

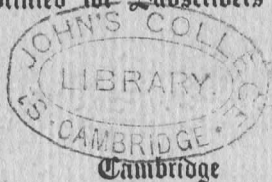
# The Eagle

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# THE EAGLE

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E. JOHNSON, TRINITY STREET

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# THE EAGLE.

October Term, 1915.

COLLEGIUM DIVI JOHANNIS

or

COLLEGIUM SANCTI JOHANNIS.

(1a) WHEN the Master and Fellows kindly sent me, in the summer of 1911, a copy of their handsome Commemoration-Volume of the 400th Anniversary of the College, I had to defer reading it till I could find some moment of leisure. This moment did not come soon, and only last May I noticed, to my surprise, that the volume was lettered on the back "COLLEGIUM DIVI JOHANNIS;" that the front board of the binding bore the inscription "COLLEGIUM DIVI JOHANNIS EVANGELISTAE," and that this latter phrase was also printed on the two title-pages in the book.

(1b) The Presentation form on the first *printed* page, however, has in English: "College of *St John the Evangelist*."

(1c) Moreover, "*St John's College* fourhundredth Anniversary" is printed in *English* on the tops of fifty pages in the book. And, beginning on p. 1, with the second line of Dr Bonney's short but interesting account of the College buildings and relics of olden time, down to the penultimate page (125), the College

is, in all the *English* documents, notes and "reminiscences of a long story," and in the Contributors' essays, notes and descriptions, always called "*St John's College*", or "*the College of St John the Evangelist*," or shortly *St John's*.

(1*d*) Of the two seals described by Mr Blackman, that of the parent institution of the College bears the Latin legend "Sigillum Ospitalis Sancti Johannis"; that of the present College (already made and paid for on 20 June 1511) "Sigillum Collegii Sancti Johannis Evangelistae . . .". And the one Latin document in the volume (on p. 61 sqq.), alluding to the old Hospital of St John, calls it twice "*Domus Sancti Joannis*", while Bishop Fisher, in his *English* letter (p. 63) on the dissolution of this House, calls it "*Saynte Johannis housse*", just like the letter on plate VIII (p. 66) records the removal "from Cambrige vnto Ely [of] the late feilous of *Saynte Johannis* house."

(1*e*) There are, so far as I can see, only two instances in the whole Memorial Volume of the epithet "*divus*" occurring instead of "Sanctus", not written in old Documents but engraved on two pieces of College silver manufactured a hundred and sixty years after the foundation of the College. Describing on p. 94 the silver-gilt Rose Water Dish and Ewer, belonging to the College, Mr Blackman explains that the dish is inscribed in the centre "ex dono Eduardi Villiers generosi 1671" and underneath "Collegium *Divi Johannis* Cant.", while the lid of the Ewer is inscribed inside "Coll. *Divi Johan. Cant.*"

(2*a*) Now, the word *divus* (fem. *diva*), on the use of which I venture to make some remarks, is unobjectionable by itself, being well known in classical Latin, both as an adjective and substantive, just like *dius* (fem. *dia*) and *dis* (all from Gr. *δῖος*). But it does not mean *Saint*, and is, therefore, not an equivalent for *Sanctus*.

(2*b*) Virgil frequently uses *divus* as a substantive, a god: mortalin' decuit violari vulnere divum? (A. 12, 797); divos

ipsaque vocamus ... Iovem (A. 3, 221); idque omnes divique hominesque canebant (A. 12, 28); invisus divis (A. 2, 647); with *divum* as gen. plur.: *divum* pater atque hominum rex (A. 1, 65; 2, 648; 10, 2) &c. Occasionally he implies that his *divi* are inferior to, and subjects of, Juppiter, but superior to men. After the Aug. period *divus* became an *epithet* for the deceased emperors. Germanicus says to his sorrowing friends gathered round his deathbed: "Ostendite populo Romano *divi* Augusti neptem eandemque conjugem meam" (Tacitus Ann. II. 71).

(2*c*) As such the word came prominently before the present writer when, a few years ago, he was editing for the Press Syndicate two 8th century Latin-Anglo-Saxon Glossaries (one preserved in Corpus C. C., the other in the Leiden University Library), in which *divus* is explained to be an "imperator, who, after his death, is made as it were a god". Isidore, the Glossator and Philologist of the 7th century, tells us that *deus* and *divus* differ in that *deus* is eternal, a *divus* is created.

(2*d*) The early Christian writers (Arnobius, Orosius, Commodianus &c.) were indignant and scoffed at the *divi* who were supposed to exist besides the true God Whom, for distinction, they called *Deus maior*, *primus*, *princeps* or *summus*, while the "*divi*" were to them subterranean gods, daemons, false prophets, soothsayers &c.

(2*e*) In course of time the application of *divus* was extended, but its meaning remained *Godlike*, *divine*, and as such became an *epithet* applied to anything deified or of extraordinary excellence or distinction, as "*d. sententia Catonis*"; "*d. poemata*" &c. Its derivative: *divinus*, *divina*, of or belonging to a deity, was more widely used than even *divus*, and its meanings and application developed in the same way. Roman documents speak of imperial rescripts or commands as *divinae litterae*, *divinae jussiones* &c., because adulation went so far as to apply the epithet *divinus* to anything emanating from the Roman emperors even during their lifetime. The Romans as well as the early Christians regarded *divini* as false prophets, soothsayers &c., but Augustinus speaks "de *divinis* scripturis"; Orosius of "*divina*" misericordia and "*divina*" miseratio.



(2f) These meanings of *divinus* differ, of course, from that which is implied in the epithet "(John) the *Divine*," which (= theologus; θεο-λόγος) and meaning *one who speaks or treats of the gods and divine things; versed in sacred science*, is taken to mean in his case, "the publisher and interpreter of divine oracles," whereas others think that he (and Gregory of Nazianzus) was named thus because he taught the *θεότης* (divinity) of the *λόγος*.

(3a) This brief sketch, to be expanded further below, of the history and use of "divus" shows that, for want of a better epithet, it might be used in Latin to indicate some *excellent, worthy* person or thing.

(3b) But devout Christians, who feel hurt because God is called "Optimus Maximus Deus" like Juppiter ([*"Augustus*] *vovit et magnos ludos Iovi Optimo Maximo*", Suet. *Oclav.* 23), may, not unreasonably, be shocked to see this epithet, so essentially heathenish by origin and use, applied in 1911—in a Christian country, by a College, known and esteemed as "*Saint John's College*"—to the Founder of Christianity's beloved Disciple, who became one of his Master's Apostles, suffered Martyrdom for the Christian Faith, and, as the writer of one of the Gospels (and to distinguish him from *Saint John the Baptist*), is also called the "*Evangelist*."

(4a) It seemed to me that the epithet was not in 1911 used for the first time in books or documents connected with the College. But when and where did it come in? An hour after noticing the word I met Mr Blackman, who told me that it was on all the College plate dating from the 17th century.

(4b) Prof. Burkitt had a notion that the (more frequent) use of *divus* had come in about the time of the Renaissance, and he soon supplied me with references showing that some of the most renowned scholars of that period had openly and freely used it. For instance, Erasmus, in the editio princeps of the Greek Testament, speaks of *divus* Hieronimus (1535); John Colet, Dean of St Paul's, prints, on the title of his Grammar, "*Joannis Coleti Theologi olim Decani Divi Pauli aeditio* (1 Aug. 1509; earliest extant edition 1527); a Corpus C.C. MS. 355 (XVIth cent.) is a

"*Commentarium Joannis Coleti professoris theologiae in epistolam D. Pauli ad Romanos*", in which Bp. Tunstal notes: "Supersunt multa ab eodem Ioanne Colet scripta in *D. Paulum*". And Christian Lawyers (e.g. in the *Corpus Juris*) used the epithet for the Emperor Arcadius.

(4c) We also find: *Divi Ioannis Chrysostomi Comparatio regii potentatus et divitiarum*, Polydoro Vergilio interprete. 8° Basileae, 1533, with a dedication to Erasmus. —D[ivi] Ioannis Chrysostomi de Providentia Dei . . . *Orationes sex*, Ioanne Checo Cantabr. interprete. 8° Londini, 1545. Dedicated to Henry VIII [In the preface: *D. Chrysostomi Orationes*].—D[ivi] Basilii Magni *Concio ad adolescentes*. 8° Lovanij, 1550, &c.

(5a) Expecting to find some note in the historians of the College on *divus*, its presence in the College documents, and some English equivalent for it, which would make further research unnecessary, it occurred to me to peruse Thomas Baker's History; John E. B. Mayor's edition of the statutes; Dr Bass Mullinger's History and other books; likewise C. H. Cooper's works on Cambridge and Lady Margaret, and the publications of the present Master, who has worked so much on the College documents.

(5b) This perusal took me several days; it showed me the great, though somewhat loosely arranged and unexplored, riches of the College Archives, and their importance not only for the history of the Institution itself, but the historical and literary world in general; it made me admire the huge mass of material, research and information laboriously brought together by Baker and annotated and elucidated by himself and by Prof. Mayor, his devoted editor, in hundreds of notes and references to a multitude of other books and manuscripts.

(5c) I also saw that John the Evangelist was often, and already at an early date in the College history, called "*Divus Johannes*" in the *Latin Documents, Inscriptions, Epitaphs &c.*, which our authors had to quote or record in connection with their College, its history and members. But, so far as I can see, none of them say a word to show that they had at any time been even conscious of the presence of *divus* which was so stealthily intruding itself, in their Latin documents, by

the side of the usual and familiar *Sanctus*. Whenever and wherever they have to speak in *English* of John the Evangelist and the College named after him, they always say "*Saint John*" or "*Saint John's College*".

(5d) I have also gone through the *Orationes et Epistolae Cantabrigienses* (1876-1909) of the Public Orator, that unrivalled master of graceful classical Latin, who, during the thirty-three years of his Oratorship, has surveyed, examined, described or mentioned every nook and corner of the universe; who has scrutinised, and is familiar with, all branches of human knowledge, literature and science; who knows the nomenclature of every subject and can tell his audiences the exact name and title of every mandarin of the Celestial Empire, with the same facility with which he unfolds the oracular technology of scientists; who is, moreover, so scrupulous as to point out (Pref. p. vii seq.) that, at Mr E. A. Freeman's suggestion, he had abandoned "*Gulielmus*", the traditional Latin equivalent for William, for "*Wilelmus*", and this again, in 1893, for "*Willelmus*"; and equally scrupulous and precise (ibid. p. viii) as regards various other minutiae of literary etiquette and exactitude, especially with respect to the "original" title of Trinity College, always calling it "*Collegium Sanctae et Individuae Trinitatis*," saying that it is "the only title recognised in the Latin Statutes and in the body of the Charter";—and yet, speaking in his six hundred orations, on *fourteen* occasions, of that celebrated and widely known College of which he is himself such a conspicuous ornament, his omniscience and scruples seem to have deserted him, for he gives it only once (quite late in his volume, No. 554, an Epistle, dat. an. 1898) its correct title, "*Collegium Sancti Johannis Evangelistae*,"\* the "only one recognized" in the Privy Seal and Royal Licence (of 1509) and in the Deed of Foundation (of 1511); while on the thirteen other occasions (Oratt. 5,28,56,57,77, 164,207,285,360,366,477,498,544), prudently omitting the word "*Evangelista*", he always calls the College "*Collegium Divi*

\* I must add that in his eleventh oration the Public Orator speaks of a recipient of an honorary degree as one who "*Sancti Ioannis portum . . . intrabit.*"

Joannis", thus bestowing on this Apostle of Christianity the same pagan appellation\* which he (quite properly, from a Latin Scholar's point of view) gives to "*Minerva*", the Roman goddess of wisdom, arts and sciences, calling her (Orat. 501) "*Diva Minerva.*"

Can we be surprised that the editors of the Commemoration Volume followed these examples and that in New Zealand they have come to think "*Quod licet Iovi, licet &c.*" and speak of a "*Collegium Sancti Iohannis Divini*"? See *The Eagle*, Dec. 1914, p. 92.

(5e) Of course *Sanctus* is by origin as much a pagan epithet as *divus*; in classical Latin it is even more common than the latter. Etymologically, *sancire* means to *render sacred* or *inviolable by a religious act*; to *appoint as sacred* or *inviolable*. In that sense the Romans applied it to their ordinances, laws, treaties, public deeds, their dead &c. In the same sense the Vulgate often uses it for *holy places*, *solemn days*, *consecrated vestments* &c. &c. Ex. gr., the Lord God says to Moses: put off thy shoes "*locus enim, in quo stas, terra sancta est*" (γῆ ἁγία ἐστὶ); answering to the Hebrew שְׂדֵה קֹדֶשׁ, *holy, consecrated*. But *divus* never once occurs in the Vulgate, nor *dius*.

The meaning and application of *sanctus* developed like those of *divus*. Cicero uses it in the sense of *morally pure*, *good*, *innocent*, *just*, *pious*, *holy*, and after Augustus it became, like *divus*, a *title for the Roman Emperors* (Ovid. F.2.127; Val. Fl.1.11. &c.)

(5f) From the same root comes *sacer*, also meaning *dedicated*, or *consecrated* to a divinity, *holy*, *sacred*, and developing in the same way. It is likewise used in the Vulgate, in the O. and N. Test. (litterae *sacrae*, the sacred Scriptures, 2 Tim. 3.15). But already in ancient Latin it had an additional meaning of "*devoted to a divinity for*

\* See for another oration, with the same title, *The Eagle*, Dec. 1914, p. 80. In Orat. 489 the same epithet is given to *St John the Baptist* (Collegium *Divi Ioannis Baptistae inter Oxonienses*). But the Oxford Calendar says that the corporate designation of the College is: "*The President and Scholars of Saint John Baptist College in the University of Oxford.*"

destruction; forfeited", hence *accursed, criminal* &c. A similar word with similar meanings and applications is *caelestis*, of or pertaining to heaven, *heavenly, celestial*.

(5g) Therefore, any Latin writer, anxious to vary his epithets, is at liberty to apply *divus* or *sanctus*, or *sacer* or *caelestis* to John the Evangelist or John the Baptist or any other of the numerous *Saints* known to us, or to any other eminent person, even to precious objects. The Roman Church frequently uses (or *used*?) the epithet for their eminent popes, saints &c.; at the moment of writing I find Leo the Great styled "divus" in a Bullarium. But this use gave offence (See R. T. Hampson, *Med. Aev. Kalend.* I. 54; II. 82). If, however, we wish to translate "Divus" we cannot translate it by *Saint*. Hence it cannot take the place of *sanctus* in the vernacular and popular *name* or *title* of the College, which will always remain (let us, at any rate, hope so) "*Saint John's College*." Still less can *Divus* officially replace *Sanctus* in the *name* or *title* of the College, as the Royal Writ of 1509, the Royal Licence of 1509, and the Deed of Foundation of 1511 (not to speak here of other official Documents) ordain that the College shall always be called "*Collegium Sancti Johannis Evangelistae*" (see below).

(6a) At the end of the Preface to the Memorial Volume (p. vi.) an unnamed writer says: "All that is here given is "familiar to all who have lived the life of this College, and "that is why we give it. Everything is written over with "memory and association—everything here is our own, and "much of it has been ours for centuries already. It is our "hope and our belief that this book will of itself do some- "thing to maintain old ties and quicken old traditions."

(6b) Circumstances over which he had no control have prevented the present writer from being an alumnus of the College and "living its life." Still, the Institution has been no stranger to him for many years, and for some years past he has had the honour of being a member of it. It is, therefore, not indifferent to him, and seeing its old "association, ties and traditions" threatened by the slow but ever increasing intrusion into its name and title of a word which is not *Sanctus*, and therefore unlawful without having the

merit of being better or more classical, his regard for the ancient College, its authorities and its members, have prompted him to make researches as to its *authorized title*, with which its traditions are so closely connected, feeling sure that an inquiry of this kind, though laborious, might be useful and at the same time attractive to the inquirer.

(7) Before explaining the course which this inquiry has taken, perhaps the reader would like to see its result stated in a few words before he sees the "*pièces justificatives*".

(7a) The old House or Hospital, which was dissolved in 1511 to make room for the present College, has, from the time that we first hear of it in official documents (say c. 1200), till its dissolution, therefore for more than 300 years, always been known in Latin as *Domus* or *Hospitale Sancti Johannis Evangelistae*, and in the vernacular as *Hospital of Saint John*.

(7b) In all the legal documents (including those of the Pope and the Bishop of Ely), that were required in the course of two years (10 March 1509 to 9 April 1511) for dissolving the old House and setting up the new College in its stead, the latter is everywhere indicated by the title *Collegium Sancti Johannis Evangelistae*, and, in some of these documents it is repeatedly enjoined that it was to bear this title for ever.

(7c) The word *divus* comes into the *documentary history* (not into the title) of the College, for the *first* time, on 9 April 1511. We can put our finger on the precise spot where it makes its appearance, and say that it is the *eighth* word in the *first* line of the preamble to the *first* edition of the College Statutes, a part of which occurs at the end of the Deed of Foundation bearing that date (see below), where Lady Margaret's Executors say that for the worship of God and "ad honorem *Divi Johannis Evangelistae*" they have drawn up Statutes "*pro Magistro et Sociis Collegii Sancti Johannis Evangelistae*." Mark the confusion!

(7d) *Divus*, it is clear, is in this preamble merely an *epithet* for John the Evangelist, just as it might be applied by any one to any other excellent or worthy Preacher or Divine. In the *title* of the College, however, a few lines further on, the word *Sanctus* is preserved; in fact, the Executors would have nullified their own Deed by using there any other word.



(7e) It is certain that Bishop Fisher introduced the word *Divus* in this way in the College Statutes. He was one of Lady Margaret's Executors who issued the Deed of Foundation and drew up the Statutes, part of which is found at the end of the Deed. True, the preamble of 1511 distinctly states that the Statutes emanate from them ("nos... executores...pro Magistro et Sociis Collegii Sancti Johannis Evangelistae Statuta...condidimus"). But in the preamble to the second body of Statutes (1516), Fisher himself says, with very little variation, that, for the worship of God, and "ad honorem Divi Johannis Evangelistae" he had been entrusted by his co-executors to draw up laws and statutes for the College ("ego Johannes...episcopus, unus executorum..., nomine ceterorum executorum...leges et statuta quae sequuntur edidi, simulque tradidi magistro et sociis collegii divi Johannis Cantabrigiae").

Therefore, though in the preamble of 1511, we seem to feel the hands of the Executors, the voice we hear is the voice of Bishop Fisher. But, no doubt, he acted without guile, merely intending to write as classically as possible in conformity with the fashion of his time.

The Bishop repeated his preamble of 1516, unaltered as regards "divus", in his Statutes of 1524 and 1530. And comparing these three preambles with that of 1511, we see that after the word *divus* once had crept in, it crept further on, and as early as 1516 even took the place of the authorised *Sanctus* in the *lille* of the College. Further intrusions of *divus* will be noticed below.

Thus stealthily brought in by the very dignitary who authoritatively directed that *Sanctus* should for ever be the lawful appellation of John the Evangelist in the title of the College—*divus* (admired and encouraged by the learned, but ignored in the vernacular) has, for four hundred years, been suffered to live a parasitic and intrusive life, fastening itself on the authorized *Sanctus*, until in 1911, on a solemn occasion in the history of the Institution, instead of being suppressed and removed, it received a ceremonious welcome and was officially adopted in the *lille* of the College, in the place of *Sanctus*.

(7f) With the Deed of Foundation of 9 April 1511 before

us, we cannot speak of the Statutes of 1516 as the earliest. Strange to say, Baker (see below) denies the existence of this *first* edition of 1511 and is even dryly humorous about those who asserted its existence, though he copied it himself from the original Deed (still preserved in the College Archives) into one of his numerous copy-books (see below).

(8a) In the course of my enquiries, commenced with no other object but to ascertain the exact moment when *divus* made its appearance in the College documents, I was considerably hampered by the want of some *chronological* list or treatment of these documents. Several of them are undated; to others various dates are assigned; different opinions are expressed as to the nature of their contents, &c. The Master, as usual, gave me, and would no doubt be ready to give me further, all possible help. But I felt that where I wanted to ascertain so many things not observed before, or passed by without any explanation, it would save time and be more convenient and instructive to me if I could help myself.

(8b) Baker's learned History of the College is indeed based on some chronology. But he departs so often from the dates\* at which he is actually working in order to refer to earlier or later dates; he speaks so often of other institutions and is (unavoidably perhaps) so vague with respect to the whereabouts of his documents, that I found it necessary to draw up some chronology of my own, and defer the further reading and excerpting of his details till I could arrange them according to dates.

(8c) The same may be said of Cooper-Mayor's excellent *Memoir of Margaret*, which has been of great use to me, but it is compiled to a large extent like Baker's work, and therefore not always chronological or easy to follow.

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\* On p 64 sqq. Baker is rather hard on Jam. (Stanley), the Bishop of Ely, for delays in complying with Lady Margaret's Will. But I believe that if he had had before him, in *chronological* order (as they will appear here in the course of this paper), all the documents bearing on the foundation of the College, he would have seen that everything was done regularly and without undue delay on the part of the Bishop or any one else.

(8d) Soon I found that research led me much further on, and made my notes grow in bulk more, than I had anticipated. But the chronology which I here venture to print is still nothing but a mere skeleton, an outline, of what I should wish to produce, and, of course, it is not meant to be anything like a documentary history of the College. In many cases it merely records, under their dates, such documents as I noticed while reading or perusing Baker, Cooper, and the other books mentioned above, besides some which I specially collected from the Calendars of State Papers (Close Rolls; Patent Rolls &c.)

(8e) It is, therefore, necessarily imperfect and, I fear, faulty too. But as, even so, it has been of great service to me in unravelling some of the difficulties with which I had to struggle, I hope that it may be of some use also to others.

There are bound to be a great many gaps and uncertainties in what I give. But Baker, who spent many years of his life on the gathering of his material, says (*History*, p. 48), with respect to his account of the Hospital of St John, which, in his elaborate History of the College, occupies no more than thirty-nine octavo pages, that he had "not named the tenth part of the particulars as he went along." And as he, of necessity, has so far been almost my chief guide and resource, I cannot hope to have supplemented him to a very great extent in a few months.

Some gaps I might have filled up by examining more books and documents. But printed books cannot always be relied upon, and I shrink from filling up gaps without collating and reading the originals, which alone can give a more or less trustworthy basis for chronological accuracy. The documents, however, are scattered about in a good many places, and access to them is not always easy. Most of them are close at hand in the College Archives, but even here the question is where and how to begin the enquiry. Other documents are at Ely, others in the British Museum and in the Record Office.

(8f) It may, perhaps, be useful to mention a few points which require further search: (1) Where are the remains of the Statutes of 1511, a portion of which is given at the end of the Deed of Foundation of 9 April 1511? (see above

§ 7f, and below at the date). The Executors say that they are written elsewhere (*alibi*), but my enquiries for them have hitherto had no result. (2) Cooper says of Will. Thomlyn (or Tomlyn), the last Master of the Hospital, that he resigned the mastership in 1505, "with a view to the foundation of St John's College" (see the date 13 November 1498). On what grounds does Cooper make this statement? And for what reason did Tomlyn retract his resignation? And was the foundation of the College already the subject of negotiations in 1505? (3) On what grounds does Bishop Fisher complain of delays on the part of the Bishop of Ely? (4) Is the papal Bull of 24 June 1510, by virtue of which the old Hospital was dissolved, still in existence? Baker (*Hist.* p. 18) tells us that *two bulls of dissolution* had been obtained, the first having mistakes, but that the originals of both are lost (?) (5) There are, moreover, to be mentioned (a) Lady Margaret's "Will proper, of which the original or perhaps a duplicate copy is also preserved in the College, with the signature of the Lady Margaret," and the various documents connected with the Will (see Memorial Volume, p. 103); (b) the law suits and other proceedings concerning her bequests and property which delayed the issue of the Probate for more than three years.

These and many other questions I cannot now go into for want of material to settle them, and for the present I must be content with having ascertained *when* and *how* the epithet *divus* made its way into the College history, and having cleared up some other difficulties.

(8g) I found it necessary to include many documents relating to one or two other institutions which, in course of time, became connected with the history of the College. One is the old House or Priory of Augustinian Canons, the parent Foundation of the present College, which is said to have been founded for the benefit of poor and infirm persons, in, or before, the time of Nigellus, Bishop of Ely (A.D. 1133-69). For the present, however, I can with certainty quote no earlier date than the time of Eustace, the Bishop of Ely (1198-1215), when it was already known, in Latin, as "Domus" or "Hospitale Sancti Johannis Evangeliste" (see Baker, *Hist. I.* p. 19 sqq.). In 1511, still known by the

same name, it was dissolved to make room for the present College.

(8h) The chronology includes likewise some dates connected with the Hospital of St Mary (or Maison Dieu) at Ospringe, which was founded by Henry III. (who reigned from 1216-72) and dissolved in 1516, when some of its possessions, if not all, were granted to the College. These dates are entirely casual, and I only began to write them down when I had almost done the half of my work.

(8i) It also includes, after Lady Margaret's death, many entries which, apparently, have nothing to do with the history of the College. But they are connected, in one way or another, with Lady Margaret's Will and the steps taken by King Hen. VIII. and his Government to carry out its provisions. These entries are all collected from Cooper's *Memoir of Margaret*, and may, in course of time, be useful, I hope, in elucidating certain matters which are now obscure or doubtful.

(8k) By way of apology for these inclusions I quote a few words from C. C. Babington's Introduction (p. 1) to his *History of... the Hospital and College of St John the Evangelist at Cambridge*: "although the body existing under the present charter was founded by that charter on April 9, 1511, it is nevertheless as completely a continuation of the much older community which went by the name of the *Hospital of St John the Evangelist*, as are our own present municipal corporations of those which existed in the Middle Ages, for they have been several times dissolved and re-incorporated, yet their continuity is never disputed. Like them, the *Hospital of St John*, which had long been affiliated to the University (in the time of John Dunham, Master, A.D. 1473; see Mayor's Baker, 46), was dissolved by competent authority, and a new charter given to constitute an exclusively academic body in its place: a body endowed with the property and rights and burdened with most of the duties of its predecessor. Although the academic body cannot therefore claim to have existed as such before the time of Edward IV. [1460-1470; 1471-1483], or exclusively as a college before that of Henry VII. [1485-1509], the incorporation has existed ever since the reign of Henry II.

[1154-1189], and indeed Bishop Hugh de Balsham declared it to be a college before 1284 (temp. Edward I., 1272-1307)".

(8l) Professor Babington states (*ibid.* p. 2) that "the foundation deeds have long been lost, and no copy of them exists." But "the brethren retained possession until" they were removed and the collegiate body which still exists was established in their stead. "At that time the hospital had fallen into a very decayed state . . . and its buildings seem almost to have been very much out of repair. We therefore find in these buildings, and those of the college, a series of changes extending over a period of at least six hundred years . . ."

Here follows in the first instance (Nos. 9 to 143) a bare mention or description of such documents as are connected with the history of the parent Institution of the College (the Hospital of St John), including a few relating to the Ospringe Hospital and other questions. With No. 144 (Will of the Lady Margaret) the history of the College itself may be said to begin.

(9) [1133-1169]. Period in which the Hospital of St John, Cambridge, a house or priory of Canons regular, is said to have been founded by Nigellus, the second Bishop of Ely. Others attribute the foundation to a burgess of Cambridge, named Henry Frost, in the time of Henry II. (1154-1189). See Baker, *Hist.* p. 13 sqq.; p. 34.

(10a) [*Date uncertain; 1133-1169? or later?*]. Two seals of St John's Hospital, which Mr Blackman has had figured on plate IX<sup>A</sup> and <sup>B</sup> (facing p. 68) of the Memorial Volume.

Nothing certain can be said of their date, but they must, of necessity, be prior by many years to the period 1509-11, when the Hospital was dissolved and converted into the present College.

Seal A has the "eagle" of St John [the Evangelist], and bears, in lombardic capitals, the legend:

*Sigillum ospitalis Sancti Johannis de Cantebregia.*

(10b) Mr Blackman explains that "Documents bearing this seal are in the treasuries of Corpus Christi and Gonville and Caius, and from casts of these,



preserved in the Fitzwilliam Museum, his illustration has been prepared. The seal, apparently very rare, is not described in the British Museum Catalogue, but Sir Geo. Warner is of the opinion that its date is 13th, if not late 12th century." Mr Blackman also reminds us (p. 70) that "in 1307 a law was passed that all lesser religious houses should possess a common seal." This law (35<sup>o</sup> Edw. I. Stat. Karlioli [Carlisle] Cap. IV., printed in Vol. I. of *Statutes of the Realm*, 1810), makes it improbable that the date of the above seal could be later than that year, and it may, of course, have been made at the time of the foundation of the Hospital.

(10c) The other seal (B), which is ascribed to the "later part of the 14th century", and of which, according to Mr Blackman, "four examples are preserved in Cambridge Colleges", cannot in any way affect the present enquiry, as, apart from the "eagle", it merely bears the legend "in principio erat verbum" in Gothic letters.

(11) **1198-1214, 15.** Eustace, Bishop of Ely, appropriated St Peter's Church in Cambridge (now Little St Mary's) to the religious brethren of St John's Hospital (Baker's Hist., I. 20; see an *Inspeximus* of Hugh [de Norwold?] and John [de Kirkeby?], Bishops of Ely).

(12) **1198-1214, 15.** Eustace, Bishop of Ely, grants to the Hospital [of St John] and the brethren "liberam cantariam et sepulturam, ubi voluerint et elegerint" (Baker, Hist. I. 20, *Charta orig. inter Archiva*, which privilege was afterwards confirmed by Innocent IV. [Pope from June 25, 1243, to 7 Dec., 1254]).

(13) **c. 1200-1210.** Ordinance of Eustace, Bishop of Ely, relating to the Hospital *Sancti Johannis Evangelistae* and the Church of All Saints', Cambridge. (Copy: Brit. Mus. MS. 5804 p. 66b, from an original).

(14) **c. 1210-1214.** Eustace, Bishop of Ely, appropriated the rectory of Horningeseia to the Hospital of St John, reserving an endowment of £5. per annum for a constant Vicar, which he left to the patronage of his successors (Baker, Hist. I. 19, ex charta originali inter archiva; *ibid.* II. 557): the deed of gift (included in an "*Inspeximus*" dated Thursday, 17th August, 1251) is printed by W. K. Clay, *Hist. of Horningsey*, Camb. 1865, pp. 32, 33.

(15) **1216—(before Febr. 1239).** The hospital of St Mary the Virgin at Ospringe (dissolved in 1516, for the benefit of St John's College) was founded by Henry III. for a master and three regular brethren professed in the order of the holy cross and for two secular clerks, who should pray for the

souls of him and his heirs and support the poor. From an Inquisition, dated 8 Nov. 1518, taken before John Hales, esq., escheator of the King (8 Nov. 10 Hen. VIII. Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 139.)

(16) **1227-1244.** Bull of confirmation of Pope Gregory [IX. ?] to the Hospital of St John. (Baker, *Hist.*, p. 17).

(17) **1229-1254.** In the time of Hugh [Norwold?] Bishop of Ely, William Twylet founded a chantry in St Mary's chapel, in St Sepulchre's church, the duty whereof was to be discharged by a brother of *St John's Hospital*, for the which he gave lands to the house in the town and fields of Cambridge (Baker, *Hist.*, pp. 26, 38, 52, 559 li. 16; who points out that the Charter is undated, and that the foundation may have taken place in Hugh de Balsham's time).

(18) **12 March (23 Hen. [III.] =) 1239.** *Westminster.* *Inspeximus* reciting a deed of sale (dat. Febr. 1239) between the Hospital of St Thomas of Estbrige on the one part and the brethren of St Mary's Ospringe on the other part. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 170). See above No. 15.

(19) **30 August [24 Hen. III. ? =] 1240.** *Westminster.* Charter of the King granting to St Mary's Ospringe the land called La Denne in Hedcorn &c. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 162).

(20) **1243-1254.** Pope Innocent IV. confirms a privilege of free sepulture &c. to the *Hospital of St John*, at Cambridge, granted to it by Eustace, Bishop of Ely; see above an. 1198-1214, 5. (Baker, *Hist.* p. 20).

(21) [1243-1254 ?]. Bull of Pope Innocent IV. in favour of *St John's hospital*. "Innocentius episcopus . . . dilectis filiis priori ecclesie *Sancti Johannis Evangeliste* de Canteburgia et fratribus . . . , ecclesiam *Sancti Johannis Evangeliste* de Cantiburgia Eliensis diocesis . . . sub Beati Petri et nostra protectione suscipimus . . ." (Cooper, *Margaret*, pp. 171-3, where its text is printed from a Baker MS).

(22) **1246.** The Bishop (Hugh de Norwold) of Ely procures for the *Hospital of St John*, Cambridge, from Hugo de Hottum, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, an exemption from taxing for two of their houses near St Peter's Church, now part of the site of St Peter's College. (Baker, *Hist.* I. 21).

(23) **29 June (30 Hen. [III.] =) 1246.** *Clarendon.* Grant to Ospringe hospital. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 163, where the text is printed). See below, date 27 Jan. 1267.

(24) **1 April (31 Hen. [III. ?] =) 1247.** *Westminster.* Royal grant to Ospringe hospital. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 163).

(25) **1249.** Agreement made (in Hugh Norwold's time) between *St John's hospital* and the Carmelites for a possession at Newham, and the use of St Peter's Church. (MS. Baker xlii. fol. 195<sup>vo</sup>; see Baker's *Hist.* II. 557, li. 45, Prof. Mayor's note).

(26) **8 October (8 Id. Oct.) 1250.** *Lyons.* Bull of Pope Innocent IV., in which he granted privileges to the Hospital and the endowments of the house of *St John* are recited. (Baker's *Hist.* p. 19).



(27) **17 August 1251.** An Inspecimus of Walter, Prior of Ely, and his Convent, of the Charter of Eustachius, Bp. of Ely, whereby the Bishop appropriated the Church of Horningeseia to the *Hospital of St John*; see above c. 1210-14.

(28) **24 May (36 Hen. III.) = 1252.** *Merton.* Royal grant to Ospringe hospital of land in Trehannston. (Cooper's *Margaret*, p. 163).

(29) **1256.** About this year, John Shotley, prior of Bernwell, with his Convent, demise the messuage now called Pythagoras his schole, to Eustace Fitz-Hervey of Cambridge, which formerly had been in the occupation of Henry, the son of Edward Frost, the person, I presume, mentioned as being the original founder of the *Hospital* [of St John] about 1210 . . . By a document I have seen from the original in Merton College archives, it appears that this old building now called Pythagoras his schole, and the Domus lapicea, was about the above year, in the occupation of *St John's Hospital* &c. (From note to Baker's *Hist.* p. 561, li. 11).

(30) **1258-1286** [the time of Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely]; see above an. 1229-1254, where the founding of a Chantry in St Sepulchre's Church, Cambridge, by William Twylet, is placed in the time of Hugh Norwold, Bishop of Ely.

(31) **15 April (42 Hen. III.) = 1258.** *Westminster.* Confirmation of numerous gifts of land to Ospringe hospital. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 163).

(32) **27 January (51 Hen. III. = 1267.** *Westminster.* Charter of inspecimus confirming a charter dated Clarendon, 29 June (30 Hen. III. =) 1246. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 170). See above.

(33) Before **16 November 1272—27 February 1513-14.**—Baker, *Hist.* I. p. 52, prints a "Catalogus Magistrorum sive Priorum (*quotquot mihi occurrunt*) veteris *Domus* sive *Hospitalis* *S<sup>ti</sup> Io. Cant.*, beginning "Frater Antonius erat magister sive custos regno Hen. 3<sup>ti</sup> exeunte [he died 16 Nov. 1272]" aut ineunti regno Eduardi primi [his reign commenced 20 Nov. 1272]"; the second in the list is Willelmus magister anno 27<sup>o</sup> Edw. I<sup>mi</sup> (1298-99), and it ends: "W. Thomlyn . . . . resignat, Febr. 27 anno quinto Hen. 8<sup>vi</sup> [= Febr. 27, 1514]".

It seems that Baker himself drew up this Catalogue. Prof. Mayor, in his Notes to Baker's *Hist.* (p. 560, li. 31) refers for "additions" to this Catalogue to Cooper's *Memorials* II, 64, 65; MSS. Cole xxvi. 182; xxxi. 75.

(34) **15 May 1273 (or 1274 ?).** Grant to Hugh Balsham's secular Scholars, whom he, in 1280 [see below 24 December, 1280], incorporated with the religious brethren of *St John's Hospital*. Baker (*Hist.*, p. 23) thinks this date is a mistake in Caius' *Ant. Cant. Acad.* and Wharton's *Angl. Sacr.*, I. 637 (note x), and that Dr Caius, quoted by Wharton, speaks of the House of the brethren "de poenitentia Jesu," 2 Edw. I., an. 1273.

(35) **2 October 1274.** Hugh Balsham, Bishop of Ely, was in the King's service by his order on Sunday the octaves of St John the Baptist last, and could not be present on that day in the suit before the King . . . of

this that he refused to admit a keeper presented by the Queen to him to the custody of *St John's hospital*, Cambridge (Cal. of Close Rolls, 2 Edw. I. p. 131; an. 1272-9).

(36) **1274-5.** Baker, *Hist.* I. 14, quotes an Inquisition (an. 3<sup>tio</sup> Edw. I<sup>mi</sup> = 1274-5) in the Tower of London (ap. Hare *Collect.* I. 30 &c.) where it is set forth upon oath that the master and brethren of the hospital of *St John the Evangelist* at Cambridge held a certain plat of ground which a certain burgess of Cambridge named Henry Frost, gave to Cambridge, whereon the said hospital with the chapel was founded . . . .

(37) **1278-9.** Pleadings between *St John's Hospital* and Reginald, intrusive Vicar of Horningsey, A.D. 1278-9, before the priors of Huntingdon and Barnwell. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 174).

(38) **13th Century** (later part of the). "The old Chapel of the Hospital [of St John] must have been erected in the later part of the 13th century." (Bonney, *Commemoration* Volume, p. 10).

(39) **24 December (Pat. 9 Edw. I. m. 28 =) 1280.** Royal assent to the proposal of Hugh, Bishop of Ely, to substitute studious scholars for secular brethren in his *Hospital of St John* at Cambridge, who are to be under the same regulation in the University of Cambridge as the scholars of Merton at Oxford. (Cal. of Pat. Rolls 9 Edw. I [1272-81], p. 421; Documents, I. 3, from the Tower); Baker, *Hist.* I. p. 22 (original amongst our Archives), who gives the date as 27 Dec. [1280] when, perhaps, the King's licence was *delivered*; but he also argues that the settlement had taken place earlier (referring to Sym. Montacute's *Registrum*).

(40) **1284.** Ricardus Cheverel Magister sive custos [Hosp. St Johannis] an. 1284 ex charta dat. 1284. (Baker, *Hist.* I. 52).

(41) **30 March 1284.** The bishop [of Ely] gave to Peterhouse Triplow Church before held by the scholars and hospital [of St John] in common (MSS. Baker xlii. 191; v. 249; see Mayor's note to Baker's *Hist.* I. p. 25, li. 9; p. 558 li. 19). Prof. Mayor also refers to *Documents* I. 3; MS. Baker, xxxviii. 151-155. See the list of the livings appropriated to Peterhouse, MS. Baker xxxviii. 56,57; xxx. 186,187.

(42) **31 March 1284.** Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, by two instruments bearing this date, which were confirmed by a Charter of King Edward I., dated 28 May 1284, removed his endowed Corporation of Ely Scholars, consisting of a Master and Fellows (which under Letters Patent of King Edward I., dated the *24th day of December* 1280, he had originally placed amongst the Brethren of the *Hospital of St John*) to two Hostels near the Church of St Peter without Trumpington Gate, assigned from the possessions of the Hospital, and erected it anew into a House or College, which he desired to be named for ever The House of St Peter, or The Hall of the Scholars of the Bishops of Ely in Cambridge, and gave Statutes for the good government of the same, perfecting some and intending others when interrupted by his death—9 April 1344. Simon Montague, Bishop of Ely (seventh occupant of the See in succession from Hugh de Balsham) on the petition of the Master and Scholars or

Fellows of the House of St Peter, completed the unfinished work of his predecessor, and on this date ordained new *Statutes*, whilst ratifying those of the Founder, so far as consistent with his own—These Statutes, supplemented by enactments of John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, in 1489, of Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely, in 1516, and of the Master and Scholars or Fellows of the House from time to time, were by Visitors appointed in 1549 by King Edward VI. rearranged, revised and confirmed.

Further modifications were subsequently made by Royal Letters Patent of King Charles I. in 1629, of King William IV. in 1836, and of Queen Victoria in the first year of her Reign.—27 August 1860. Thirty-nine Statutes and four Supplemental Statutes, framed by the Commissioners appointed for the purposes of an Act passed in the 19th and 20th of Queen Victoria, were approved by Her Majesty in Council.—16 April 1861. Three further Supplemental Statutes relating to the said College, and framed by the said Commissioners, were approved by Her Majesty in Council.—18 March 1881. A new body of Statutes framed by the University of Cambridge Commissioners were confirmed. (*Statutes for the University of Cambridge*, 1883, p. 87).

(43) **31 March 1284**. *Dunham*. Instrument "de divisione facta per Hugonem [Balsham] Episcopum inter fratres et scholares [Hosp. Sancti Johannis] dat. apud Dunham prid. Cal. Apr. 1284 (Baker, *Hist.* 22, 24, who quotes Registrum Sim. Montacut., fol. 17). See *Cambridge Documents*, II. 2, 3.

(44) **28 May 1284**. Charter of King Edward I. confirming an Instrument [dated 31 March 1284, q. v.] of Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, who removed his endowed Corporation of Ely Scholars . . . to two Hostels near the Church of St Peter assigned from the possessions of the Hospital [of St John].

(45) **28 May (13 Edw. I. No. 103 =) 1285**. Confirmation of the Letters of Hugh Bp of Ely, separating his scholars from the *Hospital of St John*, Cambridge, and transferring them to certain houses near the Church of St Peter without Trumpeton Gate, and giving them the Church and St Peter and the Church of Trippelow. (Documents, I. 3, from the Tower).

(46) **14 April 1289**. The Prior of Madingley "tenet de *Hospitali Sancti Johannis Cantebrie* xxv. acras in escambio, anno regis Edwardi quarto" (*Liber Memorandorum ecclesie de Bernewelle*, ed. J. W. Clark, 1907, p. 178).

(47) **1289-90**. In the eighteenth of Edward I., after Hugh Balsham's death (16 June 1286), the Jews were banished England as well as Cambridge (Baker, *Hist.*, p. 26).

(48) **21 June (18 Edward I. m. 20 =) 1290**. Ralph Bp. of Norwich has licence to give a messuage with appurtenances in Cambridge to the scholars of the house founded by Hugh late Bp. of Ely in Cambridge. (Documents, I. 3, from the Tower).

(49) **1 June (21 Edw. I. m. 14 =) 1293**. Chancellor and Mayor of Cambridge are to have cognisance of regraters and forestallers; the

victuals sold by them are to be forfeited to the *Hospital of St John*, Cambridge, and delivered to the master thereof for the maintenance of the poor scholars and sick, just as such victuals are by grant of the King assigned to the Hospital of St John without the east gate, Oxford. (Cal. of Patent Rolls 21 Edw. I., 1292-1301, p. 18; Documents, I. 3, from the Tower); Baker *Hist.* p. 30; Hare, *Coll.* Vol. I., and Mayor's note on p. 560, li. 33. This grant was confirmed by the three following Kings.

(50) **1295**. "Fratres *hospitales Sancti Johannis* tenent cimiterium suum et vnum mesuagium iuxta ecclesiam Sancti Sepulchri, et vnum mesuagium ex opposito Fratrum Predicatorum et reddunt inde per annum xixs." (*Liber Memorandorum ecclesie de Bernewelle*, ed. J. W. Clarke, 1907, p. 287,8).

(51) **1298, 1299**. An<sup>o</sup> 27<sup>o</sup> Edw. II. Willelmus Master of St John's Hospital. (Baker, *Hist.* p. 52).

(52) **5 June, 1309**. *Westminster*. Grant to the chancellor, masters . . . of the Univ. of Cambridge of the continued use . . . of the grace granted to the Univ. by Hen. III. [1216-1272] and confirmed by the late King [Edw. I.; 1272-1307; see above No. 49], as to offences committed by regraters . . . within the town . . . and to apply any forfeited victuals to the use of the master and poor scholars and the sick of the *hospital of St John*, Cambridge. (Cal. of Pat. Rolls 2 Edw. II., pt. 1, 1307-13, p. 119).

(53) **29 August, 1317**. *Lincoln*. Hugh de Badburgham, who served the king and his father, is sent to the master and brethren of *St John's House*, Cantebriege. (Cal. of Close Rolls, 11 Edw. II., 1313-18, p. 564).

(54) **1321**. Johannes de Colonia clericus secularis occurrit magister [Hosp. Sti. Joh.], uti patet per chartam original. Johis Epi Eliens., inter munimenta veteris hospitalis. (Baker, *Hist.* I. 52).

(55) **1 September (19 Edward [II.] =) 1325**. *Langedon*. The licence in mortmain to the value of 100sh named (in Cooper's No. 31). Cooper, *Marg.* 165: "tempore Ade de Esshe magistri."

(56) **20 February 1326**. *Barnwell*. Licence for the . . . University of Cambridge to find a college for scholars in the University and to assign . . . to them . . . those two messuages which they have in Milnestrete in the *parish of St John*, Cantebriege . . . (Cal. Pat. Rolls, 19 Edw. II., pt. 2, 1324-7, p. 244).

(57) **24 March 1327**. *Westminster*. Confirmation of letters patent of Hen. III., confirmed by Edw. I. and II. [see above Nos. 49, 52], as to regraters and assigning all victuals bought contrary to this ordinance to the master of *St John's Hospital* at Cambridge. (Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1 Edw. III., pt. I., 1327-30, p. 60).

(58) **10 February (4 Edw. [III.] =) 1330**. *Westminster*. Licence in mortmain to Ospringe hospital to hold certain lands in Wodnesbrigh and Ospringe. (Cooper, *Marg.* 165).

(59) **Before 1332**. Willelmus de Gosfield custos [Hosp. Sancti Johannis] quo anno resignat locum sive officium. (Baker, *Hist.* p. 52. Ex instrument. orig.).

(60) **Wednesday, 5 Aug. (6 Edw. [III. ?] =) 1332.** *Canterbury.* Licence in mortmain to Ospringe hospital. (Cooper, *Marg.* 165; tempore Nicholai de Staple magistri).

(61) **4 January 1332-1333.** *Somersham.* Statute (the year 17 of his consecration) of John Hothum, Bishop of Ely, whereby he leaves to the brethren of the *Hospital of St John* the choice of a fit person as their prior, being one of their own body, or in default of such one out of the Hospital of St John's at Ely, the confirmation always to be in him and his successors (Baker, *Hist.* p. 31).

(62) **12 January 1333.** Letters patent of the prior and convent of Ely, reciting and confirming the Statute of John Hothum, Bishop of Ely, of the 4th of this month; see above No. 61.

