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THE EAGLE.

Lent Term, 1916.

COLLEGIUM DIVI JOHANNIS
or
COLLEGIUM SANCTI JOHANNIS,

(Continued from p. 90.)

240. In the previous number of *The Eagle* I have endeavoured to trace chronologically, from the writings of Baker-Mayor, Cooper-Mayor and some other authors, as well as from a few documents within easy reach, the foundation, progress, decline and end of the "Hospital" or "House" or "Priory"* of St John the Evangelist, the parent Institution of the present College of the same name.

241. With the indulgence of the Editors I was able to do so at some length. For want of ready access, however, to the many documents and books bearing on the subject I gave no more than outlines and had to leave gaps in my chronological arrangement. Yet, at the expenditure of much time and search, I have succeeded in finding all that I needed for my present purpose and even more than I had expected to find. For instance, I was able to print for the first time (1) the original Bill of agreement, dated 14 March 1509 (p. 39 sqq.), between Lady Margaret and James Stanley the Bishop of Ely, bearing the latter's signature in two places, together with that of four of the Lady's future executors; (2) the signed Bill (S.B.), date between 22 April and 29 June 1509, giving (see p. 45 sqq.) Lady Margaret's Petition to her

* In a bull of Pope Innocent IV. it is called "ecclesia" (a Christian Congregation); see above § 21.

Grandson (King Henry VIII.) for a Patent for converting the old Hospital into a College besides the King's Patent granting her request ; (3) the Privy Seal (P.S.) of 25 July 1509 whereby the Lord Chancellor is directed to issue the Royal Licence of 7 August 1509, in pursuance of the King's Patent. The first document had occasionally been mentioned but not printed or set into its true light ; the second was mentioned by Baker, but has never yet appeared in print, and the third has never been mentioned or printed anywhere before.

242. The object of this enquiry was at the outset merely to ascertain when, where, how and why some writers and speakers, in speaking or writing in Latin of *Saint John the Evangelist*, or of the College named after him, had come to use the unsuitable and unauthorised though classical epithet *divus*, instead of the proper, only authorised and equally classical epithet *sanctus*. I had no doubt myself that by reason of its origin, meaning, etymology and use in Greek and Roman times, "*divus*" could have no place in the title and name of *Saint John's College* or of any other of the numerous Colleges, Churches, Institutions &c. founded in honour of *Saints*, or dedicated to them, or bearing their name.

243. Investigation soon made it clear that a learned and worthy prelate, apparently sharing with other scholars of his time the erroneous notion that *divus* was more classical than *sanctus*, had brought the former epithet into the College Documents without realising that he would cause confusion in their texts, as *divus* is not an equivalent or alternative for the vernacular *saint* (itself a translation of *sanctus*) in the sense which Christians attach to this latter epithet.

244. It was easy to explain this in half a dozen paragraphs without elaborating the point further (see above §§ 4, 5). But the intruder *divus* had, from the very beginning of the College, been suffered to proceed (almost "*passibus aequis*") by the side of the proper and legal *sanctus* and so established, in the history of the College,* some kind of spurious "*tradition*" of its own, almost as "*ancient*" as that of the proper and authorised *sanctus*.

* I do not now speak here of its presence in the history and title of other Colleges.

Hence I thought it desirable and more satisfactory to the Authorities of the College and all those connected with it if the intrusion of *divus* were exposed, not by any discussion or reasoning on my part, but by means of the historical documents of the College.

This course considerably widened the circle of my enquiry, as it compelled me to go far back, in order to discover, if possible, the precise moment when, and the place where *divus* had made its surreptitious appearance : in the history of the College or in that of its parent institution.

245. The result of this enquiry has already been formulated above in the paragraphs 7a-7b. I may, however, be pardoned for restating it, unaltered in the main, but in a somewhat different form and with reference to the "*pièces justificatives*," most of which are now in their proper order.

246. Saint John's College was admittedly set up in the place, site, buildings &c. of the old Hospital of Saint John the Evangelist. All that has been said about this parent Institution of the College shows that we shall not go far wrong if, in the absence of any certainty, we place its foundation in the middle of the 12th century (see above § 9). It came to an end in 1511, either on January the 20th, when the Bishop of Ely's Commissary and Attorney delivered to Lady Margaret's Executors (see above § 231) full and peaceable possession and seisin of the house, no man contradicting ; or on March 12th following, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the few remaining brethren, who, since the transfer of their House in January, seemed to have lingered on the premises, or somewhere in the neighbourhood, of their old home, departed from Cambridge "*towarde Ely by water*" (see above § 237).

247. The Hospital had thus existed for more than three and a half centuries, and even in the incomplete collection of documents connected with its history, brought together almost casually in the previous number of *The Eagle*, there is, during all that time, no trace of "*divus Johannes*" in its title or anywhere else ; he is always and everywhere "*sanctus Johannes*" in Latin, or "*saint John*" in English.

248. Before we have quite done with the Hospital of St John, we meet with a group of about a dozen official and Royal documents recording the steps taken during the years 1509, 1510 and 1511, for converting the Hospital into the present College (see § 148 sqq.); they all give us the same definite result. They speak everywhere of *Sanctus* Johannes or of *Saint* John. Moreover, some of them authoritatively and repeatedly ordain that the new college shall for ever be called "Collegium *Sancti* Johannis Evangelistae". Of "*divus*" Johannes there is no trace in any of them.

Let us for a moment glance at these official documents again.

249. If Cooper's statement (for which he mentions no authority) could be accepted, ending the Hospital had about 1505 become in certain quarters a topic for discussion or negotiation (see above paragraphs 116, 130). But in the first two parts of Lady Margaret's Will, bearing the dates 6 June 1508 and 15 February 1508-9 (see § 144, pp. 32, 34), the subject is not mentioned.

250. It had, however, taken a practical and public shape in two Bills of Agreement, dated respectively 10 and 14 March 1508-9 (see § 148), between Lady Margaret and the Bishop of Ely, the founder and patron of the Hospital by right of his See. These Bills clearly indicate that the end of the Institution had then already been decided upon and could not be far off.

They refer to the old house, in one place as "*Religiosa domus regularium fratrum vulgariter nuncupatorum Sancti Johannis Cantebrigie*", in another as "*domus sancti Johannis*". And Bishop Fisher, in his English Letter in connection with this Agreement, speaks of the House as "*Saynte Johannis housse*". There is here no trace of *divus* anywhere.

251. King Henry VIIIth Patent or signed Bill (printed above, § 150, p. 43 seqq.) granted by him to his Grand-dame, Lady Margaret, at her Petition, which is written above the Patent, must be dated between 22 April and 29 June 1509.

Lady Margaret petitioned the King for Letters patent, but

she does not indicate the object for which she desires to have it. The Patent, however, makes it clear that the two documents deal with the end of the Hospital and the foundation of the new College. The Patent refers (in li. 1) to the old Institution as "*domus sive prioratus fratrum religiosorum Sancti Johannis Evangelistae*"; it speaks (in li. 14) of converting the house or priory into a College "*in honorem Sancti Johannis Evangelistae*." In li. 18 the King ordains that the new College, after its erection, be called "*Collegium Sancti Johannis Evangelistae*"; (in li. 19) that the Master, Fellows and Scholars of the College be called "*Magister Socii et Scholares Collegii Sancti Johannis Evangelistae*"; (in li. 20, 21) that by the name "*Magistri sociorum et scholarium Collegii Sancti Johannis Evangelistae*" they plead and be impleaded.

In the whole document of 54 long lines there is no trace of *divus*.

It would seem that Lady Margaret's death on 29 June 1517 caused this Patent to remain in abeyance for a little while, as it has not, on its top margin, the usual "livery clause", and so never became a Warrant for the Great Seal; see above § 150g. But as it is endorsed: "*Apud Manerium de Grenewiche xx. die Julij. Anno regni regis Henrici viij primo*" (twenty-two days after Lady Margaret's death), it probably was afterwards used by means of other legal documents still hidden somewhere in the Public Record Office or in some recess in the College Muniment room, as a warrant for the "Privy Seal" of 25 July 1509.

Anyhow, whatever instrument or mandate or formula may have come between this Privy Seal and the earlier signed Bill, by the P.S. the Lord Chancellor is directed to issue the Royal Licence of 7 August 1509, recorded above, § 197.

252. The P.S. of 25 July 1509 gives the titles of the Hospital to be dissolved and of the College to be erected, and the injunctions as to the perpetual name of the latter, in the same way as the earlier S.B. It refers five times to John the Evangelist as "*Sanctus* Johannes Evangelista". But in the whole long document there is no trace of the word *divus*.

253. The Royal Licence of 7 August 1509 issued to Lady Margaret's Executors for ending the Hospital and establishing the new College, repeats, almost verbatim, the text of the preceding S.B. and P.S. Hence, speaking of the Hospital to be dissolved and of the College to be erected, the Patron Saint of the two houses is always called *Sanctus Johannes Evangelista*. Of *divus Johannes* there is no trace.

254. In the Indenture of 7 March 1509-10 (paragr. 212), bearing on the dissolution of the Hospital, made between the Bishop of Ely and Lady Margaret's Executors, the Bishop alludes to the "domus regularium fratrum vulgariter nuncupatorum *Sancti Johannis*", and to the "honor *Sancti Johannis Evangelistae*". But of a "divus" Johannes there is no trace.

255. The Pope, in his bull of 24 June 1510 dated "Romae apud Sanctum Petrum", sanctioning the dissolution of the Hospital, calls it the House or Priory *Sancti Johannis*.

256. The English Indenture of 12 December 1510 made between Lady Margaret's Executors and the Bishop of Ely, calls the latter "founder and ordinarie of the hous or priory of *Seynt Johns*", and four times afterwards alludes to the Hospital as the "hous and priory of *Seynt* (or *Sent*) Johns".

257. In the Bishop of Ely's Deed of 31 December 1510, granting the site, mansion, houses &c. of the "domus sive prioratus *Sancti Johannis Evangelistae* vulgariter nuncupate *Seynt Johns* house" to Lady Margaret's Executors, "domus sive prioratus *Sancti Johannis*." is three times repeated, without any trace of *divus Johannes*.

258. In Professor Mayor's short extract from the record of the delivery of the Hospital on 20 January 1511 on behalf of the Bishop of Ely to Lady Margaret's Executors, the House is not mentioned by name, but "divus" is not mentioned there either.

259. In a letter dated 13 March 1511 to Bishop Fisher, the Bishop of Ely's Official says that at the Bishop's command he has removed from Cambridge to Ely the late "feilous of *Saynte Johannis* house."

260. Therefore up to this point "divus" has not anywhere

made its appearance in the two groups of more than 200 documents and historical items which directly or indirectly relate to the old Hospital of St John or to St John's College.

261a. Grave charges have been made against the members of the Hospital. Not in the first two documents (dated 10 and 14 March 1509) relating to its dissolution; nor in any of the documents emanating from the Bishop of Ely; but in the Patent of Henry VIII. (date between 22 April and 29 June 1509); in the Privy Seal of 25 July 1509; in the Royal Licence of 7 August 1509, and in the Deed of Foundation of 9 April 1511 printed below. They are said to have been persons of a "dissolute character", who neglected their duties and caused their House to go to ruin. These charges have been repeated by everyone who has written on the history of the College, especially by Thomas Baker, who also hints that the Brethren were not men of learning.

261b. I do not desire to enquire into these charges, for which, as yet, I have not found any evidence.

One thing, however, stands to the credit of the Fraternity in whose possession the Hospital rested for more than three centuries: they preserved inviolate and intact, in Latin as well as in English, to the last moment of their removal to another House, the epithet of their Patron Saint and the name and title of their House. Was it perhaps their want of learning that saved them from committing this sacrilege?

We shall soon see that the learned and esteemed dignitary, who was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the conversion of their House, did not follow their example, but perhaps from some peculiar notion as to the classical value of "divus," allowed this word to take a place in the tradition and title of that College which may almost be called his creation, though the Royal documents which he had so zealously laboured to obtain, and he himself, with his co-executors, ordained that it should always be called "*Collegium sancti Johannis Evangelistae*."

