



The Eagle

a Magazine supported by Members of
St John's College

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VOL XXXVI

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THE EAGLE.

October Term, 1914.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from Vol. xxxv., p. 300.)

IN what follows a selection of letters is printed of various dates which have been preserved in College. They cannot be said to be of very great interest, but occasionally they throw a little light on some point of College history or on some of its members and so are worth putting on record.

John Smyth, the writer of the first letter, was one of the Fellows of the College admitted at its first opening on 29 July 1516. He was instituted Rector of Thorington, in Essex, 19 February 1521-2, on the presentation of Bishop Fisher and Hugh Ashton; he resigned the living in 1531. He is described as B.D. in the episcopal Act Book. In these early days the Master acted as Bursar of the College, and from several letters it would appear that in Metcalfe's absence from Cambridge Smyth acted as his deputy.

Ryght honourabyll syr in my humbly manner I hartly recommend to your mastershype certyfying yow that I haue resauyed your louyng letters of your seruand and as concernyng the matter that you wold haue Mr Gold to mak inquisition opon as yett he hays don nothyng in the caws

but the next weke he intends to go home and then he hays promysed me to mak inquysycyon of yt. For ther ys non in Cambryg that can gyffe ony informacion upon yt. Syr I haue mayd a bargyne with a carpentare to beld the house end at Castle-end and also to make a new stabyll and new gattes and dores and he shall haue for workmanshype thereof xxvjs. viij*d* and yt ys supposyd of warkmen that the tymber and thake and other costes that wyll go therto or yt be fenyshyd wyll draw iiij*li*. Also syr I haue lattyn the house in the bochery for xxviij*s*. a year and he to pay for all costes of reparacions for the spays of xx*li* yer, so that we fynd stufe therto. Syr Cowper of Huntynghton hays browght me no money as yett. I haue mayd inquysycyon upon hyme and I am informyd he ys a sympyll person therfor wat ys to be don in this caws I pray you delyver with your selfe. Also the man of Schelforth was neuer with me sens ye went. Syr I haue sewer knowlyge of syr Glenton that ther ys a lordshyppe in notynggame shyer of xvij a yer and yt gyffes ij benefycys one of xx*li*. and another of x*li*. the wyche we may hayfe now yf yt pleas yow but ye must pay for ytt after xxij*li* yer purchys and the holmony must be payd as sonn as ye take possessyon the wyche may be within this fowret-night yf yow wyl do after this manner that I haue showyd yow master vchanseler supposys yf my lord or master Assheton know upon ytt they would sewrly haue yt for yt ys supposed that yt is bothe pleasand and profitabyll. Syr watt ys your mynd in this caws I pray yow lett me know as shortly as can be for I haue promysed to gyff a awnswer shortly thereof. Sir Mr Skallys brought a nayllman to me and says that we owght to hyme for naylles resayuyd the last yer ls. *Od.* mony, the wych I haue payd hym but I meruelyd that there shuld be so many naylles resaued and no money payd for them. Syr I bowght as mych tymber and bordes and naylles as cost me xx*li* nobylles. Syr as concernyng alother matters that ye wrott to me upon I shal do the best in them that lyes in my power.

Syr master Vchanselar and the company hays monyd me to wrytt to your mastershype to desyer yow to be gude master to this young man he synges and plays at orgaynes ryght welle and without we haue hym now they will haue

hym in Pembroke haulte. Syr Stafford browght hym to our howse and sayd the presydent of Pembrocke hawlle wold haue wryttyn to the master for hyme but that he monyd the young man to be with vs at Sant Jhons, yf so be he myght be scoler and so through the mocyn of syr Stafford the young man is content rather for to be with vs than in any other plays. Syr master bery recommendes hym vnto your mastershype and desyers yow to remember hys scoler that he spake on to yow for as concerning Mr ydeall. Master bery has sett a mayson of werke of the entre in the hawlle and so therby on charge or other I ensure yow wee spend mych money and yett we do nothyng but syche wych hays necessarye to be don nor as yett skarsly al that ther is. Syr far yow welle in the proteccyon of our saffour Jhesu, from Cambrige this last day of June in sant Jhons Colage by your own scoler and bedman

JOHN SMYTHE, *prest.*

Addressed: To hys honourable master Mr doctor Metcalfe master of Sant Jhons Colage in Cambrige now residing at hudsons by pollis swarthe at London be these delivered.

John Wilbor, the writer of the following letter, was probably the John Wilboer or Wylbore, B.A. 1508-9 and M.A. 1511-12 of the University. He was a Priest in the diocese of Rochester, being Vicar of Lamberhurst 1515-19; Master of Newark Hospital, Strood, 1517, until its dissolution; Vicar of St Nicholas, Rochester, 1519-22; Vicar of Isleham, Cambridgeshire (a peculiar in the diocese and gift of the Bishop of Rochester), 1521-23; Rector of Chislehurst, 1523-52; Master of Cobham College, 1533-34. On 1 July 1534 King Henry VIII appointed John Wylbore, clerk, M.A., of the parish church of Chesylhurst, Kent, to be his chaplain with licence of non-residence on his benefices. He became a Prebendary of Rochester in 1542 and died in 1552, directing by his will that he should be buried in the Cathedral. His letter is of

interest as giving us a glimpse of the negotiations which went on after Fisher had abandoned hope of securing the Lady Margaret's estates for the College and turned to the expedient of obtaining the estates of decayed religious houses. The date of the letter is probably about 1520 or a little earlier.

Reyght worschypfull master I herttyly comend me to yow and to sei I haue spokyng to my loord and perswadyd my loord to cum and speyk wyth my loord cardynall for my loord [lady was first written and then erased] of deynschyer mater and he thynghes that ye sall doo as well os yff he wer ther wyth the helpe of my loord of Wynchester. I schewed my loord how my loord cardynall mayd offer to yow of ij nunereys and of a *M* marke to choys of the ij nunereys of wether of them that ye wold haue or the *M* mark and I told to hym yowr answer and how he did schew to yow ['that my loord cardynall said'—these words were interlined and then erased] the Kyng wold tayk dysplesor wyth yow yff ye wold not be content and all the prossys as ye schewed me. I dyssyryd my loord to wryt to yow whatt ways ye shold tayk and he bayd me wryt to yow that he wold not that ye schuld tayk Hygham except that ye myght haue sum other thyng and Hygham in recompens to mayk owt the holl sum. I schewed hym yowr covnsell gaff yow counsell to tayk my loord cardynalles offer and I sayd on to him yff ye tayk not hys offer ye myght peraventure leys all and my loord sayd a gane yff ye leys hyt the scolers must lyff the more hardly and he wyll refer the mater to God and as for to haue Hygham and nothyng elles that he wold not for he thynkys peraventer the tyme ma cum that Hygham ma be openyd. no more to yow at thys tyme but Jhesu haue yow in hys kepyng be yowres to his lytyll power

JOHN WILBOR.

Addressed: To the reyghte wyschypfull Mr docter Meytcalff archydekyng of rochester be theys delyuryd at Mr hudsunys bruer at pollys wharff.

John Bamburgh, the writer of the following letter, was probably the person of that name who was Vicar of West Malling, in Kent, 1517-24. The letter of John Wilbor which follows clearly refers to the death of the incumbent of Malling, probably Bamburgh. If this surmise be correct we seem to have the name of an unrecorded benefactor.

In owr mersifull redeemer I recomende me vnto yow trusting in God that yow be mery in body and sowle serte-fyyng yow that I haue bene sore vexyd with my olde sekenesse sence yow were att Mallyng. Sir the cause of my wrytyng ys thys besyecyng yow to be good Master to my pore kynsman the bryngar here of no nother then I wolde be to yourse yf I were in auctoryte for as sone as I can performe. He hath a grete mynde to the company of them that be induyd with vertue. I pray yow that he may be in chamber and beddfellow with sum honest yong man and be that menys he shall the soner opteyne hys purpose. I haue geuyn hym halfe a bedde, for a tuter I pray yowe provyde some discreet man, and I haue gyuyn hym some mony to syse with till the tyme bee yow provyde for him. I trust yow wyll be with my lorde after the terme, trusting then my lorde and yow wyll remember me and yff ytt wolde please yow I wolde gladly see yow in my howse. Also Mr Scalys desierse yow to remember my kynsman at hys requeste. I pray yow also to schue hym where he may speke with the carryarse to conuey his stuffe. Wryt yn hast

JHON BAMBURGH, prest.

No address.

Ryght worshypfull I commend me to yowr masterschype lettynge yow vnderstand that accordyng to yowr mynd I haue beyn at Mallyng and hath doyn acordyng to yowr mynd. My loord of Canterbery's offycers hath sequestrat all suche thyngs os ys at hys benefeys and all hys stuff *lxxs.* ther except hys mone and part of his bokes, he hath lytyll stuff at Mallyng bot mone he had *lixi vjs. viiijd.* in hys chamber the wyche I haue in my custody except that that ys payd at hys berryng and my lady hath *xxli* besyde thys that I left in

her handes for the performans of hys wyll. He hays gyff to yowr college *xxli* and hys other bequestes drawnen a *xxli* or ther apon. He hayth mayd yow hys executor and my loord supervisor, he hath gyffen *xli.* to the beyldyng of hys stepull at hys benefeys. I haue had suche besynes that I cannot be at his benefeys to monday next to mayk a inventory of hys goodes and of hys dettes and then yff ye cannot cum thether yowr self I shall be ther be the grace of God. yff there ys thing that I may do any good. My loord of Canterbury's fermer was at Mallyng to haue warned yow to haue aperyd afor my loord of Canterberie for probayt of the wyll. yff ye may be ther yowself I thynge that hyt shuld be the best and yff ye cannot I thynge ye must mayke a letter of aturnay for I thynge master aylyng schall haue the benefeys and I thynge he wyll let no man occupy for yow wyth owt a letter of aturnay. Send me yowr mynd yff ther be any thynge that I may doo, I schall do that lyeth in me. no more at thys tyme bot Jeshu haue yow in hys keepyng at Strod on our ladys day be your to hys power

JOHN WILBOR.

Addressed : To the ryght worschypfull Mr archydekn of rochester at pollys wharf at hudson's be thes delueryod.

Henry Edyall, the writer of the following letter, became Archdeacon of Rochester in 1494, being Nicholas Metcalfe's predecessor. He was incumbent of Pluckley 1476-87 and a Prebendary of Lichfield. He was also Provost of Wingham College, from which place his letter appears to have been written. The College lands he refers to may be those at Staple which came to the College from the Maison Dieu at Ospringe. Edyall was one of the executors of Cardinal John Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury. That prelate left money by his will to found scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge, and Edyall, in conjunction with Bishop Fisher, established the Cambridge Scholarships at St John's.

Gentil maister Archedeacon in my moost herty manner I recomende me vnto you and when ye come to se your landes in these parties I wold be gladde to se you in my pore howse. I pray you to be goode maister vnto maister Commissarye the berer in suche thing as he hath to do with you ye shall fynde hym good and suer in euery thing that he promyseth you. I dar be well hys suertie in that I am worth. I beseche you commaunde me vnto my good lorde of Rochester. And thus our lorde preserue you to his pleasure, Amen. from Wyngham the *iiij*th day of September by the hande of your owne to hys power

HENRY EDYALL.

Addressed : To Maister Archedeacon of Rochester

The name of Randall Hall, the writer of the following letter, frequently occurs in early College documents. The reference in it to Guildford and the Abbot of Chertsey makes it probable that the letter refers to some business about the Monastery of Broomhall, whose estates came to the College.

Ryght honorable and euer my singuler good maister in my most humble manner I commende me vnto your good maistership etc. Pleasith it you to wete that I haue ben at Gulford and so the Jure did not all appere wherefore there was grete default thought to be in the Abbot of Charsey in so myche as ther was but onely on that was away and that was on of his owen bailliffes as it was saide in the courte. And ther euery man thought his mater was nowght because he had kept him away and so ther myght be no verdede geven that day, howbeit they stand charged still in the same mater and have a newe day of apparaunce admitted to theyme. Which day shalbe the Tewesday next after saynt Barnabie day. And then with goddes grace we shall haue ovr purpose. The Exchetoure is your speciall frende in so muche as lies in hym. And thus our lorde Jhesu Criste be your daily Gouvernoure and protectour. At London in haste, vij day of Maye

your owen dayly servaunte

RANDALL HALL.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull and his singuler good maister doctor Metcalf Archdeacon of Rochester deliver this bill in spede.

At the palis in Rochester.

The following letter appears to have been written by William Fell, archdeacon of Nottingham. He was a benefactor to the College, and this letter seems to foreshadow his gifts. After his death the College executed a deed to which Fell's executors were parties; from this it appears that Fell had given or left £230 to found a Fellowship and two Scholarships, and in addition had given £80 to support two sub-lectors. The date of the foundation is 1535.

Ryght Reuerend and Worshypful Maister after due commendacion to you and to your company. Soo it is that vnfaunyedly I haue entryd latly in to communicacion of *ij* bargaynes wherof the one is towchyng a mariage for my brother's dowghter and the other is for the purches of *x* markes land by yere whych I intend by goddes grace to gyve to an newew of myne. Which *ij* thynges to gether if they growe to poynt as I trust to god they shall will drawe me to the cost of *ij* hundryth powndes. Natwithstandyng if I may vnderstand shortly from you that ye and your company wyll assure me that ye shall purches afore mychylmes next for your Colege to the yerly valew of *xli* by yere at the lest such land the profyt therof as stands by feldes and nat by howsyng for to be applyed by myne ordynans to such Intent as ye and I haue comonyd of wyth that also that duryng my lyfe I shall haue ther of yerly at *ij* termes paide to me or myne assignes *xli.*, the fyrst *vli.* therof to be paide at myhylmes next and the other *vli.* at the annunciacion of our lady next folowyng and soo from terme to terme yerly duryng my lyfe vnto the tyme that by lernyd councell all thynges be sufficiently assuryd betwyxt vs. I here upon shall be content by goddes grace eny tyme before this and bartyllmewtyde next comyng for to lay down manually vnder

sufficient bonde had of your colege to me for the surance of the same the hoole summe of *ij* hundryth *li.* And once thys ye had of me an hundryth *li* and *xli* for *ij* discipules that by goddes grace must be in your howse here after. And yet aboue all thys if if god ordayn me lyfe I entende within a yere and a halfe hereafter for to fownd and ordayn in your howse to the summe of an hundryth pownd whych all hoole togethers makes aboue the somme of *iiij* hundryth pownd. And this ons perfittly doon I entend by goddes grace shortly for to stablish myne ordynance upon euey thereof that I may see it doon in my dayes and soo to turne all to the colege. Wherefore I trust to god ye shall not long bere eny paymentes to me. And as towchyn vaccacions or dekey, yf your landes be well purchest ijs. a yere shall be abul to bere the casualtyes thereof for landes wyll not lye void if they be good, nat the tenandes wyll nat leue such lands for small reparacions, and I seeke not noo thyng to purches but such as wyll bere out all charges if ther were neuer a howse. And in conclusion I wyll that no landes of your purches shall be knowen myne nor namyd myne but only as landes of your howse. If ye deale well with me here I intend after all this doon if god send me lyfe for to ordayn in your howse for some scolars after *iiij*d. or a grote a weke as I may bryng abowte, by goddes grace who kepe you, att london the last day July 1526.

Youres WILLIAM FEL.

Addressed: To the right reuerend and worshypfull Mr doctor Metcalf Master of Saynt Johannis colege in Cambrige and the company of the same this be delyuered.

The following catalogue, dated 23 April 1530, is probably the earliest list of the College plate. It is interesting to note that Hudson, the brewer, whose dwelling house in London seems to have been the head-quarters of Metcalfe and other members of the College, gave a piece of plate.

In this Registre Bipertite indented be contained all the Jewelles and plaite belonging to this college of Saynte John theuangeliste in the vniversite of Cantebrig that is to say aswell Images candellstokkes chalisses Paxes Sensores and all other Jewelles belonging to the chapell as of all and euery other Jewell or plaite belonging to the college aforesaid other of the gifte of the ffoundres or of the Busshope of Rochester gift or of the gift of any other benefactor frome the first foundation of this college vnto this present day beyng the *xxiiij*th day of Aprell in the *xxij*th yere of the Reigne of our Souerayne lord Kyng Harey the *vij*th as it apperith planely and particularly hereafter folowing

ffirst of the ffoundres gift.

- An Image of Saynte Antony of siluer all gilt pondering 60 vnecs.
- An Image of Saynte Anne and our lady of siluer of gilt pondering 63 vnecs.
- An Image of Saynte Margarete of Siluer all gilt pondering 74 vnecs.
- An Image of Saynte Peter of Siluer all gilt pondering 62 vnecs.
- A pax with an Image of our lady of Siluer all gilt pondering 36 vnecs.
- A crosse with a Scochon of my lades armes pondering $78\frac{1}{4}$ vnecs.
- Two gret candellstokkes of Siluer all gilt pondering 95 vnecs.
- An Image of Saynte George of Siluer and parcell gilt pondering 10 vnecs.
- One Chalis with a couer of Siluer and parcell gilt pondering 11 vnecs and a quarter.

Plaite of the old house of Saynte John before the ffoundacion and redemed by my lady our ffoundres good.

- ffirst a pare of Sensor of Siluer and parcell gilte pondering 32 vnecs.
- Two little candellstokkes of Siluer parcell gilt pondering 40 vnecs whereof one candelstokk lakethe the vice.
- A six of Siluer parcell gilt pondering $10\frac{3}{4}$ vnecs.

- A chalis with a patent of siluer parcell gilt pondering $13\frac{1}{2}$ vnecs.
- An other chalis with a patent of Siluer parcell gilt pondering 11 vnecs.
- A pece chased of siluer and parcell gilt pondering 10 vnecs.
- A nutte wite a couer of Siluer all gilt pondering [blank].
- 10 Spones of Siluer pondering $8\frac{3}{4}$ vnecs.

Plaite given by the Reuerend ffather in God John ffisher Busshope of Rochestre to this Colledge.

- A little potte of Siluer with a couer all gilt pondering $17\frac{1}{2}$ vnecs.
- Two Chalisses of Siluer and parcell gilt pondering [blank] vnecs.
- A pix of siluer all gilt pondering [blank] vnecs.
- Two Saltes with a couer of Siluer all gilt pondering 52 vnecs.

Plaite bought of Master Robert Shorton.

- Two saltes with a couer of Siluer parcell gilte pondering 24 vnecs.
- 4 Spones with knoppes of Siluer pondering 5 vnecs.

Plaite redeemed of the executors of d. Robynson.

- A booke of the apocalippes couered partly with gold Siluer and presius stone pondering 23 vnecs.
- A pece with a couer of Siluer parcell gilte pondering 20 vnecs.
- A standing [cup?] with a couer of siluer parcell gilt pondering 24 vnecs.
- A salt of Siluer parcell gilt pondering $16\frac{1}{2}$ vnecs.
- A standing Nutt with a couer pondering 25 vnecs.
- 11 Spones of Silver pondering $13\frac{1}{2}$ vnecs.
- A pax of Siluer and gilt pondering 8 vnecs.
- 4 cruettes and a bell of siluer pondering 24 vnecs.
- 3 masers of the Colledge byng to the value of 3 poundes 6s. 8d.
- 3 warris with bondes of Siluer and gilt to the value of 66s. 8d.
- A goblet with a couer all gilt pondering 26 vnecs 4 vnecs.
- A gilt cuppe with a couer pondering 17 vnecs 4s. vnecs.

- A Siluer pott of the gift of Roger Bromley sometye manciple of this Colledge pondering [blank].
- A litle maser of the gift of master Hudson, Bruer of london dwelling in temes street with a shefe in the bothome.
- A maser of the gift of d. Woodward pondering [blank].
- A Sensor of Siluer all gilt of the Busshope of Rochester gift pondering [blank] vnces.
- A chalis with a patent of Siluer all gilt pondering [blank].
- 2 Cruettes of Siluer of the same Busshop gift Master Steuenson haith gyven to this Colledge a maser standing of Siluer gilt by estimacion to the value of 33s. 4d. as yet in the custody of Doctor Thomson.

The next letter, addressed to Dr John Taylor, Master of the Colledge from 1538 to 1546, concerns Dr William Bill, who was admitted a Fellow of the Colledge 7 November 1535 and succeeded Taylor as Master in 1546. There is a certain interest in the reference to the Princess, afterwards Queen, Elizabeth. Bill seems to have met with her favour, for on her accession to the throne he was the first man to receive preferment from her, being constituted her Almoner in 1558, in which year he also became Master of Trinity. He became Provost of Eton in 1559 and Dean of Westminster 30 June 1560, but died on the 15th July following.

Right Worshipfull Sir my dutie remembred this is to desire your mastership to be good Master vnto my broder William (Whom it hath pleased Almighty God to vysett with a hoote ague now at thys tyme) for suche tournes and offices within your house as were commytted vnto hym, to cause somme of your ffrendes and his to take some paynes in them in his absence. And he wyll be very glad to requyte the same if it pleas God he doo recouer. Also he harteley desyreth you to be good Master vnto hym for his comens nowe in his absence. And also desyreth you harteley to send hym some of your Rose water and also a Rose cake or two if you may spare them. Also he willeth me very earnestly to certefye you that when he was at my lord the prynces house at Hertfort vpon Thursday last past my lady Elizabeth grace, the

kynges majesties daughter, commanded hym iij tymes very earnestly to speke to your Mastership that you should comme by her grace at suche tyme as you went next to London that she might speke with you for certeyn causes, but what they are my broder cann not tell. And thus the holy gooste kepe you. In haste from Asshewell the iiij day of October.

yours at all tymes to be commanded

JOHN BYLL

Addressed: To the Right worshipfull Mr doctor Tylour Master of Saynt Johns Colledge in Cambrige with speede.
from Asshewell.

Two letters, to Dr Clayton, follow from Richard Neile (or Neale as he subscribed himself in the Colledge Registers on admission as Scholar and Fellow); he was at that time Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, holding with it *in commendam* the Deanery of Westminster.

Sir Hardinge, on whose behalf he writes, was Samuel Hardinge, who matriculated as a Sizar of St John's 9 July 1607; was admitted a Scholar on Billingsley's foundation 6 November 1608, and was B.A. 1610-1 and M.A. 1614. He did not get the Fellowship for which Neale asked.

Bishop Neale states that Hardinge was born in Westminster, so he is no doubt the "Samuell, son of Thomas Hardinge," baptized in St Margaret's, Westminster, 12 January 1590, and may be the Samuell Harding who, according to the Registers of the same church, was buried 23 November 1629. The complaint from which Dr Clayton and Neale's brother [in-law] suffered was no doubt sciatica. The letter was written by an amanuensis and signed by the Bishop; the odd spelling is probably an error of dictation, and this seems fairly clear if we pronounce the four syllables *sce-a-ti-cay*. Dr Carey, who is referred to, was Dr Valentine Carey, afterwards Bishop of Exeter.

Sir, I received your lettres this weeke. I haue since Griffins returning from hence delt with the Coachmaker, whoe doeth promise to furnish him with a verie good and well made Coach and all thinges to it in such sort as noe man shall make better for plaine and strong worke. I here send you inclosed the bill which he brought me, that you may see what the particulers will be. He hath not in this bill sett downe anything for horse harness, which is vsually 4*li* for two horses and for 4 horses betweene 7 and 8*li*. I will overrule him that he shall make the Caroach and harness for 2 horses for 30*li*., which if he doe he protesteth he shall hardly haue any gaine by it, doeing it substantially as he sayeth he will.

There is with you in St John's one Sir Hardinge, whom I sent out of Westminster Schoole to St John's, he was borne in this towne, himself and his freindes here doe conceave that he may be eligible for a ffellowship at your next eleccion. If it be so that his country serve him and his schollership be answeareable I must be an earnest suiter to you and the Companie for him, his friendes are exceeding earnest with me in his behalf, and doe put him vpon me as one assumed by me into my patronage. And indeed I doe both regard well his freindes ande wish well to the young man, if he plye his book well and I know your wishes and good endeavour will neuer be wanting to myne when you haue power to effect them.

My brother Ro : Newell was trobled some 5 or 6 yeares since with a sceaticay, as I heare you sometymes are, it held him vpon any little going with that extremity that in trueth I did doubt it would haue bin his vndoeing. There being with me one day my Lord Treasurers Apothecary and I complaining to him of my brothers greif he gaue him a pocion, which with one purging ande a little sweating after it, ridd him soe well of it that he was never since trobled with it, nor so much as the least affeccion of it. I haue sent for the receite and doe thinke to send it you here inclosed.

I haue not yet heard from Dr Carey and the Provost of Kinges Colledg, I shall willingly expect their owne conveniency. I pray you tell Dr Carey that I left him this yeare out of the bill for the Lent Preachers, partly because

himself desired the last yeare to haue it soe and partly because he is to wayte immediately after Lent in May at which tyme he is like to haue his hands full of preaching to the Kinge, and wishe him to furnish himselfe against that time to preach at the least two sermons to the King, and 2 or 3 to the household. The towne affordeth me no newes to wright and therefore with remembrance of my love to yourself, Dr Carey and all the rest of our friendes with you,
Nos Deo

Tuiss :

R. COU. & LICH.

Westminster
Jan : 17, 1611.

Addressed : To the right worshipfull my very loving freind Mr doctor Clayton, Deane of Peterburgh, and Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge be theis there deliuered.

Sir, I received your letter this weeke, your Caroach shalbe done with leather as you desier and if you please shalbe fynished and sent downe vnto you within this moneth.

I received letters this weeke from Dr Carey. I pray you tell him that I would have him send to Shrewsbury, that I may be there satisfied, or ells which were the easier way for me, lett him send me the money and take it vp of them when he can gett it. The trueth is, he that is now his Official, Mr Angram, is willing to pay the one yeare, but refuseth to pay the other yeare, which Somerfeild should have payed, and I will not receive the one except I may have bothe. If he make noe more commodity of that Archdeaconry then he sayth for, I will giue him whollsome counsell to turne it over into my handes and I will giue him thankses for it, that is better than nothing.

