

By the Kyng.

Right Reuerend ffather in God &c wee grete you well. And for the effectual diligens ye take at oure desire in executyng youre pastorall auctorite touchyng the excludyng and puttyng owte of the priores and Nones late of oure Monastery of Bromhall for suche enormyties as was by them vside contrary to thire Religion and for the bestowinge of theyme in other vertuose howses of Religion wee give vnto you oure especiall and hartly thanks. And inasmuche as wee vnderstonde that you haue in your kepyng certeyne Ewydences belongyng to the same monastery of Bromhall whiche rightfully belonge vnto vs by reson of the vacacion of the sayde place and there be noo Nonnes Restant within the same wee therefore woll and commaunde you further vpon the sight hereof to delyuer all the sayde Ewydences vnto the Bringer hereof whome wee haue appoynted to order that same accordyng to our pleasure And these our lettres shalbe your sufficient warrant and Discharge in this behalfe at all tymes hereafter Yeuen

vnder oure signett at oure mannour of Richmonde the xiiijth day of Desember the xiiij yere of out Reygne [1521].

[This was addressed to the Bishop of Salisbury].

By the Cardinall.

Right interelie welbeloued Brother in God we Commende vs vnto you And forasmuche as of late the Kynges grace did addresse vnto you his lettres myssyve Wyllyng you in the same by your Ordinary powre to procede agenst thenormyties mys gouernaunces and slaunders leuyng longe tyme heretofore hade vsede and contynuede by the priores and the Nones for their tymes beyng in the religius house of Bromhall beyng of his foundacion within your diocese whiche we dowte not but that accordyng to the tenour of his sayde lettres ye have done as apperteynithe herefore eftesones we do signifie vnto you by these our present lettres that for sundry lawfull and reasonable consideracions It is the Kynges pleasure and also ours by our power of legacion whiche in the execucion of these presentes we be contented that ye vse as owre depute And vpon sighte hereof with all diligens and celeritie ye shall as well by oure sayde powre and auctorite ordinari provide and see as also by oure sayde power of Legacion that all the sayde Nonnes nowe beinge there present be Remouede vnto other places of that Religion where ye can best and moste conveniently bestowe theyme specially where their maye be brought and Induced vnto better and more Religiou levinge seinge theyme and euery of theyme incorporated in the same places for their suereites. Not faillyng thus to do in any wyse as ye intende the Kynges pleasure and the execucion of oure sayde auctorite of legacion by vertue where of wee not only praye but also charge you effectually to execute the premisses accordyngly In the doyinge whereof we shall assist you frome tyme to tyme as nede and case shall require. So fare ye hartely well from Calise the xxth daye of October [1521].

[Addressed to the Bishop of Salisbury].

By Richard Arche, preste.

Right worshipfull in most hartie wise I recomende me vnto you Signifyinge that with moche besines nowe the Nonnes of Bromhall be removed And as touchinge their Resignacions to be made I aduertise you I shall soo ether by that meane or elles by dimission and incorporacion in the other places that they shall neuer haue titell more to the howse of Bromhall and I wyll take that weye that I thynke moste suere for your porpose prayinge you In so myche I am required by your seruant and also haue receuide a byll from you to delyuer xx ti nobles vnto the late priores of Bromhall that I may haue delyueraunce of the acquyttaunces I made to you at London in the sayde priorisses name and ye bringe or send yt as sone as ye maye conveniently vnto Remisturie. Ouer this my lorde hath sent vnto me suche worde that he wyll not delyuer the Euydences of the howse vnto such tyme he maye see for his discharge the Kynges graunte made vnto you of the sayde howse. And as your seruantes can shewe more at large we haue had grete busines to haue the catall of the howse together and to put other thynges bylonginge to the same howse in suertie. Albeit, thankede be God nowe an ende is taken consernynge all suche thynges as Jhesu knowith whoo with increase of honour preserue you in longe helth with contynuall prosperitie. From Bromhall in all hast the iijth day of Desember [1521].

By Sir Richard Arche, prest.

Right worshipfull Mr Doctour after my dewe gretynge had vnto you, so yt is that accordyng to your manyfould desires I haue sent for the Resignacions of the ladyse late of Bromhall and ye shall haue them as I am asserteyned by my trusty frend and factour in that cause as Jhesu knowith who in longe helth with contynuall prosperyte preserue you. At Remestrie the vjth daye of ffebruarij in haste [1521-2].

By Sir Richard Arche, prest.

Maister Archdecon I hartely recommend me [you] asserteyninge you that my lorde ys contentyd ye come or sende for the Euydences of Bromhall at whate tyme ye will for so yt is that the Kynges grace hath addressed

his lettres therein vnto my sayde lorde but because I was absent at that tyme theye coude not be delyuered as Jhesu knoweth whoo longe with increce of honour preserue you. At Remestourie the jx day of Januarij [1521-2].

Acquyttaunce of all Euydences of Bromhall

Thys byll Indented berith wetenesse that the xvjth day of January in the xiiijth yere of the reigne of Kyng Henry the viijth the Right Reuerende father in God my Lorde the Busshope of Saresbery hath delyueryd vnto to me Randall Hyll seruant to Mr Doctor Metcalfe suche certeyne Euydences and other wrytynges consernynge the late nonry of Bromhall as his lordship had in his custody. That is to say xxix Indentures Item fyve Obygaciones Item other euydences dedes chartors appropriacions and cowrte Rowlles to the nnumber of xij score and j peces with the Commen sayle of the same place.

The documents which follow relate to these matters. The first being a memorandum as to procedure which would apply to the case of both the nunneries of Bromhall and Higham. The second is a list of the few personal belongings the nuns of Bromhall were allowed to remove and giving their names. The last is a specimen of the receipts given by the ex-prioress for her pension from the College.

Fyrste that the Ordinarys assigne and depute such placys where as the said Noonnes may be receuyed and redressed to good manners and to be reduced to the true obseruances of their Rule according to their profession.

Also to optayn the Kynges Letters commendatoris to such placys and howses of Religion as the said Ordinarys shall thynke and depute to be conuenient for the said Nonnes.

And the said Letters to be directed vnto those and such persons as the said Monastery and Nonnes dyd or doe holde any land of.

Item that the Kynges Letters be optayned committed and directed to his officers for fyndyng of a Offyce.

Endorsed: Considerations for the Kynges letters to be had.

These be the parcelles of Stuff delyuered to the Nonnes of Bromehall at their departing from the house.

In primis to the late prioresse ther A couerlet, A payr of blankettes, ij pair of shetis, A bolster, ij pillowes, A tester of white, ij qwissions, A hangyng of borde Alisander, A pair of tanges, A firefeke, A frying panne.

Item to dame perin, A fetherbed, a bolster, a pair of shetis, a dishe, a plater, a savcer, a candilstok.

To dame Margaret, A fetherbed, a bolster, a couerlet, ij pare of shetis, a dishe, a plater a savcer, a candilstock, a chafer.

To dame Thompson, A fetherbed, a bolster, a couerled, a pair of blankettes, ij pair of shetis, a testor of white.

Memorandum that I Johanne Rawlyns late priores of Bromehall in the Countie of Berkshyre haue receiued of Nycolas Metcalf Master of the house or College of Sent Johann Evangeliste in the Towne of Cambrydge and the fellowes of the same the somme of ffyfty shylynges of good and lawfull money of England for the half yere annuytie or annuall pencion due vnto me the seid Johanne at the ffeaste of Seint Mighell tharkaungell laste paste before the date herof And tenne shylynges parcell of my seid annuall pencion due at the ffeaste of Thannunciacion of our lady laste paste as yet vnpayed And of the whole somme of thre poundes stirlinge aforeseid I the seid Johanne knowlege my selff well and truly satisfyed and paied and the seid Master and ffellowes therof to be quyte and discharged by thies presentes. In witnes wherof to this my present Acquytaunce I haue sett my Seale and subscribed my name the xjth day of January the xxvijth yere of Kyng Henry the viijth [1536-7].

JANE RAWLYNS.

The two documents which follow can only have come to the College among such papers of the Foundress as her executors handed over.

Leo, Lion, or Lionel, de Welles, sixth Baron Welles, married as his second wife Margaret, widow of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, the mother of the Lady

Margaret, and so became stepfather to our Foundress. The only issue of this marriage was John, afterwards created Viscount Welles, whose will is here printed; he was thus a half brother (on the mother's side) to the Lady Margaret.

The first document, dated 22 November 1445, puts on record a curious arrangement whereby Sir Thomas Hoo, after his marriage to Alianore, the eldest daughter of Baron Welles, was to lend his father-in-law the sum of eight hundred marks. The document is a little square of parchment with traces of a seal on it, but no signature. Sir Thomas Hoo had been made a Knight of the Garter 11 July 1445; he was afterwards created Lord Hoo and Hastings. When the feud between the houses of York and Lancaster broke out, Lion, Lord Welles, sided with the Lancastrians and fell at the battle of Towton Field, 29 March 1461.

John de Welles, his son, the half brother of the Lady Margaret, was created Viscount Welles before 23 February 1486; he married before 1491 the Lady Cecily Plantagenet, second daughter of King Edward IV. The will which is here printed is dated 4 September 1493; it may have been superseded by a later will, as Viscount Welles did not die until 9 February 1499, when he was buried in Westminster Abbey. His wife Cecily was sister to Elizabeth of York, the Queen of King Henry VII.; thus he was brother-in-law of the King as well as uncle, to which latter relationship he lays claim in his will.

This indenture made betwex Lion lord Welles on the on partie and Thomas Hoo knyght on the other partie the xxij daye of Nouembre the xxiiij yere of the reyne of kyng henri the vjth after the conquest Wetenessyth that the said Thomas Well (*sic*) grauntes and promysse to delyuer and lene to the seid Lion viij.C marces of Englissh mone with ynne a yere after that the said Thomas haue taken to wyfe Alianore doghter of the seid Lion so that the seid Thomas haue ij moneth warnynge afore the seid

lyuere And the seid Lion shall be bounden for hym his heirs and executors To the seid Thomas to repaie the seid viij.C marces to the seid Thomas or his executors with ynne x yere after the lyuere of the seid somme. In Wittenesse wherof the seid Thomas to this partie remaynyng with the seid Lion puttes to his seall and signe manuell And to the other partie remaynyng with the seid Thomas the seid Lion puttes to his seall and signe manuell the daye and yere afore seyd.

In the name of our lord Jhesu Amen. I John Viscount Welles vnkyll to the kyng oure souereigne lord and brother to the right honourable prynces Margaret Countes of Richmond naturall and dere moder to our seid Souereigne lord beyng of hole mynde and ffressh memory the iiiijth day of this present moneth of Septembre the yere of our lord God MCCCClxxxiiij and in the viijth yere of our seid Souereigne lord make and ordeigne my testament and last Wille in the maner and fourme ensuyng. Fyrste I bequeth my Soule vnto the mercy of Alle myghty God and to hys dere moder our lady Seynt Mary and to alle the glorious Company of hevyn and my body to be buryed in the Colledge of Seynt George within the Castell of Wyndesore in suche conuenient place as by our seid Souereigne lord and hys seid deere moder shalbe appoynted onelles as shalbe thought most conuenient by my Executours they fyrst takyng the advyse of our seid Souereigne lord and hys seid dere moder yf they so may conueniently do and this I will be done whether I shall fortune to departe this world beyond the See or on thisside and the costes and charges of the same burying the Obsequies masses and alle other thynges therto conuenient and necessary I remytte to the discreccion of my Executours. And after thies charges and costes aforeseid had and paid I will alle dettes nowe by me due or to be due be truly contented and payde and alle persones for me bounden for eny dettes be clerely discharged. And I will that to the honour of alle myghty God in the Awter afore whiche my body shall next lygh my Executours shall deliuer a peyr of Candil stikkes of siluer A messe book couered with cloth of gold A challys of siluer and gilte a vestment of blue veluet embrodered with my Armes and a peyr of litill Cruettes of Siluer and gilt and

A Crosse of Siluer and gilt Whiche I woll do remayn there to serue alle myghty God foreuer and in none other place yf they woll be agreable to do so as hereafter is expressed And I woll that the avowson of Wythurne in the Countie of lincoln be appropred to the Deane and Colledge of Wyndsore foreuer yf they woll bynd them for euer to fynd two prestes daily to say masse at the seid Awter for the soules of my lord my ffader my lady my moder myself and my two Wyfes and alle Cristen Soules And yf they refuse so to do then I woll that the same avowson be appropred to the priory of Greyfeld foreuer they byndyng them to ffynd two seculer prestes after the discrecions of my Executours daily to syng for the Soules aforeseid within their priory foreuer And the seid candilstikkes Massebooke Challice and the Ornamentes and goodes aforeseid afore condicionally appoynted to the seid Colledge to be delyuered and ordred within the seid priory at the Awter where the seid masses shalbe daily done as afore is ordred in the seid Colledge. Also I will that my seruauntes whiche hath had most peyn with me and haue done me goode seruice be relieved accordyng to the discreccion of myne Executours. And I will also that yf eny present whiche shall departe with me beyond the See in the Kynges Roialle viage in to ffrance be mayhemed hurt or taken prisoners That they and euery of them shalbe relieved by my Executours accordyng to their discreccion. And I pray and desire my derebeloued wyff that yf my goodes and cattalles will not suffise for the perfourmance of this my last Will that she woll of the remenaunte of thissues and profites of my enheritance beside her exhibicion and my children of her body begotten perfourme this my present Wille. And I humbly beseche my seid Souereigne lord and hys seid deere moder my lady my suster to be goode and gracious supervisours of this my present will and to owe their gracious ffavours to my Executours in and for the true perfourmance of the same. And I humbly beseche my seid honourable lady and Suster that her good grace withoute displeasure will toward the execution of this my Wille cause to be delyuered to my Executours such goodes and Cattailles as was bequethed to me by the last Wille of her moder and myne Whereof I durst not attempt her grace because

of her displeasure But nowe as her goode and gracious pleasure shalbe in this behalf I remytte hit to her grace and consciens. And I will that suche residue as shall fortune to be of my goodes after my dettes payde and my Wille perfourmed yf eny be that my seid derebeloved Wyffe Cecile have theym for the exhibicion of her and my seid Children and suche of the same goodes as shall remaine after her decesse I will they remayne to my seid children after the discreccion of my Executours And I make my Executours of this my present Wille the seid Cecille my dere beloved Wyff the Ryght reuerent ffader in God Richard bysshop of Bathe and of Welles, John the Bysshope of lincoln Also Thomas Marquys Dorset, Edmond Sonne and heire apparaunte of John late Duke of Suffolk, Thomas Erle of Derby, Thomas Burgh knyght, John Cheyny knyght, Guy Wolston knyght John Forsett, William Cutterd and John Tresowell. Yoven at london the day and yere abovesaid.

JOHN VISCOUNT WELLES.

We conclude with a letter from Dr Humphrey Gower, Master of St John's, to Dr William Lloyd, Bishop of Peterborough, which has recently been presented to the College by Mr H. S. Foxwell.

On 10 September 1681, Dr Gower, as Vice-Chancellor, had presented an address to King Charles II. at Newmarket. The King and Queen visited Cambridge on September 27th, when further addresses were presented and speeches made. Dr Gower entertained their Majesties in the Long Gallery (now the Combination Room), and parted with his guests at the College Gate. An account of the proceedings will be found in Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*, iii., 588-592. It was on these occasions no doubt that Gower had his conferences with the King.

St John's College
Cambridge
Jan: 18. 168 $\frac{1}{2}$

My Lord

I have received the honour of your last letter with all

the joy and gratitude that soe very obliging a favour and undeserv'd kindness could raise in the most sensible breast. That you should, amidst your weighty employments, find any time to think of me and spend any in contriving for the advantage of one soe worthless, is a condiscension and goodness which tho' I can never enough acknowledg, yet shall it be the constant endeavour of my life to express my sense and thankfulness. And this I begin even at this instant.

For, my Lord, I will discourse freely to you concerning the whole matter, without any the least reserve, which common prudence would direct to before any other in whom I had less reason to be confident then in your lordship. Without fearing then to seem vaine, I will own that greate promises have bin made me, as was declared in the publick prints. Further that his Majestie, when he honoured us with his presence here, was pleased to confer with me privately on severall subjects for about the space of an houre, and then to let fall such unusuall expressions of bounties and favours intended, that none but such a person as himself (wholly composed of royall grace and goodness) would ever have used to so mean a subject, tho' on a much greater occasion. There were likewise here present, as your Lordship guesses, many great persons who seconded every kind thing the King was pleased to speak publickly concerning me, who engaged themselves to be remembrancers, tho', as they said, they well saw there would be noe need of it. What I replied to these courtships will be an answer to your Lordships most kind letter. My Lord, as decently as I could I beg'd them to let the King forget what had passed, urging that the occasion was too mean for any acknowledgement, that that Honour and acceptance I had already found was infinitely beyond the merit of any thing performed, or the proudest of my expectations. This was the substance of what I found time and means to discourse in publick. But I was so alarmed with somethings the King had said to me and of me, that to my sure friends I did not dissemble, what I really feared; that the King's goodness might occasion the doing of some thing, which though the world esteemed desirable, would yet be very far from being so to me.

I convinced them that I was wedded to St John's College, that no preferment should tempt me from thence, that I knew I was in a capacitie here to doe some good, that I have enough, God be praised, to keep me pretty decently in the sphere I am in, that I desire no more and the like. I have taken paines, my Lord, to get myself fully believed in this matter, but have so far prevailed at last, that I am told my Lord of Canterbury knowes my mind, and that was it I mainly desired, because his Majestie had said he would discourse with his Grace about me. And now, my Lord, you guess at the answer I shall return to your Lordship's most kind motion. The same has bin made me by others my best and wisest friends, and my answer was still the same. Fourteen years since (or thereabouts) I had the honour to preach before His Majestie in the countrey when sent soe to doe by the Universitie, and was then soe accepted as to be offered that honour of attendance at Court as chaplain to his Majestie, which I yet cannot think myself worthy of. Having then declined it, I would now most of all fly from it, least it might look too much like crowding into the presence and pleading of merits which I doe not pretend to. But your Lordship argues truly that this is the propper way of proceeding to get promises verified. But since it is my business to have them forgotten I must have a care of that proposall, yet I will not conceal from your Lordship that I have had such proofs of the King's mindfullness of my unworthiness, and I find some great Courtiers have proved more than soe even very very punctuall and faithfull in performances, which I neither expected nor desired. But I am ashamed to see my letter grow so bulky.

Your Lordship's last discovery of kindness to me emboldens me to sollicite your favour in behalf of one that I hope will deserve it. Mr Hutchin a fellow of our College is written to by his friends in Grantham, where he was borne, to make interest for your favour in a Lectureship lately voided there. The valew 90*ll.* per annum, the worke, to preach once a weeke. It is in the disposall of the Company of Mercers, London. He is directed by his friends to apply himself amongst others to Dr Patrick your Dean as one well acquainted in that Company. I know not how fit your

Lordship may judge it to concerne yourselfe in this affaire. However I have ventured to mention it to you and submit to your consideration. Mr Hutchin is a very worthy man for whom I dare undertake much. Your Lordship's Chaplain, Mr Johnston, knowes him well. He is learned, industrious and pious, of a very obliging conversation, and such an one, as I verily believe would be very useful in a corporation especially that which is already very much inclined to him. The Town is, in a manner proud of him as hearing good things of him and now move him in this business. He sets his heart much on it and I am endeavouring to find him friends. He came to me just as I read your Lordship's last letter, which I resolved to answer the same day, as I doe, and being now writing I am unwilling to omitt his case. If your Lordship can easily doe any thing to help on this good designe it will gratifie a very worthy young man, and perhaps help to prevent an unworthy one, for such he hears is endeavouring this way. The whole Town will appear for Mr Hutchin if it be desired, and the companies in London, perhaps, approve such popular waies. I know Mr Hutchin is a man of sound and stedy principles and will teach well both by his Doctrine and his life. If your Lordship thinks it improper for you to take any notice of this to your Dean or any other, I shall be perfectly satisfied, leaving it all to the consideration of your discretion and begging your pardon for my own presumption. My Lord, I pray God preserve you. And I humbly beg your Lordships blessing and prayers, for my Lord

your most affectionate and
Dutifull servant
HUMF. GOWER.

Adressed: These, For the right reverend Father in God, William, Lord Bishop of Peterborough, at his palace in Peterborough.

John Hutchin, on whose behalf Dr Gower writes, son of Hugh Hutchin, of Grantham, was admitted to the College 5 March 1669-70, from Grantham School. He was admitted a Fellow of the College 2 April 1677.

He was ordained Deacon 23 September 1676 and Priest 26 June 1678 by the Bishop of Ely. It is probable that he did not get the Lectureship at Grantham which he desired, for he was collated by the Bishop of Ely to the Vicarage of Madingley, near Cambridge, 9 February 1681-2, within a month of Gower's letter. This he ceded on his institution on 16 March 1687-8 to the Rectory of Coulsdon, in Surrey. He did not hold this long, as his successor was instituted 12 July 1689, and his Fellowship in the College was filled up on 1 April 1691, probably on his death.

R. F. S.

(To be continued.)



PRESENTATION OF DR CLARK'S PORTRAIT.

ON Saturday, November 29th, 1913, the subscribers to the portrait of Dr E. C. Clark, which has been painted in commemoration of his forty years' tenure of the Regius Professorship of Civil Law, met in the Combination Room for its presentation to Dr Clark and the College. The Master presided, and among the company were the President, the Masters of Trinity, St Catharine's, and Peterhouse, Mr J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., M.P., Sir John Sandys, Professors Kenny, Oppenheim, and Sir Clifford Allbutt, Dr Bond, and most of the Fellows of the College.

The Master announced that apologies for absence had been received from Lord Alverstone, the Duke of Northumberland, Mr J. G. Butcher, Mr Montagu Barlow, and others.