262. The result, so far, of the enquiry as to the appearance of the unsuitable and inappropriate epithet "*divus*" in the College history may be summarised as follows: (1) there is no trace of, nor any allusion to, "*divus* (=divine) Johannes

Evangelista" in any of the numerous (Royal, Papal, Episcopal, private, &c.) documents, reviewed or described above and dating from the middle of the 12th century down to 13 March 1511. They everywhere speak of him in Latin as "*Sanctus Johannes*" or "*Sanctus Johannes Evangelista*" and in English as "*Saint John*" or "*Saint John the Evangelist*"; (2) the three Royal documents of (between 22 April and 29 June) 1509 (see above, p. 45), 25 July 1509 (see above, p. 61) and 7 August 1509 (see above, p. 63), which granted, under certain conditions, the dissolution of the old Hospital and the establishment of the new (that is, the present) College, repeatedly and distinctly enjoin that this new College shall for ever be called "*Collegium Sancti Johannis Evangelistae*."

My enquiry has been laborious, but congenial and pleasant to me, all the more so as its result, stated above, has this solid advantage, that it leaves no room for "doubt" that the proper name and title of the College is in Latin "*Collegium Sancti Johannis Evangelistae*", answering in every respect to its title "College of *Saint John the Evangelist*", whereby it has always been and is still known, without any exception, in the vernacular.

The result is, therefore, not a matter for "controversy", "difference of opinion" or "disagreement." For once the proverb "*quot homines, tot sententiae*" cannot be invoked as an excuse for a "dispute" or "argument", or for retaining the intruder *divus* in the title of the College. On this point not only the College Documents mentioned or described above, but the very history, tradition, surroundings, &c., of the College are clear and precise.

We now come to the point when the epithet "*divus*" begins to be applied, in the College documents, to John the Evangelist instead of the proper, time-hallowed and authorised epithet "*sanctus*."

263. [Wednesday] 9 April (2 Hen. VIII.) 1511. Deed of Foundation of the "*Collegium Sancti Johannis Evangelistae*" (= College of Saint John the Evangelist),

issued by Lady Margaret's Executors, as licensed for the purpose by King Henry VIII. on the 7th of August, 1509; she having died on the 29th day of June, 1509.

263a. It will be seen from the text of this Deed of the "Foundation" of the College of *St John the Evangelist*, printed below *verbatim* from the original parchment, that it also refers to the old Hospital as "*Domus sive Prioratus . . . sancti Johannis Evangeliste*", and that it repeats in so many words all the Royal injunctions of the three earlier Royal documents of 1509, already printed in the previous number of *The Eagle*, that the new College shall always be called "*Collegium Sancti Johannis Evangeliste*."

Yet it is in this Deed of 9 April 1511, otherwise so precise, that, *for the first time* in the history of the College and its parent Institution the Hospital of St John the Evangelist, the Patron Saint of the two Institutions, is called "*divus Johannes Evangelista*."

263b. It was already pointed out above (§ 7c, p. 9) that we can put our finger on the precise spot where it makes its appearance. The reader will find it in line 85 of this "Deed" in the genitive case (*diui*). The scribe duly marked the two i's of the word by a clear upright stroke, just as is done in other cases when several letters (like *i*, *m*, *n*, or *u*) come together in one word. He knew, therefore, that he was writing "*diui*", and not as some might think a contracted word, say *diuini*.

Lady Margaret's Executors say in lines 83-87 that by their Deed they make, ordain and stablish divers ordinances and statutes necessary and suitable for the sound state and perpetual government of the College, its Master, Fellows and Scholars, which Statutes thus begin: (li. 85): "*Ad cultum optimi maximi dei, ad honorem diui Johannis Euangeliste ac denique ad fidei cristiane incrementum Nos . . . executores ultime voluntatis . . . Margarete nuper Comitisse Richemondi . . . pro Magistro et Sociis Collegii Sancti Johannis Euangeliste statuta quibus se omnino conformari debeant condicimus in hunc modum.* (For the

Evangelista" in any of the numerous (Royal, Papal, Episcopal, private, &c.) documents, reviewed or described above and dating from the middle of the 12th century down to 13 March 1511. They everywhere speak of him in Latin as "*Sanctus Johannes*" or "*Sanctus Johannes Evangelista*" and in English as "*Saint John*" or "*Saint John the Evangelist*"; (2) the three Royal documents of (between 22 April and 29 June) 1509 (see above, p. 45), 25 July 1509 (see above, p. 61) and 7 August 1509 (see above, p. 63), which granted, under certain conditions, the dissolution of the old Hospital and the establishment of the new (that is, the present) College, repeatedly and distinctly enjoin that this new College shall for ever be called "*Collegium Sancti Johannis Evangelistae*."

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worship of the best the greatest God, for the honour of the *divine John the Evangelist*, and lastly for the increase of the Christian faith, we, the executors of the last will of Margaret, the late Countess of Richmond, have in this wise composed for the Master and Fellows of the College of *Saint John the Evangelist*, Statutes, whereby they shall absolutely bind themselves to be regulated.)

263c. It is to be noticed that we have here "*divus Johannes*" in li. 85, but "*Sanctus Johannes*" in li. 86. It is further to be observed that the phrase "*ad honorem divi Johannis Euangeliste*" in this Deed corresponds in every respect to the phrase "*in honorem sancti Johannis Euangeliste*" which occurs in li. 14 of the Signed Bill of 1509 (see above, p. 47), in the Privy Seal of 25 July 1509 (see above, p. 61), and in the Royal Licence of 7 August 1509 (see above, p. 66).

Though the Deed is a legal, it is, strictly speaking, not an official, that is to say not a Royal Instrument, and was, therefore, amenable to some outside influence.

It has already been explained in § 7e (above p. 10) that the introduction of "*divus*" into this document must be ascribed to Bishop Fisher, and when we come to deal with the Statutes of the College, his further operations in the same direction will be pointed out. Suffice it for the present to say that when the proper title of the Patron Saint of the College is left intact in the name and authorised title of the College, as here in li. 86, there could be no serious objection to the epithet "*divus*" being applied to John the Apostle and Evangelist, when disconnected from the title of the College, if anyone feels inclined to call him so, though even then it hardly shows an adequate perception of the etymology, meaning and use of the epithet to bestow it on an Apostle of the Christian faith and an Evangelist. And as Bishop Fisher left, in li. 86, the title of the College (*Collegium Sancti Johannis Evangeliste*) intact, no serious harm would have resulted if he had continued to limit his application of *divus* to St John when speaking of him separately and apart from the title of the College.

263d. The original of the Deed, preserved in the College Archives, is written on two sheets of parchment, the first of which is about $28\frac{3}{10}$ inches ($= 71\frac{1}{2}$ c.m.) wide, and $19\frac{9}{10}$ inches ($= 50.4$ c.m.) long. The width of the second sheet is about the same as that of the first; its length is only $15\frac{4}{5}$ inches ($= 40$ c.m.).

263e. Of the 92 long lines of text, the first 54 are written on the first, the remaining 38 on the second, sheet.

The length of the lines is, as a rule, $24\frac{3}{10}$ inches ($= 61\frac{1}{2}$ c.m.).

263f. The signatures of the eight Executors are written on the back of the bottom part of the first sheet, which is folded round to the extent of $1\frac{9}{10}$ inches, and interlaced and connected by the eight pendant seals of the Executors, with a similar fold of the second sheet.

263g. The first sheet is endorsed in an unofficial and somewhat later hand "*Fundati^o Coll. Sancti Joh: Cantab| per Execut^s.*"

263h. The text was printed for the first time in 1852, by Commissioners appointed by Queen Victoria, in Vol. III. (pp. 230-244) of *Documents relating to the University and Colleges of Cambridge*. They printed it, however, not from the original parchment MS., but from a transcript made by Thomas Baker in one of his Copy-books, then and now preserved in the British Museum and known as *Harleian MS. 7039*, where it appears, on the foll. 39-43, under the heading "*Carta Fundationis Collegii Sancti Johannis Evangelistae Cantabrigiae.*"

263i. The name *Carta* (Charter) is incorrect for this Document, as it neither emanated from, nor was confirmed by, the King, though it gave effect to the Royal Licence of 7 August 1509. For this reason it is here called "*Deed of Foundation.*"

263j. Baker, in his transcript, considerably curtailed the text by omitting several of the wordy legal formulae and repetitions, which, in the beginning of the XVI. century and long before that time, were considered requisite in documents

of this kind, but which he seemed to have regarded as superfluous. In their stead he wrote in most cases "&c."; but even this &c. is omitted in some cases. For instance, in line 10 he omitted, without any explanation, not only the three words: "et deo famulancium", but four other words, "ac converti et stabiliri."

263*k*. He also replaced here and there some words which he thought to be wrong by other words which he considered the right ones. Ex. gr., for the verb *procreare*, which is distinctly written in the lines 8, 11, 39 of the MS., he substituted the verb *procurare*, which was, no doubt, more familiar to him. Yet *procreare* is a good Latin word and already used by classical authors in somewhat the same sense which it has in Mediaeval documents; see Du Cange (sub voce), where it is interpreted as for *procurare*, consulere, providere, curare; therefore the meaning which it has in our Deed.

263*l*. In other cases Baker *added* words in his copy which are not in the MS. So in li. 13 he interpolated "Comitisse" before the word "Avie."

263*m*. Copying li. 3 of the Deed in his Copy-book he made, in an unguarded moment, a curious mistake which caused the editor of the "Cambridge Documents" to make an additional one. On reading the printed text of the Deed for the first time, the words "nunc existentis", on p. 230 (li. 19) puzzled me, as this genitive of the present participle "existens" in the sentence in which it occurs, could only be construed in connection with two other words in the genitive case ("Episcopi Eliensis") in the same long sentence (see li. 3). But a reference to the Bishop of Ely as "now existing" was unusual I thought; likewise the reference to the *then* "existing" Bishop as "the founder of the Hospital."

On going through the original Deed, I found that it had clearly "existens", which, referring to "Domus sive Prioratus", made proper sense. And seeing Baker's transcript from which the Commissioners printed their text, I saw that he had duly copied "existens", but, most unaccountably, added above the word a large, wavy line, which the editor

of the "Documents", not unnaturally, regarded as a sign of contraction, and so printed "existentis", which makes no sense.

263*n*. In one place, Baker, quite properly it seems, corrected the official scribe, who, in li. 49, distinctly wrote "Pontificis Julii *quarti*". But history only knows two Popes of that name, the second of them being Pope from 30 Oct. 1503 to 21 February 1513, that is in the period when the change in the condition of the Hospital was being carried out. And hence Baker, in his transcript, wrote *secundi* instead of *quarti*.

263*o*. Apart from Baker's omissions, alterations and mistakes, and some errors of the scribe, the text further suffered from the hands of the Commissioners, who occasionally altered Baker's transcript, and everywhere modernized the spelling of the MS.

263*p*. For all these reasons this important Deed is here printed *verbatim* from the original, without any omissions or alterations. The needful explanations as to errors, defects or peculiarities of the MS. are given in notes. Omitted letters, either in the body of a word or at its end, represented in the MS. by signs of contraction or suspension, are here printed in italics.

As the same sign of contraction indicates in many cases a variety of different letters or combination of letters, the sense of the sentence in which they occur can only serve as a guide to expanding them. Wherever the word "et" is printed here in italics, the MS. has the sign of contraction common in English documents for *and*.

Here follows the Latin text of the Deed of Foundation.

- 1 [V]niuersis sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentes literas inspecturis Nos Ricardus miseracione diuina Wintoniensis Episcopus Johannes eadem miseracione Roffensis Episcopus Carolus Somerset Dominus de Herbert Miles Thomas Louell Miles Henricus Marney Miles Johannes Seynt John Miles Henricus Horneby Clericus *et* Hugo Assheton
2 Clericus Executores testamenti | excellentissime Principisse Margarete Comitisse Richemondi *et* Derbie Auie

metuendissimi domini nostri Regis Henrici Regis Anglie et Francie et Domini Hibernie octavi et matris Domini Henrici nuper Regis Anglie septimi patris eiusdem nunc Regis salutem in domino sempiternam Cum predicta Comitissa in vita sua acceperat quod domus siue Prioratus fratrum religiosorum sancti Johannis | Euangeliste in Cantebrigia de fundacione et patronatu Episcopi Eliensis tunc existens ac terras* tenementa redditus possessiones edificia res bona iocalia et alia ornamenta ecclesiastica eiusdem domus siue prioratus per negligenciam prodigalitatem atque improvidam et dissolutam disposicionem Priorum et Magistrorum domus siue Prioratus illius ac confratrum suorum intantum dilapidata destructa | deastata diminuta et subtracta ipsique in tantam inopiam et paupertatem redacti extiterant Ita quod ipsi diuina obsequia hospitalitatem aut alia misericordie et pietatis opera ibidem iuxta primeuam fundacionem et ordinacionem fundatorum suorum manutenere et supportare seu seipso propter inopiam et defectum sustentacionis inibi deseruire nequibant ac fratres eiusdem domus siue | Prioratus pauci in numero videlicet quandoque nisi duo et quandoque tres ad plus in eadem domo adtunc relictis extiterant qui extra eandem domum religiosam vndique vagarunt† in gravem omnipotentis dei offensam ordinis et religionis illius dispendium et ecclesie scandalum Ita quod domus‡ siue prioratum predictum quasi desolatum relinquere oportebat

6 Vnde eadem Comitissa | ad maiorem deuocionem quam ad diuini cultus ac virtutis et sciencie augmentum necnon fidei xpistiane defensionem in vita sua gerebat domum siue prioratum predictum cum omnibus Maneriis terris tenementis redditibus seruiciis hereditamentis possessionibus tam spiritualibus quam temporalibus eidem domui siue Prioratui pertinentibus siue spectantibus licencia tam appostolica quam Regia atque | fundatoris domus siue prioratus predicti assensu prehibitis et optentis concurrentibus eciam omnibus et singulis de iure in ea parte

* So in MS. for terre (= terrae).