(63) **22 Febr. (7 Edw. [III. ?] =) 1333.** *Westminster.* Patent granting pardon to Ospringe hospital. (Cooper, *Marg.* p. 165; tempore fratris Nicholai de Staple magistri).

(64) **(8 Cal. Mar. =) 23 February 1332-33-1349 (before May 3).** Alexander de Ixnynge succedit custos [Hospitalis Scti Johannis]. (Baker, *Hist.* p. 52).

(65) **2 March 1333.** *Pontefract.* Inस्पeximus and confirmation, at the request of John, bp. of Ely, to the master and brethren of the *hospital of St John the Evangelist*, Cambridge, of letters patent of the prior and convent of Ely, dated 12 January, 1333, reciting and confirming a statute of John de Hothum, bp. of Ely, of the 4th of the same month as regards abuses . . . in the government of the hospital . . . and the appointment of a keeper . . . providing also that if no fit person can be found for this post, the bp. shall nominate one of the brethren of the College of the hospital of *St John*, Ely. (Cal. Patent Rolls 7 Edw. III., pt. 1, 1330-4, p. 411).

(66) **24 September (8 Edward [III. ?] =) 1334.** *Westminster.* Patent confirming a former charter dated 16 Febr. an. regn. 4 to Ospringe hospital; tempore Johannis Lenham magistri (Cooper, *Marg.* p. 166); see above No. 58.

(67) **18 March 1336.** *Westminster.* Licence for the master of the *Hospital of St John*, Cambridge, to acquire in mortmain land and rent, not held in chief, to the yearly value of 100s. (Cal. Pat. Rolls, 10 Edw. III., pt. I., 1334-8, p. 229).

(68) **7 October (11 Edw. III. =) 1337.** Foundation of a College of 32 scholars in the University of Cambridge who are to dwell together in the King's House near the *Hospital of St John* in the Parish of All Saints, Cambridge . . . (Cal. Pat. Rolls, 11 Edw. III., pt. III. m. 24, 1334-8, p. 541; Documents, I.-11. from the Tower).

(69) **22 April (10 Calend. Maii) 1339.** The disputes between Peterhouse and *St John's Hospital* were submitted to Simon Montacute, the Bishop of Ely. The original submission (dat. 10 Cal. Maii an. 1339) of Roger de la Goter, Master, and fourteen fellows of St Peter's College, under the common seal of that College, is amongst the archives of St John's College, together with an ancient copy of the submission of Alexander de

Ixnynge, Master and five brethren of the Hospital . . . The award of the Bishop (dat. Jul. 10 an. 1340) and the whole process is entered upon the Bishop's register (*Regist. Montacut.*, fol. 17, 18). See Baker, *Hist.* p. 32; Heywood, *Early Cambridge Statutes*, pt. 2, p. 86.

(70) **10 July 1340.** Award of Simon Montacute in the dispute between Peterhouse and *St John's Hospital*; see above 22 April 1339.

(71) **17 January (14 Edw. III.) 1341.** The King . . . pardons the warden . . . of King's Hall, Cambridge . . . the acquisition of part of a lane between the garden of the *Hospital of St John* and the tenement of the Prior of St Edward. (Cal. Pat. Rolls, 14 Edw. III., pt. 3 m. 1, 1340-3, p. 84; Documents, I. p. 13, from the Tower).

(72) **1343.** Indenture between the Hospital of *St John*, Cambridge, and the Hospital of *St John*, Ely, wherein they oblige themselves and their successors for ever . . . that whenever any brother of either house should depart out of this life, every brother of the other house, then surviving, if a priest, should celebrate three masses . . . (Baker, *Hist.* p. 31).

(73) **12 July (21 Edward [III.] =) 1347.** *Reding.* The King permits various donors to make over to the master and brethren of the Hospital of *St John*, Cambridge, lands in Clavering &c., in full satisfaction of the 100s. yearly of land and rent which the king lately granted licence for the master to acquire. (Cal. Patent Rolls, 21 Edw. III., pt. II., 1345-8, p. 352; Cooper, *Marg.* p. 166). Baker, *Hist.* p. 36.

(74) **1347-8. (21 Edw. III.)** King Edward III. grants a mortmain to the *Hospital of St John* (Baker, *Hist.*, p. 36).

(75) **1349.** A plague at Cambridge, so very mortal and raging, especially in St John's in Miln Street, and All Saints' parishes, that the parishioners being swept away in heaps, the oblations of the people were not sufficient to maintain and supply the vicars there with necessaries of life, as is there complained of. This mortality in the parish it seems reached the *house*, for in this year, within the compass of three months, I meet with three masters or priors buried out of the house (Regr. Elien. ad ann. 1349) *Alex. de Ixnynge*, *Rob. Sprouston*, and *Roger de Broom* [?], and in the choice of the next prior *Will. Beer*, who continued not a year [?], there were only two brothers left to make the election (Baker, *Hist.* 35).

(76) **3 May 1349.** Robertus de Sprouston succedit custos [Hospitalis Sancti Johannis]. (Baker, *Hist.* p. 52).

(77) **9 May (23 Edw. [III.] =) 1349.** *Westminster.* Pardon to Gunnora Hokyng of Ospringe. (Cooper, *Marg.* p. 166).

(78) **1 January (23 Edw. [III.] =) 1350.** *Westminster.* Gunnora Hokyng of Ospringe made over to John Dryelonde &c. (Cooper, *Marg.* p. 165. "Tempore Thome Newenham magistri.")

(79) **1352.** Gul. Burie magister [Hospitalis Sancti Johannis]. (Baker, *Hist.* p. 52, who thinks that he is identical with Will. Beer, who occurs as Master 1352, in 1362,3 and 1369. [He seems to have died in 1374; see below 11 April 1374].)



(80) **1 March (26 Edw. [III.] =) 1352.** Licence to the Chancellor and Univ. of Cambridge to give a message in Cambridge, and to the master and brethren of the *Hospital of St John*, Cambridge, to give a message in the same town to the Warden and Scholars of the Hall of the Annunciation of blessed Mary in the Univ. of Cambridge. (Cal. Pat. Rolls, 26 Edw. III., pt. 1, m. 21, 1350-4, p. 232; Documents, I. 18, from the Tower).

(81) **3 (5 non.) March 1352.** Wm. Bier Master and the Brethren of the hospital [Sancti Joh.] granted (on 5 non. Mar. 26 Edw. III.) to the Hall of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, a message in Lurtebourgh Lane (Mayor's note to Baker's *Hist.*, p. 35 li. 34, referring to *Documents* I. 18, 20, 21, 23 and MS. Baker, xxix. 272,3). This Wm. Bier seems to have been master of the Hospital at least till 1369.

(82) **24 May (28 Edward [III.] =) 1354.** *Westminster.* Licence in mortmain (Ospringe hospital). (Cooper, *Marg.* p. 166, "Tempore Thome Newenham magistri.")

(83) **26 October (36 Edward [III.] =) 1362.** *Westminster.* Licence to John de Seggeville &c. for the alienation . . . by them to William Beer, master of the *hospital of St John the Evangelist*, Cantebrigge, . . . of certain lands in Cambridge, Toft &c. (Cal. Pat. Rolls, 36 Edw. III., pt. II., 1361-4, p. 259; Cooper, *Marg.* p. 165; Baker, *Hist.* p. 36).

(84) **1362, 3 (36 Edw. III.).** King Edward III. grants a mortmain to the *Hospital of St John* (Baker, *Hist.*, p. 36).

(85) **28 Jan. 1366.** *Westminster.* Order to Robert de Thorp and Roger de Meres, justices of assize in Cambridgeshire, not to proceed without advising the King . . . concerning a void piece of ground lying in the parish of all Saints Cantebrigge, by the *hospital of St John*. (Cal. of Close Rolls, 40 Edw. III. 1364-8, p. 265) (Membr. 28d.).

(86) **20 March (42 Edward [III.] =) 1368.** *Westminster.* Royal licence to John Barker chaplain and Robert Ellys of Leysdon to grant a tenement &c. to the hospital at Ospringe. (Cooper, *Marg.* p. 163).

(87) **11 (3 Idus) April 1374.** "Brother Henry Brown was elected Master [of the Hospital of St John] on the death of Wm. Beere, and presented to Bishop Arundel for admission, who orders his official, M. Nic. Rose, L.D., to examine him, and if he find him fit, to institute him and instal him. Dat. London III. Idus April 1374, and nostrae consecrationis primo. Whereupon the official certifies the Bishop that on 16 Kal. Maij [= 16 April] he had examined him, and finding him fit, he had installed him" (Cole, vol. 41, p. 14).—12 August 1377. Henr. Brown occurrit magister [Hospitali Sancti Johannis]. Baker's *Hist.* p. 52,560,1.

(88) **12 July 1378.** *Westminster.* Grant to the Chancellor . . . of Cambridge University that they shall continue to have cognizance of regrators and forestallers, in accordance with letters patent of Henry III. and confirmations by Edw. I., Edw. II. and the late King [Edw. III.] . . . and that victuals bought contrary to this grant should be forfeited and

assigned to the *hospital of St John*, Cambridge. (Cal. Pat. Rolls, 2 Rich. II. pt. 1, 1377-81, p. 264). See above Nos. 49, 52, 57.

(89) **25 July (2 Rio. [II.] =) 1378.** *Westminster.* Charter of inspeximus and confirmation in favour of *Ospringe hospital*, reciting two charters, which recite earlier charters. (Cooper, *Marg.* p. 167).

(90) **8 November 1380.** *Northampton.* Order to Ralph Wyke, escheator in Cambridgeshire, to remove the King's hand and meddle no further with a tenement . . . in the parish of St Andrew by Bernewell Gatys &c. . . . delivering to the master and brethren of the house of *St John the Evangelist* Cantebrigge any issues thereof . . . (Cal. of Close Rolls, 4 Rich. II., 1377-81, p. 416,7, Membr. 28).

(91) **30 January (8 Rio. [II.] =) 1385.** *Westminster.* Charter of inspeximus confirming and enlarging the above (of 25 July 1378). (Cooper, *Marg.* p. 168).

(92) **1392-3 (16 Ric. II.).** King Richard II. grants another Mortmain to the *Hospital of St John*, for a chantry at St Botolph's Church, founded by John Morice (styled Sir John Morice, Knight) and was to be discharged by a brother of the house, for the which, that is, for praying and celebrating daily at St Botolph's Church for the soul of Sir John Morice and some of his relations, they had lands granted them in Cambridge, Coton and Chesterton. This chantry (with the other at St Sepulchre's) were kept up after the dissolution under the new foundation, and one of these chantries was usually in the hands of the College sacrist. (Baker, *History*, p. 38, 559).

(93) **28 June 1392.** *Nottingham.* Licence to Rob. Newport, &c., for the alienation by them of certain lands in Cambridge to the Master and brethren of [the hospital of] *St. John the Evangelist*, Cambridge, for finding a regular chaplain from their number to celebrate divine service daily in the church of St Botolph, Cambridge, for the souls of John Morys, &c., (Cal. Pat. Rolls, 16 Rich. II., pt. i., 1391-6, p. 99). Baker, *Hist.*, p. 38.

(94) [1393 ?]. Petition (in French) Chapellens le Meistre et freres de vostre pouere hospital de Nostre dame de Ospringe to the King (Cooper, *Marg.*, p. 169).

(95) **4 June (16 Ric. [II.] =) 1393.** *Ospringe.* Licence in Mortmain to Ospringe hospital to purchase lands in Ospringe (Cooper, *Marg.* p. 168).

(96) **Before 1400.** Johannes de Stanton Custos [Hosp. Sancti Joh.] ante Annum 1400, quo anno resignat locum sive Magistratum. (Baker, *Hist.* p. 52).

(97) **17 Jan. 1400/1.** Willelmus Killum admissus custos [Hosp. Sancti Joh.] Jan. 17 an. 1400, resignat locum an. 1403 (Baker, *Hist.* p. 53).

(98) **1401 (before September).** Pope Boniface (in the 12th year of his Pontificate) grants exemptions to Michaelhouse and privileges to the Hospital of St John. (Baker, *History*, pp. 41, 48).

(99) **19 September 1401.** "Archbishop Arundell, in the month of September 1401, visited the University and every particular College,

except Benet and King's hall . . . What was done at St John's Hospital does not appear, further than that it was visited by commission (for the archbishop visited only the body in person) on the 19th day of September in the church of that hospital; for so it is there styled, whereas the several colleges were visited in their respective chapels. This seems to shew it had some parochial rights; and so undoubtedly it had, by the grants of Innocent IV., and the confirmation of bishops, upon a compensation given by the brethren to the nuns of St Radegund. The site of this church or chapel has been hitherto doubtful, and therefore it may be worth the while to trace out its situation . . ." (Baker, *Hist.*, p. 41 sq.). See for this site Dr Bonney in the *Commemoration* Volume, p. 1, sqq; C. C. Babington, *History of the Hospital*, &c.

(100) **May 1403.** Johannes Burton succedit custos [Hosp. Sancti Joh.]. (Baker, *Hist.* p. 53).

(101) **1421.** Robert Bere, of Horningsey, aged 40 years, of a free condition and born at Horningsea, was witness in a cause between the *hospital* [of St John] and the rector of Ditton, concerning the bounds of the two parishes; he might be a nephew or great nephew of the master. Vide my vol. in 4to containing the history of Ditton, in the App. p. 15; Wm. Cole. [Prof. Mayor's note to Baker's *Hist.*, p. 560, li. 38].

(102) **1426-1458.** Johannes Dunham occurrit custos [Hosp. Sti Joh.] an. 1426; adhuc magister anno 1471, ut patet per chart. (Baker, *History*, p. 53). But Baker, in a note, quotes (ex Registro Willelmi Gray Episcopi Eliens.) a "forma praesentationis, dat. 17 Febr. 1457 (=1457-8)," from which it appears that on this day the brethren, in consequence of the natural death of their master or keeper John Dunham, presented to the Bishop another fellow brother of the same name, and another entry shows that the Bishop admitted this John Dunham as Master on Feb. 22 following.

(103) **20 Oct. (16 Hen. [VI. ?] =) 1437.** *Westminster.* Patent for Ospringe hospital (cites 14 Edw. III. st. 4c. 1 [=1339-1341]). (Cooper, *Marg.* 169).

(104) **1 December 1437 [prob. 15 Jan. 1437].** William Bamburgh, cit. and draper of London, bequeathed for the repair of the Church of the Hospital £3.6.8 (MS. Baker, xxvi. 365; see Baker's *History*, p. 69, 559, li. 39; C. C. Babington, On some remains of the hospital of St John).

(105) **12 February 1441.** *Westminster.* Foundation by the King of a College in Cambridge . . . to study and pray for the good estate of the King, &c., on a piece of ground by the new schools of theology . . . and on the tenements . . . of the Master and brethren of the *Hospital of St John*, &c. (Cal. Patent Rolls, 19 Hen. VI., pt. 2, 1436-41, p. 522).

(106) **12 October (25 Hen. [VI. ?] =) 1446.** *Westminster.* General pardon to James the Master or keeper and the brethren of Ospringe hospital (Cooper, *Marg.* p. 169, where Hen. IV. is a printer's error).

(107) **17 February 1457-58 [to 7 January (?) 1474,5].** John Dunham Jun., admitted as Master of *St John's Hospital*, and presented to the Bishop of Ely (Reg. Eliens.). (Baker's *Hist.* p. 53).

(108) **22 February 1457-8.** John Dunham, Jun., admitted as Master of *St John's Hospital*, by the Bishop of Ely (Baker's *Hist.* I. 53. Ex Registr. Willmi Gray Epi. Elien.).

About the 7th of January 1475 he seems to have died, for on that day Robertus Dunham was admitted as Master.

Under John's mastership, during the reign of Edward IV., the Hospital received additional endowments, and was affiliated to the University, Thomas Rotheram, Bishop of Lincoln and Keeper of the Privy Seal, being then Chancellor of the University, this letter of privilege being entered, by way of appendix upon the old Cartulary (inter Archiva Coll., Baker, *ibid.*, p. 46).

(109) **1473.** The Hospital of *St John* was affiliated to the University, in the time of John Dunham, Master (see Mayor's Baker, p. 46).

(110) **7 January 1474/5.** Robertus Dunham Admissus Magister [Hosp. St Joh.] Jan. 7 an. 1474, obiit an. 1498. (Baker, *Hist.* p. 46, 53).

(111) **9 September 1489.** The earliest mention of Lady Margaret's name in connexion with Cambridge, occurs in the records of the town, the treasurers of the corporation in their accounts for that date claiming allowance for the following payments: In spices viz. 6 lbs. of cowmfetts given to the mother of the lord the king 6s. 8d. And in one flagon of ipocras given to the same 3s. 4d., &c. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 47, from *Rol. Comput. Thesaur. Vill. Cantab.* 4 & 5 Hen. VII.).

(112) **1491.** The treasurers of Cambridge in their accounts with the corporation made a charge of five pence as paid by them "in red wine given to her minstrels of the lady the mother of the lord the king this year. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 49, from *Rol. Comput. Thesaur. Vill. Cantab.* 6 & 7 Hen. VII.).

(113) **14 February (7 Hen. VII. =) 1492.** Deed of Lady Margaret, lady of Barnstaple, incorporating the Guild of tanners and shoemakers founded in Barnstaple Church, &c. See 28 June 1512.

(114) **1495 (?)** In this year the Countess of Richmond (Lady Margaret) seems to have become acquainted for the first time with John Fisher, at this time Senior proctor of Cambridge, and afterwards her chaplain and confessor and Bishop of Rochester. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 58).

(115) **24 July 1498.** *Littlebury.* Guy Ardern, Parson of Littlebury, in the diocese of London, makes his "testamente", and, among other bequests, bequeaths to the master of "*Sainte Johannes* in Cambridge" 10 shillings. And "to every brother of the *said place* 6 sh. and 8 pence to kepe masse and dirge devoutly for my soule within 7 daies after my decease. Also I give to the servantes of the *same hous* at the disposicionn of my executors 6 sh. and 8 p." And "I bequeathe to Christopher Wright, felowe of *Saynte Johanes* my Jornall and Testyment." And "I bequeathe to our Lady Chappell within *St Johanes gate* my best white vestyments." (See the communication of the Rev. C. G. Griffinhoofe in *The Eagle*, June 1915, pag. 362 sq.).

(116) **19 November 1498.** Willelmus Thomlyn, Frater domus, admissus magister [Hosp. Sti. Joh.] . . . quo anno erant praeterea duo tantum fratres, sc. Christoph. Wright et Johannes Kensham; Reg. Alcock. (Baker's *Hist.* p. 49, 53). Cooper (in his *Athenae Cantabrig.* I. 16, quoting Baker's *Hist. of St John's Coll.* [pp. 18, 49, 53, 71, 563] and MS. Cole, xxvi. 76, 77, xlix. 40, 43, 47, 58) says: William Tomlyn, one of the brethren of the *hospital of St John*, was ordained sub-deacon 5 June 1490; deacon 18 Sept. 1490 and priest 24 Sept. 1491; elected master of that house 13 Nov. 1498 and admitted 18 (?) of that month. He resigned the mastership 1505, with a view to the foundation of St John's College. He, however, retracted that resignation, but finally surrendered his office 27 February 1513-14.

(117) [ ] **1499.** William Thomlyn and the brethren of the Hospital of St John let a lease for ninety-nine years of an estate in Langley in Essex, and their estate at Bradley in Suffolk was mortgaged for a sum of moneys. These brethren were then three in number: Sir Christopher Wright, Sir John Kensham and Sir William Chandler. (Baker, *History*, pp. 49, 50, ex archivis Coll.).

(118) **About 1502.** The Countess of Richmond appointed as her chaplain, and soon afterwards as her confessor, Dr John Fisher, Master of Michaelhouse, in Cambridge, and later Bishop of Rochester, a man of considerable learning for the age in which he lived (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 74-75). Cooper quotes from the *Archaeologia*, xxv. 61-99, "observations" by John Bruce on Fisher, who, he says, "was a zealous defender of the Roman Catholic Church against the attacks of the Lutherans; who wrote against the new opinions with spirit and acuteness, and backed his arguments with the weighty evidence of an irreproachable and untainted life. . ." As "an encourager of learning he patronised Erasmus, and was assiduous in the foundation of Christ's and St John's Colleges, in Cambridge . . .; he collected one of the best libraries in England and undertook the study of Greek when the knowledge of that language was revived in England. . . His friend and correspondent Erasmus makes frequent mention of him, and dwells with pleasure upon the blamelessness of his life . . ."

(119) **1502.** The prior (Thomas) and the conventual assembly of the Cathedral Church of Durham, admit (by litterae sororitatis) the Countess of Richmond as a spiritual sister of their Chapter and into a participation of their masses, fastings, prayers, preachings, divine offices and other works of devotion which would be performed, then and in the future, in their monastery and all the cells belonging to it. (C. H. Cooper, *Margaret* p. 84 sq.).

In the same year she was admitted a member of the gild of Corpus Christi at Boston. (Cooper, *ibid.* p. 86).

At the end of the year she was admitted a member of the gild of St Katherine held "in the chapell over the parish church durre of Seynt Poule's in Staunford." (Cooper, *ibid.* p. 86).

(120) **14 May (17 Hen. VII. =) 1502.** *Colyweston.* Lady Margaret, as lady of the manor of Deeping in Lincolnshire, relaxes her molendinary privileges in favour of the priory of St James of "Depyng" in Lincolnshire, which was dependent on the abbey of Thorney, the convent of which latter place had undertaken to perform certain religious services for the commemoration of the Countess. (Cooper, *Marg.* p. 77 sqq., where the text of the document is printed from "MS. Baker xxxv. 345").

(121) **11 July 1502.** Award of the arbitrators (Sir Thomas Frowick, John Fisher, a justice, and Humphrey Conynsbye) appointed at the instance of the Countess of Richmond, to examine and determine the long and serious disputes between the university and corporation of Cambridge; to which award the Countess affixed her seal. (Cooper, *Marg.* p. 80). See further below 12 May 1503.

(122) **12 May 1503.** Indenture of composition containing the substance of the above Award of 11 July 1502 in thirty articles, by the last two of which it was provided, that all future disputes between the parties and the solution of all ambiguities should during the Countess's life be referred to the determination of her and such other persons as she should name, the like authority after her death being given to the chancellor and treasurer of England and the two chief justices. (Cooper, *Marg.* p. 80).

17 July [1503]. See below 17 July 1508: letter of King Henry VII. to his mother the Lady Margaret.

(123) **1504.** Letter of King Henry VII. to his mother, Lady Margaret, as to promoting "Master Fisher youre confessor to a bushopric". (Cooper, *Marg.* p. 95, 96; who refers to Bp. Fisher's *Mornyng Remembrance*, ed. Baker 41).

(124) **7 February (19 Hen. VII. =) 1503-4.** Royal Licence empowering the Countess of Richmond to found and endow a perpetual chantry in the University of Cambridge of a preacher of the Word of God, to the praise and honour of the holy name of Jesus and the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. (Cooper, *Marg.* p. 93, who refers to Rymer's *Collections*, Add. MS. in Brit. Mus. 4618, f. 319).

(125) **4 June (19 Hen. VII. =) 1504.** Indenture made between Margaret, Countess of Richmond, on the one part and Robert Abbott, of Peterborough, on the other, relative to certain payments; see 26 Nov. 1511.

(126) **16 July 1504.** The Countess of Richmond was directed to be specially commemorated in the masses which on this day were established by King Henry VII. in the chapel which he had erected at the east end of Westminster Abbey; and also at the twenty anniversaries which he instituted in various cathedrals, monasteries and collegiate churches and in the two universities (Cooper, *Marg.* p. 95, from MS. Harl. 1498).



(127) **29 July 1504.** The Earl of Derby, husband of Lady Margaret, died, and in his will directed that the Countess shall peaceably enjoy all the lordships, manors &c. assigned for her jointure, and that after her death her soul be prayed for by name in the priory of Burscough, in Lancashire, to which house he was it seems a considerable benefactor. (Cooper, *Marg.* p. 95, who refers to Nicolas's *Testamenta Vetusta* 459; Dugdale's *Baronage* II. 249).

Lady Margaret made "a vow of chastity" during the lifetime of the Earl of Derby, and renewed it after his death. (Cooper, *Marg.* p. 97, referring to MS. Cole xxiv. 244<sup>b</sup>).

(128) **30 October (20 Hen. VII. =) 1504.** Deed of the Countess of Richmond establishing the foundation of a perpetual chantry in the University of Cambridge of one preacher of the Word of God, in virtue of the royal licence dated 7 February 1504; see above. (Cooper, *Marg.* p. 93).

(129) **1504-5.** About this time Lady Margaret paid a visit to the University of Cambridge, as appears from the Proctors' accounts for that period. (Cooper, *Marg.* p. 97, who refers to MS. Baker, xxiv. 30).

(130) **1505.** In this year William Tomlyn, Master of *St John's Hospital*, is said to have resigned his mastership, "with a view to the foundation of St John's College"; see above, 13 Nov. 1498.

(131) **1505.** Bishop Fisher at the especial request of the Countess published a treatise on the seven penitential psalms, the first edition of which was printed by Richard Pynson in 1505; another of Wynkyn de Worde appeared in 1508, a third (by W. de Word) in 1509, during the Countess's life; a fourth printed by Pynson in 1510, and others by Wynkyn de Worde in 1525 and 1529. (Cooper, *Marg.*, p. 97, who refers to Ames; Herbert; Dibdin; Hartshorne, &c.).

(132) **1505.** The University of Cambridge addressed letters to the Countess of Richmond amongst others soliciting contributions for the completion of Great St. Mary's the University Church (Knight's *Life of Colet* 7). She thereupon gave £10, having previously given the like sum to the same object (Cooper, *Marg.* p. 97, who refers to Dr Lamb's *Cambridge Documents* 8; MS. Baker, xxiv. 27, 30).

(133) **7 March 1504-5.** In the King's (Henry VII.) privy purse expenses 20s. is charged as paid "to my lady the king's mother's servant for bremes." (Cooper, *Marg.* p. 96; who refers to MS. *Addit. in Mus. Brit.* 7099, f. 86).

(134) **1 April 1505.** Deed of Lady Margaret whereby she conveys to Bishops Fisher and Oldham and others the Manors of Maxey and Torpell in Northamptonshire, in trust to perform her last will. (Cooper, *Marg.* p. 96, quoting *Royal Wills*, 380).

(135) **28 October (21 Henr. VII. =) 1505.** A "vew taken of the stuf apperteynyng and belonging to my lady grace mocler to the right excellent prince king henry the VII<sup>th</sup> the xxvij daye of October the xxj yere of the reigne of our said souveraigne lorde king henry as hereafter ensuyth." (Cooper, *Marg.* p. 178).

(136) **6 November (21 Hen. VII. =) 1505.** The Convent of Westminster entered into an obligation for the annual payment of £10 as a stipend to the Lady Margaret Preacher at Cambridge. (Cooper, *Marg.*, p. 94, who quotes MS. *Lausd.* 444, f. 39-44<sup>b</sup>).

(137) **17 December 1505.** King Henry VII. founded an annual *obit* in the Collegiate Chapel of St George at Windsor, and specially directed that the Countess of Richmond's soul should be prayed for thereat. (Cooper, *Marg.*, p. 99, who refers to Pote's *Windsor*, 53).

(138) **2 March (21 Hen. VII. =) 1505, 6.** Indenture executed between the Countess of Richmond and the Abbot, prior and convent of Westminster for the foundation in that Church of two additional chantry Monks and a converse, and the observation of a perpetual solemn anniversary for her soul. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 105).

(139) **17 July 1506.** James Stanley, younger son of Thomas, earl of Derby, by the Pope's [Julius] bull of provision of this date was constituted Bishop of Ely. [His predecessor had died 24 Aug. 1505. The temporalities were restored to him 5 Nov. 1506; Pat. 22, Hen. VII., pt. 3, no. 14; Le Neve, ed. T. Duffus Hardy]. He died at Manchester 22 Mar. 1514-15, and was buried there in the Chapel of St John Baptist. His will, dated 20 Mar. 1514-15, was proved 23 May 1515, Le Neve. (Cooper's *Athenae Cantabr.* I. 16).

(140) **5 November 1506.** James Stanley, the Countess's [stepson], was promoted to the See of Ely. The temporalities of the See were delivered to him on this day.

(141) **11 November 1506.** The newly elected Bishop of Ely (James Stanley) granted the next presentation to the rectory of East Derham in Norfolk to his [stepmother], the Countess of Richmond. (Cooper, *Marg.*, p. 108, referring to MS. *Baker: Harl.* 7044, f. 225).

(142) **1507.** This date, which, on p. 37 of the Master's (History of) *St John's College, Cambridge* (London 1907), is given as that of an "agreement between James Stanley, Bishop of Ely, and Lady Margaret for the suppression of the Hospital of St John's, Cambridge, and the foundation of the present College," is no doubt a slip of the pen or a printer's error for 1509 (see below, documents 10 and 14 March 1509).

(143) **1508.** [Quotation from C. H. Cooper's *Memoir of Margaret*, p. 109 sq.] The Hospital of *St John the Evangelist* in Cambridge had been founded at a very early period by Henry Frost, a burgess of that town, for a master and brethren, but in the year 1508 the society was involved in most serious pecuniary difficulties, and its members are said to have been persons of most dissolute character. The



Countess of Richmond therefore, at the solicitation of Bishop Fisher, resolved to procure the suppression of this Hospital, and to convert it into an academical college for a master and 50 scholars, which (like the Hospital it was intended to supplant) should be dedicated to *St John*. For this purpose the sanction of the King and the Bishop of Ely was necessary, and as the one was her son, and the other her [step-son], she appears to have had no difficulty in procuring their consent; though neither was formally drawn up in her lifetime,\* and the completion of this foundation was left to her executors, who performed their trust with honour and fidelity, and a zeal which the most formidable difficulties could not overcome.

(144) 6 June 1508; 15 February 1508/9; 10 March 1508/9; 22 October 1512. Will of the Lady Margaret, printed for the first time in its entirety in the Memorial Volume (p. 103 sqq.).

It is, as the Master calls it in his short preface, "a composite document", is written on vellum on 164 (including the Archbishop's grant of probate) long lines, and occupies no fewer than 24 pages, in small type, of the large 4<sup>to</sup> Memorial Volume. According to the wording of the first four lines, it was begun on 6 June 1508, but it was not proved till more than three years after the Lady's death, that is on 22 October, 1512, having been the subject of a protracted suit in the Court of Chancery (see C. H. Cooper, *Memoir of Margaret*, p. 117, 129 sqq., who prints the first part of the Will, with notes &c.).

I hereby make an attempt to give a chronological account of its main provisions:

(A) 6 June 1508.

Date of the *first part* (lines 1 to 106) of the Will, in which, after the usual preface (In the name of Almighty God &c.), the Countess "beyng of hole and goode mynde"

\* For the articles of agreement between Lady Margaret and the Bishop of Ely, drawn up in two documents (dated respectively 10 March 1509 and 14 March 1509, therefore prior to the Lady's death), see below under these dates. See also Document No 150.

on the 6th of June 1508, made, ordained and declared her testament and last Will in the manner and form following: bequeathing her soul to God, and directing that her body should be buried in the "Monastery of Seynt Peter of Westminster" within the Chapel of our Lady, which is "nowe begonn by the . . . King our . . . sonn", she gives careful directions as to the religious services, masses and ceremonies to be performed upon her death and afterwards in her own chapel, in the parish church of the place where she should die, and in several other places of worship; also the payments to be made for the same; the alms to be distributed amongst the poor; her debts are to be paid and temporary provision is made for her servants; all her legacies (detailed in a schedule annexed to the Will) are to be paid; she appoints (lines 39-43) executors ("Richard, Bp of Winchester; John, Bp of Rochester; My lord Herbert the Kynges Chamberlayn; Sire Thomas Lovell tresaurour of the Kinges household; Sir Henry Marney Chauncellour of the duchie of Lancaster; Sire John Seynt John our Chambirlayn; Henry Hornby, our Chancellour; Sir Hugh Asshton Comptrollour of our householde); requests the King, her son, to be supervisor of her Will and to assist her executors in executing it; also requesting the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr William Warham) to do the same. She bequeaths (li. 44-48) legacies and alms for masses and anniversaries to be said in the Monastery where she wishes to be interred, and at "Oxenford" and "Cambrige." She provides (li. 48-50) for her Readers in Theology at Cambridge and Oxford and for her preacher at Cambridge and her Chantry priest at Wynburne; (li. 50-52) King Henry VI. having intended to provide for some scholars in "God's House" at Cambridge, she had purchased and obtained from the King, her son, a licence for founding Christ's College, where a master and scholars (fellows and pupils) might be brought up in "learning, virtue and connyng" according to such "statutes and ordinances as we have made and shall make for the same"; (li. 52-64) by deeds of 10 May 1499 and 1 July 1503 she has made arrangements with the Abbot, Prior and Convent of the Monastery of Westminster, for providing Chantry-masses in the Monastery of Westminster,

for masses for her Readers and Preacher; (li. 64-76) by other deeds, dated 6 Nov. 1505 and 2 March 1505-6 she has further provided for her Reader &c.; (li. 76-83) having, by letters patent, dated 1 May 1505, founded Christ's College, and given them various possessions for their sustenance, she trusts that the Master and scholars and their successors of the same shall see that her foundation of the College be truly observed and kept according to the *statutes and ordinances* made by her and to be made; (li. 83-86) and she desires her executors to see that the daily masses and anniversaries be said and paid for and the annuities of her Readers and Preacher be paid and the Master and scholars of Christ's College be ruled and governed according to her will, mind and intent, and according to the said statutes and ordinances, and that her last Will be duly executed; (li. 87-96) and having by deed of 1 April 1505, enfeoffed John (Fisher), the Bishop of Rochester, Hugh, Bishop of Exeter, &c., with various properties, rents &c., to enable them to perform her Will, she approves of all that they have so far done and prays the King, her son, to give his assent thereto; she gives further directions to her executors as to her burial, masses and Chantry priest in the College of Wymburn; (li. 96-97) her executors are to sell her lands and tenements called Fosters, in Curry Ryvell, to pay her debts on her charitable works; (li. 97-106) and as by letters patent she had put in feoffment some manors of Martoks and other possessions for the execution of her Will, she directs her executors to pay all the expenses of her funeral, her debts &c. out of the revenues of such property.

(B) 15 February 1508.

*Second* part of the Will (li. 106-138), indicating the legacies which Lady Margaret desires to make to Christ's College (li. 106-115); to her Chapel at Westminster (li. 115-118); to the Monastery of Burn (li. 118); to Wynborn and various other institutions, high personages, her executors, and others (li. 118-138).

(C) 10 March 1508.

*Third* part of the Will (li. 139-144). Articles of agreement made between Lady Margaret and (James Stanley) the

Bishop of Ely, as to dissolving the *Hospital of St John's* and converting it into the present College of St John's &c. It is a repetition of the text already known to us from the Document of the same date, described more at length below (No. 148, text A).

(D) After (the day of Lady Margaret's death) 29 June 1509, but before 22 October 1512.

*Fourth* or nuncupative part of the Will (li. 145-155), recording Lady Margaret's intentions which, at the time of her death, had not been written down: they regard St John's Hospital; the present College; her servants; the twelve poor men and women maintained by her at Hatfield; Wynborn; and the "Collegies of Christi and *Seynt John*."

I quote a few lines of this part of the Will (li. 145): "Be it remembred that it was also the last Will of the said princesse to dissolue the *hospitall of seynt Johannis in Cambrige* and to altere and to found therof a College of seculer persons. . . And newe to bielde the said college and . . . to endowe the same with londes and tenementes . . . . Also (li. 153) the said princesse willed that all hir plate Juelles . . . and other necessaries belongyng to hir chapell . . . shulde be devided bitwene hir said Collegies of Christi and *Seynt John*."

This is the only mention by name of the *College of St John* in the Document known as Lady Margaret's Will; but, as said above, it forms no part of the Will proper. Cooper (*Memoir of Margaret*, p. 110, referring to John Nichols's *Royal Wills*, p. 356) points out that no mention of her intention to found St John's occurs in this Will, though it does in a subsequent codicil without date (Nichols, *ibid.* p. 386). (See Baker, *History* p. 103).

(E) 22 October 1512.

*Fifth* part of the Will (p. 126, li. 1 to 9 of the Memorial Volume). Grant of Probate of the Will by the Archbishop of Canterbury, committing the administration to John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and other of her executors and ordering them to deliver to the Archbishop or his successors about

the next Feast "Natalis Domini" a full and accurate inventory and account of all the goods and debts. (See Baker, *History*, p. 72).

The Will is also printed in Nichols's *Royal Wills*, p. 356.

(145) **17 July [1508 ?]**. *Greenwich*. Letter from King Henry VII. to his mother, of which Baker (*Hist.* p. 59) says that "as it gave occasion to Christ's College, so it was the first step towards the foundation of St John's." Baker likewise observes that "the letter bears no date, but it must have been towards the conclusion of his reign, for he was then declining." (C. H. Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 91, would, for apparently good reasons, place this letter in the year 1503; see also his p. 157).

(146) **30 September [1508 ?]**. Letter of Lady Margaret to the Mayor of Coventry, concerning a complaint of one Owen, of Coventry (Cooper's *Margaret* from Hymers' ed. of Bish. Fisher's *Fun. Sermon*, p. 167-8; Ex Archivis Civ. Coventr.).

(147) **15 February 1508-9**. Second part of Lady Margaret's Will detailing the various legacies which she desires to make. (See above 6 June 1508).

(148) **10 March (24 Hen. VII. =) 1508-9**. A Latin document containing Articles of agreement between the Lady Margaret and James [Stanley] Bishop of Ely, as to converting a certain religious House "regularium fratrum vulgariter nuncupatorum *Sancti Joannis Cantibrigie*" into a College "secularium personarum studentium in artibus et sacra theologia" (see below, Document dated 7 March 1509-10).

This document exists in three forms, here called A, B, C, which differ in a few particulars only:

(A) as a *separate paper* Document, still preserved in fairly good condition in the College Archives, and seen and collated by the present writer in the Master's Lodge in August 1915, and again on 4 October, 1915. A clear photographic reproduction of it accompanies its text on p. 61 sqq. of the Memorial Volume, which shows that it was written by some official scribe from its commencement down to the word "tenebantur" in the clause *Sexto providebitur* . . . (*ibid.* p. 62). All that follows after the word *tenebantur* till the end of the additional clause (*ibid.* p. 63) has been added by an unknown hand, perhaps the Bishop of Ely or one of Lady Margaret's Executors.

Lady Margaret evidently signed the document (in her usual way: Margaret R[ichmond]), before the unknown (?) hand wrote the additional clause. But it is not signed by the Bishop of Ely, although the writer of the additional clause represents him as having done so as well as the Countess.

This form A\* is endorsed in a contemporary hand: "Billa assignata manu domine regis genitricis", and in the left margin the same hand wrote (or scribbled?) "cause to be ge."

(B) as a *part of* Lady Margaret's Will, which is printed for the first time in its entirety in the "Memorial Volume" (p. 101 sqq.), from the Archbishop of Canterbury's Grant of Probate, the original of which is likewise preserved in the College Archives.

In this Will the present text B occupies the lines 139 to 144 (p. 123 sqq.); but it stops at the date (xxiii<sup>jo</sup>) of the clause "Sexto providebitur." Lady Margaret's signature is not repeated; nor is there any trace here of the additional clause (*Idem Reuerendus &c.*) of form A printed on p. 63 of the Memorial Volume.

As the Archbishop's Grant did not issue before 22 October 1512, the text of this form B could, in strict chronology, not be placed earlier than that date, but as it is the same as form A in wording and date, we have no choice but to mention it here.

All the Articles of agreement in the texts A and B and C, were afterwards embodied in an Indenture (dated 7 March 1509-10; see below at this date), made between the Bishop of Ely and Lady Margaret's Executors.

But in order to elucidate certain matters to be mentioned hereafter, some parts of text A are here translated and quoted, the words which deserve particular attention being printed in italics.

(1) First of all, the Countess undertakes to obtain the Apostolic dispensation not only for effecting the aforesaid

\* Its text is also printed in C. H. Cooper's *Memoir of Margaret* (pp. 135-137), evidently from some A text in one of Baker's MSS., but it is mixed with some (not all) of the words added to form C.

conversion, but also regarding the oath sworn by the aforesaid Reverend father at his consecration, so that he might be able to legally transfer, to the aforesaid Countess, the right of foundation of the said House (which he and his predecessors have possessed).

(2) After this dispensation shall have been obtained, the said reverend father shall transfer the full right of foundation of the said House, which he or his successors could claim in future, to the Countess in order that she may establish a College of secular students in the same, reserving none the less to him the ordinary jurisdiction, about which a special declaration shall be made in the *Statutes to be drawn up by the said Countess*.

(3) Thirdly, *in the Statutes to be set out by the said Countess*, it shall be enacted that the Master and Fellows of the future College shall pray for the prosperous estate of the said reverend father during his lifetime, and for his soul after his death, as a particular benefactor and co-operator in this holy and meritorious work.

(4) Fourthly, the Countess shall, *in the same Statutes*, direct in what manner all the elections as well of the Fellows as the Master ought to be made in order that there may be no ambiguity in this matter.

(5) Fifthly, the same Countess, for her part, has granted for herself that, during the lifetime of the aforesaid Rev. father, of three suitable and worthy scholars to be nominated by him, one shall be elected into a fellowship in the said House or College [this was altered afterwards; see below, text C, and the Indenture dated 7 March 1509-10] according to *the Statutes* to be drawn up by her, and that this shall be renewed as often as his place may happen to fall vacant.

(6) Sixthly it shall be provided *in the same Statutes* that the Master and fellows of the future house or College shall pray for every person, living as well as dead, for whom formerly the religious brethren of the said house were bound [to pray]. [Then follows in a different hand.] In faith and testimony of all the foregoing, the aforesaid Countess as well as the aforesaid rev. father signed the present writing with

their own hand on the 10th of March in the 24th year of the said Lord the King. Then follows the signature of the Countess, which, however, must have been put to the document, before the additional hand wrote his first two lines, as the down strokes of some of his letters touch the tops of some of the letters of the signature. [Then the additional hand continues] The same Rev. father, by his commissary letters, shall confer on Prof. Rich. Wyott, Master of Christ's College in the aforesaid University, and to Master John Fotehed, bachelor of Theology and Master William Thorneborough, doctor of Laws, adequate authority and power to draw up and place in safe custody an inventory of all jewels and other moveable goods and muniments belonging to the same *Domus Sancti Johannis*, with the intention that when the new College of seculars shall have been erected by the said Countess, its fellows may entirely have and possess these jewels, muniments and all the other goods in perpetuity.

(C) 14 March 1508-9.

Another issue (on paper) of the preceding two texts (A and B), but with *alterations* and *additions*: ex. gr. the four days later date: 14 March "Anno xxiiij Regis Henrici Septimi" [=1508-9], and the *signatures* and *seals* of James (Stanley) the bishop of Ely (who signed twice), and of four of the executors (the bishop of Winchester, the bishop of Rochester, Henry Hornby and Hugh Assheton). This document is also preserved in the College Archives, and has been examined and collated by the present writer in the Master's Lodge last August and again on the 4th October last.

Form A being printed separately in the *Memorial Volume*, and form B as part of Lady Margaret's Will, in the same Volume, I subjoin herewith the text of form C, from the original paper document, printing its *additions* between [ ], and in italics the letters represented by signs of contraction in the original.

Conuenciones quedam facte inter egregiam Comitissam Margaretam Illustrissimi Regis Henrici septimi genitricem ex vna parte et Reuerendum patrem dominum Jacobum Eliensem Episcopum ex altera parte super commutanda



quadam religiosa domo regularium fratrum vulgariter nuncupatorum Sancti Johannis Cantebrigie in Collegium secularium personarum studentium in artibus et sacra theologia.

Principio curabit dicta Comitissa dispensacionem apostolicam obtinere tam pro hac commutacione fienda quam super Juramento dicti Reuerendi patris (quod olim in sua consecracione prestitit) quatenus idem pater legitime posset transferre Jus fundacionis domus antedictae (quod tam ipse quam predecessores eius habuerunt) in Comitissam predictam.

Deinde hoc optento transferet idem Reuerendus pater vniuersum Jus fundacionis domus antedictae quod vel ipse vel successores eius in posterum vendicare possunt in eadem in dictam Comitissam vt illa scilicet Collegium secularium studentium erigat in eadem. reseruata nichilominus ordinari Jurisdictione dicto patri [vel successoribus suis\*] de qua specialis declaracio fiet in statutis per dictam Comitissam ordinandis.

Tercio prouidebitur in statutis per dictam Comitissam ordinandis quod Magister et socii Collegii futuri orabunt pro statu prospero dicti Reuerendi patris quoad vixerit et pro anima eiusdem [imperpetuum†] postquam hinc migrauerit tamquam [secundarij fundatoris et‡] singularis benefactoris et cooperatoris§ in hoc tam sancto opere et tam meritorio [ac ||nuper ante commutacionem domus predictae principalis patroni ac fundatoris eiusdem. Necnon pro bono statu omnium successorum suorum Episcoporum Eliensium futurorum dum vixerint ac pro animabus omnium predecessorum olim patronorum et fundatorum eiusdem domus et eciam successorum suorum tanquam secundariorum fundatorum predictae domus]].

\* These three words do not appear in the forms A and B, and are here in C added above the line.

† Not in text A.

‡ These three words are not in text A.

§ Text A has after this word "ac coadiutoris".

|| The words from "ac" to "domus" are not in text A. The words "ac nuper ante commutacionem domus predictae", which are neither in text A nor in B, would seem to show that the suppression of the Hospital had already then been effected, or that the present document was to serve as a model for another deed to be drawn up, or in course of preparation.

Quarto prouidebit eadem Comitissa in eisdem statutis quem in modum electiones omnes tam sociorum quam magistri fieri debeant vt nulla super hac re contingat\* ambiguitas.

Quinto concessit eadem Comitissa pro se quod durante vita Reuerendi patris predicti [tres† apti scolares per dictum Reuerendum patrem et post mortem eius vnus scolaris per successores suos nominandi si habiles et ydonei reperti fuerint eligentur‡] in consorcium dicte domus seu Collegii iuxta statuta per eam ordinanda idque tociens renouabitur quociens locus eius vacare contigerit.

Sexto prouidebitur in eisdem statutis quod magister et socii dicte domus seu Collegii futuri pro singulis personis tam viuis quam defunctis orabunt pro quibus religiosi fratres dicte domus ante tenebantur.

[Idem‡ Reuerendus pater per literas suas commissarias Magistro Ricardo Wyott in sacra Theologia professori ac Magistro Collegii Christi in vniuersitate predicta [et] Magistro Johanni ffooted in eadem sacra Theologia bachallario et Magistro Willelmo Thornborough decretorum doctori auctoritatem et potestatem conferet sufficientem inuentarium omnium iocalium ceterorum bonorum mobilium ac munimentorum eidem domui sancti Johannis pertinentium faciendi ac eadem omnia in tuta et salua custodia reponendi ea videlicet intentione vt cum nouum Collegium seclarium fuerit per eandem commitissam erectum socij eiusdem ipsa iocalia munimenta et cetera bona omnia integre habeant et possideant imperpetuum‡].