I remember at your being here last you tould me by occacion of Mr Minter's treating with you for the renewing of the lease Mr Young Wolley had. I haue at this tyme some occacion with him for the taking of a house of his within Westminster Colledge, by reason that I cann gett no longer tyme in this house where I am then next Michaelmas.

I woulde intreate you the next weeke to send me half a dozen lynes to him, signifying your desier that he would gratefy me in that busynes as himself doeth desier you should favour and further him in his owne. And if it please you to say you doe the rather request it that yourself may haue a convenient lodging with me at your comming hither, it may perhaps make him the more respective of vs bothe in the besynes.

I would intreate you allsoe the next weeke to send me word how Dr Smith of Ditton doeth, for it is sayed he is in some extreimity of the stone. Thus with remembrance of my love to yourself *nos Deo* Commend me to Dr Carey

Twiss.

R. COU. & LICH.

Westminster
Jan. 31, 1611.

Addressed : To the right worshipfull my verie loving freind Mr Doctor Clayton, Deane of Peterburgh and Master of St John's Colledg in Cambridge, giue theis.

The letters which follow have some interest. The first is from Mary, Countess of Shrewsbury, who provided the funds for building our Second Court. Thomas Coke was probably employed in her household. Dr John Hawkins, the M.D. of Padua, was a staunch Catholic, his name appears in Gee's list of "Popish Physicians in and about the City of London." He was a son of Sir Thomas Hawkins, of Nash Court, in Kent. It is worth noting that Nash Court, a farm outside Margate, now belongs to St John's, and that in the garden of the farm there is a fairly roomy underground cave, excavated in the chalk, in the form of a chapel, which was probably used by the Hawkins family and the Catholics of the neighbourhood as a secret place of worship. Thomas Hawkins was knighted at Greenwich 5 June 1608, and a son of his, also a Thomas Hawkins, was knighted at Whitehall 4 May 1618. Lives of Dr John Hawkins and of the younger Sir

Thomas will be found in the Dictionary of National Biography.

The oath of allegiance and supremacy required from those proceeding to degrees was no doubt the difficulty in the way of admitting John Hawkins to the degree of M.D. It was in some way surmounted, for John Hawkins, M.D. of Padua, incorporated at Cambridge in 1616. It would have been interesting to learn how this was managed. In early days, no one was allowed to practice medicine or surgery without a licence from the Bishop of the Diocese, accompanied by certain tests in the form of subscription; an exception was made in favour of medical graduates of either University and to those licenced by the Royal College of Physicians. Hence the importance and value of the Cambridge degree to John Hawkins.

Good Mr Doctor, I haue beene earnestly mooued in the behalfe of this gentleman, Mr Doctour Hawkins, to become a meanes vnto you that wheare he hath taken the degree of Doctour of phisicque at Padoua he may be receaued into the same degree in your vniuersity. For the which I earnestly pray you to do him what lawfull fauour you may, it being a thing (as I am informed) vsually granted to men of his merit that suie for the same. And I shall acknowledg your kindnes herein as opportunity may serue. And so with my hartly comendacions will comitt you to the protection of God At Broadstreet this 18th of January 1615

your assured freind

MA. SHREWSBURY.

Addressed : To my very loving freind Mr Doctour Gwyn Master of St John's College in Cambridge and Vice chancelour of that vniuersity, deliver.

Sir, my Lady hath mooued you by hir letter in the behalfe of this bearer Mr Doctour Hawkins that by your meanes he may be incorporated into your vniuersity in the same degree that he is in that of Padoua. And I haue attended her

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Ladyship's letter with this of myne, not as though I could or thought to add force vnto hir Ladyships request, But havinge had much good conversation with this gentleman in the Vniuersities of Florence, Pisa and Padoua, wheare he hath studyed diuers yeares, and wheare is extraordinary meanes for profitting in that kynde also hauinge in these places boath seene somm of his practise and vsed his aduise boath for my selfe and my frendes, I could not pretermitt to expresse my thankfulnes vnto him by this expression of my desire that he might be faouered in this his suit, assureing myself that his merit equalling his desire I shall neede no greater persuasions to draw on your kind befrending of him therein. And therefore with my hartiest well wishing will take my leaue. At Broadstreet this 18 of January 1615

your most assured loving frend

THO : COKE

I pray you Sir further this gentleman with what expedition may be, because of his occasions which he sayth do presse his sodayne returne hither.

Addressed : To my very good frend Mr Doctour Gwyn Vice chancellour of the Vniuersity of Cambridge deliuer.

In margin : John Hawkins at Sir Thomas Hawkins his house in Charterhouse.

Sir, I sent vnto you not long since a letter from my Lady, and was bould to accompany the same with one of myne. Intreating your fauor in the behalfe of Doctour Hawkins my good frend, of whom I vnderstoode much of your frendly kyndnes towards him, but for that he hath never since heard from you he hath prayed me once more to putt you in mynde of his suite. Desiring that when opportunity shall serue you will be contented to lett him vnderstand from you for his preparation to comm downe. I presume of our ancient acquaintance, And so comend you euer to God. At Broadstreet this 20 of February 1615

your assured loving frend

THO : COKE

Addressed : To the worshipfull my very good frend Mr Doctour Gwynn Master of St John's in Cambridge, deliver.

Sir, I writt to you the other day concerning Mr Dr Hawkins, but vpon conference with Dr Allott and Mr Lane I boath vnderstand how farre you haue proceeded in fauor of him and am intreated to wryte this now againe, to beseech you to lett me vnderstand from you, in a word or two, how the matter standeth concerning the oath to be taken by such as proceede, whether it be necessary and in no case to be avoyded, or, if it be, by what meanes, and whether it be the oath of allegiance or of the supremacy. I know this gentleman hath meanes to make you behoulding to honorable and good frendes for any fauour done vnto him, his honesty and sufficiency deserving the same, but on the other syde they are also as wary not to ingage you in any thing that may not be done, and hath not beene done to others. My owne suite in the same since is for all lawfull fauour and that ill will of detractours may not prejudice him. Mr Lane acquainted me with some busynes of your owne, wherein my Lady hath moued boath my Lord Chamberlaine and my Lord of Arundell who boath promise much readynes to do you any kyndnes in their power, taking honourable knowledge of your caryage to them at Cambridge. So with my hartiest well wishing I take leaue 22 February 1615

your very assured frend

THO : COKE.

Addressed : To the Right worshipfull Mr Dr Gwyn Vice chancellour of vniuersity of Cambridge and Master of St John's College theare, deliver, at Cambridge.

The following letter, from Francis, Lord Willoughby of Parham, is probably the only evidence we have that he was a Fellow Commoner of the College. His name does not occur in the Matriculation Register of the University, and the general College Admission Register does not commence until 1629. The piece of plate he

gave, a tankard, is enumerated amongst the articles of plate sent to King Charles I. on 8 August 1642. Lord Willoughby married a daughter of Lord Wimbledon, with whom he was going on service. Edward Cecil, Viscount Wimbledon, was the third son of Thomas Cecil, first Earl of Exeter; he served in the Low Countries from 1596 to 1610, in which latter year he was in command of the English contingent, and this may give us an approximate date for the letter.

Sir

In respect of some speciall occations I haue beene forced to discontinew from Cambridge and other occations still growinge on makes mee hopeless of renewinge againe. Soe that beinge to goe forthwith into the low countryes with my Lord of Wimbledon and hauing many businesses to dispatch for my intended iourne, I must therefore bid you farewell by letter which I had thought to haue done in my owne person. For all whattsoever is deu to the Colledge I haue sent Mr Neesam to discharge with whom I haue sent a peece of plate (accordinge to custome) as a moneument that I was a member of that howse which I shall alwise respect and honour, professinge my selfe a perpetuall wellwisher to the same. And for your favour and respect towards me I haue sent yew a remembrance in lew of all. Intreating yow to add this one favour to all the rest that the stuffe may remaine there till such time as it may bee conuiently conuajed away, which will be at Michaelmas at the longest. Thus beeing desirous to haue my love remembred to all our frinckles, and my best wishes to your selfe I remaine

your assured louinge frinde

FRANCIS WILLUGHBYE.

Addressed : To my much esteemed frind Mr doctor Gwin at Saint Johnes Colledge in Cambridge, these.

Robert Hill, the writer of the next letter, took his degrees from Christ's College, B.A. 1584-5, M.A. 1588, and was admitted a Fellow of St John's in 1589. He was Archdeacon of Gloucester and Rector of Dunsby

from 1 September 1602 until 1607, when he became Rector of St Matthew, Friday Street, and in 1613 Rector of St Bartholomew Exchange, both in the City of London. The letter tells us something, but not very much. Mr Rutter, who was his fellow pupil at Christ's College, was no doubt the Richard Rutter who took his B.A. degree in 1581-2. His two sons, whom he sent to Cambridge, were Nicholas Rutter, of Christ's, and Richard Rutter, of St John's, who both matriculated in the Easter Term of 1614, taking their B.A. degrees in 1617-8. Richard Rutter, of St John's, took the M.A. degree at Cambridge in 1621 and incorporated as M.A. of Oxford in 1622. The elder Richard Rutter is described as 'a grave preacher in the high country,' and in some letters of the period this seems to refer to Derbyshire. It is, however, worth noting that a Richard Rutter was Vicar of St Mary Major, in Exeter, 1593 to 1610; Rector of Kenwyn and Kea, in Cornwall, and Vicar of St Constantine 18 February 1601-2 to 1630, when Nicholas Rutter was instituted Vicar of St Constantine, perhaps the Christ's man, succeeding his father. While Richard Rutter, of St John's, may have been the person of that name instituted Rector of Ruan Langhorne, in Cornwall, 2 November, 1644.

Sir, it is nowe aboue five and twentie yeares past since it pleased God to make you and me togeather members of that societie, whereof by his prouidence you are nowe the heade. I am glad of that honor conferred vpon you, and I am perswaded it will be for the good of that house. In hope of that good which maye come by you I will not cease to commende towarde students to your Colledge. I begin nowe to craue your fauor. This bearer Mr Rutter, once my fellowe pupill in Christs Colledge, and now a graue preacher in the high countrie, is desirous to place two of his sonnes in Cambridge, and one of them fayne he wold haue of St Johns. If for your loue to me an ancient fellowe of your house, or your good will to him a worthie minister the church,

you would vouchsafe him all your lawfull favor to commend him to such a Tutor as might further him in his studie and preferre him in his hopes of beinge either syser to some senior fellowe or in convenient time (by your good meanes) to become a scholar of your house; as the father of that sonne shall haue iust cause to blesse God for so good a frende, so I a poor wellwisher to the heade and foote of St John's Colledge will be readie to repaye a thankfull service in the best office of love that I can. Thus craving pardon I commit you and your great charge to God restinge
at your and the College service

Sept. 7. 1613

ROBERT HILL

Addressed: To the right worshipfull Mr Doctor Gwin Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge. dd.

Ambrose Copinger, the writer of the following letter, was a younger son of Henry Copinger, Lord of the Manor of Buxhall, in Suffolk; he was admitted a Fellow of the College 11 April 1565, and was Senior Bursar from 2 February 1575-6 to 21 January 1576-7. He was presented by his father to the Rectory of Buxhall in 1569, but resigned the next year. The Copingers were wealthy landowners, and Ambrose Copinger was probably a well-to-do man, for he was knighted by King James, before his Coronation, on 23 July 1603 in the Royal Garden at Whitehall, when there was a general summons to all persons possessed of £40 a year from lands to accept the honour of knighthood or compound. Between three and four hundred persons were knighted on that day.

Apart from the curious suggestion in the earlier part of the letter that the fines in lieu of penance in the Diocese of Chichester should be assigned to the scholars of St John's, the interest of the letter lies in the hint it contains as to the leasing of College lands. In those times, when communication was difficult and the remittance of rent troublesome, it was not unusual

to let College land to some substantial local landowner, who sublet and made such profit as he could. The Copinger family owned land in Kent, as well as in Suffolk, and it would appear that the College had leased to Copinger some lands in the parishes of Hernehill and Newnham, in Kent, and that he conceived himself to be badly treated. Leases to Fellows of the College were clearly open to many objections; private friendship might procure favourable terms; if one were so favoured it was not improbable that others would seek the like privilege. There were not enough leases, to say nothing of their comparative values, to go round, and the practice was sure to lead to discontent. Such a complaint seems to have arisen at a later date and to have led to an appeal to the Bishop of Ely as Visitor of the College, his letter, which follows that of Copinger, is a gentle hint to amend.

Right Worshipfull Sir, and the reste of my very good frendes I commend me harteley vnto yow &c. Though I write not ofte because I want leisure and occasion yet doe I not forget that duetye which I owe to that good fellowship of Saint Johns, nor the good will which I beare to euery one of yow, which also I will most willingly performe both towards the whole body and euery member thereof at any tyme and in any cause wherein I am able, or whensoever your occasions may call me herevnto. A double occasion leadeth me nowe to write; one of necessitye, thother of curtesye. In thone that I may as it were congratulate with yow for the goodwill and ready forwardnes I heare of some and knowe of others for helping Saint Johns, according to the proportion of their power and ability therein so far as they are able. In thother that I may entreat your good fauours in a necessarye iuste and reasonable request. For the first—. Being sent vppon occasion with letters from the Counsell to the Bishoppe of Chichester, it pleased him to acquainte me with a motion made to him by our good frende Mr D. Beacon, that the benefit of commutacion of Penances within that Diocese might be employed to taking away or helping away the detrimetes of pore Schollers of

our house. Which good purpose as I found the Bishop most willing to helpe forward and in a kind of kindly disposition affected with a desire herevnto to gratifye Saint Johns. I knowing him to be envyed among them as a good man, and he feeling the malice of ill men (thoughe persons of good accompte and great place) dreadid some preiudice or daunger for his good meaning herein, because indeed by Custome, or rather by order of lawe, these kind of commodities are to be bestowed to the releevng of the pore within the Diocease wherein they are collectid, for remedye of these inconueniences I moved him to acquainte by letters some of the Counsell for his better strength herein and the deliury following and awnswer whereof. I tooke vppon me willingly thoughe bounde by duety necessarily and compassed effectually my Lord his desire. Which affection to yow and disposition to do good, how much, or what it is, I knowe to my comfort and you may gesse by his letters which do testifye not only a good will to gratify yow herein, but an affection to encrease this goodnes so soone as God shall enable him herevnto. Who in good faith is yet most vnable. He will begin this course sooner than Michaelmas if either D. Beacon cometh thither as Chancellor (which he may if he list) or Mr Worley wilbe drawn to it, in whom resteth the stay in some sorte by vertue of an old Patent.

An other occasion of writing I haue, as greate to me, though much lesse to yow, not and yet not, that I ayme to crave any thing at your handes to be giuen me, but to enioye that quietly which yow haue lately and frendly bestowed vppon me. Thus it is: I am (as yow knowe) bound by a covenaut in my lease to pay vnto yow rent corne, during the whole tyme of my terme therein conteyned, beginning at Michaelmas paste. The present occupiers and possessors of the ground though discharged afore that tyme and not tenauntes from the house, neither by word nor warrant, refuse to yeild me any allowance for this present yere for the Charge of rent Corne alleaging the warning that I gaue them at Michaelmas tyme in the name of the howse was not lawfull nor sufficient. My request to yow for remedye hereof is, that in reason, conscience and indifferencye yow wold for avoiding further preiudice of my whole interest to

come, either discharge me for this yere of rent Corne by an acquittance vnder the hand of Mr Burser, or your Collector, for that neither yow doe make good your Covenaut to me nor I reape one penyworth of proffit hereby, or els assiste me with your autoritye to molest by order of lawe those persons that receive that Commodity in such sort as in these cases is provided, which matter I feare would tend in some sorte and with some men to the sclaunder of the house. But herein as your Wisdomes can best iudge what is to be done. So your only direction shalbe to me the best warrant for the maner of doinge. Cheisly my care is for, that not payment of rent Corne or so much money for it as it is worth etc. during the whole terme or .eny part of it is a cause of Reentry, to the preiudice of my whole interest to come, that order may be taken by yow, either to warrant the Covenaut of this grant, or els that I be saued harmeles. Further also because xij acres lying in Newnham and Harnhill parcell of the said lease were demised over long since to others, wherein as I remember there is iiij yeers yet to come, by virtue of thold grant, and yet the said xij acres being reentred vppon by Mr Still and me and forfetted both by your Covenant of Alienacion, not payment of farme and spoile of woode and tymber made vppon it, are also nowe lawfully orderly and with good reason and conscience passed to me in this last grant, my meaning is not without your good fauors to take the benefit hereof from them of their old lease, thus lawfully forfett (albeit the persones themselues do not occupye it, but let it yearly and chaungably to diuerse men at sundry tymes to the great decay of your lands) so that I be, for the proportion of this rent also discharged, of all maner preiudice in not paying Corne nor allowing any for that which I enioye not, but that losse is the Colledges euery way as well as myne, yf thold possessors still enioye it, both in spoile of the land want of rent Corne and peradventure some stripp and waste of wood or Tymber. Thoughe I may deale absolutely herein of my selfe by law and in reason and conscience there is no cause of fauour or staye towards those persons who possesse it and the losse this mean tyme is greatest to me, yet will I doe no thing herein without your very good will. And whatsoever I

shall receive from yow by word of mouth, or writing for my direction herein shalbe to me in place of a warrant. I regard more your good opinions than the benefit of the whole, therefore will relent in part in any sort at your appointment, onely I seeke to haue myself discharged lawfully and fully of that whereof I reape no benefit and to hold my lease as it is free from all color of encombraunce, reentry, forfeiture, or breach of Covenant. I have passed the bondes of a letter and almost of good maner in holding yow so longe, caried away partly by the occasion of the matter and full informacion of the circumstances, and partly with a desire, as it were, to conferr with yow in absence whose good fellowship I shall evermore prefer before all others whoso-euer. And so I bid yow all most hartely well to fare. From the Court this xijth of Aprill 1578.

your pore frend at commandment
AMB. COPINGER

Addressed: To the Right worshipful my very good frendes the Master and Seniors of Sanct Johns in Cambridge, haste.

Salutem in Christo.

After my hartie commendacions.

I receaved your letters and haue heard your fellowes whome you haue sent vp and Mr Downhall whom you mencion in your letter. I finde the difference to bee about an order made amongst yourselues concerninge the disposing of your Colledge Leases. And if all Deanes and Chapters and ffellowes of Colledges were of your disposition many fearfull events would follow and would begett an Act of Parliament, that no old Tennant should be put out in favour of any present ffellowe of the Colledge. But my hope is that you will in your selues be soe wise that you will dissolue this order and lett all things goe accordinge as they haue done ever since your foundacion.

Mr Downhall pleads for himselfe that many of the ffellowes and in particuler his next senior, haue had the like fauor and Leases in the same kinde and that hee desired to be respected as other his ffellowes haue beene; but I meddle not with

particulars, only I feare that this order was made to serve some private turnes and when those turnes were served then they would breake it againe.

In the carriage of the busines these hath been mencion made of a Gentleman a servant of my Lord Chamberlaynes, one Mr Taverner, a freinde of myne and well knowen vnto mee. I would be loath to hinder him in any thinge that concernes him, but that I must leave to your selues, the thing may be verie fitt for him, because he is that Country man, and if the oulde Tennaunt doe leave it, he being to take mony for it, it were a kindnes in you if you could soe order it that he might haue it for reason. All which I must leave to your selues and soe wishinge all good to your selues and that Colledge, I commend you to the protection of the Almightye and rest

your assured poore frend
JO. ELIENS.

Ely House
7 ffebruarij
1630.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull my verie lovinge frendes Mr Doctour Gwyn Master of St Johns and the ffellowes in Cambridge deliuer these.

The letters which follow relate to the proposed foundation in the University of a Lectureship in Logic. The writer, William Maynard, eldest son of Sir Henry Maynard, of Easton, in Essex, is probably identical with the Mr Maynard, a fellow commoner of the College, who paid 5s. for the use of the College tennis court in 1606, and was admitted M.A. 1608. He was knighted at Whitehall 7 March 1608-9, and admitted to the Middle Temple 14 April 1611. On 30 May 1620 he was created an Irish peer as Lord Maynard of Wicklow, and on 14 March 1628 made an English peer as Baron Maynard of Estaines, in Essex. He died 18 December 1639.

Some further letters relating to the proposed

foundation will be found in Heywood and Wright's "Cambridge Transactions during the Puritan Controversies" ii, 295-9. It would appear that Sir William Maynard and a certain Mr John Argall, whose identity is uncertain, proposed to found the Lectureship jointly, and that Mr Argall dropped out later in the transaction. In 1620 Maynard obtained a licence from King James to found the Lectureship, but no money was paid to the University until 1628, when Mr John Thornton, Fellow of St John's, received the stipend; he held the office until 1640, when no further payments were received by the University. It seems probable, therefore, that Maynard provided an annual income during his life, but made no permanent endowment, and that the foundation ceased on his death.

Sir, I receaved a letter from Mr Vicechauncellor at my beinge at Chelmsford to which I returned the aunswere that I would conferr with Mr Argall and certify him how I should finde his resolution for the foundinge of a logicke lector, but it soe fell out that Mr Argall went suddenly out of towne soe that I had noe speech with him. I will not say that I thinke he was vnwillinge to conferr with mee about it, but I assure myself that if hee had bine as desirous of it as I was, wee should soone haue agreed of a course to haue effected our intentions. For my part I continue my former resolution, I would bee loth to prevent an other man's charity and withall if I were resolved that Mr Argall had noe intention to proceede, I had rather founde a logicke lector than any other. I pray lett this suffice for the performance of my promise to Mr Vicechauncellor. Thus with my best wishes remembred to your self with the rest of our good freindes with you, I rest

your most assured louinge freind
W. MAYNARD.

Eston 12th
October, 1618

Addressed: To the Right Worshipfull my much respected freind Mr Doctor Gwinn Mayster of St Jhons Colledge in Cambridge giue these.

Sir, I haue sent you by Mr Cicell a draught for the assurance of the rent charge which I intend (God willinge) to perfect for the maintenance of a publicke lecturer in the Vniuersity of Cambridge, which although it bee in many things vnperfect, yett yow may thearby discerne my intention, which because thear is nothingsoe vncertaine as mans life and I am desirous (if it please God to graunt me life) to see it brought to some perfection as soone as conueniently may bee. I could wishe that some that are of Councell for the Vniuersity would be pleased to peruse it and to add or putt out what they thinke good, and that then Mr Vicechauncellor with your self and the rest of the heads would bee pleased to thinke of some course for the obtaininge leaue of his Majesty for the foundinge of this lecture and establishinge of ordinances for it. But because Mr Argall and my self are resolved to ioine together in this worke therefore I doe desire that noe thinge may bee done concerninge my foundation till hee be made acquainted thearwith. Whoe I do assure myself is as I am very desirous to haue it finished. And although in my first intentions I had a purpose to assure 60*li* per annum for the maintenance of this lecture yett because Mr Argall and myselfe haue soe happely concurred in our intentions and doe resolute to ioine together in the establishment thearof, I am not willing to make a difference in the entertainement of the lecturers which happely might cause some envy betweene them. Though Mr Argall and myself doe desire that Mr Vicechauncellor and the Vniuersity would please to appear in this suit to his Majesty yett I dare aunswere for him as for myself that, neither of vs doe intend to putt the Vniuersity to any charge thearin, but that wee will both bee as willinge to vndergoe the charge as wee are to founde the lectures. Thus I rest

Eston, 19
Martij 1618
[i.e. 1618-9]

your assured louinge freind
W. MAYNARD.

Addressed: To the Right Worshipful my much respected freind Mr Doctor Gwinn Mayster of St John's Colledge in Cambridge giue these.

Sir, I haue sent you by our good freind Mr Cicell his Majestys letters pattents for the foundinge of a Logicke lecture in Cambridge. I intend (God willinge) to haue it begine in Michaelmas terme next ; therefore I must be an earnest suitor that yourself with Mr Deane of Paules and the rest of our good friends of St Johns will not faile me heere this sommer that wee may at the first digest all matters heere, before we perfect them at Cambridge. The tyme of your comminge is indifferent vnto mee, I leaue it wholly to bee appointed by your selues as it will best sort with your occasions. And so with my love and best respect remembred vnto you will euer remaine

your assured louinge freind

Eston, 7th
August 1620

W. MAYNARD.

Addressed : To the Right Worshipfull my much respected freind Mr Doctor Gwynn Mayster of St John's Colledge in Cambridge giue these.

Sir, I am so solemnly inuited vppon Monday next to Mr Smith's of Cressing Temple that I cane not possibly visitt you this Storbridge as I intended, besides Mr Vicechauncellor and the Deane of Paules beinge out of towne at this tyme I thinke some tyme will be more conuenient for my buisness then this, but howsoeuer I intend (God willing) to haue the lecture begine in Michaelmas terme, and would therefore intreate you to take order that I may haue 3 daies allotted for the readinge of it. I haue by this bearer sent you halfe a Bucke, if my parke were soe well stored as it hath bine you should haue had a whole one. I rest

your most assured louinge freind

Eston, 9th
September 1620

W. MAYNARD.

Addressed : To the Right worshipfull my very louinge freind Mr Doctor Gwynn Mayster of St Johns Colledge in Cambridge giue these.

Sir, I was fully purposed to haue bine at Cambridge this weeke to haue made a final conclusion of ordinances for the logicke lecture, but Mr Vicechauncellor (whoe is of the quorum for the buisnesse) beinge absent I cane not well doe any thinge vntill a new Vicechauncellor be chosen in that point of making of lawes. I am to goe to London one Monday next and am not certaine of my returne, but (God willinge) I will see you at Cambridge before Christmas to conclude that buisnesse. But in the meantime, His Majestys licence beinge already graunted and with you, I desire that the lecture may beginne this terme and not stay for my comminge for I will (by the leaue of God) begine the paiment of my stipend from Michaelmas last and therefore would intreate you that as soone as possibly may bee you will obtaine of the Vniuersity three certaine daies in euery weeke to be allotted for the readinge of my logicke lecture. Thus with my loue and best wishes euer remembred vnto you, I rest

your most assured louinge freind

Eston, 23
October 1620

W. MAYNARD.

Addressed : To the Right Worshipfull my much respected freind Mr Doctor Gwynn Mayster of St John's Colledge in Cambridge giue these.