Dr Kenny said that he was the representative that day of nearly two hundred friends and pupils of Dr Clark who desired to commemorate a remarkable fact in their academical history—forty years resident professorship in the Regius Chair of Law. Shortly after Dr Clark commenced the study of Law in Cambridge, the Crown appointed him to the Chair. Nearly forty years had passed since he last listened to Dr Clark in the classroom, but during all that time Dr Clark had continued to teach and maintain his teaching at the high level which he then set before himself. He had given his pupils the ripest fruit of his wide reading and incisive thought, not caring to attract the dull or

the dawdler, but determined to draw the best from his pupils, and to give them of his best. His pen had never been idle, and America had profited by the fruits of his study. All that long period of successful study and teaching had secured for Dr Clark a prominent place among the many who had occupied the Chair during the 370 years of its existence. His occupancy had synchronized with a period of extraordinary development in the legal education of England and America. A complete change had passed over the methods, character, and standard of their law schools, and Cambridge, under his leadership, had shared to the full in that advance. A scholar, a teacher, an administrator, a man of high ideals, they wished to perpetuate his memory in Cambridge, but he dared say that there were many in that room who were thinking of him still more as a friend whose thoughtful counsel was always acceptable and whose sympathy was always to be relied on. In the older traditions of Cambridge University there were three Doctors Clark at one time, and their pursuits were various—mineralogy, music, and anatomy. They were designated "Stone Clark," "Tone Clark," and "Bone Clark." He would venture to complete that by describing the present Dr Clark as being "our own Clark."

Mr Rawlinson spoke of the personal debt of gratitude which he owed to Dr Clark, and the debt which the University owed to him during what was probably a record holding of a professorship, unless, possibly, Professor Hughes had held his as long. Forty years ago—he was not here then—the Law Schools were not in a good state in Cambridge. Of late years he had been brought into contact with a large number of Law Schools, and he thought he could say without the slightest fear of contradiction that under Professor Clark the Cambridge Law School was second to none in the United Kingdom. Whenever he saw the portrait

it would remind him of Professor Clark as he knew him—an erudite scholar and the best type of a cultivated English gentleman.

Professor Clark said that in addition to the other kind letters which had been mentioned by the Master, he had received letters from Professor Goudy, his double at Oxford, and his friend M. Girard, Professor in the University of Paris. In addition to thanks, he thought that there was something more to be said—something by way of retrospect and leave-taking—when he resigned his duties. He had received a letter from the Prime Minister, asking whether it was the Regius Professorship of Civil Law that he was about to resign. He had reassured the Prime Minister, and told him that his office was technically called a "readership," and that in resigning his office he had used the proper technical term, although the office was commonly called a "professorship." "Reader" was generally interpreted to mean "lecturer," and he had so interpreted it. He had had a good many vicissitudes both as regarded his rooms, and his audience. He recounted how the Law Schools had been removed from various rooms in the University, and said that they were driven by force of circumstances into what was called the "Theological School"—a building that at different times had been used by the three faculties, and that ultimately served for the discussions of the Senate—discussions which used to be carried on in a much more homely and domestic manner in that room than they were at present in the somewhat chilly and formidable circumstances of the Senate House. He had had vicissitudes of attendance; he had had large lecture rooms and very small lecture rooms. He had had students, not entirely confined to the male sex, who gave to the end their close attention to the ideal he set himself as to the manner in which the classical texts of Roman Law ought to be read; and he had had a much larger number of other students who had evinced

their feelings towards that manner "in the usual way," as they said in public speaking! He thought perhaps he could apply the salve to his conscience by saying to himself that the modern régime of excellent manuals and well annotated textbooks and commentaries had rather dispensed with the necessity for the old didactic lecture. Perhaps, also, he had not taken sufficient account of his own infirmity and the creeping advances of Anno Domini. Although he could not say with Tennyson's "Despairing Lover," he desired to rest, he would say that after forty years of lecture work he would rather have a change of work. He would change over from the lecture room and the board room. And, first of all, the Chairmanship of the Board of Legal Studies was by no means an appanage of the Chair of Civil Law. It was a yearly office. He supposed he had been an inoffensive Chairman, and he had found the members of the Board his personal friends. He wished to be relieved of the office of Chairman, but he hoped to be re-elected to the Board occasionally, and to take part in the discussions on the momentous changes which he knew were already in contemplation. He also desired to thank those who had co-operated with his friend, Professor Lewis, to secure the services of the artist, M. de Laszlo, whom he thanked not merely for his skill, but for the patience and the charming company which had united to produce that fine picture—out of the materials before them. There was one thing which he wished to mention, but of which he did not mean to take leave, the Law Library. His connexion with that most valuable institution was perhaps the one thing in his whole career on which he looked back with unmixed satisfaction. With the selection and arrangement of books, and sometimes with the humouring of objectors, he had a good deal to do. So far the task was achieved, and he could foresee the formation of a school of genuine students independent of the questionable stimulus of examination. He

had great pleasure in availing himself of the permission given to him by the subscribers to offer the portrait to St John's, the College which had almost from the beginning shared his allegiance with Trinity, and which had afforded him its generous hospitality for forty years.

On behalf of the Society of St John's, the Master accepted the portrait.

On the motion of Dr Bond, the thanks of the meeting were given to the Master for allowing the presentation to take place in the Combination Room, and for his hospitality.

M. de Laszlo returned thanks that he had been allowed to become a link in the chain of art chroniclers of the University.



A SEPTEMBER EVENING.

ASOMBRE grey touched everything—earth, sea, and sky. For sole relief a greenish streak of light low in the north-east: on the other hand a darker contrast, where the dull bistre of the cliffs projected on clouds, grey but more threatening, smudged with black as of ink. The sea grey too, save for white of the down-rushing breakers in shore or the white coverlet, a crested head spread in its rear. The front of the town was similarly grey in effect: the concrete of the seawalls that break the onslaught of the tide and also form the promenade, the façades of the houses diversified by a single brilliant splotch of ochre and an occasional staring red. But these exceptions only accentuated the more the grey-ness of the whole: grey—shadowy, mournful, sombre as though a spirit of hopelessness, poised on spreading wings, brooded over the spot. It was a sky such as might presage the flood of all the world before the heavens had yet opened to cast down their waters. It was a sky that woke prayer in the heart—prayer of thankfulness for safety on the shore—prayer of intercession for those in peril on the sea.

The wind had blown with little variation from the same direction for many days. This day its force had grown to a hurricane that hastened one's steps or made one fight for a way. Straight over the stretch of the North Sea it hurled itself. Throughout the night it had borne along the streets the dim, distant noise of the sea in riot. Wind and sea had left the shore at morning

strewn with wood of overturned tents and with other débris. Now as the dark gathered the frenzied allies once more joined forces for the onset, and the sea front was set as a battlemented wall against the attack. As the besieger concentrates his efforts on some weakness of the fortress and strives there to effect the breach whereby he may enter, the waves assailed one point. On the path that ascends in zigzags to the cliff top people thronged one, two and three deep to watch the tide's coming. At suitable points of observation were little knots gathered above. The braver, or more foolhardy, spirits dared the invader at the wall's edge which received the full impact of the shock: often paying for their temerity by a thorough wetting as the waters dashed over.

The breakers were not large in height such as tower up to fall with a booming thud, but came on with greater frequency, in closer succession than these. Out beyond the pier many curled down to whiteness and hissed like darting serpent's tongues through the black ironwork. Others with more deliberate intent reserved their effort; then frothing, seething, beat against the stone, but in vain. The water rose high above the walls in a block to fall with a splash the landward side, wetting the concrete to a glistening shininess, over which the people scuttled backwards and forwards in their eagerness to see or to avoid the onrush. Again there would rise as it were a fountain jet: the wind would catch hold of it and carry it whipping against the face in particles of salt moisture. As the twilight drew in, the concrete glistened more brightly and the scurrying fugitives grew more shadowy. A row of lamps showed a tiny string of lights the length of the promenade. The sea was beaten like white of egg. The blasts caught the foam that stood like froth on beer and whirled it, a miniature snow storm, through the air. It was bitterly cold, yet few relinquished their places. The grandeur of the

battle held all enthralled and people called out involuntarily for joy or laughed wholeheartedly as a wave crashed louder or threw a higher jet. There was no relaxation until the turning of the tide. For an hour or more wave succeeded wave, wave after wave broke on those grey ramparts, and wave after wave receded. It was as though those behind drove on those in front, forced them forward and held them from retreat. Yet there was discord in the enemy's camp. A wave would strike a rounded projection, sweep in its course along the wall's side, lipping up nearer and nearer to the ridge as it proceeded, perhaps overtopping the edge and swashing down its deluge. But the greater volume repulsed would drive back to meet its oncoming fellow: as the two met there was a brief wrestling as of giants. The waters twisted and turned as the refluent wave strove to run back over the next behind. At a point there was a whirling, circling motion where the troubled waters writhed in spirals, and rose in flakes of spume. Then the impetus of the one behind prevailed: he passed on, in his turn delivered his blow, in his turn retreated to seek a passage back despite his successor in the ranks.

Thus the fury ever increased until the tide had reached its height. Then the ebb set in. There was a cessation. The forces of the deep gradually drew off as though to recruit their strength. After such riot there seemed peace though the wind still blew unabated and the sea grumbled loudly as if but resting for a space.

It was a definite impression that this whole scene left upon my mind. Strange to tell how certain events awake associations in the human mind, the small often recalling the great. But this tumult of the warring elements and the eager concentration of the crowd gave me a glimpse of the past: it brought me nearer to the understanding of Thucydides's description of the great battle in the harbour of Syracuse where the

Athenians strove for escape and safety, the Syracusans for home and liberty. Probably it was a comparison of the crowd before my eyes with that other that lined the harbour's circle, the walls of the Island, and the slopes of Achradina above. "The fortune of the battle varied, and it was not possible that the spectators on the shore should all receive the same impression of it. Being quite close and having different points of view, they would some of them see their own ships victorious: their courage would then revive and they would call upon the gods not to take from them their hope of deliverance. But others who saw their ships worsted cried and shrieked aloud and were by the sight alone more utterly unnerved than the defeated combatants themselves. Others again who had fixed their gaze on some part of the struggle which was undecided were in a state of excitement still more terrible; they kept swaying their bodies to and fro in an agony of hope and fear, as the stubborn conflict went on and on; for at every instant they were all but saved or all but lost. And while the strife hung in the balance, you might hear in the Athenian army at once lamentation, shouting, cries of victory or defeat, and all the various sounds which are wrung from a great host in extremity of danger."*

F. D.

* Jowett's translation, 2nd ed., Vol. II. p. 319.



ROUND THE CLOCK.

TRIOLETS.

(1) *Morning.*

It's 8.45!
I've a lecture at 9!
I must look alive—
It's 8.45!
And a breakfastless dive
In the bath must be mine!
It's 8.45!
I've a lecture at 9!

(2) *Afternoon.*

"Bow! Y'r late! Watch it, bow!"
I was early, I bet!
Oh, my back's going now!
"Bow! Y'r late! Watch it, bow!"
We are miles past the 'Plough',
And we haven't turned yet!
"Bow! Y'r late! Watch it, Bow!!"
I was early, I bet!

(3) *Hall.*

"Roast mutton, Sir, or hare,
With kidney-beans and ham?"
Pass me the 'Bill-of-fare'!
"Roast mutton, Sir, or hare?"
The menu, I declare,
Says 'Leveret and lamb'!
"Roast mutton, Sir, or hare,
With kidney-beans and ham?"

(4) *Evening.*

I have read for two hours,
And what *does* the man mean?
To the best of my powers
I have read for two hours;
And the taste of it sours.
Should I take it 'unseen'?
I have read for two hours,
And what *does* the man mean?

(5) *Night.*

If you'd give me your hand,
With what joy I'd receive it!
It would really be grand
If you'd give me your hand!
I should see how things stand—
Should I say 'Hearts!' or leave it?—
If you'd give me your hand,
With what joy I'd receive it!

(6) *Any time.*

Blessings on you, cigarette!
To my lips I raise you.
Though short-lived your sweetness, yet
Blessings on you, cigarette!
Just this feeble triolet
I have made to praise you.
Blessings on you, cigarette!
To my lips I raise you.

F. C. O.



THE HOUR-GLASS.

THE hour-glass lives on the smoking-room mantelpiece, whence he surveys his world with a self-complacent air of responsibility.

"If it were not for me," he seems to say, "where the dickens would you find yourselves?"

But indeed this responsibility of his is all a delusion—the common delusion of old age that its strength is not gone and that its usefulness is not outlived. It is little enough and useless enough, the work that he does nowadays. For the most part he sits there and dreams of the old days when wasp waists were in fashion and when one could do one's allotted task as pat to the hour as does A in the arithmetic problems—sprightly, capable A who can do in one hour a certain piece of work which the slow, plodding B can do in two, while C (who, the hour-glass thinks, must be an idle fellow, lacking in proper concentration) takes three hours over it.

Yet it never occurs to the hour-glass that he is no longer A, nor yet B, but has gradually sunk to the state of C, or even of some hypothetical individual X, who cannot do the "certain piece of work" at all. He does not seem to realize the flight of time as he dozes there, with his task half done, but with no thin stream of tinkling sand showing as of yore that he is still unobtrusively but effectively on duty.

Tap him sharply on the shoulder and he wakes with a start and sets feverishly to work; but he labours spasmodically, with none of the smooth confidence of

his far-distant youth, gasping out his pitiful excuses between the jerks:—

"Astonishing thing—dozed off—never before—while at work—shan't occur—ever again."

But you know that it will occur again as soon as you have turned your back.

Turn him upside down and off he will start on his new task, oblivious of the fact that his old one was never finished. His hand has found something to do—he will do it with his might; but, however willing the spirit, the flesh is all too weak. Sometimes, indeed, the turning scarcely rouses him at all; he half wakes and drowsily drops a few grains, from sheer force of habit; but in a moment he is again fast asleep.

Perhaps it is kinder to leave the old hour-glass alone to doze his existence away in peace. His day is long past, and it is only his delusion that upon him the smoking-room depends for its time; for, in a recess round the corner, beyond his range of vision, stands a bright new American chronometer, blatant and accurate, warranted to tell the time for a whole year with but a single winding.

W. A. DARLINGTON.



HAMPTON COURT.

HERE Memory dwells within these placid courts ;
Her noonday phantoms through the breathless air.
In cabinet sits Wolsey with his care,
Without the pages hollo at their sports.
But no one age by privilege resorts
Hither to reënact its gaudy fair ;
Dry William plants his yews, and debonair
Comes swarthy Charles, and lolling James exhorts
Unruly subjects of his new-won realm.
Can ghosts, so separate in life, confer,
Now shadows, on the truth and worth of things
That years, incoming waves, could overwhelm ?
Each in his time perhaps is prisoner
And heeds naught but the vision that he brings.



A NIGHT AT BEDDGELERT IN AUGUST.

BEDDGELERT, a pretty little Snowdonian village, reposes at the junction of two mountain streams—the Colwyn and the Glaslyn. About a mile above the village the beautiful Llyn Ddinas is the resting place of swarms of salmon and sea trout till the time comes for them to move to the spawning grounds. Below the village the pools in the Pass of Aberglaslyn are teeming with sewin which are waiting for a spate to enable them to pass up into Llyn Ddinas. Except in times of spate the fish in both the river and lake are very shy during the daytime, and the only method of angling likely to be attended with any measure of success is by trolling a small Devon minnow in the lake. At night, however, all this is changed ; the fish become restless, and the water at the tail of the lake and the pools in the Pass seem literally to boil with their splashing.

“Well, William John, is it to be the Pass or the tail of the lake to-night?” So we address the keeper, a well set-up young Welshman, who has fished the Glaslyn all his life. He casts his vote for the Pass, so the Pass it is.

After setting out from the village, just as it is getting dark, the first pool we reach is the Bridge Pool and then, along the fields by the famous Gelert’s grave, Llyn Gruffudd Pritchard. We do not tarry here, as we intend fishing these later on. We next arrive at Penbryn-felin, a large rock-bound pool where big salmon and sewin lie, but a reply to our questioning whistle tells us that the pool is already tenanted. So again

shouldering our rods, we set out for a mile walk to Llyn Tenor, leaving Meini Mawr, "Llyn Stamps," Llyn Crieu and Llyn Pont-Kenrick to be fished on the way back. It is, however, still too light to commence; so, having set up the tackle, we perforce sit and chat until the mountainous sides of the gorge merge into the blackness of the night. When one is alone, this waiting for the darkness is a very weird experience. The only sound is the murmur of the stream, punctuated by an occasional "Plonk!" as some mighty sewin disports himself, or varied by the whistle of an otter as he passes from pool to pool. The outlines of the rocks become dim; and ever and anon out of the black pine-wood on the slope there issues the ghost-like form of an owl, which, in its silent flight, makes the lone watcher realise what must have been the feelings of those who, in bygone days, believed in nymphs, elves, and goblins.

At last it is dark enough to commence. With one or two juicy brandlings at the point of the cast and an "England's Glory" fly as a dropper, we cast across to the gravelly beach opposite. It is marvellous what has become of those monsters which had been tantalising us before we started, for beyond one or two small sea-trout of about a quarter of a pound each in weight, all of which "come short" at the dropper, the pool yields nothing.

Accordingly we commence the return journey, fishing all the pools in turn on our way back, but with little success. By now the moon has risen above the "White Lady" (a conspicuous rock perched high on the rugged flank of the gorge), and as we wend our way from pool to pool we are occasionally greeted with a cheery "Nos dda" (sounding for all the world like "Sthow") by natives on the same errand as ourselves.

Pen-bryn-felin at last and unoccupied! We rejoice as we notice that a likely gravelly beach is still out of the full glare of the moon. After a few casts a slight

tremor of the rod-top indicates a rise. We strike at once, the powerful rod bends, and a thrill runs through our body as we realize that we are "into something." As soon as he feels the hook out he leaps, his silvery sides flashing in the moonlight, a yard from the water, in a vain endeavour to rid himself of the offending steel. He is unsuccessful, and falling back with a phosphorescent splash, he dashes off on a frenzied rush up the pool. The line flies off the reel with a "whirr," but a careful hand checks his mad career. Turning he darts off in another direction, while the fisherman follows carefully along the boulder-strewn edge of the pool, grudgingly letting out the line. After a few more aerial evolutions and a few more rushes the fish begins to shew signs of fatigue, and a heavier strain on the greenheart soon brings him along the gravel with his head above water; a dexterous scoop with the landing net, and the fish is landed. When he has been quieted by a knock on the head with a heavy pair of pliers, he is held up triumphantly in the moonlight—a fine, three-pound sewin, game to the last ounce.

It is midnight; we are standing on the old arched bridge; on the one hand lies the sleeping village; on the other stretch some low-lying meadows clothed in a silvery sheet of mist, which shimmers in the moonlight like a lake; beyond this sea of mist looms the frowning black mouth of the gorge, down which rushes the Glaslyn.

Reflectively we turn out our bags, and as the silvery spoil lies before us on the parapet of the bridge, each fight comes back to our minds with all its details; and though the contents of the bag may not be weighty we wend our way to rest with the consoling thought that, "We fished for pleasure and we caught it."

J. J. P.



POSIDIPPUS.

Ποίην τις βίοτιο τάμη τρίβον ; εἰν ἀγορῇ μὲν
 νείκα καὶ χαλεπαὶ πρήξεις· ἐν δὲ δόμοις
 Φροντίδες· ἐν δ' ἀγροῖς καμάτων ἄλις· ἐν δὲ θαλάσῃ
 τάρβος· ἐπὶ ξείνης δ', ἣν μὲν ἔχης τι, δέος,
 Ἦν δ' ἀπορῆς, ἀνηρόν· ἔχεις γάμον ; οὐκ ἀμέριμος
 ἔσσει· οὐ γαμέεις ; ζῆς ἔτ' ἐρημότερος·
 Τέκνα πόνοι· πῆρωσις ἄπαις βίος· αἱ νεότητες
 ἄφρονες· αἱ πολιαὶ δ' ἔμπαλιν ἄδρανέες.
 Ἦν ἄρα τοῦνδε δυοῖν ἐνός ἀρεσις, ἢ τὸ γενέσθαι
 μηδέποτ' ἢ τὸ θανεῖν αὐτίκα τικτόμενον.

METRODORUS.

Παντοίην βίοτιο τάμοις τρίβον· εἰν ἀγορῇ μὲν
 κύδα καὶ πινυταὶ πρήξεις· ἐν δὲ δόμοις
 Ἄμπαυμ'· ἐν δ' ἀγροῖς φύσιος χάρις· ἐν δὲ θαλάσῃ
 κέρδος· ἐπὶ ξείνης, ἣν μὲν ἔχης τι, κλέος,
 Ἦν δ' ἀπορῆς, μόνος οἶδας· ἔχεις γάμον ; οἶκος ἄριστος
 ἔσσει· οὐ γαμέεις ; ζῆς ἔτ' ἐλαφρότερος·
 Τέκνα πόθος· ἄφροντις ἄπαις βίος· αἱ νεότητες
 ῥωμαλαί· πολιαὶ δ' ἔμπαλιν εὐσεβέες·
 Οὐκ ἄρα τῶν δισσῶν ἐνός ἀρεσις, ἢ τὸ γενέσθαι
 μηδέποτ' ἢ τὸ θανεῖν· πάντα γὰρ ἐσθλὰ βίῃ.



Ποίην τις βίοτιο.

WHAT walk of life 's to take? The statesman's air
 Is thick with quarrels and sharp practice. Care
 Haunts your home-keeper. Country-life—a farm
 Means labour. Sailors tremble at the alarm
 Of storms. Far countries tax rich visitants ;
 And lacerate their pauper immigrants.
 Marriage breeds treble trouble. Single men
 Live lonelier. Children are a plague ; but then
Childless is all but *lifeless*. Youths at best
 Are fools ; but grey-beards have nor strength nor zest.
 Then choose one course or other—never live,
 Or die at birth, for life has nought to give.

J. H.

Παντοίην βίοτιο.

TAKE any walk of life. The State accords
 Honours to men of honour. Home affords
 Repose. The countryside reflects the charm
 Of Nature. Mariners take their risk of harm
 For gain. Far countries fête rich visitants ;
 And pass unsearched their pauper immigrants.
 Marriage makes happy homestead. Single men
 Live lightlier. Children all men crave ; but then
Childless is *careless*. Youths delight in strength ;
 But grey-beards all are reverend at life's length.
 Then choose not either death or ne'er to live ;
 Life hath so many things—all good—to give.

J. H.



AN ESSAY IN CRITICISM.

CRITICISM has often been spoken of as a fine art. I propose in this short essay to shew that it is really a trade, a trade which may be learnt as easily as carpentry or boot-making.