In quorum omnium premissorum fidem et testimonium tam predicta Comitissa quam prefatus Reuerendus pater

\* Text A had ungrammatically *continget*.

† The provisions included in the words "tres" to "eligentur" differ from those in text A, and even text C had originally here: "vnus aptus scolaris per dictum Reuerendum patrem nominandus si habilis et ydoneus repertus fuerit eligetur"; but all this was altered as above, by another hand.

‡ The clause "Idem" to "imperpetuum" appears in text A as an additional one; it is not in text B.

presens scriptum manibus suis\* proprijs consignarunt decimo quarto† die Marcij Anno dicti domini Regis xxiiiij<sup>o</sup>.

Ja. Eliensis per me Ja. Eliensem.

Ri. Wyntoniensis, Jo. Roffensis, Henry Hornby, Hugh Assheton.

(No endorsement).

It will be noticed that this form C is dated 14 March 1508-9 (only four days later than form A), and that the Bishop of Ely signed it, not once but twice. There seems, therefore, to be some slip of memory in the Memorial Volume on p. 63, where it is said that "the Lady Margaret died 29 June, 1509, before (the Bishop's) signature was obtained."

These dates and signatures also make it doubtful whether Bishop Fisher (whose letter on Bishop Stanley's alleged delays is reprinted on the same page of the Memorial Volume) was quite justified in judging so unfavourably of his brother Bishop. The present writer does not know the "causes" which induced the Bishop of Ely "purposely to delay" affixing his seal, nor why Bishop Fisher "will not rehearse" them. But we shall see from the documents below that we could not well speak of any undue delays on the part of anyone concerned in the dissolution of the old Hospital and the erection of the new College, when we bear in mind the many legal documents and formalities that were required not only in this country but also at Rome for the twofold proceedings.

It is also to be noticed that form C is signed not only by the Bishop of Ely but also by four dignitaries whom three months later we come to know as executors of Lady Margaret's Will. That they do not describe themselves here as "executors" seems to be a delicate reserve on their part, seeing that Lady Margaret was still alive when they put their signature to the document. But why was it said in the final clause that the Countess and the Bishop had signed though the former did not sign it and why were the four others not mentioned?

\* This word is not in text A.

† This word is not in text A.

(149) **21 April 1509.** On this day King Henry VII. died at his palace of Richmond, having by his will, dated 31 March 1509, constituted his mother one of his executors. But his mother, Lady Margaret, died on June 29th following.

(150) [After 21 April, but before 29 June, 1509]. A piece of parchment on which are written:—I. A Petition of the Granddame of King Henry VIII. for "letters patent under his great Seal in due form according to the tenor and effect ensuyng, and that this bill sygned with his hand may be sufficient warrant . . . unto his Chancellor of Englund without suyng of privy Seal or other warrant in that behalf." II. Letters patent of Henry VIII. granting his Granddame's request.

(a) Lady Margaret's object in petitioning the King for the letters patent was the dissolution of the Hospital of St John and the establishment of the present College on its site. (See below the Privy Seal of 25 July 1509, and the King's Licence dated 7 August 1509).

(b) Both the Petition and the Letters patent are undated. But as King Henry VIII. came to the throne on 22 April 1509 and the Countess died on 29 June following, it is clear that the Petition must have been presented by her between these two dates.

(c) Baker refers to this Petition and the Letters patent when he says (*History*, p. 64) "To do all right to the foundress, this licence was granted at her request (though now deceased) as well as of her executors, for there is an old draft or original (inter archiva) of the king's licence signed *Henry*, but not sealed, whereto is prefixed the petition of his *humble graunt dame*, in a form there put down. So it seems her petition was either preferred, or left to be preferred after her death and the king's licence under seal refers to her petition."

(d) The Document is what is called a *signed Bill* (S.B.) drawn up like the specimen form in J. S. Brewer's Preface (p. xcix) to *Letters and Papers of the reign of Henry VIII.*

(London 1862). In the present case Lady Margaret *petitions the King* in that form, and the King signed it in the space reserved for his signature on the left-hand side of the Petition which occupies four lines.

(e) Underneath the Petition follows the necessary Patent, the form of which is also given by Brewer (*ibid.*).

It occupies 54 long lines, and the text of both the Petition and the Patent is printed below from this original, which I was able to copy in the Master's lodge a few days ago. The writing of the lines 25-35, however, is much defaced, especially on the left-hand side, and a number of words are illegible. For this reason the contractions have not here always been rendered by italics, as the defaced words (here printed between square brackets) had to be supplied from the Licence of 7 August 1509 as printed in the *Cambridge Documents*.

(f) The sheet of parchment is endorsed: "Apud Manerium de Grenewiche xx. die | Julij Anno regni regis Henrici viij. primo" | ; that is twenty-two days after Lady Margaret's death. *And in another hand*: A Petition to King Henry.

(g) But the document has not the "Memorandum, quod . . . Anno regni Regis . . . ista billa liberata fuit Domino Cancellario Angliae apud . . . exequenda", which the Lord Chancellor usually wrote on the upper part of every Bill delivered to him for execution which, as Brewer says (p. xcix. *ibid.*), takes effect from the record of its delivery.

(h) As it will be necessary to return to this and other documents when treating of the Deed of Foundation of 9 April 1511 and the various Bodies of Statutes enacted from time to time for the government of the College, I reserve further observations regarding the present document for that occasion, only remarking that we have here again another and clear piece of evidence as to the efforts made by Lady Margaret, already during her lifetime, to found St John's College.

(li. 1) To the Kyng oure soueraigne Lord.

2 Please it your Highnes of your most noble *and*† habundaunt grace to graunte vnto your humble graunt dame your gracious lettres patentes vnder your grete Seall in dewe fourme to be  
3 made accordyng | to the tenour *and*† effect ensuyng and that this bill sygned wyth your most gracious hand may be sufficient waraunt and discharge vnto your Chaunceler of Englund without suyng of pryve |  
4 Seall or oder warraunt in that behalf and she shall contynually pray to god for your most Roiall astate long prosperiously to endure |

## Henry Rex\*

1 **Rex omnibus Ad quos et† cetera salutem** Sciatis quod nos tam ex insinuacione Margarete Comitisse Richemondi et Derbiae Avie‡ nostre precarissime necnon aliorum fidedignorum quam ex publica fama accepimus quod domus siue prioratus fratrum religiosorum Sancti Johannis  
2 Euangeliste in Cantebrige de fundacione | et patronatu Reuerendissimi in xpisto patris Jacobi Eliensis Episcopi vt in iure Ecclesie sue Eliensis ac terre tenementa redditus possessiones edificia necnon res bona iocalia et alia ornamenta ecclesiastica eidem domui siue prioratui pie et caritatiue antiquitus data et collata per negligenciam  
3 prodigalitatem atque inprouidam | et dissolutam dispositionem prioris et Magistrorum domus siue prioratus predicti et confratrum suorum intantum dilapidata di-

\* The King's signature occupies the whole space left vacant by indenting the four lines of the Petition.

† The English "and" is in this petition twice represented by the same sign of contraction which is used everywhere below to represent "et" of the Latin text. Here this sign has been everywhere expressed by italics. Italics have also been used to represent all the other signs of contraction in the MS.

‡ Wherever Avie occurs in the MS. the i has been added above the line.



structa deuastata alienata diminuta et subtracta existunt ipsique ad tantas inopiam et paupertatem sunt reducti quod diuina obsequia hospitalitatem aut alia misericordie et pietatis opera ibidem | iuxta primeuam fundacionem et ordinacionem fundatorum suorum vsitatam manutenere et supportare seu seipsos propter inopiam et defectum sustentationis inibi deservire nequunt eo quod nisi duo tautum in numero in domo siue prioratu predicto adiu extiterint qui extra eundem locum religiosum vndique | vagantur in grauem omnipotentis dei offensam ordinis et religionis illius dispendium et ecclesie scandalum Ita quod domum siue prioratum predictum quasi desolatum relinquere oporteat Vnde prefata Comitissa Avia nostra precarissima ad maiorem deuocionem quam ad diuini Cultus virtutis et sciencie | augmentum et fidei xpistiane defensionem gerit nobis humilime supplicauit vt nos eidem Avie nostre quatenus ipsa vel executores siue assignati sui concurrentibus hijs que de iure in ea parte requiruntur domum siue prioratum predictum cum omnibus manerijs terris tenementis redditibus seruicijs hereditamentis | et possessionibus tam spiritualibus quam temporalibus eidem domui siue prioratui pertinentibus in Collegium Sclarium in Vniuersitate Cantebrige perpetuis temporibus duraturis ibidem studencium et deo famulancium iuxta ordinacionem et stabilimentum predictae avie nostre executorum vel assignatorum suorum conuertere | et stabilire ac conuerti et stabiliri Necnon omnia Maneria terras tenementa redditus possessiones et hereditamenta res bona iocalia et alia ornamenta domus siue prioratus illius eidem collegio cum sic fundatum et stabilimum fuerit concedere annectere stabilire et vnire atque concedi annecti | stabiliri et vniri procurare valeat licenciam dare et concedere dignaremur Nos igitur pie petitioni predictae Avie nostre precarissime inclinati ac premissam et piam deuocionem ipsius Avie nostre intime considerantes eidem Avie nostre de gracia nostra speciali ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris | concessimus et licenciam dedimus ac licenciam damus et concedimus pro nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris quantum in nobis est per presentes quod eadem Avia nostra executores vel Assignati sui siue

eorum Aliquis vel Aliqui dictam domum siue prioratum ac omnia terras tenementa redditus reuersiones seruicia | pnciones porciones et alias possessiones et hereditamenta quecumque eiusdem domus siue prioratus siue eidem domui siue prioratui pertinentia siue antiquitus data collata vel annexa aut inde parcelas licet dicta domus siue prioratus de fundacione nostra aut alicuius progenitorum | vel predecessorum nostrorum siue de aliquo alio extiterit aut domus siue prioratus ille siue predicta maneria terre tenementa redditus seruicia et cetera premissa siue aliqua eorundem parcella de nobis vel de aliquo progenitorum vel predecessorum nostrorum siue de aliquo alio teneantur tam de Priore et | confratribus aut Priore et confratre vel de fratribus domus siue prioratus et successoribus suis quam de predicto Episcopo Eliensi et successoribus suis ac quibuscumque alijs personis perquerere habere tenere et gaudere poterit vel poterint habendum tenendum gaudendum et possidendum eidem Avie nostre | heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum Et quod eadem Avia nostra executores vel assignati sui aut eorum aliquis vel aliqui eandem domum siue prioratum in honorem dei omnipotentis beate Marie virginis et Sancti Johannis Euuangeliste in vnum Collegium vnius Magistri ac Socios\* et Scholares\* ad numerum | quinquaginta personarum vel circa in sciencijs liberalibus Jure ciuili et Canonico ac sacra Theologia studencium et oraturorum ac diuina obsequia singulis diebus infra Collegium predictum pro prospero statu nostro et prefate Avie nostre precarissime dum vixerimus et pro animabus nostris cum ab hac luce migrauerimus | Et pro anima Illustrissimi Principis Henrici nuper Regis Anglie septimi patris nostri ac pro anima Edmundi nuper Comitis Richemondi Avi nostri necnon pro animabus fundatorum domus siue prioratus antedicti et omnium fidelium defunctorum imperpetuum celebratorum ac alia misericordie et pietatis opera ibidem iuxta | ordinacionem et stabilimenta predictae Av[i]e nostre precarissime executorum vel assignatorum suorum in hac parte fienda ordinanda et statuenda conuertere et

\* So in the MS. for Sociorum et Sclarium.

stabilire ac conuerti *et* stabiliri ac vnum huiusmodi Collegium de eadem domo siue prioratu *et* possessionibus  
 18 eiusdem tam *spiritualibus quam* temporalibus | cum suis Juribus *et* pertinentiis vel de aliqua parcella eorundem erigere facere procreare *et* stabilire ac fieri erigi creari *et* stabiliri procreare possit *et* possint perpetuis temporibus duraturis Et quod Collegium predictum cum sic factum erectum creatum *et* stabilitum fuerit Collegium Sancti  
 19 Johannis Euuangeliste in | Vniuersitate Cantabrigie per Margaretam Comitissam Richemondi *et* Derby matrem Regis Henrici septimi fundatum nuncupetur vocetur *et* appelletur imperpetuum Quodque magistri socij *et* scolares Collegij predicti *et* successores sui cum Collegium illud sic  
 20 factum erectum creatum fundatum | *et* stabilitum fuerit Magistri Socij *et* Scolares Collegij Sancti Johannis Euuangeliste in Vniuersitate Cantebrigie per Margaretam Comitissam Richemondi *et* Derby matrem Regis Henrici septimi fundati nuncupentur vocentur *et* appellentur *et*  
 21 per nomen magistri sociorum *et* Scolariū Collegij | Sancti Johannis Euuangeliste in Vniuersitate Cantebrigie per Ma[r]garetam Comitissam Richemondi *et* Derby matrem Regis Henrici septimi fundati placitare possint *et* implacitari ac respondere *et* responderi atque prosequi defendere *et* defendi in quibuscumque Curiis *et* locis ac  
 22 coram | quibuscumque Justitiis *et* iudicibus spiritualibus siue temporalibus *et* quod sint vnum corpus incorporatum in re *et* nomine habeantque Successionem perpetuam ac commune Sigillum pro negocijs Collegij predicti agendis *et* expediendis Et quod sint persone abiles *et* capaces in  
 23 lege ad perquirendum *et* | recipiendum terras tenementa redditus reuersiones penciones annuitates libertates franchises visus franci plegij *et* hereditamenta quecumque *et* alias possessiones quascumque a quacumque persona siue quibuscumque personis ea eis dare legare concedere vel  
 24 assignare volenti seu | volentibus habendum *et* tenendum eis *et* successoribus suis imperpetuum Et vltius nos de gracia nostra vberiori ac ex certa sciencia *et* mero motu nostris concessimus *et* licenciam dedimus ac per presentes licenciam damus *et* concedimus prefatis Avie nostre executoribus *et* assignatis suis *et* eorum cuilibet ac prefato |

25 Episcopo *et* successoribus suis *et* similiter prefato priori *et* fratribus domus siue prioratus predicti ac cuicumque alie persone *et* quibuscumque aliis personis coniunctim *et* diuisim quod dicta Avia nostra executores vel assignati sui siue eorum aliquis vel aliqui *et* similiter quod prefatus  
 26 Episcopus aut Successores sui vel | aliqui *et* etiam praefatus Prior *et* confratres vel successores sui ac quacumque alia persona *et* quecumque alie persone cum predictum Collegium sic vt prefertur factum erectum creatum *et* stabilitum fuerit dictam domum siue Prioratum ac omnia maneria terras tenementas redditus reuersiones *et* seruicia pensiones |  
 27 porciones *et* alias possessiones *et* hereditamenta quecumque eiusdem domus siue prioratus siue parcellas domus aut prioratus illius vel eidem domui siue prioratui quoquo modo pertinentia siue antiquitus concessa data collata  
 28 vel annexa tam spiritualia quam temporalia cum | suis juribus libertatibus *et* pertinentiis vniuersis prefato Collegio ac Magistro ac Socijs *et* Scolariibus collegij illius cum collegium illud sic vt prefertur erectum creatum factum *et* stabilitum fuerit dare concedere annectere vnire *et* consolidare possit *et* possint vna vice vel diuersis vicibus  
 29 licet | eadem maneria terre tenementa redditus reuersiones *et* seruicia possessiones *et* hereditamenta *et* cetera premissa vel aliqua eorundem parcella de nobis siue de aliquo alio teneantur vel teneatur habendum tenendum *et* gaudendum eisdem Magistro Socijs *et* Scolariibus *et*  
 30 successoribus suis in liberam puram | *et* perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum Et eisdem Magistro Socijs *et* Scolariibus *et* Successoribus suis quod iidem\* Magister Socij *et* Scolares *et* Successores sui cum predictum Collegium sic vt prefertur factum creatum *et* stabilitum fuerit dictam domum siue prioratum ac omnia maneria terras  
 31 tenementa redditus | [reuersiones *et* seruicia pensiones portiones *et* alias possessiones *et* hereditamenta quecumque eiusdem domus siue prioratus illius vel eidem Domui siue prioratui pertinentia siue antiquitus data] concessa collata vel annexa *et* quamlibet inde parcellam de prefatis |  
 32 [Avia nostra executoribus *et* assignatis suis sive eorum

\* MS. iisdem.

aliquo *et* de prefato Episcopo vel successoribus suis aut de] quacumque alia persona *et* quibuscunque alijs personis ea vel aliquam eorundem parcellam volenti  
 33 vel volentibus | eis dare vel concedere perquirere *et* recipere ac ea omnia *et* singula eis *et* successoribus suis annectere vnire *et* consolidare possint licenciam dedimus *et* concessimus ac licenciam damus *et* concedimus per  
 34 presentes habendum tenendum gaudendum *et* possidendum eisdem Magistro Socijs *et* Sclaribus *et* | successoribus suis in puram *et* perpetuam elimosinam in perpetuum absque impedimento impetitione grauamine seu molestacione quacumque nostri aut heredum nostrorum Justiciarum Escaetorum Vicecomitum Coronatorum Balliuorum seu aliorum officiariorum nostrorum vel heredum nostrorum  
 35 quorumcunque Statuto de terris *et* tenementis | ad manum mortuam non ponendis aut de prouisoribus siue aliquo alio statuto actu ordinacione prouisione seu restriccionem in contrarium inde facto edito siue ordinato non obstante Et absque aliqua Inquisicione siue aliquibus inquisicionibus pretextu alicuius Breuis  
 36 nostri siue aliquorum breuium nostrorum | heredum vel successorum nostrorum De Ad Quod dampnum seu alicuius commissionis mandati seu precepti nostri heredum vel Successorum nostrorum in hac parte qualiscumque fiendi vel capiendi aut in Cancellariam nostram heredum vel Successorum nostrorum seu alibi retornandi Et absque  
 37 aliquibus literis nostris patentibus | breuibus aut mandatis nostris heredum vel Successorum nostrorum de in siue pro premissis aut de vel pro aliquo premissorum quouismodo fiendis aliquibus Statutis Actibus ordinacionibus prouisionibus seu restriccionibus ante hec tempora factis siue editis non obstantibus Sciatis insuper quod nos de gracia  
 38 sciencia | *et* motu nostris predictis licenciam dedimus *et* concessimus ac licenciam damus *et* concedimus pro nobis heredibus *et* Successoribus nostris quantum in nobis est prefatis Magistro Socijs *et* Sclaribus *et* Successoribus suis per presentes quod ipsi postquam Collegium predictum vt premititur factum erectum creatum *et* stabilitum | fuerit dictam domum siue prioratum ac omnia *et*  
 39 singula maneria terras tenementa redditus reuerciones *et*

seruicia penciones porciones *et* alias possessiones *et* hereditamenta quecumque eiusdem domus siue prioratus seu domus siue prioratus illius parcellam aut eidem domui  
 40 siue prioratui pertinencia aut antiquitus data | collata *et* annexa tam spiritualia quam temporalia cum suis iuribus libertatibus *et* pertinencijs vniuersis eis *et* Successoribus suis\* auctoritate Apostolica incorporari appropriari annecti *et* vniri facere *et* procreare valeant ac domum siue prioratum predictam necnon omnia *et* singula maneria  
 41 terras tenementa *et* cetera premissa | cum suis pertinentiis eis *et* Successoribus suis sic incorporata appropriata annexa vnita habere tenere *et* gaudere possint eis *et* Successoribus suis in proprios vsus suos imperpetuum dicto Statuto de terris *et* tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis siue aliquo Statuto de prouisoribus aut aliquo alio  
 42 Statuto | actu ordinacione prouisione siue restriccionem in contrarium inde facto edito siue ordinato aut aliqua alia causa re vel materia quacumque in aliquo non obstante Et eciam nos de ampliori *et* habundanciori gracia nostra licenciam dedimus *et* concessimus ac licenciam damus *et*  
 43 concedimus per | presentes pro nobis heredibus *et* Successoribus nostris quantum in nobis est prefate Avie nostre executoribus *et* assignatis suis ac cuicumque alie persone *et* quibuscunque alijs personis quod eadem Avia nostra executores vel assignati sui aut eorum aliquis vel aliqui alia  
 44 terras tenementa redditus *et* seruicia ad annum | valorem quinquaginta librarum vltra omnia onera *et* reprisas *et* vltra predictam domum siue prioratum *et* vltra predicta Maneria terras tenementa redditus reuerciones seruicia possessiones *et* hereditamenta *et* cetera premissa eiusdem domus siue prioratus vel parcellas domus siue prioratus  
 45 illius vel eidem | domui siue prioratui pertinencia siue antiquitus data concessa vel collata prefato Magistro Socijs *et* Sclaribus Collegij predicti *et* Successoribus suis cum Collegium illud sic vt prefertur factum erectum creatum *et* stabilitum fuerit dare *et* concedere possit aut  
 46 possint Habendum *et* tenendum eisdem | Magistro Socijs *et* Sclaribus *et* Successoribus suis in puram *et* perpetuam

\* Added above the line.

52 *elimosinam imperpetuum Et eisdem Magistro Socijs et*  
*Scolaribus quod ipsi vel Successores sui terras tenementa*  
*redditus et servicia ad dictum annum valorem quin-*  
 47 *quaginta librarum ultra omnia onera et reprisas et ultra*  
*predictam domum siue prioratum Et ultra predicta | Man-*  
*eria terras tenementa redditus reuerciones et servicia*  
*possessiones et hereditamenta et cetera premissa eiusdem*  
*domus siue prioratus vel parcelas domus siue prioratus*  
*illius vel eidem domui siue prioratui pertinentia siue*  
 48 *antiquitus data concessa vel collata de prelata Comitissa*  
*Avia nostra precarissima executoribus vel | assignalis suis*  
*de aliquo alio siue de aliqua alia persona vel aliquibus*  
*alijs personis ea eis dare vel concedere volenti vel*  
*volentibus perquirere recipere et habere possint Habend-*  
*um tenendum possidendum et gaudendum eisdem*  
 49 *Magistro Socijs et Scolaribus et Successoribus suis in*  
*puram et perpetuam elimosinam | imperpetuum Absque*  
*impedimento impetitione grauamine seu molestacione*  
*quacumque nostri aut heredum nostrorum Justiciarum*  
*Escaetorum Vicecomitum coronatorum Balliuorum seu*  
*aliorum officiariorum nostrorum vel heredum nostrorum*  
 50 *quorumcumque Statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum*  
*mortuam non ponendis aut aliquo alio Statuto | actu*  
*ordinacione prouisione seu restriccionem in contrarium inde*  
*facto edito siue ordinato non obstante Et absque aliqua*  
*Inquisicione siue aliquibus Inquisicionibus pretextu alicuius*  
*breuis nostri seu aliquorum breuium nostrorum Heredum*  
 51 *vel Successorum nostrorum de ad quod dampnum seu*  
*alicuius commissionis mandati | seu precepti nostri here-*  
*dum vel Successorum nostrorum in hac parte qualiter-*  
*cumque fiendi vel capiendi aut in Cancellariam nostram*  
*heredum vel Successorum nostrorum seu alibi retornandi*  
*Et absque aliquibus literis nostris patentibus breuibz aut*  
 52 *mandatis nostris Heredum aut Successorum nostrorum de*  
*in siue pro premissis aut | de vel pro aliquo premissorum*  
*quouismodo fiendis aliquibus Statutis actibus ordinacioni-*  
*bz seu restriccionibus ante hec tempora factis siue editis*  
 53 *non obstantibus Eo quod expressa mencio de vero valore*  
*annuo aut aliquo valore seu certitudine premissorum vel*  
*eorum alicuius aut de aliquibus alijs donis vel | concessi-*

onibus per nos progenitores vel predecessores nostros  
*prefate Avie nostre precarissime ante hec tempora factis*  
*in presentibus minime facta existit aut aliquo Statuto actu*  
*ordinacione prouisione seu restriccionem incontrarium inde*  
 54 *factis editis siue ordinatis aut aliqua alia materia re vel*  
*causa quacumque | in aliquo non obstante Et volumus et*  
*concedimus per presentes quod omnia et singula premissa*  
*fiant absque aliquo fine vel feodo siue aliquo alio inde*  
*nobis vel heredibus nostris in Hanaperio Cancellarie nostre*  
*vel alibi reddendo seu soluendo In cuius rei etc.*

We subjoin a literal, though here and there abridged, translation of the Patent.

(e) [In the lines 1 to 5] the King makes it known that, from his most dear granddame and other trustworthy persons as well as from public report, he had gathered that the house or priory of the religious brethren "*Sancti Johannis Evangeliste*" at Cambridge (of the foundation and patronage of James [Stanley] Bishop of Ely by right of his Church), and its lands, tenements, revenues &c. were now, by the negligence, prodigality and improvident administration of its prior, masters and their fellow brethren, reduced to such poverty and devastation that they could no longer discharge their proper functions or maintain themselves, and the desolate house had to be abandoned ;

(f) [lines 5 to 9] hence the aforesaid Countess by reason of the very great devotion which she cherishes towards the increase of divine worship and the defence of the Christian faith, has most humbly beseeched us that we would deign to give and grant her licence that she herself or her executors or their assigns may be able (all matters required by law for this purpose agreeing) to cause to convert and to constitute and to be converted and to be constituted the said house or Priory with all the manors, lands, tenements &c. belonging to it, into an everlasting College of scholars in the University of Cambridge studying there and serving God according to the ordinance and constitution of our aforesaid Granddame, her executors or their assigns, as well as to grant, annex, arrange and join, and to be granted, annexed, arranged and joined all the manors, lands, tenements &c. of the said house



or priory, to the said College when it so shall have been founded and constituted ;

(g) [li. 9 to 14] We therefore favourably disposed towards the pious petition of our most dear Granddame have granted and given and by these presents give and grant for ourselves, our heirs and successors licence to our said Granddame that she, her executors or their assigns or one or some of them, have power to acquire, have, hold and enjoy the said house or priory and all its lands, tenements, revenues &c. &c. . . . to have, hold, enjoy and possess to our said Granddame, her heirs and assigns for ever ;

(h) [li. 14 to 18] and that our said Granddame, her executors or their assigns or one or some of them, be able to cause to convert and constitute, and to be converted and constituted, the said house or priory to the honour of God Almighty the blessed Virgin Mary and "*Sancti Johannis Evangeliste*" into one College of one Master and Fellows and Scholars to the number of fifty persons or thereabout studying in the liberal sciences, civil and canon law, and Holy theology, and who shall pray and perpetually celebrate divine obsequies every day within the said College for our prosperous estate and that of our aforesaid most dear Granddame while we live and for our souls after our death ; and for the soul of our late father King Henry VII. and for the soul of Edmund the late Earl of Richmond our grandfather . . . and perform there other works of mercy and piety in accordance with the ordinances and constitutions of our aforesaid Granddame her executors or their assigns, to be made, ordained and constituted for this purpose—and be able to cause to erect, make, create and constitute, and to be made, erected, created and constituted, one everlasting College of this kind, of the said house or priory and its possessions, spiritual as well as temporal, with all its rights and appurtenances or of any part of them.

(i) [li. 18 to 19] and that the aforesaid College (when it so shall have been made, erected, created and constituted) be for ever named, called and styled : "*Collegium Sancti Johannis Evangeliste* in the University of Cambridge founded by Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby Mother of King Henry VII." ;

(k) [li. 19 to 20] and that the Masters, fellows and scholars of the aforesaid College and their successors (when that College shall so have been made, erected, created, founded and constituted) be named, called and styled "*Masters, Fellows and Scholars Collegii Sancti Johannis Evangeliste* in the University of Cambridge, founded by Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby, Mother of King Henry VII." ;

(l) [li. 20 to 21] and by the name "*Magistri sociorum et scolarium Collegii Sancti Johannis Evangeliste* in the University of Cambridge founded by Margaret the Countess of Richmond and Derby Mother of King Henry VII.", have power to plead and be impleaded, to respond and be answered, to prosecute, defend and be defended in any Courts and places and before any justices and judges, spiritual as well as temporal ;

(m) [li. 22] and that they be one body incorporate in deed and name ;

(n) [li. 22] and have perpetual succession ;

(o) [li. 22] and a common seal for transacting and settling the affairs of the aforesaid College ;

(p) [li. 22 to 24] and be persons able and competent in law to acquire and receive lands, tenements, revenues . . . hereditaments and other possessions from any person or persons, willing to give, bequeath, grant or assign such things to them, to have and to hold to them and their successors in perpetuity ;

(q) [li. 24 to 30] and we have further granted and given and by these presents give and grant licence, to our aforesaid Granddame her executors and their assigns and to anyone of them (and to the aforesaid Bishop and his successors—and similarly to the aforesaid Prior and the brethren of the aforesaid house or priory and to any other person or persons jointly and separately), that our said Granddame her executors or their assigns or any one or some of them—and similarly that the aforesaid Bishop or his successors—and also the aforesaid Prior and his brethren or their successors, and all other persons (when the aforesaid College shall so as before

said have been made, erected, created and constituted) have power to give, grant, annex, join and consolidate the said House or Priory and all the manors, lands, tenements, revenues . . . and other possessions and hereditaments of the said House or Priory or pertaining to it, or formerly granted or given to it, with all its rights, liberties and appurtenances, in one transaction or divers transactions—to the aforesaid College and to its Master and Fellows and Scholars (when it shall so, as before said, have been erected, created, made and constituted) in one transaction or divers transactions (though the said manors, lands, tenements &c. be held of us or any one else) to have, hold, and enjoy to the said Master, Fellows and Scholars and their successors in free, pure and perpetual almoign for ever ;

(r) [li. 30 to 35] and to the said Master, Fellows and Scholars and their Successors, we have given and granted licence that they (when the aforesaid College shall so have been made created and constituted) have power to acquire and receive the said House or Priory and all the manors, lands, tenements . . . of the said House . . . or pertaining to it or anciently given, granted or annexed to it—from our Granddame her executors and their assigns, and from the aforesaid Bishop and his successors or from any other person—and to annex, join and consolidate all to themselves and to their successors, to have, hold, enjoy and possess to the said Master, Fellows and Scholars and their successors in pure and perpetual almoign in perpetuity—without any impediment, attack, grievance or molestation from us, our heirs, justices . . . or of any other of our officers or our heirs, notwithstanding the Statute against putting lands and tenements in mortmain &c. ; (li. 35 to 37) and without any inquisition . . . or any of our letters patent &c.

(s) [li. 37 to 42] We have also by these presents given licence to the aforesaid Master, Fellows and Scholars and their Successors that they themselves (after the aforesaid College shall so, as is said before, have been made, erected, created and constituted) be able to effect and cause by Apostolic authority the said House or Priory and all the manors, lands, tenements, revenues &c. of the said House . . . or pertain-

ing to it . . . with all its rights, liberties and appurtenances—to be incorporated, appropriated, annexed and joined to themselves and their successors and to have, hold, and enjoy the aforesaid House or Priory and all its manors, lands, tenements &c. with their appurtenances, so incorporated, appropriated, annexed, joined to themselves and their successors for their own proper use in perpetuity, notwithstanding the aforesaid Statute regarding mortmain or any other Statute.

(t) [li. 42 to 46] And we have also given and granted and give and grant by these presents licence (a) to our aforesaid Granddame her executors and their assigns . . . that our said Granddame executors or their assigns have power to give and grant other lands, tenements, revenues . . . to the annual value of £50 over and above other charges . . . and over and above the aforesaid House or Priory, the aforesaid manors, lands, tenements . . . of the said House . . . or pertaining to the said House . . . to the aforesaid Master, Fellows and Scholars of the aforesaid College and their successors (when that College shall so have been made, erected, created and constituted)—to have and to hold to the said Master, Fellows and Scholars and their successors in pure and perpetual almoign in perpetuity ;

(u) [li. 46 to 54] and (b) to the said Master, Fellows and Scholars that they or their successors have power to acquire, receive and have lands, tenements, revenues . . . (to the annual value of £50 over and above other charges . . . and over and above the aforesaid manors, lands . . . of the said House or Priory or pertaining to it), from the aforesaid Countess our Granddame, the executors or their assigns, to have, hold, possess, enjoy to the said Master, Fellows and Scholars and their successors in pure and perpetual almoign in perpetuity, without any impediment . . . and without any inquisition . . . and without any letters patent &c. &c. ;

(v) [li. 54] and we will and grant by these presents that all the above be executed without rendering or paying any fine or fee to us or to our heirs into the hanaper of our Chancery or elsewhere.

(151) **9 May 1509.** King Henry VII.'s funeral. A bundle of 21 warrants to John Heron treasurer of the Chamber, with receipts for payments towards the expenses of Henry VII.'s funeral . . . .

Most of the documents are in the handwriting of Fox, Bishop of Winchester, signed at the head by the Countess of Richmond, "Margaret R.;" and below by Chri. [Bainbridge] Bish. of York, Ri. Bish. of Winchester, Ri. Bish. of London, John Bish. of Rochester, C. Somerset (Lord Herbert), John Yong, Sir Thos. Lovell, Thos. Rowthall and Sir John Cutte. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 215; referring to Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII., I. 965, n. 5735).

(152) **19 May 1509. S.B.** Patent, 1 Hen. VIII., pt. 2, m. 1. For Margaret, Countess of Richmond; grant of the Manor of Woking in Surrey. Delivered at Westminster 19 May, 1 Hen. VIII. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 215; Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII., I. 10, n. 56).

(153) **2 June (1 Hen. VIII. =) 1509. Greenwich.** Patent for James Morice, delivered at Westminster 6 June 1509 (q.v.).

(154) **6 June 1509. P.S.** Patent for James Morice, servant of Margaret Countess of Richmond, to be weigher of wool in the port of Boston during pleasure. *Greenwich*, 2 June, 1 Hen. VIII. Delivered at Westminster 6 June. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 215, from Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII., I. 20, n. 146).

(155) **6 June 1509.** The Friars observants. Warrant to John Heron for payment of the 500 marks bequeathed by Hen. VII. to the five houses of friars observants for the repair of the same, to Nich. Waring, proctor. *Greenwich*, 6 June, 1 Hen. VIII. Signed by Hen. VIII. at the top; and below by the following executors: Margaret Countess of Richmond, T. Earl of Surrey, Ri. Bish. of Winchester, Thos. Lovell, C. Somerset (Lord Herbert). Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 215; Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII., I. 906, n. 5737).

(156) **13 June (1 Hen. VIII. =) 1509. P.S. Greenwich.** For William Pole; delivered Westminster 18 June 1509 (q.v.).

(157) **18 June 1509. P.S.** For William Pole gentleman Usher of the Chamber to the Countess of Richmond. To be the King's Sergeant at Arms, appointed to give daily attendance upon the Queen. *Greenwich*, 13 June, 1 Hen. VIII. Delivered Westminster 18 June. (Cooper, *Marg.*, p. 215; from Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII., I. 27, n. 194).

(158) **18 June 1509. S.B.** For William Poole late gentleman usher of the chamber to the Countess of Richmond. Pat. 1 Hen. VIII., pt. 1, m. 5. To be Sergeant-at-arms, with 12*d.* per diem. Delivered Westminster 18 June, 1 Hen. VIII. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 215; from Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII., I. 27, n. 195).

N.B.—The word "late", which in Brewer's Cal. of State Papers comes before "Countess", must come after "Poole."

(159) **25 June 1509.** Four days before her death Lady Margaret willed that Bishop Fox and Henry Horneby, her chancellor, should have

the oversight of her Will with power to alter, add to, or diminish the same. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 122; quoting Nichol's *Royal Wills*, 356-388; Nicolas's *Testamenta Vetusta*, 516-524).

(160) **From Monday, 25 June 1509, to 24 January 1511.** Account of the Executors of the late Lady Margaret. Cooper, *Margaret*, pp. 180 (li. 23) to 192 (li. 18): "From the day next after the Nativity of seint John Baptest [25 June] the fyrst yere of the reigne of Kyng Henry VIII. [1509]. Vnto the xxiiij clay of Januarye the secounde yere of the reigne of the said Kyng."

(161) **29 June 1509.** Death of the Lady Margaret, whose last Will had been begun on 6 June 1508 (see above). Her son (King Henry VII.) had died on 21 April of this same year (see above).

(162) **29 June 1509.** Account of the Charges on Margaret late Countess of Richmond's lands, *i.e.* Fees and annuities payable to the following persons; John Hunte, Edward Vaux, Robert Marbury, Henry Stafford Earl of Wiltshire, John Shylston, John and Robert Thomas, John Brabon, Edward Stanbank, Thomas Martin, William Compton, Robert Byngham, James Morice, George Francez, Thomas Baskett, James ab Jenkyns, Stephen Cope, Sir Thomas Lovell, Nicholas Carewe, Charles Somerset Earl of Worcester, Robert Rawlinson, Thomas Palmer, Thomas Browne, Sir John Huse, John Webster, Thos. Benolte, Anthony Eresby, Hugh Edwards, Richard Paxford, William Holmez, John Lewis, George Kyrkeham, John Russell, John Byrde, Geoffrey Paynell, Griffith Rychards, Richard Cholmeley, John Stakehouse, John Samford, John Clerke, Roger More, William Tyler, Christopher Rochester, Thomas Rowse, Robert Bodyngton, George Quarles, Lady Joan Guildeford, Katharine Pole, Thomas ap Owen and Thomas Ferthyng. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 215 sq.; from Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII., I. 33, n. 235).

(163) **29 June 1509.** Fragment of an Inventory of the goods of Lady Margaret, and their Sale by the Executors. Bequests to the "Kynge ys good grace that now is, Kyng Henry VIII.;" the queen that now is, the princess of Castile (Mary), the bp. of Winchester, the lord chamberlain, Master Lovell, bp. of Rochester, Sir Henry Marney, Mr Horneby clk, Sir John Seynt John, Hugh Assheton clk, Will. Bedell, Dr Wilsford, Mrs Parker, Mrs Frognall, Mrs Forster, Dr Chamber, Mr Bekynsell, Mr Booth, Christ's College, Cambridge, St John's College, the Abbot of Westminster, Wymborne Minster, total £3058 8s. 10½*d.* Debts owing by some of the above, and by Lord Burgevenny, the Lord of Durham, Rob. Freymyngham, Jas. Morez, the Bish. of Exeter, Jo. Mundy, goldsmith, and Will. Eylmer. Orig. pp. 10 Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII., I. 33 n. 236. (Brewer, *Letters*, I. no. 236; Record Office). (See Cooper, p. 137, delays caused by Bish. of Ely).

(164) **[After 29 June] 1509.** Annual charges of the following lands granted by Henry VII. and VIII. (Among many others) the late Countess of Richmond's land. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 219; Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII., I. 110, n. 778).



(165) [After 29 June] 1509-1519. Accounts (in English) of Lady Margaret's Executors, for the contents of which see Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 178, sqq. These accounts often, perhaps fifty times, refer to the College, always as *Seint* (or *Seinte* or *Saint*) *Johus* College; once (p. 192) as Collegium S. *Johannis*.

(166) 2 July (1 Hen. VIII. =) 1509. For Roger Radclyf. See 5 February 1510.

(167) 3 July 1509. *Westminster*. Grant for George, Earl of Shrewsbury. See 4 July 1509.

(168) 4 July 1509. P.S. *Westminster*. For George, Earl of Shrewsbury, steward of the household. Grant of the mansion called Coldharborough, in the parish of All Saints the Little, London, in the King's hands by the death of the Countess of Richmond, having formerly belonged to the Duchy of Exeter and to the Lord Fanhop. *Westminster*, 3 July, 1 Hen. VIII. Delivered *Westminster*, 4 July (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 216; Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII., I. 35, n. 253).

(169) 7 July 1509. *Greenwich*. For Gryffyn Richardes clerk of the Signet to the Queen, &c. See 16 July 1509.

(170) 16 July 1509. P.S. *Greenwich*. For Gryffyn Richardes clerk of the signet to the queen and formerly to the Countess of Richmond. To the bailiff of the lordship and keeper of the Manor and park of Colyweston Northt., in the King's hands by the death of his grandmother. *Greenwich*, 7 July, 1 Hen. VIII. Delivered *Westm.* 16 July. (Cooper, *Marg.*, p. 216; Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII., I. 42, n. 307).

(171) 17 July 1509. *Greenwich*. For Sir John Petche, Knight of the body; see 23 July 1509.

(172) 19 July 1509. *Greenwich*. For Nicholas Aughton. To be bailiff of the lordship of Comartyn Devon, &c. See 24 July 1509.

(173) 21 July 1509. *Greenwich*. For George Saundis, to be bow bearer or ranger of the forest called Le Old Park; see 24 July 1509.

(174) 21 July 1509. *Greenwich*. For John Holt to be bailiff of the Manor of Canford; see 25 July 1509.

(175) 21 July (1 Hen. VIII. =) 1509. For William Poole; see 1 Aug. 1509.

(176) 22 July (1 Hen. VIII. =) 1509. For Edward Vavasour; see 4 August 1509.

(177) 23 July 1509. P.S. For Sir John Petche Knight of the body. Pat. 1 Hen. VIII., pt. 1, m. 10. To be steward of all the lands in Kent, in the King's hands by the death of the Countess of Richmond. *Greenwich*, 17 July, 1 Hen. VIII. Delivered *Westminster*, 23 July (Cooper, *Marg.*, p. 216; Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII., I. 44, n. 326).

(178) 24 July 1509. *Eltham*. For Edward Heven &c.; See 28 July 1509.

(179) 24 July 1509. For Edward Vaus &c.; see 30 July 1509.

(180) 24 July (1 Hen. VIII. =) 1509. For Thomas Hobson; see 1 Aug. 1509.

(181) 24 July 1509. S.B. For George Saundis. Pat. 1, Hen. VIII., pt. 1, m. 10. To be bow bearer or ranger of the forest called Le Old Park within the lordship of Wenanndermer, parcel of the lordship of Kendall, in consideration of his services to the king's grandmother. *Greenwich*, 21 July, 1 Hen. VIII. Delivered Otford 24 July (Cooper, *Marg.* p. 216; Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII., I. 44, n. 327).

(182) 24 July 1509. P.S. For Nicholas Aughton. Pat. 1 Hen. VIII., pt. 1, m. 17. To be bailiff of the lordship of Comartyn, Devon, and keeper of the park, as previously, for services to the Countess of Richmond. *Greenwich*, 19 July, 1 Hen. VIII. Delivered *Westminster* 24 July. (Cooper, *Marg.* p. 216; Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII., I. 45, n. 332).

(183) 24 July (1 Hen. VIII. =) 1509. For Thomas Hobson; see 1 August 1509.

(184) 25 July 1509. P.S. For John Holt. Pat. 1 Hen. VIII., pt. 1, m. 13. To be bailiff of the Manor of Canford, Dors., keeper of the great and little parks etc., for services to the king's grandmother. *Greenwich*, 21 July, 1 Hen. VIII. Delivered Otford 25 July. (Cooper, *Marg.* p. 217; Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII., I. 45, n. 337).

(185) Wednesday, 25 July (1 Hen. VIII. =) 1509. *Greenwich*. Privy Seal, whereby the Lord Chancellor William (Ware), Archbishop of Canterbury, is directed to issue the Royal Licence (which follows, dated 7 August 1509) according to the prescribed form.

(a) The writ commences: Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie Reuerendissimo in Xpisto patri Willelmo Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo tocius Anglie primati et Apostolice Sedis Legato Cancellario nostro Salutem Vobis mandamus quod sub magno sigillo nostro in forma sequenti fieri faciatis Rex Omnibus ad quos &c. salutem. Sciatis quod nos &c.

(b) It then gives the whole text of the Licence (see 7 August 1509) for dissolving the "Domus sive Prioratus fratrum religiosorum Sancti Johannis Evangelistae" in Cambridge, in order that, in honour of God Almighty, the Blessed Mary and "Sancti Johannis Evangelistae," it may be converted into a College of a Master and Fellows and Scholars to the number of fifty or thereabout . . . which College, when erected and established, shall be called "Collegium Sancti Johannis Evangelistae"; and the Master, Fellows and Scholars of the said College and their successors,

shall be called Magistri, Socii et Scholares "Collegii Sancti Johannis Evangelistae" . . . . And by that name of "Magistri, Sociorum et Scholarium Collegii Sancti Johannis Evangelistae" . . . they may plead and be impleaded . . . &c.

(c) It includes a mortmain licence to the said College to acquire additional lands to the annual value of £50.

(d) On the top margin is written the usual one-line note by the Chancellor "Memorandum quod septimo die Augusti Anno regni regis Henrici octavi primo istud breue deliberatum fuit Domino Cancellario Anglie apud Otford exequendum".

(e) The document is mutilated and much defaced, for which reason its preamble, which is clearly legible, is merely printed here; its text, of which only certain parts are legible, is repeated, verbatim, in the King's licence of 7 August 1509 (q.v.). (See Brewer, *Letters and Papers*, No. 406, Privy Seal 1 Hen. VIII.) *Greenwich*, 25 July 1 Hen. VIII. Delivered Otford, 7 August; Patent 1 Hen. VIII., pt. 2 m. 30. For the usual form of a P.S. of this kind see Brewer, *ibid.* Pref. p.c.

(f) There seems to be here no "Writ to the Keeper of the Privy Seal to command the Chancellor to draw up a Patent under the Great Seal", such as Brewer (*ibid.* p. xcix. No. 2) describes.

(186) **26 July 1509.** For the Executors of Margaret, Countess of Richmond; see 7 August 1509.

(187) **28 July 1509. P.S.** For Edward Heven. Pat. 1 Hen. VIII., pt. 1, m. 11. To be bailiff of the manor of the town of Boston, Linc., doorward of Haulgarth and collector of the rent of Jesarhau and of tronage there, for services to Margaret, Countess of Richmond. *Eltham*, 24 July, 1 Hen. VIII. Delivered Otford 28 July. (Cooper, *Marg.* p. 217; Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII., I. 47, n. 351).

(188) **29 July 1509.** Bish. Fisher's funeral sermon on Lady Margaret at her month's mind. (Cooper, *Marg.* p. 157).

(189) **30 July 1509. P.S.** For Edward Vaus, servant to Margaret, late Countess of Richmond. Pat. 1 Hen. VIII., pt. 1, m. 14. To be bailiff of the Manor of Langton in Le Old York, for services to the King's grandmother. *Eltham*, 24 July, 1 Hen. VIII. Delivered Otford 30 July. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 217; Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII., I. 50, n. 372).

(190) **31 July (1 Hen. VIII. =) 1509.** For George Kyrkham; see 4 August 1509.

(191) **1 August 1509. P.S.** For Thomas Hobson, Pat. 1 Hen. VIII., pt. 1, m. 16. To be auditor of the possessions called Exeter lands and Somerset lands, the honor of Richmond and barony of Kendall, and all possessions in England and Wales now in the King's hands by reason of the King's grandmother;—with the appointment of all officers. *Greenwich*, 24 July, 1 Hen. VIII. Delivered Otford, 1 Aug. (Cooper, *Marg.*, p. 217; Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII., I. 52, n. 384).