Sir, I haue accordinge to your desire digested a few notes in writinge of such thinges which I most desire may be obserued in the Logicke lecture, but neither cane nor will determine of any thinge vntill I come vnto you to Cambridge which shall (God willinge) bee as soone as possibly I cane, but not soe soone as I desire the lecture may be redie, which I desire may at the beginnige of the next term, for that I purpose (God willinge) to begine my first half yeares paiment at our Lady day. I haue sent you by Mr Thornton a note of that which I haue by my self conceaued and haue written to Mr Vicechauncellor and haue sent him a note of the same. And whereas I had a purpose to haue the lecture reade three daies in the weeke yet since consideringe that Mr Lane tolde mee in your lodginge that it will be to much for him, I am now resolved that it shall bee but twice in the weeke, but

I would intreate your furtherance that he may without faile begine to reade the next terme. Thus, with my loue remembered to your self and the rest of my worthy freinds with you, I rest

your assured louinge freinde
W. MAYNARD.

Eston 9th
January 1620
[i.e. 1620-1].

Addressed : To the Right Worshipfull my much esteemed freind Mr Doctor Gwynn of St John's Colledge in Cambridge giue these.

The following letter refers to the Library of Bishop Williams ; it does not appear how, or why, the Bishop's books were removed from the palace at Buckden to Hilton, a little village south of St Ives, about ten miles from Cambridge.

Mr Price

Vppon Wensday last Mr Doctour Beale the Master of your Colledge came to Huntingdon where he did speake with my Lord and by his Lordship's direccion the keys of the chamber where his Lordships Bookes lies att Hilton were deliuered vnto me. When Mr Doctour did desire me to send you word or some other of the fellowes before I did remove the books from thence. And nowe I am to giue you notice that vppon ffryday next early in the Morninge I shalbee there ready with chests and other vessells to pack vpp all the books. And therefore I shall pray you not to fayle the sendinge over to Hilton on ffryday some of your fellowes that tooke the Catolouge of all the books as they were first brought from Buckden, that the books may be soe redeliured backe againe as they receiued them with a copy of the same Catolouge. And thus not doubtinge of your care herein I cease with my kinde respects vnto yoursellfe Mr Bodurda and all our good acquaintance and soe I rest.

your friend and servant
JOHN WILLIAMS.

Brampton the
25th of October 1641.

Addressed : To my respected good freind Mr John Price one of the Senior ffellowes in Saint Johns att Cambridge, these, delivered.

Or in his absence vnto anie other of the Senyor fellowes in Saint John's

The following letter to Dr Tuckney, the Commonwealth Master of the Colledge, relates to a gift of books to the Library. Anthony Burgess, of Sutton Coldfield, a Puritan divine, matriculated as a Sizar of St John's 3 July 1623, took his B.A. from St John's in 1626, and his M.A. from Emmanuel, of which Colledge he was a Fellow, in 1630. His son, Anthony Burgess, was admitted a pensioner of the Colledge 1 June 1655. The volumes of the gift are not now in the Library; curiously enough there is a small quarto volume (U. 18.29) which contains the *Vinditiae Legis* (second edition 1647), wanting in the original gift, and two other tracts by Burgess, but there is nothing in the volume to shew how it came to the Library.

Reverend and Right worshipfull

Mr Anthony Burgess of Sutton Coldfield hath appointed mee to send his workes unto you for the Library of your Colledge, which accordingly I haue don. You shall receaue then of his soon in 4 volumes, 1 in 4^o and 3 in folio, there wants *Vinditiae Legis* which is out of print but shall be reprinted in tyme I thinke. Sir he hath also sent you his book of Originall sin for yourself which he prayes you accept as a toaken from him. No more Sir, but I am

your humble servant,

Nov. 11. 1658

THO: UNDERHILL

Addressed : For the worshipfull Dr Tuckny Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

The wrother of the following letter, Isaac Basire, of Rouen (Rothomagensis), and a student of Leyden, was admitted a fellow commoner of the Colledge 29 May 1635, on which day he was also admitted B.D. by the

University, having incorporated as an M.A. of Leyden. He appears to be the "Isaac Basilius, Rotomagensis, Gallus, aet. 17," who matriculated at Leyden 12 November 1625 as a student of Philosophy. Three of his sons were admitted members of the College: Isaac, 25 July 1664; Charles, 11 May 1665, and Peter, 12 May 1665. The two lads on whose behalf he writes, John Naylor and Gabriel Blakiston, were admitted to the College 22 April 1672.

Durham. March 29, 1672

Whereas, about 40 yeares agoe, I had the honour to be a guest in St John's Colledge in Cambridge (for which I thanke God) I am now earnestly desired, and I am very willing, to recommend to that famous Colledge two young Schollars, by name, one John Naylor son to late Dr Joseph Naylor, once Fellow of Sidney Colledge and Prebendary of this church, and by the mother's side, both great grand child to Dr Bridges once Lord Bishop of Oxford and also grand nephew to Dr Morton, once Lord Bishop of Durham (a good Benefactor to our Colledge). The other youth's name is Gabriel Blakiston, grand nephew likewise to the said Lord Bishop Morton, by the mother's side. They have been bred in the Royall Schoole here for the space of [blank] yeares aud have had the Repute of Piety, Modesty and Industry (and so are *bonae spei adolescentes*). I do therefore heartily intreat the Reverend Master, the President and the ffellowes of St John's Colledge to receive them when they come and to recommend them to a good Tutor and to promote them as they shall deserve and no otherwise. For which Favour I shall be still

Their affectionate ffrend
and humble Servant,

ISAAC BASIRE

Archdeacon of Northumberland.

Endorsed: A commendatory letter from Dr Basire to St John's Colledge.

(To be continued.)

R. F. S.



VAE VICTORIBUS.

9 Oct. 1914.

THE guns desist. A sickening silence falls;
Soon through the streets their grimy columns flow,
And Antwerp watches her familiar walls
Fill with the sullen foe.

Her pavements swarm with squadron and platoon;
The stale besieger, sauntering, drinks and swears;
Mechanically the wan afternoon
Darkens above her squares.

He whose own heart has dared to him unfold,
Were it but once, the might of moral law,
May see his city taken, but can hold
No human force in awe,

Sure that the power, which, rooted in our birth,
Turns to slow torment the late crop of Crime,
Rules not the spirit only, but on earth
Stands paramount, in time.

There is no noise in Retribution's drums.
Cannon out-thunder cannon, shrieking shell
Make hell in shattered cities. Where she comes,
She deals a deeper hell.

The siege-gun, buffered on immense machines,
Himself his staggering discharge can foil;
But when Aggression bursts, there is no means
To deaden the recoil.

Wait, Belgium. Though the stroke should be delayed
Of that which tyrants never reckon for,
There is a curse that casts into the shade
The miseries of war.

A. Y. C.



“RHODES OF THE KNIGHTS.”

WE are indebted to the Baron de Belabre, French Consul at Dover in 1908, for one of the best monographs on that Island of the Levant which the Knights Hospitallers made their headquarters from 1310 to 1523, and which Italy has, after a lapse of 400 years, re-occupied. I have taken the liberty of placing the title of the Baron de Belabre's work at the head of this paper. At the time when he wrote, Europe did not anticipate that Rhodes was so soon to pass from Ottoman to Italian hands. The International Agreement framed on the conclusion of the Balkan War decided that Italy should, under certain conditions, restore Rhodes to Turkey. Now that the Sublime Porte has thought fit to throw in its lot with that of Germany and Austria, the opinion prevails that Rhodes will not again become subject to Turkish rule. It is interesting therefore to consider, if only from an academic point of view, what may, having regard to bygone events and present politics, be the possible destiny of this spot, around which the past has shed a halo of romance such as hallows the history of few islets of its small size and population.

The fate of the Latin Kingdom in Palestine culminated in the capture of Acre by the Saracens from the united forces of the Hospitallers, Templars, and Teutonic Knights, assisted by contingents from Cyprus under Henri II., a Lusignan and titular King of Jerusalem, and also, probably, from Venice and Genoa. Whitworth Porter, in his "Knights of Malta," has well described the last scene in 1289 of this stubborn

defence—the Grand Master of the Templars slain, the Teutonic Knights resolutely holding the trench abandoned by Henry of Cyprus until they were overpowered, and finally the Grand Master of the Hospitallers covering the withdrawal of the few survivors to the Christian galleys and ships in the harbour. Cyprus became the next temporary home of the Hospitallers. There the Order created its fleet, and thence attacked Rhodes, capturing the city on the 5th August, 1310. That city the Knights held in the face of the Ottoman Power until the 1st January, 1523, throughout the long siege of 1480 when they repulsed the Turk, and the equally long one of 1522, when they were forced to surrender and abandon it. The romantic episode of the destruction of the Dragon of Rhodes by Dieudonné de Gozon (Grand Master 1346-53), the subject of Schiller's poem and Retsch's illustrations, took place in the earlier years of de Villanova's Grand Mastership (1319-46). The value of Rhodes to Christendom during the 212 years of its tenure by the Hospitallers cannot now be realised and appreciated. The repulse of the Turkish besieging fleet and army in 1480 was the cause of profound thankfulness in Christendom (The Pope conferred on the Grand Master, d'Aubusson, the title of 'Bouclier de la Chrétienté'), and the surrender of 1523 of no less profound dismay. The disunion of Christendom at that epoch brought it about. It was impossible for a few hundreds of Knights and a few thousands of men-at-arms to hold out against the Sultan Suleiman's naval and military power. As it was, they held out for six months and yielded to starvation. Charles the Fifth's comment, when he heard that Rhodes was taken, was "Never was any place more nobly lost." Between this spirit and that which attended the taking of Malta from the Knights by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1798, there is a wide gulf. But, it must be borne in mind that at the end of the 18th Century, the Knighthood of Malta had

become an unblushing sinecure, a mere convenient provision for younger sons of noble families. The Baroness de Bode tells us with perfect coolness how, under the Grand Master de Rohan, she had her son admitted, while yet in his teens, a Chevalier de Malta; and the description written by the Comtesse de Boigne of the tonsure of a handsome young Chevalier by a Prelate of the Church at about the same date is deliciously humorous. But such anecdotes prepared us for the ruthless confiscation of the entire property of the Order in France, when the Revolution broke out in 1789; and, as France furnished three out of the seven "Langues," or national divisions, of the Order, this breach in the strength and union of the Order was but the prelude to Grand Master von Hompesch's abject surrender of Malta to Napoleon in 1798. When we reflect that, had von Hompesch detained Napoleon but two or three days at Malta, Nelson would then have overtaken and, doubtless, seriously impeded the Egyptian expedition, we can realise the influence that von Hompesch's pusillanimity has exercised on European history. A vast revulsion of feeling has taken place in France, since, under the motto of 'liberté, égalité et fraternité,' the people of France showed the extremes to which class hatred and untrammelled license could proceed. When the French Government in 1913 found that Rhodes was once more in the hands of a Christian Power, they, with the assent of the Italian and Turkish Governments, secured the freehold of the famous old 'Auberge de France,' the fifteenth century headquarters in Rhodes of the Langue de France, and still standing practically uninjured in the famous 'Street of the Knights.'

Although the French Revolution and the capture of Malta, first by Napoleon and then from his garrison by the British, scattered the Hospitallers temporarily to the four winds, they did not destroy the Order, but merely restored its field of utility to its pristine form. Hos-

pitallers they had been in the 12th century, and Hospitallers once more they became in the 19th. At this moment there are three great branches of the Order in existence, viz.—that which still acknowledges the spiritual supremacy of the Pope with its headquarters at Rome, that which is now known as the "Johanniter Orden," with its headquarters at Berlin, and that which is known as 'The Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England,' with its headquarters in London. I must refrain from entering into any details here about these three branches. Suffice it to say that they embody social rank, and in England, if not elsewhere, a fair degree of wealth. In short, they are powerful, and enjoy the patronage of the Crowned Heads and Families of the countries which they represent, viz., Italy, Austria, Bohemia, Germany, the British Isles, and in a minor degree in France, Spain, and elsewhere. Even Russia (and hereby hangs a tale too long to tell) has its hereditary Knights of the Hospitaller Order.

Bearing all these facts in mind, I have for the last eighteen months been endeavouring to rouse two such respectable newspapers as *The Times* and *The Spectator* to allow me to ventilate in their columns the question of the reversion of the Island of Rhodes to those three Branches of the old Hospitallers, which for that purpose might be once more united in one. At present they are quite separate. I failed to rouse sympathy or interest in the editorial mind; and I have equally failed to persuade the Council of the Order of St John of Jerusalem in England that my proposal is in any sense a practicable one. None the less, and despite the war now raging the world over, I decline to accept this verdict of impracticability. The issue of this great War must surely be an equally great International Congress; and where there is serious rivalry, as there must be between Italy, Greece, and Turkey, about the possession of the Island of Rhodes, it is perfectly possible that an

International Order, like that of the Hospitallers, might step in and say, "Let us hold it once more in the name of the Hospitaller World, and in memory of the heroic deeds of our forbears." This the Hospitallers might do if they would but resuscitate that spirit of international patriotism which distinguished the Order from the commencement of the 12th century down to at least the close of the 17th. Did Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch, when he lectured recently at Cambridge on 'Patriotism in British Literature,' and conceived a degree of human stupidity which could, as the price of favours conferred, "promise to reward the Almighty with the Iron Cross second class," imagine that he would inspire a short paragraph in *The Daily Mail*, headed, "Iron Cross for Almighty"? I merely quote this as a specimen of the dubious humour which appears to the Editor of to-day to merit perpetuation. I venture to think that if "Q" had imagined that any thought of his would figure in a halfpenny Daily as "Iron Cross for Almighty," he would have suppressed it. When we have to contend with such vulgarity in journalism, is it surprising that, when we seek to ventilate a subject of real historical, archæological and political interest, we are simply checkmated with the reply, "Non possumus." My own belief still is, for the reason which I have given above, that the Concert of Europe may not be averse, when the map of Europe has to be re-arranged, to allowing the once-more united Order of the Hospitallers to re-occupy Rhodes. The shores and islands of the Ægean and the Straits which connect the Ægean and the Black Sea will, at the end of this war, be unquestionably the subject of the keenest political struggle. In your pages two years ago I urged the claims of the Greek to Constantinople. When this war finishes Russia will be a very powerful candidate for it, a candidate whom, I deeply regret to see, the *Spectator* has not hesitated to recommend to the suffrages of the British Empire. Still, Europe generally

dreads a Russia threatening the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal route from behind straits which can be rendered impregnable. Where such varied and vital interests are at stake, I venture to maintain that an united Hospitaller Order might yet win back Rhodes. It must be remembered that, scarcely had this War been begun, than far-sighted men said:—if the Allies emerge victorious from this struggle, Britain and Russia will then have to compete for the dominion of the World. This being so, is Britain to concede to Russia at the outset the very great advantage of holding Constantinople?

A. C. YATE.



WORDSWORTH'S CANONS OF POETRY.

“**E**VERY man who possesses real vitality,” writes Professor Murray, “can be seen as the resultant of two forces. He is first the child of a particular age, society, convention; of what we may call in one word a tradition. He is secondly, in one degree or another, a rebel against that tradition.” The poet Wordsworth is an example of the truth of that statement. In the development of his thought and sympathies, in his outlook upon life, he shared and was influenced by the thought and life of his day; in the advance he made, in his thoughts upon nature and humanity, and especially in his interpretation of them in his poetry he was a rebel against the traditions of the past.

Born in 1770, less than twenty years before the outbreak of the French Revolution, he lived in times when new ideas and a new outlook upon life and humanity were gaining hold upon the peoples of Europe. New thoughts about the rights and equality of man, with an increased sense of value, new thoughts about the world in which we live, a new interest in nature and man's relation to it now arose. Wordsworth took these thoughts and developed them in his poetry: he brought the love of nature into new prominence, and through his love of nature he ascended to a new and clearer realisation of the supreme worth of man as man. Especially in poetical composition the period was one of transition. The natural style of Elizabethan poetry had passed through a style less natural to that

of critical poets, who subordinated feeling to intellectual smartness and largely substituted for the poetic art an artificial treatment which deprived poetry of warmth and intensity of feeling. In the revolt against this class of poetry Wordsworth was one of the most important figures.

In the Preface to the Second Edition of the *Lyrical Ballads* he announces as his object in writing his poems, to present “incidents and situations from common life . . . in language really used by men,” but at the same time to transform them into true poetry by colour of the imagination and by showing their real significance. It is from these two main principles that he develops his canons of Poetry; canons which were regarded as wholly revolutionary in his own day, and still open to the criticism of many to-day.

It is, however, a mistake to suppose that Wordsworth intended that the principles on which he wrote his poems, and which he laid down as canonical for poetry of the same class, should be applied to *all* poetry. What Wordsworth wished to show was that writing which is based upon the principles of language and composition which he laid down is poetry in a very real sense.

Aristotle demanded a dignified theme as the first essential of Epic Poetry: Wordsworth too laid emphasis on the great importance of the subject of all poetry. It is the choice of subject, together with the treatment of it, that distinguishes poetry from all other writing. Poetry is not a form of composition written according to a fixed metre, “a matter of amusement and idle pleasure”; poetry deals with the very soul of the universe. “All that is worth remembering in life,” writes Hazlitt, “is the poetry of it. It is the universal language which the heart holds with Nature and itself.” Wordsworth held this serious view of poetry. “Aristotle,” he says, “I have been told, has said that Poetry is the most philosophic of all writing; it is so,

its object is Truth, not individual and local, but general and operative; not standing upon external testimony but carried alive in the heart by passion. . . . Poetry is the image of Man and Nature." It would be easy to show how in all time every poet "who comprehends the dignity of his art" has recognised this. Homer expressed what is permanent in the life and actions of men, the passions which moved his heroes move men's hearts to-day, the interest in and keen desire for adventure, the joy and charm of social relationships are things which are permanent. The Lyric poets recognised in all that is beautiful the element of the eternal. The Tragic poets dealt with "the stuff of which our life is made," fear, hope, love, and all the fundamental feelings, passions, and thoughts of the human soul. So, too, the great poets of the Latin tongue were equally interpreters of the "Universal Truth."

This is an essential of Poetry that has been recognised by all poets, but Wordsworth's greatness lay in the fact that he found the "Universal Truth" in the lives of the most ordinary people, and in the commonest incidents of their life. Especially in rustic life, and in the quiet and regular phenomena of nature and in the world about him he felt it possible to penetrate to the one living soul which he believed pervades all things. In the words of Hazlitt, he found that "wherever there is a sense of beauty, or power, or harmony, as in the motion of a wave of the sea, in the growth of a flower—*there* is poetry". Though Wordsworth presented Nature and its relation to the spirit of man in a way probably unheard of before;—for he loved nature with a love that was personal—other poets before him had also left the shouts of armed men, the noise of debate, and the mighty passions roused by the tragedy of life, and had turned to nature and unsophisticated rural life, in escape from the great enigma of existence to see if there were some solace or

perchance some solution to be found there. Theocritus had found in the joys and interests of the simple shepherd life

"An object of delight
Of pure imagination and of love."

Virgil, too, saw how lowly themes could become the touchstone of poetic beauty and splendour: "in tenui labor; at tenuis non gloria." So also Lucretius portrayed the grandeur and perfection of nature (*maiestas cognita rerum*): a grandeur to be found equally in the small and in the great. Many of the finest passages of his poems deal with minute and trivial things, but the sublimity of the poetry is undisputed.

In making this plea for humble subjects, Wordsworth was aware of a fault to which they might lead, the fault of "meanness and triviality both of thought and language." In guarding against this fault he laid down three more important principles which are interconnected one with the other. In the first place good poetry has a worthy purpose, secondly it is "the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings," and thirdly it makes good sense.

False realism and worthlessness of sentiment (of which some of Wordsworth's own poems have from time to time been accused) cannot exist side by side with a purpose that is high and noble. The one aim of the poet, says Wordsworth, is to give "immediate pleasure," an aim which he shows to be eminently noble: the poet who fails to please his hearers fails as a poet. History deals with facts, and consequently the historian may have to record much that is lacking in interest, or things which may produce the opposite of pleasure; but "there is no thought or feeling that can have entered into the mind of man, which he would be eager to communicate to others, or which they would listen to with delight, that is not a fit subject for poetry." Even sorrow and the whole tragedy of life are contemplated with feelings of pleasure by the man

who knows the meaning of sympathy, and who has seen through the dark exterior "into the depth of the Universe." It is then that

With an eye made quiet by the power
Of harmony, and *the deep power of joy*,
We see into the life of things.

The poet who 'looks at the world in a spirit of love' needs must 'rejoice in the spirit of life that is in him,' and in the spontaneous outburst of his emotions he creates poetry which cannot fail to give pleasure. Among the ancients, Homer, "bright as the day, strong as a river;" the great tragedies grappling with the dark problems of life and fate; Virgil and the greatest of his countrymen; all point out a way of hope through the 'complexity of pain and pleasure' to that 'overbalance of joy by which man knows and feels and lives and moves.'

Thoughts that are trivial and senseless are not the result of the 'spontaneous outburst of powerful feelings.' Poetry which does not rouse the imagination has lost a power essential to its character as poetry. The sense of beauty and power which is stirred within the poet's mind compels expression, in language which can reproduce in the hearer something of the poet's own emotions. It raises the mind, both of poet and hearer, to heights wherein "the show of things is conformed to the desires of the soul." The good poet writes neither for popularity nor to demonstrate his powers, he writes because he cannot help it.

There can, however, only be *one* true expression of what a poet feels and his imagination pictures, and that one expression alone can claim to be poetry: it is after this that the poet will continually strive. Not always is the first outburst of a poet's fancy the true expression of his real sentiments, nor can those sentiments be properly modified and directed except by thought and meditation. "Poems, to which any value can be attached," writes Wordsworth, "were never

produced . . . but by a man who . . . had also thought long and deeply." The poet depends for his power not upon his imagination only, he depends also upon the sanity of his thought and the aptness of his language: it is his business to select and modify the images and figures which his emotions originate, and to express them by means of his art in the language which his matured judgement deems best.

Thus we see that two results will follow on this mode of composition. By this process of slow thinking and steady contemplation of the subject of his poem, the poet will be saved from any unpremeditated extravagance of thought or language; and while he gives expression to his imagination, his passion will be kept under control, nor will he lose sight of his main purpose, the presentation of incidents and situations drawn from real life. The other result of his meditation will be to give greater prominence to the thought and sentiments to which he wishes to give utterance. As was the case with Wordsworth, the action and situations will be subordinated to the feeling, not the feeling controlled by the action. Thus it will often happen that the poet's words and sentences contain a meaning which is not apparent "to careless eyes," but which call for a sympathetic effort on the part of the reader, to see with the same eyes as the poet, and so share his deeper thoughts and sentiments. In this respect the poet regains the ancient position of teacher or educator, he becomes something of a philosopher whose thoughts enrich and instruct.

Whilst protesting against use of "violent stimulants," such as "frantic novels, sickly and stupid German Tragedies, and deluges of extravagant stories in verse," for rousing the interest and emotions of men, and making a plea for "those great and permanent objects," in the familiar forms of nature and the life and interests of men, at the same time he leads a much needed revolt against the artificial "poetic diction"

which was the fault of the preceding generation of poets. He stood for simplicity of style as well as simplicity of subject and sanity of thought. His "purpose was to imitate, and as far as possible to adopt the very language of man." He conceived of the poet as a man, possessed of the same qualities as other men, and speaking to them in the language which they ordinarily use; he repudiated the idea of "a particular language" used in poetry, differing essentially from the language really used by men when influenced by the same emotions or conditions as those described.

He therefore rejected all that tends to make poetry artificial or strained. The language which expresses the "spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings" will likewise be spontaneous; it will not be loaded with figures of speech, poetic allusions, or pretty turns of thought which are unnecessary. Nothing will be said for effect: every word and phrase must be relevant and necessary to convey the full meaning of the thought in the poet's mind. On the other hand he rejects nothing which serves the main purpose; there is room for poetical figures and the language of the imagination; it is only ornaments and "arbitrary and capricious modes of expression" which are condemned. He was reverting to that plainness of style and diction which is so well known a characteristic of Homer. More than any other poet among the ancients, Homer used simple and direct speech, he rises to the loftiest heights, and charms his hearers, and yet uses the language of men—imaginative, noble, and highly poetical no doubt, but containing no unnecessary patches of colouring or sweet-bits for "fickle appetites." In striking contrast with Homer stand the poets and mythologers of the Alexandrine age. They were, for the most part, highly imaginative and fanciful, but through their unnatural straining after effect their poetry lacked life and fire; the feeling was obscured by

the abundance of pretty but unnecessary decorations. Virgil, while he used much of their material, rejected, with true poetic genius, their "transitory and accidental ornaments."

But Wordsworth not only condemned the faults of style in his predecessors, he also laid down the principle that "there neither is, nor can be, any *essential* difference between the language of prose and metrical composition." There are certain obvious objections to this statement, but it contains a large measure of truth. The main difficulty is removed if we understand the words, as Coleridge afterwards interpreted them, as applying to the choice of words and phrases used, and not to the arrangement and general structure of the sentences. Moreover we must remember that Wordsworth himself does not repudiate elevation of style provided that it is in keeping with the thought and feeling.

While no one appreciated better than Wordsworth the charm of metre and its value in poetical composition, he also came to realise that there is often in the language of simple men something which can only be described as poetry. Every reader must have often noticed the poetry of what is really good prose. On the other hand, it can be shown by 'innumerable quotations' that much that is good poetry, even of an elevated character, except as regards the metre, is like in every respect to good prose. The best known classical instance is the passage from Lucretius, which contains the line—

Luna, dies, et nox, et noctis signa severa:

Every word is common, the whole passage would make good prose, but the poetry is of a high order.

What then is poetry? For we must recognise that all prose is not poetic any more than all poetry can be said to resemble prose. The answer is given by Wordsworth. That which differentiates poetry, whether metrical or not, from 'matter of fact' prose is the same

as that which differentiates good poetry from bad. The power and essence of poetry are found in the intensity of the poet's feelings, aroused by some worthy object, and perfectly expressed in language which makes a sympathetic appeal to the imagination and emotions of the hearers.