There are two main divisions of criticism. There is, firstly, criticism which takes the form of a commentary upon an author or authors. Secondly, there is criticism which takes the form of a connected narrative, whether it be an essay, a monograph, or a large book. I will deal mainly with the first kind of criticism, but will introduce *en passant* my theory of the use of criticism in general.

As a student of both classical and modern literature I have been greatly struck by the lack of adequate commentaries on English authors. With the exception of Shakespeare and Chaucer hardly any English authors possess annotations in the least degree comprehensive. While scholars spare themselves no pains to elucidate fully the writings of such obviously second-rate authors as Virgil or Juvenal, no one seems to think it worth while to annotate the works of our own great authors, such as Bernard Shaw and Robert Bridges, although frequently they need explanation no less than the Greek and Latin authors. This desideratum in criticism ought to be supplied without trouble. I take it that the chief function of criticism is to shew that most authors are entirely unoriginal. Criticism of this kind is not only a valuable contribution to knowledge in itself, but it is a powerful emollient to our self-esteem. For if we can prove that Shakespeare plagiarised from Virgil and

Virgil from Homer and Homer from some author now lost, and so *ad infinitum*, it makes us think less of our own plagiarisms and more of our own originality. Criticism of this pattern, moreover, is by no means difficult to write, and I venture to say that no one even of the meanest capacity need despair of becoming a competent critic on these lines. The second function of criticism is to display the knowledge of the critic. Thus should the author mention a rose, the commentator will quote every passage he can think of in which a rose is mentioned, such as Horace, the poem of Ausonius, the Greek Anthology, Sutton's Catalogue, the works of Vitellius, not forgetting that fine passage in Tennyson, "Rose, a nurse of ninety years."

This sort of criticism does, however, require a certain amount of reading, and I do not recommend the tyro to attempt it. Still with time and a steady perusal of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, *Whitaker's Almanac*, the *Oxford Book of English Verse*, and such standard works as *Mrs Beeton's Cookery Book* and the *Corpus Poetarum Latinorum*, much may be done.

If anyone wishes to succeed as a critic, he must write disdainfully, in an autocratic way that admits of no contradiction. He should treat his author as if he were his schoolmaster, and the author a backward and idle pupil. He should be careful to point out all errors in grammar or orthography, or in the case of a poet all rhythmical anomalies and doggerel rhymes. Some critics allow a certain amount of latitude to early writers, such as Shakespeare, in the matter of grammar, as they allege that grammatical usage has changed since the seventeenth century; but this seems to me to be erring on the side of leniency. No mercy should be shown to any piece of grammar which would not pass muster in the critic's own age, county, or village. Critics should never forget that authors are placed in subjection under their feet; they should rule them with a rod of iron.

It is just as easy to write criticism in the form of an essay or connected narrative. If any of my readers desire to do this and at the same time have brains devoid of any ideas, let them not despair. Lack of originality is one of the greatest recommendations in a critic. Everything worth saying has already been said, and one of the chief arts of criticism is to say over again what has already been said without being caught in the act. It is with critics as it was with the Spartans of old; theft in itself is an honourable thing; the disgrace lies solely in being detected.

If a critic, however, is so utterly barren of ideas that he has nothing to say, and if the author is unhappily so clear as to need no elucidation, there are three courses which a critic can adopt.

Firstly, he can go in for textual criticism, and felicitate himself every time he emends a colon into a semi-colon or a comma into a full-stop. If only he collates a dozen editions of some book that scarcely anyone reads, like Sidney's *Arcadia*, and notes the minute differences between all the editions, he may make his critical apparatus so large that the absence of other notes will scarcely be felt.

Secondly, when the author is specially clear, the critic can turn his clearest passages into an allegory. This is very easy to do, provided that one's brain has the necessary twist. A really practised critic can turn anything into an allegory. Thus I could prove (did space permit) that Romeo and Juliet really refers to the Insurance Act, and that *In Memoriam* is full of hidden allusions to the Panama Canal.

Thirdly, as a variation from allegory, the critic can identify characters in fiction with real men or women. This opens up a large field. Thus Trimalchio in the *Satiricon* has been identified with Nero, though they have not one feature in common. It is quite easy to shew that Hamlet is really Lord Burleigh and that Richard Feverel is a life-like portrait of Martin Tupper.

The chief proof for theorems of this kind is that there is a *b* in both.

Finally, I must lay emphasis again upon the importance of displaying one's knowledge and hiding one's ignorance. A critic need not have much knowledge, but such as it is he should make the most of it. He should always assume that his readers are more foolish than himself. (Indeed the fact of their reading criticism at all makes this assumption highly probable.) Thus, if he happens to have read *Tom Jones* and no other work by Fielding, he should say, "Who reads any work of Fielding's except *Tom Jones*?" And if his knowledge of Shakespeare is confined to *The Two Gentlemen*, he should say, "To the discerning mind Shakespeare is pre-eminently the author of *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*."

Armed with these few precepts that I have given, I contend that anyone who can read and write may set up for a critic. I am greatly surprised at the amount of destitution and lack of employment that there is in England, when the trade of critic lies ready to everybody's hand. It would, I fancy, be a great boon not only to national prosperity, but also to literature, if all those men who are unemployed were allowed to set up as critics. As I have shewn, a very small amount of education is necessary. Anyone who could pass the Little-Go at Cambridge would be quite sufficiently educated. So I suggest that before trying drastic cures such as Socialism for economic maladies, we should try the mild and pleasant remedy of making literary men out of our unemployed. I shall warmly appreciate any assistance or advice in this matter which any of my readers can give me.

R. F. P.



TO A CAMEMBERT CHEESE.

Ach! Wie oft hab' ich's versucht—
Vergebens—mein Unglück zu meiden;
Geht's ja nicht—Von dir verflucht
Zu leben, wer soll das bescheiden?

Nein, das war zu gut gedacht,
Zu gut—das konnten wir nicht beiden,
Wär die Liebe so gemacht
Wie ein Duett von Meister Haydn.

Camemberter! Dein Geruch
Mich siegt; dich kann ich nicht erleiden!
Käse warst du mal! Besuch
Sofort nun mach' nach andern Weiden!

E. SCHROEDER.



SOME FRAGMENTS OF PHLATO.

[MS. recently discovered during excavations.]

Slaches. Whither and whence? from the market-place or the river?

Lycharo. From the market-place, O Slaches. I went down yesterday to the river, both to offer a prayer to Poseidon, who rules the oars, and to watch the festival of boats, how they would conduct it. And you know indeed the spot where the river bends sharply, and on the one side flourish the willow trees and on the other there lies a grassy meadow. Here then, O Slaches, I met Socrates. Usually, indeed, he is wont to question all those whom he meets, arguing with them on every point, but yesterday I found him standing alone, and he was evident being in sorrow. And seeing me he said "O Lycharo, cruel and unjust is the race of men," quoting the words of the poet of old. And I, thinking he was playing upon his words—you know his habit of doing so—answered "Truly it seems to me a hard race," for you must know that already the rowers were plying hard their oars. But he, glaring at me with those small eyes of his, answered bitterly "Why do you smile, O Lycharo? or does it not seem unjust to you that such a large crowd of those who are free should jeer at those who are unfortunate and slaves, hounding them on ever to exert themselves more?"

"But indeed," said I, "you are clearly in error if you suppose that these men whom you see enduring hard things are slaves. For truly they are the best men,

each of his own deme, chosen by their fellow dememen."

"Then," said he, "if they are the best of their demes, are we not to suppose that they are also the wisest? For he who is the best at each art is also the wisest at it, just as the best carpenter is he who carpenters most wisely, and the best bowler is he who bowls most wisely, and in all other things the same: or does it not seem so to you?"

"How not?"

"Then are we not to say that these men are the wisest, each of his own deme?"

"How not?"

"But," said he, "the wise man will do only that which is of advantage to himself, and therefore pleasing?"

"Of course," said I.

"But how are we to say that he is doing that which is pleasing, whoever submits willingly to blows? For already I see some with stripes on their backs, and the blood is dripping even over the blades of their oars, making them flash with the redness of them¹."

And I perceiving that he was in error—for you know, O Slaches, that he is old in years and already grows weak as to his eyes, so as not to distinguish with truth that which is from that which is not—hastened to correct him. But he, interrupting me, continued:

"Then are we not to say that it is the part of the wise man to † over o win", and the foolish man the opposite?"

"Why not?"

"Then shall we not agree that he who does not do

¹ We must take this to be a reference to the deme Margritae, whose tutelary god, it seems, rejoiced in this colour.

² This is the MS. reading. Numerous conjectures have been made on this very obscure passage, but without success. The German commentator Kartendorf reads ingeniously "it is the part of the wise man to [*l*]ove rowin[g]," but such a suggestion is quite untenable.

that which is pleasant does the opposite, that which is not pleasant?"

"Of course."

"But he who does that which is not pleasant, it being possible to do the pleasant, is not wise, but rather foolish. For no wise man does that which is not pleasant: or is it not so?"

"It is so."

[*Duo folia desunt.*]³

"But the foolish man is not the best; and we are agreed that these men are doing that which is not pleasant, and since it is possible for them to do that which is pleasant we must admit, must we not, that they are both []⁴ and not the best."

"Certainly," said I.

"Again," said he, "if it is not possible for them to do that which is pleasant, but [they must do]⁵ that which is unpleasant, then must we not say that they are not free but rather slaves."

At this point, O Slaches, I fled; but looking back I perceived him still arguing with those whom he met the first. And that is the reason

[*cetera desunt.*]

H.C.N.T.

³ From what follows the missing pages would seem to discuss the pleasure or otherwise of rowing.

⁴ The argument of Socrates is rather obscure (owing doubtless to the lacuna in the MS.), but we may safely conjecture "foolish" for the missing word.

⁵ A safe reading.



THE MAYOR MEMORIAL TABLET.

A brass tablet in memory of Professor J. E. B. Mayor, late President, has been placed by order of the College Council in the ante-chapel on the wall space immediately north of the entrance door, underneath the Goldie tablet. The brass measures 15 in. \times 7½ in. The letters were designed and the cutting of them carried out by Mr. P. F. Alexander of Southwold. The inscription, composed by Mr W. E. Heitland, Fellow, is as follows :

M S IOHANNIS EYTON BICKERSTETH MAYOR REG SCHOL
SALOPIENSIS ALVMNI COLL DIV IOH PER LXI ANNOS SOCII
PER VIII ANNOS PRAESIDIS FIDEM CHRISTIANAM SCRIPTIS
DEFENDIT MORIBVS ILLUSTRAVIT DVLCISSIMVS VIRTVTIS
AVCTOR VT INTER DOCTOS DOCTISSIMVS ITA CORAM INDOCTIS
CANDIDVS VERAE INTER HOMINES CARITATIS EXEMPLAR
LINGVARVM TAM EXTERNARVM QVAM NOSTRAE PERITVS
BIBLIOTHECAM ACADEMICAM PER TRES ANNOS REXIT LITTERAS
LATINAS PER DVODEQVADRAGINTA ANNOS PROFESSVS EST
NATVS EST IN INSVLA TAPROBANE XXVIII DIE IAN
A S MDCCCXXV ANIMAM DEO REDDIDIT I DIE DEC MCMX



MAYORIANA.

(Continued from Vol. xxxv. 98-100.)

SINCE the publication of the last number of *The Eagle* I have learnt that the Italian ecclesiastic in whose defence the late Professor Mayor wrote his *Epistula Critica* was not Professor Cicchitti of Milan, but an Italian preacher of the Reformed Church in Rome, in whom Professor Cicchitti took a special interest.

I append a copy of a letter addressed to myself by Professor Mayor in answer to an inquiry whether Thomas Sutton (1532-1611), the founder of Charterhouse, was a member of St John's, as implied by the fact that a small portrait of Sutton had been placed in the Combination Room :—

‘5 Jan. 1888.

‘I looked at Herne (St John's Libr. C. 11 46 or 56) and find pretty clear evidence that Sutton was not of us. At the end of the book is an extract from his will, in which he bequeaths £100 to Jesus and the like sum (I think) to Emmanuel, but nothing to St John's. Nor does Baker claim him in any way.’

The following copy of a fly-sheet issued to Members of the Senate on 21 *November*, 1910, is of special interest, not only for its contents, but also from the fact that it was written within ten days previous to the Professor's lamented death.

J. E. S.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

Officialism militant is in the air. Cabinets, wagged by

their extremities, gag parliaments into dumb voting booths. Councils seek to disfranchise the great bulk of the University. Considerate bystanders have long yearned to free the Council from the duties for which it is unfit. Candidates for the Hebrew and Greek chairs have a right to challenge electors who may be innocent of the Hebrew alphabet or of the names of four Greek vowels. The Public Orator and Registry stand on a higher plane representing the entire University, than as nominees of a supposed aristocracy of residents. Some fifty years ago, in a debate in the Schools, a speaker, in the interest of parochialism, denounced the intrusion of non-residents. Llewellyn Davies, who followed, quietly remarked: "We who have gone down, are still bound to work for *Alma Mater*." The men who, with F. D. Maurice, founded Working Men's Colleges and Women's Colleges; those who with R. C. Trench and F. J. Furnivall laid the foundations of the great English Dictionary; those who, a generation before, like De Morgan, Key, Long, Malden, opened a university career to Nonconformists; incumbents who advance science, like M. J. Berkeley, and the German pastors Rönsch and Deissman, or who carry light into dark places of great towns like Harry Jones, C. J. Vaughan, our missionaries in South London or Delhi or East Africa—all these and many other classes of non-residents, are quite competent to advise on questions of principle. Many of our foremost men, like H. A. J. Munro and T. S. Evans, would be out of place on Council.

Non-residents have never, I think, been called up to vote against adding to University buildings, yet prudent men must view with alarm the vast cost of mere apparatus which overwhelms us, and may lead to bankruptcy.

JOHN E. B. MAYOR.



REVIEW.

Stella Maris. By W. J. LOCKE.

(6/- John Lane, London).

MR LOCKE'S new novel is a good deal different from many of his more recent stories. It has not, for instance, the abandon, the something of French *gaieté* and the virtues of humour which distinguished the "joyous adventures" of his hero, Aristide Pujol. Yet there is no reason to quarrel with Mr Locke simply *because* he has deserted, for the moment, a type of romantic adventure to which his talent seemed so well suited. There are other reasons, however.

Stella Maris—"star of the sea"—is a frail wonder-child, condemned from infancy to an invalid existence; she lives in a rose-coloured world, surrounded by the kindest of friends who improvise fairy-tales for her amusement. Then suddenly she recovers and is filled with distress and disillusion at the ugly sordidness of real life. Had Mr Locke confined himself simply to the development of *Stella* in more normal conditions, his study might have gained a good deal in delicacy and coherence. As it is, there is much sensationalism to fill out the pages, much melodrama, and a good deal of unnecessary sentiment. The last the author justifies—doubtless he has been accused of it before.

"This affectation of despising sentiment," says one of the characters in a sudden outburst, "this cant that

a lot of you writer fellows talk, makes me sick... Everything noble, beautiful, and splendid that has ever been written, sung, painted, or done since the world began, has been born in sentiment, has been carried through by sentiment, has been remembered and recorded by sentiment. I hate to hear an honest man sneering at sentiment."

Of Mr Locke's characters we like almost best Unity Blake, a strange cockney-child whose dog-like affection for her benefactor, and hatred of his villain wife, are real and understandable. The writer seems to have realized the essential nature of her. When telling her new guardian on one occasion that three breakfasts had been cooked for him and spoiled by reason of his lateness, Unity felt no amusement in the announcement. "Humour, which had undoubtedly presided at her birth, for, like many another glory-trailing babe, she had crowed with glee at the haphazard coupling of which she was the result, had fled for good from her environment ever since the day when, at a very tender age, she had seen her mother knocked insensible by a drunken husband and had screamed single-mindedly for unobtainable nourishment. She had no sense of glorious futility, of the incongruous relativity of facts. Each fact was absolute. Three breakfasts had been cooked and spoiled." All this is quite in keeping with her character.

At any rate Mr Locke has well mixed the ingredients of his novel. It *may* suit all sorts of tastes. Its chief fault appears to be an artificial glamour with which much of it is coloured. In the writing, too, there is less of the happy phrase, describing in a quick glimpse the writer's thought. Mr Locke has been not quite sufficiently on his guard against the dangerous dead level of verbal facility.

J. F. H.

Obituary.

SIR WILLIAM LEE-WARNER, G.C.S.I., HON. LL.D.

At the Examination for Minor Scholarships and Open Exhibitions held in 1865, William Lee-Warner, of Rugby School (a younger brother of Henry, Fellow of the College from 1865), was elected to an Exhibition for Classics. He afterwards printed the Latin Essay on The Greek Tragic Poets, which he wrote in competition for the Members' Prize of 1868, and, in ordinary course, he would have continued to read for the classical Tripos of 1869 (Hallam's year). He had however already passed the Indian Civil Service Examination in 1867, and had, in the same year, been elected to a Foundation Scholarship, notwithstanding the fact that he had, by this time, abandoned the ordinary course of the College Examinations in Classics in favour of a more direct preparation for the Indian Civil Service. In the same year he was also appointed Secretary of the Stained Glass Windows Fund, and, in that capacity, wrote the letter to the College authorities offering to fill the great west window of the College Chapel with stained glass, as the gift of the Bachelors and Undergraduates of the College. He took his degree in honours, after obtaining a second class in the Moral Sciences Tripos of 1868. In College sports he won several events, and represented Cambridge in the racquet competition with Oxford in 1869. In and after 1895, on his return to England at the close of twenty-six years of active life in India, he was always a welcome visitor in Cambridge, where he constantly made a point of calling on Henry Sidgwick and his other friends. He took a special interest in Cambridge Candidates for the Indian Civil Service. By invitation of the University of London, he delivered an address on 12 March, 1912, on the "Principles of success in the Civil Service of India"; and this address was reprinted in *The Eagle* for the October Term of that year (vol. xxxiv 60-68).

On 14 June, 1911, he received the honorary degree of LL.D., and the speech then delivered by the Public Orator is here printed for the first time in the pages of the College Magazine :—

Honorum nostrorum seriem claudit hodie scholae Rugbeiensis et Collegii Divi Ioannis alumnus dilectus, qui inter nosmet ipsos litteris humanioribus excultus, et in scientia morali lauream adeptus, rebus civilibus inter Indos administrandis, populo melius erudiendo, legibus optimis perferendis, imperii nostri personam apud Indiae principes gerendo, sex et viginti annos non sine laude dedicavit. Deinde, domum reversus, post annos septem laboribus magnis a luce publica remotis plenos, Indiae concilio illustri merito est adscriptus. Denique, inter alia ingenii facundi monumenta, et Indiae de principibus imperii nostri sub tutela positus et proconsulis magni de vita, opera egregia conscripsit. Habetis ante oculos exemplar scriptoris optimi, consiliarii prudentissimi, viri denique in imperio nostro inter Indos administrando summa cum laude exercitati.

Equitum nostrorum illustrium agmen claudit Stellae Indicae eques illustris, WILLELMUS LEE-WARNER.

In the same year, on 29 June, at the Commemoration of the four hundredth Anniversary of the Foundation of the College, in replying to the toast of "The Guests," Sir William Lee-Warner said :—

"Often, in the lonely camp of an Indian official, the mind went back to happy days spent here, and the echo of any success gained by a Johnian and applauded by his fellows in the courts of his College crossed the seas and cheered sons of 'greater St. John's' in their distant exile. Love of College and happy recollections were not weakened by time or space."

After an eloquent tribute to the memory of Denzil Ibbetson, of St John's, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir William said in conclusion :—

"There are others absent from the company, for various reasons whom each one now present would recall. With them all, now being assembled in body or in spirit, he heartily thanked the Master and Fellows for their welcome, and assured them that all sons of the College would join in furthering the success of an institution ennobled by the Royal arms, distinguished in the past by illustrious men, and marching forward to the future, in confidence, under the shadow of the Eagle's wings."

At the impressive memorial service held on January 21st in St Margaret's, Westminster, a service attended by Lord Reay, the former Governor of Bombay, from whom Sir

William Lee-Warner received his earliest promotion, and by many others who had won distinction in India, the College and the University were represented by the writer of these lines. Sir William will long be remembered by his friends for his facile pen, and for his exceptional powers of fluent expression; for his gracious and dignified bearing; for his courageous devotion to duty; and for his constant loyalty to his College, and to all other institutions that claimed his ready allegiance.

J. E. SANDYS.

The following is the obituary notice, which appeared in *The Times* for 19 January, under the heading of "A great administrator" :—

We regret to record the death, which occurred in Norfolk yesterday, of Sir William Lee-Warner, G.C.S.I., the distinguished Indian administrator and author, who retired from the Council of India as recently as November, 1912. The cause of death was heart failure following on nervous collapse due to accidental blood-poisoning.

Sir William, who was born on April 18, 1846, belonged to a well-known Norfolk family, his father being Canon James Lee-Warner, of Thorpland Hall, Norfolk, and his mother a granddaughter of Sir Edward Astley, Bt. An elder brother, John, preceded him in entering the Indian Civil Service, and another, Henry, at one time Liberal candidate for South-West Norfolk, has taken an active share in county affairs as chairman of the education committee of the County Council and in other capacities for many years. From Rugby William went as an exhibitor to St John's College, Cambridge, here he graduated in 1869, taking honours in the moral sciences tripos. In later years Cambridge gave him the honorary LL.D. degree. Both at school and at the University he made his mark in sports, and throughout a strenuous official career he retained his athletic and open-air tastes.

Passing the Indian Civil Service examination of 1867, Lee-Warner joined the Bombay Service at the close of 1869. He made rapid headway, becoming Director of Public Instruction in Berar within three years, and soon afterwards private secretary to the Governor of Bombay, Sir Philip Wodehouse. Thereafter he had the advantage of varied experience in district, secretariat, educational, and political work. As Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, he laid the foundation of the exceptionally intimate knowledge of custom, law, and policy in relation to the independently administered areas of the sub-continent, of which we have a monument in his "Protected Princes of India," published in 1894, and revised, with the altered title of "The Native States of India," in 1910. It holds undisputed place as the standard authority on the subject. Lee-Warner had direct experience of important states as

Political Agent of Kholapur for several years, and subsequently as Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Always interested in educational problems, Lee-Warner was a member of the important Education Commission of the early eighties, and afterwards acted as Director of Public Instruction in Bombay. He was a Fellow of the University of Bombay, and gave occasional lectures at the various colleges. His small book entitled "The Citizen of India," though unpalatable to politicians eager to decry the British administration, met with hearty approval among thoughtful Indians as setting a high and just ideal of civic duty and British and Indian cooperation. Sir William was Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government for six years, and represented the province for two terms on the Supreme Legislature. Amid these official activities he found time to organize and administer the first "up-country" nursing association for Europeans (1891), and to institute the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Society in Bombay and Sind.