(192) **1 August 1509. P.S.** For Thomas Hobson. Pat. 1 Hen. VIII., pt. 1, m. 12. To be Keeper of Burne Park Linc. for services to Margaret Countess of Richmond. *Eltham*, 24 July, 1 Hen. VIII. Delivered Otford 1 Aug. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 217; Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII., I. 52, n. 384).

(193) **1 August 1509. P.S.** For William Poole, Sergeant-at-arms attending upon the queen and lately to the king's grandmother. Pat. 1 Hen. VIII., pt. I., m. 21. To the bailiff of the town and lordship of Hollesworthy, Devon, now in the King's hands by death of his grandmother. *Greenwich*, 21 July, 1 Hen. VIII. Delivered Otford 1 Aug. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 217; Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII., I. 53, n. 390).

(194) **4 August 1509. P.S.** For George Kyrkham. Pat. 1 Hen. VIII. pt. I, m. 15. To be steward of the Manors of Maxley, Turphill, Turpwaterfeld and Alwincle Northt., now in the King's hands by death of his grandmother. *Greenwich*, 31 July, 1 Hen. VIII. Delivered Otford 4 Aug. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 217; Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII., I. 54, n. 403).

(195) **4 August 1509. P.S.** For Edward Vavasour. Pat. 1 Hen. VIII., pt. I, m. 15. To be keeper of the park and warren of Oveston, Northt., for services to the King's grandmother. *Greenwich*, 22 July, 1 Hen. VIII. Delivered Otford 4 Aug. (Cooper, *Marg.*, p. 217; Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII., I. 54, n. 404).

(196) **7 August 1509. P.S.** Pat. 1 Hen. VIII., pt. 2, m. 31. For the Executors of Margaret Countess of Richmond. Inspecimus and confirmation of patent 1 March (12 Hen. VII. =) 1497, licensing the Countess to found a perpetual chantry for one chaplain in the Collegiate Church of Wymbourne; also licence to the executors to grant the chaplain additional lands to the annual value of £6. *Greenwich*, 26 July, 1 Hen. VIII. Delivered at Otford 7 August. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 218; Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII., I. 55, n. 407).

(197) **Tuesday, 7 August (1 Hen. VIII. =) 1509. Otford.** Royal Licence of King Henry VIII. to the Executors of the late Lady Margaret, for dissolving the old Hospital of St John and establishing a new College in its stead.

(a) It is printed (from the pages 54 to 58 of a Thomas Baker MS. in the Harleian Collection No. 7039), in the 3rd Volume (pp. 221 to 229) of *Documents relating to the University and Colleges of Cambridge* (London 1850).

(b) The heading (probably emanating from Baker?) reads there: "Licentia Regia pro Fundatione Collegii Sancti Johannis Evangelistae."

(c) It is a Licence to Lady Margaret's Executors qualifying them to acquire the site and possessions of the House or Priory of *St John the Evangelist*, Cambridge (by right of his church in the patronage of James [Stanley] Bishop of Ely) and to convert the whole into a College . . . to be called "Collegium Sancti Johannis Evangelistae."

(d) It was preceded by the Signed Bill here recorded under No. 150, and by the Privy Seal Writ, dated 25 July 1509 (recorded above, No. 185) every word of which it repeats, except its preamble.

(e) The original is preserved in the Record Office (Pat. 1 Hen. VIII., part 2, m. 30). On its left hand margin is the scribe's note: "De concessione executoribus Margarete Comitisse Richmondie pro collegio sancti Johannis Evangeliste in Cantebreggia." A copy of the Licence occurs also in an old Register or Cartulary (relating to the Ospringe Hospital) in the College Archives.

(f) The Licence also includes a "mortmain licence to the said College to acquire, after its establishment, additional lands, tenements, revenues &c. to the annual value of £50. See Brewer, *Letters*, I. 406; C. H. Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 217, and the writ of 25 July 1509.

For reasons which it is not necessary to state, we do not give here the Latin text as printed in the *Cambridge Documents*, but append a literal, though somewhat abridged, translation of it.

(g) The King proclaims: We have learnt from our Granddame, the Countess Margaret, lately deceased, and other trustworthy persons, as well as from public reports that "Domus sive Prioratus Fratrum religiosorum Sancti Johannis Evangeliste in Cantebreggia—de fundatione et patronatu Reuerendissimi in Christo Patris Jacobi Eliensis Episcopi, ut in jure ecclesie suae Eliensis"—and its lands, tenements, revenues &c. are now, by the negligence, prodigality and improvident and dissolute management of the Prior and the Masters of the said House or Priory and their confreres, so dilapidated and devastated . . . and they themselves reduced to such indigence and poverty that they are unable to maintain and support there the Divine obsequies, hospitality, or other customary works of mercy and piety, in accordance with the early founding and regulation of their Founders, or to devote themselves to it on account of the want and lack of

sustenance; so that for a long time only two have been living in the aforesaid House or Priory, who everywhere wander outside the said religious place to the grave contempt of God Almighty, the expense of their order and religion and scandal of the Church; wherefore it would be proper to abandon the said House or Priory as deserted.

(h) Hence the aforesaid Countess, our Granddame . . . most humbly beseeched us that we would deign to give and grant to her or her executors or their assigns, licence that she herself or her executors or their assigns (everything required by law for the purpose agreeing) be qualified to cause to convert and to constitute, and to be converted and to be constituted, the said House or Priory, with all the manors, lands, tenements, revenues . . . possessions, spiritual as well as temporal, pertaining to the said House or Priory, into an everlasting College of scholars in the University of Cambridge, studying there and serving God according to the ordinance and constitution of our said Granddame, her executors or their assigns; and also to grant, annex, constitute and join, and to be granted, annexed, constituted and joined, all manors, lands, tenements, revenues, possessions . . . jewels and other ornaments of the said House or Priory, to the said College when it shall so have been founded and constituted.

(i) We, therefore, favourably disposed towards her petition, and cordially considering her pious devotion, have, for ourselves our heirs and successors, granted and given and by these presents give and grant licence to Richard Bishop of Worcester, John Bishop of Rochester, Charles Somerset Lord Herbert, Knight, Thomas Lovell, Henry Marney, John St John, Knights, Henry Hornby and Hugh Ashton, clerks, the executors of the last will of our said granddame—that the said executors or their assigns or any one or some of them shall be able to acquire, have, hold and enjoy the said House or Priory and all the lands, tenements, revenues, reversions, services, payments, portions and other possessions and hereditaments whatsoever of the said House or Priory, or pertaining to the said House or Priory, or formerly given, joined to, or conferred on it, or parts of it—(though the said House or Priory may have been of our foundation or of any one of our ancestors or predecessors or any one else, or the House or Priory, or the said manors, lands, tenements, revenues . . . or parts of them be held of us, or of any of our ancestors or predecessors or of any one else) from the Prior and confreres or the Prior and a confrere, or from the brethren of the said House or Priory and their successors, as well as from the aforesaid Bishop of Ely



and his successors, and other persons whomsoever; to have, hold, enjoy and possess to the said executors of our said Granddame, their heirs and assigns for ever.

(k) And that the said Executors of our aforesaid Granddame or their assigns or any one or some of them be qualified to cause to convert and to constitute, and to be converted and to be constituted, the said House or Priory (to the honour of God Almighty, the Blessed Mary and *Sancti Johannis Evangelistae*) into a College of one Master and Fellows and Scholars, to the number of fifty persons or thereabout, studying in liberal sciences, civil and canon law and sacred theology and who, in perpetuity, shall pray and celebrate Divine obsequies every day within the aforesaid College for the soul of our aforesaid Granddame and for the soul of the late King Henry VII., and for the soul of Edmund the late Earl of Richmond our Grandfather, likewise for the souls of the Founders of the aforesaid House or Priory and all the deceased faithful and [perform] there other works of mercy and piety, according to the ordinances and constitutions of the aforesaid executors of our Granddame or their assigns, to be made, ordained and constituted for this purpose—and of the said House or Priory and its possessions, spiritual as well as temporal with all its rights and appurtenances or any part of them, to erect, make, produce and constitute, and to be made, erected, created and constituted, one college of this kind to endure for ever.

(l) And that the aforesaid College, when it shall so have been made, erected, created and constituted, be, in perpetuity, named, called and termed "*Collegium Sancti Johannis Evangelistae* in Universitate Cantabrigiae, per Ricardum Wintoniensem Episcopum, Johannem Roffensem Episcopum [&c.] executores testamenti Margaretae Comitissae Richmondi et Derbiae Matris Regis Henrici Septimi fundatum."

(m) And that the Master, Fellows and Scholars of the said College, and their successors, when it shall so have been made, erected, created, founded and constituted, be named, called and termed "*Magistri, Socii et Scholares Collegii Sancti Johannis Evangelistae* in Universitate Cantabrigiae, per Ricardum Winton. Episcopum, Johannem Roffen. Episcopum &c. executores testamenti Margaretae Comitissae Richmondi et Derbiae, Matris Regis Henrici Septimi fundati"; and

(n) that by the name of "*Magistri, Sociorum et Scholarium Collegii Sancti Johannis Evangelistae* in Universitate Cantabrigiae, per Ricardum Winton. Episcopum, Johannem Roffen. Episcopum &c. executores testamenti Margaretae Comitissae Richmondi. et Derbiae matris Regis Henrici Septimi fundati," they be able to plead and to be impleaded,

and to answer and to be answered, and to prosecute, defend and to be defended in all courts and places whatsoever and before any justices and judges whomsoever, spiritual or temporal; and

(o) that they be one body incorporate in deed and name;

(p) and have perpetual succession; and

(q) a common seal for transacting and settling the affairs of the said College; and

(r) that they be persons able and capable in law for acquiring and accepting lands, tenements, revenues, reversions, payments, annuities &c., and other possessions whatsoever from any person or persons willing to give, bequeath, grant or assign such things to them, to have and to hold to them and their successors for ever.

(s) And we have further granted and given and by these presents give and grant licence to the aforesaid executors of our Granddame, their assigns and to anyone of them, and to the aforesaid bishop and his successors, and similarly to the aforesaid Prior and Brethren of the aforesaid House or Priory and to any other person or persons, jointly and separately, that the said executors or their assigns or anyone of them, and similarly that the aforesaid Bishop or his successors or one or some of them, and also the aforesaid Prior and his fellow-brethren or their successors and any other person or persons whosoever (when the said College shall so, as is before shown, have been made, erected, created and constituted) have power to give, grant, annex, join and consolidate the said House or Priory, and all the manors, lands, tenements . . . and other possessions of the said House or Priory, or parts of that House or Priory, in any way pertaining, or formerly granted, given, conferred or annexed to the said House or Priory, spiritual as well as temporal, with all its rights, freedoms and appurtenances, to the aforesaid College and to the Master and Fellows and Scholars of that College (when that College, so, as beforesaid, shall have been erected, created, made and constituted)—in one transaction or divers transactions—(though these manors, lands, tenements &c., or any part of the same, be held of us or anyone else) to have, hold and enjoy to the said Master, Fellows and Scholars and their Successors, in free, pure and perpetual almoign for ever.

(t) And to the said Master, Fellows and Scholars and their Successors we have given and granted, and give and grant by these presents, licence, that they (when the aforesaid College shall so have been made, erected and constituted), be able to acquire and accept the said House or



Priory (and all its manors, lands, revenues, reversions . . . and other possessions, hereditaments whatsoever, or pertaining to the said House or Priory or formerly given, granted, or joined to it, and any part of it) from the said executors of our [late] Granddame or their assigns or anyone or some of them, and from the aforesaid bishop or his successors or from any other person or persons whomsoever wishing to give or grant them or any part of them—and to annex, join and consolidate them all to themselves and their successors to have, hold, enjoy and possess to the same Master, Fellows and Scholars and their successors in pure and perpetual almoign in perpetuity, without any impediment, hindrance, trouble or molestation whatever of ourselves or our heirs, or justices &c. &c., or any other of our officers or of our heirs; notwithstanding the Statute forbidding the mortgage of lands and tenements . . . or any other statute, act, ordinance . . . and without any inquisition or inquisitions . . . letters patent, writs or mandates of ourselves or our heirs or successors.

(u) Know ye, moreover, that we have given and granted, and give and grant licence for us, our heirs and successors to the aforesaid Master, Fellows and Scholars and their successors,

(1) that they (after the aforesaid College shall so have been made, erected, created and constituted) be qualified to make and procure the said House or Priory and all its manors, lands &c. to be, by Apostolic authority, to them and their successors incorporated, appropriated, annexed and joined.

(2) and that they be able to have, hold and enjoy the said House or Priory, as also all its manors, lands . . . so incorporated, appropriated, annexed, joined, to them and their successors for their own use in perpetuity, notwithstanding the above Statute on mortmain or any other Statute, act, ordinance, provision, &c.

(v) And we have also given and granted, and give and grant licence to the aforesaid executors of our said Granddame and their assigns (1) that they, when the College shall so have been made, erected, created and established, be able to give and grant other lands, tenements, revenues . . . to the annual value of fifty pounds, over and above all burdens, and over and above the said House or Priory and the aforesaid manors, lands . . . of the said House or Priory or parts of it, or belonging to it . . . to the aforesaid Master, Fellows and Scholars of the aforesaid College and their Successors, to have and to hold to the same Master, Fellows and Scholars and their Successors in pure and perpetual almoign in perpetuity; (2) and to the said Master, Fellows

and Scholars that they or their successors be able to acquire, accept and have, from the aforesaid executors, lands, tenements, revenues . . . to the annual value of £50 . . . over and above all burdens . . . and over and above the said House or Priory and its manors, lands . . . to have, hold, possess and enjoy to the said Master, Fellows and Scholars and their successors in pure and perpetual almoign, without any impediment, hindrance . . . from us or our heirs, our justices &c. Notwithstanding the above Statute on mortmain or any other Statute, Letters patent, &c.

(w) And we will and grant by these presents that all the foregoing be executed without any fine or fee or rendering or paying anything else for it to Us or our heirs into the hanaper of our chancery or anywhere else. In testimony whereof we have caused these letters patent to be made. Witness myself at Otford the 7th day of August, in the first year of our reign.

(198) **17 August (1 Hen. VIII. =) 1509.** For Sir John Carrewe, Knight of the body; see 24 August 1509.

(199) **24 August 1509. P.S.** For Sir John Carrewe, Knight of the body. Pat. 1 Hen. VIII. pt. 1 m. 19. To be steward of all lands in the counties of Somerset and Dorset now in the King's hands by the death of Margaret, Countess of Richmond. Farnham, 17 Aug., 1 Hen. VIII. Delivered Otford 24 Aug. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 218; Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII. I. 60 n. 448).

(200) **24 August (1 Hen. VIII. =) 1509.** For George Fraunces; see 31 August 1509.

(201) **31 August 1509. P.S.** For George Fraunces. To be bailiff of the lordships of Thorpwaterfield alias Achurche, Northt., and Rydlyngton, Rutl.; Keeper of Calgarth Park, in the lordship of Wynnandermer parcel of the barony of Kyrkeby, in Kendall, Westmor., with certain fees out of the issues of the premises and the hamlets of Troutbek and Amelsett, parcel of the lordship of Wynnandermere; for services to Margaret Countess of Richmond. Asher, 24 Aug. 1 Hen. VIII. Delivered Otford 31 Aug. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 218; Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII. I. 64 n. 479).

(202) **24 October (1 Hen. VIII. =) 1509.** For Sir Thomas Brandon; see 25 October 1509.

(203) **25 October 1509. P.S.** For Sir Thomas Brandon. Pat. 1 Hen. VIII. pt. 2. m. 9. To be steward of the manors etc. of Stokyngham, Talmeton and Paynworthy, with the hundred of Colrigge, Wilts. and Warw., and of the honor of Wynkelegh, called "Gloucester fee" Devon, as held by Richard Halwell or Roger Holand, deceased;—also chief steward and surveyor of all lands in the counties of Cornwall, Devon and Somerset, and master of the hunt in all chases and parks there, which have

descended to the King by the death of Margaret, Countess of Richmond. Croydon, 24 Oct., 1 Hen. VIII. Delivered Westminster 25 Oct. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 218; Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII. I. 84 n. 597).

(204) **26 October (1 Hen. VIII. =) 1509.** For Sir Nicholas Vaux; see 8 November.

(205) **8 November 1509. P.S.** For Sir Nicholas Vaux. Pat. 1 Hen. VIII. pt. 1 m. 7. To have the offices held by Sir Richard Emson; viz. of steward of Potterspury, Hanslape and long Bugby:—steward, with fee farm, of Barkehamsted fee and Prince fee in cos. Northampton and Bucks.; steward of the lordships of Little Welden and Rokingham, Coliweston, Maxey, Torphill, Helpston, Oweston, Billing, Brampton, Eydon, Thorpe and Waterfield, Northt.; and of the manor of Deping, Linc., lately belonging to the Countess of Richmond. Greenwich 26 Oct., 1 Hen. VIII. Delivered Westminster 8 November. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 218; Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII. I. 90 n. 645).

(206) **11 November (1 Hen. VIII. =) 1509.** For Roger Meynours; see 13 November 1509.

(207) **13 November 1509. P.S.** For Roger Meynours. Pat. 1 Hen. VIII. pt. 2 m. 17. Lease for twenty-one years of the manor of Wrexkesworthe, Derby, now in the King's hands by death of the Countess of Richmond, at the annual rent of ten marks. Greenwich 11 Nov., 1 Hen. VIII. Delivered Westminster 13 November. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 219; Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII. I. 92 n. 660).

(208) **4 December (1 Hen. VIII. =) 1509.** Greenwich. For James Morice and Hugh Edwards; see 8 December 1509.

(209) **8 December 1509. P.S.** For James Morice and Hugh Edwards sewer of the chamber. Pat. 1 Hen. VIII. pt. 2, m. 22. To be surveyors and general receivers, during pleasure, of the possessions of the Countess of Richmond, deceased, in England. Greenwich 4 Dec., 1 Hen. VIII. Delivered Knoll 8 Dec. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 219; Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII. I. 104 n. 738).

(210) **1510—1513.** In Lady Margaret's Executors' Accompts (2-4 Hen. VIII.) "Item paide to John Copwode M. Blagges clerke for the redemption of an annuite of vjs. viijd. by yere to hym grauntede for term of liff by William Thomlyns late master of *Seint Johns* by the comen seale of the same house, by my lordis commaundement" (see Cooper's *Margaret*, p. 196).

(211) **5 February 1510. P.S.** For Roger Radclyf, servant to the Queen and to the late Princess Margaret, Countess of Richmond. Pat. 1 Hen. VIII. pt. 2 m. 24. To be bailiff of Fremyngton, Devon, as he held the office by gift of the said Countess; also to have the house called "the Roiall" in London—which belonged to the Countess—as held by John Flye. Westminster 2 July, 1 Hen. VIII. Delivered Westminster 5 Feb. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 219; Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII. I. 129 n. 855).

(212) **7 March (1 Hen. VIII. =) 1509-10.** Indenture made between James (Stanley) Bishop of Ely on the one part, and the Executors of the Will of Lady Margaret, the late Countess of Richmond, on the other part, regarding the conversion of the Hospital or religious house of regular brethren of St John, Cambridge; into a College of secular students.

At the end of the Document follows the ratification and approbation of its contents by the Prior and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Ely, dated 12 March of the same year.

(A<sup>1</sup>) Cooper-Mayor (*Margaret*, p. 145 sqq.) print the text of this document from an old Chartulary in the College Archives, and quoting from Baker's History (p. 65) describe it as "the Bishop's *first* grant, after the King's licence and before the papal bull came."

(A<sup>2</sup>) Baker himself in a long note (*Hist.*, p. 64 sq.) says: "The King's licence having passed, the Bishop of Ely had some reason to be more complying: there are three grants of that bishop at three different times, which, had he been well inclined (!) to the design, might I suppose (!) have been done in one. And therefore, what might have been done by him, I shall so far take leave to do for him as to lay two of them together. His first grant (*inter Archiva*) is dated March 7, 1509 [10] (after the King's licence, and before the papal bull came), whereby he first makes conditions for himself and successors, by reserving to himself a power of naming three persons during his life, and to his successors a power of naming one, to be elected fellows of the College (*Instrum. original.*) *si habiles et idonei sint*, a clog that yet remains upon the Society: and then grants that the College when erected shall enjoy the jewels, goods &c., belonging to the house, and obliges himself that, the papal bull being first had, he would give leave and allow the house &c., to be incorporated to the College. This was confirmed by the prior and convent March 12th. And he empowered Richard Wiot S.T.P., Master of Christ's College, John Fotehede B.D. and William Thornborough to take a full and perfect inventory of all the jewels, muniments and other moveables of the house, and to have them in safe custody, till the College should be erected."

(A<sup>3</sup>) But Baker, if he had had all the documents in some consecutive order before him, would have seen that the

present Indenture is not a *grant* in the usual meaning of the word, on the part of the Bishop.

(A<sup>4</sup>) It may more appropriately be called a "Memorandum" regarding the *Articles of Agreement* between Lady Margaret and the Bishop, already known to us from the Documents of 10 and 14 March 1508<sup>8</sup> (see above, No. 148). In this "Memo." the Bishop reminds the late Lady Margaret's Executors of her promises and engagements now devolved on her Executors, in connexion with the proposed conversion of the Hospital of St John into a College of secular students; and he promises that, if the Executors undertake to act upon these promises and to carry out these engagements, he, on his part will, in conformity with the King's licence of 7 Aug. 1509, and after the pope's Bull shall have been obtained, execute all that he had undertaken to perform in furtherance of the scheme.

This interpretation will be clear from the following literal, though here and there somewhat abridged, translation of the text of the document as printed by Cooper-Mayor.

(B) After saying that the Indenture was made on the 7th of March 1509 [= 1510], in the first year of the reign of Hen. VIII. between James [Stanley] Bishop of Ely on the one part, and the Executors of the Will of the late Lady Margaret on the other part, it testifies that :

whereas it had been accorded, agreed and promised [see above, the Documents dated 10 and 14 March 1508-9], as well between the said Countess during her lifetime, as, after her death, between the said Executors on the one part, and the Bishop of Ely on the other part, with respect to changing a certain religious house "regularium fratrum vulgariter nuncupatorum *Sancti Johannis* Cantebrie" into a "collegium secularium personarum studencium in artibus et sacra theologia"

that [here are repeated the *six Articles* of agreement already known to us from the Documents of 10 and 14 March 1509, but with some differences, especially in the *third* article]

(a) the said Countess or the said Executors should cause the Apostolic dispensation to be obtained as well for the making of the said conversion, as regarding the oath of the said Bishop which he formerly took at his consecration, so that he may be able lawfully to transfer the right of foundation of the said house (which he as well as his predecessors have possessed) to the aforesaid Countess or to the aforesaid executors;

(b) and then, this having been obtained, the bishop should transfer the whole right of foundation of the said house

(which he or his successors in future would be able to claim on the same), to the said Countess or to the aforesaid executors, so that the Countess herself or her aforesaid executors may erect a college of secular students in the same; the ordinary jurisdiction being nevertheless reserved for ever to the said father and to his successors; as to which a special declaration should be made in the *Statutes* to be ordained by the said Countess or the said executors;

(c) and that, *thirdly*, it should be provided by the said Countess or by the said executors in the *Statutes* to be ordained, that the master and fellows of the future college should pray for the prosperous estate of the said reverend father during his lifetime and for his soul after his death (as for a secondary founder and singular benefactor and cooperator in this holy and meritorious work and lately, before the commutation of the said House, its chief patron and founder; also for the good estate of all his successors, the future bishops of Ely, while they should live and for the souls of all his predecessors the former patrons and founders of the same house and also his successors as for secondary founders of the aforesaid House); (*d*) and further, fourthly, the said Countess or the aforesaid executors should provide in the same *statutes* in which manner all the elections of the fellows as well as of the master should be made, in order that there might be no ambiguity regarding this affair; and (*e*) the said Countess granted for herself during her lifetime and similarly the executors after her death have granted that during the lifetime of the said bishop of Ely *three* qualified scholars, to be nominated by the said bishop, and after his death *one* scholar, to be nominated by his successors, if able and competent ones shall have been found, should be elected as co-fellows of the said House or College, in accordance with *the statutes* to be ordained by the Countess herself or her aforesaid executors, and that this would be repeated as often as his place should fall vacant [this provision agrees with text C of 14 March 1509, but differs from No. 5 in the earlier documents A and B, dated 10 March 1509]; and (*f*) sixthly it should be provided in the same *statutes* that the master and fellows of the said House or College should pray for all persons, alive as well as dead, for whom the religious brethren of the said House were formerly bound to pray.—And (*g*) the same reverend father, by his commissary letters, should confer on Mr Richard Wiott, professor of holy theology and Master of Christ College, in the said University, to Mr John Fotehede, bachelor of Holy theology, and Mr William Thornborgh, doctor of Decrees, adequate authority and power of making an inventory of all the jewels and other movable goods and



muniments belonging to the said house *Sancti Johannis*, and placing all the said things in secure and safe custody, with the intent, that when the new College of secular students shall have been erected by the said Countess during her lifetime or by her executors after her death, the fellows of the same entirely have and possess these jewels, muniments and all the remaining goods in perpetuity [this provision appears in document A, dated 10 March 1509, as an additional clause; it is not in text B of the same date, but is found in text C of 14 March 1509].

(C<sup>1</sup>) *The Indenture then proceeds*: And as now the King, carefully considering the pious donation of his said Granddame, has, by his letters patent, dated at Otford, the 7th of August last, at the petition of the said Executors, granted and given licence, for himself, his heirs and successors to the said Executors, that they or their assigns or any one or some of them, shall have power to acquire, possess, hold and enjoy the said House or Priory (and all the lands, tenements, revenues . . . and other possessions and hereditaments whatsoever, of the said House or Priory or pertaining to it or of old given . . . to it, or parcels of it, although the said House or Priory be held of the foundation of the King himself or of any of his ancestors or predecessors or of anyone else) from the Prior and brethren or the Prior and one brother, or from the brethren of the said house or priory and their successors, as well as from the aforesaid Bishop of Ely and his successors and from other persons whomsoever, to have, hold, enjoy and possess to the same aforesaid executors and their assigns for ever;

(C<sup>2</sup>) and that the said Executors or their assigns or one or some of them be able to cause to convert and to set in order and to be converted and to be set in order the said House or Priory to the honour of God Almighty, the blessed Virgin Mary and *Sancti Johannis Evangelistae* into a College of one Master and 50 Fellows or less, studying in liberal sciences, civil and canon law and sacred theology, and who shall for ever pray and celebrate divine obsequies every day within the College for the souls of the said Countess, King Henry VII., Edmund the late Earl of Richmond, the founder of the house or priory &c., and all the deceased faithful, and perform other works there of mercy and piety (according to the ordinances and constitutions of the said executors or their assigns to be made, ordained and constituted for this purpose), and to erect, make, create and arrange, and to be made, erected, created and arranged, an everlasting college of this kind, of the same House or Priory and its possessions, spiritual as well as

temporal, with its rights and appurtenances, or of any part of the same, and

(C<sup>3</sup>) as the King has further, by the same letters patent, given licence (a) to the said executors . . . and to the aforesaid Bishop of Ely and his successors, and similarly to the aforesaid Prior and brethren of the aforesaid House or Priory and to any other person or persons whomsoever, jointly and separately, that the said executors or their assigns or one or some of them, and similarly that the aforesaid Bishop of Ely or his successors or one of them and also the aforesaid prior and his brethren or their successors and any other person or persons whosoever (when the aforesaid College, as said above, shall have been made, erected, created and set in order) have power to give, grant, annex, join and consolidate in one transaction or in divers transactions the said house or priory and all manors, lands, tenements, revenues . . . and other possessions and hereditaments whatsoever of the said house or priory, or parts of that house or priory or in any way belonging to the said house or priory . . . , spiritual as well as temporal, with all its rights, liberties and appurtenances—to the aforesaid College and to the Master, fellows and scholars of that College (when that College shall so, as aforesaid, have been erected, created, made and set in order); although the said manors, lands, revenues . . . possessions and hereditaments be held of the King himself or of any one else—to be had, held and enjoyed to the said Master, fellows and scholars and their successors in free, pure and perpetual almoign for ever;

(b) And as the said lord the King by his aforesaid letters patent has given and granted licence to the said master, fellows and scholars and their successors—that the said master, fellows and scholars and their successors (when the aforesaid college shall so, as has been said, have been made, erected, created and constituted) shall have power to acquire and receive the said house or priory (and all manors, lands, tenements . . . and other possessions and hereditaments whatsoever of the said house or priory or parts of that house or priory or pertaining to the said house or priory, or formerly given, granted, conferred, or annexed, and any part of the same) from the aforesaid executors or their assigns or one or some of them—from the aforesaid bishop and his successors—and from the aforesaid prior and his brethren and their successors—or from any other person or persons whomsoever willing to give or grant to them those things or any part of them and to annex, join and consolidate all those things to them and their successors—to be had, held, enjoyed and possessed to the said master, fellows and scholars and



their successors in free, pure and perpetual almoign for ever, without any impediment, attack, grievance or molestation of the said lord the king or his heirs, justices . . . or other of his officers, notwithstanding the statute forbidding lands and tenements to be placed in mortmain . . . or any other statute, act, ordinance to the contrary—as is more fully contained in the said letters patent.

[Here the stipulations between the Bishop and the Executors begin.]

(D<sup>1</sup>) Be it known to all the faithful in Christ who shall see this present indented writing, that the aforesaid reverend father the bishop of Ely, ratifying and according all the things consented, agreed and promised by him before—has confirmed, by these presents for himself and his successors, to the aforesaid executors, that the said bishop shall do and fulfil all those matters to the aforesaid executors according to the above effect and intention, and

(D<sup>2</sup>) Likewise the said executors have confirmed to the aforesaid bishop by these presents that they themselves shall effectually do and fulfil all the things before consented, agreed and promised by them, to the bishop and his successors according to the above purpose and intention.

(D<sup>3</sup>) And the said executors have confirmed, by these presents, to the aforesaid bishop, that they, or one or some of them, at their own labour and expense, shall cause the apostolic dispensation to be obtained, as well for changing the said house of regular friars into a college of secular students in arts and sacred theology, as for the said Bishop's oath which he took some time ago at his consecration, so that the said bishop may legally transfer the right of foundation of the aforesaid house to the said executors ;

(D<sup>4</sup>) And then, this having been obtained, the said bishop shall transfer to the aforesaid executors the whole right of the aforesaid foundation, which he or his successors could hereafter claim in the same, in order that the executors may be able to erect in the same a college of secular students in accordance with the design and purpose of the aforesaid licence.

(D<sup>5</sup>) And the said Bishop of Ely confirms, for himself and his successors, to the aforesaid executors, that (after the apostolic dispensation has been obtained in the aforesaid form) he shall transfer the right of foundation of the same house, and also the right of foundation in the same, which he or his successors would be able to claim in the future ;

and the said house and all manors, lands, tenements &c. (a) to the aforesaid executors, their heirs and assigns, so that they may be able to erect in the same a college of secular students ; or (b) to the master, fellows and scholars of that College (after that College shall, as aforesaid, have been erected, created, and constituted) and their successors for ever, and he shall make and cause, as much as is in him, the said manors, lands, tenements &c. to be annexed, appropriated, joined and consolidated to the said master, fellows and scholars and their successors, in the way he may be advised by the counsel of the said executors, or some or one of them, and whenever he shall be asked by the executors or anyone of them.

(E) And finally that the said bishop shall, as much as is in him, move and cause, the prior and convent of his cathedral church of Ely, to accept and approve, by writing sealed by their common seal, all the aforesaid actions to be performed by the said bishop, and to affirm to the aforesaid executors, their heirs and assigns and to the aforesaid master, fellows and scholars and their successors, in the way he may be advised by the aforesaid executors.

(F) And the aforesaid executors have confirmed to the said bishop by these presents that, as regards the changing of the aforesaid house, they shall ordain in the *statute* to be made for that purpose, that the ordinary jurisdiction of the said house shall for ever refer

(G) and pertain to the said bishop and his successors ; and that the master and fellows of the aforesaid College shall for ever pray for the prosperous estate of the said bishop while he lives, and for his soul after his death, as for a secondary founder and singular benefactor and cooperater in this so holy and meritorious work ; also for the good estate of all his successors, the bishops of Ely, during their lifetime, and for the souls of all his predecessors the former patrons and founders of the said house, and also of his successors as secondary founders of the said house.

(H) And lastly, that the said executors shall provide in the *statutes* of the aforesaid house in which way all the elections of the fellows as well as of the master shall be made in order that there may be no ambiguity about this matter.

(I) And similarly the executors confirm by these presents to the aforesaid bishop that during his lifetime three able scholars, to be nominated by him, and after his decease one scholar, to be nominated by his successors, if able and competent ones shall have been found, shall be elected as fellows of the said house or college, and that this shall be repeated

as often as the place of any one of them shall happen to fall vacant.

(J) And the same executors have confirmed to the said bishop by these presents that they will provide that the master and fellows of the house or college shall pray for all persons, alive or dead, for whom the religious brethren of the said house were formerly bound to pray. In testimony of which the aforesaid parties have alternately affixed their seals to this indenture. Dated 7 March and in the above year.

(K) And we the Prior and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Ely, after careful and adequate consideration of the premises ratifying and according all the things done and confirmed as is said above by the aforesaid our venerable father, so far as lies in us and concerns us, with full deliberation, approve, ratify and confirm them, by these presents, save always in every respect the rights, revenues and customs pertaining to, or in any way regarding our aforesaid church. In testimony of which our common seal has been affixed. Dated, as concerning us, in our chapter-house the 12th day of March in the aforesaid year.

(213) **12 March 1509-10.** The Prior and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Ely, after careful scrutiny of the premises, ratifying and according all that has been done and conceded by our aforesaid venerable father [as regards the dissolution of the *Hospital of St John*], approve, ratify and confirm the same &c. (See above 7 March 1509-10).

(214) **11 April (1 Hen. VIII. =) 1510. P.S. Greenwich.** For William Compton; see 17 April 1510.

(215) **17 April 1510. P.S.** For William Compton groom of the stole. To be bailiff of the town and manor of Ware, Herts, keeper of the park and meadows there kept for the use of Margaret Countess of Richmond, for livery of her horses; the said offices being in the King's gift by the death of Richard Shurley. Also lease of the farm of Trongcage. *Greenwich*, 11 April, 1 Hen. VIII. Delivered Westminster 17 April. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 219; Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII., I. 148, n. 992).

(216) **2 June 1510.** Commission to Thomas Docwra prior of St John's &c., see 20 June 1510.

(217) **20 June (S.B. Hen. VIII.) 1510.** III. Commission to Thomas Docwra prior of St John's and Nic. West dean of Windsor to receive the money due by Louis XII. to Margaret late Countess of Richmond. Delivered Westminster 20 June, 2 Hen. VIII. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 219, referring to Cal. of State Papers, Hen. VIII., I. 164, n. 1104; cf. Rymer xiii. 279).

(218) **24 June 1510.** Bull of Pope Julius II., dated "Romae apud Sanctum Petrum, anno Christi 1510, 8<sup>vo</sup> Kalendas Julii," by virtue of which, as well as by the licence of King Henry VIII. [see above, 7 Aug. 1509], the House or Priory "*Sancti Johannis*" was dissolved, suppressed and handed over to the Lady Margaret's executors in order that they might convert it into (the present) College.

The present writer has as yet never seen this Bull, or been able to trace its whereabouts. It is said to be no longer in existence, having most likely been destroyed with other Bulls of benefits at the order of Henry VIII. when he began to quarrel with the pope. Under these circumstances he is unable to say anything about it himself, and here quotes Baker's somewhat circumstantial account of it, who says that *two* Bulls had been necessary, and gives other details.

On p. 17 sqq., speaking of the endowments of the old Hospital, he refers to this Bull, saying that he has "an extract of it," but that "in his copy no more is said, but that the revenues of the house, within ten years, had been reduced to £30 from £76 of annual revenue, which pope Julius supposes it to have been endowed with ten years before, but says nothing of the original endowment."

Baker goes on to say that "two Bulls of dissolution were obtained from that pope, for the first having mistakes they were forced to send to Rome the second time for new bulls in better form. *The originals of these bulls are lost*; for bulls of privilege were sent up to Cromwell at his visitation under Henry VIII., and were not thought fit to be restored, the pope's power being then vested in the king, who by virtue of his supremacy could then give as large privileges as popes had done before. The pope in that Bull (*ex archivis*) sets forth, that the house had for some years and did then want a prior, whereas William Tomlyn had been prior several years, and did not resign his claim till some years after; he says there were only two brothers then remaining in the house, whereas there were three brothers after the dissolution that received pensions from the college, Sir Christopher Wright, Sir John Kensham, and Sir William Chandler. And whereas

he says, the revenues of the house were then reduced to £30 per annum, it is very certain the annual revenues were £80 1s. 10d. ob. after some charges and encumbrances were cleared by the executors out of the foundress' estate . . . ."

On p. 63 Baker returns to this bull. "The expenses\* of the bulls are put down upon the executors' account (signed and allowed by Polydore Vergil), which are very high for a thing so much in course, and of no greater consequence than the dissolving of an old ruinous house, that might have been done without asking his leave, had it been thought expedient; and yet when the bull came it was found defective, and was to be renewed at a new expense and with no less trouble, though this expense was not lost, for when the decretory bull was sent, it was a very powerful one (for this pope was a son of thunder); it struck the old house at one blow, did both dissolve and build alone, without consent either of the King or of the Bishop of Ely. For after he had set forth the desolation of the house . . . he dissolves and extinguisheth the old house, and erects and institutes a new college *pro magistro et quinquaginta clericis*, and annexes and unites to the college so erected all the lands &c. of the house, *diocesani loci et cujusvis alterius licentia super hoc minime requisita*; and he empowers the bishops of Lincoln and Norwich, or either of them, to execute his decree and to coerce with censures all such as should contradict it, *invocato eliam, si opus fuerit, brachio seculari*; and he grants his new college the same privileges with any other college, and reserves a convenient pension to two brethren of the house; for by his account there was no master, and only two brethren left—Whatever other faults this pope or his bull might be guilty of, it was certainly of great use to the affairs of the college; for the King's licence having been granted

\* In a note (p. 63) Baker says: "Computus expeditionis bullae pro erectione coll. Sti Joh. Cant. in toto £148. 12. 4. Item pro bulla rescripta de novo bis emendata £13. 12s. Item pro duobus Brevibus Apostol. etc." In the Executors' Accounts (2 Hen. VIII.) as published in Cooper-Mayor's *Mem. of Margaret* (p. 187) we read: "Item paid for the bulls [cc marcs] for Seint Johns collegge, costez of doctor Yong [xliiis. iiijd.] with reward yeven vnto Maister Pole [cs.] my lord of Elys chapellyn, and to his comyssarye [v marcs] and to diuerse other persons [xxxs.] cxlvii. vjs. viijd."

before (though the pope takes no notice of it, nor thought it necessary) the bishop of Ely, who as yet only had given his consent by halves, was subjected to the censures of the bishops of Lincoln and Norwich by the pope's authority."

(219) **10 Sept. 1510.** For John Hunte, see 27 Sept. 1510.

(220) **27 Sept. 1510. P.S.** For John Hunte the King's chief cook. Pat. 2 Hen. VIII., pt. 2, m. 7. Grant during pleasure, of the toll or petty custom of the town of Pole, with a house called the "Wolhouse," and all the lands of Upton Dorset now in the King's hands by death of Margaret Countess of Richmond. *Bishop's Wallham*, 10 Sept. 2 Hen. VIII. Delivered Otford 27 Sept. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 219; Cal. of State Papers, I. 184, n. 1237).

(221) **6 October 1510.** For Sir John Husee. See 16 Oct. 1510.

(222) **16 October 1510. S.B.** For Sir John Husee Knight of the body, and William his son and heir. Pat. 2 Hen. VIII., pt. 2, m. 8. Grant, in survivorship, of the stewardship of the lordships of Borne and Depyng, the town of Boston and the honor of Richemond, Linc. and Notts, with £3. 6s. 4d. a year. Delivered Westminster 6 Oct. 2 Hen. VIII. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 219; Cal. of State Papers, I. 189, n. 1278).

(223) **2 December 1510. S.B.** For James Morice and Hugh Edwardes. Pat. 2 Hen. VIII. pt. 2, m. 10. To be surveyors and receivers general, during good conduct, of the possessions of Margaret Countess of Richmond from Mich. 1 Hen. VIII. as held by Sir Reginald Bray. Delivered Westminster 2 Dec., 2 Hen. VIII. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 220; Cal. of State Papers, I. 202, n. 1367).

(224) **8 December 1510.** For William Compton. See 21 December 1510.

(225) **12 December (2 Hen. VIII. = ) 1510.** Indenture (in English) between the Executors of the late Lady Margaret on the one part, and James [Stanley] Bishop of Ely "founder and ordinarie of the *hous* or *priory* of *Seynt Johns* in Cambridge" on the other part, testifying as follows:

(a) The Pope having by his Bull for "diverse considerations suppressed, extincted and determined the foundation and religion of the seid hous and priory by the royall assent of our . . . kyng that nowe is by his lettres patentes vnder hys gratte sealle and also by the assent and aggrement of the . . . Bisshopp of Ely confirmed by [the] priour and couent of . . . Ely,"



(b) it is now covenanted between the said parties, and by the said bishop of Ely graunted that he shall "before the XV<sup>th</sup> day of Januarye next ensueng after the date of thes presents auoyde and cause to be auoyded and remoued owte of the seid hous and prioury all such and as mony religious persons as nowe be incorporate and possessed in the seid hous and priory of *Seynt Johns* . . . and vtterly make voyde and dispossesse the seid religious persons from the said hous and priory and all such right title clayme and interesse as they . . . have . . . or clayme to haue, within the same hous and priory or . . . to eny thing ther vnto belonging, and also cause the same religious persons . . . to be made to resigne and renounce all such right . . . , and that the same bisshoppe sohall translate or cause to be translated all the same religious persons into our hous or houses of the same religion and cause them . . . to renounce, relinquise and leue the same hous and priory . . . and clerly to departe and to be vtterly excluded from the same for euer and . . . cause the seid hous . . . of *Seynt Johns* and the foundation and corporacion ther of to be clerly dissolved and determined for euer before the said XV<sup>th</sup> day of Januarye next comyng.

(c) And also the said Bisshoppe of Ely couenauntes and graunteth to the seyd executours . . . that he before the fest of the purification of our lady [Feb. 2] next commyng, and at all tymes after when he shalbe resonably required by the said executours . . . shall make and cause to be made all such graunts and assurances to the seid executours . . . of the seid hous and prioury of *Sent Johns* and of all the maners londes . . . to have and hold to the same executours . . . at there coosts and charges, and cause all the same grauntes and assurances to be confermed by the priour and the couent of . . . Ely . . . so that the seid executours . . . by reason thereof and by reason and auctorite of the seid bulles and . . . lettres patentes . . . may make lawful pro- fyte and sure translacion of the seid hous and prioury of *Seynt Johns* and the possessions therof vnto a perpetual college of a perpetuall Maister and fellowes and ther erect . . . and establish a perpetuall college of a . . . Maister and fellowes, according to the wyll . . . of the seid princes and accordyng to the *ordinance* and *statutes* of the seid executours therof to

be made by vertue and auctorite of the seid bulles and lettres patentes . . . .

(d) And ouer this the seid bisshop of Ely couenanteth and graunteth to the seid executours . . . that the same bisshop and his successours and also the seid prioure and couent of the seid chathedrall church of Ely and their successours shall at all tymes doo and cause and suffree to be done all things necessarie and requisite for the said translation and for the foundation and establishing of the said college . . . as by the lerned counsell of the seid executours . . . shall be advysed at the costes and charges of the seid executours . . .

(e) And the seid executours . . . promitte and graunte to . . . the Bisshopp of Ely that the seid maister and felows within one moneth next after that they shall be founded and haue reall and corporall possession of the same hous and priory and of the maners, londes . . . of the same shall graunte by . . . writing vnder ther comen seall for the exhibicion and fynding of the seid religious persons during ther lyves, to euery of them or to oder persons at ther nominacion an annuite of vi<sup>li</sup>. xiii<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup> . . . to be hade and perceyued to euery of them during their lyues out of the said hous maners londes . . . at too festys of the yere . . . Ester and Michelmas . . . .

(f) And the seid executours graunten to the Bisshopp of Ely . . . that after the seid translacion of the seid hous and priory and foundation of the seid college, the same executours in ther *statutes* and *ordinances* thereuppon to be made for the ord[er]ing of the same college shall ordeyn . . . and establish amonges oder thynges that the jurisdiction ordinarye of the same college and of the seid churches and chapelles therunto belongyng shall apperteyn . . . to the same bisshopp and his successours for euermore, and that the Maister and felowes of the seid college shall pray for the good astate of the same bisshopp during his lyfe and for his sowle after his deces as the secundarye foundar benefactour and parteyner in the seid holy werke and also for the good astate of all his successours . . . .

(g) And ouer that that the seid executours shall prouyde and make *statutes* and *ordinances* of the seid college in such



maner that ther shall not be eny ambiguite in the eleccions of the maister and felowes of the seid college . . .

(h) And also the same executors graunten to the seid bisshopp . . . that he . . . during his lyf shall name and chose three apte and hable persons scolders, and his successours after his deces one apte and able scoler to be made felowes of and in the seid college and they to be accepted and admitted felowes of the same college at ther nominacion and eleccion and that to be renued as often as the place of eny of them shall happen to be voyde . . .

(i) And the executours graunten to the bisshopp . . . that they shall ordeign . . . in ther seid *Statutes* that the maister and felowes of the seid college shall be bounden to pray for all [and] singuler persons as well alyue as dede, for the which the seid religious bredren of the seid hous and prioury were bounde to pray, in likewyse as the seid executours have before . . . promysed . . . to be done.

(k) In witness whereof the seid partyes . . . have sett ther sealles the day and yere aboue written.

(l) And we the prioure and couente of the cathedral Church of Ely accepte and approue the same and have set oure common sealle to this presentes the first day of January 1510, the second year of the reign of King Henry VIII.

(m) The above summary of this document is quoted from Cooper-Mayor's text on p. 153 of their *Memoir of Margarete*, headed "Posterior indentura inter episcopum Eliensem et executores Margarete matris [*sic*] Henrici octaui." Prof. Mayor, who printed it from the pp. 90-94 of a College Chartulary, adds that "this indenture is not mentioned in Baker's *History*."

(n) It was confirmed by the Prior and Convent of Ely 1 Jan. (2 Hen. VIII. =) 1510-11.

(o) Mayor's text and its spelling have been followed here, but the words which bear on the present enquiry are printed in *italics*, and some unnecessary words have been omitted.

(226) **21 December 1510. P.S.** For William Compton page of the stole. Pat. 2 Hen. VIII., pt. 3, m. 6. To be bailiff of the town of Ware, Herts, and keeper of the fishery, truncagium, two mills and the park held by Margarete Countess of Richmond, 8 Dec. 2 Hen. VIII. Delivered

Knoll 21 Dec. Annexed to P.S. 7 Jan. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 220; Cal. of State Papers, I. 206, no. 1395).

(227) **31 December (2 Hen. VIII. =) 1510.** Deed of James (Stanley) Bishop of Ely, granting the site and mansion, houses &c. of the *Hospital of St John* to the Executors of the late Lady Margarete in order that they may change it into (the present) College. (see Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 140, No. 10).