F. W.



NIETZSCHE AND HIS PRINCIPLES.

THERE is an extraordinary chapter in Dostoyevsky's "Brothers Karamazov," standing entirely apart from the main threads of the narrative, which records the thoughts of an old man, the Grand Inquisitor, in an old Spanish town, addressed to a captive of surpassing gentleness, a figure—as in a vision—of Christ who comes among His children only for a moment. The hard, intolerant old Jesuit describes to Him the progress of Christianity since His appearance on earth; he speaks especially of those three wonderful questions, the temptations, put to Him by the Spirit of this world, "the wise and dread Spirit," in the wilderness. "We are not working with Thee, but with *him*," says the old man—"that is our mystery. . . . We took from him what Thou did'st reject with scorn, that last gift he offered Thee, showing Thee all the kingdoms of the earth. . . . Why didst Thou reject that last gift? Hadst Thou accepted that last counsel of the mighty spirit, Thou wouldst have accomplished all that man seeks on earth—that is, someone to worship, someone to keep his conscience. . . . For who can rule men if not he who holds their conscience and their bread in his hands." This fable of Dostoyevsky—the Dostoyevsky whom Nietzsche introduced to German readers rather as a psychologist than as a Russian religious mystic with his doctrines of regeneration through submission and suffering—has a good deal of

application to Friedrich Nietzsche's thought, and may in some sort serve as a parable in relation to the particular teaching for which he stood.

And at the outset there are two or three things which it is important to remember when considering Nietzsche and his philosophy. In the first place, he was a Slav with the imagination of a Slav; he belongs by nationality to the Poles, being descended from a noble Polish family named Nietzsche—a tradition he liked to reflect on, holding his kinship with this aristocratic nation of Eastern Europe as a particular privilege. From his very earliest days he always showed a peculiarly aristocratic bearing, a *raffinement* and delicacy of temperament which in its subtlety and fineness must often have contrasted strongly with his immediate surroundings, and which in his particular doctrines he opposed to that wider European environment. One looks in vain, in his career, for those coarse German accompaniments inseparable from so many lives; and indeed in other respects he is a solitary figure in modern life, in isolation, who knew the truth of Voltaire's cry:

"Qui n'a pas l'esprit de son âge
De son âge a tout le malheur."

Again, Professor Henri Lichtenberger who, with accustomed French clearness and insight, has given the most satisfactory estimate of Nietzsche's philosophy, points out that this philosophy is strictly individualistic; it must not be treated as a system, for Nietzsche has no doctrine and has "no desire to be the shepherd of a docile flock." He created his own truth for himself, and his gradual philosophic synthesis was the revelation to himself of his own soul, which all who choose may overhear. Thus about his philosophy there is an essentially subjective element. In spite, however, of his complex nature nothing detracts from the "unity of his personality." In that early period, before he had

reached the fully constructive part of his work, he is occupied with Greek philology, and conceives of himself as a tragic philosopher in a Socratic civilisation—a civilisation, that is, governed by reason rather than by instinct. In this period of his development Nietzsche identifies himself with two of the modernists who seem most to appeal to his sympathies. The first of these was Arthur Schopenhauer, the supreme pessimist of modern philosophy, whose teaching the late William James, without sufficient regard for the facts, coupled with Nietzsche's as the "sick shriekings of a dying rat." Schopenhauer, at any rate, helped Nietzsche to a completer understanding of—himself; yet unlike Schopenhauer his pessimism leads him not to resignation, to the attainment of an ultimate *Nirvana* in divorce from life, but to the "necessity of heroism." It may be remembered that Tolstoy also—who in every respect forms the completest contrast to Nietzsche—at one time came powerfully under the sway of Schopenhauer. The second of those intellectual guides who influenced Nietzsche so profoundly was Richard Wagner, the Wagner of the earlier years, however, before the Franco-Prussian war, whom he associated with the free Dionysian spirit, the spirit of splendid exaltation, in the Greek age of "tragic wisdom."

Yet both these men were really stepping stones which aided Nietzsche in realising himself; his was one of those spirits which discovers itself best when mirrored in a separate personality—or rather which comes to its own freedom in the contemplation of others. When this is the case there comes, often inevitably, a moment of disillusion. So it was with Nietzsche in his relations with Wagner, though it must be confessed that Wagner and his art had been not a little modified by that dangerous and fateful series of events, the war of 1870, fraught with so much possibility for the future. With Nietzsche, too, in a sense, as with Wagner, it proved an important turning point.

One sees from the very first Nietzsche's fear of the war. The unrest of 1870 roused in his mind one sentiment: "No war," he says; "the state would become too strong thereby"—and by the State he meant the Prussian State. When the war did inevitably break out, he described it as a terrible thunderclap; "a demon alights upon all our culture, already worn threadbare." Thus his first thoughts about the war were apprehensions as to its probable *effects* on the German mind, the German intellect, German culture—that word which seems destined at last to disappear from our vocabulary.

Nietzsche, who was now a professor at Basle, calls himself a loyal Swiss. But there came a reaction, and he is again a German, proud of Germany. He served for a short time with the hospital corps until he was invalided home. Of his experiences Nietzsche always spoke with horror—though in the abstract he glorified war, partly because he saw how it had purified and elevated the Greek genius. Writing of the Franco-Prussian War Nietzsche's sister says: "What the sympathetic heart of my brother suffered at that time cannot be expressed; months after, he still heard the groans and agonised cries of the wounded. During the first year it was practically impossible for him to speak of these happenings." At first, after the war, as M. Daniel Halévy his French biographer says, he conceived of a new glorious Germany—a *Kulturstaat*, perhaps, but something much more besides—led by Bismarck, Moltke, Wagner—and Nietzsche. Yet even while conceit and jingoism, the first triumphant delirium of victory, were sweeping Germany off its feet, Nietzsche's thoughts were riveted on the sinister Prussia, the militarist State to whom Germany had confided all her fortunes. "I am of opinion," he says, "that modern Prussia is a Power highly dangerous to culture." So Nietzsche's dream that the age of Nationalities was coming to a close to be replaced by

"Europeanism," seemed likely to be shattered. With his powerful psychological aptitude he now strove to realise for himself the new position of Germany, the effects that new position would exert on the German consciousness. And here Wagner was in many ways his type.

That Nietzsche had felt unbounded admiration for Wagner and his work, there can be no doubt: yet he was never a Wagnerian; and *Siegfried* was the only Wagner drama he could listen to without regret. Even while Nietzsche was writing his eulogy "Richard Wagner at Bayreuth," the last of his four "Thoughts out of Season," the gulf between them was widening; and this Wagner pamphlet was in many ways a valedictory address inscribed at the parting of their ways where each must follow his own path. Wagner was developing, as Nietzsche considered, an attitude of all things to all people; to the pure Germans he said that his music "signified the victory of German idealism over Gallic sensualism"; he was turning Imperialist; Nietzsche discerned in him new sympathies with Christianity and Buddhism; he was becoming self-conscious, "flamboyant," *rococo* even. He realised to what extent, and with what psychological vision, Wagner had explored the recesses of the modern spirit; but the modern spirit must not permit itself to be misled by his over-richness, the prodigality of his expression. Writing in "Beyond Good and Evil," of the overture to the *Meistersingers*, Nietzsche feels fully convinced of the *decadence* of this latter-day art. All in all, he says, there is "no beauty, no South, nothing of the delicate southern clearness of the sky, nothing of grace, no dance, hardly a will to logic; a certain clumsiness even . . . something German." And he adds, bitterly, a few pages later that German music is "losing the voice for the soul of Europe."

In the first of these four "Thoughts out of Season," to which we have already referred, Nietzsche attacks

the Philistinism of the time which he considers has received tremendous accession from the recent success against France:—

“Of all the evil results due to the last contest with France, the most deplorable, perhaps, is that widespread and even universal error of public opinion and of all those who think publicly, that German culture was also victorious in the struggle, and that it should be now, therefore, decked with garlands, as a fit recognition of such extraordinary events and successes. This error is in the highest degree pernicious . . . because it threatens to convert our victory into a signal defeat . . . I should say, rather, into the uprooting of the German Mind for the benefit of the ‘German Empire.’”

In these passages Nietzsche sets forth deliberately and with complete clearness his view of the so-called German *Kultur*. It is small wonder after utterances such as these—and his published works are full of them—that his books should have been put upon the index in Germany; for Nietzsche, who it is pretended has his share of responsibility for the present war, and whose principles are now being worked out so relentlessly, wrote the most shattering indictments of the modern Germans that have ever been written in their own or any other tongue.

The second, “Thought out of Season”—a pamphlet on history, which with Nietzsche was merely a “malady from which men suffer”—is interesting because it aroused the expressed contempt of Treitschke, one of those misguided leaders of the “Prussian folly,” whose name has been so often and so ignorantly coupled with Nietzsche’s during these last few months. “Your Basle,” wrote Treitschke, “is a boudoir from which German culture is insulted,” and he described Nietzsche as bitten by the completest of all vices the *folie des grandeurs*. Nietzsche’s hatred of the opportunists and politicians, historians and musicians engineered into the service of Prussianism finds a pleasing contrast in his friendship with Jacob Burckhardt, the historian of

the older civilisations, of Italy and the South. It was in conversations with him after the war that Nietzsche revealed the solitary melancholy of his soul. He found that it had become impossible to live in harmony with the State, and he spoke of the necessity of a *modern anchoritism*. Nietzsche in fact was now developing the intellectual view of those “men of great desire, of great contempt, of great disgust” who later were to gather round the prophet Zarathustra, in his cave, to learn the gospel of the Superman.

Thus from criticising narrow German errors Nietzsche reached out to a wider criticism. He became an explorer of moral values, of Christianity, of the slave moralities, as he considered, which have retarded the progress, the elevation, of man—till at length he came to his final synthesis in the doctrine of the Superman and the “transvaluation of all values.” It was Europe under a democratic system, the system as Stendhal says in which men are not weighed but counted, that led Nietzsche, with his soul searching for freedom, to such violent criticisms of contemporary society. Always he looked for that first element of free personality whether in a society or in an individual: Greece in the heroic age—the free spirit of the Renaissance before it was checked and deadened by Luther and the Protestants—the French aristocracy in the pre-Revolution period—the genius of Napoleon whose work was, however, to be obliterated by the Holy Alliance. From such an analysis, whereby in isolated periods of social development he saw the strugglings of the free spirit, it was natural that he should condemn modern Christian democracy. He confessed his belief, however, that the prevailing inertia was but the prelude to the dawn of the new age in human history. So Nietzsche’s “aristocratic radicalism,” in Dr Brandes’ phrase, represents the completest revolt against the systems and the society of his own day. Remote as he was from the spirit of his time, he lived almost in isolation, writing many

of his books—made nearly all in the form of aphorisms which came to him on his walks—in that little village of Sils-Maria in the High Engadine, on the road from St Moritz to Maloja. It was here, in the solitude of the mountains, that he conceived that strange, mysterious doctrine of the Eternal Recurrence, a notion that filled him with horror, which was his nearest approach to the idea of eternal life, as the conception of the Superman was his nearest approach to the idea of God. He died in 1900 after eleven years of madness.

We have during the last four months been trying to realise in some measure the psychology of the German people. The wool-gathering Professor and the military figure provide two hardly reconciled human types in German society; two types governed almost always by intellect at the expense of instinct as Nietzsche himself realised. We are asking ourselves, then, what Germany means to the mind among the nations of Europe. A writer in *The Times* has tried to answer this question; Germany means to us, he says, "cradle-songs and fairy stories and Christmas in old moonlit towns, and a queer, simple tenderness always childish and musical." That is, in fact, the significance of the older Germany—the Germany which Heine said had its realm amid the clouds. But, as this writer in *The Times* continues, the Germans chose to give up their childlike innocence, their faith with its intuitions and instinct, in order to grow up; and they confided their fortunes trustfully as children to the grown-up worldliness of Prussia. It was Prussia who taught them that self-consciousness in régime of which the Prussian officialdom is a symbol—the bureaucracy conscious of itself as an achieved object rather than a means, looking always to the *processes* not to the ends. This was the Germany which Nietzsche, as a "Good European," condemned in such unmeasured terms, simply because the so-called German *Kultur* was not cosmopolitan, but national, ostentatiously

narrow and exclusive—a thing of no value to European thought. Germany, in fact, was "losing its voice for the soul of Europe." In this we have the central reason of his condemnation of Germany, the destroyer of all culture.

Further, Nietzsche with his reverence for the South and the Latin peoples could find nothing of the Southern *delicatezza* in the Teutonic temperament. That wonderful chapter "Peoples and Countries" in "Beyond Good and Evil" contains pages of amazing insight into European psychology, as indeed does the entire book; his warning to Europe and especially to France is to resist the fatal process of Germanisation. That is one of the texts of this particular section. Apart from it, however, "Beyond Good and Evil," in one sense a less extravagant prose-version of "Thus Spake Zarathustra," is full of the most varied subjects, spontaneous thoughts which could only have arisen in a mind of delicate fineness, fundamentally original and prolific. Nietzsche speaks in one place of the difficulties of the German language, the *tempo* of which in its pompous clumsiness is ill-adapted to lightness and subtlety. Yet out of the German tongue he welded a potent instrument of expression, the expression of himself, widening by untried expedients and diversities of use the possibilities of the language in quite unsuspected fashion. Indeed Nietzsche's books must be read less as the exposition of a systematised philosophy than as the scattered thoughts of a fresh and free mind on the variety of subjects which touch humanity. "There is in a philosopher," as he says, "what there never is in a philosophy, the origin of many philosophies: the great man"; and Dr Brandes has spoken, as he spoke at Cambridge during his recent visit, of his qualities as "a soothsayer, a seer, an artist, less interesting for what he does than for what he is." His work was the triumph of personality.

So in these times it is better that we should come

to more reasonable conclusions about Nietzsche. To couple him with Treitschke, Bernhardi, Houston Stewart Chamberlain and others as the cause of the European War is plain absurdity. Nietzsche's principles have clearly nothing to do with the war; and even if it were true that the Germans have worshipped him, for some of his teaching, along with their other pocket-gods, they would have exercised some little care, as must be the case with all pocket-gods, in making him to fit their own pocket. Nietzsche taught other things besides the picturesque and popular philosophy of the "magnificent blonde brute"; and though the idea of the Superman—to whom, Nietzsche conceived, as in Dostoyevsky's fable, should be the kingdoms of this world which Christ had rejected—though this idea of the Superman, the doctrine of the elevation of man, may be criticised as resting on a wrong psychology, and as, in spite of itself, being based on the German notion of a self-conscious process, of self-conscious nobility and greatness, there can be no doubt about the position of Nietzsche's "Zarathustra" in German literature, by reason of the beauty and brilliancy of its language. For German critics do not hesitate, in respect of Nietzsche's unique place in Germany as a poet and artist. And those are not lacking who claim recognition for him, also, as a thinker and philosopher. It can be conceived, further, that in the future this uncompromisingly individualist philosophy of Nietzsche might become a rallying cry to the weak, to all men, to assert themselves against oppression. "I have been a fighter," says Zarathustra, the type of the Persian Zoroaster, with rare dignity and beauty. "I have been a fighter, only that I might one day have my hands free to bless. . . . In dying I would offer men the richest of my gifts. It was from the sun I learned that, from the sun who when he sets is so rich; out of his inexhaustible riches he flings gold into the sea, so that the poorest fishermen row with golden oars."

Friedrich Nietzsche happened to be a man of genius. Yet people in this country and elsewhere, rather than read his work, are satisfied to neglect him altogether as a lonely, useless madman, the value of that work for them being entirely discounted by his insanity. But Nietzsche's madness was a disaster overtaking a mind which toppled and collapsed through its own very force and fineness, and was not the slow creeping disease of an intellect inherently weak and unbalanced. Like his own Zarathustra he was always a fighter, struggling with physical ill-health and disappointment; yet he preserved the sincerity and artistic nobility of a rare spirit, in everything he wrote.

J. F. H.



SAMUEL BUTLER'S EARLY YEARS.

IN describing the early phase of Samuel Butler's life, as revealed in his earliest essays and this his first published book made from letters written in New Zealand,* there is a very real difficulty. For, more than any other writer of whom we are aware, Butler must be regarded in his literary—even also in his musical and artistic—works as essentially “of one piece.” It is impossible to isolate a part from the whole. And this is true of him almost from the first: there is little trace of immaturity; and looking forward to his later books one finds very little of that “scrapping process” going on, where his ideas were concerned, which one might have expected in a rare, shrewd writer who has the courage of his opinions, keeping his eyes turned aside from what is shallow and popular and deceptive. Butler was the one great writer, the social Satirist, of the later Victorian era who saw through the humbug and deception of contemporary life. In his freshness and freedom he may be regarded as a counterweight to the foolish sentimentalisms of certain of the Victorians. And in an age which produced more useless things—and this in a wide sense—than almost any other, a cheap age of false values and misplaced enthusiasms, unaccountable prejudices, astonishing deficiency in artistic perception and yet with it a bewildering lack of real practical efficiency, in such an age it was a thing of incalculable value to

* *A First Year in Canterbury Settlement, with Other Early Essays.* By Samuel Butler, edited by R. A. Streatfeild. A. C. Fifield.

possess one man who could hold up the follies of his day to the light of common sense—and behold that they were very stupid follies. “Butler,” says a recent writer, Mr Gilbert Cannan, “always had his moral indignation perfectly under control, so perfectly indeed that he could see the fun of his own satirical position and was ever on the verge of satirising his own satire, but never fell over into that pitfall Butler was too fine an artist, too rarely disciplined an intelligence, ever to mistake a chase after his own tail for the thrilling adventure of satire, which . . . may be compared to the breathless excitement of looping the loop—a whirl round and out of the conventional human consciousness.” So in one sense he stands for civilisation looking at itself and laughing in the realisation of how funny it all is. And in this particular way he reminds one of the Wise Youth in “Richard Feverel”—although it is a comparison, we are sure, he would have disliked and repudiated.

So then, in considering any particular part of Samuel Butler there is always this feeling of continuity. One must look forward and backward to see the whole Butler, for nothing is isolated from the main outline of his work. The early years are as vital as the later—if perhaps less interesting—because although he saw things with the eye of maturity he probably did not realise that his vision of them was something rare and exceptional. Later, when he wrote “Erewhon” and “The Way of All Flesh” he realised more intensely the breadth and depth of current self-deception.

One finds in Butler, moreover, that rare faculty for looking, when he so desired, at a people or society in its own point of view. This is especially true of the Italians. He did not carry about with him an English standard by which to value or depreciate everything he saw, for he held in the greatest contempt priggish busybodies and misguided distributors of religious tracts who molested the peasants. The Italians must

be—*themselves*. He notes there that a desire for German life or *Kultur* is held as the surest sign of national decadence. He says, in "Alps and Sanctuaries," "I will not say that priggishness is absolutely unknown among the North Italians; sometimes one comes upon a young Italian who wants to learn German, but not often. Priggism, or whatever the substantive is, is as essentially a Teutonic vice as holiness is a Semitic characteristic; and if an Italian happens to be a prig he will, like Tacitus, invariably show a hankering after German institutions." There are not a few more indications in his books of dislike of the Germans.

But we are digressing. This early work of Butler at present in consideration contains hints of many of those ideas and subjects which came later to engage his attention so profoundly. And here one notices a fact which we have already touched on—the remarkable interdependence of his thought. He was never a pedant or a specialist. He had the remarkable gift of seizing the vital connection between varieties of at first sight unconnected things, focussing and showing the material relevance between widely differing points of view of thought and life. It is just in this that one may see the differences between what is called genius and talent. Genius is not in the least an intensified, a sort of superlative, talent; it is simply the capacity for showing the wide meaning of apparently isolated experiences, for correlating the various ideas and aspects of life so that each one of them may throw a new light from its own particular angle. Walter Bagehot, one of the sanest and most illuminating of the mid-Victorian critics, points out in his famous essay on Shakespeare the value to a writer of that "experiencing nature" which enables him to bring his knowledge of affairs into intimate relation with his written work, to write not *in vacuo* but with everything tested by his acquaintance with human life as he has observed it. "His mind," says Bagehot of Shakes-

peare, "did not form in early life a classified list of all the objects in the universe, and learn no more about the universe ever after What truly indicates excellent knowledge is the habit of constant, sudden, and almost unconscious allusion, which implies familiarity, for it can arise from that alone . . . a species of incidental, casual, and perpetual reference to 'the mighty world of eye and ear.'" These passages, as well as anything we know, explain also Butler's peculiar gifts. He possessed pre-eminently an *experiencing nature*, and his work carries with it the sense of having lived the things he wrote.

"A First Year in Canterbury Settlement," which comprises the first part of this book, was compiled from letters and extracts from two papers contributed to *The Eagle*—of which, by the way, he was never an editor—written by Butler when in New Zealand. There is a feeling of restraint over a good deal of the book which Butler explains later in a passage quoted by Mr Streatfeild in his introduction. Referring to his letters from the Colony he says: "My people edited my letters home. I did not write freely to them, of course, because they were my people. If I was at all freer anywhere they cut it out before printing it; besides, I had not yet shed my Cambridge skin and its trail is everywhere, I am afraid, perceptible." The value that Butler's father, the Rev. Thomas Butler, attached to the book, which he edited and bowdlerized, was purely utilitarian. To him it was the work of a rather inexplicable young man who had abandoned Holy Orders for a gamble in the Antipodes; and in publishing his experiences the elder Butler published them chiefly as a handbook useful to future emigrants. That the accounts of the young Butler's life and adventures lost a good deal in spirit and freshness under his father's blue pencil, is amply proved by comparing them with an extract from an article, "Our Emigrant," which appeared in *The Eagle* in 1861.

But as the book stands it gives an interesting picture of the kind of life Butler led for five years, working "like a common servant" in semi-solitude, devoting all his attention to sheep and "country." It was a life so different from that to which he had been accustomed in England that he must have come back home again with a very fresh vision of English society. New Zealand taught him to distrust the conventions of life; she gave him also a strong, robust, unwarped sense of values. Of his life in the Bush Butler says:—

Yet, after all, it may be questioned whether the intellect is not as well schooled here as at home, though in a very different manner. Men are as shrewd and sensible, as alive to the humorous, and as hard-headed. Moreover, there is much nonsense in the old country from which people here are free. There is little conventionalism, little formality, and much liberality of sentiment; very little sectarianism, and, as a general rule, a healthy, sensible tone in conversation, which I like much. But it does not do to speak about John Sebastian Bach's *Fugues*, or pre-Raphaelite pictures.

It was while Butler was still in New Zealand that Darwin's "Origin of Species" appeared. The book interested him profoundly, and he wrote in *The Press*, a Christchurch paper, a dialogue discussing the "Origin." This dialogue is a sufficient proof that even in those early days he had a very clear grasp of what the Darwinian theory amounted to, and what it meant. The ensuing correspondence with Darwin shows him as Darwin's ardent disciple only too impatient to enter the lists against even an Anglican bishop who claimed that "The Origin of Species" was nothing else than a slight and worthless variation of the old tunes, occurring again and again, with scarcely any change, played by worn-out barrel-organs!

So Butler's experiences in this new country supply a background of romantic adventure to the rest of his life. It was here, too, that he enjoyed his first contro-

versial adventures. Yet to him, of course, there was very little romance about the New Zealand life; though to us looking back to the earlier part of his career, there is a singular interest in picturing him on his run, he called it Mesopotamia, busy with his sheep, yet still finding time to observe and record the natural conditions of the country. It was from his colonial days also that he got the nucleus round which "Erewhon" built itself up. To the admiring young lady who naively informs the author that she can't imagine how he came to think of these things Butler might have explained that "Erewhon" was of course never "thought of" in one piece. "Darwin Among the Machines," reprinted in this book, was the germ from which it grew; and the descriptions of natural scenery, so quiet and restrained and convincing, in those wonderful opening chapters are pictures of some of the Canterbury country which he knew so well. Nothing less than all this was his New Zealand legacy.

In the second part of the book Mr Streatfeild has collected Butler's earliest Cambridge pieces 1854-55, his contributions to *The Eagle*, his ironical skits and an amusing parody of a Simeonite tract.

To the first number of *The Eagle*, Lent Term 1858, he contributed an essay "On English Composition and Other Matters," in which it is interesting to find him looking back to the great writers of the later seventeenth century—Dryden, Defoe, and Swift further on—as possessing the virtues of vigour and straightforwardness which he found so singularly absent from the literature of his own day. Here again is an instance of an early judgment to which Butler remained continuously faithful. Even then he was praising that clear-cut, bright, diamond-like quality of prose-writing which he afterwards revealed in his own work as the most perfect harmony of manner and matter in nineteenth-century literature. A further contribution to *The Eagle*, "Our Tour," is the record of a twenty-five

pound holiday trip through Normandy, Brittany, Paris, the French Alps, Italy, Switzerland, Strasburg, and "home to dear old St John's, cash in hand 7*d.*" At the close of the piece Butler, in an unaccustomed explosion of fine writing, describes the view from his windows in New Court as the night draws on, over Trinity Library and the "umbrageous chestnuts that droop into the river." "I say to myself then," he concludes, "as I sit in my open window, that for a continuance I would rather have this than any scene I have visited during the whole of our most enjoyed tour, and fetch down a Thucydides, for I must go to Shilleto at nine o'clock to-morrow."

Of the other Cambridge miscellanea we like best "Powers," an amusing piece of ironical Nietzscheanism, and a Parody on a Simeonite tract—the latter discovered recently by Mr A. T. Bartholomew, among the Cambridge papers of the late Mr J. W. Clark. It must be remembered that when Butler, nurtured in a gloomy age of Sundays and antimacassars, came up to Cambridge in 1854, he was intending to be ordained. Unlike most of the Simeonites, it is true, he did not consider that he had received any very particularly "loud call to the ministry," but his father at any rate felt quite assured of his future vocation. Now the only phase of religious life that showed any signs of activity while Butler was up at Cambridge was, as he says in "The Way of All Flesh," "connected with the name of Simeon," the ultra-Evangelical divine. In his novel it is easy to see his disgust with the Simeonites and all their works; what is more interesting, however, is to discover that even at the age of eighteen, in his second term, he had not only written a tract showing his dislike of the "Sims" but had even dropped it into their letter boxes as a counterblast to their uncouth manifestoes.