Lee-Warner's exceptional talents led to a general expectation that he would become Governor of his province, notwithstanding the great rarity of such promotion from the Indian Civil Service; but in 1895 Lord George Hamilton brought him home to be Secretary of the Political and Secret Department at the India Office. In this capacity, and as a member of the Secretary of State's Council, to which he was appointed for 10 years in November, 1902, he exercised great influence upon affairs. The Indian authorities turned to him whenever any specially knotty problem, foreign or political, required either consideration or settlement. His opposition, for example, largely turned the scale against our undertaking fresh territorial responsibilities in the Aden hinterland, and against proposals influentially pressed subversive to maintaining the long-established proportion of European to native troops in India. While cautious in temperament and alive to the dangers of instability of policy in dealing with Eastern peoples, Lee-Warner was no mere reactionary, as has sometimes been suggested. The animosity of the anti-British element arose from a recognition that he saw through its devices and did much to defeat them by his skill in statecraft and his patriotic strength of purpose. There is reason to believe that a few years ago the Anarchist section considered plans for his "removal." But no more genuine friend of the Indian people, and particularly the cultivated classes, has served in our time. A *Quarterly Review* article he wrote when quite a young civilian greatly helped in placing the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act upon the Statute-book. He was chairman of the Committee which in 1907 recommended definite arrangements for the welfare and help of Indian students. He was trusted and admired by all four of the Secretaries of State, Unionist and Liberal, under whom he served. Though failing on some notable matters to gain his complete assent, Lord Morley set much store by his counsel, based as it was upon great intellectual gifts, absolute independence of judgment, and intimate knowledge of Indian intricacies. A signal proof of this esteem was Lord Morley's

recommendation at the beginning of 1911 of promotion from the K.C.S.I., conferred in 1898, to the Grand Commandership of the Order, the European membership of which has mostly been reserved for Viceroy, Governors, and Secretaries of State.

In addition to the books already mentioned, Sir William wrote the authorized biography of Lord Dalhousie, which appeared in two volumes in 1904, in accordance with the wish of that great Governor-General, more than 50 years after his death. His life of Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wylie Norman (1908) was written from the closer standpoint of personal intimacy, but both biographies are valuable to students of Anglo-Indian history. Sir William contributed substantially to both the first and second supplements of "The Dictionary of National Biography," to "The Imperial Gazetteer of India," to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and to "The Cambridge Modern History." He also wrote frequently for the quarterly and monthly reviews, and by speech as well as pen, in lectures at Universities and elsewhere, did much to widen the public knowledge of Anglo-Indian history and polity. A devout Churchman, he was actively interested in the Civil Service Prayer Union and the Indian Church Aid Association, and he also spoke and wrote for the fund for the education of Eurasians. He had planned other literary work, and found abundant occupation for the leisure following his recent retirement from Council. He was a very prominent member of the Council of the Royal Society of Arts and chairman of the Indian section of that Society when he died.

Thus in a variety of ways Lee-Warner spent his great strength of mind and body in promoting the welfare of the Indian peoples, and the stability and justice of British rule. The tribute of a most distinguished man who had first-hand opportunities for observing Lee-Warner's work in Whitehall over a long series of years was not overdrawn:—"I say deliberately that, among my contemporaries, I know none who have worked harder or more devotedly for the State, or who have a better record. This would be true if I spoke only of work in office hours, but that is only a part, even a small part."

Sir William married in 1876 Ellen Paulina, eldest daughter of Major-General J. W. Holland, C.B., and had a family of four sons—one was drowned in a swimming race off the Vancouver coast a few years ago; one is Mr. Phillip Lee-Warner, the publisher; one is in the Federated Malay States Civil Service; and the youngest son is studying art in Italy.

RICHARD GUBBS MARRACK, M.A.

Richard Gubbs Marrack, born April 5, 1844, was the son of G. M. Marrack, Esq., of Crediton, Devon. He entered St. John's in 1862. Scholar in 1865, fourteenth wrangler

(bracketed with Canon Pryke) in 1866, he was elected MacMahon Law Student in the latter year. Immediately after his degree he held a mastership for a short time at Highgate School, and afterwards did journalistic work, especially for *The Guardian*. Joining Lincoln's Inn he was called to the bar in 1871. He practised as a conveyancer, lectured on conveyancing and on real and personal property law for the Incorporated Law Society, edited reports of arbitration cases, was joint-author of a book for the guidance of trustees and, till 1909, was Secretary of the Reversionary Interest Society. He married in 1876 Jessie, daughter of John Gregory Forbes, Esq., F.R.C.S., and was thus brother-in-law of the Rev. J. G. Forbes, sometime Vicar of Chesterton, now of Dickleburgh, and of the Rev. H. W. Forbes, Rector of Fen Ditton. Preceded here by his brother, J. R. Marrack, twenty-second wrangler 1860, now J.P. of Tiverton, he was followed by his two nephews, P. E. Marrack, of Trinity, senior wrangler* 1903, now of the Admiralty, and J. R. Marrack, jun., of this College, first class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, 1908. R. G. Marrack never recovered from his wife's death in 1906, and died somewhat suddenly of heart-failure on December 22, 1913.

For many years Marrack and his wife regularly appeared during May Week. The most modest, gentlest and kindest of men, and gifted with quiet humour, R. G. Marrack was regarded with real affection by all who knew him at all well.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1913; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree.

Rev. Henry Hepworth Allott (1867), second son of the Rev. John Allott (of St John's, B.A. 1835), of Hague Hall, Yorks, and Rector of Maltby-le-Marsh, co. Lincoln; born 25 June 1842, baptized at Maltby 23 August 1842. Educated at Stamford School. Curate of Polesworth, Warwickshire, 1870-79; Vicar of Warton, Warwickshire, 1879-83; Rector of Stifford, Grays, Essex, 1883-1913; died at the Rectory 29 October. Mr Allott married, 3 June 1879, at Grendon, co. Warwick, Alicia Georgiana, third daughter of the Rev. Henry Hamner, Rector of Grendon.

William Wycliffe Barlow (1876), eldest son of William Barlow, of Ashford, Wilmslow, Cheshire. Born 18 March 1854, at Bowden, Altrincham. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 24 July 1875, called to the Bar

* Bracketed with H. Bateman, of Trinity.

6 June 1883. A J.P. for Cheshire, and Lord of the Manor of Maenau; died 11 January at Pitt Manor, Winchester. Mr Barlow married 23 April 1884, Emily, second daughter of the late James Jardine, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Alderley Edge, Cheshire.

Rev. Willis Barrett (1881), son of Thomas Barrett, Esq., baptized at Clevedon, Somerset, 2 March 1848. Curate of St George, Newcastle-under-Lyne, 1881-90; Vicar of Etruria, nr. Stoke-on-Trent, 1890-1913. Died at the Vicarage 14 August, aged 65.

Frederic Sillery Bishop (1871), son of Frederic Bishop, Esq., Solicitor, of Shelton, co. Stafford; born 12 July 1848, baptized in St Mark's Church, Shelton, 7 August. Educated at Cheltenham College, where he was mathematical medallist and Hornby prizeman 1867; passed for the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, 1867, but did not proceed there. He was 21st wrangler in 1871. He incorporated at Oxford from St John's College 19 June 1873, and was Scholar and Fellow of that College. He became Director of the Chatterley Iron Company Ltd; Manager of Pascoe Grenfell and Sons, Copper Works, Swansea; Secretary of the Freighters' Association, Swansea, and Director of sundry other Companies. He was also Secretary of the Victoria Institute, and Member of the Committees of the Church Missionary Society, and of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He died 17 July at Welwyn, Northwood, after an operation. Mr Bishop married in 1876, Amy, youngest daughter of the late Captain Trotter, of Dyrham Park, Barnet.

Herbert Lewis Blanshard (undergraduate), son of Wm. Noble Blanshard, Esq., born at Scarborough 17 November 1877; educated at Belgrave School, Scarborough. Mr Blanshard came up to College rather later in life than the ordinary undergraduate, yet adapted himself easily to College ways. Reading for the Economics Tripos, he took a keen interest in social and theological questions, spoke well at the College Debating Society, and was beginning to be heard at the Union, when a return of illness obliged him to go down. He died 3 June at Adley Farm, Chagford, Devon, and was buried at Scarborough.

Herbert Donald Bushell (undergraduate), son of Herbert Henry Gaius Bushell, Esq., born 13 October 1892, in London; educated at the County School, Holloway. He was cycling down Battersea Rise, which is rather a steep hill, when he lost control of his machine and collided with a motor bus, striking it with such force that he was killed on 7 March.

Rev. Canon Alfred Millard William Christopher (1843), son of George Christopher, of Morton House, Chiswick, born 20 August 1820, at Ealing, Middlesex. His family came from Norton, in the County of Durham, and his grandfather, William Christopher, was a friend of Captain Cook, and accompanied the great navigator on his last voyage. He was educated privately, and admitted to St John's 13 May 1839, his rooms were on E Staircase in the Third Court. He migrated to Jesus College, it is said, in the hope of getting a special Fellowship there, but though he was nineteenth wrangler in 1843 he did not get the Fellowship. He played in the Cambridge Eleven against Oxford in 1843; the match was played at Bullingdon, and the Canon was fond of telling how he kept up his wicket by blocking and thereby enabled his side to win the match. He also rowed in the Jesus Eight on the Cam. He married 15 June 1844 his cousin, Maria Frances, second daughter of Thomas Christopher, of Camberwell.

In 1844 he was selected by Sir Edward Ryan to be Principal of La Martinière, Calcutta, where he had 200 boys to educate and train.

Mr Christopher threw himself into the work with all the force of his ardent temperament. The boys were not natives, but Europeans and Eurasians. The failure of Mrs Christopher's health brought his Indian career to an end, and he came home to England to be ordained. Before returning, however, he made two short mission tours and saw something of the operations of the Church Missionary Society. He was ordained in 1855, by the late Bishop Sumner of Winchester, to the curacy of St John's, Richmond. In that year Henry Venn, of the Church Missionary Society, knowing his first-hand acquaintance with Indian missions, offered him an association secretaryship, and he continued in that post for four years, developing missionary work in his district in an extraordinary way.

In 1859 he was appointed rector of St Aldate's, Oxford. The church had recently come into Evangelical hands. The story of its transfer from Pembroke College is worth telling. An Evangelical Fellow of Pembroke was sitting in the Union when the Master of Pembroke (Dr Jeune) happened to say, "Why don't you Evangelicals buy St Aldate's? I am sure the College would sell." The Fellow took the hint, mentioned the incident to an Evangelical layman, and the money was soon obtained. Dr Wilberforce, on hearing the news, came in post haste from Cuddesdon, offering £200 more, but of course it was too late. The living was then handed over to Simeon's Trustees. For 45 years Christopher toiled in St Aldate's, one of the poorest parishes in Oxford, with devoted zeal and growing influence. He had not been instituted more than three years when the church was enlarged by 300 free seats and restored at a cost of £4,300. Two years later he erected three new schools, and after that he built a mission room and a rectory, and raised funds for the provision of a new church for the suburb of Grandpont in his parish. On these parochial buildings a sum of more than £20,000 was spent during his incumbency.

From the first his sympathies went out keenly towards undergraduates, and in a variety of ways he laid himself out to help them. He obtained for his church services leading Evangelicals of his day, and by means of meetings, first in his rectory, and then in the large rectory room which he had built in his garden, he conducted weekly meetings for undergraduates. Men now occupying important positions in the Church of England attended them during their Oxford career.

In addition to his parochial work, Mr Christopher was for 33 years the honorary secretary to the British and Foreign Bible Society in Oxford. His love for it was only second to that for the Church Missionary Society. His interest in missions excited by his Indian experiences burned brighter and brighter every year. Perhaps the best-known meeting in Oxford religious life was Canon Christopher's missionary breakfast, to which he invited men of all views and Churches, from Pusey House to Mansfield. He obtained the very best speakers available, and leading University men were among the regular attendants and warmest supporters. With his own hand he invited the guests, and himself disposed the arrangements with a military precision and exact distribution of the minutes doled to breakfast and to speakers in order that guests might keep their engagements to College lectures. Absolutely deaf, on all occasions when he himself presided he imperturbably carried out his programme. The formidable ear-trumpet which he brandished in the face of speakers tried unaccustomed nerves. But even his infirmities and peculiarities served to increase his hold on public sympathy.

In 1866 Mr Christopher's merits were recognized by the late Bishop Mackarness when he was appointed honorary canon of Christ Church. Mr Christopher's career had only one cloud, which

soon passed away. A gross libel only served to show the esteem in which he was held by the whole of Oxford. When in self-defence he was compelled to take legal action, the result of which was a foregone conclusion, a remarkable address of confidence was evoked, signed by almost everybody of note in Oxford, both in the University and the city. No greater tribute could have been paid to the real worth of the man. He did not do much in way of authorship beyond editing the Life of the Rev. J. J. Weitbrecht, a well-known Indian missionary at Burdwan, and father of the still better-known Dr H. U. Weitbrecht. But what he lacked in authorship he more than made up by his constant recommendation and circulation of books. It was one of his most striking characteristics that he was for ever calling attention to books which he considered of value, and he would obtain all possible financial help from friends to circulate these books among undergraduates and even among senior members of the University.

Ever faithful to his Evangelical convictions as a Churchman of the Reformation type, Canon Christopher was always outspoken, but as Oxford constantly bore witness, it was the outspokenness of the faith that works by love. He resigned his work at St Aldate's in 1905, and after that lived in retirement in North Oxford; but although in retirement he was by no means inactive, for his interest in everything connected with undergraduate life was as keen as ever. He was a remarkable figure in Oxford life, and it will be long before Oxford will see his like again.

Canon Christopher died 10 March at 4, Norham Road, Oxford, aged 92. His wife died 10 January 1903 at St Aldate's Rectory, Oxford.

Rev. George Edward Cotterill (B.A. 1861), son of the Right Rev. Henry Cotterill, Bishop of Grahamstown (of St John's, B.A. 1835), born in the Neigherry Hills, India, 28 July 1839. Educated at Brighton College. He was three times a member of the Cambridge Eleven against Oxford, playing 1858-60. He was in the Sussex County Eleven 1869-74 and the Norfolk County Eleven 1866-67. He was Headmaster of St Andrew's College, Grahamstown, 1862-65; he was ordained by his father, Deacon 1863, Priest 1864. Returning to England, he was an assistant master at Brighton College 1865-81; Curate of St John the Baptist, Woking, 1881-87; Headmaster of Weybridge School 1887-95; Assistant Diocesan Inspector 1899-1903; Rector of Idlicote 1896-1911. Latterly resided in Cambridge, where he died 2 June. Mr Cotterill married 29 July 1863 at Christ Church, St Pancras, Anna Manuela, second daughter of S. G. Walters, of Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, and grand-daughter of Frederick Huth, Esq., of Upper Harley Street; she died at Idlicote Rectory 11 June 1911.

Rev. Thomas Dixon (1844), son of Thomas Dixon of Leeds, born at Oldham, co. Lancaster; educated at Leeds Grammar School. Fifth Wrangler 1844, Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, 1845-6, and Mathematical Lecturer there in 1845. Headmaster and Hebrew Master in the Liverpool Collegiate School 1846-51; Headmaster of Bingley Grammar School 1851-74; Chaplain at Barcelona 1880-87; at Palermo 1887-1900. Latterly resided at 106, St Helen's Road, Hastings; died there 21 February, aged 91.

Rev. Charles Bernard Drake (1869), son of John Tippet Drake, Esq., born at Lee, Kent, 18 March 1846. Scholar and Naden Divinity Student of the College, Norrisian Prizeman 1873. During his youth his parents resided on the Continent, and he had attended Schools at Paris, Brussels, Geneva, and Dieppe; before entering St John's he was for sometime at King's College, London. Curate of St Mary's,

Nottingham, 1869-71; of St Giles', Cambridge, 1871-72; of All Saints, Cambridge, 1872-74; and Vicar of All Saints 1872-74; Warden of the Church of England Hall at Manchester 1874-75; Rector of Teversham 1881-91; Rector of Leverington near Wisbech 1891-1913; died at the Rectory 27 April, aged 67. His Norrisian Essay "The Teaching of the Church during the first three Centuries on the Doctrines of Christian Priesthood and Sacrifice" won the approval of Bishop Christopher Wordsworth, of Lincoln. He was appointed by Archbishops Temple and Maclagan to be Examiner and Secretary to the Central Entrance Examination, and he gave up much time to this rather onerous work. Mr Drake married 10 September 1873 at St Stephen's, Carlisle, Anne Louisa, youngest daughter of the Rev. A. Hodges, Vicar of St Stephen's.

Dudley Edward Coutts Falcke (1884), youngest son of David Falcke, Esq., born 6 September 1858 at Great Yarmouth. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 14 November 1882, called to the Bar 17 June 1885. Died 21 March at The Clock House, East Barnet.

Rev. Edward Maurice Fitzgerald (1869), son of Maurice Fitzgerald, an officer in the army, born at Chatham, Kent, 17 June 1846; educated at Ruthin School. Curate of St George, near Wellington, Salop, 1870-71; of St Matthew, Walsall, 1871-74; Vicar of St Paul, Walsall, 1875-98; Vicar of Prees, near Whitchurch, Salop, 1898-1913. Died 1 April.

Colonel Arthur Ford, C.B., did not graduate. Son of Arthur Ford, Esq., of Bath, born 15 and baptized at Bathwick 18 August 1834; educated at Grosvenor College, Bath. He was admitted to St John's 8 July 1853 and commenced residence 17 October following, keeping his Terms regularly until the Easter Term of 1855. He was admitted a Scholar of the College 7 November 1853, on the same day as the late Sir A. G. Marten, the late Canon Herbert Kynaston (Snow), the late Dean W. H. Barlow, and Sir John Gorst. He then obtained a commission in the Royal Artillery, in which he rose to be Colonel. The dates of his successive Commissions are: Lieutenant 24 September 1855; Captain 26 November 1864; Major 4 February 1874; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel 1 July 1881; Lieutenant Colonel 1 October 1882; Colonel 23 June 1883, when he retired. He served during the Mutiny (1857-8) in India, including the relief of Lucknow when he was mentioned in the despatch of Sir Colin Campbell (18 November 1857) as having taken command of a heavy field battery on the death of his Captain, he was then wounded; he took part in the affairs of Bundah and of the Alumbagh and of the Siege and capture of Lucknow; he received the medal with two clasps. He was Assistant Director of military studies at Woolwich 1870-73; H.M. Inspector of Explosives, Home Office, 1873-1899. He received his C.B. for services at the Home Office. He died 23 December at his residence, Eversley, St Peter's, Thanet, aged 79. He married in 1862 Mary, eldest daughter of the late G. W. Hayward Morell, of Forthampton House, Gloucestershire.

Rev. George Forrester (1859), son of Walter Forrester, of Douglas, Isle of Man; born 31 October 1834, baptized in St George's Chapel, Douglas, 14 June 1835. Curate of Morebath, Devon, 1859-61; of Fareham 1861-63; of Selworthy, Somerset, 1863-65; of All Saints, Langham Place, 1865; Curate of St Paul, Clapham, 1866; Curate of Holy Trinity, Chelsea, 1867; of St John, Richmond, Surrey, 1868; of Barkstone, Lincolnshire, 1869-72; Vicar of St Paul's, Clapham, 1873-90; Vicar of Cullompton, Devon, 1893-1904. Latterly resided at Radcliffe House, St Leonards-on-Sea; died there 3 December, aged 79.

Alfred Robert Gaul (Mus. Bac. 1863), admitted to St John's 30 October 1861, with a recommendation from the late Professor Adam Sedgwick, for the purpose of taking a degree in Music. He was for forty-five years organist at St Augustine's Church, Edgbaston, a post he resigned very shortly before his death, on September 13 at Gillott Lodge, Edgbaston, aged 76. We take the following account of him from the *Birmingham Daily Post*:

Mr Gaul's fame extended far beyond the confines of the city, and as the composer of "The Silent Land," "The Holy City," and a hundred other well-known pieces his memory will always be revered, not only by those who recognised his talents in Birmingham, but by the whole musical world. The son of a musical amateur of varied gifts and abilities, Mr Gaul was born at Norwich on April 30, 1837, so that at the time of his death he had reached the age of seventy-six. His first introduction to church music was alike early and practical. At the age of nine he became a chorister at Norwich Cathedral, and six years later he was apprenticed to Dr Buck, the cathedral organist. After a few years of practice and study, during which for a time he fulfilled the duties of organist at Fakenham, he accepted, at the age of twenty-two, the post of organist at St John's Church, Ladywood. This was in 1859, and thenceforward Mr Gaul remained a citizen of Birmingham. One of his earliest compositions was the oratorio "Hezekiah," which was performed in the Birmingham Town Hall in 1860. Then he studied under Molique, and graduated Mus. Bac. at Cambridge under Sterndale Bennett's auspices. His exercise was a setting of the first Psalm, which was afterwards published and performed in Birmingham. His next extended composition consisted of a setting of Psalm XCVI., and this was written as an exercise for the degree of Mus. Doc., but as his teaching connection was growing and his time for study became less he abandoned the idea of going any further at Cambridge.