We add here an abridged translation of the Deed.

(a) To all the faithful in Christ to whom the present writing shall have come, the Bishop gives greetings. Know ye that (the papal and Apostolic, as well as the royal licence having been obtained for the purpose, and everything required by law agreeing) we have given and granted, and by these presents give and grant and confirm, for us and our successors, to the reverend fathers in Christ the Bishops of Winchester and Rochester &c. (the executors of the Will of Margarete the Countess of Richmond . . .) the site and mansion and all the houses, churches, chapels, and buildings which were the "domus sive prioratus *Sancti Johannis Evangeliste Cantabrigie* vulgariter nuncupate *Seynt Johns house* of Cambrige" . . . or constituted the site, mansion, houses, churches, chapels and buildings of that house or priory or have ever been parts of that house or priory or have pertained to it or to the Prior or Master and brethren or other possessors of the said house or priory—as well as all the domains, manors, lands, tenements . . . churches, chapels, advowsons . . . and other possessions and hereditaments, spiritual as well as temporal, which belonged to the aforesaid house or priory, or were given or granted . . . or in any way annexed, joined or appropriated to it, or have at any time been parts of the said house or priory or have by right pertained to the same—together with all the advowsons of churches, chapels, chantries and other ecclesiastical benefices, and with the courts, leets . . . liberties, privileges pertaining to the said house or priory, . . . and the whole and general right of foundation of the aforesaid house or priory, which we or our successors would hereafter be able to exact, claim or vindicate in the same

by whatever name or names the said house or priory "*Sancti Johannis*" was ever named, called or styled, or by whatever names the aforesaid domains, manors, lands, tenements &c. are named, called or styled.

(b) Which "*domus sive prioratus Sancti Johannis*" has been of our foundation and of our predecessors the bishops of Ely and the same house or priory and the aforesaid site, mansion, houses, churches, chapels, and buildings of that house or priory as also all the aforesaid manors, lands, tenements &c. with their parts and appurtenances.

(c) So that the aforesaid house or priory and its whole religion, by the apostolic and papal authority and by the royal licence and by our assent and consent, the then founder and ordinary of that house or priory and all the things agreeing which by law were required for the purpose now has been suppressed, extincted, determined and totally dissolved and has and by law was bound to come to our hands as the founder of that house or priory and now by right of our episcopacy exist in our hands, to have and to hold the aforesaid site, mansion, churches, chapels &c. with all their appurtenances to the aforesaid Richard Wynton., John Roff. their heirs and assigns in perpetuity to the intent that the aforesaid executors or some of them shall change the said house or priory "*Sancti Johannis*" and its possessions, into a college of secular persons studying in arts and holy theology and other Sciences, and then shall erect, create and found an everlasting college of this kind according to the pious and devout intention and will of the aforesaid Countess and the ordinances and statutes of the aforesaid executors or some of them to be made for that purpose ;

(d) the ordinary and diocesan jurisdiction in the aforesaid house or priory or the college and in all churches and chapels belonging to the same, being always saue and reserved to him and his successors.

(e) And we the aforesaid Bishop and our successors, shall for ever guarantee and defend, against all people, the aforesaid site, mansion, houses, churches, chapels, buildings, domains, manors, lands, &c. &c., with all their appurtenances,

to the aforesaid Richard Wynton., John Roff. &c. their heirs and assigns ;

(f) Know ye, moreover, that we, the Bishop of Ely, have appointed, ordered, constituted and put into our place our beloved and faithful Richard Henrison, John Woode, and John Burgoyne our true and lawful attorneys, jointly and separately, to enter for us and in our name, the aforesaid site, mansion, houses, churches . . . domains, manors, lands &c. and take seisin of them, and expel and remove from them all occupants whomsoever, and after this, to deliver on our behalf and in our name plenary and peaceable possession and seisin of the said site, mansion &c. to the aforesaid executors or anyone of them or to their attorneys.

(g) In testimony of which we have appended our seal to this our writing. Dated, the last day of December in the second year of the reign of King Henry VIII.

(h) Here follows a clause, dated 5 January (2 Hen. VIII. 1510 =) 1511, whereby the prior and convent of the Cathedral Church of Ely, approve, confirm and ratify the contents of the above instrument.

(i) See Cooper-Mayor, *Mem. of Margaret*, p. 140 (from whose text the above summary is prepared), and Thom. Baker, *History*, p. 65 sq., who points out that the Bishop of Ely passed this present Grant after the arrival of the Papal Bull [dated 24 June 1510]. See above.

(228) 1 January (2 Hen. VIII. =) 1510, 11. Confirmation of the Prior and Convent of Ely of the Bishop of Ely's Indenture of 12 December 1510 (see above, No. 224).

(229) 1510-11. Anno Secundo [*i.e.* after 22 April 1510] Hen. VIII. "Somme totall of the hole Charge of the Executors, to . . . prynces Margaret . . . aswell of all hur plate . . . Juells, Chapell stuff . . . as of redy money receyved by the same executours, and more playnly cloeth appere in the booke of their accompte taken by the late Thomas Hobson auditour accordyng vnto the inuentorye made by the said late princes in hur lyve tyme, remaynyng with my lord of Rochester oon of the forsaid executours . . ." (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 179, who explains that "it is a balance sheet on vellum, written on the inside only").

(230) 5 Jan. (2 Hen. VIII.) 1510-11. Confirmation and ratification, by the Chapter of Ely, of the Charter of the Bishop of Ely, clated 31 December 1510, see document No. 226.

(231) **20 January (2 Hen. VIII.) 1510-11.** Richard Henrison, the Bishop of Ely's commissary, and John Wode, the Bishop's attorney, delivered full and peaceable possession and seisin of the house, no man contradicting, to Henry Hornby, Prof. of Holy Theology, one of Lady Margaret's executors, in the name and stead of the rest, in the presence of William Woderove, Prof. of Holy Theology, and Master of Clare Hall and deputy Vicechancellor, William Burgoign, Prof. of Holy Theology, John Fotehede, Bach. of Holy Theology, master of the Collegium "Sancti Michaelis", called "Michell howse", Oliver Scalis, public notary, and several other Masters and students of the University and burgesses of the town (see Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 144, for the short Latin text of this delivery).

And so the old house (says Baker, *Hist.* p. 66 sq.) "after much solicitation and much delay, after a long and tedious process at Rome, at court and at Ely, under an imperious pope, a forbidding prince, and a mercenary prelate, with great application, industry and pains, and with equal expense, was at last dissolved and utterly extinguished on the 20th day of January an. 1510" [= 1511].

(*Ibid.* p. 67 li. 19) "The revenues of the old house were small, according to an authentic account amounting only to £80. 1sh. 10d. per an. And it is plain from the King's licence of mortmain, he did not intend the foundation should be over large, it being thereby limited to £50 per an., besides the revenues of the old house."—(p. 71 li. 8) "The old brethren were likewise maintained and had their pensions duly paid them; but two of them either did not live long, or were otherwise provided for (In a letter to the Bp. of Rochester they are said to be removed to Ely, probably to their old friends at St John's hospital there) Sir Christopher Wright survived the other two, and had not only his pension, but likewise the curacy of Horningsey, which he enjoyed several years and maintained a good port upon his curacy.

"William Tomlyn the old master seems to have been an obstinate man and did not quit his claim till February

27th 5 Hen. VIII. (= 1513-14), when being pinched, or seeing the thing would be done without him, he was prevailed with to resign, and received 10 marks from Robert Shorton; master of the college, (in regardo resignationis officii sui, "as it is entered in the computus . . .")."

(*ibid.* li. 31) "There seems to have been a good understanding betwixt this last master and the bishop of Ely; for William Tomlyn's resignation and the bishop's last grant or confirmation are dated the same month and year. The bishop had expressed a tenderness for the master and the house by not reflecting upon their dissolute lives, as the pope, the king and the executors had all done. And when it was to be dissolved, though he had the fullest right both as founder and diocesan, and ought to have had the greatest interest in that affair, yet he rather consents to the thing as done already, than dissolve it by his own authority."

(232) For the account of the late Lady Margaret's Executors from 25 June 1509 to 24 January 1511, see above No. 160.

(233) **24 Jan. 1511 to 19 June 1512.** 4th Account of the Executors of the late Lady Margaret "towarde the performauce of hir seid testament from the xxiii<sup>th</sup> day of January [2 Hen. VIII.] vnto the xix<sup>th</sup> day of June [4 Hen. VIII.]." Cooper, *Margaret*, pp. 192 to 199.

(234) **8 March 1511. S.B.** For William Mountfort. Pat. 2 Hen. VIII., pt. 3, m. 4. Grant of the free chapel of St Mary Holme in Wynandermere York dioc. in the King's gift by death of Margaret countess of Richmond. Delivered Knoll 8 March 2 Hen. VIII. (Cooper, *Margaret*, p. 220; Cal. of State Papers, I. 227, n. 1532.

(235) **8 March 1510-11.** Letter of the Bishop of Ely (dated from his place in Holborn) to Richard Henrison, Official of the Diocese of Ely (see below, 13 March 1510-11).

(236) **12 March 1510-11.** Departure of the brethren of the Hospital of St John, from Cambridge to Ely, see Document No. 237.

(237) **13 March [1510-11].** Letter, dated 13 March [1510] 2 Hen. VIII.] of Richard Henrison [Official of the Diocese of Ely], to Bishop Fisher saying that, on March 10th, he had received from the Bishop of Ely a letter dated March 8th, from his place in Holborn, commanding him to remove "from Cambrige vnto Ely the late feilous of *Saynte Johann's house* yn Cambrige . . . With greate difficultye and labour, as your lordshipe wilbe ynformyd yn tyme to come" he

had accomplished his lordship's command and removed the said "feilous to Ely. They departed from Cambrige towarde Ely the xij of March at iij of the klokke at afternoone by water." He had received of them "the godes of the saide house . . . accordynge to an Inventorye made by my saide lordes commaundment . . . and put them yn safe custodye vnto the tyme I haue other wise in commaundment."

See the Commemoration volume p. 66, where the text of the letter is printed in full, accompanied by a photographic reproduction.

In dating this letter, the writer did not state the year; but the departure of the brethren having taken place in the month of March could not be fixed *after* the date of the Deed of foundation of 9 April 1511, as in that document the executors distinctly say that they had transferred, and conceded and by their charter confirmed the site, manors, churches, chapels, buildings &c. of the House or Priory to the aforesaid Rob. Shorton, the Master, and the Fellows and Scholars of the College.

(238) **After 13 March 1511.** Baker, *Hist.*, p. 18: "The Pope (Julius II.) in his Bull of 24 June 1510 sets forth, that the house [or *Hospital of St John*] had for some years and did then want a prior, whereas William Tomlyn had been prior several years, and did not resign his claim till some years after; he says there were only two brothers then remaining in the house [see the King's Licence of 7 Aug. 1509], whereas there were three brothers after the dissolution that received pensions from the College: Sir Christopher Wright, Sir John Kensham, Sir William Chandler."

(239) **Before 9 April 1511.** Petition to the King of the late Lady Margaret's Executors for founding the College of St John the Evangelist (see below the Deed of Foundation of 9 April 1511).

J. H. HESSELS.

(To be continued).



"ONE MAN'S MEAT — "

I MET a soldier in the Club,  
Fresh from the trenches, tired of mien,  
Who told me, as we sat at ease,  
Of many things that he had seen.

He spoke of nights and days on end,  
When shells and bombs had never ceased;  
And men, too tired to eat or sleep,  
Fought grimly on, until released.

He told of insect swarms that came  
'To make men's lives a perfect hell,  
Of children slain, and women shamed,  
And other things I cannot tell.

He spoke of wounded lying out  
For days, where none could give them aid,  
How, waist-deep, in the mud and slime,  
At times for death he'd almost prayed.

I told him how we'd fared at sea,  
Of driving snow, and cold black nights,  
He said, "I couldn't face these things."  
This soldier of a hundred fights!

I told him how, when cold and wet,  
Our beds were warm, the wardroom bright,  
And meals were regular, and hot,  
He said, "Good Lord! I'd die of fright!"

"I'd sooner face the mud and slime,  
The lice, "Jack Johnsons," hunger, thirst,  
Than go to sea among the mines  
And submarines; I'd be damned first!"



He said, "I could not stand the strain  
Of crashing through the inky night,  
Hour after hour, mile after mile,  
Full speed ahead, without a light."

"What if your bed is warm?" he said,  
"What if the wardroom fire's aglow,  
And you have carpet on the deck?"  
(He called it "floor," he didn't know!)

"Far rather in a muddy trench  
On Mother Earth, 'somewhere in France,'  
I'd do my little bit," he said,  
"Than go upon your devil's dance."

And this seemed strange to me, because  
I'd hate to fight upon "the beach,"  
And lie for hours beneath the stars,  
Wounded and helpless, out of reach.

Far rather would I do as now,  
And go to sea, and chance the mines,  
And submarines, and "Hochsee Flotte,"  
Than lie for days between the lines.

Not so my soldier friend, who'd braved  
It all for months, without a qualm,  
He deemed it safer than the sea,  
Even although the sea were calm!

Our friends, the French, to this would say,  
"Certainment! Chacun son goût."  
And who would have it otherwise?  
Neither the soldier, I, nor you.

The Army's happy; so are we,  
Although at times it *is* a bore;  
But if we "fix them good" at sea,  
They'll "strafe" them "proper good" ashore.

J. B. R.



TO THE EDITOR OF *THE EAGLE*.

DEAR MR EDITOR,

You are good enough to say that you would like to hear something about my recent visit to France. I will gladly try to tell you; for after duly discounting the danger of generalising from limited data, and of exaggerating the importance of personal experience, I believe that I saw and heard some things which may interest your readers.

I was fortunate enough to be in France on one of the three dates of the past sixteen months which every lover of that country would wish to have spent on her soil. It was not so thrilling as the day of mobilisation, when her soldiers said *On ira*, and went, with set faces and steady purpose; or as the day when Galliéni moved his Zouaves across Paris to the Marne. But Monday, September 27, 1915, when we heard of the vast capture of prisoners in Champagne, of the carrying of Souchez, of the British victory at Loos, gave the visitor a taste of the temper which the French had already disclosed on the previous occasions. There were no demonstrations or waving of flags for the reward of long waiting, for the beginning of what was believed to be the great offensive. Just an air of quiet satisfaction. Victory had whispered, "I am here," and France replied with a grave smile, knowing the cost, mistress of her nerves, proud of her self-control. Such seemed to be the meaning of the astonishing calm with which the news, the *chic communiqué* of General Joffre, was greeted in the streets and in the cafés. This happened at the very end of my visit, and in itself made amends for all

the miseries of the long journey out and back, and the multiplied vexations of the passport. They are indeed not slight. Once safe across the Channel, it is easy enough to move about within certain limits. But it is difficult to get there. The passport, properly procured, and furnished with a photograph and attestation, has to be *visé* at the French Consulate in Bedford Square. When your turn comes (mine took five hours to come) and you present yourself before the officials, you find that the fun is only beginning, and that you must give a reason for your hope of going abroad. "Why do you want to go to France, Sir?" "To see my friends." "How do we know that you have friends there?" You shew letters with hospitable postscripts, and if a better reason is required, you plead work at the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, and by good luck you have a collation of a MS. in your pocket. This I found to be irresistible. Cerberus was satisfied with his sop, and the way was open to the boat. But not beyond; for the whole process had to be repeated at Dieppe before I was suffered to land. And on the way back it was still worse. My document was endorsed, "not within the fighting zone." But circumstances demanded that I should break my journey at Rouen, the English base. The Provost Marshal frowned and had a great mind to send me back to Paris to start fair. I protested that the French police had encouraged me to hope that the permit which they gladly gave me into Normandy would carry me to Rouen, where my fellow-countrymen would speed me on my way. "It does not matter what the French police say; you have to obey your Government," was the paralysing official comment. However, common sense prevailed and I was allowed to pass.

You may guess that the cost of the first steps made me wonder what manner of reception I should have in Paris, the road to which was so closely fenced. I found it as kindly as ever, but different from the town I knew, and different from London whence I came—in many

respects better. At the beginning of September London was darkened but not black; quieter than usual, but not silent. Paris was both black and silent. After nine at night there was hardly any one in the streets, and very little light.\* No one who knows Paris only under the glare of gas and electricity can have any notion of the beauty of her moonlit buildings, or grasp the full value of the historical associations which haunt them. All the centuries pass in procession before you. I used to ramble round the *Quartier Latin* after dinner, and as I stood before Saint-Etienne-du-Mont—the church of Pascal and Racine, of M. de Sacy and M. Lemaître—the *place* was peopled with grave figures of the Great Age. I wandered down the hill to *Notre Dame*. There the buttresses and pinnacles of the cathedral and of the *Sainte Chapelle*, the cone-capped turrets of the *Conciergerie* brought the middle ages back to life. I strolled along the quay past the *Pont Neuf*, where the lights glimmering in the high-roofed houses are reflected in the river as they were in 1615. I looked across at the Louvre, looming through the dark. Buildings and stream are what they were at the beginning, before the town was modernized. Voltaire's eyes closed on such a scene from the house where he died. This is what Hugo and Balzac saw and described. It is the Paris of thought and literature that is conjured up, though every step might waken echoes of the mob and of the tumbril.

With the day and the sun the illusion passes, and you are back in the twentieth century, though now and again a soldier in a steel casque supplies a mediaeval touch. But it is not the Paris of yesterday. There are, praise Heaven, no thundering omnibuses; there are no tourists; there are no young men. The women are all in black. *Now* you feel the war; you read it in the faces of the passers-by; the hum of the aircraft over-

\* I hear that recently Paris has recovered much of her ordinary brightness, both material and mental.

head reminds you that the enemy is at the gates (are not the monuments of his disgrace—Senlis, Soissons, Reims—within a morning's journey?) But for all the tension and anxiety there is no depression. The people know that the struggle is for life and death, but they are resolved that their men shall win, and meanwhile they are ready for any sacrifices. And they are making them. Here a word is due as to the part which the women of France are playing, although no words at my command can express the admiration to which their pluck and resourcefulness compels the beholder. Straws float with the stream, and one small instance will shew how the practical sense of the French woman not only helps in present need, but points the way to the solution of great problems. Ladies of modest means in Paris are sending their maids back to the farms and the fields, and are doing all the housework themselves. And that with a gaiety and good temper which saves the visitor from feeling ashamed of his presence in a house where he is conscious that there is no single servant to wait on him or cook for him. The expert in England tells us that the only way to economize is in domestic service. And here are the women of France putting into practice what he is preaching without much hope so far, I fear, of having a hearing. It is true that the circumstances in France are better suited for the experiment than they are with us; there is more out-of-door work done there by women, and the *bonne* who lays down the broom or ladle readily takes up the spade and pitch-fork. But comfort and ease are as dear to a French woman as to her English sister; pots and pans and pails are of the same metal on both sides of the Channel, and *Madame* has put her hand to them without protest. Then the spirit which looks through her eyes and speaks from her lips! One gallant old lady said to me, "I am prepared for anything, short of becoming a German," and, "If they ever managed to break our line, I should expatriate myself." And she

was over 80! It is the same spirit that prompts the utterance even of the public press. Pessimism is not suffered to appear in its pages, and they are altogether innocent of "pacificism." Liberal and conservative, socialist and royalist sheets had apparently agreed to sink their differences, and were bent on putting the best face on things and keeping their readers in good heart. "It is not exactly confidence," a friend writes to me, "but the resolve and the hope that by doing what we ought we shall keep out the Bosches."

I must admit that the moment for my visit was well chosen. The guns were hammering the German front; the Russians were making great hauls of prisoners; writers of repute had been to see our ships and were extolling them. I had in the newspapers and in private conversations a satisfactory answer to the questions which had pricked me to come abroad, viz., "Is the *Entente* sound? Do our Allies think we are doing our best?" I found much real sympathy with England, appreciation of what we had done and were doing, admiration of our fleet and our finance. The problem of universal service, which had begun to be canvassed at home, was treated with discretion and patience; with more patience indeed than by many Englishmen. The difficulties attending a change of military system in mid-war and the possible dislocation of national life were not overlooked. On one point, however, there was a general uplifting of eyebrows. They did not understand the strikes; "Pourquoi vos ouvriers font-ils de la politique à cette heure?" And it was not easy to explain why. Of course the thoughts of the papers and the people were chiefly for themselves and for their own. Sometimes the war was regarded as a purely land affair, in which England's part was just a thirty mile sector of a long line (that is why, I suppose, our fleet was being written up), and the exploits of the *poilu* occupied more space than those of Mr Thomas Atkins. Sometimes a little irritation was expressed at

his care of his toilet and his zeal for football. But on the whole they treated and spoke of their Allies with affection and courtesy. I never knew before what French politeness was. The alliance has "softened the manners" even of the railway officials and does not "suffer them to be fierce." Officialism is less rife than it was and is redeemed by many touches of humour. I visited a military hospital, established in a great boys' school. The head of it, a famous surgeon whose name was as familiar to me as mine was unknown to him, apologized profusely for not taking me round in person. The secretary, to whom I was consigned, led me into regions which, as an amateur, I should never have dreamt of penetrating. The head nurse gave me one hand to shake while with the other she held the bandages of a wounded man who was being dressed. It was all more domestic and easy-going than it is with us. And in the courtyard I saw a monument of Gallic humour which refuses to be tied by red tape. A wooden hut had been run up in which the process of disinfecting men from the trenches takes place. This was christened and known by all as *Castel-les-Poux*, and a large tin effigy of the eponymous hero was swinging from a sign-post at the door.

In a word, the war seems to have emphasized all the familiar gifts of the race—the gaiety, the courage, the thrift. But it has also added a new one. La Fontaine said that his countrymen always had *fire* but only seldom *patience*. They are surely shewing at this crisis a great fund of the rarer quality. When I first touched French shores it was plain that the people were waiting and longing for victory. But they were waiting very quietly. Just before I left I saw their quiet patience in a kind of acted parable. It was in a country church, where a famous Paris organist had arranged a concert of sacred music one Sunday afternoon. The programme was severely classical; Dr Rootham would have passed it. The performance lasted an hour and a half. There

was, besides, a sermon of three quarters of an hour duration—the text was "Patience"—and there was a religious service, a *Salut*, to end with. The chancel was filled with convalescent soldiers, and they sat it all out as if they were on parade. I don't know how far military discipline was responsible for this astonishing fortitude—the curé was an army doctor as well as a churchman, wearing his blue uniform under his cassock and surplice, and throwing off the latter with lightning speed when church was over. Any way it was a perfect work of patience.

This is the natural point at which to say something about the religious revival in France, which is, to my thinking, very real and very deep. The churches are much used by men, and that not only at the times of service. They go in to say their prayers. I could say a great deal more on this topic, but when you ask for a letter I will not give you a sermon, and even for a letter this is long enough. The concert at Acquigny was my last sight of France from within. Next day I was at Rouen, which is practically an English town, adapted to English tastes. *Le 5 o'clock à toute heure* is advertised in the cook-shops. The little passage with the Provost Marshal to which I referred at the beginning of my screed only added zest to the adventure, from which I returned if not a wiser, certainly a more cheerful man, and if possible a greater worshipper of France than ever.

I am, dear Mr Editor,

Your obedient servant,

H. F. STEWART.

November, 1915.





To ALL striving of mortals  
There cometh an end,  
Though closed are the portals  
Through which we would wend,  
Though the bourne of our wishes is founded afar,  
The hours as they pass us the precincts unbar.

What weakling, what craven  
Would shrink from the quest,  
Surrender the haven  
Prepared for his rest,  
Who wearied and daunted would flee from the war  
Ere the hours as they scorn him the new day unbar?

Though great be our losses,  
Though haunting our fears,  
Though a shadow oft crosses  
The valley of tears,  
Though the struggle has sear'd us with many a scar,  
A power is within us the gate to unbar.

The night departs singing,  
The stars are released,  
The red dawn is springing  
Anew from the east,  
Our own is the daytime to make or to mar,  
And the hours at the last will the portal unbar.



## NOTES FROM THE ROMAN WALL.

**T**HE remains of the Roman Wall between the Tyne and the Solway are an ever-abiding source of interest. Much has vanished, and much of what is left has, like other ancient work, suffered from modern restoration, but there are many things still to be discovered or explained, and even if every stone were missing, the line which the Wall followed, and the country through which it passed, would still afford materials for a fascinating and probably interminable study.

The problems of the Roman Wall have exercised the wits of many generations, and even to-day of the making of theories (it sounds better if we call them 'working hypotheses') there is no end. Controversy has raged about these relics, and generally left the controversialists 'of the same opinion still'; for with many people archaeology is more a matter of faith than of reason, and as with other debated questions, those whose knowledge was least have often been the boldest in conjecture, theorising from samples, so to speak,—a method better suited to cheese than to antiquities.

Time was when Hadrian reigned as the undisputed author of the Wall: he had repulsed the attacks of Severus and Stilicho, and his adversaries could do no more than oust him from the Vallum,—the earthworks which lie at the back of the stone wall. Then came the discovery of the Turf Wall, near Amboglanna (Birdoswald) in north-east Cumberland,—a rampart built of cut turf, like the Antonine Wall in Scotland,—and a sudden rush drove Hadrian from his position:

he had to content himself with holding the Turf Wall, and Severus captured the *murus*.

But that Emperor has not been able to consolidate the position he won, and a counter-attack on the Birdoswald—Banks sector has enabled Hadrian to regain the lost ground. The traces of the Turf Wall cover only about two miles, and the theory that this is the sole relic of Hadrian's work, while Severus was responsible for the whole of the masonry structure, depends on the supposition that the Turf Wall originally extended from sea to sea, and that about ninety seven per cent. of it was removed when the *murus* was erected,—a laborious and unnecessary proceeding; for if the Turf Wall were Hadrian's work, Severus, ninety years later, would have found it quite solid enough to carry the masonry structure. But Hadrian's case rests on even stronger ground: a little to the west of Birdoswald, where the sites of the Turf and Stone Walls are some distance apart, the remains of a mile-castle occur on the latter line, and excavation has produced strong evidence of a Hadrianic occupation.

The key to the problem seems to be geological. Near the point in question the Great Pennine Fault crosses the line of the Wall, and the geological formations on either side are very different. To the east are the Mountain Limestone measures, with a good supply of building stone, which is almost everywhere easily accessible and close to the site of the Wall: to the west the available material is New Red Sandstone, which occurs in abundance at certain places, but always at some distance from the Wall and in positions where rapid quarrying must have been more difficult.

Thus the building of the western part of the Wall would need either more time or more labour than the eastern portion, and it was expedient that the walling-off of the wild northern country should be completed as quickly as possible. It has been suggested accordingly that the western half was in the first instance con-

structed of turf, which at a later date, but still in the reign of Hadrian, was replaced by masonry. The closing of the line would thus be quickly effected, but the turf rampart would not in Hadrian's lifetime become solid enough to carry the *murus*, and its removal would be necessary, except on this short stretch where the stone wall was built a little further to the north.

The earthworks to the south of the Wall have long provided a field for the most acute controversy. They are usually termed the Vallum, and the name is convenient though somewhat misleading, as the Romans used the word to denote either the Turf Wall or possibly the *murus* itself: there is, for instance, an altar dedicated *Cocidio genio valli*, and another which bears the words *ob res trans vallum prospere gestas*. The works generally consisted of a large earth rampart on the north, a berm, a ditch with a small mound on its southern lip, and then another mound, larger than the lip-mound but smaller than that to the north. Usually the line of the Vallum is roughly parallel with the *murus*, and close to it, but in the central district, where the Wall follows the crest of the Great Whin Sill, the Vallum is found at or near the base of the southern slope, sometimes swerving to avoid a marsh, and generally following a line where earth was ready to hand.

Antiquaries have put the Vallum to many conjectural uses. It has been set down as a defence against the south, as a *limes* of the civil province, as a covered way from fort to fort, as a prehistoric boundary between a people mainly pastoral on the north and a people mainly agricultural on the south, and so forth; but none of these theories gives a convincing explanation of all the facts: one does not, for instance, see why three mounds and a large ditch should be needed to define a civil province, or to keep the cows of a people mainly pastoral from the crops of a people mainly agricultural. It is reasonably certain that the

Vallum is a Roman work, and not earlier in date than the forts of the Wall. An extended view of it over a considerable stretch of country will drive most people to the conclusion that it was part of the Wall scheme. What then was its purpose?

The present war has to some extent made us familiar with the gist of Hadrian's design,—the holding of a long fortified position which cannot be turned; and here and there it may throw a ray of light on various points connected with the Roman Wall. In many places the line chosen by the Roman engineers has slightly higher ground to the north of it: this is illustrated by a report, published some months ago, that our troops in Flanders preferred a trench on the reverse slope of a ridge, as in that case an advancing enemy showed up clear against the sky-line. It is true that the Romans had no aeroplanes to warn them before an enemy came in sight, but it is probable that the same purpose was served by carrying the turrets (possibly with timber staging) to a sufficient height.

But the most suggestive episode occurred in this country in the early days of the war, when the Territorials had just been embodied. In the North of England these troops were at once employed in the construction of extensive earthworks on the coast, ostensibly as a precaution against a German raid; but there is no doubt that the primary object was to get the men into thoroughly efficient physical condition, and no better means could have been devised. As physical exercise pick and shovel work cannot be surpassed, and it can be carried on without moving the men from the points at which they would be needed in case of attack.

In this way the war has suggested a new theory of the Vallum,—that it was in fact the exercise ground, almost the open air gymnasium, of the troops forming the garrison of the Wall, at any rate during the early part of the Wall's history, when the new machine was

still in good working order. It may have been laid out with an eye to rear defence, or used as a civil *limes*, if such a thing were ever wanted; but its primary purpose was to provide the physical exercise necessary to keep several thousand men in a fit condition for the strenuous and possibly prolonged exertion which might be called for at any moment.

It can hardly be disputed that some such means of exercise was necessary. Drill and sentry-go would certainly be insufficient; route-marching would scarcely be practicable, as roads were few and it would be inexpedient to move any large body of men far from their sphere of duty. But comparatively short spells of digging, systematically enforced and directed, would keep the men in hard condition without taking them from the immediate neighbourhood of their section of the Wall.

At any rate the theory simplifies the problem of the Vallum, which is much more comprehensible if it be regarded as an incomplete work, carried out by slow degrees, in accordance with one general plan but under the direction of more than a dozen independent commanders. At certain places there are gaps in the line which no other theory explains, and various peculiarities become unimportant, if they occur in a work which served its main purpose by the process of its construction, rather than by any use to which it may subsequently have been put. The great ditch through the basalt at Limestone Bank, which many have regarded as an almost superhuman achievement, becomes merely so much extra fitness for the First Cohort of Batavians, who garrisoned Procolitia, though in reality the work is not so marvellous as it seems: columnar basalt is jointed horizontally as well as vertically, and with planks, rollers, and ropes, plenty of man-power and plenty of time, very great weights can be moved from place to place.

The theory is no more than a theory at present, but

it may add an interest to the peregrinations of those who really visit the Wall and have an eye for evidence *pro* or *contra*; for no one can claim to have paid the great work more than a perfunctory call who only walks along selected portions of the remains of the *murus*. Many confine their explorations to the part between the North Tyne and Haltwhistle Burn, and so miss some of the most interesting places and some of the most superb views: some travel by motor along General Wade's road, and perhaps walk from the highway to look at Borcovicium, never knowing how much there is to observe close to their very wheels; for the Wall country is as eloquent as the Wall itself, and as varied as the fortunes of the Roman occupiers of northern Britain. But it is not a Picture Palace: one cannot pay threepence and see the whole show in a couple of hours.

R. H. F.



TO ROBERT BRIDGES.

MAY I praise you,  
 You who conquer,  
 Yes, and raise you  
 Here in the mind's world a shadowy temple  
 To your song?

Green is the meadow,  
 Faint in sunshine  
 That seems a shadow,  
 And the quivering air round the shadowy temple  
 Seems a song.

There we slumber,  
 We the vanquish'd,  
 Out of number,  
 Listening in dreams in the shadowy temple  
 To your song.

Thus her treasure  
 Life withholds not,  
 Nor our pleasure,  
 For we know, we hear in the silence of the temple  
 Your sweet song.





## THE LESSON.

**H**E had, as he thought, at least five excuses for a complete failure in the history lesson that morning. They had seemed very complete and plausible ones the night before; but in the colder light of a grey morning—a morning seeming almost to seek and compel truth at any cost whatever—they faded away, and he could only stammer out a few incoherent words about having done something else quite different, and not knowing in the very least that *that* was what she'd told them to learn. He heard, during his most unsuccessful attempt at vindication, Helen sniggering in the desk just behind, and vowed inwardly that at the first convenient opportunity the schoolroom should be the scene of a dreadful carnage.

All the time Miss Motlêy was prescribing the small punishment designed to impress the error of his ways—the same old “you must stay in and do it at twelve o'clock,” for she was wonderfully deficient in originality in these matters—he was rippling with laughter inside him, having become suddenly aware how painfully elephantine she was. And that not only in figure, but in entire manner and behaviour. She waded ponderously on to the end of her sentence, and then waited triumphantly for the usual expressions of regret and contrition. But Feodor had been so intent on his own inner mirth that he quite started when she stopped speaking, and looked at her vacantly, this time really a little alarmed, because he had not the least idea what she had been talking about, except that it was probably the usual thing—very dull and uninteresting.

“Do you hear, Feodor,” said Miss Motley.

“Oh yes! But I don't see why . . .”

“It's no good whatever making excuses. If Helen—and she's only a girl—can do it, you can. Most unsatisfactory”—this a sort of mental appendage to the sentence which crept out with the rest, by mistake. Feodor knew that all these remarks were really uttered with Miss Motley's tongue in her flabby cheek. She was always trying to boost her own sex at his expense, which he disliked intensely. He felt sure, too, that Helen must be swelling with pride just behind him. But he dared not look round to see. It wasn't very much to be pleased about either. “She's only a girl”—that was mere rudeness, he considered; and for no reason.

“I don't see why ‘only.’ She's done it better than me, and always does,” muttered Feodor.

“What did you say?” murmured Miss Motley.

“Nothing,” said Feodor. “Nothing much”—added below his breath.

“Now get on with your work, children,” said Miss Motley, after a moment's pause. She felt quite satisfied, and smiled benevolently over Feodor's head at his small pig-tailed sister, whose eyes fell smugly on the desk before her. Helen always appeared woefully submissive to authority, which may have been only a pose, but was more probably, as Feodor thought, something she couldn't in the least help, being unfortunately made like that. At any rate *he* was quite unable to understand it.

He opened his “history book”—so Miss Motley always called it—cast a contemptuous glance at a picture of the two foolish “Princes in the Tower” and began a game of noughts and crosses in the margin, on his own account.

He heard Helen's industrious pen just behind his right ear laboriously scratching out her page of copy book, and gave himself over more completely to the

noughts and crosses. His left hand had beaten his right hand three times out of four, when it suddenly occurred to him that if Miss Motley weren't quite blind she would see sooner or later what he was doing.

"Does it hurt, being smothered," said Feodor at last, determined at any cost to show some interest in what he was supposed to be doing.

"I suppose you mean the little princes," said Miss Motley, with penetration.

"Yes," quickly and eagerly, "only it wasn't just ordin'ry smothering, was it? I wouldn't have minded it—when I was asleep."

"Poor little things," murmured Miss Motley, sentimentally.

Feodor only sniffed, and thought the whole thing very foolish and overrated. He didn't see why it was worse for children than grown-ups. However there wasn't much chance of his dying young, as he had heard it was only "good" boys and girls who did that Helen might possibly; but she was a hypocrite—this was not the word he used in his thoughts—so the deities who arranged these things would probably take good care that she went on living too.

Then he went on to consider his unhappy condition with regard to Miss Motley and Helen. They were nothing else, he was sure, than an infamous coalition which no self-respecting person could possibly stand. Always they were aiding and abetting one another—against himself. That was what his thoughts came to, even if Feodor did not express them quite like that to himself. It was his mother's fad that no boy should go to school till he had passed his twelfth year. That was why Feodor was condemned to persevere in a social area so singularly narrow. His world was dominated entirely by Woman, whom by this time he had come to regard with suspicion, and even cordially to dislike. She was often so grotesque—in shape and every other way. From the cook upwards she formed a solid

phalanx—imperturbable, satisfied, and oh! so puzzling behind her lofty defences. Feodor hoped vaguely, with a delightful twist of boyish egotism, that he was supplying some sort of kink in the working of her system. He only hoped it—wishing it—rather unconsciously, feeling also very doubtful whether it ever could be so actually.

His mother told him one day—at a slightly earlier age—that he musn't worry his head so much about matters of little importance. She disliked his un-English tendency to analysis of motives and meanings, his love of thinking—even though ever so imperfectly—to the bottom of things. "Your hair will get quite white, like an old man. I'm sure you wouldn't like that," she had said.

This was in the drawing room one day after lunch—his "dinner"—and Feodor had sat on a hassock hugging a knee and feeling very comfortable after several large doses of milk pudding.

"I wouldn't mind looking old if I weren't really, you know," he had replied. And then fell to imagining what it would be like.

"Oh! you would be a caution, a little old man," she laughed provokingly. But Feodor was still intent on the image of himself, trying to fathom the new possibilities in such an event.

To-day, however, he felt unreasonably annoyed with the grotesque Miss Motley, and the inane Helen so ready to acquiesce in foolish silence. But she belonged to the party in power. Perhaps that explained it. And then he felt more annoyed at worrying about trifles, and wondered why he couldn't submit and keep quiet like a sensible Christian.

Twelve o'clock came at last, and Miss Motley gathered herself together and left the schoolroom with a word to Feodor about not forgetting. He opened the book again, and began reading through the offending chapter in a desultory and pre-occupied fashion.

Helen was putting away her books noisily, with a smile of scarcely concealed satisfaction on her small face—the smile of one who feels joy in a blameless life of industry and submission to her elders and betters.

Feodor would have muttered the word “Prig” had he known it. As it was he only scowled and asked what she was waiting for.

“Oh! Nothing,” said Helen.

“I heard you laughing when she told me to stay in.”

“I didn’t,” said Helen, poutingly. “At least only . . .”

Feodor thought it odd that virtue could lie so easily and barefacedly. He had no pretences to be a moralist, so said nothing—merely watched Helen’s rather disreputable pig-tails fade away round the door, and felt thankful.

Then a large blue-bottle came and buzzed affectionately round him.

“That fellow has a nice time of it,” said Feodor to himself, “no governesses, no sisters to speak of, no nothing. Just flying about the world all day, wherever he likes. I wouldn’t mind . . .”

\* \* \* \* \*

After lunch they had an hour till three o’clock to play or do as they pleased, when Miss Motley again resumed authority. During lunch Feodor was very silent, and Helen and Miss Motley between them carried on a desultory conversation—a poor bedraggled shuttlecock of a thing—which lapsed and languished and finally expired altogether in sheer disgust.

He was glad to get away from the melancholy affair and wandered immediately to the end of the garden. Just beneath two fir-trees he lay down flat on his back, with a greater feeling of contentment than he had known for a long time, and watched sleepily, through a rift in the branches, the small white clouds chasing one another across the darker void of blue.

Feodor sighed almost happily and stretched his limbs luxuriously, liking the delicate tickle of the grass on the side of his bare knees. It wasn’t so bad

after all if one could get away from “them” to outside. He put his hands behind his head and kicked out vigorously, trying to think he was swimming on his back in some sleepy river.

He remembered then, suddenly, that his mother was coming back on the following day. That would be a change at any rate: a someone rather new after the old dull crowd—Cook, Jane the housemaid, Miss Motley, and Helen. He graded them off, in his mind, on a descending scale of decent respectability. Cook was by far the best of them in spite of her undisguised bulginess; and Helen—well, Helen and Miss Motley he bracketed together as difficult to classify with any accuracy.

The clouds were still chasing one another, delightfully oblivious of any sort of world beneath them. And by this time Feodor was beginning to forget all about lessons, Miss Motley, and that absurd history business. He was half dozing, opening his eyes now and then as he heard the soft wind just stirring in the trees above.

Then in an instant of complete stillness, after what seemed the smallest lapse of time, he heard a shrill scream of something that sounded like his own name, coming from beyond, at the other end of the garden. Unmistakably it was Miss Motley, looming larger and larger as she came into view, with an odour of lessons and history and weariness. A sense of oppression seized him at this sight of the symbol of his domination.

He followed her into the house, and in the dull schoolroom took his place in front of Helen. The idea of elephantine weight recurred to Feodor from his morning image, as he saw Miss Motley open the history book—a prelude to new catechising and probing.

Helen sat behind him the most virtuous and demure maiden in the whole world.

J. F. H.



## THE SOLE DIFFERENCE.

**T**HE room was suffused with the autumn twilight. Outside a thin mist hung in the air caressing the tree-tops. And through the window I could see glorious colours dance and disappear in the west.

"It is getting rather cold; won't you come nearer the fire?" I said to my new Persian friend, pointing to the sofa near me; and he complied, thanking me with embarrassing politeness.

"I am sorry to have interrupted you," I apologised, prompting him to continue his talk.

"No, no," he protested, "I was only saying that it is a kind compliment for you to say that Persians are handsome," and he smiled shrewdly.

"Now do tell me about the women of your country," I asked, "the girls are very beautiful, aren't they?"

"Ah, Monsieur," he began with great eagerness, "that's true, quite true; I have travelled the world—America, Japan, China, Egypt . . . and . . ."

"India?" I put in.

"No, not India," he said, and went on. "Ceylon, Arabia, and I have lived in Europe two years; but Persian girls are the most beautiful; yes, O yes."

He stopped for a moment and then added with emphatic enthusiasm, "Yes, they are most beautiful in my country."

"Excuse my asking, but how? how beautiful?"

"Ah, their faces, peculiar beautiful," he replied with a thoughtful look, "not simply beautiful, as here—different. Pardon me, but such sweetness in their faces—sweetness—different."

And all at once, with knitted eyebrows, he plunged into a mood of deep thinking; his troubled eyes indicated a searching mind. He was trying hard to recollect something, and finally seemed to give it up in sheer exhaustion. "Pardon, I cannot remember the word—English: this language is so bad—in their faces there is such . . . such . . ." He stopped, unable to find the word he wanted.

"Loveliness?" I suggested, trying to help him.

"No," it wasn't that.

"Charm?"

"No," again.

"Handsome?"

"Oh, no!"

"Grace?" I brought forth doubtfully. He shook his head violently.

"That's not it at all. Yes, all this right; but in their faces there is such . . . such . . ." He closed his eyes.

"What *can* it be?" I wondered, and then made my final effort almost desperately. "Do you mean Expression?" I had not even uttered the new word fully, when to my surprise he jumped up with joy and shook me by the hand very thankfully, all the while repeating the word: "expression." There is such expression in their faces. Express . . ."

"Is that the sole difference then?" I asked.

"Yes, that is the soul difference," was his ready reply, "that is the difference of the soul."

He smiled, and I smiled too.

\* \* \* \* \*

After he had left I felt restless, and paced up and down the room with a wretched feeling, but it all came to an end when I found myself saying, "Ah, the fellow has never been in *my* country, and he has never seen — nor — nor — . . . . Oh, my — what *does* he know?"





## REVIEW.

*Oxford Historical and Literary Studies. Vol. 5. Henry Tubbe.* By G. C. MOORE SMITH. Clarendon Press, 1915.

**I**T is not without a sense of compunction that an *Eagle* reviewer expresses his opinion of the remains in verse and prose of Henry Tubbe, scholar of St John's and later private tutor in noble families *sub regno Caroli primi*. The man was a good man, upright and kindly. His ability was above the common level. His fate was untoward. He missed his fellowship, he was prevented from taking Orders, for which he was well-fitted, and he died of consumption in early middle age in the darkest days of the Royalist party to which he was attached. As an author, however, his merits are small. Dr Moore Smith tells us that many of the poems, so carefully garnered by Tubbe in his fair-copy MS., were in fact plagiarisms from more successful poets of his day. The selection of more original verse, now printed, is full of echoes and unimpressive imitation. The political and religious satires labour heavily in the wake of that other Johnian, Cleveland, and they have not the free and fertile fancy and eager snapping fire, which give a mechanic brilliance to Cleveland's coarse flouts. They hardly show Cleveland's wide reading either, for the resemblance of the idea of *The Dominical Nose of O[liver]*

*C[romwell]* to Caro's *Diceria de' Nasi*\* is presumably a mere coincidence of bad taste. All, perhaps, that can be claimed for Tubbe is that his verse is scholarly in that forgotten fashion and that he has occasional good lines, like some in *The Silkworm*:—

“How can the cunning artisan let slip  
The pompe and glory of thy Workmanship!”

Tubbe succeeded a little better in prose. His *Meditations*, a selection of which obtained publication shortly after his death, illustrate his gentle pious spirit, and his letters, from which Dr Moore Smith has pared off their redundancies and “tedious moralizing”, are interesting for their news and even for their mediocrity, human and unconscious as it is.

All that can be done for an author by his editor Dr Moore Smith has done. Before his plagiarisms were discovered, Tubbe must have seemed a far more important literary figure than he has turned out on examination to be; but none the less the selections have been published with the most scrupulous care and with notes which are a model of their kind. In the excellent Introduction, he has touched with a pious hand on the events of Tubbe's life, using all the available material for it, and giving a merciful judgement on his poems. The interest of the book lies chiefly in these prolegomena.

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\* Cf. “A terrible Nose! a Nose that will affright us!  
A sharpe-set Nose! a Nose with teeth to bite us,”  
with Caro (quoted by Symonds, II. 385),  
“Naso perfetto, naso principale, naso divino, naso che benedetto sia  
fra tutti i nasi.”



## Roll of Honour.

### KENDRICK EDWARD DENISON AINLEY.

Lieutenant Ainley, of the 1st East Lancashire Field Company of the Royal Engineers, was the only son of Mr Edward Theodore Ainley of Rushbrooke, Bury St Edmunds. He was born at Birkenhead 5 January 1891 and received the greater part of his education at King Edward VI. School, Bury St Edmunds, where he was senior prefect and played cricket, football, and hockey for the school. In December 1912 he was elected to an Open Scholarship for Mathematics at St John's, and commenced residence in October 1913, holding also the Hewer Exhibition from his School. In June 1914 he was placed in the First Class of Part I. of the Mathematical Tripos.

On the outbreak of war he was gazetted Second Lieutenant in the 1st East Lancashire Field Company of the Royal Engineers 5 September 1914; the headquarters of the Company are at Old Trafford, Manchester, and he trained with the reserve companies at Southport. Towards the end of 1914 he left with a draft for Egypt, and on February 4 and 5 he was in the hottest part of the fighting with the Turks; his section being the only one which had a man killed. From Egypt he went to the Dardanelles, reaching the Gallipoli Peninsula on May 5; he went into action on May 11, when he received wounds of which he died.