† So in MS.

‡ So in MS. for domum

requisitis et opportunis in Collegium secularium personarum ibidem studencium et deo famulancium iuxta ordinacionem et stabilimentum ipsius Comitisse executorum vel assignatorum suorum conuertere et stabilire ac conuerti et stabiliri

8 necnon omnia Maneria terras tenementa | redditus possessiones hereditamenta res bona iocalia et alia ornamenta domus siue Prioratus illius eidem Collegio cum sic fundatum et stabilitum foret concedere annectere stabilire et vnire atque concedi annecti stabiliri et vniri procreare intendebat Ipsaque Comitissa ex interna deuocione sua et ad piam et deuotam intencionem suam in ea parte per-

9 implendam et exequendam per vltimam | voluntatem suam inter alia voluit et declarauit quod executores sui post ipsius Comitisse decessum domum siue Prioratum predictum cum omnibus Maneriis terris tenementis redditibus seruiciis hereditamentis et possessionibus tam spiritualibus quam temporalibus eidem domui siue prioratui pertinentibus licencia tam appostolica quam regia atque fundatoris

10 domus siue Prioratus illius assensu mediantibus | optentis eciamque concurrentibus omnibus et singulis de iure in ea parte requisitis et opportunis in Collegium secularium personarum ibidem vt prefertur studencium et deo famulancium iuxta ordinacionem et stabilimentum ipsorum executorum vel assignatorum suorum conuertere et stabilire ac conuerti et stabiliri Necnon omnia et singula Maneria terras tenementa redditus possessiones hereditamenta res

11 bona iocalia | et alia ornamenta domus siue Prioratus illius eidem Collegio cum sic fundatum et stabilitum foret concedere annectere stabilire et vnire atque concedi annecti stabiliri et vniri procrearent Dictaque Comitissa ipsos Ricardum Wintoniensem et Johannem Roffensem Episcopos Carolum* Thomam Henricum Marney Johannem Henricum Horneby et Hugonem* Executores testamenti et

12 vltime voluntatis | sue constituit et ordinauit et obiit Post cuiusquidem Comitisse mortem predictus dominus Henricus nunc Rex Anglie octauus piam deuocionem et intencionem predictae Comitisse Aue sue intime considerans Necnon humili petitioni nostrorum predictorum Execu-

* The names from Carolum to Hugonem are so written in the MS.

- torum eiusdem Comitisse in ea parte eidem domino Regi exhibite graciose inclinatus per literas suas patentes Datas
- 13 apud | Otford Septimo die Augusti Anno regni sui primo dictam piam deuocionem et intencionem predictae Auie sue memorans de gracia sua speciali ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu suis concessit et licenciam dedit pro se et successoribus suis quantum in ipso est nobis prefatis Ricardo Wintoniensi et Johanni Roffensi Episcopis Carolo Somerset domino de Herbert Militi Thome Louell Henrico |
- 14 Marney Johanni Seynt John Militibus Henrico Hornby et Hugoni Assheton clericis Executoribus dicti testamenti prefate Comitisse Auie sue precarissime quod nos prefati executores vel assignati nostri siue nostrum aliquis vel aliqui dictam domum siue prioratum ac omnia terras tenementa redditus reuersiones seruicia penciones porcionem et alia possessiones et hereditamenta quecumque |
- 15 eiusdem domus siue prioratus siue eidem domui siue Prioratui pertinentia siue antiquitus data collata vel annexa aut inde parcella licet dicta domus siue Prioratus de fundacione sua aut alicuius progenitorum vel predecessorum suorum siue de aliquo alio extiterit aut domus siue prioratus ille siue predicta Maneria terras* tenementa
- 16 redditus seruicia et cetera premissa | siue aliqua eorundem parcella de ipso domino Rege vel de aliquo progenitorum vel predecessorum suorum siue de aliquo alio teneantur Tam de Priore et confratribus aut Priore et confratribus† vel de fratribus domus siue prioratus predicti et successoribus suis quam de predicto Episcopo Eliensi et successoribus suis ac quibuscumque aliis personis perquirere habere
- 17 tenere et gaudere possit vel | possint habenda tenenda gaudenda et possidenda nobis prefatis executoribus hereditibus et assignatis nostris imperpetuum Et quod nos prefati executores vel assignati nostri aut nostrum aliquis vel aliqui eandem domum siue prioratum in honore dei beate

* So in MS. for terre.

† As the MS. has confratribus, and a sign of contraction over the ri, the word is to be expanded, "confratribus," which is a wrong repetition of "confratribus" preceding in the same line. The Signed Bill, printed above (p. 45), has correctly "confratre" in li. 13.

- Marie virginis et sancti Johannis Euangeliste in vnum Collegium vnius Magistri ac sociorum et scholarium ad
- 18 numerum quinquaginta secularium personarum | vel circa in scienciis liberalibus ac sacra theologia studencium et oraturorum ac diuina obsequia singulis diebus infra Collegium predictum pro Anima prefate Comitisse et pro Anima dicti illustrissimi Principis Henrici nuper Regis Anglie Septimi ac pro Anima Edmundi nuper Comitis Richemondi patris sui necnon pro Animabus fundatorum domus siue
- 19 prioratus antedicti et omnium fidelium defunctorum | imperpetuum celebraturorum et alia misericordie et pietatis opera ibidem iuxta ordinaciones et stabilimenta nostrum predictorum Executorum vel assignatorum nostrorum in hac parte fienda ordinanda et statuenda conuertere et stabilire ac conuerti et stabiliri ac vnum huiusmodi Collegium de eadem domo siue prioratu et possessionibus eiusdem tam spiritualibus quam temporalibus cum suis
- 20 iuribus et | pertinentiis vel de aliqua parcella eorundem erigere facere procreare et stabilire possemus* ac* fieri erigi creari stabiliri et procreari possent perpetuis temporibus duraturum Et quod Collegium predictum cum sic factum erectum creatum et stabilitum foret . . . † Collegium sancti Johannis Euangeliste in vniuersitate Cantebrie per Ricardum Wintoniensem Episcopum Johannem Roffensem Episcopum Carolum Somerset dominum de Herbert
- 21 Militem | Thomam Louell Henricum Marney Johannem Seynt John Milites Henricum Horneby et Hugonem Assheton clericos executores testamenti Margarete Comitisse Richemondi et Derbie matris Regis Henrici septimi fundatum nuncuparetur vocaretur et appellaretur imperpetuum Quodque Magistri Socij et Scholares Collegij predicti et successores sui cum Collegium illud sic factum
- 22 erectum | fundatum et stabilitum foret Magistri Socij et Scholares Collegij sancti Johannis Euangeliste in Vniuersitate Cantebrie per Ricardum Wintoniensem Episcopum Johannem Roffensem Episcopum Carolum Somerset Dominum de Herbert Militem Thomam Louell Henricum Marney Johannem Seynt John Milites Henricum Horneby

* Added above the line.

† So in MS.

- et Hugonem Assheton clericos executores testamenti
- 23 Margarete Comitisse Richemondi | *et* *Derbie* Matris Regis Henrici septimi fundati nuncuparentur vocarentur *et* appellarentur *et* per nomen Magistri Sociorum *et* Scolari-um Collegij sancti Johannis Euangeliste in Vniuersitate Cantebrigie per Ricardum Wintoniensem Episcopum *et* Johannem Roffensem Episcopum Carolum Somerset Do-minum de Herbert Militem Thomam Louell Henricum Marney Johannem Seynt John Milites Henricum Horneby
- 24 *et* | Hugonem Assheton clericos executores testamenti Margarete Comitisse Richemondi *et* *Derbie* Matris Regis Henrici septimi fundati placitare possint* *et* implacitari ac respondere *et* responderi ac *prosequi* defendere *et* defendi in quibuscumque Curiis *et* locis ac coram quibuscumque Justiciis *et* Iudicibus spiritualibus siue temporalibus *et*
- 25 quod essent vnum corpus incorporatum re | *et* nomine *Et* quod haberent successionem perpetuam *et* commune sigillum pro negociis collegij predicti agendis *et* expediendis *et* quod essent persone habiles *et* capaces in lege ad perquirendum *et* recipiendum terras tenementa redditus reuersiones pensiones annuitates libertates franchises visus franciplegij *et* hereditamenta quecumque *et* alias possessiones quascumque a quacumque persona vel . † |
- 26 quibuscumque personis ea eis dare legare concedere vel assignare volenti vel volentibus habenda *et* tenenda eis *et* successoribus suis imperpetuum **Et** *ulterius* idem Dominus Henricus nunc Rex Anglie octauus de gracia sua vberiori ac ex sciencia *et* motu suis predictis per easdem literas suas patentes concesserit *et* licenciam dederit nobis
- 27 prefatis executoribus *et* assignatis | nostris *et* nostrum cuiilibet ac prefato Episcopo Eliensi *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 nos prefati executores vel assignati nostri siue nostrum aliquis vel aliqui *et* similiter quod prefatus Episcopus Eliensis *et* successores
- 28 sui vel eorum aliquis *et* eciam | quod prefatus Prior *et*

* possit in M.S.

† Two dots in MS., to fill up the line.

- confratres vel successores sui ac quecumque* alia persona *et* quecumque alie persone cum predictum Collegium sic vt prefertur factum erectum creatum *et* stabilitum foret dictamque domum siue prioratum ac omnia Maneria terras tenementa redditus reuersiones *et* seruicia pensiones por-ciones *et* alias possessiones *et* hereditamenta quecumque
- 29 eiusdem | domus siue Prioratus siue parcelle domus aut Prioratus illius seu eidem domui siue prioratui quocumque modo pertinencia siue antiquitus concessa data collata vel annexa tam spiritualia quam temporalia cum suis iuribus libertatibus *et* pertinenciis vniuersis prefato Collegio ac Magistro Sociis *et* Scolaribus Collegij illius cum Collegium illud sic vt prefertur erectum creatum factum *et* stabilitum
- 30 foret dare concedere | annectere vnire *et* consolidare possumus possint vel possit vna vice vel diuersis vicibus licet eadem Maneria terre tenementa redditus reuersiones *et* seruicia possessiones *et* hereditamenta ac cetera premissa vel aliqua eorundem parcella de ipso domino Rege siue de aliquo alio teneantur vel teneatur habenda tenenda *et* gaudenda eisdem Magistro Sociis *et* Scolaribus *et* suc-
- 31 cessoribus suis in liberam puram *et* perpetuam | elemosinam imperpetuum *Et* eisdem Magistro Sociis *et* Scolaribus *et* successoribus suis quod iidem Magistri Socij *et* Scholares *et* successores sui cum predictum Collegium sic vt prefertur factum erectum creatum *et* stabilitum foret dictam domum siue Prioratum ac omnia Maneria terras tenementa redditus reuersiones *et* seruicia pensiones porciones *et* hereditamenta
- 32 quecumque eiusdem domus | siue Prioratus siue parcellam domus siue Prioratus illius vel eidem domui siue Prioratui pertinencia siue antiquitus data concessa collata vel annexa *et* quamlibet inde parcellam De nobis prefatis executoribus vel assignatis nostris siue nostrum aliquo vel aliquibus *et* de prefato Episcopo Eliensi *et* successoribus suis *et* de prefato Priore *et* fratribus *et* successoribus suis aut de
- 33 quacumque alia persona *et* | quibuscumque aliis personis ea vel aliquam eorundem parcellam volenti vel volentibus eis dare vel concedere perquerere *et* recipere ac ea omnia *et* singula eis *et* successoribus suis annectere vnire *et* consolidare possint licenciam dedit *et* concessit specialem