"There are only ten good men in John's," he says, "I am one; reader, calculate your chance of salvation."

He goes on in admirable parody of the Simeonite utterance to discover mathematically the recipe for the leaven of the Pharisees, to compare the river Cam with the river Jordan, and to show that the nursery-rhyme "Rock-a-bye, baby" is nothing less than a thinly veiled religious parable. This Parody contains indications of that delightful humour—though more extravagant because the Simeonites must have been the most extravagantly impossible group of people with whom Butler ever came in contact—which is scattered through his later work: a humour which Mr Desmond MacCarthy has compared to the dove which Noah sent forth from the Ark to find new solid ground, and which generally led to some valuable discovery.

With the Simeonite parody we may leave this volume which completes the full tale of Butler's books in the new collected edition. The interest of this last volume consists not only in its being a literary record of his earlier years, but in the very diversity, the range, of its subjects. It shows Samuel Butler's work before he had actually come to his unique vocation as the Satirist of the nineteenth century.

J. F. H.



A.D. 1312.

"Avec lui (Henri VII) mourait aussi la vieille idée impériale."

In the old days when Florence from her walls
Saw the seventh Henry sick in leaguer lie,
Who would not think a portent in the sky
Spread ghastly light upon her domes and halls
As of the torchlight held at funerals,
And that men heard a voice prophetic cry:
"Wail ye, O mortals, for your thoughts will die,
Not ye alone. O'er you and them there falls
Forgetful night." But gaily in the air
The armorial pennons flutter'd, and within
The psalm was sung and all the ancient round
Of life was celebrated, feast and prayer.
For men see not the Fates who shear and spin,
And wonders must be sought for to be found.

C. W. P. O.



'JUPITER TONANS' OR 'THE PENNY
TR—TIMES.'

To the Editor of 'The Eagle.'

SIR,

Some five or six months have elapsed—months the intensity of life in which may plead for any lapse of memory—since *The Times* reduced its price from 3*d.* to 1*d.* Every good Briton wished the venture success, and *eulogia* poured in upon the great Daily, *eulogia* which were artlessly reproduced in its classic and select columns. The 'Tariff Reform' of 'Jupiter Tonans' became the theme of epigrams emanating from the kaleidoscopic brain of an aspiring Hertford scholar or from the more sober but scholarly leisure of some rustic recluse. Most of them began with '*Tempora mutantur.*'

"Stat nunc asse mihi quod tribus ante fuit" is a pithy type of the tribute offered, tribute which the Editor could not bring himself to hide under a bushel. They were religiously reprinted. The public perhaps grew restive under this reiterated reproduction in a Journal hitherto noted for its horror of self-advertisement. It is an insidious disease. *The Times* had an attack of it. It is rumoured that in select circles the epithet 'Penny Trumpet' had been heard to fall from caustic lips. Be that as it may, when the Great Penny Daily opened its columns for weeks—the 'silly season' had not even commenced; so there was no excuse—to the fatuous but seemingly fascinating topic of "Dogs in Railway Carriages," the public impatience overleapt

bounds. You can imagine the letters that came from women, who, being past living for anything else, had taken refuge in doting on dogs. The correspondence was enlivened at intervals by some pungent product of a male pen. At last some bold man, raking up the smouldering embers of his pristine scholarship, laboriously evolved the following distich:—

“Tempora mutantur. Tonuit qui Jupiter olim
Canescens hodie prava canina canit.”

He sent it to the Editor of *The Times*, adding (the L.C.C. was then in hot hunt for a motto, Latin being barred)—

“We suggest as a motto, albeit Latin—
CAVE CANEM.”

The fate of that epigram in the Editorial Office is wrapped in mystery. Possibly the waste-paper basket might throw some light upon it. Perhaps it lit the editorial cigarette. A pity! One person at least thought that neither Hertford Scholar nor rustic recluse had produced anything better. However, it worked the oracle. That is the highest tribute to its merit. The canine correspondence ceased within twenty-four hours of the receipt at the Editor's office of that candid couplet. That speaks volumes. We have heard of the curtain so perfectly painted that the visitor to the studio stepped forward to draw it aside. A couplet may appear neither in large type nor in small, and yet, as we see, make its mark. The author then alone sees the mark. It was so in this case. The infallible up-to-date Editor still bows, it seems, to truth in a nutshell, even though the fireplace and not a flaring headline be its doom.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. YATE.

Obituary

ALFRED JOHN JUKES-BROWNE, B.A., F.R.S., F.G.S.

IN A. J. Jukes-Browne, who died at his residence in Ash Hill Road, Torquay, on August 14th, we have lost one that, notwithstanding many difficulties from ill-health, made his mark as a geologist. Born on 16th April 1851, he was the only son of Mr A. H. Browne, who then lived in St Paul's Crescent, Camden Town, and may be cited as an instance of heredity, for his mother was a sister of Professor J. Beete Jukes, F.R.S. (also a member of our College) who became Director of the Geological Survey in Ireland, and one of the most distinguished Geologists in his generation*.

His nephew (an only child) on attaining the age of 21 prefixed his mother's name to his father's. After receiving his earlier education at Cholmondeley School, Highgate, he began residence at St John's in October 1870. Though even then his health was anything but good, he worked as much as it permitted for the Natural Sciences Tripos, making geology his principal subject, and though he failed to obtain a first class, was placed in a bracket of five at the head of the second, in 1873; W. J. Sollas, now Professor of Geology at Oxford, and W. E. Koch, engaged in mercury mining in Texas, representing the College in a first class of half-a-dozen. In the autumn of 1874, Jukes-Browne was appointed a "Temporary Assistant" in the Geological Survey of Great Britain, and continued in that position till 1901, when increasing ill-health obliged him to retire. He then settled at Torquay, when, notwithstanding pain and weakness, he went on working at geology with unabated energy, till the end came last August. After joining the Survey he married, but his wife and a son both died before him, a daughter only surviving him.

As a contributor to the literature of geology Jukes-Browne's activity was remarkable, for, in addition to the

* For particulars of his life see "Letters of J. Beete Jukes, edited by his sister (1871)."

books mentioned below, he published in geological periodicals more than one hundred papers, a few of them written in collaboration with others. One of the first, printed in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society for 1875*, dealt with the Cambridge Greensand, and cleared up many difficulties about this deposit, and two years earlier with Mr W. J. Sollas, he had communicated to the same Society a very interesting note on its erratics. He also published a geological map of Cambridge, and in 1877 obtained the Sedgwick Prize for an essay on *The Post Tertiary Deposits of Cambridgeshire* (published in 1878). After joining the Geological Survey, he worked for some years in Lincolnshire and parts of England south of the Wash, thus obtaining an extensive knowledge of the Cretaceous Rocks and the over-lying glacial deposits. He was then sent to examine the former in Wiltshire and the neighbouring counties. But his range of geological knowledge was far from being restricted to the Cretaceous System, for he took much interest in various physical questions and on the results of deep borings. His first venture in book form was a *School Manual of Geology*, published in 1874, which has passed through more than one edition. Ten years later this was followed by a more advanced Text-Book, *The Student's Handbook of Physical Geology* (1884), of which a second edition has appeared. To this was added, in 1886, a *Student's Handbook of Historical Geology*, a re-written edition of which was published in 1902 with the title altered to *Stratigraphical Geology*. Of a more original character was his *Building of the British Isles* (1888), the seed of which may have been sown in a lecture room at St John's. A third edition, "re-written and enlarged," appeared in 1911. Much of his field work is, of course, incorporated in the publications of the Geological Survey, for which also he wrote a most valuable and comprehensive memoir on *The Cretaceous Rocks of Great Britain*, of which the first volume appeared in 1900 and the second in 1903.

Jukes-Browne became a Fellow of the Geological Society in 1874, received its Lyell Fund in 1885 and its Murchison Medal in 1901, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1909. He worked on till within about a month of

the end, and we may fitly conclude this notice in the words of an old colleague and friend: "By the death of Jukes Browne science has lost a gallant worker. The greater part of his life was a ceaseless struggle with ill-health and bodily weakness. But the alert and active mind, the resolute spirit, were victorious, and the enfeebled body was not allowed to stop the work that he loved so well . . . Under such adverse circumstances most men would have given way and would have done little or nothing; but he worked until the last. Both in quality and quantity, in the field even as well as in the study, his work might put to shame many a strong man."*

T. G. B.

* Quoted in an obituary notice in the *Geological Magazine* for the current year (p. 431) to which we are indebted for some of the above particulars.



THE JOHNIAN DINNER, 1914.

THE twelfth of the dinners given by the Master and Fellows to Masters of Arts of the College on the Boards was held on Wednesday, June 24th. On this occasion members of the College who graduated in the following groups of years were invited: 1856—1866; 1879—1882; 1897—1900. The following is a list of those present at the dinner, with the dates of their degrees. Those resident in the University have an asterisk.

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|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| *THE MASTER, 1875 | Mr J. Francis, 1861 |
| *THE PRESIDENT, 1850 | Mr H. F. Fullagar, 1897 |
| Mr H. M. Adler, 1897 | Mr A. Fuller, 1856 |
| Dr F. J. Allen, 1879 | Mr E. H. Genge, 1866 |
| Mr G. R. Alston, 1881 | Mr J. George, 1866 |
| Mr W. Baily, 1860 | Mr P. F. Gorst, 1862 |
| Mr W. H. Bansall, 1881 | *Mr R. P. Gregory, 1901 |
| Canon A. T. Barnett, 1881 | Mr C. G. Griffinhoofe, 1880 |
| Mr J. H. Beith, 1898 | Mr W. H. Gunston, 1879 |
| *Mr E. A. Benians, 1902 | Mr J. H. Hayes, 1897 |
| Mr J. Bigwood, 1863 | Mr T. H. Hennessy, 1898 |
| *Mr F. F. Blackman, 1891 | *Mr A. S. Hibberd, |
| Dr W. A. Bond, 1879 | Mr E. Hill, 1866 |
| *Dr T. G. Bonney, 1856 | Mr R. H. Horton-Smith, 1856 |
| Mr A. B. Browne, 1879 | Mr A. R. Ingram, 1899 |
| Mr H. R. Browne, 1880 | Canon H. D. Jones, 1865 |
| *Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, 1885 | Mr T. H. D. La Touche, 1880 |
| Dr A. Caldecott, 1880 | *Mr J. G. Leatham, 1894 |
| *Dr E. C. Clark, 1858 | Mr W. J. Lee, 1879 |
| Mr J. S. Clementson, 1882 | *Mr J. J. Lister, 1880 |
| Mr F. H. Colson, 1880 | Mr W. S. F. Long, 1880 |
| *Mr W. A. Cox, 1867 | Mr L. H. Luddington, 1897 |
| Mr G. Crossley, 1881 | Mr A. S. Lupton, 1898 |
| Mr C. Elsee, 1898 | Mr J. C. Matthews, 1897 |
| *Mr R. S. Eves, 1909 | Mr R. H. Meyrick, 1865 |
| Mr J. R. Foster, 1897 | Mr E. H. Molesworth, 1882 |
| *Mr H. S. Foxwell, 1871 | Prebendary H. W. Moss, 1864 |

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|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| *Dr J. Bass Mullinger, 1866 | Dr G. C. Moore Smith, 1881 |
| Mr A. Pagan, 1882 | Canon H. Gibson Smith, 1881 |
| Mr A. H. Peake, 1900 | Mr R. C. Smith-Carington, 1879 |
| Mr J. Peiris, 1882 | *Mr A. J. Stevens, 1867 |
| Canon W. E. Pryke, 1866 | *Mr H. F. Stewart, 1886 |
| Mr M. H. Quayle, 1864 | Mr T. Stone, 1880 |
| *Professor E. J. Rapson, 1884 | Canon W. O. Sutcliffe, 1880 |
| *Mr W. H. R. Rivers, 1898 | *Dr J. R. Tanner, 1883 |
| Dr J. W. Rob, 1898 | Mr E. H. Vigers, 1900 |
| *Dr C. B. Rootham, 1897 | Mr R. Viney, 1879 |
| Prebendary E. J. S. Rudd, 1863 | Mr E. J. Warmington, 1863 |
| Mr W. A. D. Rudge, 1899 | Mr C. Warren, 1866 |
| Mr P. Saben, 1879 | Mr K. B. F. Williamson, 1897 |
| *Sir John E. Sandys, 1867 | Mr P. H. Winfield, 1899 |
| *Mr A. E. Schroeder. | Mr P. T. Wrigley, 1880 |
| *Mr E. E. Sikes, 1889 | |

The Toast List was as follows: THE KING, proposed by the Master; THE GUESTS, proposed by Dr Bonney, responded to by Prebendary Moss.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term, 1914.

The list of "Birthday Honours," issued on June 24th last, contained the name of Mr Albert Howard (B.A. 1899), Imperial Economic Botanist at the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, Behar, India, who received the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire.

The London Mathematical Society in June last awarded the De Morgan Medal of the Society to Professor Sir Joseph Larmor (B.A. 1880), M.P., F.R.S., for his researches in Mathematical Physics.

On the 16th of July last it was announced that the King, on the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland, had been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr Thomas John Jehu (B.A. 1898) to be Regius Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Edinburgh. Professor Jehu has been Lecturer in Geology at the University of St Andrew's since 1903.

The Council of the Royal Society, with the King's approval, has awarded one of the two Royal Medals to Dr W. J. Sollas (B.A. 1876), late Fellow of the College and now Professor of Geology at Oxford and Fellow of University College. Before going to the sister University, in 1897, he was Professor of Geology at Bristol and then at Trinity College, Dublin. He has made valuable contributions to every branch of Geology, Mineralogy and Petrology, Physical Geology, Stratigraphy and Palaeontology. While yet an Undergraduate he ascertained the true origin of the green grains and phosphate nodules in the Cambridge Greensand, and for some time after taking his degree continued to work on sponges, contributing a volume on the Tetractinellid Sponges, obtained by *H.M.S. Challenger*. He was director of the first expedition, sent to Funafuti, one of the Ellice Islands, to investigate the structure of a coral reef, and obtained much valuable information, though the main object was not accomplished owing to unforeseen defects in the

apparatus employed. But perhaps the most remarkable and original of his contributions to Geology are the light which he has thrown upon the physics of glaciers by the results of ingenious experiments with cobbler's wax, and his method of reconstructing the forms of fossils which cannot be detached from the rock in which they are embedded. That is is ground down, and photographs are taken of successive surfaces at very small distances. Then a thin plate of wax is cut to correspond exactly with the outlines of the fossil, and these plates are pieced together, so as to build up a model of its structures internal as well as external. Besides the above-named work, and many contributions to scientific journals, Professor Sollas has published a volume of essays, entitled 'The Age of the Earth,' and more recently one on the early history of man, called 'Ancient Hunters.' He has also, together with his daughter, Dr Hertha Sollas, translated into English Professor Suess' great book 'Das Antlitz der Erde.' Among other distinctions, he is an honorary LL.D. of Dublin, a Ph.D. of Christiania, a D.Sc. of Bristol, and F.R.S. He has been President of the Geological Section of the British Association and of the Geological Society, receiving from the latter the Bigsby Medal in 1893 and the Wollaston Medal in 1907.

On the 10th of July last the honorary freedom of the City of Newcastle-upon-Tyne was presented to the Hon. Sir Charles A. Parsons (B.A. 1877), Honorary Fellow of the College. Sir Charles is the President of the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders. We take the following account of the proceedings from *The Yorkshire Post* of 11 July, 1914:—"The Lord Mayor said that they were met that day to honour a great scientist and pioneer of engineering industry, whose name gave an added lustre to the roll of Newcastle's honorary freemen. Sir Charles Parsons was an example of hereditary genius, encouraged and developed by wisely planned vocational teaching. His father, the Earl of Rosse, was President of the Royal Society, and built at his home in Ireland the famous Rosse telescope. Sir Charles was thus brought up in a scientific atmosphere. It was in 1884 that he patented his greatest work, the steam turbine. Since then the development of high-speed electrical machinery had gone hand-in-hand with the advance of the steam turbine, and it was interesting to note that Newcastle was the first city to be lighted electrically by steam turbines. It was not until 1894 that difficulties were overcome, and the steam turbine began to boom, and it was safe to say that without it there would not have been the great development of electrical power on

the North-East Coast, and elsewhere. Other ways in which his inventive faculty had found scope were in the improvement of the intensification of sound in gramophones, and investigating the formation of diamonds. The Lord Mayor also noted Sir Charles's active interest in education, as shown by his service in connection with Armstrong College, and concluded by presenting him, amid applause, with the handsomely decorated silver gilt casket, containing the scroll on which the Council's resolution is inscribed. Sir Charles Parsons, after signing the roll, expressed his deep appreciation of the honour. Much of the honour, he said, he would wish to transmit to others, for he regarded himself as the representative of a class of men, whether self-taught or trained in schools and colleges, who devoted their energies in after life to scientific research and the improvement of the arts and manufactures. He held them to be the most powerful factors in the advancement of the human race. However insignificant the work of the scientific discoverer and inventor, provided it were new, it added something more to the great store of human knowledge and experience, and enabled man more and more to triumph over nature. He expressed his thanks for encouragement and assistance received among others from Dr J. B. Simpson, Mr Christopher J. Leyland, Sir William White, Sir Philip Watts, Sir Archibald Denny, and Dr William Garnett, as well as to the loyal co-operation of directors and staffs of his works. Three cheers for the 'youngest Freeman' concluded the ceremony."

On the occasion of the opening of the new Physiological Laboratory on the 9th of June last, a number of Honorary Degrees were conferred. The Public Orator (Sir John Sandys) spoke as follows in presenting Lord Moulton of Bank to the Chancellor:—"Adurgit proximus Collegii Divi Ioannis alumnus, vir abhinc annos quadraginta sex in studiis mathematicis locum omnium summum adeptus, qui Christi in Collegio socius electus, etiam iuris in provincia honorum publicorum ad culmina summa pervenit. Olim in legibus ad scientiam machinalem pertinentibus inclaruit; nuper etiam medicinae de scientia illo die praeclare meritus est, quo experimenta quaedam generis humani salutis necessaria esse luculenter comprobavit. Ergo non modo Archimedis sed etiam Aesculapii alumnus iure optimo erit acceptissimus. Ceterum haec omnia, peritis non ignota, hodie neque (ut Tullius ait) ad vivum resecanda, neque (ut mathematici dicunt) ad infinitum producenda. Inter omnes constat iudicem tam conspicuum iuris doctorem hodie merito creari. Duco ad vos virum admodum honorabilem, BARONEM MOULTON."

At the annual Fellowship Election held on Monday, November 2, the following were elected Fellows of the College:—

(1) Mr John Richardson Marrack, B.A. 1908, M.B. and B.C. 1912. Mr Marrack took Part I. of the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1908, obtaining a First Class, and Part II. of the same Tripos in 1909, obtaining a Second Class. He was elected a John Lucas Walker Student of the University in 1913, and is also a Beit Research Fellow.

Mr Marrack submitted papers on "Gout and other forms of Chronic Arthritis considered from the chemical standpoint."

Mr Marrack was gazetted a Lieutenant in the R.A.M.C., 14 September 1914.

(2) Mr Harold Jeffreys (B.A. 1913). Mr Jeffreys took Part I. of the Mathematical Tripos in 1911, obtaining a First Class, and Part II. of the same Tripos in 1913, obtaining a First Class with distinction in the subjects of Schedule B. In the College he obtained the Adams Prize in 1912 and the Hughes Prize in 1913. He was elected by the University to an additional Isaac Newton Studentship in February 1914, and took the M.Sc. degree in the University of Durham in 1912, his special subject being Dynamics.

Mr Jeffreys submitted a paper on "Certain hypotheses as to the internal structure of the Earth and Moon."

On November 20 Dr C. B. Rootham, College Organist, was elected a Fellow under Statute XXIV. of the College Statutes.

The Rev. H. F. Stewart, Fellow and Dean of the College, has been appointed Hulsean Lecturer for the year 1914-15. The general subject of the course is "The Holiness of Blaise Pascal." The subjects of the four several lectures are as follows: (1) Some points in Pascal's Biography; (2) Pascal in controversy; (3) His devotional system; (4) His personal religion.

The Treasury have appointed a Committee to report in what classes of case it is expedient that prize ships captured or detained at ports outside the United Kingdom should be moved for sale or disposal to other ports, or should be chartered for purposes of trade, and to make the necessary arrangements in such cases as are remitted to them by the departments concerned in the administration of the territories where the prize ships are detained. Mr L. D. Wakeley (B.A. 1901), of the India Office, is a member of the Committee.

Mr H. B. Stanwell (B.A. 1884) was on Friday, September 11th, elected a member of the Cambridgeshire County Council for the West Chesterton Division.

Two members of the College have been appointed to the Scientific Staff of Sir Ernest Shackleton's Imperial Transantarctic Expedition. Both go with the Weddell Sea party. Mr J. M. Wordie (B.A. 1912), as geologist, and Mr R. W. James (B.A. 1912), as physicist and magnetician.

Mr D. Garabedian (B.A. 1911) was on June 27th, appointed by the Curators of the Taylor Institution at Oxford to the Taylorian Lectureship in French.

Mr E. W. Garrett (B.A. 1873), who has been a Metropolitan Magistrate at the West London Police Court, has been transferred to the Marylebone Court.

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr D. M. Kerly (B.A. 1884), formerly Fellow of the College, to be one of His Majesty's Counsel; the letters patent are dated 12 October, 1914.

The following members of the College were called to the Bar on 24 June, 1914: at the Inner Temple, H. C. Evans (B.A. 1911) and F. B. Reece (B.A. 1912); at Gray's Inn, C. B. N. Cama (B.A. 1901).

The Burleigh Preachers for the year 1914 were: at Hatfield, the Rev. Canon A. T. Barnett (B.A. 1881), Vicar of Stoke Poges; at Stamford, the Rev. Courtenay Gale (B.A. 1880), Vicar of Christ Church, Sutton, Surrey.

During the Michaelmas Term Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel as follows: 18 October, Rev. H. F. Stewart, Dean; 8 November, Rev. Canon J. H. B. Masterman; 22 November, Rev. R. B. Le B. Janvrin, College Missioner; 6 December, Rev. Dr A. Caldecott.

Mr G. C. E. Simpson (B.A. 1902), M.B., B.C., has been appointed Honorary Consulting Surgeon to The Children's Rest, Liverpool. He has resigned his appointments, Surgeon and Registrar to the Liverpool Royal Southern Hospital and Assistant Surgeon to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children.

Mr C. G. H. Campbell, M.B., B.C. (B.A. 1908) has been appointed by the Colonial Office as a member of the Ankylo-miastosis Commission in Trinidad.

Meetings of the Councils of the Royal College of Surgeons and the Royal College of Physicians were held on Thursday,

July 30th; the following members of St John's were admitted Members of the Royal College of Surgeons and were by the Royal College of Physicians granted licences to practise physic; A. L. Anthony, of Guy's Hospital, and J. B. Hunter (B.A. 1912) of University College Hospital. Mr Anthony was gazetted a Lieutenant R.A.M.C. 20 November, 1914.

At a special meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons of England held on September 24, Grantly Dick Read (B.A. 1911) of the London Hospital was admitted a member of the College. And on September 24, at a meeting of the Royal College of Physicians, he was granted a licence to practise Physic. Special examinations of the two Colleges were held on account of the War. Mr Read was gazetted Lieutenant R.A.M.C. on 21 September, 1914.

At a meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of London held on Thursday, 29 October, a licence to practise physic was granted to G. A. G. Bonser (B.A. 1910), of St. Thomas's Hospital.

The combined list of the open competition for the Home, Indian, and Colonial Services was issued on the 25th of September last. The list contained 78 names, and five members of the College were successful; their names and places are as follows:

	<i>Name.</i>		<i>Degree.</i>
2.	B. W. Gilbert ...	...	1913
28.	T. T. Scott ...	...	1913
30.	H. B. Shivdasani ...	...	1913
32.	H. C. Care ...	...	1914
45.	G. W. Bain ...	...	1914

As to the performance of the candidates: Mr Gilbert was first in both Lower and Higher Mathematics; in Lower Mathematics he obtained 1166 marks out of 1200, "absolutely indecently numerous" as the "Oxford Magazine" remarks, and 900 out of 1200 in Higher Mathematics. Mr Shivdasani was first in English Law; Mr Care first in Botany; and Mr Bain first in Italian translation and composition. Mr Gilbert obtains a place in the Home Civil Service, the others places in the Indian Civil Service.

In the "Seniority List" for 1914, in the Civil Service of India as determined by the combined marks of the open competitive examination of 1913 and the final examination, Mr A. G. Clow (B.A. 1912) was placed third in the list. He has been assigned to the Province of Upper Bengal.

The Cama (College) Prize for 1914 has been awarded to Mr Clow.

The following members of the College have been appointed to Eastern Cadetships: S. H. Wadia (B.A. 1913), J. A. Hunter (B.A. 1913), and B. R. Whitehouse (B.A. 1913).

On October 5 the Secretary of State for the Colonies issued a list of gentlemen selected by him for appointment to the Administrative Service of the Tropical African Colonies. The list contained thirty-six names in all, of whom five were members of the College. Their names, dates of their B.A. degrees, with the district to which they are assigned are as follows:

A. D. Bethell	...	1914	...	East Africa.
H. M. Lloyd	...	1912	...	West Africa.
J. R. Patterson	...	1914	...	" "
E. F. Sayers	...	1911	...	" "
L. H. Shelton	...	1913	...	" "

Final selection and allocation to the various Colonies will be made on the completion of a course of training at the Imperial Institute.

Mr P. B. Haigh (B.A. 1900), I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay.

Mr J. Nissim (B.A. 1904), I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Deputy Secretary in the Legislative Department of the Government of India.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society held on Monday, October 26, Professor A. C. Seward was elected one of the Vice-Presidents, and Mr J. A. Crowther and Mr H. H. Brindley members of the Council of the Society.