### ARTHUR LAWRENCE BADCOCK.

Lieutenant Lawrence Badcock, who was killed in action in Flanders on October 14, was a son of the late Rev. Thomas

Badcock, Rector of Walgrave, Northamptonshire, and of Mrs Badcock of the Dial House, Walgrave. He was born at Walgrave Rectory 25 June 1894 and was educated at Radley College, commencing residence in October 1913, intending to study medicine. He won the Freshmen's Sculls in June 1914, his competitor being R. J. R. Richardson, whose name also appears in this Roll. On the outbreak of war he was gazetted Second Lieutenant in the 5th Battalion, The Northamptonshire Regiment 17 October 1914, but was afterwards transferred to the 6th Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

He had been in Flanders for five months and took part in some of the hardest fighting. Though not officially promoted he acted for a time as Company Commander. He had been at the Machine Gun School for a fortnight, and was made Machine Gun officer a few days before his death.

The following extract is taken from a letter written by Major Littledale, temporary Commanding Officer of the Battalion: "There had been a somewhat heavy bombardment by ourselves, and of course the Germans replied. But it had come to an end and he was walking down the trench when a belated shell came over and, bursting, killed him. It struck him on the head and death was undoubtedly instantaneous. He was very much liked by everyone, and his loss is much felt. He was a very cool man indeed under fire, taking his risks absolutely calmly and yet not foolhardy nor rash. I will let you know later where he is buried—I do not think I ought to mention the name of the place just yet. I hope it may be some consolation to know that he died a brave man and a good soldier."

### GEORGE ENOCH BENSON.

George Enoch Benson, who was killed in action on the 9th of May last, was a son of Mr Joseph Benson; he was born in South London 31 December 1894 and was educated at St Olave's School, Southwark. In June 1913 he was elected to an Open Exhibition for Mathematics and Natural

Science and commenced residence in the following October. He obtained a Second Class in Part I. of the Mathematical Tripos in June 1914.

On the outbreak of war he at once enlisted in the Rifle Brigade and in due course went to France (he was 'Rifleman Z 2980, C Company, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade'). He fell in action on May 9th, near Fromelles, in the fight for the Aulers ridge; all the officers of C Company were killed or wounded. An officer of the Battalion, writing to Benson's father, says: "The Battalion did wonderfully well and got through the German trenches to a road which had been allotted to them as their objective. The troops on their right and left did not succeed in reaching their objective, so that the Rifle Brigade, after holding on till the next morning, had to retire back to their own lines to save what was left of them . . . After the action the Colonel (who was made a Brigadier on the field) in addressing the Battalion said: 'I asked you to go like blazes, you did! It was the most gallant, most glorious thing I've seen.' He asked the men to follow the lead given by those who fell on May 9th, he would not ask for more . . . You may be pleased to know that your son fell in a very gallant business."

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JOHN KENNETH BRICE-SMITH.

John Kenneth Brice-Smith, Second Lieutenant in the 7th Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, was shot through the head by a German sniper on September 10th and died, in France, the next day. He was the youngest son of the Rev. Brice Smith, Rector of Hameringham, near Horncastle, and was born at the Rectory 2 November 1894. He was educated at Cranleigh School and was admitted to the College in order to pass the Previous Examination before commencing residence in October 1915; following in the College two elder brothers—R. Brice-Smith (B.A. 1908) and H. F. Brice-Smith, B.C. (B.A. 1911). On the outbreak of war, however, he joined the Army straight from School and was gazetted Second Lieutenant 27 November 1914, leaving for Flanders in July 1915.

At Cranleigh School he was Senior Prefect, Col.-Sergt. in the O.T.C., and captain of both cricket and football teams. He was a brilliant cricketer and played for several Lincolnshire clubs. His sixth-form master at Cranleigh, himself in hospital, wrote to Brice-Smith's father: "A better fellow and a truer gentleman Cranleigh never turned out."

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FREDERICK GODFREY BURR, B.A.

Captain Burr of the 7th Battalion, The Royal Scots Fusiliers, who fell in action on Hill 70, during the great attack, between September 25 and 27, was the only son of Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick William Burr. He was born at Horsemonden, Kent, 24 August 1890 and was at Harrow from 1904 to 1908, in his last year he was in the School Shooting VIII.

He entered St John's in 1908, just at the time when the old University Volunteers had been transformed into the Officers Training Corps and took up the work with vigour. He was one of the founders of the College Rifle Club (*Eagle*, xxx, 126). He was a member of the Cambridge Eight against Oxford at Bisley in 1909 and 1910, for which he got his 'Half Blue.' He became a Second Lieutenant in the College (G) Company of the O.T.C. in 1910 and was gazetted Captain 27 April 1912. The numbers and efficiency of the Company during this period were in a great measure due to his energy as Company Commander, and the pages of 'Our Chronicle' about this time shew that the College was very fully represented in shooting.

After taking his degree Burr went to France to perfect himself in the language; just before the outbreak of war he was appointed to a Mastership at Sedbergh School, but gave this up to join his father's old regiment, The Royal Scots Fusiliers, being gazetted Captain in the 7th Battalion 12 October 1914.

Captain Burr fell on Hill 70 during the attack at the end of September and was there buried. During the operations the Battalion had gone right through Loos and had charged

with the bayonet. A wounded officer who saw a great deal of Captain Burr on the day of his death reported that he did excellent service; it is well known that the losses of the Battalion were very heavy.

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REGINALD HENRY CALLENDER, B.A.

Second Lieutenant Callender, son of Mr Henry Callender, was born at Bishopton, Durham, 31 August 1892 and was educated at the Grammar School, Stockton-on-Tees. He took his degree in the Historical Tripos of 1914 and had been appointed to a Mastership at a School at Bromley, but obtained a Commission in the 17th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry (being gazetted Second Lieutenant 4 December 1914), stationed at Barnard Castle; he went out to the front in France, and at the time of his death was serving with the 9th Battalion of the Regiment.

He was a distinguished athlete, both as a footballer and cricketer. He got his Blue for Association Football and played for Cambridge against Oxford in 1913 and 1914. In football he got his greatest renown, and has been described as "one of the best left wingers that the county (*i.e.* Durham) has ever had." In 1912-13 he was given his international cap and at various times played for England against Wales, France, Germany, and Holland; in 1913-14 he played against Belgium. A sporting critic wrote of him, "his lightning dashes down the wing, with that skilful manipulation of the ball that signifies the master mind, the swerve round an opponent that was bewildering to the latter and to the spectator alike, and the final punt into the centre, which was just as skilfully managed, put him in the first rank of amateur footballers."

In Cricket also he was no mean performer; he got his College colours in 1912 and was also a 'Crusader'; he played also for the county of Durham.

His end was a very sad one, he died on October 5th as the result of an accident, thus described in a letter from the officer commanding the 9th Durham Light Infantry to

Callender's father: "Your son at the time was explaining the mechanism of a hand grenade to the officers and men of two platoons when the grenade exploded in his hand, killing him instantly and wounding two officers and fourteen N.C.O.'s and men . . . . Your son was a most promising officer, energetic, conscientious, and thorough in all his work. Besides which he was of such a kindly and considerate disposition as to earn the respect and esteem of all ranks." He was buried in the Bon Jean Cemetery at Armentières.

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HAROLD CHELL, B.A.

Lieutenant Harold Chell of the 8th Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (the London Regiment), who died on August 10th of wounds received in the trenches on the previous day, was the youngest son of the Rev. George Russell Chell (of St John's, B.A. 1860), formerly Vicar of Kneesall, Notts. He was born at Kneesall Vicarage 10 May 1889, and was educated at St Michael's College, Tenbury, and Shrewsbury School; he entered St John's in 1908. He was a good all-round athlete, a man of attractive personality and a popular member of the College. He followed in the College an elder brother, John Whyley Chell, who was killed in the Boer War and is commemorated on a Brass in the College Chapel (*Eagle*, xxv., 350). On the outbreak of the war he was a student at St Mary's Hospital and at once joined the colours, being gazetted Second Lieut. in the 8th Royal Fusiliers 22 August 1914.

The Lieutenant Colonel commanding the Battalion wrote as follows to Lieutenant Chell's father: "It is with great grief I write to you the sad details of your son's death. On the morning of the 9th August at 3.50 a.m. our trenches were subjected to an 'intensive bombardment' for two hours. A shell fell and buried a sergeant (Waight), the shelling was at its height and your son ran to fetch a pick and shovel and started to dig Sergeant Waight out, when unfortunately another shell fell in the same spot and buried and wounded your boy. Lieutenant Allen, Colour-sergeant-major Perkins



and Corporal Riley then got picks and shovels and started to dig him out ; he was quite unconscious from a fractured jaw and was buried very deep. However, they persevered and after about twenty minutes' work succeeded in loosing him ; a stretcher was then brought and he was taken away. I might add that while your son was lying wounded another two shells fell and blew the parapet clean away, so that his rescuers had to work in full view of the German trenches, which were only eighty yards away ; it was a most gallant act on their part and I have brought it to notice. We have lost a dear friend, a gallant comrade, and an exceptionally excellent soldier in your son. It is no exaggeration to say that the men of his company fairly idolized him and are sadly cut up at his loss. I thought so highly of him as an officer that when a company became vacant at Aldershot I chose him to command it over the heads of many of his seniors . . . . It is estimated that 1000 shells of all sorts fell on our length of trench (250 yards) in two hours' continuous bombardment ; it was very bad while it lasted, and although we had losses we were extremely fortunate not to have lost many more. The Germans would not come in at the end of it. We were quite prepared for them, I hope."

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HENRY ROBERT ERNEST CLARK, B.A., LL.B.

Second Lieutenant Clark of the 15th (County of London) Battalion, the London Regiment (Civil Service Rifles), was the only son of Mr William Henry Dennis Clark of the Patent Office. He was born at Muswell Hill, 18 October 1891 and was educated at the City of London School, entering the College in October 1910. At School he had been a member of the O.T.C. and athletic champion. At St John's his athletic career was distinguished ; he was Captain of the College Association Football XI. (1912-13) and also got College colours in Running and Lacrosse, and was Vice-President of the College Rifle Club. He obtained his degrees of B.A. and LL.B. through the History and Law Triposes.

From the first he was an active member of the College Company of the O.T.C., at first as Sergeant and afterwards as Officer Commanding the Company, being gazetted Second Lieutenant 12 December 1912. On the outbreak of war, Clark offered his services and was gazetted Second Lieutenant in the Civil Service Rifles 19 September 1914, his father having been an officer in the same Battalion for some years. The Battalion left for the front in March 1915 and Lieut. Clark was appointed machine-gun officer. He was wounded in action on May 26 and died in hospital in France on June 3.

It is a striking fact that three officers successively commanding the College Company of the O.T.C.—F. G. Burr, H. R. E. Clark and R. H. W. Cobbold—have all fallen in action within the short period of four months.

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ROBERT HENRY WANKLYN COBBOLD.

Lieutenant Cobbold of the 6th Battalion, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own) was killed in action on Sept. 9th while serving with the 2nd Battalion of his Regiment. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Robert Russell Cobbold, now Rector of Hitcham, Suffolk, and was born at Earls Barton, Northamptonshire, 2 December 1892. Cobbold was educated first at the King's College Choir-School, Cambridge, and then (from January 1906 to July 1912) at Marlborough College. He was elected in December 1911 to an Entrance Scholarship at St John's for Classics and commenced residence in October 1912. *The Marlburian* describes him as "one of Marlborough's best. What endeared him to us all was his charming personality. Who could forget a boy who was so generally loved for his geniality and modesty, for his high principles and his undoubted loyalty?"

During his residence at St John's (October 1912 to November 1914) he became one of the most influential and popular members of the College and was respected, and indeed loved, by all with whom he came in contact. He was offered a commission in the O.T.C. in his first Term, and

later as officer commanding the College Company maintained its high traditions. He was also a prominent member of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, rowing in the First Boat in the May Term of 1914 and in the Eight at Henley that year which entered for the Ladies Plate and in the Four which entered for the Wyfold Cup.

An accident to his knee, during his first year at College, was a serious handicap, and it seemed at one time doubtful whether he would be able to join the Army; but he was determined to do his duty at all costs, and although the state of his general health was not very satisfactory he obtained a commission as Second Lieutenant in November 1914 and was promoted Lieutenant a month later, on 19 December 1914.

The following extracts from letters received by Lieutenant Cobbold's father shew that he carried with him to the Army the qualities which distinguished him at School and at College.

(1) From Major General H. Hudson, commanding the 8th Division: "Your son had done excellent work while serving with this Division, and was a most promising officer. You have every reason to be proud of his gallantry and devotion to duty."

(2) From Lieutenant Colonel F. Wright, commanding the 2nd Rifle Brigade: "Your boy was machine-gun officer to the Battalion and lived with our Head Quarters, so I had a special opportunity of knowing what a splendid fellow he was, absolutely fearless and a really fine leader of men. His machine gunners loved him and would have followed him anywhere. He is a very great loss to the Regiment and to us all. He was killed practically instantaneously by a German bullet just after leaving one of his guns, about which he was so keen. He has been buried in our own little cemetery, quite close to our trench, H.Q., from which I write. I and as many other officers as possible attended the funeral . . . Of one thing you may be certain, and that is that your son suffered no pain. He was an officer of the first class and an example to us all."

(3) Lastly his servant wrote: "I feel his loss very much indeed, and so does everyone who knew him. He was so well liked by his men, we shall never get another officer like him."

## WILFRED COOP, M.A.

Wilfred Coop, a Second Lieutenant in the 10th (Scottish) Battalion of the King's Liverpool Regiment, who died on June 24 of wounds received in action on June 16, was a son of the late Mr John Hague Coop of Ashton-under-Lyne and was born there 29 October 1892. He was educated at Manchester Grammar School and entered St John's as a Somerset Exhibitioner in October 1902. He was Editor of the *Eagle* in 1904-5, taking his degree through the Classical Tripos in 1905. He was captain of the College Lacrosse Club and played for the University against Oxford and also for teams representing Lancashire and the North of England. He was also a member of the joint team of Cambridge and Oxford men which visited the United States and Canada in the summer of 1903. An account of this tour, written by Coop, will be found in the *Eagle*, xxv., 112-4.

He was appointed Sixth Form master at Birkenhead School in January 1907. The *Birkonian*, the School magazine, in a notice of him says: "No Sixth Form master ever met with greater success as a teacher, or was more truly loved by those who were first his pupils and afterwards his friends. It is hard for us who loved him to put our feelings into words. We shall miss him sadly in our games, in the Dramatic and Debating Societies, and indeed in every phase of our life in School and out of School."

Although offered a commission soon after the war broke out, he found it would delay his going to the front, and so he preferred to take his place in the ranks as a private and joined the Liverpool Scottish, leaving for France in January 1915. By sheer merit he won his way upwards and was officially notified of his appointment to the rank of Second Lieutenant. On the same day he took part in what has been described as "the glorious charge of the Liverpool Scottish," during which four lines of German trenches were taken at Hooze on June 16. Whilst in one of the captured trenches a heavy German shell burst and he was buried in the trench by a fall of earth. He was dug out by his comrades, being then unconscious, suffering from an injury to his head. He was removed to the hospital at Boulogne where he died on June 24.

Coop was a man of gentle nature and shrank from war ; solely from a sense of duty and in spite of natural repugnance he left a life he loved for one he probably loathed. He had three brothers serving with the colours, Col. Rev. J. O. Coop, Vicar of St Catherine's, Liverpool, now with the 4th West Lancashire Howitzer Brigade ; Corporal Henry Coop, 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, who was reported wounded in action at Ypres in May 1915 and has not since been heard of ; and Second Lieutenant Rupert Coop of the Howitzer Brigade.

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DENNIS IVOR DAY.

Second Lieutenant Day, of the Royal Field Artillery, who died 7 October in Hospital at Boulogne of wounds received at Vermelles on September 25, was a son of Mr George Dennis Day (of St John's, B.A. 1883) of St Ives, Hunts, and was born there 10 February 1892. He was educated at Repton, and entered St John's in 1911. He studied Mathematics and Mechanical Sciences, passing Part I. of the Mathematical Tripos in 1912 and taking the Inter-Collegiate Examination in Mechanical Science in 1913 and 1914.

He soon came to the front in the rowing world, entering for the Colquhoun Sculls in 1911 in his Freshmen's term ; he lost in the semi-final to Pattinson the winner. He competed again in 1912 and finally won the Sculls in 1913, a most popular victory. With his elder brother, G. L. Day, he won the Lowe Double Sculls in 1912, the Forster-Fairbairn Pairs in 1913, and the Magdalene Pairs in 1914. He rowed two in the First Lent Boat of 1912, and stroked the First Boat in the May Races 1912-13-14.

He rowed bow in the winning University Trial Eight in 1912, and made a first-class bow in the winning Cambridge Boat against Oxford in 1914. In that year he stroked a Leander Eight for the Grand at Henley, rowing a great, but losing, race against Harvard. He stroked the Lady Margaret Fours at Henley which won the Wyfold Cup in 1913 and the Visitors' Cup in 1914. Among other events he won

both the Junior and Senior Sculls at the Bedford Regatta and the Senior Sculls at Cambridge.

He was also a good hurdler, running in the Freshmen's Sports in 1911 and represented the College in the Inter-Collegiate Sports, winning the hurdles in the year in which the College got into the semi-final.

On the outbreak of war Day joined the Royal Naval Division, but on 1 December 1914 was gazetted Second Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery, being attached to the 24th Division. After some training in England he was at the front in the spring, returned to England and went out again.

He was one of the most unassuming and most popular of men. His victory in the Colquhouns was especially popular, not only in the University but in the town and district around, where (from the place of his birth) he was a kind of local champion. He was a slim light man, his weight when he was bow of the University Boat being 11 st. 6 lbs., about a stone heavier than when he rowed in the Trial Eight. His successes were due to skill and pluck rather than to weight and great physical strength.

Day's body was brought home to England and he was buried at St Ives on October 9 ; the funeral was largely attended, wreaths were sent by the Lady Margaret and University Boat Clubs.

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HERBERT CLYDE EVANS, B.A., LL.B.

Lieutenant Commander Herbert Clyde Evans, of the Nelson Battalion of the Royal Naval Division, was killed in the trenches in Gallipoli on June 5th. He was the youngest son of the late Mr John Thomas Evans, shipper, of Gisborne, New Zealand, and was born in the North Town Belt, Oamaru, N.Z., on 26 April 1883. He received his early education at the High School, Gisborne, and at the age of 16 was apprenticed on one of his father's ships, serving during eight years in all capacities, including that of Chief Officer and Acting Master. For eighteen months he was a

navigating officer in the Russian Service, during the Russo-Japanese war, being engaged on patrol and despatch duties in the vicinity of Port Arthur and Vladivostock and with their Eastern Fleet. He was a little reticent as to his experiences during this period, but sometimes mentioned a mutiny at Vladivostock, the terrible scenes he then witnessed having clearly made a great impression on him. He was wrecked near Siberia, where his eyesight was so injured by the frost that he had to relinquish the sea, determining to take up a legal career. Thus Evans joined the College a little older than men of his own year. He rowed three years running in Lady Margaret boats: in the Second Lent Boat and the Second May Boat in 1910; in the First Lent Boat and the Second May Boat in 1911, and in the First May Boat in 1912. He was Second Boat Captain in 1912. He was also for some time Editor of *The Eagle*. He joined the Thames Rowing Club after leaving Cambridge and rowed for them in several Regattas. He took his B.A. degree in 1911 and the LL.B. degree in 1912, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 24 June 1914, when he was awarded a Studentship. He married 25 March 1913, Constance Irene, daughter of the Rev. George Whelpton Johnson, Vicar of Fairwarp, near Uckfield, Sussex.

On the outbreak of war he was very anxious to serve his country in any capacity, preferably in connexion with the sea, and while waiting for an opportunity he joined the Inns of Court O.T.C.; he was also appointed to lecture to officers by the Admiralty. On the formation of the Naval Division, Evans was given a commission as Sub-Lieutenant in the Nelson Battalion, training with them at the Crystal Palace, Portsmouth and Blandford. He left England on March 3, spending some time in Egypt in the trenches there, landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula in the desperate days of April 25 and 26.

He was instantaneously killed in the trenches on the morning of June 5, being then a Lieutenant Commander. The following extracts from a letter of the Lieut-Colonel commanding the Nelson Battalion describe the circumstances of his death: "After a heavy day's fighting on the 4th the Nelson Battalion was sent up at night to entrench in a gap

that existed in our firing line; an entrenchment had to be dug connecting the two ends of our firing line; it was a matter of absolute necessity, for had it not been done the Turks would probably have got in between us, and our losses would have been very heavy. The Nelson Battalion did the work they were called on to do under a most trying fire, being subjected to numerous bombing parties; by daylight our men were well dug in and the good work done by the Battalion saved the situation. It was reported to me soon after daylight that Evans had been shot through the head. About 2 *a.m.* I had a talk with him and he was in the best of spirits and very pleased with the work his Company had done and full of determination. In sending in my report to the General I recommended Lieut. Commander Evans for favourable consideration on account of his good work that night. . . . His death was greatly felt by the men of his Company, and I shall never be able to replace him".

It may be added that Lieut. Commander Evans was mentioned in despatches from Gallipoli published in the papers on November 5, exactly five months after he fell.

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#### JOHN HOLLAND BALLETT FLETCHER, M.A.

John Holland Ballett Fletcher, Lieutenant in the 7th (City of London) Battalion, the London Regiment, who died on May 13 in the hospital at Béthune of wounds received during the previous night, was the only son of Mr William Holland Ballett Fletcher (of St John's, B.A. 1875). He was born at Worthing 30 June 1879, educated at Uppingham, and entered the College in 1899. He took his degree through the Law Tripos, Part I. in 1901 and Part II. in 1902, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 17 November 1902. While at Uppingham he was in the School Cadet Corps and at Cambridge he was a member of the College Company of the C.U.R.V.; after leaving Cambridge he joined the Inns of Court Volunteers, and from that received his commission in the London Regiment. He was gazetted a Lieutenant on 1 January 1912 and was an officer of the Special Reserve. He was wounded in the night of May



12-13, while with a working party which was supposed to be resting after a prolonged period in the trenches. The bullet was probably a ricochet; he was at the dressing station within an hour of being hit, but the case was hopeless from the first. He was buried in that portion of the town cemetery of Béthune, on the banks of the La Bassée Canal, which has been set apart for officers' graves.

Lieutenant Fletcher was the third successive member of his family at St John's. His father took his degree in 1875, his grandfather (Mr John Ballett Fletcher) took his degree in 1831, while an uncle (Mr John Charles Ballett Fletcher) took his degree in 1878.

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CLIFFORD GEORGE GRAIL, B.A.

Clifford George Grail, Captain in the 7th Battalion, The Prince of Wales' (North Staffordshire) Regiment, was shot through the head on July 23, at the end of a stiff action in the Gallipoli Peninsula, and died within twelve hours. He was a son of Mr George Henry Grail, of Newport, Salop, and was born at East Dean, Gloucestershire, 27 September 1890. He received his early education at Newport Grammar School, and took his degree in 1911 in the Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos; having received the Cambridge Teachers' Diploma in 1910. In September 1911 he was appointed Modern Languages Master at Bromley School, Kent, and was also Lecturer in French at the Bromley School of Science and Art. On the outbreak of war he at once offered his services and was gazetted Second Lieut. 26 August 1914.

The following special memoir of him is written by the Headmaster of Bromley School:—

"Captain Grail joined the staff at Bromley in 1911, at the opening of the School, after a brilliant career at Cambridge, and immediately shewed that he was a born schoolmaster. The Board of Education Inspector was of opinion that he was one of the very best teachers of French in the country, and other schoolmasters came to hear him and take hints from him. He had extraordinary enthusiasm for his work and a wonderful way with boys; never, even under the

greatest provocation, was he known to lose his temper, or to do anything that his worst enemy (if, indeed, he had an enemy) could call unjust. His unusually sweet disposition made it impossible for him to think ill of anyone, and during four years of closest friendship I only heard him twice say a hard word of boy or man, and then it was well deserved. He loved all and was loved by all; his whole soul was bound up in the School and the house over which he presided; he founded and managed the School Corps; he managed our first Camp, our School Musical Society, and helped in everything else. For such an one the highest posts in the profession were sure and under other circumstances he might well have gone down to history as one of our famous headmasters. And he knew his powers and possibilities.

"Yet, when the call came in August 1914, he did not hesitate; it was at least likely then, that those who waited would get the glory without the danger, but on the very day that Kitchener called for his first 500,000 men, I had a telegram from Grail asking for leave to go. His promotion was rapid, Lieutenant in February and Captain in May, the last being the result of some particularly thorough work with the transport, for which he received special commendation from his Commanding Officer. Late in June he started for the East, happy as ever. I had a letter from him on July 27th describing his experiences as 'a great game': two days later I heard that he had given to his country all that he had offered a year before, leaving an example that should put to uttermost shame the useless slackers that stay at home. . . . His adjutant wrote of him as a great loss to his Regiment; but the loss to this profession is—if any loss is—irreparable."

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ARCHIBALD SAMUEL HAMILTON.

Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton, commanding the 16th Battalion Durham Light Infantry, died 13 October at the Endsleigh Palace Hospital, London, of wounds received in action on September 26.

He was the third son of Lieut. Colonel Samuel Beamish Hamilton, King's Own Scottish Borderers, and was born at

Gresford, Denbighshire, 23 February 1865. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School and was elected to an Entrance Exhibition for Hebrew at St John's, commencing residence in October 1883; he resided until the May Term of 1886, but left without taking a degree. He then entered Sandhurst and was gazetted Second Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion the Sherwood Foresters 11 February 1888. Joining the Indian Army his successive steps were as follows: Lieutenant 3 October 1889; Captain 11 February 1899 and Major 11 February 1906; he served with the 54th and 52nd Sikhs. He was on the Headquarters Staff of the Indian Army from 1900 to 1908 as D.A.Q.M.G. and saw much active service. He served with the Hazara, Black Mountain, Expedition in 1891 (medal with clasp), joined the Izazai Expedition in 1892; served in British Central Africa (1894-1896), with the Expedition against Kawinga, Zarafi, Uponda and Makarjira, during this service he was severely wounded (medal with clasp). He served in Waziristan (1901-2) as D.A.A.G. of Division (mentioned in despatches, *London Gazette* 8 August 1902), in Mohmund (1908) as D.A.A. and Q.M.G., on base and communications. He was invalided home from India and retired 16 February 1913. He then joined the Special Reserve Battalion of his old regiment, the Sherwood Foresters, which he commanded from 1 January 1914. In June 1915 he was given the command of the 14th Durham Light Infantry, and proceeded to the front, dying of wounds received in the great attack of September 25-26.

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ALAN MENZIES HILLER.

Second Lieutenant Hiller was the only son of Mr Henry King Hiller, of Mayfield Road, Sutton, Surrey. He was born in Shanghai 30 March 1895 and was educated at Berkhamsted School. He commenced residence in October 1913; at the outbreak of war he at once joined the army and was gazetted Second Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment. He was killed in action in France on May 16, when he was serving with the Second Battalion of his Regiment.

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NORMAN VICTOR HOLDEN, B.A.

Lieutenant Holden, of the 6th Battalion the Lancashire Fusiliers, died on 5 June of wounds received during the fighting in the Gallipoli Peninsula. He was a son of the Rev. William Holden (of St John's, B.A. 1884), Rector of St John's, Moston, Manchester; born in Manchester 30 March 1890, he was educated at the Manchester Grammar School and entered St John's in 1909 as a Somerset Exhibitioner, taking his degree through the Historical Tripos in 1912. While at School he worked amongst the lads of his father's parish and "was as good as a curate." He stroked the Second Lady Margaret Boat in the May Races of 1912. During his College career his rooms were the rallying point of the newly-formed Old Mancunian Association at Cambridge. He always kept up his connexion with his lads at Manchester and turned the Lads' Club into a Scout Troop; becoming the Organising Secretary of the Manchester and District Scouts' Association. Of his work in connexion with this Mr J. L. Paton, the High Master of Manchester Grammar School, writes: "When spade work was to be done he was doing it and bearing the heaviest brunt, but when there were votes of thanks and compliments he was always away. No man I know has ever worked harder for worldly success than Holden for the lads of his father's parish and the Scout movement in our city and neighbourhood."

After taking his degree Holden was for a short time a Master at the Central High School for Boys in Manchester and then was appointed by Mr Paton to be a Master on the Grammar School staff as history specialist and Form Master of the Junior Preparatory School. He was gazetted a Lieutenant in the 6th Lancashire Fusiliers 7 January 1914, and on service was placed in charge of the regimental Scouts; declining to take a captaincy as that would have meant giving up the Scouts. His battalion went first to Egypt; from there he wrote long letters for the special benefit of his Scouts, which were published in his father's parish magazine. From Egypt he went to the Dardanelles and was shot through the head on June 4th and died during the night. He was buried in what is now a well known cemetery on W beach, near Cape Hellas.

Holden's father received many letters from brother officers and men expressing their affection and regret for him. Special memorial services were held in St John's Church, Moston, on June 13th; both were largely attended by Old Mancunians, the School staff, and representative detachments of Scouts.

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MAURICE IVES BERTHON HOWELL.

Second Lieutenant Maurice Ives Berthon Howell, of the 1st Battalion, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment, who was killed in action on September 25, was the only son of Mr Thomas Ives Howell, M.R.C.S., of Oriel Lodge, Putney. He was born at Wandsworth 28 October 1895 and educated at Radley College, where he was a member of the School Cadet Corps. He rowed in the School eight at Henley in the years 1912-13-14 and was captain of the boats in the latter year. He was admitted to St John's on 17 June 1914 intending to commence residence in the October following. On the outbreak of war he obtained a nomination to Sandhurst and entered there 22 August; he obtained his Commission as Second Lieutenant 11 November 1914 and proceeded to the front on December 19th. His Colonel wrote that he was "killed while gallantly entering the German first-line trench at the head of his platoon."

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FRANCIS ARTHUR JAMES, M.A.

Captain James of the 5th Battalion the Manchester Regiment who died of wounds in the Gallipoli Peninsula on September 18 was the second son of the Rev Charles Henry James (of St John's, B.A. 1872), Vicar of Haigh, Lancashire. He was born at Haigh 22 May 1886 and was educated at Cranleigh School; he entered St John's in 1905 and took his degree through the Mathematical Tripos of 1908. In 1909 he was appointed Vice-Principal of the Colvin Taluqdars School at Lucknow. When war broke out he was home on leave and, after cabling for an extension, he offered himself to the 5th Manchesters, being gazetted

Lieutenant 31 August 1914. In September following he went with his Battalion to Egypt, moving to Gallipoli in May. He acted as Transport Officer in Egypt, serving also as temporary Quarter-Master and later as Adjutant in Gallipoli. He was wounded in July, but quickly rejoined the Battalion and was gazetted Captain in August. A younger brother, in the same regiment, was killed in Gallipoli on June 4. The Chaplain to the Brigade wrote as follows to Captain James' father:

"It has been my sad duty to read the Burial service at the funerals of both your sons, who were both intimate friends of mine, particularly Frank . . . I knew Frank best, we saw a deal of each other in Egypt and we seemed always running into one another here. Many a time when I have been plodding up the Krithia nullah he has called me into his dug-out for a meal and chat. He was such a patient, hard-working, conscientious chap. Every vacant job that came along he took on, company officer, transport officer, quarter-master, acting adjutant, and company officer again, all tasks were fulfilled with the same quiet thoroughness. I shall never forget the pains he took to recover his brother's body after our stay at Imbros . . . I saw him a few minutes after he was hit by shrapnel the first time. He would persist in walking up the nullah, despite his wounds, and putting everything in order before he went away. He came back long before he ought to have done. He was still quite lame and needed the support of a stick. He told me how 'fed up' he was with the conduct of so many officers and men who made slight wounds and sickness pretexts for getting back to England, and that he had to force his way out again. And now he is gone, mortally wounded by a bomb in his dug-out. We laid him to rest in the cemetery on the cliff above Gully Beach on the afternoon of the 19th September. It is a beautiful site overlooking the Aegean with the Island of Imbros in the background and the peak of Samothrace to the right. His brother lies in the Krithia nullah . . . My heart is too full to write any more. One after another the men I had learned to love during the past twelve months pass away. Of the 126 officers of the Brigade, who companied together during the happy months in Egypt,

only 12 are left on the Peninsula. But still we can look up and take courage ; their labours have not been in vain, they have given the 127th Brigade an imperishable glory."

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BASIL FULLEYLOVE WEST MOGRIDGE.

Second Lieutenant Mogridge, who was killed in action October 11-13, was the third son of the Rev. Henry Twells Mogridge, Vicar of Scalford, Leicestershire. He was born at Scalford Vicarage 10 September 1896, received his early education at St Christopher's, Melton Mowbray, and gained an open Scholarship at Oakham School. In December 1914 he was elected to an Entrance Scholarship for Classics and was also awarded a Johnson Exhibition. In the ordinary course he would have commenced residence in October, but in February 1914 he obtained a commission in the 2/4th Battalion of The Leicestershire Regiment, and later joined the Battalion at the Front.

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RUSKIN JOHN ROBERT RICHARDSON.

Lieutenant Richardson was killed in action on September 25 while serving with the 1st Battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment. He was a son of the late Mr John James Richardson (and of Mrs R. W. Jeans of Langley Avenue, Surbiton) and was born in Kensington 14 April 1890. He was educated at the Grammar School, Sydney, New South Wales, at Victoria College, Jersey, and spent a year at Bonn. He entered the College in October 1913 with a view of qualifying for the diplomatic service. Before entering he had rowed for the Molesey Boat Club and at St John's rowed in the Second May Boat in 1914, being also spare man at Henley that year.

On the outbreak of war he at once enlisted in one of the Universities and Public Schools Battalions ; on 3 October 1914 he was gazetted Second Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment. On 18 February 1915, having been promoted Lieutenant, he left for France to join

the 2nd Battalion of his regiment. On 10 March he was wounded in action and was for a time in hospital in London ; returning again to the front on August 13, then joining the 1st Battalion.

Early in the great attack on September 25 he was shot through the head and died instantly. His Battalion led the attack on the right of the Brigade and suffered severely. Out of twenty-one officers seven were killed, ten wounded, and two gassed : more than half the men of the Battalion were killed or wounded. Richardson's Colonel wrote : " He was one of the most gallant persons I have ever met. In the big attack of September 25 he most gallantly led his men with absolute fearlessness ; the whole regiment mourns him. I considered him an officer of great ability and a leader of men."

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RICHARD DENHAM SCHOLFIELD, B.A., LL.B.

Second Lieutenant Scholfield, of the 6th Battalion The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), was killed in action in the Gallipoli Peninsula on August 10th. He was the youngest son of the late Mr Frank Scholfield and Mrs Scholfield, of Ingarsby, Warwick Road, Hale, Cheshire, and was born at Prestwich, Lancashire, 10 August 1891. He was educated at Rossall, where he was five years in the Cadet Corps and in the Bisley Eight. He entered St John's in October 1910, having been awarded an Entrance Exhibition in June 1910 ; taking Honours in the Law Tripos, Part I. in 1912 and Part II. in 1913. He intended to become a solicitor and was articled to the Town Clerk of Salford.

On the outbreak of war he was gazetted Second Lieutenant 26 August 1914. The regiment left Aldershot on 13 June 1915, and proceeded to the Dardanelles. He was killed in action on August 10th while leading his men in a charge across the open ; his captain wrote that he was " one of the most popular fellows in the Regiment, and died like a soldier and a gentleman."

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## Obituary

WILLIAM HENRY HOAR HUDSON, M.A., LL.M.

Professor W. H. H. Hudson, who died on 21st September last at his residence, 34, Birdhurst Road, Croydon, was a son of Mr William Hudson, architect, of Doctor's Commons; he was born in London 11 December 1838. After a course at King's College, London, he entered St John's in 1857 and was third wrangler in 1861, being admitted a Fellow of the College 10 May 1862. He was Mathematical Lecturer at St Catharine's College 1862-3 and again in 1867-8; he was Mathematical Lecturer at St John's from 1869 to 1881. He became Professor of Mathematics at King's College, London, early in 1882 and held that office until 1903. He was also Professor of Mathematics at Queen's College, London, from 1883 to 1905. He was a member of the Council of the London Mathematical Society from 1898 to 1908 and was for many years, until his death, a member of the Council of Newnham College, Cambridge.

Professor Hudson was the author of a number of books, chiefly on the teaching of mathematics. It was as a lecturer and teacher of mathematics that his influence was most felt. He gave a number of addresses on mathematical teaching, and contributed to the mathematics of meteorology a theory of anemoids. He was an Editor of *The Eagle* from 1872 onwards.

Professor Hudson married 19 August 1875 at the parish church, Hackness, Scarborough, Mary, second daughter of Robert Turnbull of Hackness; she died in 1882. His only son, Ronald William Henry Turnbull Hudson, was Senior Wrangler in 1898 and a Fellow of the College; his early death, in a mountaineering accident on Glydr Fawr on 20 September 1904, was one of the tragedies of science.

We have received the following from a correspondent:—

"Many mathematical Johnians of the seventies of last century must have read with regret the notice of the death

of Professor W. H. H. Hudson, formerly a College Lecturer. Vigorous, abrupt in manner, enduring fools and duffers good-naturedly, Hudson was a good friend to many an undergraduate. He was the kind of man round whom the legends gather; to us he was always "Tip" Hudson, not I believe from his giving tips for examinations, but from some story connected with his rowing days in the Lady Somerset Boat Club. He was supposed to initial documents in the form of recurring decimal: *W decimal H repeating*; and so on.

From time to time *The Eagle* has printed 'Reminiscences' by senior members of the College. These lines, begun with the view of paying a tribute to the memory of Hudson, may serve as an excuse for such a retrospect. When I came up things were probably in a state of transition, perhaps they always are. Just before, men were not allowed to take their Little-Go before the end of their fourth term of residence; we were allowed to take it at the end of our second term. But the examination was what was then called a *post-mortem* the second and last on certain set subjects; if a man failed he had to get up fresh ones for his next shot.

The College apparently treated the matter quite seriously, and there were regular lectures on the Little-Go subjects, attendance on which was compulsory and absence led to "Gates". For the good men of a year, indeed for the majority of honours men, the scheme was an infliction. After more than forty years two sets of such lectures stand out clearly in my memory. Dear old 'Johnny' Mayor (we called him old even in those days) lectured on a Latin author and a Greek play to a set of mathematical men whose only object was to get through with the minimum of knowledge. Mayor poured out on us a torrent of learning which would, I am sure, have overwhelmed a Senior Classic. A list of editions we ought to study and compare, dictionaries we ought to acquire, one of which, if I remember rightly, stopped at the letter H. It was all vastly bewildering, and for the purpose we had in view not very helpful. We had, it is true, a glimpse of a world of scholarship and learning and enthusiasm, but craving for a glass of water we were plunged under Niagara.

Isaac Todhunter lectured on Arithmetic and elementary

Trigonometry; many of his class thought they had heard the last of those things at school or in the nursery. His method consisted in dictating twelve questions, neither more nor less. Having done this he retired to an inner room, where he was supposed to be writing his immortal text-books, reappearing towards the end of the hour to see what we had done. If the questions were solved—good: if they were unanswered, apparently it was all the same to him. His criticism was chiefly directed to the handwriting: 'Like the bunch of keys we see advertised for in the papers, of no use to anyone but the owner'. He had a strong objection to the proof of any theorem, known as 'book-work', which was not written out in the precise form given in his own texts. "This is not the way it is done in the book." This foible did stimulate the better men to ferret out alternative forms of proof for the sheer delight of hearing the expected remark.

Even in the lectures on the higher subjects there was an air of unreality. All the real teaching at that time was done by the Coaches—Besant, Tommy Dale, Frost, Routh, and others. Preparation for the Tripos, then strictly competitive, overshadowed everything. We used to say that if  $K$  was the amount of a man's knowledge and  $E$  what he reproduced in examination; the object of the man was to make  $E$  a maximum, if possible greater than unity; while the object of the examiner was to make  $E$  a minimum, if possible zero; the examiners were terrible experts. The College 'Lectures' were based on this idea. We were supposed to prepare for each lecture a chapter or two of a text-book, the questions dictated to us tested our skill in writing this out swiftly and accurately, perhaps some riders or problems were added. Most men were so occupied with their work for their coaches that they took their chance, without special preparation, of being able to do the papers.

Hudson had a way of his own. Whatever the subject of his lecture was, Differential Calculus, Newton's Principia or the like, he assumed the class knew all about it, and his lectures, which were real expository lectures, took the form of a kind of revision class; he dealt with special bits of theory, the borderland between one subject and another,

or shewed us how to tackle effectively some special class of problem. He was diabolically ingenious, really interested in the subject and the men, and above all he could teach. His comical look of disappointment or despair when some denser member of the class betrayed the fact that he had missed the whole point of the lecture was a thing to remember. Again, what was rare in those days, Hudson took a personal interest in individuals, spoke to us in the Courts, and was quite willing to give up time and trouble to clear up difficulties. Sometime in the early seventies he got up a modelling Club in St John's, the members of which under his guidance, made models of quadric, cubic and quartic surfaces, and he generally helped us to understand that the study of mathematics consisted of something more than absorbing knowledge like a sponge and squeezing it all out again in the Tripos. If to be the subject of kindly thoughts in the minds of many of his juniors was a reward, Hudson had it, and deserved it, in full.

NEMO."

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CAMAJI BYRAMJI NAVROJI CAMA, LL.M.

Mr C. B. N. Cama, of the Indian Civil Service, died on the 22nd May 1915 at Hoshangabad.

Camaji Navroji Cama and his twin brother, Byramji Navroji Cama, sons of the late Mr Navroji Pestanji Hormusji Cama, barrister-at-law, were born at Bombay 13 November 1878. After a course at Elphinstone College they were admitted to St John's on the 10th August 1898. As in the case of many twins they were singularly alike in appearance and in intellectual attainments practically equal. Both were admitted Foundation Scholars of the College on 20 June 1899, and in the College Examinations sometimes one, sometimes the other, led by a slight difference in marks.

In the Mathematical Tripos of 1901, B. N. Cama was 6th, and his brother 7th, wrangler. While in the Open Competition of that year for the Civil Service of India, C. N. Cama took the 24th and his brother the 30th place. Their year of probation was to be spent at Cambridge, but B. N.

Cama died in Addenbrooke's Hospital on 10 January 1902, from injuries received in an accident while riding (*Eagle*, xxiii., p. 232).

In 1903 Mr N. P. H. Cama founded, in memory of his son B. N. Cama, the "Cama Prize" in the College to be awarded annually to that member of the College who stands highest in the final list for the Civil Service of India (*Eagle*, xxv., 81). In that year, or shortly before, C. N. Cama in accordance with some ancient custom, and with the consent of the government of India, took the additional name of Byramji.

C. B. N. Cama obtained a place in Class 1, Division 2, of the Mathematical Tripos of 1902, and in 1903 was elected to an Isaac Newton University Studentship, his departure for India being postponed until the end of that year. He served in the Central Provinces, on the legal side, becoming a District and Sessions Judge. He was called to the Bar, at Gray's Inn, 24 June 1914.

We take the following notice of him from *The Pioneer* of 22 June 1915, where it is headed: "The appreciation of an English friend."—

"On the 22nd May at Hoshangabad in the Central Provinces, Camaji Byramji Navroji Cama, of the Indian Civil Service, Sessions Judge of the Nerbudda Division, passed to his rest from fever and heart failure at the age of 37. His brief life was crowded with brilliant distinction. Reference to the Civil List shows that he had passed by the Degree of Honour (in the First Division) in the Persian and Urdu languages, in Arabic, Hindi, Bengali, Uriya and Marathi by High Proficiency, in Sanskrit by the Higher Standard. He was a Wrangler of his year at Cambridge. Earlier in his career, illness having prevented him from appearing in the B.A. examination, he was granted special dispensation to appear for both Bachelorship and Mastership of Arts at one sitting, and secured a double First class in both degrees, a Government Scholarship to pursue his studies in England, and the Chancellor's Medal which for several years previously had not been awarded.

This list of attainments is far from exhaustive. He had

more than a smattering of European languages other than English, and at the time of his death was preparing for fresh conquests in the realms of Assyrian and Chaldean. And the burden of his erudition sat upon him so lightly that, outside the circle of his intimate friends, men saw in him merely a large-hearted Parsi gentleman of unbounded hospitality, modest and self-effacing, with a charity to which the poor and feeble never appealed in vain, and gifted with a personal charm that made him the most delightful of club companions to his equals, the most sympathetic of official superiors to those who had the fortune to work under him. He belonged to the well-known Cama family of Bombay, his grandfather having been Mr P. H. Cama, C.I.E., the donor of the Cama hospital, his father the late Mr N. P. Cama, Barrister-at-law.

The extraordinary parallel of his own scholastic career with that of his twin brother Byramji, up to the point when, thirteen years ago, the latter lost his life by a tragic accident at Cambridge, has in it all the elements of an unfinished romance. The bond between the two brothers, not only in affection but in intellect, was certainly transcendental. Both studied and thought alike. As is well-known, both were Wranglers, standing 6th and 7th in the list, respectively. Sensitive to comment, the twins at their own request were given seats far apart in the many examinations for which they entered simultaneously. On one such occasion it was discovered both had dissected a flower wrongly, both had called the petals by the same wrong name, and had answered correctly all the other questions. Their answers, correct and incorrect, were identical.

The staggering blow of his brother's death was borne bravely and in the same year Cama took up Mathematical Astronomy, and won the Sir Isaac Newton Scholarship within twelve months. Before passing the I.C.S. Examination he had also qualified himself for a call to the Bar, and his thesis on Copyright Law had been accepted for the LL.M. degree which he took some years after his return to India in 1904.

From this date he entered upon the study of Oriental languages. For active exercise he was, to his bitter regret, physically incapacitated. But idleness was abhorrent to his nature, and, as abovementioned, the Civil List shows to

what good use he put the notoriously scanty leisure that workers on the Judicial side enjoy. Both his private circumstances and his simple tastes combined to render him comparatively indifferent to the very large Government prizes which he earned by these accumulated triumphs, and it is now left for his friends to repudiate the vulgar charge of mercenary scholarship, which, levelled at him by the ignorant, he himself had never stooped to deny. His consistent aim was to make the study of Indian languages more attractive and general, in particular to members of his own service. The mere accretion of knowledge was to him no more than the foundation of future constructive work to the scope of which only his notes, alas ! remain to testify.

Of his countless acts of private kindness, of the readiness with which he laid aside pressing official work to assist others in their troubles, there is no space to make mention here. His happy, serene temperament, lodged in a frame of Johnsonian proportions has brightened the social life of many a small station. Like Chaucer's 'Very perfect gentle knight' he neither spoke nor thought evil of anyone, and his wit, drawn from the many deep-hidden springs of his researches, was pure and unsullied. Simple as a child, he faced the prospect of an early death with a curiously touching *naïveté* and courage, and in the middle of discussing the use to which, some day, he was to put his learning, would pull himself up with a jest that only thinly veiled his absolute certainty of an untimely decease. A brilliant scholar and a most lovable man ! May his soul, in the abode of just men made perfect, rest in peace."

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## OUR CHRONICLE.

*Michaelmas Term, 1915.*

Both Royal Medals of the Royal Society have been awarded this year to Fellows of St John's by the President and Council of the Society, with the approval of His Majesty the King :

(1) A Royal Medal to Professor Sir Joseph Larmor, M.P., F.R.S. (B.A. 1880), for his numerous and important contributions to mathematical and physical science.