* MS. quacumque.

habenda tenenda gaudenda et possedenda eisdem Magistro Sociis et Scolariis et successoribus suis in liberam puram
 34 et perpetuam | elimosinam imperpetuum absque impedimento impetitione gravamine seu molestacione quacumque ipsius nunc Regis aut heredum suorum Justiciarum Escaetorum Vicecomitum Coronatorum balliuorum seu aliorum officiariorum suorum vel heredum suorum quorumcumque statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis aut de prouisoribus siue aliquo alio statuto
 35 actu ordinacione prouisione | seu restriccionem incontrarium inde factis editis siue ordinatis non obstantibus Et absque aliqua inquisitione siue aliquibus inquisitionibus preteritu alicuius brevis sui siue aliquorum breuium suorum heredum vel successorum suorum de ad quod dampnum seu alicuius commissionis mandati seu precepti sui heredum vel successorum suorum in hac parte qualitercumque fieri vel capiendi | aut in Cancellariam suam heredum vel successorum suorum seu alibi retornandi Et absque aliquibus lileris suis patentibus breuibz aut mandatis suis heredum vel successorum suorum de in siue pro premissis aut de vel pro aliquo premissorum quouis modo fieri aliquibus statutis actibus ordinacionibus prouisionibus aut restriccionibus ante tempora illa factis siue editis
 37 non* | obstantibus Et insuper dictus dominus Henricus nunc Rex Anglie octauus de gracia sciencia et motu suis predictis licenciam dedit et concessit pro se heredibus et successoribus suis quantum in ipso est prefatis Magistro Sociis et Scolariis et successoribus suis quod ipsi postquam Collegium predictum vt prefertur factum erectum creatum
 38 et stabilitum foret dictam domum siue | Prioratum ac omnia et singula Maneria terras tenementa redditus reuersiones et seruicia pensiones porciones et alias possessiones et hereditamenta quecumque eiusdem domus siue Prioratus seu domus vel Prioratus illius parcelle eidem domui siue prioratui pertinentia aut antiquitus data collata et annexa
 39 tam spiritalia quam temporalia cum suis iuribus | libertatibus et pertinentiis vniuersis eis et successoribus suis auctoritate apostolica in† corporari† appropriari annecti

* Here follow three dots to fill up the line.

† So divided in MS.

et vniri facere et procreare valeant ac domum siue prioratum predictum necnon omnia et singula Maneria terras tenementa et cetera premissa cum suis pertinentiis eis et successoribus suis sic incorporata appropriata annexa et vnita habere tenere et gaudere possint eis et successoribus |
 40 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 statuto actu ordinacione prouisione seu restriccionem incontrarium inde factis editis siue ordinatis aut aliqua re causa vel materia quocumque in aliquo non obstantibus Et eciam
 41 idem dominus Henricus nunc Rex Anglie | octauus de ampliori et habundanciori gracia sua licenciam dedit et concessit pro se heredibus et successoribus suis quantum in ipso est nobis prefatis executoribus et assignatis nostris ac cuicumque alie persone et quibuscumque aliis personis quod nos prefati executores vel assignati nostri aut nostrum aliquis vel aliqui alia terras tenementa redditus et seruicia ad Annuum valorem quinquaginta librarum vltra omnia
 42 onera et reprisas et vltra predictam domum siue prioratum et vltra predicta Maneria terras tenementa redditus reuersiones seruicia possessiones et hereditamenta et cetera premissa eiusdem domus siue prioratus vel parcelle domus siue prioratus illius vel eidem domui siue Prioratui pertinentia siue antiquitus data concessa vel collata prefatis Magistro Sociis et Scolariis Collegij predicti et successoribus suis
 43 cum Collegium | illud sic vt premititur factum erectum creatum et stabilitum foret dare et concedere possumus possint seu possit habendum et tenendum eisdem Magistro Sociis et Scolariis et successoribus suis in liberam puram et perpetuam elimosinam imperpetuum Et eisdem Magistro Sociis et Scolariis quod ipsi vel successores sui terras tenementa redditus et seruicia ad dictum Annuum valorem
 44 quinquaginta | librarum vltra omnia onera et reprisas et vltra predictam domum siue Prioratum et vltra predicta Maneria terras tenementa redditus reuersiones et seruicia possessiones et hereditamenta et cetera premissa eiusdem domus siue Prioratus vel parcelle domus siue prioratus illius vel eidem domui siue prioratui pertinentia siue antiquitus data concessa vel collata de nobis prefatis

- 45 *executoribus vel assignatis | nostris aut de aliquo alio siue de aliqua alia persona vel aliquibus aliis personis ea eis dare vel concedere volenti vel volentibus perquerere recipere et habere possint habenda tenenda possidenda et gaudenda eisdem Magistro Sociis et scholaribus et successoribus suis in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam impetuum absque impedimento in peticione gravamine seu molestacione quacumque ipsius Regis aut heredum suorum |*
- 46 *Iusticiarum escaetorum Vicecomitum Coronatorum Balliivorum seu aliorum officiorum suorum vel heredum suorum quorumcumque Statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis aut aliquo alio statuto actu ordinacione prouisione seu restriccionem incontrarium inde factis editis siue ordinatis non obstantibus Et absque aliqua inquisicione siue aliquibus inquisicionibus preteritu alicuius brevis sui siue aliquorum brevium suorum heredum vel successorum | suorum de ad quod dampnum seu alicuius Commissionis mandati seu precepti sui heredum vel successorum suorum in hac parte qualitercumque fiendi vel capiendi aut in Cancellariam suam heredum vel successorum suorum seu alibi retornandi Et absque aliquibus literis suis patentibus brevibus aut mandatis suis heredum vel successorum suorum de in siue pro premissis*
- 48 *aut de | vel pro aliquo premissorum quouismodo fiendis aliquibus statutis actibus ordinacionibus seu restrictionibus ante tempora illa factis siue editis non obstantibus prout in eisdem literis patentibus plenius continetur Quequidem domus siue prioratus sancti Johannis Euangeliste ad piam et deuotam intencionem et voluntatem predictae Comitisse*
- 49 *exequendam et perimplendam tam | auctoritate apostolica per bullas summi et sanctissimi pontificis Julij quarti* illius nominis Datas Romae apud Sanctum Petrum Anno Xristi Millesimo D^{xmo} viij^o Kalendas Julij sigillo suo plumbeo sigillatas quam dicta licencia dicti domini nunc Regis Anglie octavi inde optenta ac assensu et consensu Jacobi nunc Episcopi Eliensis ad tunc fundatoris et Ordinarij eiusdem domus siue prioratus existentis ac*
- 50 *Prioris et | Conuentus ecclesie sue Cathedralis Eliensis necnon omnium et singulorum aliorum ius aut interesse*

* So in MS. for *secundi*.

- habencium concurrentibus omnibus et singulis tam de iure apostolico quam regali in ea parte requisitis et opportunis suppressus determinatus et dissolutus fuit ac legitime suppressus et determinatus existit eademque domus siue prioratus ac situs domus mansiones ecclesie Capelle et |*
- 51 *edificia que fuerunt domus siue Prioratus illius necnon omnia et singula dominia Maneria terras tenementa redditus reuersiones et seruicia aduocaciones pensiones porciones Annuitates et alia possessiones et hereditamenta quecumque tam spiritalia quam temporalia que fuerunt domus siue prioratus illius aut eidem domui siue prioratui seu*
- 52 *alicui priori siue | Magistro et fratribus eiusdem domus siue prioratus vel aliquibus aliis possessoribus domus siue prioratus illius aliquo modo data concessa indulta vel collata aut eidem domui siue prioratui qualitercumque annexa vnita siue appropriata aut vnquam fuerunt parcelle eiusdem domus siue prioratus seu eidem domui siue prioratui aut alicui Priori siue Magistro et fratribus aut*
- 53 *aliis | possessoribus domus siue Prioratus illius in iure eiusdem domus siue Prioratus quoquo modo pertinentia siue spectancia vna cum omnibus et singulis aduocacionibus ecclesiarum Capellarum Cantariarum et aliorum beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum quorumcumque simul cum Curijs letis Visibus franci plegii franchises libertatibus priuelegiis et commoditatibus quibuscumque eidem domui siue*
- 54 *Prioratui | ante hec tempora qualitercumque spectantibus siue pertinentibus nobis prefatis executoribus tam auctoritate dicti summi pontificis et licencia apostolica quam auctoritate et licencia dicti domini nunc Regis ac assensu et consensu omnium et singulorum ius vel interesse habencium concurrentibus eciam hiis que tam de iure apostolico quam Regali in ea parte requirebantur data concessa*
- 55 *collata fuerunt | Habenda et tenenda nobis prefatis Ricardo Wintoniensi et Johanni Roffensi Episcopis Carolo Somerset Domino de Herbert Thome Louell Henrico Marney Johanni Seynt John Henrico Horneby et Hugoni Assheton heredibus et assignatis nostris ad intencionem quod nos prefati Ricardus Wintoniensis et Johannes Roffensis Episcopi Carolus* Thomas* Henricus Marney*

* So in MS.

- 56 *Johannes Seynt John Henricus Horneby | et Hugo Assheton executores prenominati aut nostrum aliqui vel aliquis ad laudem et honorem dei omnipotentis ac iuxta dictam piam et deuotam intencionem et voluntatem predictę Comitisse dictam domum siue Prioratum Sancti Johannis et possessiones eiusdem in Collegium secularium personarum studencium in artibus et sacra theologia et aliis scienciis liberalibus conuerteremus et commutaremus aut |*
 57 *aliquis nostrum conuertet* et commutaret et huiusmodi Collegium inde iuxta ordinationes et statuta nostra in ea parte fienda eregeremus crearemus et stabilaremus* ac erigi creari et stabiliri faceremus perpetuis temporibus duraturis Quorum preteritum nos† prefati executores de dicta domo siue prioratu ac situ mansionibus domibus ecclesiis Capellis et edificiis que fuerunt domus siue |*
 58 *Prioratus illius ac de omnibus et singulis dominiis Maneriis terris tenementis et ceteris premissis legitime et pacifice seisiti sumus possessionati et in dominico nostro vt de feodo Sciatis quod† nos prefati executores in plena legitima et pacifica possessione et seisina de omnibus et singulis premissis existentes dictam piam et deuotam intencionem*
 59 *et voluntatem predictę Comitisse ad | laudem et honorem dei omnipotentis in premissis exequi et implere intendentes et cupientes auctoritate et potestate nobis virtute dictarum bullarum apostolicarum ac literarum dicti domini Regis patencium nobis tradita et concessa Necnon assensu et consensu predicti Jacobi nunc Episcopi Eliensis ac omnium et singulorum ius vel interesse in premissis vel aliquo*
 60 *premissorum habencium Concurrentibus | omnibus et singulis in ea parte requisitis et opportunis domum siue Prioratum predictum ac possessiones eiusdem in honorem dei omnipotentis beate Marie virginis et sancti Johannis Euangeliste in vnum Collegium perpetuum vnus Magistri et Sociorum et scholarium secularium personarum in Scienciis liberalibus et sacra theologia studencium conuertimus et commutamus ac vnum Collegium perpetuum |*
 61 *vnus Magistri Sociorum et Scholarium ad numerum quinquaginta secularium personarum vel circa in scienciis*

* So in MS. † Added above the line, ‡ Ackled above the line.