In 1869 the new church of St Augustine was consecrated, and Mr Gaul became the first organist, a post he retained for forty-four years, and relinquished only quite recently. In 1877 he set to music Longfellow's lines, "Into the Silent Land," and the success the part-song met with at the Birmingham Triennial Festival of 1879 helped materially to make his name as a composer. Indeed, so highly was the composition regarded that it was subsequently awarded first honours in an international contest at Paris. In 1881 Mr Gaul wrote the cantata "Ruth," in 1882 "The Holy City," and in later years he composed in quick succession the "Passion Service," "Joan of Arc," "The Ten Virgins," "Israel in the Wilderness," "The Legend of the Wood," "Una," "Toilers of the Deep," and "An Ode to Music," the last-named in celebration of the Birmingham Musical Society. Besides these compositions Mr Gaul wrote a number of anthems, part songs, and miscellaneous pieces, including the eight-part anthem "O Praise God in His Holiness," which was specially composed for the annual meeting of the London Church Chorus in St Paul's Cathedral in 1886. One of his latest important productions was the sacred cantata, "The Prince of Peace," which was published in 1903. It was written for four solo voices, chorus, and orchestra, the words being selected from Holy Scripture. This cantata completed a long-cherished idea, namely, that of writing a series of works agreeing in number with the notes of the diatonic scale. To this order belonged the cantatas "Ruth," "The Holy City," "Passion Service," "Joan of Arc," "The Ten Virgins," "Israel in the Wilderness," "Una," and finally "The Prince of Peace."

It was "The Holy City" which made Mr Gaul's name famous as a composer. The cantata was first produced at the Birmingham

Triennial Festival in 1882, and it proved an instantaneous success. Its popularity was far and wide, for it appealed to the lovers of music in every land, and in the course of a very few years was performed in every English-speaking country, in South America, Spain, India, and even in Algiers. Mr Gaul's faculty for fresh and spontaneous composition was calculated to engender popularity, and it is to this attribute, combined with his refined and pleasing personality, and his sterling worth as a citizen, that his success in Birmingham was largely due. Apart from his work as a composer Mr Gaul rendered useful service in other directions, but invariably on the side of music. He was for many years a very busy man, for his engagements were innumerable, and the demand for his services incessant. For several years he conducted the annual festival of the Birmingham Sunday School Union, he conducted the Ladies' Singing Classes and the classes in Harmony and Counterpoint at the Midland Institute, he taught class singing and harmony at King Edward's High School for Girls, he taught class singing at the Edgbaston Church of England College for Girls and at Handsworth Ladies' College, he trained the choir and taught the organ at the Edgbaston Blind Asylum, and at one time or another in his career he conducted a number of choral societies in Birmingham and the district. Mr Gaul loved Birmingham, the city of his adoption, and once he was firmly settled here he determined to remain. As his reputation increased so inducements came to him to go farther afield, but no offer, however generous, could persuade him to leave Birmingham. Twice he declined the post of organist at Norwich Cathedral, once he declined Madras Cathedral, and he also refused to go to St Pancras Church. Just as he liked Birmingham so the citizens liked him, and the news of his death will be received with sincere regret by all who knew him. Mr Gaul leaves a widow and grown-up family. His eldest son was Second Wrangler at Cambridge in 1889.

William Hatfield Green (B.A. 1867), son of John Green, Esq., of Sheffield, born at Sheffield 4 March 1843; educated at Pocklington School. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 23 January 1868, called to the Bar 6 June 1871. He practised as an Equity Draftsman and Conveyancer; died 29 January at 21, Richmond Mansions, Earl's Court.

Rev. Henry Law Harkness (1850), son of the Rev. Robert Harkness, Vicar of East Brent, Somerset (of St John's B.A. 1823), born 3 February 1828 and baptized at Exmouth, Devon, 6 April 1828. His grandfather, the Right Rev. George Henry Law, was Bishop of Bath and Wells (1824-45), and his great-grandfather, the Right Rev. Edmund Law, was Bishop of Carlisle. His father died 28 April 1839, and the Rev. H. L. Harkness was brought up in the house of his uncle, the Rev. Henry Law, Dean of Gloucester, and was educated at Sherborne School. Curate of St Paul, Worcester, 1852-54; of Holy Trinity, North Malvern, 1854-70; Vicar of Berrow, Worcestershire, 1870-79; Rector of St Swithin, Worcester, 1879-1901. Latterly resided at Towerside, Weston-super-Mare; died 10 August at Hawkey, Bournemouth, aged 85. He was well known by the starting of the "Daily Prayer Union and Worcester Tract Society:" the members were pledged to pray for the Holy Spirit daily and their numbers are said to amount to 100,000. Mr Harkness married (1) 14 November 1863, Agatha Ariel, eldest daughter of Edward Clarke, Esq., of Brinton, Gloucestershire; she died 21 November 1896, at Albury, Worcester. He married secondly 1 December 1897, at the parish church, Weston-super-Mare, Mabel, daughter of the late Charles Stuart Smith, of Bayswater, and of Mrs Godwin, of Tower-side, Weston-super-Mare.

Henry Hibbert (1864), third surviving son of Elijah Hibbert, ironmaster, baptized at Oldham 23 September 1840. Educated at Shrewsbury School. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 12 October 1861, called to the Bar 9 June 1865. Died 19 February at his residence, Broughton Grove, Cartmell.

Rev. George Broadley Howard (1853), son of the Rev. John Garton Howard, Vicar of St Michael's, Derby, born at Derby 19 November 1827, educated at Sedbergh School, having previously been for a short time at Derby School. Curate of St Barnabas, Kensington, 1853-56, during this time he was also tutor to the late Mr Val Prinsep, R.A., whose father obtained for him a chaplaincy in India in the old East India Company's service, he sailed for India in 1856 and was invalided home in 1864. He was Curate of Baltonsborough, Somerset, 1866-68; Chaplain of St Mary's Home, Stone, Kent, 1868-70; Chaplain of St Mary's, Hampstead, 1870-71; Chaplain of St Peter's Home, Kilburn, 1872-75; Curate of St James', Tunbridge Wells, 1877-80; Curate of Beckenham 1888-90. In 1881 Mr Howard became associated with some of the younger clergy of London, who styled themselves the Curates' Alliance, which resulted in the establishment in 1882 on a sound actuarial, not charitable, basis of the Clergy Friendly Society, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Mr Howard was a scholar of no mean attainments. While in India he came into contact with the Syrian Christians of St Thomas on the Malabar Coast; he obtained a Syriac M.S. at Travancore, of which he published a translation in 1864 under the title of "The Christians of St Thomas and their Liturgies." Some of the ancient Syriac MSS. which he obtained are now in the University Library. He also published "The Canons of the primitive Church (Nicaea to Chalcedon) with the Creeds of Nicaea and Constantinople," 1896, from a Syriac manuscript in the British Museum. "A legend of Old St Paul's, a poem," 1874. "The supply of clergy for the Church of England, a letter to the Rt Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.," 1875. "An account of the Schism between the Oriental and Western Churches, with special reference to the Filioque Controversy," 1892. "Rise and Progress of Presbyterianism," 1897. "Stories of the Ecumenical Councils," 1906. He edited "The Syrian Christians at Malabar, by the Cathanan Philipos of Cottayam," 1869. In his old age he founded the Nicene Churchmen's Union, which has developed into the Anglican and Eastern Orthodox Churches' Union. Mr Howard was a man of lovable nature, with the courtly manners of two generations ago. He counted Mr Keble and Dr Neale among his friends. He died 22 January at his residence, 18, Queen's Road, Worthing, aged 85. Mr Howard married 3 February 1858 at Moulmein, Burma (he was Chaplain at Rangoon) Emilie Cecilia Martha, second daughter of Major General Johnson, H.E.I.C.S.

Rev. John Jeffery Lambert (1853), son of John Lambert, Esq., of Middleton, co. Northampton, baptized in the parish of Collingham-cum-Middleton, 29 December 1829; educated at Oundle School. Curate of Edgmond 1853-64; of Great Cotes, Lincolnshire, 1864-67; Vicar of Lebotwood-with-Longnor, Salop, 1867-88; Rector of Norbury, near Newport, Salop, 1888-1913; died at the Rectory 16 February in his eighty-fourth year.

Rev. Edward Aldous Lane (1858), son of Richard Lane, Esq., baptized at Brighton 19 February 1836. Curate of Stroud 1860-62; Vicar of Marske-in-Cleveland 1862-66; of St Paul, Sculcoates, 1866-73; Rector of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate-with-St Maurice, Beclern, and St John Delpike, city of York, 1873-87; Vicar of Haxey 1887-1902; Rural

Dean of Axholme 1899-1902; Vicar of Lendridge 1902-10. Latterly resided at Northcote, Lansdown Road, Bath; died there 12 March aged 77. Mr Lane married 24 April 1862 at St Stephen's Church, Hull, Margaret Emma, youngest daughter of Charles Wilkinson, Esq., of Kingston-upon-Hull.

Rev. Thomas Langshaw (1860), son of the Rev. Thomas Wall Langshaw (of St John's, B.A. 1828), Chaplain to the House of Correction, Petworth; baptized at Petworth 16 July 1837; educated at Brighton College. Curate of Great Oakley 1861-65; of Hodnet 1869-71; of Colne Engaine, Essex, 1871-79; of Heckfield 1879-80; Rector of Silchester, near Reading, 1880-1913; died at the Rectory 26 April, aged 75.

Rev. Harvey James Lewis (1879), third son of George Lewis of Monmouth, veterinary surgeon; born at Monmouth 19 March 1856; educated at Monmouth Grammar School. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 13 January 1880, but was not called to the Bar. Curate of St John, Bury, and Assistant Chaplain of Bury Union 1880-82; Curate of Holy Trinity, Fareham, 1882-84; of North Bradley, Wilts, 1884-86; Second Master, Ripon Grammar School, 1886-92; Curate of Foston 1892-94; of Alverstoke 1895-1901; of Englishcombe 1902-04, and Vicar there 1904-11. Latterly resided at 44, Parkwood Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth; died 22 August, at Bath, aged 56.

Dr Cecil Firmin Lillie (1894), son of Rev. William Lillie, sometime Rector of Newchurch, Kent; born 13 January 1873 at 4, Newstead Grove, Nottingham. Mr Lillie studied medicine at St Bartholomew's Hospital, M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. 1896; M.B., B.C., and D.P.H. Cambridge 1897; M.D. 1901. He was for some time House Physician and Assistant Demonstrator of Pathology and Clinical Assistant in the Nose and Throat Department of St Bartholomew's. Served as a Civil Surgeon with the South African Field Force in the Boer war; and practised for some time at Salisbury, Rhodesia. He died 17 April at a Nursing Home in London. Dr Lillie married 19 September 1899 at St John's Church, Folkestone, Caroline Margaret Lucy, youngest daughter of the late Rev. G. B. Perry Ayscough, Rector of Brabourne, Kent.

Richard Gubbs Marrack (1866), fourth son of the late George Matthews Marrack, Esq., of Crediton, Devon; born 5 April 1844. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 28 January 1867, called to the Bar 17 November 1870. He practised at the Chancery Bar; lectured on conveyancing, real and personal property to the Incorporated Law Society; edited Reports in the Albert and European assurance arbitration. Died 22 December at his residence Caer Eden, New Barnet. Mr Marrack married 1 June 1876 at St James', Paddington, Jessie, second daughter of John Gregory Forbes, Esq., of 82, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, and Egerton House, Kent; she died 15 Nov. 1906 at Caer Eden, aged 56.

Rev. Thomas Marsden (1860), son of William Marsden of Dilworth, baptized in the Chapelry of Longridge, co. Lancaster, 10 September 1836. Educated at Preston Grammar School. Curate of St Andrew, Leeds, 1861-64; Vicar of Radlett 1864-84; Vicar of Chigwell, Essex, 1884-1911. Rural Dean 1909-11. Latterly resided at Church Croft, Radlett, Herts; died there 24 April, aged 76.

Rev. William Martin (1858), son of Thomas Martin, Esq., baptized 15 February 1835 at Caverswall, co. Stafford. Curate of St Thomas', Coventry, 1858-60; of St John, Coventry, 1860-69; Vicar of St Mark, Coventry, 1869-77; Vicar of Bromyard 1877-1913. Died at the Vicarage 29 December, aged 79. Mr Martin was a member of the

Bromyard Guardians and of the Urban Council, as well as Chairman of the Governors of Bromyard Grammar School.

Rev. Richard James Martyn (1870), son of Richard Martyn, born in Liverpool, but baptized 3 November 1846, at Gwennap, Cornwall. Curate of Kildwick 1869-70; of St Cuthbert, Wells, 1871-72; of St Mawgan-in-Pydar (Cornwall) 1872-74; Vicar of Cury-with-Gunwalloe 1874-78; Vicar of St Paul, Penzance, 1878-82; Rural Dean of Penwith 1900-1903; Rector of St Buryan, Cornwall, 1882-1913; Honorary Canon of Truro 1902-1913. Died at St Buryan 20 February, aged 66. He was a kinsman of Henry Martyn, the missionary.

Frank Johnstone Mitchell (admitted 5 July 1843, but did not graduate), eldest son of Francis Henry Mitchell, of 12, Upper Wimpole Street; born 14 September 1824, educated at King's College, London. In 1853 he went to Newport, when he became one of the partners in the Dos Nail Works. Afterwards he was Chairman of Messrs J. J. Cordes and Co., Ltd, but retired about 10 years ago. He was actively interested in Church work at Newport. In 1876 he founded the Mission Church of St John the Baptist, and in 1898 he secured the formation of the parish of St John the Baptist by providing an endowment and a vicarage. He also rebuilt, at a cost of several thousand pounds, the parish church of Llanfrecfha Lower, near Newport, and was secretary of the managers of the St Woolos and Holy Trinity Church Schools. He was a Deputy Lieutenant for Monmouthshire, and High Sheriff in 1868. He was greatly interested in antiquarian research. Mr Mitchell married 19 January 1860 Elizabeth Harcourt, eldest daughter of John Etherington Welch Rolls, of The Hendre, co. Monmouth. After their marriage they lived at Llanfrecfha Grange. Mrs Mitchell died in 1910, shortly after the celebration of their golden wedding. Mr Mitchell died 11 October, at Llanfrecfha Grange, aged 89.

Rev. William Edgar Newling (1873), son of the Rev. William Newling, incumbent of St Paul's, Werneth, co. Chester; born 5 June 1848; educated at St Peter's Grammar School, Plymouth. Curate of Lanreath, Cornwall, 1873-75; of St Andrew, Southport, 1875-76; of St Peter, Parkstone, Dorset, 1877-1878; of St Mary, Bathwick 1878-81; of Stratford-on-Avon, 1881-82; of Bathwick 1882-86; Vicar of Clandown, Somerset, 1886-95; Vicar of Midsomer Norton, near Bath, 1895-1913. Died at the Vicarage 24 March.

Rev. George Oldacres (1867), son of James Oldacres, farmer; born at Cester's, over Monks Kirby, co. Warwick, 21 November 1842. Curate of Brighouse 1868-78; Vicar of Illingworth, near Halifax, 1878-1913. Died at Illingworth Vicarage 4 September, aged 70. He was described by his neighbours as "the saint of the countryside", and no one who came in contact with him could fail to be impressed with the beauty and simplicity of his character. As a man he was a perfect type of a courtly English gentleman, and as a clergyman he was a father to his people.

Rev. Henry William Pate (1870), son of Thomas Pate, of Ely; baptized in Holy Trinity Church, Ely, 21 April 1847. Educated at Pocklington School. Assistant master at Cranleigh School 1870-76; Headmaster of Bristol Cathedral School 1876-1913. Died 17 May at Bristol, aged 66. Mr Pate married: (1) On 14 August 1872, at Holy Trinity, Ely, Amelia, eldest daughter of William Harlock, Esq., of Ely; she died 23 February 1883, at the Cloisters, Bristol, aged 35; and (2) on 9 April 1885, at St James', Belfast, Robina Lowe, second daughter of Colonel John Glancy, late 14th (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment.

- Rev. Frederick Adolphus Radcliffe (1852), son of the Rev. George Radcliffe, Rector of St Edmund's, Salisbury; baptized at St Edmund's 5 June 1829. Rector of Milston-with-Brigmerston 1863-1908. Latterly resided at Tilmore Croft, Petersfield; died there 14 January, aged 83. Mr Radcliffe married 9 April 1863 at St George's, Hanover Square, Rebecca Jane, third daughter of the late Rev. Nicholas Cuthbert Fenwick, Rector of Killinick, co. Wexford.
- Rev. Alfred Salts (1860), son of Robert Salts, Esq., of St Peter's Square, Preston; baptized in Preston parish church 25 January 1839; educated at Preston Grammar School. Curate of SS. Jude and John, Leeds, 1862-63; of Dent 1864-65; of Rochdale 1865-72; Vicar of Littleborough 1872-1911. Latterly resided at Saxon House, Whalley Range, Manchester; died there 1 April, aged 74.
- Rev. Ernest William Smith (1889), son of William Smith, Esq., born 3 March 1868 at Newcastle-on-Tyne; educated at the Science and Art Schools, Newcastle. Headmaster of Langport Grammar School 1892-96; Curate of Langport 1895-96; of Congressbury 1896-98; of Pill 1898-1902; of Twerton-on-Avon 1902-04; Vicar of Christ Church, Nailsea, near Bristol, 1904-1913. Died 14 April at Weston-super-Mare, aged 45.
- Rev. Francis Smith, admitted as a Ten-year man 28 February 1857, but did not take the B.D. degree. He was an M.D. of St Andrew's 1849, and the Archbishop of Canterbury conferred the degree of M.A. on him in 1855. He was ordained Deacon 1855 and Priest 1856 by the Bishop of Worcester. Curate of Great Malvern 1855-56; of Holy Trinity, Tottenham, 1857-61; Consular Chaplain at Batavia 1861-65, at Buenos Ayres 1871-75; Curate of St Mark, Hamilton Terrace, 1866-70; Rector of St John, Buenos Ayres, 1875-85. Latterly resided at Cerrito, Parkstone, Dorset, died there 3 June, aged 90. He was a son of John Robert Smith, Esq., of Camberwell, and was baptized in St Giles' parish Church, Camberwell, 3 January 1823.
- Sir John Smalman Smith (1870), son of Samuel Pountney Smith, architect, of Quatford, Salop, and Shrewsbury; born 23 August 1847, baptized at Quatford 26 September following; educated at Shrewsbury School. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 25 January 1868, called to the Bar 18 November 1872. For some time he was a Special Pleader on the Oxford Circuit. Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, Gold Coast, 1883-86; Judge of the Supreme Court, Lagos, 1885-89; Chief Justice of Lagos 1889-95. He received the honour of knighthood at Osborn 17 January 1896. He was a J.P. for Middlesex and Vice-President of the African Society. Died 9 March at his residence, Courtfield, Chiswick.
- Edward Wood Stock (1863), son of Edward Stock, Esq., of Poplar, born at Poplar 14 January 1832. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 20 April 1849, called to the Bar 30 April 1857. Died 29 December at his residence, Wombrook, Chard, Somerset. Mr Stock married: (1) On 29 December 1864 Barbara Forbes, eldest daughter of James Milne Innes, of Balveny and Edengight, co. Banff; she died 24 March 1872; and (2) on 23 December 1882 at St Mary's, Mortimer, Lillias Georgiana, sixth daughter of Thomas R. Leatham, M.D., of Mortimer, Berks.
- Rev. Arthur Edward Swift (1879), son of John Swift, Esq., of Woodhouse, Chettisham, co. Cambridge; baptized at Chettisham 14 December 1856; educated at the King's School, Ely. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 19 November 1881, but was not called to the Bar.

- Curate of Knowle, Worcestershire, 1886-90; of The Lickey, Broms-grove, 1890-1903. Died 22 January at West Meon, Hants, aged 55. Mr Swift married 27 April 1905 at Christ Church, Woburn Square, London, Mary Louisa Empson, niece and adopted daughter of the late Henry Mitchell of Blackwell, Worcestershire.
- Rev. Edward Nicolls Tom (1858), only son of Thomas Tom, farmer, born 27 April 1830 at Trewint, Blisland, Cornwall. Curate of Masham, Norfolk, 1858-60; of Kingsthorpe, Northants, 1860-73; Rector of St Peter, Northampton-with-Upton, 1873-1905. Latterly resided at Northampton; died there 30 April, suddenly while entering a tram-car, aged 83. Mr Tom married 30 March 1850 at St Peter, Northampton, Ida Mary Anne Caroline, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Thomas Henry Smith.
- Rev. John Peebles Oman Tomkins (1852), son of Lieut. Henry Weston Tomkins, R.N., baptized 17 September 1829 at St James' Church, Toxteth Park, Lancashire. Educated at Guisborough School, Yorks. Curate of St Nicholas', Liverpool, 1853-55; of Duffield, Derbyshire, 1855-58; of Lutterworth 1858-63; of Foston, Leicestershire, 1865-68; of Witherley, Leicestershire, 1869-73; Vicar of Orton-on-the-Hill 1873-81; Vicar of Kilby-with-Wistow, and Newton Harcourt, Leicestershire, 1881-98. Latterly resided at 38, Granada Road, Southsea; died there 22 June, aged 83.

The following death was not noted last year:

- Rev. Edward Ditcher Ward (1847), son of the Rev. Benjamin Ward of the Church Missionary Society; born 31 October 1824 at Baddegama, Ceylon; educated at Sedbergh School. Assistant Master at Tonbridge School 1847-55; Principal of Sheffield Collegiate School 1856-61; Principal of St John's Wood Proprietary School, and Lecturer at St James', Garlick Hithe, London, 1861-73; Vicar of Overchurch-in-Upton 1873-1909. Latterly resided at 31, Broad Park Avenue, Ilfracombe; died there 29 February 1912, aged 87. Mr Ward married, 15 August 1854 at Christ Church, Carlisle, Rebecca Elizabeth, daughter of the late Captain A. Leighton, Bombay Army.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term 1914.

On the fifth of January last Dr H. F. Baker (B.A. 1887), Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer of the College, was elected to the Lowndean Professorship of Astronomy and Geometry, vacant by the death of Sir Robert S. Ball.

Considering the mathematical reputation of the College and the distinction of so many of its members in the study it is curious to note how few have held Professorships at Cambridge. If we were to judge by the lists given in the *University Calendar* we should be led to conclude that until the election of Sir Joseph Larmor to the Lucasian Professorship in 1902 no member of the College had held a mathematical chair at Cambridge. This however would not be correct. Dr Anthony Shepherd, Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy from 1760 to 1796, was a member of St John's and took his B.A. degree from the College in 1743, but he was shortly afterwards elected a Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College, and thus his name appears in the official list as a member of Christ's. Again Professor John Couch Adams, who was Lowndean Professor from 1858 to 1892, was a Fellow of the College, but, losing his Fellowship at St John's owing to his not taking Holy Orders, he was elected a Fellow of Pembroke College, and thus appears in the lists as a member of that College.