At the Annual General Meeting of the London Mathematical Society held on November 12th, Professor Sir J. Larmor, M.P., was elected President, Professor A. E. H. Love one of the Vice-Presidents, Dr T. J. I'A. Bromwich one of the Secretaries, and Dr H. F. Baker, Mr E. Cunningham and Dr P. A. MacMahon members of the Council.

The Rev. E. Hill (B.A. 1866), formerly Fellow and Tutor of the College, Rector of Cockfield and Rural Dean of Lavenham, has been appointed an Honorary Canon of St Edmundsbury Cathedral.

The Rev. G. E. Gardner (B.A. 1869), Vicar of Holy Trinity, Lyonsdown, New Barnet, has been appointed Rural Dean of Barnet.

The Rev. W. Bissett (B.A. 1881), who was Rector of Shalden, Hants, from 1907 to 1908, was in June last appointed Vicar of Hawkley, East Liss.

The Rev. G. M. Livett (B.A. 1881), Vicar of Wateringbury, has been appointed an Honorary Canon of Rochester Cathedral.

The Rev. J. W. Goodall (B.A. 1882), Vicar of Rotherham and Prebendary of York Minster, has been appointed an Honorary Canon of Sheffield Cathedral.

The Rev. F. E. Chester (B.A. 1884), who was Vicar of St Barnabas, Sheffield, from 1905 to 1911, has been appointed by the Archbishop of York to the Vicarage of Shipton Thorpe, near Market Weighton.

The Rev. A. C. Thompson (B.A. 1889), Vicar of St Andrew's, Eccles, Manchester, and Rural Dean of Eccles, has been appointed an Honorary Canon of Manchester.

The Rev. T. Nicklin (B.A. 1890), who has been an Assistant-Master at Rossall School since 1901, has been appointed Warden of Hulme Hall, Manchester.

The Rev. P. Green (B.A. 1893), Rector of St Philip's, Salford, and Canon of Manchester, has been appointed Honorary Chaplain to the King.

The Rev. G. A. Browning (B.A. 1900) was in June last appointed Chaplain and Naval Instructor to *H.M.S. Orion*.

The Rev. R. C. Alexander (B.A. 1908) was in July last appointed Chaplain to *H.M.S. Lord Nelson*.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

Name	Degree	From	To be
Leake, F. A. E.	(1886)	V. St John's, Sunderland	R. Bolton
Taylor, F.	(1889)	R. Fleet, Holbeach	R. West Felton, Oswestry
White, G. D.	(1887)	V. St Luke's, Lower Tranmere	R. Wallasey
Cubitt, S. H.	(1891)	R. Fritton, Great Yarmouth	P.C. Clifton, Ashbourne
Gardiner, H. A. P.	(1895)	C. Chesham	R. Brampton and V. Stovers, Wangford
Ashton, W. H.	(1894)	V. St John's, Old Trafford	V. St Andrew's, Burnley
Drysdale, G. F.	(1905)	C. St Anne's, Brighton	R. Penton Mewsey, Andover
Atlay, M. E.	(1903)	C. St Matthew's, Westminster	V. St Matthew's Westminster
Harvey, J. H.	(1885)	R. North Crawley	V. Datchet
Callis, A. W.	(1877)	R. Sproughton, Ipswich	R. Salford, Chipping Norton

The following members of the College were ordained in the Autumn :—

DEACONS.			
Name	Degree	Diocese	Parish
Sears, S. E.	(1912)	Manchester	St John the Baptist, Atherton
Cheetham, F. P.	(1912)	Southwark	St Barnabas Church Hall, Mitcham
Wooler, C. U.	(1908)	Southwark	St George's, Camberwell
Griffiths, G. A. M.	(1911)	London	St Matthew's Hammersmith
Raven, E. E.	(1912)	London	St Mary's, Hoxton

The dates of the several ordinations were as follows :— Manchester, in the Cathedral, September 20 ; Southwark, in the Cathedral, September 27 ; London, in St Paul's, Oct. 4.

The Rev. H. W. Todd (B.A. 1911) was ordained Priest by the Bishop of London on October 4.

The Rev. C. H. Ritchie (B.A. 1910), Curate of St Michael's, Chester Square, has been appointed Acting Chaplain R.N., and to *H.M.S. Donegal*.

Mr P. C. Sands (B.A. 1904), formerly Fellow of the College, has been elected Headmaster of Pocklington School. Mr Sands has been a Classical Master at the City of London School since 1906.

Mr P. O. Whitlock (B.A. 1910) has been appointed, by the Secretary of State for India, to be a member of the Indian Educational Service, and to be Professor of English at the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.

Mr G. Waterhouse (B.A. 1910), late Scholar of the College, Tiarks University Scholar, and Lecturer in English at Leipzig, has been appointed to a mastership at Manchester Grammar School.

Ds G. N. L. Hall (B.A. 1913), Naden Divinity Student of the College, has been elected to a Wordsworth Divinity Studentship, awarded by the University to Graduate Candidates for Holy Orders.

H. Smith (B.A. 1913) has been appointed an assistant in the Forestry Department of the Bombay Burma Corporation.

F. J. Bullen (B.A. 1914) has been appointed Science Master at Kendal Grammar School.

W. E. Evans (B.A. 1914) has been appointed Lecturer in Geography and Physics at Caerleon Training College.

R. M. Davies (B.A. 1914) has been appointed to a mastership at Langton Maltravers Preparatory School.

A. E. Schroeder (now A. E. Long, B.A. 1914) has been appointed to a Mastership at the Royal Grammar School, Lancaster.

F. P. Cheetham (B.A. 1912) has been awarded a Jeremie Septuagint Prize by the University.

R. Proudlock has been appointed to a post on the Indian Railways, and has sailed for India.

F. C. Bartlett, Foundation Scholar of the College, has been appointed by the University to be Assistant in Experimental Psychology.

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number :— Dr Bromwich re-appointed University Lecturer in Mathematics ; Mr T. S. P. Strangeways re-appointed Huddersfield Lecturer in Special Pathology ; Mr H. Woods University Lecturer in Palaeozoology ; Mr A. Harker University Lecturer in Petrology ; Mr J. E. Purvis University Lecturer in Chemistry and Physics in their application to Hygiene and Preventive Medicine ; Dr W. Langdon Brown to be an examiner in Medicine ; Mr W. H. R. Rivers to represent the University at the nineteenth International Congress of Americanists held at Washington, U.S.A., in October, 1914 ; Mr H. H. Brindley and Mr F. F. Blackman to be members of a Syndicate to make preliminary arrangements for the extension of the Fitzwilliam Museum ; Mr A. Y. Campbell to be a member of the Special Board for Classics ; Mr T. R. Glover to be Senior Proctor for the year 1914-1915 ; Mr J. E. Purvis to be an examiner in State Medicine ; Mr T. R. Glover to be one of the University Members of the Watch Committee ; Mr J. E. Purvis to be a member of the Council of the Borough of Cambridge ; Mr F. C. Bartlett to be interim Director of the Psychological Laboratory ; Mr H. F. Stewart to be a member of the Board of Architectural Studies ; Dr Bromwich to be an examiner for the qualifying examination for the Mechanical Sciences Tripos ; Mr F. H. Colson to be an examiner for the Bell and Abbott Scholarships ; Dr Tait to be an examiner for the Maitland Prize.

The following books by members of the College are announced :—*Thomas Gray : English Poems*, edited by R. F. Charles, M.A. (University Press) ; *The Principle of Relativity*,

by E. Cunningham, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of the College (University Press); *The Propagation of Disturbances in Dispersive Media*, by T. H. Havelock, M.A., F.R.S., Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne (University Press); *A Theory of Time and Space*, by A. A. Robb, M.A. (University Press); *The French Romanticists: An anthology of verse and prose*, by H. F. Stewart, B.D., and another (University Press); *Sumer is Icumín in* with a collotype facsimile of the original MS. and a modern Score, by Jameson B. Hurry, M.A., M.D. (Novello); *War Poems of a Northumbrian*, by R. H. Forster (Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne); *The Life of Lord Roberts, F.M., K.G., V.C.*, by Sir George Forrest, C.I.E. (Cassell); *Who is responsible: Armageddon and after*, by Cloudesley Brereton (Harrap); *A First Year in Canterbury Settlement*, and other early essays, by the late Samuel Butler, B.A., edited by R. A. Streatfeild (Fifield); *John Brown Paton, a Biography*, by his son, John Lewis Paton, M.A., High Master of Manchester Grammar School (Hodder and Stoughton); *The Church Plate of Cardiganshire*, by the Rev. J. T. Evans, Rector of Stow, Gloucestershire (Alden, Stow-on-the-Wold); *The Rise and Progress of the Scottish School of Geology: An inaugural Lecture delivered by Thomas J. Jehu, Murchison Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Edinburgh* (The Darien Press, Edinburgh); *The Prevention and Control of Monopolies*, by W. Jethro Brown, LL.D., Professor of Law in Adelaide University (Murray).

Mr W. Lawrence Balls (B.A. 1903), formerly Fellow of the College, who has been in the service of the Egyptian Government, first in the Khedivial Agricultural Society from December 1904 to December 1910 and subsequently in the Khedivial Department of Agriculture from December 1910, retired from the service on 31 December 1913. The Khedive conferred on Mr Balls the Third Class of the Order of the Mejdíeh. This is, we believe, the first decoration given for agricultural work since the foundation of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr Balls has also been presented with a gold and silver inlaid Arab table with the following inscription:

Presented
to
Mr. W. Lawrence Balls
by
H.H. Prince Hussein Pasha Kamel
and his colleagues in Egypt
in recognition of his valuable services
in the application of science to the
cultivation of cotton.
Cairo. Dec. 1913.

On Friday, June 5th, 1914, Dr T. Herbert Warren, President of Magdalene College and Professor of Poetry at the University of Oxford, unveiled at Bath two tablets to the memory of Robert Southey and William Wordsworth, on the residences once occupied by these two poets. The tablets are placed on No. 8, Westgate buildings, and No. 9, North Parade respectively.

The tablet to Southey was unveiled in the morning and, after luncheon in the Banqueting Chamber of the Guild Hall, the tablet to the memory of Wordsworth was unveiled.

At the luncheon Dr Warren spoke as follows with regard to Wordsworth:

Turning to Wordsworth, Dr Warren said it was difficult in a few words to speak adequately of his greatness. It was best indicated in the reverent and even religious utterances of his predecessors, in the Chair of Poetry at Oxford, Keble and Matthew Arnold. Keble had spoken of him in his lectures which he dedicated, when finally published, to him. Arnold had written about him both in poetry, in the "Memorial Verses," written in April, 1850, in which he had given him a high and peculiar place, and still more carefully and deliberately in prose, in the Introduction to the Selection in the "Golden Treasury Series," where he said that after that of Shakespeare and Milton, the poetical performance of Wordsworth was undoubtedly the most considerable in our language from the Elizabethan age to the present time, and preferred him above all the Poets, from Spencer and Dryden to Byron, Shelley and Keats, and also of all the poets of the continent after the death of Molière, with the single exception of Goethe. Mr Swinburne, taking up the question where Arnold had left it, expresses a somewhat more cautious and modified admiration, but he too placed Wordsworth exceedingly high. "The test of highest poetry is," he says, "that it eludes all tests," and then quoting as an example from what he called "the wide, high range of Wordsworth," the well-known stanza—

Will no one tell me what she sings?
Perhaps the plaintive numbers flow,
For old, unhappy, far-off things
And battles long ago,

he said, "In the whole expanse of poetry there can hardly be two lines of more perfect, profound and exalted poetry than the last of these. Wordsworth's theory was mistaken, but his practice often magnificent." Of Wordsworth, as of Southey, there were many personal pictures. Byron said of Southey that he was the best-looking bard he had seen for

some time. "To have that poet's head and shoulders," he said, "I would almost have written his 'sapphics'! He is certainly a person to look upon, and a man of talent, and he was, if not a great poet, a great prose writer, and one of the kindest and most amiable and best of men." One of the best pictures of Wordsworth was one of the latest, that of a young American who visited him very shortly before his death, Mr Ellis Yarnall, and after a long and delightful interview, during which he says, "My mind was in a tumult of excitement, for I felt that I had been in the familiar presence of one of the noblest of our race," he concluded: "A sense of Wordsworth's intellectual greatness has been with me during the whole interview. I may speak to the strong perception of his moral elevation which I had at the same time. He seemed to me to be a man living as in the presence of God, by habitual recollection." Dr Warren said that he himself had experienced exactly the same feeling when he was in the presence of Tennyson, and that he thought of the phrase, "He endured as seeing Him who is invisible." What was the conclusion of the whole matter? It was that Wordsworth was a large and noble force, and one to which they and all England were incalculably indebted. The same was true in a less degree of Southey. Both these poets, then, brothers in their art, twin-wearers of the laurel, nearly allied in time and place, in aim and aspiration, in their effect on their age, were well worthy of any honour that they could do for their names that day. It was to the credit of their hospitable city, the home of so many memorable pilgrims, so many angels entertained aware and unawares, that it should have entertained them both, and that in her memory and the distinction awarded them by her that day they were not, and were not to be, divided.

After the luncheon Dr Warren, before unveiling the tablet to the memory of Wordsworth, spoke as follows:

He said he felt it a great privilege and honour to be asked to discharge the duty of rendering tribute after many years to the illustrious dead who were what was called immortal, and as the poet said "rule us from their urns" and whose words still spoke to them though they themselves had passed away. In that house there sojourned for a time a very great man indeed, and from that house his daughter went out to be married in one of their churches, and there he revived his recollections as he said in his own letter "of the beautiful county of which that was one of the capital centres." It was his privilege to unveil a tablet to William Wordsworth. It had been said that Wordsworth was a name to conjure with. It was one of those names which appealed to every

generation of English men and women, both old and young. How could he put in one or two words his spell and his message? He doubted not that many of them knew many of his great and simple poems, some not less great because they were simple. Had they to choose one line which was a special message it was this: "We live by admiration, hope, and love" and of the admiration of human beings the memory formed a large part. They should admire and they did admire the great one who had passed, and it was in that spirit and feeling that the admiration of Wordsworth might be still a living message and power over their lives that he felt it an honour in their name and for them and for the city of Bath to unveil that tablet, which recorded that the poet had resided there. Dr Warren then unveiled the tablet by pulling a cord and drawing the veil aside. The inscription ran as follows:

Here Dwelt
William Wordsworth.
B. 1770. D. 1850.

We are indebted to "The Bath Herald" of 6 June, 1914, for these reports of the proceedings.

Dr W. M. Palmer has a paper in the "Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society" (Vol. 65), intitled "The Reformation of the Corporation of Cambridge, July 1662." Much of the article is based on three note-books of Sir Thomas Sclater, Justice of the Peace for Cambridgeshire. Among the extracts from one of these (Bodleian Library, Oxford, MS. Rawlinson, D. 1137) is the following:—

"P. 7. 13 Sept. '67. Robert Dickman, B.A. of Sidney College bound to appear att next Assizes for Camb: and abide ye order of that court concerning the death of Nicholas Christmas of St John's College, scholar, yt was beaten on ye head for throwing att a fruit tree or apricock tree att his father's house in St Giles and running away fell on his knee and on his death laid his death to be sore on his knee by that fall."

Nicholas Christmas, born at Binsted, Hants, son of Henry Christmas, gent., was admitted a pensioner of St John's, 3 June 1667, aged 17.

A Tablet to the memory of the late Professor Charles Henry Herbert Cook has been placed in the Hall of the University of Christ Church, New Zealand. Professor Cook was the son of Mr Charles Cook, and was born in Southwark 30 September 1843. His family emigrated to Australia, and he was educated at Melbourne University. Coming to St

John's he took his degree as 6th Wrangler in 1872, and was elected a Fellow of the College. He was appointed Professor of Mathematics at Canterbury College, New Zealand, in 1874, and held office until 1907. He died 21 May 1910, at Marton Rangitiki, New Zealand. The inscription is as follows:—

IN MEMORIAM
 CAROLI H. H. COOK
 QUI HUIUS ACADEMIAE ALUMNIS
 SCIENTIAE MATHEMATICAE
 PRAELECTOR ERAT
 ARTIUM MAGISTER CANTABRIGIENSIS
 ET COLLEGII SANCTI JOHANNIS DIVINI
 OLIM SOCIUS
 DISCIPULIS PER TRES ET TRIGINTA ANNOS
 EXEMPLO DOCTRINA AMICITIA FIDELI
 MULTIS PROFUIT
 NECNON ARTE MUSICA ERUDITUS
 AMICOS DELECTAVIT
 VALETUDINE INFIRMATA OFFICIUM RENUNTIARE COACTUS
 POST BREVE EX LABORIBUS OTIUM
 MORBI ICTU SUBITO SOPITUS
 A.D. XII. KAL. JUN. MDCCCCX
 ANNO AETATIS SUAE SEXTO ET SEXAGESIMO
 VITAM INSCIUS MORTE MUTAVIT

The European War has introduced many novel features into Cambridge life. One event deserves notice in "Our Chronicle." The 6th Division of the Regular Army (the Irish Command) assembled in Cambridge before proceeding to the Front. The Division was encamped under canvas over a wide area, from Coldham Common up the river by Stourbridge and Midsummer Commons, out by the Grantchester Meadows and round by fields on the Trumpington Road to Coe Fen. The Staff was established in the University Arms Hotel and their horses and transport camped on Parker's Piece.

Among the first Regiments to arrive, early on the morning of Friday, August 14th, was the First Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, under the command of Lt.-Col. R. E. Benson, their camp was on Midsummer Common. The Mess President, Captain A. H. Wilson, had the happy thought of asking for the use of the Lady Margaret Boat House to serve as an Officers' Mess. This was readily granted by Mr Bushe Fox as President of the Club. The Officers of the Battalion were made honorary members of the High Table during their stay in Cambridge.

The order to embark for the Front arrived during the

night between Sunday, Sept. 6, and Monday, Sept. 7, and by sunrise the whole Division was on the move. The East Yorkshires marched to Newmarket to entrain and the Division melted away. The cavalry and artillery, with some of the Infantry Battalions, entrained at Newmarket, where the long "racing" platforms gave special facilities; the rest entrained in the London and North Western sidings at Cambridge. By 3 a.m. on the Tuesday morning the last of the ninety troop trains had left, bearing with them the best wishes of their Cambridge friends.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, June, 1914.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
Ainley, K. E. D.	Benson, G. E.	Jones, I. E.
Douglas, J.	Hobbs, A. V.	
Filmer, W. G. H.		
Keeley, T. C.		
Mirfin, J. C.		
Trott, A. C.		

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, Part II.

Wranglers.	Senior Optimes.
Garner, H. M.	Brock, E. G.
Hook, C. W. T.	de Silva, L. M. D.
Saddler, W.	Howard, H. R.
	Odgers, L. N. B.
	Weston, E.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
<i>Division 1.</i>	<i>Division 1.</i>	<i>Division 1.</i>
Carter, H. R.	Bethell, A. D.	Polack, A. I.
	Smee, C. W.	
<i>Division 3.</i>	<i>Division 3.</i>	<i>Division 2.</i>
McCulloch, W.	Davies, R. M.	Kingdom, W. A.
Taylor, H. C. N.		Schroeder, A. E.
		Stevens, J. K.
		<i>Division 3.</i>
		Goolden, H. J.
		Hearn, R. C.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS, Part II.

Class 1.	Class 2.
Ds Hall, G. N. L.	Ds Stephens, J. S.

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS.

Part I.	Part II.
Class 1.	Class 2.
Bartlett, F. C.	Miller E.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, Part I.

<i>Class 1.</i>	<i>Class 2.</i>	<i>Class 3.</i>
Bennett, G. M.	Holden, F.	Bullen, F. J.
Briggs, G. E.	Mowton, W. E.	Lindsell, J.
Care, H. C.	Vernon, C. H.	Owens, F. H.
Cheetham, E. M.		Pratt, G. W.
Foden, W. B.		Smith, G. E.
Kendall, G. M.		Sothers, E. D.
Langton, H. M.		
Palmer, W. E.		
Parry, B. K.		
Stanier, H.		
Stoneley, R.		

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, Part II.

<i>Class 1.</i>	<i>Class 2.</i>	<i>Class 3.</i>
Appleton, E. V.	Binns, A. L.	Evans, W. E.
Palmer, W. G.		Jones, F. B.

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS.

<i>Part I.</i>	<i>Part II.</i>
<i>Class 3.</i>	<i>Class 1.</i>
Williams, W. T.	Ds Raven, E. E.
	<i>Class 2.</i>
	Ds Coleman, N. D.
	<i>Class 3.</i>
	Ds Colson, C. G. T.

LAW TRIPOS, Part I.

<i>Class 1.</i>	<i>Class 2.</i>	<i>Class 3.</i>
Brown, E. M. (2nd)	Curzon Siggers, W. A.	Hall, J. G.
	Sahmond, W. G.	Morley, G. H.
		Shanly, H.

LAW TRIPOS, Part II.

<i>Class 1.</i>	<i>Class 2.</i>	<i>Class 3.</i>
Rosenberg, N. E. (1st)	Thompson, C. N.	Powell, E. C.
		Ds Thomas, E.
		Clouts, P.
		van Druten, H. J.
		Howe, G. P.
		Stockwood, I. H.

HISTORICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

<i>Class 2.</i>	<i>Class 3.</i>
<i>Division 1.</i>	Mackinlay, D. M.
Marsh, R. J.	Phillips, R. S.
<i>Division 2.</i>	
Hoyland, G.	
Shillito, N. W.	

HISTORICAL TRIPOS, Part II.

<i>Class 1.</i>	<i>Class 2.</i>	<i>Class 3.</i>
Gwynne, H. Ll.	<i>Division 1.</i>	Brown, C. W.
	Taylor, F. L.	Callender, R. H.
	<i>Division 2.</i>	
	Billinger, H. F.	

MEDIEVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

<i>Class 1.</i>	<i>Class 2.</i>	<i>Class 3.</i>
Hardisty, C. W.	English, F. H.	Proudlock, R.
	Hand, H. S.	

MECHANICAL SCIENCES TRIPOS.

Class 3.
Johnson, L.

ECONOMICS TRIPOS.

<i>Part I.</i>	<i>Part II.</i>
<i>Class 2</i>	<i>Class 2.</i>
<i>Division 2.</i>	<i>Division 1.</i>
Owen, D. H.	Ds Quass, P.
<i>Class 3.</i>	<i>Class 3.</i>
Nissim, S.	Peters, A. D.

The Bendall Sanskrit Exhibition is awarded to W. H. Bruford.

One of the Frank Smart Prizes for Botany is awarded to G. E. Briggs.

COLLEGE AWARDS AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, June 1914.

COLLEGE PRIZES.

MATHEMATICS.

<i>Third Year.</i>	<i>Second Year.</i>	<i>First Year.</i>
<i>Tripos Part II.</i>	<i>First Class (College)</i>	<i>Tripos Part I.</i>
Garner, H. M.	White, F. P.	Ainley, K. E. D.
Hook, C. W. T.	Montagnon, A.	Douglas, J.
Saddler, W.	Geary, A.	Filmer, W. G. H.
	Higson, L. A.	Keeley, T. C.
		Mirfin, J. C.
		Trott, A. C.

CLASSICS.

<i>Third Year.</i>	<i>Second Year.</i>	<i>First Year.</i>
<i>Tripos Part I.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
Carter, H. R.	Jacob, A. R.	Bond, B. W.
McCulloch, W.	Patton, A. G.	Williams, H. B.
Taylor, H. C. N.	Hilary, R. J.	Thomas, R. B. H.

NATURAL SCIENCES.

<i>Tripos Part II.</i>	<i>Second Year.</i>	<i>First Year.</i>
<i>Third Year.</i>	<i>First Class (College)</i>	<i>First Class (College)</i>
Appleton, E. V.	Cubbon, H. T.	Belgrave, H. A.
Palmer, W. G.	Earp, F. O. M.	Hardman, W. H.
	Tromp, F. J.	Phillips, H. W. L.

Tripos Part I.
Third Year.

Care, H. C.
Foden, W. B.
Kendall, G. M.
Parry, B. K.
<i>Second Year.</i>
Bennett, G. M.
Briggs, G. E.
Cheetham, E. M.
Langton, H. M.
Palmer, W. E.
Stanier, H.
Stoneley, R.

MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

Third Year.
Tripes.
Hardisty, C. W.

Second Year.
First Class (College)
Bruford, W. H.
Smith, V. S.

LAW.

Tripes Part II.
Third Year.
Rosenberg, N. E.

Tripes Part I.
Second Year.
Brown, E. M.

HISTORY.

Third Year.
Tripes Part II.
Gwynne, H. Ll.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

MASON PRIZE.

Polack, E. E.

HOCKIN PRIZE.

(*for Physics*)
Appleton, E. V.

NEWCOME PRIZE.

(*for Moral Philosophy*)
Bartlett, F. C.

CAMA PRIZE.

Ds Conder, J. M.

HAWKSEY BURBURY PRIZE.

(*for Greek Verse*)

Carter, H. R. } *æq.*
Jacob, A. R. }

WRIGHT'S PRIZES.

<i>Mathematics.</i>	<i>Classics.</i>	<i>Natural Sciences.</i>	<i>Law.</i>
White, F. P.	Jacob, A. R.	Briggs, G. E.	Brown, E. M.
Keeley, T. C.	Bond, B. W.	Belgrave, H. A.	

<i>Oriental Languages.</i>	<i>Modern Languages.</i>	<i>Mechanical Sciences.</i>
Polack, E. E.	Bruford, W. H.	Marshall, W.
		Brookes, R. C.

ELECTED TO FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>Mathematics.</i>	<i>Classics.</i>	<i>Natural Sciences.</i>
Higson, L. A.	McCulloch, W.	Kendall, G. M.
Hook, C. W. T.		Palmer, W. E.
Saddler, W.		Stanier, H.

<i>Mediæval and Modern Languages.</i>	<i>History.</i>
Bruford, W. H.	Gwynne, H. Ll.

<i>Moral Science.</i>	<i>Oriental Languages.</i>	<i>Mechanical Science.</i>
Bartlett, F. C.	Polack, E. E.	Marshall, W.