- liberalibus et sacra theologia studencium et oraturorum ac diuina obsequia infra Collegium predictum pro anima predictę Comitisse ac pro anima dicti illustrissimi Principis Henrici nuper Regis Anglie septimi ac pro anima dicti Edmundi nuper Comitis Richemondi patris sui necnon*
 62 *pro | animabus fundatorum domus siue Prioratus antedicti et omnium fidelium defunctorum imperpetuum celebraturorum et alia misericordie et pietatis opera ibidem iuxta ordinationes et stabilimenta nostra vel assignatorum nostrorum in hac parte fienda ordinanda et statuenda in dicto situ domibus mansionibus ecclesiis capellis et edificiis*
 63 *que fuerunt predictę domus siue Prioratus et de | eisdem situ domibus mansionibus ecclesiis Capellis et edificiis ac possessionibus que fuerunt eiusdem domus siue Prioratus erigimus creamus facimus ordinamus et stabilimus per presentes ac omnia et singula dominia Maneria terras tenementa redditus seruicia et cetera premissa eidem Collegio annectimus vnimus concedimus et incorporamus*
 64 *perpetuis temporibus duraturis Et | volumus et ordinamus per presentes quod Collegium illud Collegium sancti Johannis Euangeliste in vniuersitate Cantebriggie per Ricardum Wintoniensem Johannem Roffensem Episcopos Carolum Somerset dominum de Herbert Militem Thomam Louell Militem Henricum Marney Militem Johannem Seynt John Militem Henricum Horneby et Hugonem*
 65 *Assheton clericos Executores testamenti | Margarete Comitisse Richemondi et Derby matris Regis Henrici septimi fundatum . . . * nuncupetur vocetur et appelletur imperpetuum Et quod Magister Socij et Scholares Collegij illius Magistri socij et scholares Collegij sancti Johannis Euangeliste in Vniuersitate Cantebriggie per Ricardum Wintoniensem Episcopum Johannem Roffensem Episcopum Carolum Somerset dominum de Herbert Militem Thomam |*
 66 *Louell Militem Henricum Marney Militem Johannem Seynt John Militem Henricum Horneby et Hugonem Assheton clericos Executores testamenti Margarete Comitisse Richemondi et Derby matris Regis Henrici septimi fundati nuncupentur vocentur et appellentur Et per idem nomen placitare et implacitari respondere et responderi ac*

* So in MS.

- 67 *prosequi defendere et defendi in | quibuscumque Curiis et locis ac coram quibuscumque Justiciis et Iudiciis Spiritualibus siue temporalibus in forma supradicta Et quod sint vnum corpus incorporatum in re et nomine Et quod habeant successionem perpetuam et commune sigillum pro negociis Collegij predicti agendis et expediendis Et quod sint persone habiles et capaces in lege ad perquirendum et recipiendum terras tenementa redditus |*
- 68 *reversiones servicia pensiones annuitates libertates franchesias Visus* franciplegii et hereditamenta quecumque et alias possessiones quasumque a quacumque persona vel quibuscumque personis ea eis dare legare concedere vel assignare volenti vel volentibus habenda et tenenda eis et successoribus suis imperpetuum Et nos prefati Executores*
- 69 *auctoritatibus et potestatibus | predictis nobis vt premittitur traditis et concessis quendam Magistrum Robertum Shorton primum Magistrum Collegij predicti facimus ordinamus et statumust per presentes ac Magistrum Jacobum Sponer dominum Johannem Weste et dominum Thomam Barker . . ‡ per nos prefatos Executores nominatos et electos*
- 70 *Necnon§ | per prefatum nunc Episcopum Eliensem ad nos nominatos et per nos prefatos executores assumptos in socios et scolares Collegij illius iuxta ordinationes et statuta nostra fienda regulandos gubernandos ordinandos corrigendos expellendos amouendos facimus ordinamus et constituimus|| per presentes Et ulterius nos prefati executores volumus et ordinamus per presentes quod nos aut aliqui*
- 71 *vel aliquis | nostrum superuiuentes vel superuiuens¶ alios scolares vsque ad numerum cum predicto Magistro et predictis sociis et scholaribus modernis superius nominatis quinquaginta personarum vel circa attingentes in socios Scolares Collegij predicti eligere assumere congregare ordinare et constituere possumus aut possint iuxta ordinationes et statuta nostra inde fienda regendos corrigendos*

* MS. Vic'. † So in MS.

‡ Three dots and some more space left in MS. At the end of several lines the scribe put one or two small dashes to fill up the line.

§ Here about a sixth part of the line is left vacant.

|| So in MS. ¶ So altered in MS. from superuiuenti.

- 72 *puniendos priuandos | expellendos et ammouendos quos et successores suos sic electos assumptos et admissos tanquam socios et scolares et membra eiusdem Collegij iuxta ordinationes et statuta predicta haberi nominari acceptari et reputari volumus ordinamus et statumus per presentes Et si Magister socij et scolares Collegij predicti per nos aut aliquos vel aliquem nostrum superius electi assumpti*
- 73 *et admissi et in posterum | eligendi assumendi et admittendi in vita nostra ad dictum numerum quinquaginta personarum non attingent tunc volumus ordinamus et statumus per presentes quod post decessum nostrum Magister Collegij predicti ac socij eiusdem Collegij pro tempore existentes vel maior numerus eorum alios socios et scolares vsque ad dictum numerum qui cum Magistro sociis et scholaribus*
- 74 *eiusdem Collegij tunc | existentibus quinquaginta personarum vel circa attingent in socios et scolares Collegij predicti eligere assumere congregare ordinare et constituere possint iuxta ordinationes et statuta nostra inde fienda regendos corrigendos puniendos priuandos expellendos et ammouendos quos similiter sic electos assumptos et admissos tanquam socios et* scolares et membra eiusdem*
- 75 *Collegij iuxta ordinationes | et statuta predicta haberi nominari acceptari et reputari volumus ordinamus et statumus per presentes et quod predictus nunc Magister et predicti socij et scolares moderni per nos superius assumpti et prefecti ac omnes et singuli alij socij et scolares in posterum in socios scolares et membra Collegij predicti per nos aliquos vel aliquem nostrum siue per*
- 76 *magistrum socios et scolares eiusdem Collegij | vt prefertur nominandi assumendi ac assumpti et admissi et successores sui sint vnum corpus in re et nomine habeantque successionem perpetuam et per nomen vt predictum est nuncupentur vocentur et appellentur Et per idem nomen placitare et implacitari respondere et responderi ac prosequi defendere et defendi possint in quibuscumque Curiis et locis in forma supradicta Et quod habeant com-*
- 77 *mune | sigillum pro negociis Collegij predicti agendis et expediendis Et quod sint persone apte habiles et capaces*

* This "et" is, in the MS., represented by an "ampersand," not by the ordinary sign, but added above the line.

vt premittitur in lege ad perquirendum et recipiendum terras tenementa redditus reuersiones seruicia pensiones annuitates libertates franchises Visus* franciplegii et hereditamenta quecumque et alias possessiones quascumque a
 78 dare | concedere legare vel assignare volenti vel volentibus habenda et tenenda eis et successoribus suis imperpetuum Sciatis insuper nos prefatos Ricardum Wintoniensem et Johannem Roffensem Episcopos Carolum Thomam Louell Henricum Marney Johannem Seynt John Henricum Horneby et Hugonem Assheton tradidisse concessisse et per presentes confirmasse prefato Roberto Shorton nunc |
 79 Magistro Collegij predicti ac sociis et scholaribus eiusdem Collegij qui nunc sunt et imposterum erunt dictum situm mansiones domos ecclesias Capellas et edificia que fuerunt dicte domus siue Prioratus sancti Johannis ac omnia et singula dominia Maneria terras tenementa redditus reuersiones seruicia aduocationes pensiones porciones annuitates ac alias possessiones et hereditamenta | quecumque
 80 tam spiritalia quam temporalia que fuerunt domus siue Prioratus illius aut eidem domui siue prioratui seu alicui Priori siue Magistro et fratribus eiusdem domus siue prioratus vel aliquibus aliis possessoribus domus siue prioratus illius aliquo modo data concessa indulta vel collata aut eidem domui siue Prioratui qualitercumque
 81 annexa vnita | consolidata vel appropriata aut vnquam fuerunt parcelle eiusdem domus siue prioratus seu eidem domui siue prioratui aut alicui Priori siue Magistro et fratribus aut aliis possessoribus domus siue Prioratus illius in iure eiusdem domus siue Prioratus quoquomodo pertinentia siue spectancia vna cum omnibus et singulis aduocationibus ecclesiarum capellarum cantuariarum et aliorum
 82 beneficiorum | ecclesiasticorum quorumcumque simul cum Curiis letis Visibus* franciplegii franchises libertatibus priuelegiis et commoditatibus quibuscumque eidem domui siue prioratui ante hec tempora qualitercumque spectantibus siue pertinentibus habendum et tenendum dictum situm et mansiones domos ecclesias capellas et edificia que fuerunt dicte domus siue Prioratus sancti Johannis nec-

* MS. has Vic.

83 non | omnia et singula predicta dominia Maneria terras tenementa redditus reuersiones seruicia et cetera premissa cum suis pertinentiis prefatis Magistro et* sociis et scholaribus et successoribus suis in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum Noueritis insuper quod nos prefati Ricardus Wintoniensis et Johannes Roffensis Episcopi Carolus† Thomas Louell Henricus Marney Johannes Seynt
 84 John Henricus | Horneby et Hugo Assheton Executores antedicti virtute et vigore auctoritatis et potestatis predictarum nobis tam per dictum dominum papam per bullas suas apostolicas quam per dictum illustrissimum Regem Henricum octauum per dictas literas suas patentes traditarum et concessarum diuersa ordinationes et statuta necessaria et opportuna pro salubri statu et perpetua
 85 gubernacione Collegij predicti ac Magistri | Sociorum et Sclarium quorumcumque eiusdem Collegij et successorum suorum facimus ordinamus et stabilimus per presentes que quidem statuta sic incipiunt Ad cultum optimi maximi dei ad honorem diuini Johannis Euangeliste ac denique ad fidei cristiane incrementum Nos Ricardus Wintoniensis Episcopus Johannes Roffensis Carolus Somerset dominus de
 86 Herbert Thomas Louell | Henricus Marney Johannes Seynt John Milites Henricus Horneby Hugo Assheton Clerici executores vltime voluntatis egregie femine Margarete nuper Comitisse Richemondi et Derby genitricis et Aue duorum Regum Henrici septimi atque Henrici octauum pro Magistro et sociis Collegij sancti Johannis Euangeliste statuta quibus se omnino conformari debeant |
 87 condidimus in hunc modum. ~ Principio volumus et statuimus quod Magister dicti Collegij quem tanquam caput ceteris omnibus preferendum duximus habeat in scolares omnes tam socios quam discipulos auctoritatem gubernandi eosdem iuxta statuta per nos edita simul et administrandi rem domesticam totius Collegij Ita tamen quod non liceat
 88 ei | absque aperto consensu maioris partis scolarium

* Seems to have been erased.

† So in MS.

‡ The two i's in this word are each marked by the scribe with an upright slanting stroke above them. He has done the same in some other words where several i's come together as "dimittere."

sociorum placitum aut accionem quamlibet sub nomine Collegij attemptare siue per se seu per alium neque terras tenementa decimas oblationes nec ceteras vllas possessiones seu temporales siue spirituales iam Collatas aut imposterum conferendas alienare neque ad firmam dimittere nec officium feodum | aut pensionem aliquam de bonis Collegij cuiquam concedere neque ecclesiarum earum que ad patronatum Collegij antedicti pertinent aduocaciones seu presentaciones conferre nec vllum denique negocium ex quo dedecus aut incommodum Collegio dicto oriri posset aggredi nisi sociis omnibus convocatis et ex maioris partis eorundem assensu Quo si | illi assenserint tum quicquid Magister egerit quod ordinacionibus et statutis nostris non repugnet firmum haberi volumus hoc excepto quod neminem in ballium receptorem aut firmarium admittent qui non securitatem Collegio dederit sufficientem pro ipsius indemnitate Hec* et cetera que alibi scripta sunt firmiter obseruari volumus per | Magistrum et socios atque scolares Collegij antedicti reseruantes semper nobis predictis Executoribus et nostrum cuilibet auctoritatem et potestatem condendi ordinandi cassandi et alterandi tam hec quam alia statuta et ordinaciones necessaria et oportuna pro salubri statu et gubernacione Collegij predicti quamdiu nos vixerimus aut aliquis nostrum vixerit In quorum omnium testimonium | sigilla nostra singuli apposuimus Anno Domini Millesimo† quingentesimo vndecimo et regni Regis Henrici octauo secundo nono die Aprilis [Here, above their respective seals, follow the signatures of the eight Executors.]

Ri Wyntoniensis Jo Roffensis C Sommerset Thomas
Louell Harry Marny John Seynt John Henry Hornby Hugh
Assheton

* Hec is in front enclosed, evidently by the scribe, by an L, the horizontal line of which passes under the whole of Hec.

† The M° of this word are added above the line.

J. H. HESSELS.

(To be continued in the next number, when we hope (1) to give a translation of the above Deed; (2) to deal with the College Statutes mentioned and partly published by the Executors in the lines 83-91; (3) to show the confusion caused by the unauthorised and wrong use of "divns" in the name and title of the College.)

P. 197, li. 16, delete comma after the word "Institutions".



(To the name and honour of Rudyard Kipling).