We may now congratulate ourselves on the fact that in the persons of Sir Joseph Larmor and Dr Baker the College now holds two of the mathematical chairs simultaneously.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Geological Society held on February 20th the Wollaston Medal was presented to Dr J. E. Marr "in recognition of his researches concerning the mineral structure of the earth, especially in connexion with the stratigraphy of the Lower Palaeozoic rocks." The Medal, founded by the eminent geologist T. A. Wollaston, shortly before his death, and first awarded in 1831, is now struck in gold (the metal originally used being

palladium). It is not restricted to natives of the British Isles, and for fully half a century was not obtained by any member of the College, but now the list of medallists contains the names of five: T. G. Bonney (1884), W. H. Hudleston (1897), J. J. Harris Teall (1905), W. J. Sollas (1907), and this year Dr J. E. Marr. At the same meeting the Lyell Medal, first awarded in 1876, was presented to C. S. Middlemiss, in recognition of the value of his geological work in India, and was received in his absence by Sir T. H. Holland (late Director of that Survey). This Medal has been conferred on H. G. Seeley (1885, Mr Seeley migrated to St John's from Sidney Sussex, but did not graduate), J. E. Marr (1900), and P. Lake (1912). The Murchison Medal, first awarded in 1873, has been received by four Johnnians, A. J. Jukes-Browne (1901), C. T. Clough (1906), A. Harker (1907), and A. C. Seward (1908). These two Medals are of bronze, but are coupled with sums of money. The Bigsby Medal, founded in 1877 and awarded biennially, is limited to Geologists who are not yet 46 years old, this was conferred in 1893 on W. J. Sollas.

Mr Aneurin Williams (B.A. 1880) was returned as M.P. for North-West Durham on Saturday, January 31, the Poll having been held the previous day. Mr A. Williams is the second son of Mr Edward Williams, of Cleveland Lodge, Middlesborough, ironmaster, and was born at Dowlais, Glamorganshire, 11 October 1859; he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 29 January 1884. He was for some time a partner in the Linthorpe Ironworks, Middlesborough. Mr Williams is Chairman of the First Garden City, of the executive of the Land Nationalisation Society, and of the International Co-operative Alliance; a member of the executive of the Proportional Representation Society, of the Balkan Committee, Chairman of the British Armenia Committee and honorary Secretary of the Labour Co-partnership Association. During 1910 he represented Plymouth in the House of Commons.

The Mary Kingsley Medal of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine was presented to Mr F. V. Theobald (B.A. 1890) on the 14th of November last. Mr Theobald is Vice-Principal and Zoologist of the South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye. He is an Officer of the Imperial Order of the Osmanieh, and a foreign member of the Association of Economic Entomologists, Washington. In presenting the medal Mr F. C. Danson, Chairman of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, read a letter from Sir Ronald Ross, who said that few people had played such

a leading part as Mr Theobald in the more modern development of tropical medicine and sanitation, he had made a complete study of mosquitos, and his published work on that subject was unrivalled.

The International Conference on Mathematical Teaching is to meet at the Sorbonne in Paris on April 1—4; Sir George Greenhill (B.A. 1870) is one of the members of the British Committee.

Prof. A. Schuster (Hon. Sc.D. 1904), F.R.S., who was a Fellow Commoner from 1877 to 1881, has been nominated President of the British Association for the Manchester Meeting in 1915. He is the third Johnian to fill this position in recent years, the others being Dr T. G. Bonney in 1910 and Mr W. Bateson in 1914.

On Wednesday, December 17th, Mr J. R. Marrack (B.A. 1908, M.B. and B.C. 1912) was elected to a Beit Memorial Fellowship. The Fellowships are of the value of £250 a year for three years, with a possible extension for one year. The following official statement was issued:

JOHN RICHARDSON MARRACK.

Degrees and Qualifications.—M.B., B.C.Camb., 1912.

Scientific Distinctions.—Foundation Scholarship for Natural Science, Camb., 1907; 1st Class, Natural Science Tripos, Pt. 1, Camb., 1908; 2nd Class Natural Science Tripos, Pt. 2, Camb., 1909; Prize Scholarship for Anatomy and Physiology, London Hospital, 1909; Sutton prize for Pathology, London Hospital, 1911; Andrew Clarke Prize for Clinical Medicine and Pathology, London Hospital, 1912; Certificate in Proficiency in Clinical Medicine, London Hospital, 1912; R.C. Brown Research Scholarship to the Cambridge Committee for the Study of Special Diseases, February, 1913; Second John Lucas Walker Research Studentship, Cambridge University, April, 1913.

General Character of Proposed Research.—The Chemical Pathology of Arthritic Diseases—(1) The estimation of the uric acid in the blood of patients suffering from certain types of arthritic disease; (2) Continuation of the work on calcium metabolism and organic acid excretion.

Place of Research.—Cambridge Research Hospital.

Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., Regius Professor of Physic has been appointed Linacre Lecturer for the present year. The lecture will be delivered on May 6th.

Mr J. Alderson Foote, K.C. (B.A. 1872), formerly McMahon Law Student of the College, has been appointed Vice-Chairman of the General Council of the Bar.

C. H. Z. Fernando (B.A. 1913) was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn on the 17th of November last.

The following members of the College were called to the Bar on Monday, January 26: L. B. Tillard (B.A. 1909) at Lincoln's Inn and M. J. Antia (B.A. 1912) at Gray's Inn.

The following were elected McMahon Law Students of the College on January 23rd: A. C. Nicholls (1910), P. Quass (B.A. and LL.B. 1913). These studentships are of the value of £150 a year and are intended for those members of the College who intend to pursue the profession of the law, either as barristers or solicitors.

Dr Hildred B. Carlill (B.A. 1903), M.R.C.P., has been appointed Clinical assistant at the West End Hospital for Diseases of the nervous system. Dr Carlill has also been appointed Physician to the Miller General Hospital, Greenwich, and Physician to Out Patients at the City of London Hospital for diseases of the chest.

Mr Harry Lee (B.A. 1905), M.B., B.C., F.R.C.S., has been appointed ophthalmic surgeon to the Leeds Public Dispensary.

We omitted to note in our Chronicle for last Term that Mr H. G. Frean (B.A. 1904) was in July last admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Mr E. L. K. Sargent (B.A. 1910), M.B., B.C., has been appointed Resident House Surgeon at St Thomas' Hospital.

At the ordinary quarterly comitia of the Royal College of Physicians held on October 30, 1913, A. T. Edwards (B.A. 1911), Middlesex Hospital, had a licence to practice physic granted to him.

The Walsingham Medal for 1913 has been awarded to Mr F. Kidd, Fellow of the College, for his Essay entitled: "On the action of carbon dioxide in the moist seed in maturing, resting, and germinating conditions."

On 28 January last the University of London conferred the degree of D.Sc. in Mathematics upon Mr H. T. H. Piaggio (B.A. 1906) for a Thesis entitled: "Perpetuant Szygies" and another paper.

Henry Robison Carter, Scholar of the College, received Honourable Mention in the examination for the Browne (University) Scholarship.

J. C. Johnson, Advanced Student of the College (matriculated May 1913), has been appointed Professor of Botany and Zoology in the University College, Auckland, New Zealand.

At the B.Sc. Examination of the University of London for External Students, E. M. Maccoby (B.A. 1913) obtained First Class honours in Mathematics; R. W. James (B.A. 1912) First Class honours in Physics; and C. E. Roberts (B.A. 1913) Second Class honours in Chemistry.

Mr Harold Jeffreys (B.A. 1913) was on 21 February elected to an Isaac Newton (University) Studentship, tenable for two years from 15 April 1914.

Mr J. M. Wordie (B.A. 1912) has been appointed University Demonstrator in Petrology.

The Rev. A. B. Haslam (B.A. 1873), at the request of the Carlisle Diocesan Committee, has undertaken the office of Honorary Secretary of the Church of England Homes for Waifs and Strays in the Diocese of Carlisle.

The Rev. A. L. Hunt (B.A. 1876), Rector of Great Snoring, has been appointed Rural Dean of Walsingham.

The Rev. Charles Frederick Hutton (B.A. 1881), who was Headmaster of Pocklington School from 1889 to 1910, has been presented by the College to the Rectory of Frating-with-Thorington, Essex; he was instituted on Tuesday, 30 December 1913.

The Rev. J. Prowde (B.A. 1884), has been presented by the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle to the Vicarage of Cunrew, and is to hold that with his present benefice, the Rectory of Castle Carrock.

The Rev. A. D. Cooke (B.A. 1884), Vicar of Ipplepen, has been appointed Rural Dean of Ipplepen.

The Rev. P. G. Alexander (B.A. 1888), R.N., has been appointed Chaplain to H.M.S. *Hampshire*.

The Rev. R. P. Roseveare (B.A. 1888), Rector of St Paul's, Deptford, has been appointed Rural Dean of Greenwich.

The following members of the College were ordained at the Christmas Ordinations, on St Thomas's Day, Dec. 21 :

DEACONS.

Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	Parish.
Griffiths, H. P.	(1912)	St. Albans.	Braintree.
Bellman, A. F.	(1912)	Wakefield	Dewsbury Moor.

PRIESTS.

Name.	Degree.	Diocese.
Denham, J. P.	(1911)	Durham.
Drysdale, G. F.	(1905)	Chichester.
Sneath, H.	(1897)	Chichester.
Cripps, R. S.	(1907)	Ely.
Holmes, A. B.	(1887)	Hereford.
Streeten, B. R.	(1911)	Southwell.
Burton, H. P. W.	(1910)	Lincoln.
Toase, E. J.	(1911)	Wakefield.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced :

Name.	Degree.	From.	To be.
Buchanan, A. E.	(1893)	R. Nymet St George.	R. Pedmore, Stourbridge.
Bradley, H. W.	(1885)	V. Wrenbury.	V. Misterton, Somerset.
Scudamore, H. T.	(1882)	C. Great Berkhampstead.	V. Studham, Dunstable.
Skene, F. N.	(1900)	C. Stoke D'Abernon.	V. St Andrew's, Oxshott.
Dunn, J. C.	(1873)	V. St Mary's Abbey Church, Blanchland.	R. Torbryan, Newton Abbott.
Rostron, S. N.	(1905)	V. St Lawrence, Kirkdale, Liverpool.	V. St Andrew's, Aigburth, Liverpool.
Marris, N. B.	(1881)	V. Morton-with- Hacconby.	V. Holy Trinity, Gainsborough.
Mowbray, J. R. W.	(1887)	V. Owston-with-East Ferry, Doncaster.	R. Toppesfield.
Coe, C. H.	(1893)	C. Speldhurst-with- Groombridge, Kent.	R. Offham, West Malling.
Rendle, A. J.	(1877)	C. Upton St Lawrence.	V. Bledington, Chipping Norton.

A lectern, of oak, has been placed in the Church of Sturminster Newton, Dorset, to the memory of the Rev. William Barnes (B.D. 1851), the Dorset Poet. On the base of the Lectern is the inscription :

"In Memory of
The REV. WILLIAM BARNES, B.D.,
The Dorset Poet,
Born 22 Feb., 1801, at Rushay, Bagber,
In the Parish of Sturminster Newton."

A notice of Mr Barnes, who died 7 October 1886, will be found in *The Eagle*, xiv, 231-236.

An event of rare, if not of unique, occurrence took place at Eccleshall, Staffordshire, in December last, the commemoration of the Ordination, by Bishop Lonsdale, of its present Vicar, Prebendary William Allen, Rural Dean (B.A. 1853), who was admitted to the diaconate on 18 December 1853, in the church of which he has been Vicar for thirty-one years. The commemoration began by a special service on the preceding evening, when the Bishop of Lichfield was the preacher, thus marking his appreciation of Mr Allen's lengthened services in the only Diocese in which he has laboured, as Vicar of St George's, Lilleshall, and Walsall, in both of which parishes he was instrumental in building and restoring churches and enlarging schools. The parishioners testified their esteem by making a third presentation during his vicariate—that of a handsome oak double prayer-desk for the sanctuary, which the Vicar preferred to any gift of a personal character.

On Tuesday, February 3rd, an interesting ceremony took place in the Church of Ufford, Northamptonshire. The Bishop of Peterborough on that day dedicated six stained glass windows, which have been placed in the Chancel to the memory of S Andrew, the Patron Saint, by the Rev. W. S. Wood, Rector of Ufford-with-Bainton, and late Fellow of the College, in gratitude for thirty years of ministry. In these windows is portrayed the life-history of the Apostle as deduced from the New Testament. The artist is Miss Lowndes (Lowndes and Drury, London), and the thoughtful designs and rich colouring do great credit to her taste and skill.

This is the third time since the Rector's coming that there has been a dedication in Ufford Church. The first time was at the Restoration of the Chancel, the second at the Reparation of the Bells, the third is this present occasion. Much has been done both in Ufford and Bainton Churches during the last few years.

January 24, 1914, was the Centenary of the birth of Bishop Colenso. Moved thereto, perhaps by the outbreak of new ecclesiastical strife in British Africa, the *Times* on that day devoted a leading article to his memory. The Bishop was second wrangler in 1836, Fellow of St John's 1837-46, and Tutor 1842-46. One sentence of the *Times'* article may be quoted: "At the age of seventeen, as an assistant master at a school in Dartmouth, he took upon himself the burden of helping to support his family."

By the error of a single letter the name of the King of Uganda was given in the December number as "Dandi

Chwa." It should have been "Daudi Chwa." In the early days of missions in Uganda Christian names were taken from the Bible, and Daudi is the euphonic form of David. The name Chwa first appears in Buganda history as that of the son of Kintu, their first King, from whom to the present King there have been thirty-two generations, covering a period of about a thousand years.

As the question of spelling reform is now frequently advocated, it is perhaps worth noting that one of the earliest pioneers of the movement was a member of the College. Thomas Gataker, Rector of Rotherhithe from 1611 to 1654, was admitted a Scholar of the College 9 November 1592, when he writes his name Thomas Gatacre and describes himself as Londinensis. He reformed the spelling of his own name to Gataker, "to prevent miscalling," and appears in that form in the list of graduates, B.A. 1593-4, M.A. 1597; he became a Fellow of Sidney Sussex. He was a prominent figure in Puritan circles and published theological treatises which abound in freaks of the "nu spelling," such as "qestion," "qit" (for he regarded the "u" after "q" as superfluous), with "believ," "exces," "ded," and "tru."

The following books by members of the College are announced: *The Philistines, their history and civilization*, The Schweich Lectures. By R. A. Stewart Macalister (Melford); *Quests, old and new*, by G. R. S. Mead (Bell); *The wonders of wireless telegraphy*, by J. A. Fleming, D.Sc., F.R.S. (S.P.C.K.); *The ideals and organization of a medical society*, by J. B. Hurry, M.D. (Churchill); *The Elements of New Testament Greek*. A method of studying the Greek New Testament, by the Rev. H. P. V. Nunn, sometime Lecturer at St Aidan's College, Birkenhead (University Press); *Matriculation Latin Course*, by B. J. Hayes and another (Clive); *The Anthropology of the Greeks*, by E. E. Sikes, Tutor and Lecturer of the College (Nutt); *The Fourfold Gospel*. Section II. *The Beginning*, by Edwin A. Abbott, F.B.A. (University Press); *Studies in the Cross*, by the Rev. Peter Green, Canon of Manchester (Wells Gardner); *Belle Nairn*, by Roy Meldrum (Melrose).

The volume of "Essays and Studies presented to William Ridgeway on his 60th birthday, 5 August 1913" (University Press) contains the following articles by members of the College: "The Colophon in the Lindisfarne Gospels," by R. A. S. Macalister; "The Contact of Peoples," by W. H. R. Rivers; "The evolution of the Rock-cut Tomb and the Dolmen," by G. Elliot Smith.

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number:

Mr R. F. Scott, Master, to be a member of the Financial Board; Mr W. H. R. Rivers to be a member of the Anti-quarian Committee; Mr H. F. Russell Smith to be a member of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate; Dr T. J. I'a Bromwich to be a member of the Observatory Syndicate; Professor H. F. Baker to be a member of the Special Board for Mathematics; Dr J. R. Tanner to be a member of the Special Board for History and Archaeology; Dr C. B. Rootham to be a member of the Special Board for Music; Mr P. Lake to be a member of the Board of Geographical Studies; Dr J. E. Marr to be a member of the Board of Anthropological Studies; Dr H. D. Rolleston to be a member of the Board of Electors to the Professorship of Physiology; Mr F. H. Colson to be an examiner for the Previous Examination; Mr W. H. Gunston to be an examiner for the Previous Examination; Mr H. F. Stewart to be an examiner for the Previous Examination; Mr R. F. Scott and Dr J. R. Tanner to be members of the Departmental Libraries Committee; Dr Bromwich and Prof. H. F. Baker to be Chairmen of the Examiners for Part I. and II. respectively of the Mathematical Tripos; Sir John Sandys to be a member of the committee for the administration of the Museum of Classical Archaeology; Mr E. A. Benians to be a member of the Special Board for History and Archaeology; Mr A. Harker to be a member of the Degree Committee of the Special Board for Biology and Geology; Mr J. Skinner to be a member of the Special Board for Divinity; Mr P. H. Winfield to be a member of the Special Board for Law; Dr A. Schuster to be a member of the Solar Physics' Committee; Mr H. F. Stewart to be an examiner for the Winchester Reading Prizes; Mr J. Skinner to be a member of the Degree Committee of the Special Board for Divinity; Mr J. W. H. Atkins and Mr H. F. Stewart to be examiners for the Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos; Mr H. Woods to be an examiner for the Special Examinations in Geology; Mr H. H. Brindley to be an examiner for the Special Examinations in Zoology; Mr R. S. Cripps to be an examiner for the Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships in Hebrew; Mr T. R. Glover to be an Adjudicator for the Prince Consort Prize in 1916; Dr J. R. Tanner to be a member of the Board of Electors to Livings in the patronage of the University; Mr F. H. Colson to be Chairman of the Examiners for Part I. of the Previous Examination; Mr W. H. Gunston to be Chairman of the Examiners for Part II. of the Previous Examination; Mr G. Elliot Smith to be a member of the Board of Electors to the Professorship of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy; Sir John Sandys to be a member of the Board of Electors to the Kennedy Professorship of Latin;

Professor Sir J. Larmor to be a member of the Board of Electors to the Cavendish Professorship of Experimental Physics; The Hon. Sir C. A. Parsons to be a member of the Board of Electors to the Professorship of Mechanism and Applied Mechanics; Mr R. H. Adie and Mr H. Woods to be examiners for the Special Examinations in Agricultural Science and for the Diploma in Agriculture; Mr E. E. Sikes to be an examiner for the Porson Prize in 1915.

THE HAWKSLEY BURBURY PRIZE, 1914.

(For the subjects see *The Eagle*, xxxiv, p. 415).

H. R. CARTER } Aeq.
A. R. JACOB }

ENTRANCE SCHOLARS AND EXHIBITIONERS.

Elected 13 December 1913.

Commencing residence October 1914.

Scholarships :

- Swift, H. W., Christ's Hospital School, West Horsham, £80 for Mathematics.
Wales, H. R., Central Secondary School, Sheffield, £80 for Mathematics.
Struthers, J. A., City of London School, £80 for Classics.
Laughlin, P. H., Northampton and County School, £80 for Natural Science.
Holden, H. F., King Edward's School, Birmingham, £80 for Natural Science.
Davis, H., Wellingborough School, £60 for Mathematics.
Harris, E. S., Leighton Park School, Reading, £60 for Mathematics.
Chidson, L. D., Dulwich College, £60 for Classics.
Roseveare, H. W., Marlborough College, £60 for Classics.
Barbash, H., City of London School, £60 for Natural Science.
Smith, A. F., Merchant Taylors' School, London, £60 for Hebrew.
Brown, E. R., Manchester Grammar School, £40 for Mathematics.
Barton, F. S., Nottingham High School, £40 for Natural Science.

Exhibitions :

- Buckingham, J., Berkhamsted School, £30 for Natural Science.
Duffield, H. W., Felsted School, £30 for Classics.
Dyke Marsh, H. St G., Wellington School, £30 for Mathematics.
Crawford, C. N., Haileybury College and Private Tuition, £30 for Classics.
Hutchinson, R. W., Birkenhead School, £30 for Classics.
Silk, G. W., Central Secondary School, Sheffield, £30 for History.

JOHNIANA.

A correspondent sends the following extracts from the M.S. Common Place Book of the Rev. John Lambe, of Clare Hall (B.A. 1706, M.A. 1710), afterwards Vicar of Oxton, perpetual Curate of Edingly, and Minor Canon of Southwell, Notts, and afterwards Rector of Ridly, Kent.

Plagula papyri valde detrita, haec, quantum prae vetustate legere potui continet, de Roberto Newman, R. de Willesthorpe in Com. Linc. (Atavi mei, Lionelis Lambe, fratres) propria manu exarata,

Rob. Newman, Aug. 11, 1602
Anno aetatis suae 23^o,
Collegij Divi Johannis in Acad. Cantab.
in Artibus Magister.

Duodecimo aetatis meae anno Academiam accessi Anno Domino 1590, 29^o Septembris. Ibi commoratus sum (in Collegio Divi Johannis in numerum Discipulorum vel Scholarium ascitus) octennium postea Suffolcia vitam agens relicta Academia Stamfordiam traductus primo liberae obtinui Scholae Praefecturam quam trinis fere annis retinui. Inde, morte Petro Brouch Custode Domus Eleemosynariae Willelmi Browne in locum ejus electus eram. Ibi per biennium continua mihi fuit cum Edmundo Elmes de Lilford Armigeri et Rogero Briscoe de Peterborough Clerico Canonico minore Ecclesiae Petriburgensis accerima lis et controversaria in civili et communi ut vocant lege, in Arcubus, in Curia Regali per Commissarios in Camera Stellata in Curiis vocant King's Bench and Common Pleas, et privatim coram Reverendissimo in Christo Patre et Episcopo Cantuariensi et Episcopo Londinensi. Qua tandem finita licuit mihi antiquam Artium Liberalium praesertim vero Theologiae cognoscendae Studium revocare sed ad Aulam postea vocatus, novem ibi annos huc illuc agitatus quocumque Regi placuit, defessus redii domum ut ad intermissa me diu Studia accingerem.