MORAL SCIENCES.

Tripes Part I.
Second Year.
Bartlett, F. C.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

First Class (College)
Polack, E. E.

GREEK TESTAMENT PRIZE.

Hagger, N. W.

READING PRIZES

1 Cobbold, R. H. W.
2 Hand, H. S.

ESSAY PRIZES.

Third Year.
Hall, G. N. L.

Second Year.
Carter, H. R.

First Year.
Langon, H. M.

Honourably mentioned

Yeo, J. H.

FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS CONTINUED.

Mathematics.
White, F. P.
Montagnon, A.
Geary, A.

Classics.
Jacob, A. R.
Patton, A. G.
Hilary, R. J.

Natural Sciences.
Briggs, G. E.
Stoneley, R.

The Emoluments of Briggs, J. Douglas, Foden and Patton have been increased.

ELECTED TO EXHIBITIONS OR CONTINUED.

Natural Sciences.
Belgrave, H. A.
Cheetham, E. M.
Cubbon, H. T.
Earp, F. O. M.
Langton, H. M.
Tromp, F. J.

Mechanical Science.
Brookes, R. C.

HOARE EXHIBITIONS.

(*for Mathematics*)
Hobbs, A. V.
Paskin, J. J.

MACMAHON LAW STUDENTSHIPS.

Nicholls, A. C.
Quass, P.

NADEN DIVINITY STUDENTSHIP. HUTCHINSON RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS.

Ds Hall, G. N. L.

Appleton, E. V.
Palmer, W. G.

SLATER RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP.

Ds Engledow, F. L.

GRANTS FROM THE HUGHES EXHIBITION FUND.

Hagger, N. W.
Yeo, J. H.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, December 1913.

Scholarships of £80 :

(<i>for Mathematics</i>)	Swift, H. W. (Christ's Hospital)
(<i>for Mathematics</i>)	Wales, H. R. (Central Secondary School, Sheffield)
(<i>for Classics</i>)	Struthers, J. A. (City of London School)
(<i>for Natural Science</i>)	Laughlin, P. H. (Northampton & County School)
(<i>for Natural Science</i>)	Holden, H. F. (King Edward's Sch., Birmingham)

Scholarships of £60 :

(<i>for Mathematics</i>)	Davis, H. (Wellingborough School)
(<i>for Mathematics</i>)	Harris, E. S. (Leighton Park School, Reading)
(<i>for Classics</i>)	Chidson, L. D. (Dulwich College)
(<i>for Classics</i>)	Roseveare, H. W. (Marlborough College)
(<i>for Natural Science</i>)	Barbash, H. (City of London School)
(<i>for Hebrew</i>)	Smith, A. F. (Merchant Taylors' School, London)

Scholarships of £40 :

(<i>for Mathematics</i>)	Brown, E. R. (Manchester Grammar School)
(<i>for Natural Science</i>)	Barton, F. S. (Nottingham High School)

Exhibitions of £30 :

(<i>for Natural Science</i>)	Buckingham, J. (Berkhamsted School)
(<i>for Classics</i>)	Duffield, H. W. (Felsted School)
(<i>for Mathematics</i>)	Dyke Marsh, H. St. G. (Wellington College)
(<i>for History</i>)	Silk, G. W. (Central Secondary School, Sheffield)
(<i>for Classics</i>)	Hutchinson, R. W. (Birkenhead School)

CLOSE AND OPEN EXHIBITIONS, June 1914.

Open Exhibitions of £50 :

(for Natural Science)	Lee, E. H. (Whitchurch Grammar School)
(for Mathematics)	Lees, G. T. (Hulme Grammar Schol, Oldham)
(for Natural Science)	Sampson, M. T. (Liverpool Institute)

Exhibition of £40 :

(for Mathematics)	Morris, P. E. (Private Study)
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Exhibition of £30 :

(for Classics)	Rees, F. E. (Nottingham High School)
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To Downman Sizarships :

Bevan, E. J. (Yarmouth Grammar School)
Gill, C. G. Hope (Brighton College)
Percy, J. R. (St Bees School)

To Close Exhibitions :

Brown, E. R. Somerset (Manchester)
Marr, F. A. Munsteven (Ounle)
Cummins, F. J. Marquis of Exeter (Stamford)
Wooler, C. A. Lupton and Hebblethwaite (Sedbergh)

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZE 1914.

Third Year: Ds C. W. Hardisty, on "Walt Whitman."
No Essays were received from candidates of the Second or First years.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr. Tanner. *Hon. Sec.*—G. Hoyland.

In spite of reduced numbers this Society has enjoyed two very successful meetings this term, the first of which provided one of the most interesting and lively discussions in its annals.

On November 5th Mr Coulton, of St Catharine's, read a paper on "Modern Democracies and War," which took the form of an exceedingly able defence of the Swiss system of military service and the plea for the adoption of a similar system in this country. He laid before the Society much evidence and many ideas which were new to most of his hearers, and, while in the discussion which followed many were found who disagreed with him, Mr Coulton's knowledge and resource no less than his delightful way of arguing made the discussion anything but one-sided.

On December 9th E. Booth contributed a paper on "The English Aristocracy of the 18th Century." The Society was much interested, and an enjoyable hour was spent in discussing this attractive subject.

L. M. B. C.

BALANCE-SHEET, 1913-4

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
G.A.C.	420	0	0	Balance due to Bank...	15	18	7
Ditto, Special Grant for				C.U.B.C. Assessment...	86	9	6
Deficit	16	0	0	Entrance Fee (Getting-			
Per Junior Treasurer...	8	0	0	on Boat)	5	5	0
Free Insurance	5	0	0	Rates and Taxes.....	22	4	2
				Water	3	10	3
				Gas		15	7
				Coal	3	13	6
				Insurance.....		4	9
				Repairs & Maintenance	58	13	1
				Oars	46	2	0
				Wages	70	14	7
				Part Cost of New Tub-			
				Pairs	7	15	0
				Washing	14	2	0
				Horse and Cycle Hire..	20	11	0
				Prizes	36	3	6
				Help in Races.....	9	11	0
				Help in Yard	2	5	0
				Locks and Ferries	3	11	6
				Expenses due to Fire...	2	1	6
				Hire of Tub-Pairs	6	0	0
				Papers	1	6	0
				Printing		15	9
				Suit for Boatman	3	0	0
				Emblazoning		18	0
				Cheque Book		10	0
				Cover for Boat	1	5	6
				Balance at Bank.....	21	3	7
	£449	0	0		£449	0	0

E. CUNNINGHAM, *Hon. Treas.*

Oct. 30, 1914.

Audited and found correct, R. F. SCOTT.

HENLEY, 1914.

In such times as we are now living in at Cambridge it is with pleasure that is real pain that one attempts to give an account of the jolliest three weeks that we shall see in the L.M.B.C. for many a long day.

It was the first time that the Henley Fund came into operation, and we were greatly cheered in our efforts in the Mays by the thought of a certain Henley should we acquit ourselves worthily. We were favoured with success.

With good material to work upon we gained much valuable and enjoyable experience at Henley, and congratulated ourselves upon rosy prospects for the rowing year with a still better Henley at the end of it; and now . . . Still we can console ourselves with the certain knowledge that those of us to whom it was given to exchange the red for the khaki will honour the L.M.B.C. no less than their country by the perseverance and self-denial learnt on the waters of the Cam.

It was a lovely afternoon when we arrived at the old Georgian house, by the tower of Henley Church, and settled down to a lazy tea on a lawn shaded by limes and yews. Final cigarettes were smoked with the lingering enjoyment that can only be felt by those who know what it is to abstain from the deadly pleasure for a spell of three weeks, and we set out for the river to the mellow chime of the old clock in the tower. (How we abused those chimes at night !)

The first outing in the eight was marked by a general debility, perhaps on account of the new conditions, but certainly in the case of several members of the crew, due to excessive terpsichorean indulgence on the previous night. However, on the next day the serious work of training began under excellent coaching, and the time began to slide by in perfect conditions—weather not excluded.

The two Fours (Wyfolds and Visitors) and the Eight (Ladies' Plate) kept us by the river morning and afternoon, and, as it was extremely interesting to watch other crews between our outings, we scarcely had much spare time; such as we had was spent in the punt, the car, or in the arms of Morpheus.

We made two very pleasant excursions on the Sundays to Sonning and Nettlebed, when the advantage of having a motorist attached to the crew was much appreciated by some members of the party.

Of "crocking" we fortunately had little. Higginton was laid up with a chill which prevented him coxing for a day or two; however, he amply compensated for his absence and showed his versatility later on by stroking the Wyfolds Four for two days while Higgs got over a slight muscle strain. Beyond this, nothing happened to interfere with the smooth working of everything, and throughout training we never flagged in spirits, which means such a great deal on the day of the race. We certainly could have wished that D. I. Day was among us the whole time, but it was ample satisfaction to see him chosen to stroke Leander and to witness his splendid spirit in a very gruelling race against Harvard. It was very pleasant to have so many visitors, both old colours, and other friends from College, an interest such as they showed was inspiring as a tribute of interest in our efforts to help the *læla* (or is it *manes*) of the Lady Margaret to the *Insulae Beatorum*—.

We were extremely fortunate in our coaches throughout the whole of training. For the first week P. C. Livingstone (Jesus) took the eight with Pullin at stroke, and in his inimitable way soon got us to realize that there were such things as stretchers in a boat, and that our feet should be on them. We were very grateful for his most able and cheerful

coaching. When Mr Bushe-Fox was able to come to Henley he found us quite ready for his work on us, in giving us more life and smartness, now that we had acquired some steadiness.

K. Garnett (First Trinity) helped the Visitors' Four on its way to become a crew, and things progressed most favourably on to the point when the Four was ready for Mr Bushe-Fox to enliven and finish still further.

E. Barningham (First Trinity) was able to assume command of the fortunes of the Wyfolds' Four after the first few days, and in a short time it was apparent that he was making a very good thing of them, as he succeeded in instilling his excellent knowledge with great readiness. We have every reason to congratulate ourselves on the coaching we received, and with the presence of our new tub on the scene, individual tuition was rendered easier.

The eight at Henley preserved its speed while not entirely losing its unsteadiness, its rowing was always much better than its paddling. In the absence of D. I. Day, J. H. Pullin stroked with admirable judgement and pluck.

The Visitors' Four got together on the first day out, and it was apparent from the beginning that it was as good as any four on the river. The only thing to fear was that it would suffer from staleness, but although very near it on one occasion the deadly malady was kept away by Mr Bushe-Fox's lively coaching, and the crew came to the cage in very good condition for their races, which they won in each case without difficulty.

The Wyfolds' Four was very raw material, but intensely keen. During the first week no great improvement was apparent, the crew still remaining very clumsy. This no doubt was due to the lack of a regular coach. However, as soon as Barningham took them on they at once began to improve, and in their regattas with the Visitors' Four proved themselves to be very fast starters. In racing, their unsteadiness of paddling largely disappeared, another week's practice and better steering would have made them well worthy of the C.U.B.C. light fours.

The crews were as follows:—

		<i>Ladies' Plate.</i>	
		<i>st</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
	G. R. Edwards (<i>bow</i>)	10	13
2	R. H. W. Cobbold	11	5
3	S. L. Higgs	11	12
4	R. W. Urie	12	4
5	W. A. Macfadlyen	11	6
6	D. A. G. B. Ryley	12	4
7	G. L. Day	10	4
	J. H. Pullin (<i>str.</i>)	9	11
	J. M. Higginton (<i>cox</i>)	9	1

Visitors.		Wyfolds.	
	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
W. A. Macfadyen ...	11 6	R. H. W. Cobbold* ...	11 5
2 D. A. G. B. Ryley ...	12 4	2 P. Corder	12 9
3 G. L. Day.....	10 4	3 R. W. Urie.....	12 4
D. I. Day*	11 0	S. L. Higgs	11 12

* Steerer.

On Wednesday, the first day of Races, only the Eight raced. We drew First Trinity, whom we had come so near to bumping on the last night of the May Races, and a good contest was anticipated. We were not disappointed; it was probably the best race of its class at Henley. Early on Trinity, starting at a faster stroke, took a slight lead and after a ding-dong race they won by a few feet. Pullin spurred frequently but Rawlins answered each time. We have at least this satisfaction that we made a crew of our opponents, who were only beaten by Pembroke in the final.

There were only two other entries for the Visitors, and so the Senior Four did not race until the Friday, when they easily beat Brasenose, Oxford. In the final they beat Magdalene, Oxford, still more easily. In neither race did they do more than paddle after Fawley.

The Wyfolds' Four drew a bye in the first round and met Thames R. C. on Friday. After a good start, we drew steadily away from our opponents and won by about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, after a hard paddle over the second half of the course. In the Final we did not get so good a start, and owing to bad steering, we clashed oars and so lost half-a-length, which we never recovered. If we had been more experienced we should have been less "rattled" by the untoward occurrence and might still have won; for we pushed our opponents all the way as it was. They won by just over a length.

C.U.O.T.C.

The empty but eventful term under review has witnessed not unnaturally much strenuous and serious work in the O.T.C. Each week there have been five afternoon parades of three hours' duration, two short evening lectures, and one night operations—in all cases compulsory. This call on men's time has been willingly and cheerfully answered. Lists, which are to be found elsewhere in *The Eagle*, give the names of those who had either taken commissions or enlisted before the beginning of term. Of those who came into residence almost all joined the Corps except those who were medically unfit, studying medicine, I.C.S. probationers, or prevented by private reasons from preparing themselves for military service. It is to be hoped that some, who have

not yet joined, will see their way to come in next term and bring with them the invigorating blood of the recruit.

At the beginning of the term the task was a formidable one. There was plenty of enthusiasm but very little experience—a mass of untrained material with a leaven of Freshmen straight from the discipline of school and school corps. But in R. H. W. Cobbold St John's and "A" Company had an almost ideal O.T.C. officer. The work, which he did for the month before his knee had got strong enough for him to take a commission in the Rifle Brigade, was absolutely invaluable. When he went the most difficult part of the task was over, but great credit is due to E. B. Gordon, of Magdalene, for the able manner in which he filled his place. For the first part of the term St John's also provided a most efficient Company Sergeant-Major in the person of J. B. Lindsell. The platoon, in which the majority of the Johnians were, was commanded by Mr Russell Smith, sections being taken by T. Wright, M. T. Sampson, and H. F. Holden, and (on their departure) H. W. Swift and N. W. Hagger. There were fifty eight members of the College in the corps, and of these in the course of the term eight received commissions and two musketry instructorships in the 17th Division, while several others hope to get commissions during the vacation.

The term began with a week's training for N.C.O.'s. The general training started in the third week of October. For a month little was done beyond arm drill, as it was known that the War Office were going to requisition our rifles. For the remainder of the term the work was less monotonous, and company and platoon drill was varied with field schemes, route marches, and digging trenches. Many men had opportunities of drilling the Company and every man had practice in drilling a platoon—a special feature being made of training men in communicating drill. By the end of term a marked improvement was noticeable, and the St John's platoon compared favourably with the other platoons in the company. The night marches were in each case successfully and (comparatively) silently carried out. And in the one field day which we had many prisoners had been taken before our ardour was somewhat clamped by a second attack over ploughed fields and puddles to meet certain schools, who had turned up two hours late.

There is one failing to record—due to the authorities and not to the men. That is, with a few bright exceptions, the uninspiring nature of the lectures which we have had to attend. It is to be hoped that this will be remedied next term, as a Corps that sets out to train officers might reasonably be expected to make its training in military theory good.

ORGAN RECITAL.

Dr. Rootham gave an Organ Recital in the Chapel on Sunday, November 8th, 1914, at 8.45 p.m. The programme was as follows:—

1. REQUIEM AETERNAM Basil Harwood
2. PASSACAGLIA in C minor J. S. Bach

The Passacaglia and the Chaconne are both constructed on a theme, which continues as a motto throughout the composition, and receives fresh embellishment with each repetition. In the present instance Bach reaches a climax by using his theme as a fugue-subject, and so rounds off the work with a complete fugue.

3. CHACONNE in E minor C. V. Stanford
4. PRELUDES ON CHORALES—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) In dulci jubilo | } J. S. Bach |
| (b) O man, mourn for thy great sin | |
| (c) Wake, a voice is calling! | |

In (a) the melody of the chorale appears in the pedal-part (4-ft-stop), while both hands on the manuals embroider the theme with running triplets.

In (b) the chorale (much enriched with ornamentation) is in the treble part.

In (c) the choral is in the middle part, and comes in after the treble part and pedals have begun.

5. PASTORALE in E major César Franck
6. PRELUDE AND FUGUE in C minor J. S. Bach
(Peters Edition: vol. 2, No. 6).

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—The President, Mr Graves, Sir J. E. Sandys, Mr Cox. *Committee*—The Dean, Mr Eves, Mr B. D. T. Smith (*Senior Secretary*), Mr Previté-Orton (*Senior Treasurer*), Dr Tanner (*Chairman*), Mr Cunningham, Mr Kidd, Mr Ward, Mr Yule, J. H. Clarke, N. W. Hagger (*Junior Secretary*), H. S. Goodrich (*Junior Treasurer*), G. Hoyland, W. M. Heald, T. L. Hillier, F. Horlington, M. T. Sampson, S. D. Strong, F. Whittaker, W. G. Woolrich, G. E. Woodmansey, J. H. Yeo. *Committee for Boys' Home*—Mr Cunningham, Mr Eves, Mr Dunkerley, The Senior and Junior Secretaries.

On October 12th was held the Annual Harvest Thanksgiving. The date was an unfortunate one, as it coincided with the day for coming up. This meant that the College was very poorly represented as far as present members are concerned. The number of Cranleighians present was striking, and the whole-hearted interest taken in the Mission by the school was clearly illustrated. The sermon was preached by the Head-Master of Cranleigh to a crowded congregation, and the supper, which followed, was a great success, although the attendance was very much smaller than is usual. We were glad that the custom of inviting ladies to the supper, which was established last year, was

continued. In the absence of the Master, Prof. Caldecott took the chair, and in his speech referred to the place the Mission occupied in the hearts of old Johnians. The gathering was honoured by the presence of the Member for Walworth, who told us that South London had done as well in the matter of recruiting as any part of the country, and we were proud to know that there were over a hundred and fifty men connected with the Church who had answered their country's call. The vicar then gave an account of the year's work and paid a tribute to Mr. Holthouse, who has, to our great regret, recently left the Mission to take up work at Lewisham Parish Church. This means a great loss to the Mission and to the College. The Vicar appealed for help as far as possible of a personal nature, for at the time of speaking he represented the entire staff of the Mission.

Mr Previté-Orton gave an account of the financial position and the Chaplain made a short speech. A report was also made of the progress of the Mission Scout Troop, which is under the charge of Messrs John and Rolfe Kidd, and which has certainly proved a great success. The written report, which is the production of the two Scout-Masters, has been found most interesting reading by all those who have been able to obtain a copy.

The gathering as a whole, although taking place in most unusual circumstances, was considered to be very enjoyable and a great success.

The activities of the Mission this year will naturally be somewhat curtailed, although the committee has been most energetic and held three meetings. The scheme for the Boys' Home, which was adopted by the whole College last year, is still on the way to fulfilment, but the war has carried off Mr Dunkerley, who was appointed Warden of the Home last Term; and, moreover, the legacy which was to form the chief financial support of the Home has not yet been paid over, although we are likely to receive it in a very short space of time.

There can be no doubt that this scheme has found great favour of members of the College, both past and present, and that although the war may delay the possibility of starting it will in time become a *fait accompli*.

On November 22nd we had a visit from the Missioner, Mr Janvrin, who delivered a sermon in the morning in the College Chapel and attended a squash in the evening in the Chaplain's rooms, at which he spoke to us informally about the work of the Mission and appealed seriously for help during the coming Vacation.

A special visit of undergraduates has been arranged by the Chaplain and Junior Secretary between the dates of

December 14th and 21st. Last year this visit proved a great success and brought men into real touch with the Mission and its work.

On August Bank Holiday as usual we had the pleasure of entertaining the Missioner and his flock. The weather was unfortunately somewhat inclement, but it did not seem to interfere with the enjoyment of the visitors, who disported themselves gaily on the Backs, and showed much prowess in the ancient game of cricket.

Finally, may we close with an appeal to everyone at this time for the financial support of the Mission, for at this time it is going to be hard hit. The work has of course been increased in every department by the war, and the committee feels that the College should increase, rather than diminish, the financial support and the personal interest of its members in the loyal service which is being rendered by those on the spot.

The following Junior Subscriptions for 1913-14 reached the Senior Treasurer after the Mission report was in print :—

Per F. Allen :—

	s.	d.
J. S. M. Bisdee	10	0
A. H. Barrett-Greene	10	0
A. W. R. Brackett.....	10	0
G. M. Bennett	10	0
A. Montagnon	10	0

Per Mr Eves :—

H. S. Goodrich	7	6
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CALENDAR, 1914—15.

Michaelmas Term (80 days, 60 to keep).

First year come up.....	Friday.....	Oct. 9.
Other years come up	Monday	Oct. 12.
Lectures begin	Thursday	Oct. 15.
[Term kept {	First year	Monday
{	other years.....	Thursday
		Dec. 10.]

Lent Term (79 days, 60 to keep).

All years come up	Friday.....	Jan. 15.
Lectures begin	Monday	Jan. 18.
College Examinations	about.....	March 10—13.
[Term kept	Monday	March 15.]

Easter Term (68 days, 51 to keep).

All years come up	Friday.....	April 23.
Lectures begin	Monday	April 26.
College Examinations	about.....	June 1—12.
[Term kept	Saturday.....	June 12.]

Entrance Examinations are held on Oct. 7, Jan. 15, April 23, and July 30.

Residence for the Michaelmas Term, 1915, begins on Tuesday, Oct. 12.



OUR WAR LIST.

An attempt has been made in the following list to compile a Register of members of the College serving in H.M. Forces in some capacity.

The list is believed to be incomplete, perhaps inaccurate in detail. With the view of preparing a more complete and accurate list members of the College and their friends are invited to send additions and corrections to the Master. It will be of great assistance if the rank and unit can be supplied.

- Ainley, K. E. D. E. Lancs. Div. Engineers, 2 Lieut T
Allen, F. R.A.M.C., Dresser, British Red Cross
Anthony, A. L. R.A.M.C., Lieut.
Appleton, E. V. Bradford Bn Prince of Wales Rgt, Pte
Archer-Hind, L. U. and P. S. Rgt.
Amitage, B. F. R.A.M.C., 1st London General Hospital.
Atkinson, H. N. 3rd Bn Cheshire Rgt, 2 Lieut, awarded D.S.O. 1 Dec.
Averill, T. H. 2nd N. Midland Br., R.F.A.
- Badcock, A. L. 5th Northants, 2 Lieut
Barbour, G. B. Jordan's Ambulance Section
Barnes, G. G. 8th (City of London) London Rgt, Captain
Barnes, J. H. 9th Notts and Derby, 2 Lieut
Barrett, H. S. 6th Liverpool Rgt, 2 Lieut T
Beard, A. J. 10th Essex Rgt, 2 Lieut
Beith, J. H. 10th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 2 Lieut
Bell, T. O. New Army, A.S.C., 2 Lieut
Benoy, J. F. Special Reserve S. Staffordshire Rgt, 2 Lieut
Benson, G. E. 5th Co Rifle Br., Pte
Beresford, G. A. R.F.A., Lieut
Bernard, H. C. 7th Gloucester Regt, 2 Lieut
Bevan, G. T. M. R.E., 2 Lieut
Billinger, H. F. 9th E. Lancs. Rgt, 2 Lieut
Bindloss, A. H. R.A.M.C., Lieut
Binns, A. L. 5th Lincolnshire Rgt, 2 Lieut
Bisdee, J. S. M. R.F.A., 2 Lieut
Bladwell, E. W. 2 Lieut
Blakeley, F. R. 4th W. Somerset L.I., 2 Lieut
Blaxter, A. P. Ll. 11th Middlesex Rgt, 2 Lieut
Blumhardt, E. H. F.
Bond, B. W. 5th Connaught Rangers, 2 Lieut
Brackett, A. W. K. 4th Royal West Kent, 2 Lieut
Brash, E. T. Y. R.A.M.C., Captain
Brock, E. G. 7th King's Liverpool Rgt, 2 Lieut
Brookes, R. C. Naval Division
Brown, E. M. O Co. London Rifle Br., Pte
Browning, Rev. G. A. Chaplain H.M.S. *Orion*
Buckley, W. H. Glamorganshire Yeomanry, 2 Lieut
Burr, F. G. 7th Royal Scots Fusiliers, Captain
Burrell, J. H. Sergt-Instructor, 17th Division

Cadbury, P. S. Jordan's Field Ambulance Section
 Cadle, H. S. 7th Merioneth & Montgomery Royal Welsh Fus., 2 Lieut T
 Cardwell, A. G. London Rifle Br., Pte
 Carlill, Dr H. B. H.M.S. *New Zealand*, Surgeon
 Carter, W. H. Denbighshire Hussars, 2 Lieut
 Cassels, W. G. 8th Border Rgt, 2 Lieut
 Chadwick, B. Ll. U. & P.S. Bn, Pte
 Chapman, A. R. B. 5th N. Lancs. Rgt, 2 Lieut T
 Checkland, M. B. W. Somerset Yeomanry, 2 Lieut
 Chell, H. 8th Royal Fusiliers, 2 Lieut
 Chidson, L. D. 11th W. Riding Rgt, 2 Lieut
 Clark, H. R. E. 9th London Rgt, 2 Lieut
 Clarke, D. 1st H.A.C., Private T
 Clarke, R. S. 10th Service Bn, Welsh Rgt, 2 Lieut
 Cleland, J. R. R.F.A., 2 Lieut
 Cobbold, R. H. W. 6th Service Bn, Rifle Brigade, 2 Lieut
 Code, C. N. R.A.M.C., Lieut
 Cotton, R. H. A. 4th Hussars, 2 Lieut
 Crole-Rees, Rev. H. S. Chaplain H.M.S. *Victorious*
 Cruickshank, D. E. 2 Lieut
 Cummings, R. R. Naval Instructor, R.N.