THERE is a Minnesinger
Of Britain-in-the-sea
Who traversed her dominions
And analysed the Free
Folk who hold from ancient kings
Lands and seas and better things.

From Bombay-side to Devon,
From Westward Ho to Hind,
From Hind he came to Sussex,
Blood-brother of the wind
And sea, to build at length a nest
And sing of work in East and West.

He sang of duty doing
The prefects of a school,
The tutors of a province,
The wise, the knave, the fool,
Building together as they grow
Some Britain better than they know.

Happier than many singers
He got a son-in-heir,
Happier than other fathers
He sang him all the fair
And foul employments of our life,
Ignoble ease and noble strife.

Son of the Minnesinger,
 Own heir of all the songs,
 The lad went forth enacting
 Their panaceas for wrongs;
 And, special grace preventing, lies
 Dead, a determined sacrifice.

The walls of better Britain
 Shall stand against the flood,
 Founded on rock, cemented
 With British dust and blood;
 For this the singer sang and sings
 Old ways of getting better things.

The lad starts well provided
 With master-words and deeds,
 To find the New Dominions
 Dreamed for his childish needs;
 Mulvaney, Mowgli, Puck and Kim,
 His elder brothers, wait for him.

J. H. A. H.

1 Dec. 1915.



LIFE AND DEATH IN MESOPOTAMIA.

DESPITE all the precautions of the secretive *Press Bureau*, it has become generally known that that "blessed" region of Mesopotamia has not been, in all respects, a blessing to our troops. In fact, to put the points plainly and briefly, privation, notably in regard to water, has been such that detachments of the British Expeditionary Force in that country have been within an ace of perishing for want of it. The incident which I am about to relate—one of the last in the life of a fine young officer, a grandson of the Rev. Charles Yate, M.A., B.D., Fellow and Dean of St John's College in the thirties of last century, Vicar of Holme on Spalding Moor from 1840 to 1860, and author of an heraldically illustrated account of eminent Johnians, which is preserved in the College Library—seems to me suitable for publication in the pages of *The Eagle*, firstly because the chief figure in it descends from a family which sent five of its members to St John's between 1823 and 1874, and, secondly, because it intuitively reminds us of, perhaps, the best known occurrence in the life of Sir Philip Sidney, one of the early pupils of a great School (Shrewsbury) which till recently was under the "Patronage" of St John's College.

Mr Malcolm William Wallace, Professor of English Literature in University College, Toronto, has recently brought out a new "Life of Sir Philip Sidney," which *The Times* (*Lit. Sup.*) Reviewer very justly styled "a very good piece of work." At p. 378 he quotes Fulke Greville's account of that famous incident. It runs in these words:—

"Thirsty with excess of bleeding, he called for drink, which was presently brought him; but as he was putting

the bottle to his mouth, he saw a poor soldier carried along, who had eaten his last at the same feast, ghastly casting up his eyes at the bottle. Which Sir Philip perceiving, took it from his head before he drank, and delivered it to the poor man with these words, *Thy necessity is yet greater than mine*. And when he had pledged this poor soldier, he was carried to Arnheim."

I gather from the wording of this narrative, especially from the reference to "pledging" the soldier, that Sir Philip Sidney himself drank from the bottle when the dying soldier had assuaged his thirst.

The letter that lies before me, dated 1st October 1915, the third day after the victory of Es-Sinn or Kut-el-Amara, was written by Captain Victor Louis Yate Dane, Adjutant of the 22nd Punjabis. That officer finally fell on the 22nd of November 1915, in the hard-won victory of Ctesiphon. The Commanding Officer subsequently thus wrote to Captain Dane's mother of his death:—"He had been in the firing-line almost up to the enemy's trenches, leading the men in the most gallant way. At this point our machine-gun section was almost completely wiped out, and it was while he was trying to get our one remaining gun into action that he was fatally hit. His death was a glorious one, an example to all ranks. I myself saw him buried the next day by the Ctesiphon Arch.* The funeral service was read by our Brigade Chaplain, who consecrated the ground at the same time."

So ended the comparatively short life of the officer from whose graphic description of the battle of Kut-et-Amara on 28 September 1915 I am about to quote a few passages. The entire narrative is so good and clear, and by aid of sketches and a rough map made so intelligible, that I would like to quote it all (the Press has produced no rival to it); but the letter, addressed to his Mother, a daughter of the Rev. Charles Yate, closes with the words, underlined—"This is not for publication, nor the maps." I therefore limit myself to a few sentences suggestive of what the troops endured from thirst and exposure and to the one Sidneian reminiscence.

* See frontispiece to Rawlinson's "Seventh great Oriental Monarchy," and Index to the same s.v., "Takht-i-Khosru."

"The march was through a thick sandy desert, so we were fairly well clogged with dust in the throat within two hours of starting. However we only had our water-bottles and water on 8 mules to last us (700 of all ranks) from 7 p.m. on the 27th (Sept.) till we reached the Tigris again—an unknown quantity."

General Townshend's enveloping attack* marched all the night of the 27th, and fought from dawn till after dusk on the 28th September. The last scene on the 28th may be given in Capt. Dane's own telling words: "Four Regiments in the first line, with the remainder of the Regiments behind us, advanced supported by the guns and maxims. It was twilight now, and so all fixed bayonets, and, being too exhausted to double, we pushed on at a steady walk, by companies alternately, straight at them. They met us with a hail of fire from guns, maxims, and rifles. But the dusk helped us, and their fire was inclined to be high. The enemy gradually gave way before our advance and retired on their main position in rear, we chasing them. The Regiments hardly fired a round, only the guns and maxims covering our advance. Finally, when within about three hundred yards of their trenches, we began to double steadily, and then all gave a terrific cheer which put the fear of God into the enemy. Some stayed and were bayoneted, but the rest bolted like rabbits into the dark. It was pitch dark when we got to their trenches, so the G.O.C. gave orders to stop and bivouac where we were, still one and a half miles north of the Tigris. We got no water that night and had no covering of any sort. The night was simply bitterly cold, far colder than anything that we had had previously, and, without food and water, we all spent a trying night. I went

* Since this was written, the *Times*, in its leader of 9 February, 1916, says:—"All experts now agree that General Townshend's wide turning movement at the battle of Kut-el-Amara was a masterly piece of strategy." Captain Dane's report confirms this, and the final defeat of 4000 fresh Turkish troops as here described, by troops that had fought all day in heat and dust and without water, is a performance as masterly as the strategy. The turning movement round the left flank of the Turkish position was carried wider and in greater force than the G.O.C. had ordered, and was thereby the more effective.

back to search for the three British officers who had been hit in the evening attack, and for such other wounded as could be found. We got in quite a number of fellows of all units, but lots remained out untended. The Turkish force which we attacked in the evening, about 4000 in all, were fresh Turkish troops from Baghdad. We expected a counter attack in the night, or next morning, but, thinned as our force was by casualties throughout the day, we had driven defeat home to them. Our regimental casualties alone were three British and seven Indian Officers and 152 rank and file. The Turkish position was absolutely perfectly entrenched on the German lines and absolutely invisible."

This excellent description of the last scene in the successful action of Kut-el-Amara is followed by an account of what was done on the 29th to procure water and food, to guard and feed the prisoners, and to collect and "evacuate" the wounded. Some idea of the harrowing scenes witnessed is given—"some of the sights we saw were horrible,"—and then Capt. Dane continues:—

"These Turks are wonderful fellows, almost animals, the way they go on when fearfully badly hit. I passed one poor devil on the morning of the 28th (in the early part, that is to say, of the attack) sitting up, with his left foot completely shot away above the ankle and lying beside him. He asked me for water, and loth as I was to part with the little water that I had left in my bottle, I could not pass him by, and so he drained the bottle and smiled at me with gratitude. I do not know whether he ever got in alive. I doubt it, as it was early in the fight, and our search parties never got out where he lay till late on the 29th."

The simple story speaks for itself. The post-Victorian soldier will not blush when he meets the Elizabethan in the "Land o' the Leal."

A. C. YATE.

P.S. I cannot refrain from adding, as the coping-stone to this episode, the following "Tribute to Turkish humanity" paid by a British officer who was severely wounded at Ctesiphon.—"I have such an admiration for the Turks. They did a thing after Ctesiphon which commands recog-

nition. A barge-load of our wounded (300) stuck in the mud and, with some medical personnel on board, had to be abandoned. The Turks towed the barge down stream and, under cover of the white flag, sent the whole lot, including the medical personnel, back to the British camp, unharmed in any way. I know of two British officers left out on the night of the battle who were found by the Turks. The Turks took away all their equipment, but both men say that they were not harmed in any way, and, in the case of one man, they gave him water to drink, loosened his coat, and made him more comfortable. They left both for our people to collect next morning."

When we have eliminated Teutonic *Kultur*, we may hark back to the halcyon days of that beau ideal of Arab manhood, the Chieftain Hātim Tā-i, to the Golden Age of Oriental chivalry. And yet a British sergeant told me a month ago that, at Le Cateau on 26 August, 1914, a German soldier came to him as he lay badly wounded in two places, bound one wound with his (the sergeant's) bandage, and then took out his own first-dressing and did up the other. There is hope even for "Kultur."

A. C. Y.



THREE NORTHUMBRIAN BATTLES.

I. DEGSASTAN.

A.D. 603.

THE early history of the Northumbrian kingdoms is like the view from a mountain that rises above low-lying clouds: here and there a summit juts up from the sea of white; here and there a chance rift affords a glimpse of something which is hard to understand without a knowledge of its surroundings. In the far distance we dimly see Ida, as he 'timbers' his fortress on the rock of Bamburgh; a little nearer we catch a glimpse, if it be not a mirage, of Theodoric holding the Isle of Medcaut against Urbgen and a Celtic host; nearer still we see the shadowy figure of Aethelric, as on Aella's death he seizes the kingdom of Deira. It is only when we come to gaze at Aethelric's son, Aethelfrith, that some of the mist disperses, and the picture shows us a firmer outline and a little more detail, though still a great deal less than we desire to see.

It is with Aethelfrith, *rex fortissimus et gloriae cupidissimus*, as Baeda calls him, that Northumbrian history really begins. What was the extent of the two kingdoms, Bernicia and Deira, to which he succeeded in A.D. 593, we cannot tell, but he was a more successful conqueror than any of his predecessors, and the result of his early successes was a great Celtic effort to stem the tide of invasion, indicating, perhaps, that by A.D. 603 the conquest of the eastern watershed was complete, and the conquerors ready to attack the west country. In the year mentioned Aedan, King of the

Dalreods, a Scottish tribe of Argyllshire, prepared to lead against Aethelfrith a great combination of the Celtic peoples to the west and north west of the new English realms, but the attempt ended in utter ruin at the Battle of Degsastan.

Attempts have been made to identify the site of the battle by that most unscientific of all historical methods, the manipulation of a modern place name. Dawston, near Jedburgh, has hitherto been the favoured candidate, and a whole plan of campaign has been built on the supposition.

The hosts of Scots and Britons which had gathered from the whole district between the Lune and the lakes of Argyle marched upon Liddesdale. The point at which they struck was the key of Aethelfrith's kingdom; for from the vale of the Liddel one pass leads into the valley of the Teviot and the Tweed, and another into that of the Tyne. But this important position was guarded by the rampart of the Catrail, which formed the boundary between Northumbria and Strathclyde; and here, at Daegsa's stone, whose name we still catch in the village of Dawston, Aethelfrith awaited his foe.*

Now if the Celtic hosts marched upon Liddesdale, they must have assembled on the plain near Carlisle and the head of the Solway Firth, and that would be their natural and possibly their only convenient gathering-ground in any event: the Dalreods and other tribes of the north west would probably come by the Roman way which seems to have connected the western part of the Antonine Wall with Luguwallum (Carlisle); the Cumbrians would use the Roman roads which converged upon the same point from the south west and south. Is it likely that an army, which Baeda describes as *immensus ac fortis*, would proceed by a difficult route through easily defensible hill country to attack the northernmost part of Bernicia, when a shorter and much more practicable way would have led them into the heart of Aethelfrith's double kingdom? And was Aethelfrith, *rex fortissimus et gloriae cupidissimus*, with a ten years' record of

* J. R. Green, *The Making of England*, p. 232.

victory over the Celts, the sort of man to await his foe behind fortifications? Even if he were, would he have chosen the Catrail, which gave away half the key of his kingdom? For the pass between Liddesdale and North Tynedale opens upon the former valley to the south of the Catrail, and by it the Celts could have penetrated Bernicia unopposed, even if they had been so foolish as to neglect another and an easier route.