Qui mihi futurus es lucubrationum mearum haeres, cave sis, ne laceres chartulas meas notasque variis commissas schedulis quod liber hic non ad manum semper erat; diligentissime has exquiras legas et hac transcribas. Erit opera digna tui, et laboris.

Reperies quaecunq; Hebraicis, Graecis, Theologis, Philosophis, Historicis aliisque Authoribus observari aut digna censui labore meo lectione, aut notatione, controversiae sive sint, sive—seria jocosa docta, absurda qualiacunq; cujuscunq;.

Hinc apparet illum multa scripsisse, sed, quaecunq; erant, perierunt, saltem nunquam vidi.

The Register of Officers, Fellows, and Scholars of the College has this entry on 6 November 1594:

Ego Robertus Numan, Cantianus, admissus sum discipulum pro Cardinali Morton.

And on 3 April 1601 the entry:

Ego Robertus Neuman, Cantianus, admissus sum in perpetuum socium huius Collegij pro Domina Fundatrice.

Lionel Lambe, who is mentioned above, took his B.A. from Trinity in 1618, and his M.A. from Christ's in 1621; he was baptized at St Michael's, Stamford, 7 May 1598, being the son of Nicholas Lambe, draper, of Stamford. He became Master of Stamford School at Michaelmas 1623; the Parish Registers of St George in Stamford record the baptisms of several of his children, while the Register of All Saints', Stamford, records the baptism, 24 April 1631, of Thomas, son of Lyonell Lambe. This Thomas Lambe was admitted to St John's 2 December 1647 from Stamford School, and was B.A. 1651-2, M.A. 1655. He became Rector of Shipton, co. Northampton, and Chaplain to the Earl of Peterborough, and was buried in the Chancel of the Church of Arnall, co. Nottingham, in 1719.

The Parish Register of Thurcaston-cum-Cropston in the County of Leicester has the following entry:

"Edward Wigley, of Ullesthorp, parish of Claybrook, gentleman, M.A., and Student in Physick, and Hester Hill, da'ter of Richard Hill, Rector of this Church, were married by Bans 3 times published by Mr Hill himself, who rejoiced both to Baptize, and to marry his da'ter, on October 2, 1722, being Tuesday and the same day on which I set out for Cambridge the last year to found Swaffham Bulbeck Charity School. Benedicat Deus. Et Benedictum sit Nomen Dei et nunc et in perpetuum. Amen."

Richard Hill, the Rector of Thurcaston, was sometime Fellow of Emmanuel (B.A. 1679, M.A. 1683, B.D. 1690). He built and endowed Free Schools at Thurcaston and Swaffham Bulbeck with elaborate "Statutes, Rules and Orders," compiled by himself; the former in 1715, the latter in 1721.

Edward Wigley, son of the Rev. Henry Wigley, was admitted to St John's from Chester School 17 November 1714, aged 16. He took the degrees B.A. 1719, M.A. 1719, M.A. 1722, and M.D. 1729. A son of his, Henry Wigley, was admitted to St John's 8 July 1746; he became Rector of Scraftoft, co. Leicester. And a son of the Rector of Scraftoft, Edward Wigley, was admitted to the College 16 June 1783, was elected a Fellow in 1789; became Rector of All Saints' in the City of Worcester, and died at Funchal, Madeira, 27 February 1807.

The Parish Register of All Hallows', Bread Street, in the City of London, has recently been printed by the Harleian Society (Register Section, Vol. 43). At page 116 we find the following marriage entry:

1 January 1711-2, William Sterne of St John's Colleged in Cambridge and Ellen Bateman of St Andrew's, Holborn. By licence.

William Sterne of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (B.A. 1694, M.A. 1698), was admitted a Fellow of St John's 13 August 1700. He was instituted Rector of Cockayne Hatley, Beds, 23 December 1700, ceding this on his institution to the Rectory of Averham, Notts, 27 February 1711. Averham was again vacant in 1734, probably by the institution of William Sterne to the Rectory of West Dean, Wilts, which he held until 1754.

A son of his, Richard Sterne (son of the Rev. William Sterne, of Averham, Notts), matriculated at Oxford, from Queen's College, 4 June 1735, aged 17, and took the degree of B.C.L. in 1742.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

Officers:—*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. Higginton.

This Term gives us only one cause for excessive gladness, but it is more than enough—we number among us a Blue once more. There is no need to enlarge upon all the strenuous effort that could have only one fitting reward—let it

suffice to voice the universal chorus of gladness and congratulation called forth by D. I. Day (this, of intention, not to instruct these times of ours, but in case later ages should fail to find a definite name in this incoherent paean), and to pat ourselves on the back with the greater pride and ostentation that reflected glory alone can excite. Now that he has broken the ice may the stream gather fresh vigour and the Varsity Boat gain consequent accession of strength.

Returning to the affairs of ordinary life, as we mortals know it, we find ourselves still doubtfully wondering what to say about the Lents. As usual:

"We are the music-makers,
We are the dreamers of dreams,"

and perhaps greater success attended our efforts in the first direction, for the "Non-Smoking Smoker" was graced by the presence of the Varsity Eight and their Coach, and even enriched by the Eton Boat Song from C. E. V. Buxton. And as for the dreams—well, we can dream with the best, and if they have met with no great fulfilment, at least this year's record of bumps shows us three to the good, taking all four boats together.

In practice it was not till late that the boats were all fixed; and indeed there were changes within the last week of training. This, together with a certain unavoidable irregularity in the coaching, may have kept the boats back, but too much stress need not be laid upon the second fact except perhaps in the case of the Third Boat. For the First Boat were very lucky in having Mr Bushe-Fox to coach them during the greater part of the practice, while Mr Russell-Smith, G. C. Dobb, of Pembroke (who also took the Second Boat several times), G. L. Day (who turned up in a most sporting way at a moment's notice), H. C. Evans for a day, and even the Boat Captain during one or two rests from the Varsity Boat, took us at one time or another when he was unable. Mr Russell-Smith took the Second Boat, and his care was not unrewarded. Of the other three it was possible for the "Rugger" Boat alone to have the continuous attention of one coach, and in G. A. M. Griffiths they were exceedingly fortunate. Mr Eves, among his many other activities, found time to do a lot of work with the Third and Fifth Boats, while Corder and other First May Colours did a good deal in the earlier stages, but were handicapped by having to lit it in with going out themselves in the First Boat, and during the last days of practice N. J. Rich, of First Trinity, gave the Third Boat, and especially the cox, some very useful tips.

Of the First Boat it may be said that they were well up to the ordinary level of L.M.B.C. First Boats, but they might

very easily have been a great deal better. The first three boats in the Division and two at least lower down were certainly above the usual standard, and yet if the boat had turned out as it at one time promised to do we should have been spared the hard race of the last night, if nothing more. Nor was it the case, as sometimes happens, that the form in the races themselves was below that displayed in practice—rather the reverse was true, but the boat was never properly together, if we except one or two starts of exceptional but spasmodic brilliance, nor was there nearly enough leg-work or regular consistent length. To the badness of the time several things contributed. Lateness of arrival and absence of various members of the crew naturally had a greater effect, as the races were earlier in the Term than usual. Seven did not succeed always in getting in exactly with stroke, and with six sometimes late on stroke and four almost invariably late on six, much work was wasted and pace lost, and stroke had to make any variation very apparent before he could be sure of being followed. The rowing of five, as did that of six, showed considerable improvement since the "Mays," although the hand of the destroyer (measles) was already upon the former; three also has improved and should go on improving. Four and two were short and late, and rowed—the latter like himself, the former as a parody of himself. Bow used his legs with good effect, as did few others in the boat. Stroke worked an unruly boat with great pluck and judgment. His chief fault was a certain weakness and uncertainty over the stretcher, but he kept a good length and did not hurry his men, and altogether his work has gained considerably in firmness and steadiness. Cox took his corners well, and was reliable generally. The crew was as follows:

	st.	lb.
J. H. Yeo (<i>bow</i>)	9	10
2 C. W. Smee	11	11
3 W. A. Macfadyen	11	3
4 D. A. G. B. Ryley	12	8
5 P. Corder	12	8
6 G. Hoyland.....	12	5
7 J. M. Higgington	9	11
G. R. Edwards (<i>stroke</i>)	10	10
C. W. Hardisty (<i>cox</i>)	9	2

Finished fourth.

At quite a late stage the Second Boat seemed as if it would do badly in comparison with the Third Boat, but one or two changes and steady coaching from Mr Russell-Smith worked wonders, and although it was weakened by the loss of Richardson from the measles, this occurred early enough

in training for the boat to get together again. The following was the crew :

Bow (G. E. Woodmansey, 9 st. 8 lbs.).—His rowing was never crisp enough, neither end of the stroke being properly marked.

Two (A. Russell-Smith, 11 st. 6 lbs.).—Was rather short forward and did not lift on to it sufficiently with his body. His leg-work was good.

Three (J. S. M. Bisdée, 11 st. 2 lbs.).—Not firm enough with the beginning, so that the whole stroke suffered. He fell into the rhythm of the boat well at very short notice.

Four (L. A. Higson, 10 st. 13 lbs.).—A very good worker, who must learn to carry his shoulders over at the finish and thus dispense with unnecessary arm-work.

Five (S. L. Higgs, 10 st. 10 lbs.).—Accustomed himself to the bow side reasonably quickly and raced well. He must try to get his hands away more smartly and not bend his arms at the beginning of the stroke.

Six (R. W. Urie, 12 st. 6 lbs.).—Has a clumsy finish, but manages to keep his shoulders well back. His easy natural swing, when more controlled, should be of great service to him.

Seven (D. M. Mackinlay, 10 st. 6 lbs.).—Showed a great improvement when he moved to the stern of the boat. If he could open himself out more at the finish his blade would come through more clearly during the last half of the stroke.

Stroke (J. H. Pullin, 9 st. 11 lbs.).—A good little worker. But he must try and get his rhythm better by marking the beginning more emphatically. His habit of nursing his oar at the finish of the stroke prevents him from rowing above 35.

Cox (T. C. Keeley, 8 st. 11 lbs.).—Might have been more alert in practice, but coxed well in the races.

The boat finished seventeenth, having started at nineteenth.

The Third Boat, as has been noted, suffered from the lack of a regular coach and from late changes. In fact, they were rather eight individuals than one crew. After the Second Night of the Races it was found necessary to interchange seven and three, as seven's finish made it impossible for him to follow stroke in a pick-up. Cox is especially to be congratulated upon his several magnificent thwartings of following boats. If he goes on like that he should go far. The following was the order on the First Night :

Bow (W. M. Heald, 10 st.).—From the point of view of style he is an ugly oar to watch, but his swing, though rather irregular, is consistently long, almost endless, and his finish is weak. But for his weight his leg-shove is remarkable, and his blade one of the best in the boat.

Two (R. H. W. Cobbold, 11 st. 4 lb.).—Although his heavy-handedness occasionally makes him short in the water, he works always and works hard—a virtue which can outweigh more faults than he possesses.

Three (F. D. Steen, 10 st. 5 lb.).—On the third night he changed places with seven, and rose to the occasion well. His chief fault is the shortness of his swing, but practice and experience should remedy this.

Four (F. H. Fleck, 12 st. 5 lb.).—Very willing, and fond of hard work ; he should aim at making himself more a member of the crew, and be careful to follow the time and rhythm set. His legs are used to good purpose.

Five (H. C. Bernard, 11 st. 4 lb.).—Lack of good hard leg work and a bad swing spoiled him in practice, but he showed up better in the races.

Six (F. L. Engledow, 12 st. 12 lb.).—The heaviest man in training ; it was no lack of willingness and desire to work that prevented him from making full use of his weight. He kept a good firm back, but was not cunning enough with his legs and hands, and showed a tendency to lug with his arms. For all that he did very good work.

Seven (T. L. Hillier, 10 st. 6 lb.).—His awkward finish made him slow with his hands, so that he could not back stroke up when he picked it up. Nevertheless, he worked hard, was keen, and sent down a good puddle.

Stroke (W. A. Kingdom, 11 st. 2 lb.).—His rhythm is peculiar, but his great length and a capacity for shifting water made him a good racing stroke, and his blade was one of the best in the boat.

Cox (R. E. Scarth, 8 st. 10 lb.).—Not brilliant in practice ; in the races he coxed like a veteran, and saved at least one bump.

The boat finished thirty-first.

The "Rugger" Boat after a few changes was settled by the time training started, and made steady progress under the able coaching of G. A. M. Griffiths. They showed themselves in practice and in racing able to last as well as go fast for a short distance, and they were unlucky to miss their oars, for they bumped on the Fourth Night Caius III., a good boat, which had only escaped them on the First Night by bumping Sidney II. early. The crew consisting of the following :

Bow (F. J. Pascoe, 10 st.).—In practice took things rather easily, but worked hard in the races. Must learn to sit up and open his chest at the finish.

Two (E. M. Brown, 11 st.).—Rows a strong blade when he gets in, but is slow at both ends of the stroke.

Three (T. T. Scott, 10 st. 13 lbs.).—Improved very much during practice, but should learn to keep in time.

Four (H. Shanly, 11 st. 7 lbs.).—Must control his swing forward, which is at present much too fast. Works very hard when rowing.

Five (L. N. B. Odgers, 12 st. 10 lbs.).—Inclined to swing short at times, but rows his weight well.

Six (W. G. Salmond, 11 st. 8 lbs.).—Quite the hardest worker in the boat ; swing rather erratic.

Seven (T. Trought, 10 st. 6 lbs.).—Finishes in rather a weak position, but makes quite a good seven.

Stroke (C. H. Vernon, 12 st.).—Maintains a good rhythm, and when rowing at a high rate of stroke does not rush his men.

Cox (E. J. P. Burling, 9 st. 1 lb.)—Coxed very well, cornering excellently on the last night. Must be careful to take no risks when "shooting."

They finished thirty-ninth, starting at forty-second.

The Fifth Boat, which rowed as Getting-on Boat, was, so far as form went, quite the best of the contesting boats, but there was not enough leg-work, without which the form went for nothing, and, rowing throughout at too slow a stroke, they did not survive the first round. Yet there was good material in the boat, and another year should see several of the crew rowing with increased experience and determination in the higher boats.

THE RACES.

First Night.—The First Boat got off well and went up on Pembroke till Grassy. Down the Long Reach they were well away from Third Trinity, but lost ground to the boat ahead. Third Trinity began to come up at the Glass Houses and by a spurt at the Railway Bridge got within their distance, but we spurted and held them to the finish, going away at the last.

Confusion with regard to the starting made the Second Boat get off badly, and King's I. came up from the beginning. A bump ahead made it necessary to go wide round Grassy, but the boats swung in again and let King's by more easily, so that they gained almost a length. The boat went better in the Long, but, pressed continually, they were not safe till the Railway Bridge.

The Third Boat started fairly well, but First Trinity IV. came up rapidly and overlapped them at Grassy. Cox, however, had profited much from the coaching of Rich, and taught by this expert in the art washed them off repeatedly till they were at last caught by Downing, after which our boat proceeded easily to the finish. A plucky effort.

The "Rugger" Boat was unlucky, for Caius III., the boat in front of them, saved themselves by making their bump first.

Second Night.—The First Boat repeated almost exactly the proceedings of the First Night. In spite of a head wind at the start the boat went better, but nothing was gained from Pembroke, who went away a little up the Long, while Third Trinity made less impression than before.

With a good start the Second Boat went well away from King's, and going up steadily made their bump after rounding Ditton.

The Third Boat fell a comparatively easy prey to Downing I., a boat far too good for their position, who

had made short work of First Trinity IV. and V. the night before.

The "Rugger" Boat bumped Sidney II. easily half-way up Post Reach.

Third Night.—The First Boat started badly, gained nothing on Pembroke, and finished down on them. They were not, however, troubled by Third Trinity, who were bumped by Emmanuel at the beginning of the Long, after which half the boat began to let it off, half renewed their efforts, but finally the whole compromised by dropping into a paddle at the Railway Bridge.

Very similar was the fate of the Second Boat, although they had to defer their second bump because Pembroke III. caught Pembroke II.: they then paddled from the Glass Houses.

First Trinity IV. again pressed the Third Boat and nearly caught them at Post Corner, but steady stroking saved them and they drew their distance apart. Soon after First Trinity IV. allowed themselves to be delayed by the relics of an earlier bump, and our boat went well away and paddled over easily.

It was thus the good fortune of the "Rugger" Boat to make the only bump for the Club that night, and this they accomplished in masterly fashion just before Grassy. Their victims were Pembroke V.

Fourth Night.—As on the last night of last year's Lents we had behind us a crew who had already made three bumps, and were all out for their oars. As Third Trinity, who had not left us unmoved, had fallen rather easily the night before, there was at least reason for apprehension. Emmanuel, moreover, had never had to go beyond the Railings, while we had been over three times. But an inexplicably good start sent us well away from them till Ditton. Soon after Third Trinity were caught by Christ's, and Emmanuel began to come up fast all down the Long, till they were well within a length. We drew away slightly at the Railway Bridge, but they were by no means burst, for they came up again, and at the "Pike and Eel" were only a few feet away. So they continued till we drew away slightly at the finish and were safe—when the post was passed. What helped greatly to bring us through was the crowd on the bank, for R. S. Clarke, Fison, and other old May Colours came up for the day and ran with us.

The Second Boat raced splendidly. They were not troubled at all from behind, and though at Grassy they were not up on Pembroke II. they went up fast from that point and made their bump round Ditton.

The Third Boat started well, and at Ditton were their distance from the First Trinity "Rugger" Boat and up on Emmanuel II. But down the Long they were slowly overhauled, and, themselves only half a length from the boat ahead, were bumped at the Glass Houses. Had they been able to pick up the stroke they might have made their bump.

The "Rugger" Boat had a stiffer task than any they had faced before. The boat in front of them, Caius III., had made as many bumps as themselves, and were fast and good stayers. But they gained steadily upon them all the way to Ditton, and went down the Long within a foot or two, till, after a magnificent race, they at last bumped them opposite the Glass Houses.

Our heartiest thanks are due to all who coached, and for the hospitality which added so much to the enjoyment of training. The First Boat has to thank Mrs Bushe-Fox and Mr Benians, the Second Boat Mr Russell-Smith for very bright spots in the waste, while to the Master, who had all the boats to breakfast, and the Dean, with whom we all spent a most enjoyable evening at the Malting House Playroom (going and returning by a special motor-bus), we cannot be too grateful for enlivening the sometimes monotonous round. A big party from all crews also spent a delightful week-end at St Ives, and Mrs Day's kindness may be remembered as a sovereign remedy for the "needle." Altogether training was made a pleasure, but this did not prevent a certain amount of joy making itself apparent at the Bump Supper of the Second and "Rugger" Boats.

The Scratch Fours have not happened yet, and the account must be deferred.

HOCKEY CLUB.

Captain—H. M. Spackman.

Hon. Sec.—T. Millyard.

On the whole we have not had quite such a successful season as we expected. Though some good matches have been played, we have generally failed to play consistently together. Many times we have lost by the odd goal when we should have claimed a draw, if not a win.

Congratulations to Spackman on playing in the Seniors' Match, and on being picked for the Wanderers' Trial Match; also to J. L. E. Warren on playing in the Freshmen's Match.

The old Colours were H. M. Spackman, T. Millyard, C. L. Dunkerley, F. W. Trott, E. C. Powell, A. J. Beard, and L. F. W. Robinson.

Colours have been awarded during the Term to E. S. F. Gordon, F. A. Marr, J. L. E. Warren, and G. S. Need.

The following matches have been played:—

Date.	Opponents.	Ground.	Result.	
			For.	Agst.
Jan. 21	... Sidney	Sidney	0	2
" 27	... Selwyn	Selwyn	3	2
" 28	... *Clare	St John's	1	1
Feb. 2	... *King's	"	0	1
" 4	... *Sidney	"	1	2
" 5	... *Trinity II.	Trinity	2	2
" 6	... *Emmanuel	Emmanuel	2	1
" 9	... *Pembroke II.	St John's	2	1
" 11	... *St Catharine's	St Catharine's	1	2
" 14	... Queens'	Queens'	4	5
" 17	... *King's	King's	1	1
" 19	... *Sidney	Sidney	1	2
" 23	... Corpus	Corpus	4	6
" 26	... *St Catharine's	St Catharine's	1	5
March 3	... Queens'	St John's	4	4
" 6	... *Clare	Clare	4	1
" 7	... *Trinity II.	St John's	1	0

* Denotes League Matches (Division II.).

Played 17. Won 5. Lost 8. Drawn 4. Goals: for, 32; against, 38.

The following matches to be played:—

Tuesday, March 10th ... *Pembroke II. ... Pembroke
Thursday, March 12th ... *Emmanuel ... St. John's

Characters.

H. M. Spackman, Captain (Centre-Half). Has made a most energetic and successful captain. At centre-half he has played consistently well, and in both attack and defence has been the mainstay of the team, passing and dribbling always to the best advantage. An excellent shot.

T. Millyard, Hon. Sec. (Inside-Right). A useful forward, who shoots and combines well. An energetic secretary. Should make a good captain next year.

C. L. Dunkerley (Centre-forward). His change from back to forward weakened the defence, but added new life to the forward line. Gives and takes passes excellently, and his shooting is well-timed and accurate.

F. W. Trott (Goal). Has played brilliantly throughout the season. Taken to use his stick more in clearing and with success. Though hampered at times by the state of the ground has brought off sterling saves.

E. C. Powell (Outside-Left). Plays a good game and is fast. His centring is nicely gauged. Would do better to pass more to his inside man.

A. J. Beard (Left-half). A hard-working half, with a good knowledge of the game. Should get rid of the ball sooner and not try to dribble too far.

L. F. W. Robinson (Right-Back). Has improved considerably from last year. He tackles excellently and generally manages to hit away cleanly. Must be careful not to give "sticks."

E. F. S. Gordon (Right-Half). Slow but energetic. Sticks well to his outside man and passes nicely to his forwards.

F. A. Marr (Left-Back) A little uncertain in his first few matches, but has improved a lot lately. His tackling is good. Should hit harder when pressed.

J. L. E. Warren (Inside-Left). Rather slow, but a useful forward. Shoots well and combines with good judgment. Somewhat inclined to lag behind when he should be following up.