(2) A Royal Medal to Dr W. H. R. Rivers, F.R.S. (M.A. 1898), for his important contributions to ethnography and ethnology.

At the first meeting of the British Association in Manchester on September 7th, the address was delivered as usual by the President, Dr Arthur Schuster (Sc.D. 1904). He was introduced by the retiring President, Mr W. Bateson (B.A. 1883). The vote of thanks was proposed by the Lord Mayor of Manchester, and seconded by Dr T. G. Bonney (B.A. 1856), President in 1910. Thus of the four speakers that evening three were Johnians.

On the 2nd of August last Professor Albert Charles Seward (B.A. 1886), Fellow of the College and Professor of Botany in the University, was elected Master of Downing College in succession to the late Professor Howard Marsh. Professor Seward entered St John's in 1883, and obtained First Classes in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I., 1885, and Part II., 1886, his special subject being Geology. He was Harkness Scholar in 1888 and Sedgwick Prizeman in 1892. He was appointed University Lecturer in Botany in 1890 and in 1899 was elected a Fellow of St John's. Soon afterwards he became Fellow and Tutor of Emmanuel College. He was elected Professor of Botany in the University in 1906 and in 1910 was again elected a Fellow of St John's, holding a professorial Fellowship. He has been a member of the Council of the Senate since 1909.

Professor Seward is the seventh Master of Downing ; it is

worth noting that the first Master, Dr Francis Annesley, elected in 1805, was also a member of St John's.

Dr Lewis B. Radford (B.A. 1890), formerly Fellow of the College and Rector of Holt, Norfolk, who has been Warden of St Paul's College, in the University of Sydney, New South Wales, since 1909, was in May last elected Bishop of Goulburn, N.S.W., and was consecrated Bishop on August 24th. Goulburn is one of the most important Australian Bishopricks, the new Federal Capital is within its borders.

In July last Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher of Kilverstone was appointed Chairman of the Inventions Board, established to assist the Admiralty in co-ordinating and encouraging scientific effort in relation to the requirements of the Naval Service. The Board consists of (a) a Central Committee of four, and (b) a Panel of Consultants, who will advise the Central Committee on questions submitted to them. The Hon. Sir C. A. Parsons, K.C.B., F.R.S., Honorary Fellow of the College, is a member of the Central Committee.

The *London Gazette* of November 18 notified that the King had been graciously pleased to sanction the promotion of the Right Hon. the Earl of Plymouth (B.A. 1879), P.C., C.B., Knight of Justice of the Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England and Director of the Ambulance Department, to be Sub-Prior of the Order.

Mr Alexander Fraser Russell (B.A. 1900) was in May last appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Rhodesia. Mr Russell, after taking his degree, was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple 28 January 1901, and returned to South Africa, where he became an Advocate at the Cape Bar; he has enjoyed a large practice there, and also edited the *Law Reports*. He sat for three years as Member of the Provincial Council for Namaqualand in the Cape Province. He is only 38 years of age, and is thus the youngest Judge in South Africa.

Professor Robert Bellamy Clifton (B.A. 1859) has this year retired from the Professorship of Experimental Philosophy in the University of Oxford, to which he was appointed in 1865. We take the following from *The Oxford Magazine* for 29 October 1915:—

"We must not let our Senior Professor retire, even in these days when so many events are passed by unnoticed, without a few words. Professor Clifton, who has filled the Chair of Experimental Philosophy for exactly fifty years, has a claim to that title which far outdistances any other, for he had already been Professor seven years when his old friend

Dr Odling was appointed to the Waynflete Chair of Chemistry. What was more remarkable was that he had been Professor for five years before that, in what was then the Owens College, and is now the University of Manchester.

"To this post he had been appointed as a young and very distinguished Cambridge man, sixth Wrangler and second Smith's Prizeman in 1859, and Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. Among those who appeared in the same Class List were the Senior Wrangler, Canon Wilson, best known as Head Master of Clifton College; Professor Jack, of Glasgow, and Mr Stone, Radcliffe Observer at Oxford. Another still more distinguished name which appears among the Wranglers is that of the Senior Classic of the same year, Henry Sidgwick.

"Professor Clifton puts down in *Who's Who* as his recreation 'Work'. It certainly has agreed with him. For these fifty years he has pursued the tenor of his way among us, always at his post, and exercising the most assiduous attention to his duties. An accomplished and practical man as well as a fine theorist, he designed and carried out the erection of the Clarendon Laboratory himself, and also, we believe, devised many of the delicate and intricate instruments which are the pride of his Laboratory. It is one of the problems of Physics to eliminate or to minimize friction, and during his long career Professor Clifton has certainly succeeded in this. In days when the Museum had a reputation for a good deal of heat and strife, he went quietly on his way, distinguished, as all who have known him have been aware, by geniality, orderly and businesslike capacity, and kindness of heart. There are few younger or younger-looking men for their age than he is, and we trust he may still enjoy to the full a long evening of his days."

Dr Herbert Watney (B.A. 1866) has been elected Master of the Mercers' Company.

Lord Moulton (B.A. 1868) has been elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine.

Dr W. H. R. Rivers, F.R.S., Fellow of the College, delivered the Fitzpatrick Lectures on "Medicine, Magic and Religion" at the Royal College of Physicians on November 4th and 9th.

On the 21st of June last, the University of Glasgow conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Professor G. B. Mathews, F.R.S. (B.A. 1884), formerly Fellow and Lecturer of the College.

On 24 June the Lord Chamberlain issued a list of Decorations and Promotions for Military Operations in the Field. This included the appointment to the Companionship of the Distinguished Service Order of Captain P. A. Lloyd-Jones (B.A. 1898), Captain R.A.M.C. Captain Lloyd Jones was mentioned in Despatches issued on 18 February 1915.

In our May Term number (vol. xxxvi., p. 356) it was announced that Captain A. G. Butler (B.A. 1894) had been made a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order. The War Office issued on July 3rd the following particulars of the deeds which earned the King's recognition:—

"Captain Arthur Graham Butler, Australian Army Medical Corps (attached 9th Australian Infantry Battalion).

"During operations in the neighbourhood of Gaba Tepe on April 25, 1915, and subsequent dates, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in attending wounded under heavy fire, continuously displaying courage of a high order."

Captain A. G. Butler rowed in the Lady Margaret First Boat in the May Term of 1893, and again in 1894, when he was Second Captain.

Sir George Greenhill (B.A. 1870), sometime Fellow of the College and formerly Professor of Mathematics in the Artillery College, Woolwich, has been appointed a member of the Government Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and also a member of the Executive Committee of the Aeronautical Institute of Great Britain, whose main work during the war will be to help to speed up aircraft production.

The President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has appointed a Departmental Committee to make arrangements with a view to the maintenance, so far as possible, of adequate supplies of fertilisers for the use of farmers in the United Kingdom. Mr. T. H. Middleton (M.A. 1902), formerly Professor of Agriculture in the University, now of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, is a member of the Committee. The President has also appointed Mr Middleton to be a member of the Indian Wheat Committee to supervise the arrangements for the shipment of wheat from India to the United Kingdom on Government account.

Captain W. L. Harnett, I.M.S. (B.A. 1899), Surgeon to the Governor of Bengal, has been appointed to act as Professor of Midwifery, Calcutta Medical College, and Obstetric Physician and Surgeon to the Eden Hospital.

Mr. G. Waterhouse (B.A. 1910) has been appointed Professor of German in Dublin University. Mr Waterhouse

was for sometime Lektor in English at the University of Leipzig, and has been latterly an Assistant Master at Manchester Grammar School.

Mr J. R. Airey (B.A. 1906) passed the examination in Applied Mathematics for the D.Sc. degree in the University of London, held in October last.

Mr A. P. Long (B.A. 1911) has been appointed to an Inspectorship under the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Professor J. T. Hewitt (B.A. 1890), Professor of Chemistry at the East London College, has been appointed a member of the Advisory Council of the British Dyes Company, Limited.

On the 16th of July last it was announced that Mr H. J. Tennant, M.P., Secretary of State for War, had appointed Mr W. H. T. Ottley (B.A. 1911) to be his private secretary.

Mr G. U. Yule (M.A. 1913), University Lecturer in Statistics, has received an appointment in the Statistical Section of the Contracts Department of the War Office.

During the past Michaelmas Term Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel as follows: October 17, by the Rev. H. F. Stewart, Dean; October 31, by the Rev. Dr T. G. Bonney, and on November 21 by the Rev. R. B. Le B. Janvrin, College Missioner.

A correspondent complains that in our May Term number (vol. xxxvi., p. 357) we announced the delivery of the Linacre Lecture and its title, without mentioning the name of the Lecturer. The appointment of the lecturer, Professor Ernest Henry Starling, F.R.S., was duly noted in our Lent Term number (*ibid.*, p. 224). The linking together of these two items of information would under some circumstances be called Research. In a contemporary Chronicle it is perhaps a nuisance; Our Chronicler has made a note of the fact.

At the annual Fellowship Election held on Monday, November 8, Mr Claude William Guillebaud (B.A. 1912) was elected a Fellow of the College. Mr Guillebaud took a First Class in both parts of the Economics Tripos, Part I. in 1911 and Part II. in 1913. He studied Economics at Munich, under Professor Brentano, during the winters of 1912 and 1913. He was awarded the Adam Smith (University) Prize in May 1915. He submitted a dissertation intitled: "An historical study of the changes in the localization of industry in England." He is lecturing this Term for the Special

Board for Economics and Politics on the "Economic Functions of Government."

The following members of the College were elected into the Council of the Royal Society, for the year 1916, at the anniversary meeting held on November 30: Mr F. F. Blackman and Professor A. E. H. Love, now Sedleian Professor of Mathematics at Oxford.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, held on Monday, October 25, the following members of the College were elected members of the Council of the Society: Mr H. H. Brindley (B.A. 1887), Dr T. J. P.A. Bromwich (B.A. 1895), Dr J. A. Crowther (B.A. 1905), Dr J. E. Marr (B.A. 1879), and Mr J. E. Purvis (B.A. 1893).

At the Annual General Meeting of the London Mathematical Society, held on November 11th, the following members of the College were elected Officers of the Society for the ensuing year: *President*, Sir J. Larmor, M.P. (B.A. 1880); *Vice-Presidents*, Professor A. E. H. Love (B.A. 1885) and Major P. A. MacMahon (Sc.D. 1904); *Secretaries*, Dr T. J. P.A. Bromwich (B.A. 1895) and Mr G. T. Bennett (B.A. 1890).

The Annual General Meeting of the Cambridge University Cricket Club was held in St John's Lodge on Saturday, October 30th, the Master being President of the Club. The object of the general meeting is to elect the officers of the Club for the coming season. The Rules provide that the members of the Eleven of the year shall have the right of voting. As there was no match and no Eleven in 1915 the situation was without precedent and in view of the uncertainty of the outlook no elections were made. Like all other Clubs the University Cricket Club has difficulty in paying its way; only a few of the Colleges paid their usual Capitation Tax, but it is worth recording that while other Colleges, pleading poverty, paid nothing to the Cricket Club, St John's, though quite as hardly hit, subscribed the same amount as in prosperous years, the largest amount subscribed this year by the few contributing Colleges.

Mr Balak Ram (B.A. 1900), I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and agent for Sardars in the Deccan.

Mr M. V. Bhide (B.A. 1907), I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, has been working as a Censor under the Army Department in India.

Mr E. H. P. Jolly (B.A. 1907), I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Judge at Nasik.

Mr A. R. Dalal (B.A. 1907), I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Collector of Bijapur, Bombay.

Mr C. F. A. Keeble (B.A. 1906) has been appointed a Master at Sedbergh School.

Mr F. Dale (B.A. 1910) and Mr H. S. Hand (B.A. 1915) have been appointed to Masterships at Berkhamsted School.

Mr E. M. Macoby (B.A. 1913) has been appointed an Assistant Master at the Bede Collegiate School, Sunderland.

Mr G. A. Sutherland (B.A. 1913) has been appointed an Assistant Master in mathematics and physics at Harrow.

Mr G. Walworth (B.A. 1914) has been appointed Lecturer in Agricultural Chemistry at the Harper-Adams Agricultural College, Newport, Shropshire.

Mr W. H. Bruford (B.A. 1915) has been appointed to a Mastership at Manchester Grammar School.

Mr P. Corder (B.A. 1915) has been appointed to the Senior English Mastership at Northampton County School.

Mr R. J. Marsh (B.A. 1915) has been appointed to a Mastership at Workson College.

Mr A. S. Wolstencroft (B.A. 1915) has been appointed to a Mastership at Silcoates School, Wakefield.

On the 16th of June last the Senate of the University of London appointed the Rev. C. W. Bourne (B.A. 1868), Rector of Staplehurst, to be a Governor of Cranbrook Grammar School.

The Rev. R. A. McKee (B.A. 1871), Vicar of Farnfield, has been appointed Honorary Canon of Rampton in Southwell Cathedral.

The Rev. R. Chadwick (B.A. 1882), Vicar of Christ Church, Great Malvern, has been appointed an Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral.

The Rev. C. E. Hopton (B.A. 1883), Vicar of St Mary's, Moseley, Birmingham, has been appointed Archdeacon of Birmingham.

The Rev. St J. B. Wynne Willson (B.A. 1890), Master of Marlborough College, has been collated Canon and Prebendary of Fordington and Writhlington in Salisbury Cathedral.

The Rev. W. S. Bowden (B.A. 1899), Curate of Stratfield Mortimer, has been appointed Chaplain to the Forces.



The Rev. E. Ealand (B.A. 1893), formerly Chaplain of the Missions to Seamen, Antwerp, has been appointed Acting Chaplain of the Missions to Seamen, Dover.

The Rev. C. Elsee (B.A. 1898), Priest in charge of St Paul's, Kinlochleven, has been appointed Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles.

The Rev. D. H. G. Sargent (B.A. 1900), Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hereford, has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the Church Pastoral Aid Society.

The Rev. F. W. Argyle (B.A. 1905), Vicar of Rawtenstall, has been appointed a Surrogate in the diocese of Manchester.

The Rev. W. G. Cheese (B.A. 1905), Vicar of Duddington, Stamford, has been appointed Chaplain to the Forces.

The Rev. H. S. Crole-Rees (B.A. 1906) has been appointed Chaplain to H.M.S. *Hercules*.

The Rev. E. C. Dewick (B.A. 1906) has been appointed Vice-Principal of St Aidan's College, Birkenhead.

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

The Rev. G. A. Browning (B.A. 1909), R.N., has been appointed Chaplain and Naval Instructor to the *Inflexible*.

The Rev. H. P. W. Burton (B.A. 1910), Curate of Frodingham, has been appointed Chaplain to the Forces.

The Rev. R. H. A. Cotton (B.A. 1911) has been appointed Assistant Curate of St Peter's, Ealing.

We take the following from *The Guardian* of 19 August 1915 :—"The Rev. S. Howard Hall (B.A. 1873), Rector of Sproatley, Hull, Senior Divisional Chaplain (1st Class), 49th W.R. Division, British Expeditionary Force, is about to resign his commission, and is now on leave in England pending resignation after twenty-seven and a half years' service and at the age of sixty-five. He has kept twenty-four camps, and has been mobilised since August of last year. He has lately served seventeen weeks on active service, and is handing over his duties with regret to a younger and more vigorous successor."

We take the following from *The Guardian* of 23 September 1915 :—"The Rev. F. B. N. Norman-Lee (B.A. 1882), Senior Chaplain to the Forces at Winchester, retired last week on reaching the age limit, after thirty-two years' service. He was appointed Army Chaplain in 1884. He served in the South African war, was present at the relief of Kimberley, and the operations of Paardeberg, Poplar Grove, and Drie-

fontein, receiving the Queen's medal and three clasps. Before his ordination in 1882 he served in the Queen Victoria Rifles and the Cambridge University Volunteers. In 1876 he won the National Rifle Association's bronze medal as the best shot of both Universities. During his long period of service Mr Norman-Lee has greatly interested himself in the social welfare of the soldiers, and in the past year has frequently lectured to the men upon the countries to which they might be going for active duty."

The following ecclesiastical appointments have been announced :

Name.	Degree.	From.	To be.
Kingsford, P. A.	(1893)	C. Flimwell	V. Stoughton, Emsworth
Whitaker, G. H.	(1870)	C. Menheniot	R. Souldern
Wilkinson, L.	(1883)	L. Pr. dioc. Glouc.	R. Farmington, Northleach
Ewing, G. C.	(1887)	C. Emmanuel, Weston Super Mare	R. Mark, Highbridge
Stokes, C. H.	(1902)	C. Whitchurch, Salop	R. Wexham, Slough
Stroud, F. R.	(1892)	V. Great Redisham	V. Lindsey, Ipswich
Harper, C. H. R.	(1890)	R. West Harling	R. Riddlesworth, w. Gasthorpe and Knettishall
Lambert-Baker, W.	(1897)	V. St Matthew's, Duddeston	R. Stoke Talmage
Williams, D. L.	(1901)	C. Llanrhos	V. Burnham on Crouch
Cursham, F. C.	(1873)	V. Flintham	V. Marsworth, Tring
Bentley-Smith, H. B.	(1901)	V. East Coatham	V. St Faith's, Great Crosby, Liverpool
Hennessy, T. H.	(1898)	V. Barton	R. Wing, Oakham
Branscombe, H. S.	(1885)	V. St Mary Magda- lene, Manningham	V. Marham, Norfolk
Greeves, F. B.	(1884)	P. C. Cudworth	V. Carlton Miniott and Sand Hutton
Tomlin, A. G.	(1883)	V. Kingston, Taunton	R. Skilgate
Swam, H. A.	(1876)	V. Hauxton, w. Newton	R. Wentworth, Ely
Barclay, A. D.	(1884)	V. St Mabe, Penryn	V. Looe
Bone, P.	(1892)	V. Looe	V. St Mabe, Penryn

The following members of the College were ordained on Trinity Sunday, May 30th :

PRIESTS.			
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	
Raven, E. E.	(1912)	London	
Quick, E. K.	(1910)	Chichester	
St John, F.	(1912)	Exeter	
Coles, V. J. H.	(1912)	Liverpool	
Makinson, J. C.	(1913)	Liverpool	
Reynolds, W. R. H.	(1913)	Worcester	
DEACONS.			
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	Parish.
Johnson, V. Y.	(1913)	Winchester	Horsell, Woking
Coleman, N. D.	(1913)	Southwell	Alfreton

The Rev. J. W. Gleave (B.A. 1912), Diocesan Chaplain, was the preacher at the ordination by the Bishop of Sodor and Man, in the church of Kirk Michael.

The following members of the College were ordained Priests on Sunday, 19 September last: Rev. S. E. Sears (B.A. 1912) by the Bishop of Manchester in his Cathedral, and the Rev. F. C. Oakley (B.A. 1911) by the Bishop of Norwich in his Episcopal Chapel. The following were ordained Priests on Sunday, October 3: Rev. G. A. M. Griffiths (B.A. 1911) by the Bishop of London in St Paul's Cathedral and the Rev. T. G. Stewart (B.A. 1913) by the Bishop of Chelmsford in his Cathedral.

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 18 names, among them being four members of the College; their names and places are as follows:

	<i>Name.</i>		<i>Degree.</i>
9.	E. Weston	...	1914
12.	B. K. Parry	...	1914
13.	A. G. Patton	...	1915
16.	W. B. Foden	...	1914

The first three have obtained appointments in the Indian Civil Service; no appointments were this year made to the Home Civil Service.

We understand that the Civil Service Commissioners have not made public the usual Seniority List for the Civil Service of India for the year 1915, some of the successful candidates in the Open Competition for 1914 having been allowed to undertake military service, and for the purposes of gradation their seniority has been reserved. But we have ascertained that for purposes of Seniority the places of members of St John's is as follows: H. B. Shivdasani (B.A. 1913) twelfth; T. T. Scott (B.A. 1913) eighteenth and G. W. Bain (B.A. 1914) thirty-ninth.

The Cama (College) Prize for 1914 has been awarded to Mr H. B. Shivdasani.

Dr G. C. Moore Smith (B.A. 1881), Professor of English Language and Literature in the University of Sheffield, has been appointed editor of the English section of the *Modern Language Review*, in succession to the late Mr G. C. Macaulay.

The *Cambridge Daily News* of 25 June 1915 contained a letter from a former member of the staff of that paper, then serving in the Gallipoli Peninsula with the 88th (formerly the

East Anglian) Field Ambulance, which contains the following passage: "Considerable excitement prevailed in camp on Wednesday evening, when it became known that Sergt G. S. Need and Ptes. F. A. Leach, E. F. Coles, H. Chapman and H. J. Bloomfield, of 'C' Section, had been congratulated by the G.O.C. the Division for gallantry shown in entering trenches under a hail of bullet fire to remove wounded men. Sergt. Need, who is in charge of the Section Bearer Division, is an ex-undergraduate of St John's College, Cambridge, and joined the unit in August last; the men hail from Ipswich. They were summoned to the hospital tent during the evening by Lieut.-Col. Gosling, who presented them with congratulatory cards from the General amid cheers from the ambulance men around. That the efforts of the men should be recognised in such a manner reflects the greatest credit upon the section officers, Capt. D. Cogan and Lieut. J. L. Symms, both of whom personally congratulated the recipients of the cards. On a number of occasions the bearers have collected wounded under both shell and bullet fire. Several have had very narrow escapes from being hit. On one occasion a big 'Jack Johnson' fell and exploded within a few yards of 'C' Section when marching out to the advanced dressing station, but no one was hurt beyond one man being slightly grazed on the leg with a splinter; on another occasion a bearer had a bullet pass through his clothing without it touching his body—a distinctly lucky escape. So far no one has been injured in any way."

Mr G. S. Need matriculated in October 1912 and joined the Field Ambulance on the outbreak of the war.

The Report of the Antiquarian Committee for the year 1914 was published in *The University Reporter* of 13 July 1915. In that part of the Report which deals with the New Building, described as "the second section of Block II.," the following paragraph occurs:—"The first floor, which is to be devoted to the exhibition of local antiquities, will be named the 'Babington Gallery' in commemoration of the late Charles Cardale Babington, M.A., F.R.S., of St John's College, for many years Professor of Botany in the University and sometime President of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. The erection of this gallery was made possible by the generosity of Mrs Babington, who, in memory of her husband's love for archaeology, undertook to defray its entire cost, amounting to fifteen hundred pounds. Professor Babington was closely associated with the Cambridge Antiquarian Society from its foundation, and it is to him that the University is chiefly indebted for the valuable collections which the Society transferred to the Museum in 1883. It

was Babington's zeal for the preservation of local antiquities that led to the formation of the Society's museum; and to the end of his life his interest in the welfare of the local collections never flagged."

Mrs Williams, the widow of the late Rev. Dr Frederick Edgell Williams (B.D. 1866, D.D. 1872), who died 19 April 1887, has presented to the College Library an ancient Hebrew Bible. This is described as follows in the "Historical Catalogue of the printed editions of Holy Scripture in the Library of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Part iii., No. 1587":—

"Via Sancta . . . sive Biblia Sacra eleganti et maiuscula characterum forma, qua ad facilem sanctae linguae et scriptura intelligentiam, nouo compendio, primo statim intuitu, literae Radicales et Seruiles, Deficientes et Quiescentes: situ et colore discernuntur. Authore Elia Hutter.

Typis Elianis, per Johannem Saxonem, Hamburgi. 1587; folio.

Known as Hutter's Hebrew Bible.

The text does not exactly agree with that of any earlier edition. Masch asserts that Hutter was the first editor to place the Megilloth among the Hagiographa, but this statement is contradicted in the appendix to his work. In this edition the root letters are printed in thick type, and the inflectional letters in hollow type; and when a root letter in any word does not appear, it is printed in small type above the line."

The copy presented to the College is in fine preservation; bound in old, stamped, leather.

On the leaf facing the title page are the two following notes, written in different hands:—

(1) Haeriditatis et Donationis paternae titulo possideor a Jacobo Gerhardo Engels, V. D. M. apud Waldenses. 1787.

(2) N.B. Elias Hutterus Lipsiae prof. anno 1579 Dresdam vocabatur, ut 26 annos natus, Electorem Saxoniae Augustum 53 annos natum hebraicam linguam doceret in qua et Elector magnus faciebat progressus.

On the title page is written: "ex Biblioth. J. C. Kersten."

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*The British Empire and the War*, by E. A. Benians, M.A., Fellow of the College (Fisher Unwin); *Jaffery*, by William J. Locke (Lane); *The Holiness of Pascal*, the Hulsean Lectures for 1914-15, by the Rev. H. F. Stewart, Fellow and Dean of the College (University Press);

"Prize Droits": *Being a Report to H.M. Treasury on Droits of the Crown and of Admiralty in time of War*, by the late C. B. Rothery, C.B., Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty 1853-78. Revised and annotated by E. S. Roscoe, Admiralty Registrar. Printed under the authority of H.M. Stationery Office (Wyman); *Combinatory Analysis*, by Major Percy A. Macmahon, Sc.D., F.R.S. (University Press); *The Story of the S.T.C. Notes on the History of the Confraternity of the Holy Trinity within the University of Cambridge*, by the Rev. C. G. Griffinhoofe, M.A. (Privately printed, Cambridge); *Poels and Purilans*, by T. R. Glover, Fellow and Classical Lecturer of the College (Methuens); *The Philosophy of Nietzsche*, by A. Wolf, D.Litt., late Fellow of the College (Constable); *The Wireless Telegraphists' Pocket Book of Notes Formulae and Calculations*, by Professor J. A. Fleming (Wireless Press); *Miscellanea Evangelica* (II.): *Christ's Miracles of Feeding*, by Edwin A. Abbott, Honorary Fellow of the College (University Press); *Revision Papers in Algebra*, by W. G. Borchardt, M.A., B.Sc. (Rivingtons); *How we remember our past lives, and other Essays on Reincarnation*, by C. Jinarajadasa (Madras, Theosophical Publishing House); *Anthemis*, by Dr C. B. Rootham (Church Musical Society); *Didasculus Patiens, a satire, a medley, a romance*, by J. H. E. Crees, Headmaster of the Crypt Grammar School, Gloucester (Smith, Elder and Co.); *Llanसानman, its history and associations*, by W. Bezant Lowe, M.A., F.C.S. (The Caxton Press, Llanfairfechan); *Vicious circles in sociology and their treatment*, by Jamieson B. Hurry, M.D. (J. and A. Churchill); *Coronation Rites* (Camb. Liturgical Handbooks), by Rev. R. M. Woolley, B.D. (University Press); *Collected papers on Spectroscopy*, by Dr G. D. Liveing and Sir J. Dewar (University Press); *Tables of compound interest at one-eighth per cent. and of Antilogarithms to base 1.00125*, by J. J. Stuckey, formerly Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, barrister-at-law, and Associate of the Institute of Actuaries (Allen and Unwin); *I promise, talks to young disciples*, by C. Jinarajadasa (Madras, Theosophical Publishing House); *Sunday Epistles, Studies for the Christian Year*, by the Rev. J. H. B. Masterman, Rector of St Mary-le-Bow, London, Canon of Coventry (S.P.C.K.); *On certain channels, attributed to Overflow Streams from Ice-dammed lakes*, by T. G. Bonney, Sc.D., F.R.S. (Cambridge, Bowes and Bowes); *Projective Geometry*, by G. B. Mathews (Longmans); *The Odes of Pindar, including the principal Fragments, with an Introduction and an English translation*, by Sir John Sandys (Loeb Classical Library); *On diseases of the Lungs and Pleurae, including Tuberculosis and Mediastinal growths*, by P. Horton-Smith-Hartley, C.V.O., and another (H. K. Lewis and Co.); *The Anglican Proper Psalms, critical*

and exegetical notes on obscure and corrupt passages in the Hebrew text, in the light of modern knowledge, by C. H. Sellwood Godwin, M.A., first Vicar of St Aidan's, Middlesborough (Deighton Bell and Co.).

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number : Mr H. F. Stewart to be deputy for the Junior Proctor ; Professor Rapson to be an examiner in Sanskrit and Pali for the Previous Examination ; Mr F. H. Colson to be a governor of the Perse School, Cambridge : Professor H. M. Gwatkin to be an examiner for the Lightfoot Scholarships ; Mr F. C. Bartlett to be interim Director of the Psychological Laboratory ; Dr T. J. I'A. Bromwich to be a member of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate ; Dr L. E. Shore to be an examiner in Physiology for Medical Degrees ; Mr H. L. Pass to be an examiner for the George Williams Prize ; Mr H. F. Stewart to be an examiner for the Seatonian Prize ; Sir John Sandys, Public Orator, to be a Manager of the Craven Fund and a member of the managing committee of the British School at Athens ; Mr E. E. Foxwell to be an examiner for the English Essay in the Previous Examination ; Mr H. F. Stewart to be an examiner in French for the Previous Examination ; Mr J. E. Purvis to be an examiner in State Medicine ; Mr W. E. Heitland to be an adjudicator for the Members' Prize for an English Essay ; Sir John Sandys to be an adjudicator for the Members' Prize for a Latin Essay.

#### JOHNIANA.

"The London Literary Gazette" for 6 July 1833 contains an account, in the form of a Diary, of the visit of the British Association to Cambridge in that year. From this we take the following extracts :—

"June 23.—Proceeded from London to Royston ; and enjoyed, by the fortuitous accident of coach companionship, a foretaste of the mixed meeting for which we were bound. A Yorkshire gentleman, who had travelled much, and possessed much information, occupied one place ; a learned and most intelligent Professor from Dublin another ; and a Hibernian Frenchman, a sworn disciple of Mesmerism, a third. On the way we were unable to take up Mr Rickman, the architect, to whom Cambridge is indebted for one of its most beautiful and imposing ornaments, the new quadrangle of St John's, with its well contrived bridge, the source of a standing pun in that excellent College."

There is a footnote at this point :

"Our readers are no doubt aware that, among their friendly compeers, the Johnians, renowned as punsters, are designated *Pigs* ; in allusion to which this bridge, which forms a junction between the courts *cis* and *citra* Cam, is jocularly called the Isthmus of *Soro-cs*. Coleridge, the poet, whom we rejoiced to see at the meeting, in improving health and strength, and undiminished fervour of language and mind, proved his title to a residence in the College, by remarking, that any of its members who drowned themselves from this locality, must be found guilty of *sui-cide*."

"June 24.—Reached Cambridge at eleven o'clock ; and, through friendly introductions, was soon installed in rooms in the new quadrangle of St John's aforesaid ; where, indeed, so many strangers were provided for by the kindness of Professor Miller, that one corner in particular, inhabited by Faraday, J. Martin, Wyon, Wheatstone, *cum multis aliis*, was duly named, in consonance with the spirit attributed to the air of this place, the Mill, *alias* the haunt of 'The Miller and his Men.' However, the able professor, in all his chemical amalgamations, certainly never before succeeded in combining so many affinities together."

The Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother to King Henry the seventh, a most worthy Patroness of good Letters, would often say, "On the condition that Princes of Christendom would combine themselves, and march against the common enemy the Turk, she would most willingly attend them, and be their Laundress in the camp (*Wise Speeches*, in W. Camden's *Remains* [1674], edition of 1870, p. 296).

#### UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, June 1915.

##### MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
Brown, E. R.	Barton, F. S.	Drummond, J. B.
Harris, E. S.	Buckingham, J.	Menon, K. R.
Lees, G. T.	Joseph, F. A.	Peniakoff, V.
Morris, P. E.	Laughlin, P. H.	Smith, G. E.
Quin, B. G.		
Reuben, D. E.		
Wales, H. R.		

##### MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, Part II.

Wranglers.	Junior Optime.
Geary, A.	Brian, F. R. H.
Montagnon, A.	
White, F. P.	

##### CLASSICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

Division 2.	Class 1.	Division 3.
Patton, A. G.		Hilary, R. J.

##### CLASSICAL TRIPOS, Part II.

Class 2.
Ds Carter, H. R.



## NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
Phillips, H. W. L. Tromp, F. J.	Belgrave, H. A. Davies, A. T. Earp, F. O. M. Gill, G. A.	Wan, Y.-S.

## NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, Part II.

Class 1.	Class 2.
Bennett, G. M. Briggs, G. E. Wagstaff, J. E. P.	Ds Holden, F. Langton, H. McK.

## THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS.

Part I.	Part II.
Class 3. Hagger, N. W. Yeo, J. H.	Class 1. Ds Hall, G. N. L.

## LAW TRIPOS, Part II.

Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
Cheetham, E. M.	Curzon-Siggers, W. A.	Nissim, S. Hall, J. G.

## HISTORICAL TRIPOS, Part II.

Division 1.	Class 2.	Division 2.
Marsh, R. J.		Goodrich, H. S. Hoyland, G.

## MIEVEAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

Class 1.	Class 2.
Bruford, W. H.	Corder, P. Wolstencroft, A. S.

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

The Frank Smart (University) Studentship was in July last awarded to G. E. Briggs (B.A. 1915), Scholar of the College.

On the 8th of July last the Special Board for Law elected Percy Granville Hutton to a Rebecca Flower Squire Scholarship, and Wilfrid Wallace Hitching to a James William Squire Scholarship.

H. R. Carter (B.A. 1914) was on 21 June last elected to the Charles Oldham (University) Scholarship.

## COLLEGE AWARDS AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, June 1915.

## COLLEGE PRIZES.

## MATHEMATICS.

Third Year.	First Year.
<i>Tripes Part II.</i> Geary, A. Montagnon, A. White, F. P.	<i>Tripes Part I.</i> Brown, E. R. Harris, E. S. Lees, G. T. Morris, P. E. Quin, B. G. Reuben, D. E. Wales, H. R.

## CLASSICS.

Third Year.	Second Year.
<i>Tripes, Part I.</i> Patton, A. G. Hilary, R. J.	<i>First Class (College).</i> Thomas, R. B. H.

## NATURAL SCIENCES.

Third Year.	Second Year.	First Year.
<i>Tripes Part II.</i> Bennett, G. M. Briggs, G. F. Wagstaff, J. E. P.	<i>Tripes Part I.</i> Phillips, H. W. L.	<i>First Class (College).</i> Baldry, R. A. Barbash, H. Holttum, R. E.
<i>Tripes, Part I.</i> Tromp, F. J.	<i>First Class (College).</i> Keeley, T. C.	

## MIEVEAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

Third Year.	Second Year.	First Year.
<i>Tripes.</i> Bruford, W. H.	<i>First Class (College).</i> Lewis, J. M.	<i>First Class (College).</i> Benstead, A. S. Gasper, P. A.

LAW.	MECHANICAL SCIENCES.
<i>Third Year.</i>	<i>First Year.</i>
<i>Tripes, Part II.</i>	<i>First Class (College).</i>
Cheetham, E. M.	Dyke Marsh, H. St G. Johnson, E. F.

## SPECIAL PRIZES.

MASON PRIZE.	READING PRIZES.	ESSAY PRIZE.
Smith, A. F.	1 Curzon-Siggers, W. A. 2 Brookes, R. C.	<i>Third Year.</i> Ds Hardisty, C. W.
HEBREW PRIZE.	NEWCOME PRIZE.	CAMA PRIZE.
Smith, A. F.	(for <i>Moral Philosophy</i> ) Not awarded.	Ds Clow, A. G.
HOCKIN PRIZE. (for <i>Physics</i> )	ADAMS MEMORIAL PRIZE.	HAWKSLEY BURBURY PRIZE.
Wagstaff, J. E. P.	White, F. P.	Not awarded.
HUGHES PRIZES.	<i>Highly commended.</i>	(for <i>Latin Verse</i> )
Bruford, W. H. White, F. P.	Montagnon, A. Stoneley, R.	Not awarded.

## WRIGHT'S PRIZES.

<i>Mathematics.</i>	<i>Natural Sciences.</i>
Wales, H. R.	Holtum, R. E. Keeley, T. C.
<i>Modern Languages.</i>	<i>Mechanical Sciences.</i>
Benstead, A. S.	Dyke Marsh, H. St G.

## ELECTED TO FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>Classics.</i>	<i>Natural Sciences.</i>	<i>Law.</i>
Thomas, R. B. H.	Bennett, G. M. Phillips, H. W. L. Wagstaff, J. E. P.	Cheetham, E. M.

## ELECTED TO EXHIBITIONS.

<i>Mathematics.</i>	<i>Natural Sciences.</i>
Quin, B. G. Reuben, D. E.	Baldry, R. A. Holtum, R. E.
<i>Mechanical Science.</i>	<i>Medieval and Modern Languages.</i>
Johnson, E. F.	Benstead, A. S.

The emoluments of F. P. White, G. T. Lees, P. E. Morris, and T. C. Keeley have been increased.

HOARE EXHIBITION.	MACMAHON LAW STUDENTSHIP.
(for <i>Mathematics</i> ) Hobbs, A. V.	Ds Gwynne, R. Ll. Ds Rosenberg, N. E. Ds Thompson, C. N.
NADEN DIVINITY STUDENTSHIP.	HUTCHINSON RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP.
Ds Hall, G. N. L.	Ds Palmer, W. G.
GRANT FROM THE HUGHES EXHIBITION FUND.	
Ds Hall, G. N. L.	

## OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, December 1914.

## Scholarship of £80 :

(for *Natural Science*) Hartree, D. R. (Bedales School, Petersfield)

## Scholarships of £60 :

(for *Mathematics*) Neumann, M. H. A. (City of London School)  
(for *Mathematics*) Davenport, A. (Abingdon School)  
(for *Classics*) Aris, D. H. (City of London School)  
(for *Classics*) Mogridge, B. F. W. (Oakham School)  
(for *Natural Science*) Crowther, H. A. (Bradford Grammar School)  
(for *Natural Science*) White, R. H. (Enfield Grammar School)

## Scholarships of £40 :

(for *Mathematics*) Franklin, H. W. (Watford Grammar School)  
(for *Mathematics*) Hurdman, C. (Wolverhampton School)  
(for *Classics*) Le Maitre, A. S. (Fettes College)  
(for *History*) Chadwick, N. E. (City of London School)  
(for *Modern Languages*) Horton-Smith-Hartley, P. H. G. (Eton College)  
(for *Hebrew*) Ratcliff, E. C. (Merchant Taylors' School, London)

## Exhibition of £30 :

(for *Mathematics*) Newbery, E. C. (Tonbridge School)

## CLOSE AND OPEN EXHIBITIONS, June 1915.

## Open Exhibition of £50 :

(for *Mathematics*) Alldred, R. A. (Pocklington School)

## Open Exhibitions of £40 :

(for *Natural Science*) Watson, W. V. C. (Bradford Grammar School)  
(for *Classics*) Johnson, M. C. (Perse School, Cambridge)  
(for *Mathematics*) Morris, J. N. F. (Merchant Taylors' School)  
(for *Natural Science*) Savory, T. H. (Aldenham School) [Crosby]

## Exhibition of £30 :

(for Mathematics)

Watts, A. C. B. (Aldenham School)

## To Downman Sizarships :

Brown, F. L. (Wilson's Grammar School,  
Camberwell)  
Stephenson, F. (Liverpool Collegiate School)  
Hutton, P. G. (Kingswood School)

## To Close Exhibitions :

Shaw, A. Lupton and Hebblethwaite  
(Sedbergh)  
Aldred, R. A. Downman (Pocklington)  
Bird, C. K. Newcome (Grantham)  
Fulljames, R. E. G. Robins (Sutton Valence)  
Mogridge, B. F. W. Johnson (Oakham)  
Philpot, F. H. Marquis of Salisbury  
(Westminster)

## COLLEGE ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES, 1915.

Third Year : Ds F. R. H. Brian.

Second Year : No Essay sent in.

First Year : V. S. E. Davis.

For the subjects of the Essays see Vol. xxxvi., p. 364.

## LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr Bushe-Fox. Treasurer—Mr Cunningham.

Acting Secretary—B. K. Parry.

If ever the history of the L.M.B.C. is recorded in a book, there will be found but few chapters to compare in interest with the one recording the events of the Michaelmas Term of 1915. Old members will have noted with regret that the Club went through a species of hibernation last year. Their regrets are shared by present members, who have found that the interruption has been a great handicap.

Not only was there a lack of trained men at the beginning of the Term, but the boathouse and its equipment had

suffered severely. Thanks to the energies of Mr Bushe-Fox and Mr Cunningham, and the generous services of Phillips, the 'Varsity boatman, the boathouse was tidied up, and a few boats were made seaworthy within a fortnight.

Practice and training presented fresh difficulties. The only men of considerable experience were a Third Lent's oar, and a First May cox. There was no lack of novices willing to row, but very few men could turn out more than three times a week, and what with "labs," "medical corps," "O.T.C." and so forth, the secretary had a perplexing time. Unfortunately, too, Phillips had an accident which prevented him from doing much that was needed, to his great disgust. Here we may pay a tribute to the care and interest that he has displayed all the Term.

But the Club contained enthusiastic members. Several made considerable sacrifices to get down to the river. Some of the senior men in the College did excellent service in the enrolling, steering, and coaching of new members. Most important of all was the attention which Mr Cunningham bestowed in coaching the eight. As a rule he could only get down to the river twice in a week, but the final proficiency of the boat bears a striking testimony to the value of his work. Here, too, we must acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr Bushe-Fox for his constant encouragement and advice.

Lack of space forbids an account of the heroic efforts by which, ultimately, an eight was got out before breakfast, but we may note with pleasure the enthusiasm it gave expression to. It is good to see healthy exercise and a spirit of comradeship in our midst once more.

Towards the end of the Term the Secretary was able to arrange for races among the various crews on the river, and our training was directed toward that end. In spite of the persistent way in which stroke side men got too sore for further rowing, a crew was got together. Its final composition was as follows :—

- R. Stoneley (*bow*).
- 2 D. H. Aris.
- 3 W. M. Heald.
- 4 P. H. Laughlin.
- 5 V. A. Beckley.
- 6 F. H. Philpot.
- 7 C. Adamson.
- H. A. Belgrave (*str.*).
- H. W. Franklin (*cox*).

W. W. Hitching and N. W. Wood shared the training of the above crew, and acted as "spare" men generally. It was never quite possible to get out a second eight, although next term we hope to see two L.M.B.C. boats on the river.

As for the actual race in which we lost to Selwyn, any description short of an epic poem would be inadequate. The following must suffice for purposes of a record. After witnessing a race in which Queens' nearly bumped a boat containing Caius and Clare men, the crew paddled down, accompanied by the secretary. Unfortunately, neither Mr Bushe-Fox nor Mr Cunningham could come down to superintend matters. A fair start was made, but until the Plough grind had been passed there was little to choose between the two boat's chances. Selwyn had gone "all out" at the beginning, and for once in a way the L.M.B.C. boat lasted well. A well-steered corner, and a good "ten" after Ditton, resulted in a gain amounting to about six lengths—when a fearful catastrophe occurred. A member of the crew, who had only been rowing for four weeks, caught a bad crab. After six more strokes were rowed all hope of the oar being recovered in a normal fashion had vanished, and the boat had to be eased. Even then two men were required to get the oar back and the rigger in position. This occurred just before the glass-houses, and naturally the Selwyn eight, although by now very "done," nearly bumped us. As a matter of fact they got just within a length of us, but the way in which the Lady Margaret boat got away was grand. The time was perfect, and by the fourth stroke the pace equalled that of the pursuing boat. In 300 yards three lengths were gained; but the finishing post arrived all too soon. We were beaten by a bare length, and at the end of the race we were still going away fast, and the members of the crew were far less "done" than their opponents.

We do not wish to detract from the success of a very keen College, but we think that Selwyn men would be the first to admit that they had won by a fluke. Here the account will be ended, save to note the gratifying attendance of many non-rowing members of the College at the races, and to express the hope that some of them will be members of the club next term.

#### THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—A. G. Patton. *Secretary*—R. B. H. Thomas. *Committee*—Mr Sikes, G. N. L. Hall, R. W. Hutchinson.

In spite of depletion in our numbers, three well-attended meetings have been held in the course of the last two terms. On May 12th Mr Thomas read a paper on "The Sophists," while on November 19th Mr Hutchinson favoured the Society with a homily on "Greek Women," which was much

appreciated. On December 6th short papers were read by Mr Hall on "The Praetor's Edict"; by Mr Patton on "Classics and the East"; and by Mr Thomas on "Aeschylus and Marlowe."

All the papers read fully maintained the high traditions of the Society, and provoked helpful and interesting discussions.

#### READING ROOM.

On Tuesday, November 16th, an auction was held in the reading room. As nothing had been sold since the Lent Term, 1914, there was a considerable pile of periodicals of all descriptions awaiting the hammer. The result was in every way a success, and the symmetrical sum of £4 14s. 4½d. contributed by 14 gentlemen was realised, and has since been handed over to the College Mission.

#### GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

In order to compensate in some way for the lack of sport available for members of the General Athletic Club, the hard lawn tennis court has this Term been thrown open to all members without the small payment hitherto attached to the use of the court, and subject to similar conditions to those which govern the grass courts in the summer. The innovation has been popular, and the court has been in use on most days when play was possible.

#### C.U.O.T.C.

The opening of this Term found the O.T.C. very considerably diminished in numbers. The Corps, which in normal times mustered some eight or nine hundred, now numbers only a bare hundred, and of these a large proportion are taking commissions at the end of this Term.

The aim of proceedings this Term has been to cover as much ground as possible, so as to give intending officers a general idea of the various methods and steps of raising troops to a state of military efficiency. The Corps during the larger part of the Term has been divided into two platoons—the second being entirely composed of Freshmen—which paraded three times a week each. The scheme of



work comprised squad, platoon and company drill, trench digging, trench fighting, the use of natural cover, and musketry: the theory of these subjects being explained in lectures in the evening. Towards the end of the Term an oral and written examination was held, at which members of the College, some ten in number, were universally successful.

During the last week an announcement was made to the O.T.C. by the War Office, stating that after this Term commissions would not be given direct from the Corps, but that promotions would be made only from the ranks. The Corps is, however, continuing until the beginning of February, but will be run rather on the same lines as the Inns of Court O.T.C. and the Artists Rifles, *i.e.* members will not necessarily be members of the University.

#### THE COLLEGE MISSION.

*President*—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—The President, Mr Graves, Sir J. E. Sandys, Mr Cox. *Missioner*—Rev. R. B. Le B. Janvrin. *General Committee*—Mr Bushe-Fox, Mr Cunningham, The Dean, Mr Kidd, Mr Previté-Orton (*Senior Treas.*), Mr B. T. D. Smith (*Senior Sec.*), Dr Tanner, Mr Ward, Mr Yule, R. H. Baker, E. C. Ratcliff, R. C. Brookes, W. M. Heald, R. W. Hutchinson, T. L. Hillier, P. Mason, A. Montagnon (*Junior Treas.*), F. H. Philpot, A. F. Smith (*Junior Sec.*), R. Stoneley. *Boys' Home Committee*—Rev. R. B. Le B. Janvrin *ex-officio*, Mr H. W. Hagger (*Warden ex-officio*), Mr Cunningham, Mr Yule, R. C. Brookes, E. C. Ratcliff, A. F. Smith, R. Stoneley.