Davis, H. Somerset L.I., 2 Lieut
 Day, D. I. Naval Division
 Day, G. L. C Co. Hunts. Cyclist Corps, Captain T
 Dixon, C. 11th Royal Scots, 2 Lieut
 Duffield, H. W. U. & P.S. Bn
 Dumas, A. B. 7th Royal Warwickshire Rgt, 2 Lieut
 Dunkerley, C. L. 4th Queen's Own R.W. Kent, 2 Lieut
 Dunlop, J. K. 12th (County of London Rangers) London Rgt, Lieut

Earp, J. R. Jordan's Field Ambulance Section
 Edwardes, F. E. 5th Rifle Brigade, enlisted
 Engledow, F. L. 5th Queen's Own Royal W. Kent Rgt, 2 Lieut T
 Evans, H. C. R.N.R., 2 Lieut
 Evans, R. D. Artists Rifles, Pte.
 Evans, W. E. 8th Welsh Rgt, 2 Lieut
 ✠ Evatt, G. R. K. 1st Middlesex Rgt, Captain
Killed in action 13 Nov.

Fayerman, A. G. P. 7th Royal Warwick Rgt, Captain
 Fergusson, A. 2nd Bn Middlesex Rgt, Lieut
 Ferris, S. B. C. New Army, Cavalry, 2 Lieut
 Filmer, W. G. H. 4th The Buffs, 2 Lieut
 Fison, A. K. 2 Lieut
 Foster, R. D. 6th Lincs. Rgt, 2 Lieut
 Frederick, T. 9th Norfolk Rgt, 2 Lieut

Galt, R. B. 11th King's Liverpool Rgt, 2 Lieut
 Gardner, J. M. S. Hunts Cyclist Bn, Lieut
 Garrett, H. L. O. 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, 2 Lieut
 Gausson, J. M. 7th Royal Warwick Rgt., 2 Lieut T
 George, J. T. 2nd Monmouth Rgt, 2 Lieut
 Gill, C. G. H. R.E. Monmouth, 2 Lieut
 Gillespie, J. J. 7th Northumberland Fusiliers, Major
 Gleave, T. R. 5th South Lancashire Rgt, 2 Lieut
 Glyn, C. R. Indian Cavalry, 2 Lieut
 Gobbitt, R. H. S. R.A.M.C.
 Goolden, H. J. 6th Bedfordshire Rgt, 2 Lieut

Grail, C. G. 7th N. Staffordshire, 2 Lieut
 Greenlees, J. R. C. R.A.M.C., 2 Lieut
 Greenstreet, N. B. le M. 5th Norfolk Rgt, 2 Lieut T
 Gregory, A. R. 4th Border Rgt, 2 Lieut
 Grice, N. 6th West Yorks, 2 Lieut
 Guruswami, K. R. Indian Base Hospital, Orderly

Haign, P. B. Poona Vol. Rifles, 2 Lieut
 Halsey, R. T. 8th Cheshire Rgt, 2 Lieut
 Hardman, W. H. N. Midland Div. Engineers, 2 Lieut T
 Harnett, W. L. Indian Medical Service, Captain
 Hayes, J. H. Unattached Territorial Forces, Captain
 Hazlerigg, G. Reserve of Officers, Notts. and Derby Rgt, 2 Lieut
 Henderson, P. 2nd County of London Yeomanry, 2 Lieut
 Henry, W. D. M. Territ. Forces, Unattached List, 2 Lieut
 Hibberd, A. S. U. and P. S. Rgt.
 Higgs, S. L. R.A.M.C., Dresser, British Red Cross
 Highfield-Jones, P. H. 6th S. Staffordshire Reg, 2 Lieut
 Higson, L. A. 15th Middlesex Rgt, 2 Lieut
 Hiller, A. M. 3rd Royal W. Surrey, 2 Lieut
 Hogan, R. V. J. S. 2 Lieut
 Holden, H. F. 9th Bn S. Staff. Rgt, 2 Lieut
 Holden, J. R. 3rd U. and P. S. Bn, Royal Fusiliers, Captain
 Holden, N. V. 6th Lancs. Fusiliers, Captain
 Howe, G. A. Salford Bn Lancs. Fusiliers, 2 Lieut.
 Howell, M. I. B. Sandhurst, Cadet
 Hughes, J. L. 2 Lieut
 Hunter, J. B. Queen Victoria Rifles, 2 Lieut
 Hurry, A. G. 10th Gloucester Rgt, 2 Lieut
 Hyde, R. W. 8th Leicester Rgt, 2 Lieut

Ingram, A. C. Indian Medical Service, Captain
 Irving, P. A. 6th Beds. Rgt, 2 Lieut

Jacklin, J. V. 10th Bn Essex Rgt, 2 Lieut
 Jacob, A. R. Sergt-Instructor, 17th Division
 Jones, I. E. 12th County of London Rangers, Pte

Kemphorne, G. A. R.A.M.C., Captain
Wounded and a Prisoner of War in Germany (12 Oct.)
Mentioned in Despatches (19 Oct.)
 Knox, R. U. E. 8th Suffolk Rgt.

La Touche, H. N. D. 7th Bn Shropshire Rgt, 2 Lieut
 Laidlaw, W. S. 2nd London Scottish, Pte
 Lawe, F. W. 4th Hull Bn East Yorks Rgt, 2 Lieut
 Lindsell, J. 3rd Loyal North Lancs., 2 Lieut
 Lloyd, E. Ll. South Wales Borderers, 2 Lieut
 Lumb, W. U. and P. S. Bn, Pte

McCormick, G. D. 72nd Punjabis, Indian Army, Captain, attached to
 10th Bn, Hampshire Rgt
 McCormick, Rev. W. P. G. 1st Motor Supply Column, G.H.Q. Chaplain
 Macdonald, S. G. R.A.M.C.
 McFadyen, W. A. 5th Weald of Kent, The Buffs, E. Kent Rgt, 2 Lieut T
 Mackinlay, J. W. Artists Corps T
 Mallinson, S. S.
 Marchand, G. I. C. R.F.A., 2 Lieut T
 Marr, F. A. 1st Cambs., 2 Lieut
 Marrack, J. R. R.A.M.C., 2 Lieut
 Marshall, W. 10th Leicestershire Rgt 2 Lieut

Marshall, W. B. R.A.M.C., 1st Eastern General Hospital, Captain
 Mason, E. W. 11th Northumberland Fusiliers, 2 Lieut
 May, P. L. 5th Reserve Rgt, Cavalry, 2 Lieut
 Meldrum, R.
 Merivale, B. Leeds Bn W. Yorks. Rgt, 2 Lieut
 Miller, F. 108th Infantry, Indian Army, Captain
 Millyard, T. 1st Herefordshire Rgt, 2 Lieut
 Morley, G. H. 4th K.S.L.I., 2 Lieut
 Morton, F. D. 2 Lieut
 Mulholland, W. Westminster Rifles
 Need, G. S. R.A.M.C., 1st East Anglian Ambulance
 Newton, H. G. T. 13th Hussars, Lieut
 Nicholson, J. E. R.A.M.C., Lieut-Col.
 Norbury, F. C. 6th King's Royal Rifles, Captain
 Norregaard, A. H. H.M. Chaplain H.M.S. *Temeraire*
 Odgers, L. N. B. 12th Middlesex Rgt, 2 Lieut
 Odgers, R. B. A.S.C. Warwick Brigade, Captain T
 Owens, F. H. Artists, Pte T
 Palmer, W. E. U. and P. S. Bn
 Pascoe, F. J. 4th D.C.L.I., 2 Lieut
 Paskin, J. J. 8th Worcester Rgt, 2 Lieut T
 Paterson, M. W. R.A.M.C., Special Reserve, Lieut
 Percy, J. R. Signaller, 1st H.A.C., Pte T
 Phillips, H. E.
 Phillips, R. S. 6th Devon Rgt, 2 Lieut T
 Philp, A. L. R. Engineers, 2 Lieut
 Polack, A. I. Devon Fortress Eng., 2 Lieut
 Polack, E. E. 4th City of Bristol Gloucester Rgt, 2 Lieut T
 Prichard, R. M. 8th Cheshire Rgt, 2 Lieut
 Pullin, J. H. 9th Loyal North Lancashire, 2 Lieut
 Read, G. D. R.A.M.C., 2 Lieut
 ✠Rennie, D. W. 1st Royal Warwickshire, 2 Lieut
Killed in action, 11 Nov.
 Rice, L. C. 6th L.N. Lances, 2 Lieut
 Richardson, J. R. J. U and P. S. Bn
 Ritchie, Rev. C. H. H.M.S. *Dongal*, Chaplain
 Ritchie, G. L. 8th Royal Scots, 2 Lieut
 Robinson, L. F. W. R.E. Motor Cycle Section, Army Signallers
 Robinson, R. G. R.A.M.C. Welsh Hospital Staff
 Rolleston, Dr H. D. Consultant, Naval Hospital, Haslar
 Ronaldson, J. B. H.M.S. *Roxburgh*, Surgeon
 ✠Roseveare, H. W. Wiltshire Rgt, 2 Lieut
Died of wounds, 20 Sept.
 Russell Smith, A. 2nd H.A.C., Pte
 Ryley, D. A. G. B. 8th Ardwick Manchester Rgt, 2 Lieut T
 Salmond, W. G. 21st Lancers, Pte
 Sanceau, R. J. R.G.A., 2 Lieut
 Sandall, T. E. 5th Bn Lincolnshire Rgt, Lieut-Col
 Scholfield, R. D. 6th Lancs. Rgt, 2 Lieut
 Scoular, J. G. R.G.A., 2 Lieut
 Shanley, H. 19th County of London R., 2 Lieut T
 Shillito, N. W. R.E. Motor Despatch Rider
 Shore, L. R. R.A.M.C., Lieut
Wounded (4 Nov.)
 Sibly, T. M. 9th Gloucester Rgt, 2 Lieut
 Slater, S. B. 2 Lieut

Smee, C. W. 15th Royal Fusiliers, 2 Lieut
 Sothers, E. D. London Rifle Brigade, Pte
 Sparks, C. H. 5th B Reserve Brigade R.F.A., 2 Lieut
 Steen, F. D. 11th King's Royal R., 2 Lieut
 Stephens, J. S. Jordan's Field Ambulance Section
 Sterndale-Bennett, J. 107th Pioneers, Indian Army, Captain
 Stevens, J. K. Despatch Rider, Exp. Force
Wounded.
 Stimpson, R. 12th London Rangers, Pte
 Stockwood, I. H. 4th S. Wales Borderers, 2 Lieut
 Stokes, J. W. R.G.A., 2 Lieut
 Stuart, C. E. U. and P. S. Bn
 Tanner, L. E. 4th Reserve Bn Gloucester Rgt, 2 Lieut
 Tate, R. W. Dublin University O.T.C., Major
 Taylor, E. C. Indian Medical Service, Captain
 Taylor, F. L. U. and P.S. Bn, Pte
 Taylor, H. C. N. 20th (County of London) London Rgt. 2 Lieut
 Teall, G. H. Captain 1st Lincs., Adj't. to 6th Liverpool T
 Thomas, R. Ll. 2 Lieut
 Thompson, S. L. 113th Infantry, Indian Army, Lieut
 Thomson, K. S. Cavalry, Indian Army, Lieut
 Thursby, W. R.F.A., 10th Division, 2 Lieut
 Thwaites, G. A.S.C., Captain, attached to the Egyptian Army
 Tillard, L. B. 6th City of London Rgt, 2 Lieut
 Tooth, Dr H. H. University of London O.T.C., Lieut-Col. comd. Medical [Unit.
 Townsend, R. W. 2 Lieut
 Trott, A. C. 5th Devon, 2 Lieut
 Trott, F. W. U. and P.S. Rgt, Pte
 Trought, T. 4th Queen's Own Royal W. Kent Rgt, 2 Lieut T
 Tucker, D. H. M. 4th Manchester Rgt, 2 Lieut
 Twentyman, D. C. T. 10th York and Lancaster Rgt, 2 Lieut
 Urie, R. W. 17th Division, R.F.A., 2 Lieut
 Vale, H. E. T. 12th Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 2 Lieut
 Vyvyan, P. H. N. N. A.S.C., Captain
 Walker, J. Ness. 2nd Northumbrian Br., R.F.A., 2 Lieut
 Warren, J. L. E. 3rd Welsh, 2 Lieut
 Waterhouse, G. 10th Manchester Rgt, 2 Lieut T
 Waters, K. S. Territ. Forces, unattached 2 Lieut
 Watson, B. L. 2 Lieut
 Watson, J. 10th (Scottish) Bn. King's Liverpool Rgt, Lieut
 Watts, R. J. S. Midland Engineers, 2 Lieut
 Whiddington, R. Royal Aircraft Factory, Farnham
 Whitehouse, B. R. 2 Lieut
 Whitfield, E. H. D. 6th Yorks, and Lancs. Rgt, 2 Lieut
 Wickham, B. W. T. 9th S. Staff. Rgt, 2 Lieut
 Willett, J. A. 9th Somerset L.I., 2 Lieut
 Williams, H. B. Jordan's Field Ambulance Section
 Williams, W. H. A.S.C., 2 Lieut
 Wilson, A. S. Royal Scots Br.
 Wood, T. A. V. 5th Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 2 Lieut
 Wooler, C. A. 11th W. Yorks Rgt, Lce-Corp.
 Wooler, H. S. 11th W. Yorks. Rgt, Corp.
 Worthington, F. R.A.M.C., Captain
 Wright, T. Miners' Bn King's Own Y.L.I., 2 Lieut

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Midsummer, 1914.

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

Donations.

	DONORS.
*Rapson (Prof. E. J.). Ancient India from the earliest times to the first century A.D. 8vo. Camb. 1914	The Author.
*Russell Smith (H. F.). Harrington and his Oceana. A study of a 17th Century Utopia and its influence in America. 8vo. Camb. 1914. 5.37.64	The Author.
Adams (Mary). A little Book on Map Projection. 8vo. Lond. 1914. 3.49.68	The Author.
*Waterhouse (G.). The Literary Relations of England and Germany in the 17th Century. 8vo. Camb. 1914. 8.28.10	The Author.
Bibliotheca Pepysiana. A descriptive Catalogue of the Library of Samuel Pepys. Part I.—"Sea" Manuscripts. By Dr J. R. Tanner*. sm. 4to. Lond. 1914. 5.33.36.....	The Author.
Roger Bacon. By Sir John Edwin Sandys*. (From <i>Proceedings of the British Academy</i> , Vol. VI.) 8vo. Lond. [1914]	The Author.
Roger Bacon. Essays contributed by various Writers on the occasion of the Commemoration of the seventh centenary of his birth. Collected and edited by A. G. Little. 8vo. Oxford, 1914. 11.43.7	Sir John Edwin Sandys
<i>Also a number of Papers published by the British Academy.</i>	
*Vale (Edmund). Elfin Chaunts and Railway Rhythms. sm. 4to. Lond. 1914	Mr Previt�-Orton.
Watson (G. N.). Complex Integration and Cauchy's Theorem. (Camb. Tracts in Maths., No. 15). 8vo. Camb. 1914.....	Mr Leatham.
Rastell (R. H.). The Geology of Cambs., Beds., and West Norfolk. (Reprinted from <i>Geology in the Field</i> : the Jubilee Volume of the Geologists' Association). 8vo. Lond. 1909. 3.43.9	J. M. Wordie, Esq.
The third Register of Staplehurst, 1653-1695. Transcribed by J. S. ff. Chamberlain*. 8vo. Canterbury, 1914	The Transcriber.
The Award of William Alnwick, Bp. of Lincoln, A.D. 1439. Edited and translated by R. M. Woolley*, B.D. With a Preface, Introduction, &c., by Christopher Wordsworth. 8vo. Camb. 1913	The Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

Thompson (Henry Yates). Illustrations from one hundred MSS. in the Library of Henry Yates Thompson. Vol. IV., consisting of eighty-two Plates illustrating sixteen MSS. of English origin from the XIIth to the XVth Centuries. 4to. Lond. 1914. 14.2.20.....	The Author.
Calendar of Coroners' Rolls of the City of London, A.D. 1300-1378. Edited by R. R. Sharpe. 8vo. Lond. 1913. 5.39.13.....	Town Clerk to the City of London.
Easton (Rev. B. Scott). Recent Work of the Church on the Data of the Synoptic Gospels. (Hale Memorial Sermon No. 9). 8vo. Milwaukee, 1914.)	Hale Memorial Trustees.
The Irish Question. (Reprinted from <i>The Round Table</i> , Dec. 1913). With a foreword by the Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett. roy. 8vo. Lond. [1914]	The Publishers.
Cheyne (T. K.). <i>Critica Biblica</i> . Parts I-V. 8vo. Lond. 1903.4. 9.6.21.....	Mr Hart.
Oxford Astrographic Catalogue. Vol. VIII. Part I. Corrections to the places of the Cambridge (Ast. Gesell.) Catalogue, deduced from Photographic Measures on the Plates of the Oxford section of the Astrographic Catalogue. 4to. Oxford, 1914. 4.13	The Director, University Observatory, Oxford.
Tables for facilitating the use of Harmonic Analysis, as arranged by H. H. Turner. 8vo. Oxford, 1913.	
Lunar Nomenclature Committee of the International Association of Academies. Collated List of Lunar Formations named or lettered in the Maps of Neison, Schmidt, and M�dler. Compiled and annotated by Mary A. Blagg under the direction of the late S. A. Saunder. roy. 8vo. Edin. 1913	
Greenwich Observatory. Astronomical and Magnetical and Meteorological Observations made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in 1912. 4to. Lond. 1913. 4.12	
— Results of Measures of Photographs of the Sun taken at Greenwich, at the Cape and in India, in 1912. 4to. Lond. 1913. 4.12	
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Annals of the Cape Observatory. Vol. X. Spectroscopic Researches. Part IV. On the Spectra of Graphites and "Lead Pencils" and on a convenient Comparison-Spectrum. 4to. Lond. 1913. 4.12	
Cape Astrographic Zones. Vol. I. Catalogue of Rectangular Co-ordinates and Diameters of Star-Images derived from Photographs taken at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope. 4to. Lond. 1913. 4.12	

Additions.

- Acland (A. H. D.) and Ransome (C.). A Handbook in outline of the Political History of England to 1906, chronologically arranged. 10th Impression. 8vo. Lond. 1909. 5.38.70*.
- Annual Register for the Year 1913. 8vo. Lond. 1914. 5.17.19.
- Arrhenius (S.). Text Book of Electrochemistry. Translated from the German by J. McCrae. 8vo. Lond. 1902. 3.50.29.
- Bury (J. B.). History of the Roman Empire from its Foundation to the Death of Marcus Aurelius (27 B.C.-180 A.D.). 6th Impression. sm. 8vo. Lond. 1913. 18.16.83.
- Cambridge British Flora. By C. E. Moss, assisted by specialists in certain Genera. Illustrated from drawings by E. W. Hunnybun. Vol. II. Salicaceae to Chenopodiaceae. 4to. Camb. 1914. 3.
- Canterbury and York Society. Winchester Diocese. Registrum Johannis de Pontissara. Pars 2a. 8vo. Lond. 1914.
- Hereford Diocese. 1. Registrum Ludowici de Charlton. 2. Registrum Willelmi de Courtenay. 8vo. Lond. 1914.
- Chaucer Society. 1st Series. Specimen Extracts from the nine known unprinted MSS. of Chaucer's Troilus. Edited by Sir William S. McCormick and R. K. Root. oblong fol. Lond. 1914 (for 1896).
- 2nd Series. A detailed comparison of the eight MSS. of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales. By John Koch. 8vo. Lond. 1913 (for 1907).
- Davis (W. M.). Geographical Essays. Edited by D. W. Johnson. 8vo. Boston [1909]. 3.43.37.
- Dictionary (Oxford English). Edited by Sir James A. H. Murray. Shastri-Shyster. By H. Bradley. 4to. Oxford, 1914. 4.2.
- Dictionnaire d'Archeologie Chrétienne et de Liturgie. Publié par F. Cabrol et H. Leclercq. Fasc. XXXII. Communion-Constantine. roy. 8vo. Paris, 1914. 15.4.
- Early English Text Society. Original Series No. 146. The Coventry Leet Book, or Mayor's Register, containing the Records of the City Court Leet. Transcribed and edited by M. D. Harris. Part IV. 8vo. Lond. 1914. 4.5.92.
- Egypt Exploration Fund. 34th Memoir. The Cemeteries of Abydos. Part II. 1911-12. By T. E. Peet. 4to. Lond. 1914. 15.1.
- Fabre (J. H.). Souvenirs entomologiques. Etudes sur l'Instinct et les Moeurs des Insects. Series I.-X. 10 vol. 8vo. Paris [n.d.].
- Figgis (J. N.). The Divine Right of Kings. 2nd Edition, with three additional Essays. 8vo. Camb. 1914. 18.16.9*.
- Halsbury (Earl of). Laws of England. Vol. XXVI. Shipping—Solicitors. roy. 8vo. Lond. 1914. 14.1.2.
- Harnack (A.). Introduction to the study of the elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus. Translated from the German by G. L. Cathcart. 8vo. Lond. 1891. 3.49.64.
- Henry Bradshaw Society. The Leofric Collectar (Harl. MS. 2961). With an Appendix containing a Litany and Prayers from Harl. MS. 863. Edited by E. S. Dewick*. Vol. I. Text. 4to. Lond. 1914. 11.13.36.
- Hero Alexandrinus. Opera quae supersunt omnia. Vol. V. Heronis quae feruntur Stereometrica et de Mensuris. Edidit J. L. Heiberg. (Teubner Text). 8vo. Lipsiae, 1914. 17.
- Lloyd (J. E.). History of Wales from the earliest times to the Edwardian Conquest. 2nd Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 5.26.29.30.
- Nautical Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris for the year 1916. 8vo. Lond. 1914. 4.14.
- Ramsay (Sir James H.). The Angevin Empire; or, the three Reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John. 8vo. Lond. 1903. 5.37.67.
- Rolls Series. Calendar of the Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Edward III. Vol. XV. A.D. 1370-1374. roy. 8vo. Lond. 1914. 16.19.

- Rolls Series. Calendar of Letters, Despatches, and State Papers relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Vienna, Brussels, &c. Vol. X. Edward VI. 1550-1552. roy. 8vo. Lond. 1914. 16.4.
- Scottish Record Publications. Register of the Privy Council of Scotland. Edited by P. Hume Brown. 3rd Series. Vol. VI. A.D. 1678-1680. roy. 8vo. Edin. 1914. 18.6.
- Sextus Empiricus. Opera. Recens. H. Mutschmann. Vol. II. Adversus Dogmaticos Libros quinque. (Adv. Math. VII.-XI.). (Teubner). 8vo. Lipsiae, 1914. 17.
- Theocritus. Scholia in Theocritum vetera. Recens. C. Wendel. (Teubner Text). 8vo. Lipsiae, 1914. 17.
- Thomson (J. J.). Notes on recent Researches in Electricity and Magnetism. 8vo. Oxford, 1893. 3.50.28.
- Thomson (William), Lord Kelvin. Baltimore Lectures on Molecular Dynamics and the Wave Theory of Light. 8vo. London, 1904. 3.51.20.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Michaelmas, 1914.

Donations.

DONORS.

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| *Bonney (Rev. T. G.), Sc.D. The Crystalline Rocks of the Lizard: some Notes on their History and Origin. 8vo. Camb. 1914..... | } The Author. |
| *Smith (G. C. Moore), Litt.D. The Poet and the Artist; and what they can do for us. (The English Association, Pamphlet No. 28). 8vo. Lond. 1914 | |
| Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1912. Report of the Royal Commission on the Sugar Industry, together with Minutes of Evidence and Appendices. fol. [Victoria], [1912] | } W. Jethro Brown* Esq., LL.D. (Chairman of the Commission). |
| The Smithsonian Institution, 1846-1896. History of its first Half-Century. Edited by G. B. Goode. 8vo. Washington, 1897. 3.43 | |
| Langley Memoir on Mechanical Flight. Part I. 1887-1896. By S. Pierpont Langley. Edited by C. M. Manly. Part II. 1897-1903. By C. M. Manly. 4to. Washington, 1911. 3.39.12 | } Smithsonian Institution. |
| Advisory Committee on the Langley Aerodynamical Laboratory. Hydromechanic Experiments with Flying Boat Hulls. By H. C. Richardson. 8vo. Washington, 1914..... | |

Additions.

- Burnet (J.). Greek Philosophy. Part I. Thales to Plato. 8vo. Lond. 1914. 7.48.23.
- Dictionary (Oxford English). Traik—Trinity. By Sir James A. H. Murray. 4to. Oxford, 1914. 12.2.
- Examination Papers for Scholarships and Exhibitions in the Colleges of the University of Cambridge. Dec. 1913—Mar. 1914. 4to. Camb. 1914. 6.12.
- Historical MSS. Commission. Report on the Laing MSS. preserved in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo. Lond. 1914. 18.9.

- Inscriptiones Latinae selectae. Edidit H. Dessau. Vol. III. Pars i. 8vo. Berolini, 1914. 7.47.
- *Proctor (R. A.). *The Borderland of Science*. 8vo. Lond. [1882]. 3.47.59.
- *The Expanse of Heaven*. 2nd Edn. 8vo. Lond. 1874. 3.47.56.
- *Familiar Science Studies*. 8vo. Lond. 1882. 3.47.58.
- *Light Science for Leisure Hours*. Series I.-III. (1st Series, 2nd Edition: 2nd and 3rd Series, 1st Edition). 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1873-83. 3.47.51-53.
- *The Orbs around us*. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1875. 3.47.55.
- *Pleasant ways in Science*. 8vo. Lond. [1878]. 3.47.57.
- *Transits of Venus*. 8vo. Lond. 1874. 3.47.54.
- Selden Society. *Year Books of Edward II*. Vol. VI. A.D. 1310—1311. 4to. Lond. 1914 (for 1911). 5.32.29.
- Toy (C. H.). *Introduction to the History of Religions*. (Handbooks on the History of Religions, Vol. IV.) 8vo. Boston [1913]. 9.17.63.