G. S. Need (Outside-Right). A very fast outside, who uses his pace to the best advantage. Has come on a lot, but is still a little uncertain in his centring.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr Tanner. *Hon. Sec.*—H. Ll. Gwynne.

The Society has enjoyed another very successful session.

The first meeting was held in Mr Russell-Smith's rooms on February 4th, when Mr Temperley, of Peterhouse, read a paper on "Eighteenth Century Ideals." We had expected to imbibe some interesting suggestions about those most uninteresting of all sublunary things—modern political theories. But Mr Temperley took a broad and variegated view of the eighteenth century, which he regarded from several standpoints: from the standpoints of diplomacy, trade, religion, art, and literature. In every standpoint the same characteristics were manifest: cynicism, hypocrisy, enlightened brutality, and moral instability. Mr Temperley was interesting, trenchant, and censorious. The usual heckle ensued.

The second meeting was held in Mr Hoyland's rooms on February 25th. Mr Carter read a delightfully fresh and springlike paper about "Ancient Ideas on a Future Life." It was picturesque, graphic, and crowded with quotations (none of them trite) and allusions (none of them obscure). The discussion turned mainly on the fundamental question as to which exerted the greatest influence on national life—environment, race, or heredity, and this involved a rather one-sided discussion of the rival merits of Oxford and Cambridge.

The last meeting of the session was held in Mr Goodrich's rooms on March 4th. Mr Mackinlay read a paper on "Voltaire." Really quite brilliant, Mr Mackinlay did full justice to Voltaire, that myriad-minded sceptic, philosopher, poet, cynic, and enthusiast, who in popular and vulgar criticism is as a rule contemptuously dismissed as a meddling and pernicious atheist, whose distorted genius was purely (or impurely) destructive, whereas in reality his work was not destructive at all, but entirely lustrative. The paper was fruitful of a lively discussion.

NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB.

President—A. Russell-Smith. *Hon. Treas.*—Dr. Marr.
Hon. Sec.—F. Allen.

There have been four general meetings of the Club this Term.

A private business meeting was held in A. Russell-Smith's rooms on January 28th for the election of new officers.

On February 11th Mr Kidd read a paper on "Carbon dioxide narcosis." The paper was made the more interesting by the fact that Mr Kidd was describing his original research. Mr Kidd's theory gives a solution of "delayed germination" and problems of a like nature.

The second general meeting took place on February 18th, when J. M. Wordie read a most interesting paper on "Two estimates of Quaternary Time." Mr Wordie, with characteristic caniness, showed how former observers had gone astray in their estimates, and gave us some much more moderate figures than geologists are wont to give.

On February 25th C. H. Vernon read a paper on "Trypanosomes." Mr Vernon illustrated his lecture with diagrams and a guineapig, from whom he obtained specimens of infected blood in a way which gave promise of an exceptionally good bedside manner.

On March 11th Mr Gregory gave us a most interesting lecture in his rooms on "A Race of Giants," illustrating by specimens the remarkable results obtained by his experiments.

THE CHESS CLUB.

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

The optimistic view expressed in our last report that the College would win the Inter-Collegiate Championship has been proved correct. After drawing a bye in the first round we met Sidney in the second round and Trinity in the final, with the following results:—

St John's	... 3	... Sidney	... 1 (1 unfinished).
"	... 3	... Trinity	... 1 (1 unfinished).

By these victories we secure the Board for the second year in succession. Our team in those matches was E. M. Maccoby, H. C. Care, G. E. Smith, E. G. Brock, and A. G. Patton.

The results of our friendly matches have been:—

St John's	... 3½	... Sidney	... 2½
"	... 6	... St Catharine's	... 2
"	... 6	... Selwyn	... 2
"	... 8	... St Catharine's	... 0

Our one remaining match (*v.* Caius) will bring to a close a season which has been in every respect a highly successful one.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

A Smoking Concert was held in Lecture Room V. on Tuesday, February 3rd, 1914.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

PIANOFORTE SOLO.....Sonata in D major.....Haydn
C. C. MARLOW.

SONG..... "To the Forest"Tschaikowski
C. W. SMEE.

Sonata in F major for Violin and Pianoforte.....Handel
R. C. HEARN and H. S. MIDDLETON (Peterhouse).

PIANOFORTE SOLO..... { (a) "Warum?"Schumann
{ (b) "Grillen"
H. S. MIDDLETON (Peterhouse).

PART II.

VOCAL DUET..... "Sound the Trumpet"Purcell
H. S. HAND and A. S. HIBBERD.

SONG..... "As Go Thee Then"Old Irish
E. LL. LLOYD.

PIANOFORTE SOLO..... { (a) "The Lake" }Sterndale-Bennett
{ (b) "The Fountain" }
H. S. MIDDLETON (Peterhouse).

SONG..... "Don Juan's Serenade"Tschaikowski
C. W. SMEE.

VIOLIN SOLOS..... { (a) "Pastorale"Coleridge-Taylor
{ (b) "Canzonetta"Percy Pitt

Chairman—Mr CAMPBELL.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

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

Owing to the services of an energetic Vice-President enterprising debates were arranged, and the subjects debated proved attractive. It was with great regret that an invitation to debate with Lincoln College, Oxford, had to be refused. A new fixture was, however, arranged as the result of an invitation from the Queens' College St Bernard Society. C. L. Dunkerley moved "That this House would welcome the passing of the Daylight Saving Bill," and seldom in the

history of the Society has there been a more interesting or entertaining debate. It was a pity that more Johnians, especially members of the first year, did not attend—a fault which may be found with almost every debate throughout the Term, for the speeches were of far too high a standard to be delivered to a sparse audience.

The following debates were held:—

First Debate.—"That in the opinion of this House Superstition is preferable to Scepticism." Ayes: G. R. Edwards, J. L. Nickalls, L. N. B. Odgers (Ex-Pres.). Noes: D. M. Mackinlay, A. T. Westlake, C. W. Smee, P. Corder (Vice-Pres.), G. M. Bennett, B. W. T. Wickham. Neutral: H. Shanly. Voting: for, 6 votes; against, 9 votes. The motion was therefore lost by 3 votes.

Second Debate.—"That in the opinion of this House our present Factory System is antagonistic to the best interests of the nation and calls for immediate legislation." Ayes: H. B. Williams, P. Corder (Vice-Pres.), S. Nissim, A. V. Hobbs, N. W. Shillito, A. T. Westlake, J. L. Nickalls. Noes: A. G. Clow, J. M. Gaussen, W. E. Palmer, J. H. Yeo, P. Highfield-Jones. Neutral: H. Shanly. Voting: for, 13 votes; against, 9 votes. The motion was therefore carried by 4 votes.

Third (Impromptu) Debate.—The following subjects were debated: (1) "That Polygamy is preferable to Monogamy." For, H. R. E. Clark, H. Shanly, A. E. Schroeder; against, A. T. Westlake, J. M. Gaussen. Carried by 12 votes. (2) "That the Censor be abolished." For, S. Nissim; against, R. H. W. Cobbold. Carried by 5 votes. (3) "That one must draw the line somewhere." For, J. Lindsell, A. E. Schroeder, L. N. B. Odgers (Ex-Pres.), A. G. Clow, H. Shanly, J. M. Gaussen; against, J. Douglas, A. V. Hobbs, H. B. Williams, F. W. Lawe. Carried by 2 votes. (4) "That when all is said and done those green socks are rather the limit." For, G. B. Barbour, S. Nissim, J. Lindsell, H. Shanly, N. W. Shillito, A. V. Hobbs, H. C. N. Taylor, A. E. Schroeder; against, H. L. Harris, C. L. Dunkerley (Pres.), A. G. Clow. Carried by 15 votes. (5) "That it is better to have kissed and to have been snubbed, than never to have kissed at all." For, H. B. Williams, A. E. Schroeder; against, E. W. Bladwell, A. T. Westlake, H. R. E. Clark. Carried by 9 votes. (6) "That in the opinion of this House, I didn't want to do it." For, F. W. Lawe, N. W. Shillito; against, A. G. Clow. Carried by 3 votes.

The Fourth Debate.—"That in the opinion of this House Vulgarity is the soul of Wit." Ayes: J. A. Willett, D. A. G.

B. Ryley, Rev. C. L. Holthouse, H. L. Harris. Noes: E. W. Bladwell, C. W. Smee, H. Shanly, N. W. Shillito, Rev. R. S. Eves, H. B. Williams, F. O. M. Earp, S. Nissim. Voting: for, 4 votes; against, 8 votes. The motion was therefore lost by 4 votes.

The Fifth Debate.—"That in the opinion of this House the Public School System calls for drastic reforms." Ayes: A. G. Clow, E. E. Polack. Noes: G. Hoyland, R. H. W. Cobbold.

THE ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—C. N. Thompson. *Treasurer*—Dr Bromwich.
Hon. Sec.—R. J. Hilary.

The Athletic Club has not had as successful a season as last year, when we met King's in the semi-final round of the Inter-Collegiate Competition. However, we made an excellent fight of it with Christ's last Term, there being very little in it till the last two events.

Several members of the College have done well, notably Thompson, Howe, and Davies; Howe especially did very well against Christ's, coming out first in the College in four events, the quarter, half, mile, and three miles—a fine performance. It was disappointing to find only two Freshmen taking part in the College Sports; we shall be mourning the loss next year of some of our ablest representatives, and it is to be hoped that more members of the College will train next year and assist in filling their places.

On Friday, February 13th, we went over to Keble, Oxford, and returned victorious by five events to three. The results were as follows:—

100 Yards Race.—N. P. Proctor, Keble, 1; H. R. E. Clark, St. John's, 2; G. S. Need, St. John's, 3. Won by 3 yards. Time, 10 3-5 sec.

High Jump.—E. L. Keatinge, Keble, 5 ft. 4 in. 1; R. J. Hilary St. John's, 5 ft. 3 in. 2; J. C. Poole, Keble, 5 ft. 1 in. 3.

Half-Mile.—G. A. Howe, St. John's, 1; H. E. Hobbs, Keble, 2; H. J. Goolden, St. John's, 3. Won by 15 yards. Time, 2 min. 9 1-5 sec.

120 Yards Hurdles.—R. M. Davies, St. John's, 1; J. C. Poole, Keble, 2; J. T. Davies, Keble, 3. Won by 14 yards. Time, 17 3-5 sec.

Quarter-Mile.—N. P. Proctor, Keble, 1; H. R. E. Clark, St. John's, 2; G. S. Need, St. John's, 3. Won by 10 yards. Time, 51 4-5 sec.

Putting the Weight.—C. N. Thompson, St. John's, 32 ft. 2 in. 1; W. J. von Pendlebury, Keble, 28 ft. 8 in. 2; J. M. S. Gardner, St. John's, 25 ft. 8 in. 3.

Long Jump.—W. G. Woolrich, St. John's, 20 ft 8 in, 1; R. M. Davies, St. John's 20 ft 3 in, 2; N. P. Proctor, Keble, 19 ft 4 in, 3.

One Mile Race.—G. A. Howe, St. John's, 1; J. M. Gaussen, St. John's, 2; E. O. Black, Keble, 3. Won easily. Time, 4 min. 48 sec.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—T. T. Scott.

Hon. Sec.—R. H. Callender.

With the exception of one relapse, when we succumbed to Pembroke, last Term's success has been continued. All the other matches have been won, and we still remain third in the league table, with the hopes of becoming second when the match with Clare is decided.

The defence has been consistently good throughout the season, but the forwards have been less satisfactory as a line, though they have showed occasionally that they know how to score goals.

Burling, Callender, Davies, and Dunkerley have all represented the University on various occasions.

Colours have been awarded to W. G. Cassels, W. Saddler, and R. Ll. Thomas.

Characters.

W. Saddler (Goal).—A sound and reliable goal-keeper; one of the most consistent members of the side.

C. L. Dunkerley (Right-Back).—A good kick; tackles and places well, but inclined to be rather impetuous.

R. Ll. Thomas (Left-Back).—A safe back; good tackler, but on the slow side; and inclined to take matters too easily.

A. D. Peters (Right-Half). Good in defence and attack, shows clever foot-work, and feeds his forwards well.

W. G. Cassels (Centre-Half).—A small though bustling half; splendid tackler, though not so good at feeding his forwards.

E. J. P. Burling (Left-Half).—A cool and clever player; passes well and with judgment.

A. T. Davies (Outside-Right).—Speedy and tricky; centres well when he doesn't try to shoot.

H. M. Spackman (Inside-Right).—A hardworking and bustling forward with a tendency to be erratic.

T. T. Scott (Centre-Forward).—Really a full-back; has adapted himself fairly well to a difficult position; an enthusiastic captain.

T. Millyard (Inside-Left).—A bustling though clumsy forward.

R. H. Callender (Outside-Left).—Easily the best forward in the line. Owing to superior engagements has not played often for the team, but his absence has always been very sensibly felt.

List of Matches.

Date	Opponents	Ground	For	Result	Agst.
Jan. 19	King's	Home	7	.....	0
" 26	Pembroke	Away	0	.....	3
" 31	Cambridge Town	Home	3	.....	1
Feb. 12	Caius	Away	5	.....	1
" 25	Keble (Oxford)	Home	5	.....	0
Mar. 2	Trinity	Home	2	.....	1

OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS.

"G" Company.

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

The work for this Term began with a Field Day on January 23rd, under the direction of Col. A. Lynden Bell, C.M.G., General Staff. Starting from Madingley the advance was made in the direction of Comberton, culminating in the attack and capture of the enemy's position at Church End. In these operations "G" Company, mounted on bicycles, acted as a flank guard with some success.

On March 3rd we marched from Lords Bridge station through Little Eversden and Great Eversden, with Kingston as an objective. Our line of advance, extending from Eversden Wood to Claypit Hill, was checked south of Kingston, where the defending force held a strong position. On the conclusion of operations we marched back to Cambridge in what must have been little over record time. The director on this occasion was Brigadier-General J. E. Gough, V.C., C.M.G.

The night attack on March 7th was especially instructive, as a bright moon and the comparative smallness of the force engaged, not only increased the difficulties of the attack, but also made the mistakes more obvious. Col. Edwards, in his remarks after the attack had taken place, emphasized the importance of maintaining the exact distance and interval laid down in orders, and of keeping control over the lines in case of a counter-attack.

On the range the team has maintained the high standard of last year, and is to be congratulated on finishing first in the League.

In the Inter-Company Fire Control Competition the "G" Company team, under the command of 2nd Lieut. R. H. W. Cobbold, was first, and further success has been gained for the Company by Col.-Sergt. Trought and Sergt. Proudlock, who were placed first and fourth respectively in the Individual Night-Marching Competition.

THE RIFLE CLUB.

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

Our VI. has had a very successful Term, as it has at last won the Inter-College League which it so narrowly missed last year.

We had a good fight with Jesus in the first match and won by the small margin of 7 points, but had a very easy match against Trinity in the final. The scores were 554 and 555 respectively.

The Freshmen, although scarce, are good, and quite up to the standard of recent years, while A. B. Dumas has won the Baker Cup, which carries with it the Freshmen's championship. He also won the Class A Spoon, with other St John's men second and third respectively.

The Wale Plate has not yet been shot for, but we hope to add this to our list of successes, and so monopolise the competitions of the Term.

The following are the averages for the VI. in the League Matches, out of a possible 105:

C. H. Vernon	...	...	95
J. V. Jacklin	...	...	93.5
H. J. van Druten	...	...	92.5
W. G. H. Filmer	...	...	92
A. B. Dumas	...	...	91.5
I. H. Stockwood	...	...	90

Colours have been awarded to A. B. Dumas and W. G. H. Filmer.

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

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

Two meetings have been held this Term, the attendance at both being very good.

On January 30th a paper was read by T. Frederick on Aristophanes and Shakespeare, the similarity between the two poets being brought to light and their relative merits compared and contrasted.

The second meeting was held on February 13th, when a paper was read by A. R. Jacob on Euripides, dealing chiefly with the religious views of the dramatist and his treatment and delineation of the female character. Both meetings were followed by lengthy discussions, the interest in this direction being well sustained.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

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

Four meetings have been held during the Term. All the papers have been excellent, and have deserved a larger attendance than the frequent coincidence of other fixtures has allowed. The first was by the Dean on "Prayer;" it was followed by one of a very practical nature by the Rev. C. L. Holthouse, entitled "Parochialia." The other two were by the Rev. C. Anderson Scott on "Jesus of Nazareth" and the Rev. A. J. Tait, D.D., on the "Heavenly Ministry of Our Lord."

The Corporate Communion was celebrated on Quinquagesima Sunday.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—The President, Mr Graves, Sir John Sandlys, 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 Previt  Orton (*Senior Treasurer*), Dr Tanner, Mr Ward, B. F. Armitage, H. R. E. Clark, R. H. W. Cobbold, C. L. Dunkerley, G. R. Edwards, 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.

The chief interest of this Term has centred round the generous legacy of £9000 left to the Mission by Mrs Cobb. Mrs Cobb was always a warm supporter of the Mission, with a heart full of sympathy for those who toil out their lives in Walworth. We cannot express in sufficiently strong terms the deep gratitude which we feel towards her.

This Term we have had two visits from the Senior Missioner, and one from the Junior. Mr Janvrin has come up chiefly on business connected with the legacy aforementioned. Mr Holthouse came up on a pleasure trip—pleasure, that is, for us. Having read a paper to the Theological Society on Friday, Feb. 13th, he “kept a river” on Saturday, Feb. 14th, while on Sunday, Feb. 15th, he preached the first Sermon which a Junior Missioner has ever preached in the College Chapel. We hope it will not be the last. He compared the progress of the Mission to the progress of the Children of Israel towards the Promised Land, and urged on us the duty of seeing that in one respect at least the Mission should not resemble the Children of Israel, namely when the people were distressed by the length of the way. In the evening he kindly spoke at an informal “Squash” in the Chaplain’s rooms.

The Committee has met twice this Term to discuss the disposal of Mrs Cobb’s legacy. Mr Janvrin found time to come from Walworth on February 9th and tell us of the needs of the Mission from first-hand knowledge. The lengthy discussion which followed his speech served to show the keen interest which was taken in them by the Committee. The scheme dearest to the Vicar’s heart was that of the establishment of a Boys’ Home; there were other things the Parish also needed, but they would come later. Meanwhile, the Boys’ Home was, from many points of view, a most desirable thing. The Committee passed a resolution, “That the Committee approve of the principle of the establishment of a Boys’ Home.” On the strength of this resolution the Committee met three weeks later to discuss the various problems connected with such a work.

On Friday, March 6th, a Mass Meeting was held in the College Hall. From the left-hand wall Wordsworth

looked down, sorrowful and scandalized, upon a throng of irreverent young men, many even dons, with pipes in their mouths and cigarettes between their lips. But he held his peace and said nothing. The Master very kindly took the chair and gave us permission to smoke—not but what some had already begun (perhaps that is why Wordsworth looked so shocked). He then called upon Dr Tanner to speak “from the business point of view.” (Space, we may mention here, forbids anything like an adequate report of each speech.) The speaker gave some idea of the cost of the Home and pointed out that it would mean an increase, not a decrease, in subscriptions. He was followed by Mr Janvrin, who gave us examples of the need for such an institution as well as a very good account of the work we should be doing there. Mr Janvrin was followed by Mr Russell-Smith, who dealt with the aspect of the Home from our point of view and the boys’ point of view, emphasizing its importance as a formative influence on the character of the boys and as a social work in which members of the College could take part. The Master then called upon H. C. N. Taylor, as Junior Treasurer, to address the meeting. He pointed out that Mrs Cobb left the legacy to the Mission and not to us up at St John’s. Some were inclined to say, “Now that the Mission has this £9000, they won’t want my 10/-.” Mrs Cobb had not left each one of us 10/- in her will, and redoubled efforts and subscriptions were the best way of showing our appreciation of her gift. H. C. N. Taylor was followed by J. M. Gaussen (Junior Secretary), who said something else. However, space forbids . . . The Master then declared the meeting open, and as no one came through the opening Mr Eves “wound up the debate” as they say, with an all too hurried account of the practical working of a Boys’ Home. The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the Master for his kindness in permitting the use of the Hall and acting as Chairman.

We do very earnestly commend the idea of a Boys’ Home to all Johnians. As was pointed out at the meeting, the average undergraduate can take more interest in, and get more good from, visiting such a Home than from taking round ten thousand almanacks and parish magazines. And we hope that such an institution will doubly increase the number of visitors from this College to the Parish of The Lady Margaret in Walworth.

As we go to press we are informed that Mr John C. Kidd is to speak on “Work among Scouts at the College Mission” on Sunday, March 8th.

THE LIBRARY.

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

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

Donations.

	DONORS.
Scott (R. F.). Notes from the Records of St. John's College, Cambridge. 3rd Series. <i>Privately printed</i> . 8vo. [Camb.] 1906-13. 5.27.24.....	The Author.
*Bateson (W.). Problems of Genetics. 8vo. New Haven, 1913. 3.43.41	The Author.
*Bonney (Rev. T. G.), <i>B.D.</i> The present Relations of Science and Religion. 8vo. Lond. 1913. 11.8.47 — Development of Education. (Reprinted from the <i>Report of the Yorks. Philos. Soc.</i> 1913). 8vo. Lond. 1913.....	The Author.
*Abbott (Rev. E. A.), <i>D.D.</i> <i>Miscellanea Evangelica</i> I. 8vo. Camb. 1913.....	The Author.
*Hurry (Dr. J. B.). The Ideals and Organisation of a Medical Society. 8vo. Lond. 1913. 3.45.25... Syrian Anatomy, Pathology and Therapeutics; or, "The Book of Medicines." The Syriac Text, edited, with an English Translation, by E. A. Wallis Budge. 2 vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1913. 3.44.59,60.....	The Author. Dr. J. B. Mayor.
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Professor T.
McKenny Hughes.

(From the Library
of the late
Rev. P. H. Mason*).

Bequeathed by the
late
Mrs. Cobb.

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 New Testament. Revised A.D. 1881 from the Version set forth A.D. 1611. roy. 8vo. Camb. 1881
 Gunning (Henry). Reminiscences of the University, Town and County of Cambridge, from the year 1780. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1854.....
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Bequeathed by the
late
Mrs. Cobb.

Miss Meade.

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