Despite the War, the important Boys' home scheme has been successfully launched. The Annual Report of the Mission contains an account of the opening of the Home by the Bishop of Kingston on July 15th last. The War having robbed us of the services of Mr Dunkerley, Mr N. W. Hagger has been appointed Warden in his stead, and under his energetic control the Home is flourishing. It was not long before two boys were admitted, another followed very shortly; and now the house is full up owing to the admission of some of the boys from the Christ's Home. The Christ's Home, unlike ours, has no endowment, and the present crisis has compelled them to close down.

The Annual Harvest Thanksgiving at the Mission was held on October 11th, when the Bishop of Kingston preached the sermon. A fair number of past and present members of the College were present, as well as representatives of Cranleigh.

We had a visit from the Senior Missioner on November 21st, when he preached in Chapel in the morning, and spoke

at a "squash" in the Dean's rooms in the evening. Mr Janvrin gave a most interesting account of the work at the Mission under war conditions. Mr Previté-Orton made a statement on the financial position of the Mission, and urged the necessity of steady support in the times of difficulty. The results of the auction sale in the Reading Room were unusually good, and seem to show that the Treasurer need have no anxieties so far as the present generation is concerned.

In accordance with custom, a visit of Undergraduates to the Mission has been arranged for the week-end, December 10th—14th, and several have already promised to be present.



## OUR WAR LIST.

We again print the College War List in full. It is probably still incomplete and, as the Army List seems to be no longer published, there are probably many errors in the rank of the officers.

Additions and corrections, as precise and full as possible, should be sent to the Master.

Adams, J. B. P., Capt.	12th Royal Welsh Fusiliers
Adams, Rev. H. J.	Chaplain to the Forces
✠Adams, F. D., 2nd Lieut.	2nd Bn. Border Rgt.
<i>Killed in action 16 November.</i>	
✠Ainley, K. E. D., Lieut. (T.)	E. Lancs. Div. Engineers
<i>Killed in action 10 June.</i>	
Alexander, Rev. P. G.,	Chaplain H.M.S. <i>Hampshire</i>
Alexander, Rev. R. C.	Chaplain H.M.S. <i>Indus</i> .
Allen, F.	I.M.S., H.M.S. <i>Glencorn</i>
Allen, G. A., 2nd Lieut.	7th Bn. Manchester Rgt.
Anderson, L. R. D., 2nd Lieut.	R.F.A.
Anthony, A. L., Capt.	R.A.M.C.
Appleton, E. V., 2nd Lieut.	R.E.
Archer-Hind, L., 2nd Lieut.	7th Lincolnshire Rgt.
Armitage, B. F., 2nd Lieut. (T.)	Univ. Lond. Field Amb. Med. Corps
Arnold, J. C., Captain	1st Tyneside (Irish) Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers
Arnott, E. W., Lieut.	2nd Welsh R.F.A.
Ashby, Rev. N., Lce.-Corporal	R.A.M.C.
Ashburner, W., Lieut.	4th Bn. Gloucester Rgt.
Askey, S. G., Lieut.	17th Stationary Hospital, Mediterranean
Atkinson, G., 2nd Lieut.	3rd Royal Warwickshire Rgt. [E.F.]
Atkinson, H. N., 2nd Lieut.	3rd Bn. Cheshire Rgt.
<i>Awarded D.S.O., December 1.</i>	
Atlee, Dr W. H. W., Lieut.	<i>Wounded and Missing.</i>
Averill, T. H., 2nd Lieut.	R.A.M.C.
	7th (Service) Bn. N. Staffs. Rgt.
<i>Wounded 6 Sept.</i>	
✠Badcock, A. L., 2nd Lieut.	6th King's Own Yorks. L.I.
<i>Killed in action 14 October.</i>	
Baily, G. G., Captain	5th Sherwood Foresters
Barbour, G. B.	1st British Red Cross Unit
Barnes, G. G., Captain	8th (City of London) London Rgt.
Barnes, J. H., 2nd Lieut.	9th Notts and Derby
Barnes, J. Haydn	French Ambulance Unit
✠Barnett, B. L. T., Captain	A.S.C. (12th Divisional Train)
<i>Died at Ash Vale, Surrey, 18 April.</i>	

Barrett, H. S., 2nd Lieut. (T.)	8th Bn. Liverpool Rgt.
Barrett Greene, A. H., 2nd Lieut.	5th Bn. North Staffs. Rgt. (T.)
Beale, C. E., 2nd Lieut.	9th (Service) Bn. Berkshire Rgt.
Beard, A. J., Lieut.	10th Essex Rgt.
<i>Wounded 23 October.</i>	
Beard, E. C., 2nd Lieut.	5th Royal Irish Rgt.
Beith, J. H., Capt. (Brigade Machine Gun Officer)	10th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders
Bell, T. O., 2nd Lieut.	New Army, A.S.C.
Benoy, J. F., Lieut.	3rd Bn. S. Staffordshire Rgt.
<i>Wounded April.</i>	
✠Benson, G. E., Rifleman	C Co. 2nd Bn. Rifle Br.
<i>Killed in action 9 May 1915.</i>	
Bentall, W. D., 2nd Lieut.	3rd Bn. King's Own Yorkshire L.I.
<i>Wounded in France 9 July.</i>	
Beresford, G. A., Lieut.	R.F.A.
Bernard, H. C., 2nd Lieut.	7th Gloucester Rgt.
<i>Wounded, Dardanelles, 7 August.</i>	
Bevan, E. J.	R.A.M.C., East Anglian Ambulance
Bevan, G. T. M., 2nd Lieut.	R.E.
Bevan, Ven. H. E. J., Chaplain	2nd London R.E.
Billinger, H. F., 2nd Lieut.	9th E. Lancs. Rgt.
Bjlsland, A. S., 2nd Lieut.	8th Scottish Rifles (Cameronians)
Bindloss, A. H., Lieut.	R.A.M.C.
Binns, A. L., 2nd Lieut.	5th Lincolnshire Rgt.
<i>Wounded in France 6 July.</i>	
Bisdee, J. S. M., 2nd Lieut.	R.F.A.
Bladwell, E. W., Cpl.	187th Co. R.E.
Blakeley, F. R., 2nd Lieut.	4th W. Somerset L.I.
Blaxter, A. P. Ll., Lieut.	11th Middlesex Rgt.
Blumhardt, E. H. F., Lieut.	7th Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers
Boddington, Rev. V. C.	Army Chaplain, 4th Class
Bond, B. W., Capt.	5th Connaught Rangers
<i>Wounded at the Dardanelles 23 Sept.</i>	
Bonsor, G. A. G., Lieut.	R.A.M.C., 1st Eastern General Hospital
Booth, E., 2nd Lieut.	10th Middlesex Rgt.
Bowdon, Rev. W. S.	Chaplain to the Forces
Bowen, L. H., Lieut.	3rd Bn. Lincolnshire Rgt.
Brackett, A. W. K., 2nd Lieut.	4th Royal West Kent Rgt.
Brash, E. J. Y., Captain	R.A.M.C. 1st Eastern General Hospital
Braunholtz, H. T., Pte.	A.M.C., 3/2 H.C.F.A.
Brian, F. H., Pte.	Inns of Court O.T.C.
✠Brice-Smith, J. K., 2nd Lieut.	7th Bn. Lincs. Rgt.
<i>Died of wounds 11 Sept.</i>	
Briggs, G. E., Sergt.-Instr.	R.E. Signal Depôt, Dunstable
Brock, E. G., 2nd Lieut.	7th King's Liverpool Rgt.
Brooke, Z. N., Lieut.	11th (Service) Bn. E. Surrey Rgt.
Brookes, R. C.	Naval Division, Engineer Unit
Brown, C. W.	Special Reserve of Officers, attached to
3rd Royal Scots Fusiliers	
<i>Wounded at Neuve Chapelle 12 March.</i>	
Brown, E. M., 2nd Lieut.	9th Beds. Rgt.
Brown, F. L., 2nd Lieut.	17th K.R.C.C.
Brown, W. L., M.D., Captain	1st London General Hospital
Browning, H. A., Staff Surgeon,	H.M.S. <i>Undaunted</i>
Brownson, R. D. D. D., Lieut.	R.A.M.C., attd. 1st Bn. Norfolk Regt.
Buchanan, G. B., Captain	Field Ambulance, Scottish Horse
Buckley, W. H., 2nd Lieut.	Glamorganshire Yeomanry
Burdon, R., Hon. Colonel (T.)	5th Durham L.I.
Burling, E. J. P., Flight Sub.-Lt.	Royal Naval Flying Corps

- ✠Burr, F. G., Captain 7th Royal Scots Fusiliers  
*Killed in Action 25—27 Sept.*  
 Burrell, J. H., 2nd Lieut. 3/8th Durham L.I.  
 Burton-Fanning, F. W., Major R.A.M.C.  
 Butler, A. G., Capt. Australian A.M.C.  
*D.S.O. 3 June.*  
 Burton, Rev. H. P. W. Chaplain to the Forces
- Cadbury, P. S. Jordan's Field Ambulance Section  
 Cadle, H. S., 2nd Lieut. 2nd Bn. East Surrey Rgt.  
 Campbell, Rev. A. J., Chaplain 1st Scottish Lowland Bde.  
 ✠Callender, R. H., 2nd Lieut. 17th (Service) Bn. Durham L.I.  
*Accidentally killed 5 October.*  
 Callender, T. O., 2nd Lieut. R.M.L.I.  
 Cardwell, A. G., 2nd Lieut. London Rifle Br.  
 Carlill, Dr H. B., Surgeon H.M.S. *New Zealand*  
 Carnegie, Rev. F. W. Chaplain to the Forces  
 Carter, W. H., 2nd Lieut. Denbighshire Hussars  
 Cassels, W. G., Lieut. 8th Border Rgt.  
 Castle, C. W. Sandhurst Cadet  
 Chadwick, B. Ll., Pte. U. & P. S. Bn.  
 Chadwick, N. E., 2nd Lieut. 7th Bn. Essex Rgt.  
 Chapman, A. R. B., 2nd Lieut. (T) 5th N. Lancs. Rgt.  
*Wounded 19 June at Ypres and 29 July at Armentières.*  
 Checkland, M. B., 2nd Lieut. W. Somerset Yeomanry  
 Cheese, Rev. W. G. Chaplain to the Forces  
 Cheetham, E. M., Corpl. 12th Section, 187th Co. R.E.  
 ✠Chell, H., Lieut. 8th Royal Fusiliers  
*Died of wounds 7 August.*  
 Cheshire, F. M. I. Artillery, Nagpur, Central Provinces  
 Chidson, L. D., 2nd Lieut. 13th (Service) Bn. King's Rl. Rifle Corps  
 Churchward, Rev. M. W. Chaplain to the Forces  
 ✠Clark, H. R. E., 2nd Lieut. 15th London Rgt.  
*Died of wounds, 3 June.*  
 Clarke, D., Pte. (T.) 1st H.A.C.  
 Clarke, J. H., 2nd Lieut. 9th Bn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.  
 Clarke, J. Sealy, Major 3rd (Reserve) Bn. Wiltshire Rgt.  
 Clarke, R. S., Capt. 5th Shropshire L.I.  
*Wounded and missing 25 Sept.*  
 Cleland, J. R., 2nd Lieut. R.F.A.  
 Coade, C. N., Lieut. R.A.M.C.  
 ✠Cobbold, R. H. W., Lieut. 6th (Reserve) Bn. Rifle Brigade  
*Killed in action 10 September.*  
 Coombs, A. G., 2nd Lieut. R.G.A.  
 Constable, W. G., Capt. 16th Sherwood Foresters  
 ✠Coop, W., Pte. The King's Liverpool Rgt.  
*Died of wounds, 24 June.*  
 Cooper, H., 2nd Lieut. O.T.C.  
 Cort, J. L. P., 2nd Lieut. A.S.C. 21st Divisional Train  
 Cowper, H., 2nd Lieut. O.T.C.  
 Crick, L. G. M., Lieut. 5th Cheshire Rgt.  
 Croggon, J. F. S., Lieut. 14th (Service) Bn. Sherwood Foresters  
 Crole-Rees, Rev. H. S., Chaplain H.M.S. *Hercules*  
 Crowther, C. R., Captain R.A.M.C., 2nd Wessex Division  
 Cruickshank, D. E., 2nd Lieut. 8th (Service) Bn. Gloucester Rgt.  
 Cubbon, H. T. R.A.M.C., Dresser  
 Cuff, A. W., M.B., Major R.A.M.C., 3rd West Riding Brigade  
 Cullen, A. P. Y.M.C.A., Rouen  
 Cummings, F. J., 2nd Lieut. 6th Dorset Rgt.

- Cummings, R. R. Naval Instructor, R.N. On Service at the Admiralty  
 Cushing, W. E. W., 2nd Lieut. 9th (Service) Bn. Norfolk Rgt.
- Dale, F. O.T.C.  
 D'Argenton, H., 2nd Lieut. 5th K.R.R.C.  
 Darlington, W. A. C., Capt. 7th (Service) Bn. Northumberland Fus.  
 Davenport, A., 2nd Lieut. 6th Bn. Rifle Brigade  
 Davies, R. M., 2nd Lieut. 5th (Reserve) Battery R.F.A.  
 Davis, H., 2nd Lieut. Somerset L.I.  
 Davy, C. L., 2nd Lieut. 14th (Service) Bn. W. Yorks. Rgt.  
 Dawson, A. M., Lieut. Wessex Div. Signal Co. 5th Hants.  
*Wounded 11 February.*  
 Dawson, R. T., 2nd Lieut. O.T.C.  
 ✠Day, D. I., 2nd Lieut. A Battery, 106th Brigade, R.F.A.  
*Died of wounds 7 October.*  
 Day, G. L., Captain (T.) C Co. Hunts. Cyclist Bn.  
 Day, M. J. G., Flight Sub-Lieut. R.N.A.S.  
 Dixon, C., 2nd Lieut. 11th Royal Scots.  
*Wounded 19 October.*  
 Dodd, Rev. R. P. Chaplain to the Forces  
 Douglas, J., 2nd Lieut. R.E.  
 Douglas, S. M., Sergt.-Major 2/4 Wiltshire Rgt.  
 Drysdale, J. H., M.D., Major R.A.M.C.  
 Duffield, H. W., 2nd Lieut. 7th (Service) Bn. Duke of Cornwall's L. I.  
 Dumas, A. B., Lieut. 7th Royal Warwickshire Rgt.  
 Dunkerley, C. L., Lieut. 4th Queen's Own R. W. Kent Rgt.  
 Dunlop, J. K., Capt. 12th (Co. of Lond. Rangers) Lond. Rgt.  
*Wounded 19 May.* Machine Gun Section
- Earle, G. F., 2nd Lieut. A.S.C.  
 Earp, J. R. Jordan's Field Ambulance Section  
 Eberli, W. F. Surgeon Probationer, R. N. Medical Ser.  
 Edwardes, F. E. Unattached list T.F. for service with the Harrow School Contingent O.T.C.  
 U. & P.S. Bn.  
 Chaplain to the Forces
- Edwards, H. F. E., Pte. 5th Queen's Own Royal W. Kent Rgt.  
 Edwards, Rev. N. W. A. O.T.C.  
 Engledow, F. L., 2nd Lieut. (T.) 3rd Norfolk Rgt.  
 English, F. H., 2nd Lieut. 17th (Football) Bn. Middlesex Rgt.  
 Entwistle, F., 2nd Lieut. Nelson Bn. R.N. Division  
 Evans, E. D., 2nd Lieut. *Killed in action, Gallipoli, 5 June. Mentioned in despatches 22 Sept.*  
 ✠Evans, H. C., Lieut.-Commr. Artists Rifles  
 Evans R. D., Pte. 9th Welsh Rgt.  
 Evans, W. E., 2nd Lieut. *Wounded August.*  
 ✠Evatt, G. R. K., Captain 1st Middlesex Rgt.  
*Killed in action 13 November.*
- Fawkes, Rev. W. H. Chaplain to the Forces  
 Fayerman, A. G. P., Captain 7th Royal Warwick Rgt.  
 Fergusson, A., Captain 4th Middlesex Rgt.  
*Wounded 24 February.*  
 Fergusson, J. N. F., M.B., Lieut. R.A.M.C.  
 Fergusson, L. R., Lieut. R.F.A.  
 Ferris, S. B. C., 2nd Lieut. 10th Hussars  
 Filmer, W. G. H., 2nd Lieut. 4th The Buffs  
 Fison, A. K., Lieut. 11th (Service) Bn. The Essex Rgt.  
*Wounded.*

- ✠Fletcher, J. H. B., Lieut. 7th (City of London) Bn. London Rgt.  
*Died of wounds 13 May.*
- Foster, R. D., 2nd Lieut. 6th Lincs Rgt.  
*Wounded and missing, Gallipoli, 27 Sept.*
- Fox, T. S. W., Capt. Oxford and Bucks. L.I.
- Franklin, C. S. P. Naval Instructor, H.M.S. *Cornwall*
- Franklin, J. H., Lieut. R.N.V.R., H.M.S. *Emperor of India*
- Franklin, T. B., Captain Feltes College O.T.C.
- Frean, H. G., Lieut. R.A.M.C.
- Frederick, T., Lieut. 9th Norfolk Rgt.
- Galt, R. B., 2nd Lieut. 11th King's Liverpool Rgt.  
*Wounded.*
- Gardner, J. M. S., Lieut. Hunts Cyclist Bn.
- Gardiner, K. J. R., 2nd Lieut. R.E.
- Garrett, H. L. O., 2nd Lieut. 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles
- Garrood, J. R., M.D., Lieut. R.A.M.C. M.O. to Hunts Cyclist Bn.
- Gausson, J. M., Lieut. (T.) 7th Royal Warwick Rgt.
- Gaze, G. A., Captain 15th Co. of Lond. Rgt. (Civil Ser. Rifles)
- George, J. T., 2nd Lieut. (T.) 2nd Monmouth Rgt.
- Gill, C. G. H., 2nd Lieut. (T.) R.E., Monmouth
- Gillespie, J. J., Major (T.) 7th Northumberland Fusiliers
- Gilling, H. T., Lieut.-Col. (T.) 2nd Welsh Brigade, R.F.A.
- Gleave, T. R., 2nd Lieut. (T.) 5th South Lancashire Rgt.
- Gledhill, W. G., Capt. 5th Bn. Norfolk Rgt.
- Glover, T. R. (Fellow) Y.M.C.A., India
- Glyn, C. R., 2nd Lieut. Indian Cavalry, Hodson's Horse
- Gobbitt, R. H. S., Asst.-Paymaster R.N.R.
- Gold, E., Capt. Meteorological Service, G.H.Q.
- Goldie, A. H. R., Lieut. Meteorological Field Service
- Goyder, F. W., Capt. St John's Ambulance
- Grabham, G. W., Lieut. A.S.C. Motor Transport Section
- ✠Grail, C. G., Capt. 7th N. Staffordshire
- Killed in action 24 July.*
- Grear, E. J. L., Lieut. 14th Bn. Middlesex Regt.
- Green, N., Lieut. 13th Sherwood Foresters
- Wounded, Dardanelles, July.*
- Green, S. M., 2nd Lieut. 2/13th County of London Regt.
- Greenlees, J. R. C., Lieut. R.A.M.C.
- Mentioned in Despatches 18 February. D.S.O. 16 April.*
- Greenstreet, N. B. le M., 2nd Lieut. (T.) 5th Norfolk Rgt.
- Gregory, A. R., 2nd Lieut. 4th Border Rgt.
- Gregory, R. P. (Tutor), Capt. Instructor at the School for Officers, Cambridge
- Grice, N., Lieut. (T.) 6th West Yorks
- Wounded, Dardanelles, 25 August.*
- Grigg, P. J., 2nd Lieut. R.G.A., Special Reserve
- Guest-Williams, W. K. Indian Army
- Gwynne, H. Ll., 2nd Lieut. 11th Bn. N. Staffs Rgt.
- Haigh, P. B., 2nd Lieut. Poona Volunteer Rifles
- Hall, Rev. S. Howard, Chaplain, 1st Class (T.) H.Q.S., 2nd W.R.I. Brigade
- Halliwell, W. N., 2nd Lieut. 11th Bn. Yorks Rgt.
- Halsey, R. T., 2nd Lieut. 8th (Service) Cheshire Rgt.
- ✠Hamilton, A. S., Lieut.-Col. Commanding 14th Durham L.I.
- Died of wounds 13 October.*
- Hardman, W. H., 2nd Lieut. (T.) N. Midland Div. Engineers

- Harnett, W. L., Captain (T.) Indian Medical Service
- Haslam, V. K., 2nd Lieut. R.G.A.
- Hayes, J. H., Captain 6th Bn. Rifle Brigade
- Wounded 9 February.*
- Hayward, A. W., Lieut. R.A.M.C., 2nd East Anglian, Field Amb.
- Hazlerigg, G., Lieut. 10th Sherwood Foresters (Notts. and Derby Rgt.)
- Hearn, R. C., 2nd Lieut. 20th Bn. London Rgt.
- Hellings, G. S., 2nd Lieut. 8th (Service) Bn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.
- Henderson, P., 2nd Lieut. 2nd County of London Yeomanry
- Henry, W. D. M., 2nd Lieut. Territorial Forces, attached to A.S.C.
- Hibberd, A. S., 2nd Lieut. 7th (Service) Bn. Dorsetshire Rgt.
- Higginton, J. M., Dresser R.A.M.C.
- Higgs, S. L., Dresser R.A.M.C., British Red Cross
- Highfield-Jones, P. H., 2nd Lieut. (T.) 6th S. Staffordshire Rgt.
- Higson, L. A., 2nd Lieut. 15th (Service) Middlesex Rgt.
- Hilary, R. J., 2nd Lieut. 3rd Bn. E. Kent Rgt.
- Hill, J. R., Corporal R.E. Chemical Corps.
- ✠Hiller, A. M., 2nd Lieut. 3rd Royal W. Surrey
- Killed in action 16 May.*
- Hobbs, A. V., 2nd Lieut. 10th Royal Sussex Rgt.
- Hogan, R. V. J. S., 2nd Lieut. 10th (Service) Bn. E. Lancs. Rgt.
- Holden, H. F., 2nd Lieut. 9th (Service) Bn S. Staff. Rgt.
- Holden, J. R., Captain 3rd U. and P. S. Bn., Royal Fusiliers
- ✠Holden, N. V., Lieut. (T.) 6th Lancs. Fusiliers
- Died of wounds, Dardanelles, 5 June.*
- Holtzapfel, J. G. H., Captain 7th (City of London) London Rgt.
- Honeybourne, H. C., Captain 20th Bn. The London Rgt.
- Honeybourne, V. C., Captain R.A.M.C.
- Mentioned in Despatches 18 February.*
- Hook, C. W. T. Inns of Court O.T.C.
- Horlington, F., 2nd Lieut. 2nd Welsh Brigade R.F.A.
- Horton-Smith, L. G. H., Pte. 1st London Scottish
- Horton-Smith-Hartley, P., M.D., C.V.O., Major R.A.M.C., 1st London General Hospital
- Horton-Smith-Hartley, P. H. G., 2nd Lieut. Coldstream Guards
- Howe, G. A., Capt. 10th (Service) Salford Bn. Lancs. Fus.
- ✠Howell, M. I. B., 2nd Lieut. 3rd Royal West Surrey Rgt.
- Killed in action, 25 September.*
- Hughes, J. L., Pte. 3rd Royal West Kent Rgt.
- Hunter, J. B., Lieut. 9th London Rgt. Queen Victoria Rifles
- Hurry, A. G., 2nd Lieut. 11th (Service) Bn. Gloucester Rgt.
- Hurdman, C., 2nd Lieut. 3rd Bn. S. Staffs. Rgt.
- Hutton, P. G., Pte. Artists' Rifles.
- Hyde, R. W., 2nd Lieut. 8th Leicester Rgt.
- Inchley, O., M.D., Lieut. R.A.M.C. 1st Eastern General Hospital
- Ingram, A. C., Captain Indian Medical Service
- Irving, P. A., Lieut. 6th Beds. Rgt.
- Isaac, C. L., Lieut. (T.) R.A.M.C., M.O. to 8th (Glamorgan) Bn. The Welch Rgt.
- Jacklin, J. V., Lieut. 10th Bn. Essex Rgt.
- Jacob, A. R., 2nd Lieut. 4th Bn. Durham Light Infantry
- ✠James, F. A., Lieut. 5th Bn. Manchester Rgt.
- Died of wounds, 18 September.*
- Jenkins, M. R. Ministry of Munitions



- Joce, J. B. D., Sub-Lieut. R.N.V.R.  
 Johnson, E. F. Royal Aircraft Factory, Farnborough  
 Johnson, M. C. Friends' Ambulance Unit  
 Jones, I. E., 2nd Lieut. 12th Bn. R. Welsh Fusiliers  
 Jones, R. F., Lieut. R.A.M.C.  
 Jones, R. M., Pte. U. & P. S. Bn.  
 Jopson, N. R. War Office, Censor's Dept.
- Kemp, P. V., Pte. 19th U. & P. S. Bn. Royal Fusiliers  
 Kempthorne, G. A., Captain R.A.M.C.  
*Wounded and a Prisoner of War in Germany (12 Oct.)*  
*Mentioned in Despatches (19 Oct.)*  
 King, L. A. L., 2nd Lieut. 2nd Lowland Brigade  
 Kingdom, W. A., 2nd Lieut. 3rd Bn. S. Staffs Rgt.  
 Kirk, J. H.  
*Wounded in Cameroons.*  
 Kirkness, L. H., Lieut. Railway Transport Establishment  
 Knowles, J. A., 2nd Lieut. 14th (Service) Bn. Cheshire Rgt.  
*Wounded 3 September.*  
 Knox, R. U. E., 2nd Lieut. 8th (Service) Bn. Suffolk Rgt.
- La Touche, H. N. D., 2nd Lieut. 7th Bn. Shropshire Rgt.  
 ✕Laidlaw, C. G. P., Pte. 1st London Scottish  
*Died of wounds 3 April.*  
 Laidlaw, W. S., 2nd Lieut. R.E.  
 Lasbrey, Rev. P. U. Chaplain to the Forces.  
 Latif, S. C., Interpreter Military Base Hospital, Bournemouth  
 Lattey, H., Staff Sergt.-Major 5th Bn. Connaught Rangers  
 Lawe, F. W., 2nd Lieut. 13th Bn. East Yorks. Rgt.  
 Lee, E. H., 2nd Lieut. 9th (Service) Bn. Shropshire L.I.  
 Lee, Harry, Capt. R.A.M.C., 1 W.R. Field Ambulance  
 Lees, S., Engineer Lieut. R.N. (H.M.S. *Fisgard*)  
 Le Maitre, A. S., 2nd Lieut. 7th Bn. Black Watch  
 Leonard, P. J., Corporal 331st Co. A.S.C., 38th Divisional Train  
 Lewis, P. J., Captain 1st Bn. Herefordshire Rgt.  
*Wounded, Dardanelles, 26 August.*  
 Lincoln, N., 2nd Lieut. Indian Army, Res. of Officers, attached  
 to 110th Mahrattas, Persian Gulf  
 Lindsell, J., 2nd Lieut. 3rd Loyal North Lancs.  
 Linnell, J. W., Lieut. R.A.M.C.  
 ✕Linnell, R. McC., Capt. R.A.M.C.  
*Died at Tidworth 18 March 1915.*  
 Lloyd, E. Ll., Lieut. 6th (Service) Bn. S. Wales Borderers  
 Lloyd-Jones, P. A., Major R.A.M.C.  
*Mentioned in Despatches, 18 Feb. D.S.O. 24 June.*  
 Lumb, W., 2nd Lieut. A.S.C.  
 Lund, G. S., 2nd Lieut. (T.) 5th Bn. Manchester Rgt.  
 Lusk, J., Captain 6th Cameronians, Scottish Rifles  
 Lymbery, A. W., Pte. 30th Bn. (British Columbian) Canadian  
 Expeditionary Force
- McAulay, F. W., Capt. R.F.A., 1st Brigade  
 McCormick, G. D., Captain 72nd Punjabis, Indian Army, 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.  
 McCulloch, W., 2nd Lieut. Infantry

- McDougall, W. M.A.C., French Red Cross Society  
 McFadyen, W. A., 2nd Lieut. (T.) 5th Weald of Kent, The Buffs, E. Kent Rl  
 Mackinlay, J. W. (T.) Artists Corps  
 Maclay, E., Lieut. 8th Cameronians, Scottish Rifles  
 Mansbridge, E. Post Office Telegraph Factory, Holloway  
 Marchand, G. I. C., Capt. R.F.A., 6th London Brigade  
 Marlow, C. C., 2nd Lieut. 13th (Service) Bn. Royal Warwicks  
 Marr, F. A., Lieut. 1st (Service) Bn. Camb. Rgt.  
 Marrack, J. R., Lieut. R.A.M.C. attached 1st Monmouth (T.)  
*Wounded 21 May.*  
 Marrs, F. W., 2nd Lieut. 7th (Service) Bn. E. Lancs. Rgt.  
 Marshall, W., 2nd Lieut. 10th Leicestershire Rgt.  
*Wounded and missing, Dardanelles, 4 June.*  
 Marshall, W. B., Captain R.A.M.C., 1st Eastern General Hospital  
 Mart, W. T. D., Lieut. R.A.M.C., 1/3 West R. Field Ambulance  
 Mason, E. W., Capt. 11th (Service) Bn. Northumberland Fus.  
 May, H. R. D., 2nd Lieut. 2/5 Bn. Warwicks Rgt.  
 May, P. L., 2nd Lieut. 5th Reserve Rgt., Cavalry  
 Menendez, F. T. S., 2nd Lieut. 11th Bn. York and Lancaster Rgt.  
 Merivale, B., 2nd Lieut. Leeds Bn. W. Yorks. Rgt.  
 Miller, F., Captain 108th Infantry, Indian Army  
 Mills, E. J., 2nd Lieut. 3rd/5th Bn. Cheshire Rgt.  
 Mirfin, J. C., 2nd Lieut. 11th York and Lancaster Rgt.  
 Millyard, T., 2nd Lieut. 1st Herefordshire Rgt.  
 ✕Mogridge, B. F. W., 2nd Lt. 4th Bn. Leicester Rgt.  
*Killed in action, 11—13 Oct.*  
 Moody, B., 2nd Lieut. 59th Scinde Rifles  
 Moore, Rev. C. Chaplain R.N.  
 Morley, G. H., 2nd Lieut. 4th Bn. King's Shropshire L.I.  
 Morrison, D. C. A., Captain 4th Wilts. (Duke of Edinburgh) Rgt.  
 Morton, F. D., Lieut. 17th H.L.I. (3rd City of Glasgow)  
 Moulton, Lord Head of the High Explosive Dept. (A 6),  
 War Office.
- Mulholland, W., 2nd Lieut. 21st Manchester Rgt.  
 Murphy, W. L., M.D., Capt. R.A.M.C., 1st Eastern General Hospital  
 Murray-Aynsley, C. M., 2nd Lieut. 14th K.R.R.C. (Army Cyclists Corps)  
 Need, G. S. R.A.M.C., 1st East Anglian Ambulance  
 Neill, N. C., 2nd Lieut. R.N.R., H.M.Y. *Adventure*  
 Newbery, E. V., 2nd Lieut. R.G.A.  
 Newton, H. G. T., Lieut. 13th Hussars  
 Nicholls, A. C., 2nd Lieut. 11th (Service) Bn. S. Staffs Rgt.  
 Nicholson, J. E., Lieut-Col. R.A.M.C.  
 Nicklin, G. N., 2nd Lieut. 66th Punjabis, Indian Army.  
 ✕Norbury, F. C., Captain 1st King's Royal Rifles  
*Killed in action 8 January 1915, near Belhune.*  
 Norman, A. C., Capt. 5th Bengal Cavalry  
 Norregaard, Rev. A. H., Chaplain H.M.S. *Temeraire*
- Odgers, L. N. B., 2nd Lieut. 12th (Service) Bn. Middlesex Rgt.  
 Odgers, R. B., Captain (T.) A.S.C. Warwick Brigade  
 Owens, F. H., Pte. (T.) Artists
- Palmer, W. E., 2nd Lieut. 7th (Service) Bn. The Dorsetshire Rgt.  
 Parker, G., M.D., Major R.A.M.C., Second Southern General  
 Hospital, Bristol  
 Parry, J. H., Assistant Surgeon Hospital Ship, Indian Medical Service  
 Parsons, Sir C. A., K.C.B., Hon. Col. 25th (Service) Bn. Northumberland Fus.

Pascoe, F. J., 2nd Lieut. (T.) 4th Bn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.  
 Paskin, J. J., 2nd Lieut. (T.) 8th Worcester Rgt.  
 Paterson, M. W., Lieut. R.A.M.C., Special Reserve  
 Patterson, R. F., 2nd Lieut. O.T.C.  
 Pearson, C. E., 2nd Lieut. 15th Bn. Durham L.I.  
 Penfold, H. L., Lieut. R.E.  
 Percy, J. R., 2nd Lieut. 5th Bn. Border Rgt.  
*Wounded.*  
 Perry, C. J., Lieut. R.G.A.  
 Phillips, H. E., 2nd Lieut. 8th (Service) Bn. Welsh Fusiliers  
 Phillips, R. S., 2nd Lieut. (T.) 6th Devon Rgt.  
 Phillips, W. R., 2nd Lieut. (T.) Unattd. List  
 Philp, A. L., 2nd Lieut. R. Engineers  
 Polack, A. I., Lieut. Devon Fortress Eng.  
 Polack, E. E., Lieut. 4th City of Bristol Gloucester Rgt.  
 Pollard, W. M. N., Lieut. Unattached Terr., Denstone Coll. O.T.C.  
 Potter, Cyril G., Gunner 182nd (Fulham) Brigade, R.F.A.  
 Pralle, E. L. R., Flight Sub-Lieut. R.N.A.S.  
 Pratt, G. W., Dresser R.A.M.C., 1st Eastern General Hospital,  
 Cambridge  
 Prideaux, H. S., 2nd Lieut. 8th Bn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.  
 Puddicombe, D. R., 2nd Lieut. 13th E. Yorks.  
 Pullin, J. H., 2nd Lieut. 8th (Service) Bn. Royal Lancaster Rgt.  
  
 Quin, B. G., 2nd Lieut. 3rd Bn. Cambs. Rgt.  
  
 Raffle, W., Lieut. R.A.M.C., attd. Coldstream Guards  
 Read, A. J., 2nd Lieut. 3rd Bn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.  
 Read, G. D., 2nd Lieut. R.A.M.C.  
 Reade, G. L. U. & P.S. Bn.  
 Rees, F. E., Sub-Lieut. R.N.A.S.  
 ✕Rennie, D. W., 2nd Lieut. 1st Royal Warwickshire  
*Killed in action 11 Nov.*  
 Rice, H. G., Lieut. R.A.M.C.  
 Rice, L. C., 2nd Lieut. 6th (Service) Bn. Loyal N. Lancs. Rgt.  
 Richardson, R. J. R., Lieut. 3rd Bn. S. Staffs. Rgt.  
*Killed in action 25 Sept.*  
 Ritchie, Rev. C. H., Chaplain H.M.S. *Donegal*  
 Ritchie, G. L., Capt. 6th Royal Scots Fusiliers  
 Ritchie, J. N., Lieut. 3rd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders  
 Rivers, W. H. R. (Fellow) 7th Shropshire L.I.  
 Robinson, E. H., Lieut. 107th Field Co. R.E.  
 Robinson, L. F. W., 2nd Lieut. R.A.M.C., Welsh Hospital Staff  
 Robinson, R. G. Naval Hospital, Haslar  
 Rolleston, Dr H. D., Consultant H.M.S. *Conquest*  
 Ronaldson, J. B., Surgeon R.A.M.C. 1st London General Hospital  
 Rose, F. A., Captain A.S.C., 13th Divisional Train  
 Rose, H. C., Captain Wiltshire Rgt.  
 ✕Roseveare, H. W., 2nd Lieut.  
*Died of wounds 20 Sept.*  
 Ross, Rev. J. E. C. Chaplain to the Forces  
 Rowett, F. E., Lieut. R.N.A.S.  
 Rudd, W. A., 2nd Lieut. 9th Berks. Rgt.  
 Russell-Smith, A., Pte. 1st H.A.C.  
 Russell-Smith, H. F., 2nd Lieut. 2nd Rifle Brigade  
 Ryley, D. A. G. B., 2nd Lieut. (T.) 8th Ardwick Bn. Manchester Rgt.  
  
 Saddler, W., 2nd Lieut. O.T.C.  
 Saint, J. P., Lieut. 128th Pioneers, Indian Army

Salmond, W. G., Lce.-Corporal 9th Lancers  
*Suffering from gas poisoning on 24 May.*  
 Sampson, M. T., 2nd Lieut. 6th King's Royal Rifles  
 Sanceau, R. J., 2nd Lieut. R.G.A.  
 Sandall, T. E., Lieut.-Col. (T.) 5th Bn. Lincolnshire Rgt.  
 Sargent, P. W. G., Lieut.-Col. R.A.M.C.  
*Mentioned in despatches 31 May.*  
 Sayers, E. F., Pte. Inns of Court O.T.C.  
 Scarth, R. E., 2nd Lieut. R.F.A., 2nd Welsh Division (T.)  
 ✕Scholfield, R. D., 2nd Lieut. 6th (Service) Bn. Lancs. Rgt.  
*Killed in action 10 August.*  
 Scoular, A. C., Major 5th (Cumberland) Border Rgt.  
 Scoular, J. G., 2nd Lieut. R.G.A.  
 Seccombe, P. J. A., Lieut. R.A.M.C.  
 Sewell, E. F., Lieut. Madras Artillery Volunteers  
 Shanly, H., Lieut. (T.) 19th County of London R.  
 Shaw, A., 2nd Lieut. 3rd Bn. King's Own Yorks. L.I.  
 Shelton, L. H. Assistant Dist. Officer, Southern Nigeria  
 Shillito, N. W., Sergt., Despatch Rider R.E. Motor  
 Shimield, W. S., Lce. Corpl. 2nd/6th Bn. Gloucester Rgt.  
 Shore, L. R., Capt. R.A.M.C.  
*Wounded at Ypres (4 Nov.)*  
 Sibby, T. M., 2nd Lieut. 9th Gloucester Rgt.  
 Silk, G. W., 2nd Lieut. E. Yorks. Rgt.  
 Simpson, G. C. E., Capt. R.A.M.C. West Lancs. Casualty Clearing  
 Station  
 Slater, S. B., 2nd Lieut. 12th King's Royal Rifles  
 Sleight, A. H., Pte. U. & P.S. Brigade R.E.  
 Smee, C. W., Lieut. 15th Royal Fusiliers  
 Smith, V. S., 2nd Lieut. 3rd Bn. Duke of Wellington's Rgt.  
 Snow, Sir T. D'O., K.C.B., Major-General H.Q.S.  
 Soden, W. S. R.A.M.C.  
 Sothers, E. D., Pte. London Rifle Brigade  
 Souper, N. B., 2nd Lieut. 6th (Service) Bn. Berkshire Rgt.  
 Southam, Rev. J. F. S. Chaplain to the Forces, 95th Brigade  
 Sparks, C. H., Adj. 61st Brigade R.F.A.  
 Stanham, C. T., 2nd Lieut. 4th Bn. The Buffs  
 Stamford, H. C., Lieut. 9th Bn. Suffolk Rgt.  
 Steen, F. D., 2nd Lieut. 11th King's Royal R.  
 Stephens, J. S. Jordan's Field Ambulance Section  
 Sterndale-Bennett, J., Captain 107th Pioneers, Indian Army  
 Sterndale-Bennett, R., Captain (T.) Unattached  
 Stevens, J. K., Corpl., Des. Rider Exp. Force  
*Wounded. Returned to Front.*  
 Stewart, D. M., 2nd Lieut. 2/21st Bn. Welsh Rgt.  
 Stimpson, R., Pte. 12th London Rangers  
 Stockwood, I. H., 2nd Lieut. 4th S. Wales Borderers  
 Stokes, J. W. G., 2nd Lieut. 21st Herefordshire Rgt.  
 Stopford, J., 2nd Lieut. 3/7th Lancs. Fusiliers.  
 Strong, S. D., 2nd Lieut. R.F.A., 3rd S. Midland Brigade  
 Struthers, J. A., 2nd Lieut. 16th (Service) Bn. Durham L.I.  
 Stuart, C. E., 2nd Lieut. 3rd N. Staffs. Rgt.  
 Swift, H. W., 2nd Lieut. 9th County of London Rgt.  
 Tanner, L. E., Lieut. 4th City of Bristol Bn. Glos. Rgt.  
  
 Tate, R. W., Major Dublin University O.T.C.,  
 Taylor, E. C., Captain Indian Medical Service  
 Taylor, F. L., Sergt. B Co. 18th (Service) 1st U. & P. S. Bn.  
 Royal Fusiliers

Taylor, H. C. N., 2nd Lieut. 20th (County of London) London Rgt.  
 Taylor, J. N., Lieut. Calcutta Light Horse  
 Taylor, S. M. C., Lieut. 3rd Field Co. Div. Eng. R.N.D.  
 Teakle, Rev. S. G. Chaplain to the Forces  
 Teall, G. H., Captain (T.) 1st Lincs., Adj. to 6th Liverpool  
*Wounded 2 July.*  
 Thomas, R. Ll., 2nd Lieut. 5th Welsh Rgt.  
 Thomas, W. W., 2nd Lieut. 8th S. Wales Borderers  
 Thompson, A. R., 2nd Lieut. O.T.C.  
 Thompson, C. N., 2nd Lieut. 8th Batt. Rifle Brigade  
 Thompson, S. L., Lieut. 113th Infantry, Indian Army  
 ✕Thomson, K. S., Lieut. 21st (attached 16th) Cavalry, Ind. Army  
*Killed in action in the Persian Gulf 3 March 1915.*  
 Thorne-Waite, A., 2nd Lieut. Shropshire L.I.  
 Thursby, W., Lieut. R.F.A., 10th Division  
 Thwaites, G., Captain A.S.C., attached to the Egyptian Army  
 Ticehurst, C. B., Lieut. R.A.M.C.  
 Tillard, L. B., Lieut. 6th City of London Rgt.  
 Tooth, Dr H. H., C.M.G., Lieut-Col. Commanding Medical Unit, University  
 of London O.T.C.  
 Torry, A. J. D., 2nd Lieut. 22nd Battery R.G.A.  
 Townsend, R. W., 2nd Lieut. 10th (Service) Bn. The Devonshire Rgt.  
 Tozer, S. P., 2nd Lieut. 11th Bn. Devon Rgt.  
 Trott, A. C., Capt. 5th Devon (T.)  
 Trott, F. W., 2nd Lieut. 8th (Service) Bn. The Devonshire Rgt.  
*Wounded 27 September.*  
 Trought, T., 2nd Lieut. (T.) 4th Queen's Own Royal W. Kent Rgt.  
*At Jubbulpore, India.*  
 Trumper, J. H. W., 2nd Lieut. 1st Monmouthshire  
*Wounded 31 May.*  
 Tucker, D. H. M., 2nd Lieut. 4th Manchester Rgt.  
 Twentyman, D. C. T., Capt. 10th York and Lancaster Rgt.  
  
 Urie, R. W., 2nd Lieut. 17th Division, R.F.A.  
  
 Vale, H. E. T., 2nd Lieut. 12th Royal Welsh Fusiliers  
 van Druten, H. J., 2nd Lieut. Middlesex Rgt.  
 Varwell, R. P., 2nd Lieut. 2nd Royal Irish Rifles  
*Wounded at Mons. Mentioned in despatches 31 May.*  
 Vernon, C. H., 2nd Lieut. 7th (Service) Bn. Hampshire Rgt.  
 Vint, J., 2nd Lieut. R.G.A.  
 Vyvyan, P. H. N. N., Captain D.A.Q.M.G., 14th Division, Aldershot  
  
 Wales, H. R., 2nd Lieut. 9th Bn. E. Yorks. Rgt.  
 Walker, J. Ness, Lieut. 2nd Northumbrian Br., R.F.A.  
 Warren, J. L. E., Capt. 12th (Service) Bn. att. 1st The Welsh Rgt.  
*Wounded 28 April. Wounded and missing 1-4 October.*  
 Waterhouse, G., 2nd Lieut. (T.) 10th Manchester Rgt.  
 Waterhouse, H., 2nd Lieut. 5th Lancashire Fusiliers  
 Watson, B. L., 2nd Lieut. 14th (Service) Bn. Royal Fusiliers  
 Watson, J., Lieut. 10th (Scottish) Bn. King's Liverpool Rgt  
 Watts, A. C. B., 2nd Lieut. 9th Bn. Middlesex Rgt.  
 Watts, R. J., 2nd Lieut. 1st S. Midland Field Co. R.E.  
 Wells, W. D., 2nd Lieut. O.T.C.  
 Weston, T. A., Captain R.A.M.C.  
 Wheldon, W. P., Lieut. 14th Bn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.  
 Whiddington, R. Royal Aircraft Factory, Farnborough.  
 Whitehouse, B. R., 2nd Lieut. 4th (Queen's) R. West Surrey Rgt.  
 Whitcley, G. T., Captain

Whitfield, E. H. D., 2nd Lieut. 6th (Service) Bn. Yorks. and Lancs. Rgt.  
*Missing, Dardanelles, 30 August.*  
 Whittaker, F. Y.M.C.A., India  
 Whye, J. W., Lieut. 4th Bn. Leics. Rgt.  
 Wickham, B. W. T., 2nd Lieut. 9th S. Staff. Rgt.  
 Willett, J. A., 2nd Lieut. 9th Somerset L.I.  
*Missing, Dardanelles, 14 July.*  
 Williams, H. B., Pte. Inns of Court O.T.C.  
 Williams, W. H., 2nd Lieut. A.S.C.  
 Williamson, H., M.D., Captain R.A.M.C., 1st London General Hospital  
 Williamson, K. B., 2nd Lieut. O.T.C.  
 Wills, R. G., Lieut. R.A.M.C.  
 Wilson, A. S., 2nd Lieut. 14th (Service) Bn. Lancs. Fusiliers  
 Wilson, Garner, 2nd Lieut. 3rd Bn. Norfolk Rgt.  
 Winder, R. McD., Lieut. R.M.L.I.  
 Winfield, P. H., 2nd Lieut. 2/1 Cambs. Rgt.  
 Wood, T. A. V., 2nd Lieut. 5th Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry  
 Woods, B. F., 2nd Lieut. 21st (4th Public Schools) Bn. Royal Fus.  
 Woodall, F. E., 2nd Lieut. Unattached Terr., Oundle School O.T.C.  
 Wooler, C. A., 2nd Lieut. 12th W. Yorks Rgt.  
*Wounded in France 26 Sept.*  
 Wooler, H. S., 2nd Lieut. 11th W. Yorks. Rgt.  
 Woolrich, W. G., Dresser R.A.M.C.  
 Wren, T. L. (Fellow), 2nd Lieut. A.S.C.  
 Wright, T., 2nd Lieut. King's Own Y.L.I.  
 Wyeth, F. J., Captain 10th Bn. Essex Rgt.  
  
 Yeats, G. F. W., Pte. 16th Bn. Middlesex Rgt.

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Sir John Sandys.

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