It has been suggested that Roman roads helped the Celtic host to assemble, and it is highly probable that a similar clue will indicate their real line of advance. Indeed, the Roman roads of England are well worth studying in connection with this and many subsequent centuries, during which they were the best, if not the only solidly made roads in the country, and therefore the best, if not the only means of transporting large bodies of troops and their supplies from place to place, especially in bad weather. As late as 1513 a Roman road had a good deal to do with Surrey's movements before Flodden Field.

From the neighbourhood of Carlisle two Roman ways led into Bernicia,—the road which accompanied Hadrian's Wall, and the Stanegate, or Caryl Gate, a road of earlier origin, which probably formed the line of communication for the forts guarding the frontier in Trajan's time, and seems to have been in use throughout the Roman occupation. The Stanegate is, on the whole, the easier route, but for about thirty miles the two roads are never so far apart that they could not be used by parallel columns of the same army, and at Magna (Carvoran), near the main watershed, they come together. Both roads lead to the Dere Street, one of the great Roman roads from York to the north, and touched it not far from the point where another road branched to the north east and traversed nearly the whole length of Northumberland, while the Dere Street itself gave access to the heart of Deira. There would be defensible positions on either line, but even the most serious,—the great slope to the east of Thirlwall Castle,—could be turned without much difficulty, and generally the country would be far less difficult for a large army than the hills and wastes that lie about Liddesdale. The objective too would be far better. An

advance into Teviotdale would at the best have been only the beginning of a long and laborious campaign; a great irruption into Tynedale would have cut the double kingdom in two, and might well have paralysed either half.

It seems reasonable therefore to look for Degsastan somewhere on or near one or other of these two Roman roads, and presumably on the western side of the watershed: Aethelfrith's men had been accustomed to victory over the Celt and would not be afraid of odds; and with a confident army bold strategy was undoubtedly the best. It is not an unwarrantable inference to suppose that the English advanced beyond the borders of Bernicia, and met the invaders before their invasion was begun.

If this be so, the battle must have been fought in or near the valley of the Irthing, a river which flows through north-east Cumberland to join the Eden a little above Carlisle. We may perhaps still further narrow these limits with the help of Baeda, who tells us that the battle took place *in loco celeberrimo, qui dicitur Degsastan, id est Degsa lapis*. Some have supposed that *celeberrimus* here means celebrated, and that the place attained fame as the scene of the victory, but of that there is no evidence whatever, nor need we suppose that Baeda used the word in other than its usual sense of frequented or populous. In that case it matters little whether the statement refers to the date of the battle or to the time when Baeda wrote; for there is one place, and probably only one, which could satisfy either alternative, and this probably satisfies both.

The place in question is Irthington, in the Irthing valley, about seven miles from Carlisle. The dedication of its church to St Mungo suggests that it was a religious centre before the English occupation of north Cumberland, and the fact that when the Barony of Gilsland was constituted, shortly after the Conquest, it became the *caput baroniae*, tends to show that it was a place of importance in pre-Conquest times: if so, it probably attained its position during the period of Northumbrian prosperity, and before the centuries of disturbance which began soon after Baeda died.

At Irthington the two Roman roads are only about a mile

apart, and at corresponding points the Stanegate crosses the Irthing, and the Wall road a tributary from the north, named the Cambeck. From Aethelfrith's point of view this would be a most excellent place for an attack upon the advancing Celts, especially as the Wall, Vallum, and their ditches would enable him to conceal a large part of his force till it was within striking distance of the enemy.*

As to the origin and signification of the name Degsastan there can be no certainty. Degsa may have been a man who settled or was buried there, or it may have denoted a tribe (Degsa being an Anglicised form of the name), and the stone may have been their gathering-place. In the latter case there is a possibility, though the theory may seem fanciful, that the name enshrines a memory of the Cohors I. Aelia Dacorum, which once garrisoned the neighbouring fortress of Amboglanna, and possibly, in the fourth century, the Castlesteads fort also: there may not have been a single true Dacian in its ranks during the latter part of its service in Britain, but the name certainly survived the territorial system of recruiting, and it may well have been continued by a tribe which must to some extent have been descended from its soldiers.

But another theory obtrudes itself—a theory simpler and yet perhaps not too wildly fanciful. Close to Irthington is the site of the Roman fort now known as Castlesteads, which has produced several fine altars, and it is possible that such an object attracted the eyes of the victorious English, or had previously been venerated by the Celts, amongst whom all memory of Latin had perished. Perhaps the inscription, like that of the well-known altar dedicated to Silvanus by the hunters of Banna, began DEOSANCTO, with no space between the words, and the first five letters, possibly cut larger than the rest, filling the topmost line. A very small amount of mutilation would cause DEOSA to be read DEGSA; or if the form Dacgsa, given by the Saxon Chronicle, be correct, the inscription may have begun

* Maclauchlan's Survey is incorrect at this point. The excavations conducted by Mr T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., have proved that the Vallum passed to the south of the Castlesteads fort, and not to the north of it.

DEAE, or DAE, SANCTAE, perhaps with a leaf stop between the words. As our forefathers of the early sixth century have a reputation for illiteracy, it is possible that the mistake was made by the Celts—even Celts are not infallible—and that the English learnt the name from them, adding their own descriptive *slan*; for Aethelfrith's wars were not always wars of extermination. *Nemo*, says Baeda, *plures eorum terras, exterminatis vel subjugatis indigenis, aut tributarias genti Anglorum aut habilabiles fecit*; and subjugation seems to have been the usual course when the tide of conquest flowed over to the western side of the country.

R. H. F.

THE PASSING OF BOYHOOD.

BRIGHT the time of boyhood and happy schooldays,
Blissful years when life is a dream of pleasure,
'Ere the thoughts of sorrow and care come crowding
Over the vision.

Short the time of boyhood and happy schooldays,
Brief the passing stay of the hasting moments,
Moments fraught with a wealth of glowing prospect
Filling the future.

Soon the years of boyhood and happy schooldays
Fade away like dreams of a day departed,
Gliding swiftly out of the realms of daylight
Into the shadows.

Now the years of boyhood have pass'd and faded;
Now the dawn of a wider life and truer
Lights the cloudless sky of the morn of manhood,
Fills the horizon.

Still, tho' manhood come, let the thought of boyhood
Cling around the heart with its ivy tendrils,
Cheering long grey years with a pleasing vision,
Lighting the pathway.

D. H. A.



RANGAN.

THEY all said he was an Idiot. The children of the village—I was one of them—had learnt it from the grown-ups, and we used to go near him whenever we saw him just to say “You are an Idiot, aren’t you?” But Rangan would never drive us away or treat his little inquirers with indifference, he always used to stop and answer our questions. “Yes, children, that’s what they say—I am an Idiot,” and sometimes he would kiss the smaller ones among us. He found it difficult at first to get at us at all, for we would always stand at a distance, and run away with shrieks and screams if he tried to approach us. But later he used to sit down where there were a number of children and tell us stories, to which we all listened with great attention, sitting before him in semi-circular rows. This created a familiarity which gradually ripened into an intimacy that made us finally run to him eagerly when we saw his tall thin figure, crowned with a dust-covered turban, coming at a distance. We used to cling to his hands or keep dancing round him with joy—like so many little lambs frisking round the shepherd—and he would laugh and laugh, and so did we. I liked him much the very first time I saw him and his sweet smile. It was all years ago, but it is all so fresh and vivid in my memory. When to-day, after such a long lapse of time, I try to visualise him, his smile, so quiet and gentle, comes to me first, then his kind eyes, mild and soft with ever so slight a squint that gave them a certain strange and indescribable dreaminess; then out of the dim past emerges the swarthy wrinkled full-featured face, full of a sadness that his smile alone could obliterate, and that not wholly; and to-day I can hear the ring of his laughter,—the

occasional fits of laughter that gave me a perplexing fright in those days.

Of what avail is it, one might ask, to recall an Idiot’s features, to recollect my first impressions of an Idiot? Ah! but I liked him so even in our first meetings. As time passed on I liked him more and more. . . . Rangan was a farm labourer, and usually we met him in the evening when we returned from school and he from work—looking back I wish, I wish so strongly, though hopelessly, that our field of labour was as fruitful as his. Where we met on the village common there was a banyan tree, where the foot-path from his farm meets the mud road leading from my home to the village school. This tree by the way was then in its prime, grand in stature, a noble thing whose hospitality we immensely enjoyed when the summer sun scorched us or when surreptitious rain-clouds stopped our games with short-lived showers. My beloved banyan stands to-day—a monument to wretched poverty—headless, bereft of its beautiful wide-spreading branches up which we so often clambered and played, on which we heard squirrels laugh and watched birds dream. It was there that in days of old our meetings with Rangan chiefly took place. When, later, he was no longer a stranger I found it often very tedious to be at the school in the afternoons; the last “period”—recognised, I may remark, by the height of the setting sun above a certain hump in the mountains a few miles to the west of our village—was specially irksome in its duration, it was so cruelly long, and filled me with bitter pain; for I feared I might not be in time to meet the Idiot that day, and when our grey-haired teacher rose from his seat, vigorously helping himself to a pinch of snuff and flourishing his cane, I ran in the very transport of joy to the banyan.

Rangan lived in a tiny cottage next door to us. His mud-walled abode, that belonged not to him but to his master, consisted of but one room, and of a small partitioned space adjoining it, neither large enough nor imposing enough to be called a kitchen. Here, in this supplementary sanctum, stood two small fire-places and a few soot-covered mud-vessels to show that cooking was done in that region. The cottage had no door to it, the only protection from the outside being

a screen made of the twigs and leaves of some wild tree roughly bound together with a few bamboo hoops: and this Rangan, when he went out, put across the entrance, tying it to a pole. Adjoining the wall was a small verandah, where he slept. The thatched roof was black and crooked with age.

The Idiot was living all by himself—I never saw any relation of his, male or female, in his place. He cooked his own meals: in order that he might do this he had permission from his master to leave off work in the evenings before others. When he did not cook someone or other in the village gave him food; none would let the Idiot starve.

At the beginning I did not so much care to be with him by myself. I loved being with him in the company of my friends, but not alone. This soon changed, and it gave me delight to see him in his cottage as often as I could all by myself, and hear his stories while he prepared his food, in which work I learned to assist him little by little as time passed. While doing so I was always looking for his smile, that smile that I loved so much, when I could see a little of his teeth through his thick black moustache. I came to look upon my private visits to the Idiot as a great privilege that my companions did not possess, and I was genuinely proud of it. My love for him was so great that I began to admonish others when they called him Idiot, and did not flinch from fighting for so righteous a cause; but I soon discovered that my child-friends called him by that name less and less when he had completely bewitched us with his smiles and stories, but the grown-ups still called him the same—Idiot, Idiot.

As a matter of fact whenever they spoke of him they never used his name, but always referred to "The Idiot." This pained and perplexed me much. I remember very well how one day, when I was in bed with fever, there was nothing before my mind so prominent as this one question: night came and filled me with a suffocating sense of oppressiveness, and the problem seemed more and more incapable of solution, till at last I turned to my mother for help. "Amma, why is it," I asked, "they call Rangan Idiot, Idiot—and I like, I like him very much?" "They shouldn't call him Idiot, Kannu," said she, "only he does some things that others do not do, and that's perhaps why. Have you not

seen him go to the temple in the morning, and didn't you see him dance wild when they brought the Amman round last year?" Then, somewhat satisfied with a vague recollection of these happenings, I slept in peace; but I had my own doubts, and from the next day onwards I watched Rangan closely whenever I had the chance.

In the early morning, just before sunrise, he would walk with a fixed stare straight to the village tank, and after a dip pass straight on to the temple with clothes all dripping, carrying on his head a mud-pot filled with water: always there were some flowers floating at the top of the pot—red and white flowers which Rangan picked from the garden near the tank. He would enter the temple shouting "O Isvara, Paramesvara!" several times, which he stopped when he emptied the contents of the pot on the God, then he picked up the flowers and arranged them all, one by one, with true religious scrupulosity on the God's head, hands, and feet. The next thing he did was to place in front of the Almighty, thus washed and bedecked with flowers, a silver bangle, which he brought out from the folds of his cloth. This done, he walked round and round the God with eyes shut and fingers locked on his breast, all the while mumbling something. Every time I saw him do this I tried to hear what he said, but my attempts were all in vain, I heard very little, and what I heard was totally unintelligible. When this mysterious performance was over he tied the silver bangle in a corner of his cloth and hid it in the folds. This meant all was over for that day, and he returned to his hut with the empty pot, his face all covered with smiles. On the way back I often wished to ask him all about this extraordinary behaviour, but somehow I had not the power to do so. Perhaps I was awe-stricken—that may be one way of explaining it—and all I could do was to frame questions in my own mind and go home without asking any.

K. G.

(To be continued.)



AESCHYLUS AND MARLOWE.

“ALL good poets,” says Plato in the *Ion*, “compose their beautiful poems, not as works of art, but because they are inspired or possessed.” From this we are not to infer that Plato would have excluded from the poets’ Valhalla great artists like Sophocles, who, although capable of creating wonderfully dramatic situations, as a rule subordinated his creative faculty to his reason. He is merely giving it as his opinion that instinct is a better guide for a poet than the rules and methods of art. It is inspiration, in his judgment, and not art that ultimately stamps the composition of the “good poet.”

Such a theory of poetic inspiration may serve as a link between two poets, whom otherwise the lapse of intervening time would make it difficult to contrast or compare. Aeschylus and Marlowe, pioneers of drama in Greece and England, without whose innovations in the language and properties of the stage neither Sophocles nor Shakespeare could have reached so high a level of art, were both divinely inspired by a fine “poetic madness.”

Both were men of action and endowed with originality. Both lived at periods of their nation’s history when a united resistance to unjust oppression was inducing in their fellows a more serious attitude towards life, an attitude more capable of appreciating the wonder and charm of newly-explored lands. The same overwhelming passion, whether for boundless power, as in *Tamburlaine*, or for boundless knowledge as in *Dr Faustus*, or for boundless wealth as in *The Jew of Malta*, which shows the influence on Marlowe of the Renaissance, is revealed in the plays of Aeschylus. The description of *Io*’s wandering in the *Prometheus*, the lists of

strange names and places in the *Persae*, and the journey of the leaping fire in the *Agamemnon*, are all indications of the mysterious power which the results of travel and enterprise had exerted over a mind, religious and mystical by nature and training.

Nothing could better reflect the forces at work in the two periods than the audacity of conception, common to both poets, and the speed and Titanic majesty of the “Mighty line” in which they mirrored it. Marlowe thinks nothing fit for the honour of portrayal in his blank verse but the most illustrious characters, the strongest situations and the most tempestuous passions. The same grandeur, but more strength, is shown in the imposing scale of Aeschylus’ plot, characters, and language. But the problems with which he deals—the justice of providence, the relentlessness of fate, the certain effects of crime—are not felt by Marlowe with the same intensity. What he might have achieved in dealing with such problems, had “*Apollo’s laurel bough*” not been untimely burned, we may conjecture from *Dr Faustus*, a play which reveals a fundamental difference between the attitudes toward sin adopted by the Elizabethan drama and the classical drama of the ancients.

In the classical drama the dominant idea had been one of an impersonal destiny irresistibly guiding the affairs of men. This idea and its corollaries—the “envy of the gods” and the god-sent hereditary curse—were modified and humanized by Aeschylus so as not entirely to exclude free-will. It is the impious acts of *Eteocles* and *Agamemnon*, which set the *Furies* in motion. Aeschylus would have agreed with Aristotle that as the original acts were in their power, these heroes were voluntary agents. Marlowe and the “University Wits” carried this notion further. In the Elizabethan drama the individual is everything. The tremendous fact on which *Faustus* turns is that the Doctor of his own free will elected to forego hope of salvation to taste the fruits of forbidden knowledge and power. At every stage there is a chance for repentance. It is not fate but the character of the man that carries him on right up to the last great soliloquy before his doom.

But at times the grandeur of Marlowe becomes oppressive,

and degenerates into mere rant and hyperbole. Tamburlaine, though full of action, palls as a work of art by the monotony of recurring slaughter and occasional bombast. Such scenes as that in which the conqueror, attended by two "spare" emperors, rides in on his "coach and kings" to chaff a Turkish Sultan, whom he keeps in a cage for private amusement, are more humorous than impressive. But it was scenic effect and not humour, of which he was all but incapable, that Marlowe intended. There is none of this bombast and more humour in Aeschylus. He paints characters of ideal strength and grandeur—Prometheus and Clytemnestra whom no force can bend, no tender thoughts distract,—he is full of the action that "purges the terrors and pities of the mind," but the self-control of the early Greek morality saves him from extravagance. Both poets are at home in the illimitable, both were skilled in giving shapes to immaterial and elemental forces—in personifying Justice and Terror and Infatuation and Insolence, and in staging Devils and Angels, and Furies and Ocean-nymphs in converse with a god—but Aeschylus alone knew how to apply the *πέρας* to the *ἄπειρον*, and produce harmony.

Although the Edward II. of Marlowe shows that when he liked he could write perfectly-constructed dramas, such plays as *The Jew of Malta* would seem to warrant the assertion that Marlowe's genius was more uneven and mechanical and monotonous than that of Aeschylus. Both could invent bold situations, but the boldness of Aeschylus is more straightforward, less monotonous, and shows a better appreciation of stage-effects. There is nothing in the work of Marlowe to match the infinite skill with which Aeschylus approaches amid deepening gloom the catastrophe of Xerxes' return, or the long-drawn expectation of the death-shriek of Agamemnon, or the contemptuous silence of Prometheus on his rock. Yet all this sombre majesty Aeschylus could relieve by touches of real humour, and by the introduction of subordinate characters of a more homely type.

The chorus of weak maidens in the *Septem*, and the collective personality of the nymphs in *Prometheus* are adequate testimonies to Aeschylus' power of drawing lesser characters, especially of women, to relieve the strain of all

the grandeur. His humour is equally well-attested by the pictures of Oceanus, the sententious watchman in the *Agamemnon*, the nurse in the *Choephoroi*. Even in the most solemn situations this humour breaks through, as in the Polonius-like Danaus of the *Supplices*, and in the rather obvious advice of the shade of Darius in the *Persae*. But Marlowe missed his opportunities of making his grandeur human. In *The Jew of Malta*, for example, though gleams of human feeling break through the ferocity and Machiavellianism of the wronged hero, a very fine opportunity is wasted in which Shakespeare would have provided delicious scenes of comedy to relieve the tragic intensity, and Barabas with him would have been no less human than Shylock.

But Marlowe's comedy is merely farce and he could not paint a woman. Perhaps he suffered from the need of the restraining influence of a prescribed subject; at any rate in *The Jew of Malta* the impetuosity of his genius has led him into his greatest fault, extravagance. Inspiration he had in common with Aeschylus, but whether a more arbitrary selection of plots would have brought him in maturer years to the *sophrosyne* of the Greek poet, the shortness of his life makes it impossible to determine.

R. B. H. T.



REVIEW.

The First Hundred Thousand. By Ian Hay. (Blackwood).

UST a year ago we reviewed in these pages a series of lively sketches dealing with the modern school-boy—Ian Hay's last literary achievement before the outbreak of war. Since that event Ian Hay has become a Captain in a famous Scottish regiment and has found time to write these twenty odd papers which form a most valuable historical record of a typical unit of "K (I)." He has also received the Military Cross.

Ian Hay, of course, is not an historian in the ordinary meaning of that misused word: he does not probe into political depths; he is not concerned with the possible causes of the Great War; he gives no lengthy dissertations on Prussianism and its evils. All that is left to others. Indeed the reason why his book is of such profound interest is that it deals with the ordinary, every-day details, the routine, of a particular regiment of the Kitchener Army. It is these things, the personal, human side of the vast army-making process which has been going steadily forward since August 1914, that Ian Hay is concerned with. What was going on in his own regiment, he surmises, was going on pretty much the same elsewhere. And so he has set it down with a deep enthusiasm, with unfailing humour; coupled all through with a fine sense of character. He introduces a group of people every one of whom acts as an independent personality and not at the bidding of the writer. And yet he surprisingly tells us that these characters are entirely fictitious, the incidents alone being actual occurrences.

All this at any rate is Ian Hay's contribution to war-history.

The First Hundred Thousand, then, shows how the unit to which the writer belongs—a unit composed mostly of Clyde-bank men, rivet-heaters, "holders-on" and the like who admitted no authority except that of their Trade Union—developed from its first ungainly self-consciousness into harmonious efficiency. We like especially Private Mucklewame who in those early, uncomfortable stages used to wonder why he ever left "his well-paid and well-fed job as a butcher's assistant"; and, of the officers, Second Lieutenant Bobby Little, always alert for information in his new profession, and Second Lieutenant Waddell, a matter-of-fact slow-moving being from Fife. And then there are the three Generals, Freeman, Hardy, and Willis, so called because of their too obvious interest in the consumption of shoe leather.

The chapter entitled "Olympus" gives the author opportunities for some lively satire. The various offices inhabited by the gods may be roughly divided into three departments—Round Game Department, Fairy Godmother Department, and Practical Joke Department. They have a quite Christmas flavour. One of the most important rules, for instance, of the Round Game Department is that application for any article, from an aeroplane to a wash-hand basin, must be written in such terms that the said application passes through all the departments and sub-departments seriatim before it reaches the right one. If it misses one, we are credibly informed, the sender of the application loses a life; the loss of three lives means disqualification! And so the game goes on. This kind of amusing description Ian Hay does very well. He has the perception both to see and record these things in the new humorous light which he throws upon them.

But perhaps the notable feature about the book is the vitality of the writing. There is something good on every page, whether the author is concerned with the joys of censoring letters at the Front or the Big Push at Loos. Affectation, moreover, is quite foreign to his method, which is a plain straightforward narrative; on certain occasions his writing gains immensely in impressiveness by that fact. This is especially the case in the second part of the book, "Live Rounds", where England and training are left behind

and Ian Hay and his friends are face to face with the Bosches. As an instance of his restrained manner we cannot do better than reproduce an episode quite at the end of the book. The Big Push has come, and the writer describes his Highlanders' share, in a chapter called "The Battle of the Slag-Heaps." The casualties have been heavy; the German infantry are advancing upon the exposed left flank of the Highlanders.

"They'll be firing from our rear in a moment," said Kemp, between his teeth. "Lochgair, order your platoon to face about and be ready to fire over the parados."

Young Lochgair's method of executing this command was characteristically thorough. He climbed in leisurely fashion upon the parados; and standing there, with all his six-foot-three in full view, issued his orders.

"Face this way, boys! Keep your eyes on that group of buildings just behind the empty trench, in below the Fosse. You'll get some target practice presently. Don't go and forget that you are the straightest-shooting platoon in the Company. There they are,"—he pointed with his stick—"lots of them—coming through that gap in the wall! Now then, rapid fire, and let them have it! Oh, well done, boys! Good shooting! Very good! Very good ind—"

He stopped suddenly, swayed, and toppled back into the trench. Major Kemp caught him in his arms, and laid him gently upon the chalky floor. There was nothing more to be done. Young Lochgair had given his platoon their target, and the platoon were now firing steadily upon the same. He closed his eyes and sighed, like a tired child.

"Carry on, Major," he murmured faintly, "I'm all right."

So died the simple-hearted, valiant enthusiast whom we had christened Othello.

This passage shows very well the spirit of Ian Hay's *First Hundred Thousand*. It stands out from the wilderness of war-books as a personal narrative by a writer with his own point of view.

J. F. H.



COLLEGIUM DIVI JOHANNIS.

To the Editors of "The Eagle."

SIRS,

Is it not possible that the use of "divus" originated in over-crowding, so to speak, and that the real meaning it conveyed to its first users was "super-saint"? It would be a somewhat analogous case if at the present day a new title were invented to distinguish those who have a legal right to be styled Esquire.

The fact is that long before the sixteenth century the title saint had become staled by custom. The list of official saints had grown to an unwieldy size, and the reverence attaching to the name had diminished accordingly. In addition to these there were reputed saints, such as St Simon de Montfort and St Thomas of Lancaster,—political rather than religious heroes,—as well as the saints of the period of the Celtic Church's independence. Was it not natural that some term should be needed to distinguish saints of such particular eminence as St John and St Paul from the rank and file of their canonised and reputed brethren?

With regard to the propriety of the term "divus", we may compare the practice of another Cambridge foundation. Would a history of Jesus College, under that name, be considered misleading or inappropriate? Yet the true title of that College is "The College of the most Blessed Virgin Mary, Saint John the Evangelist, and the Glorious Virgin Saint Radegund."

Yours faithfully,

R. H. FORSTER.

Roll of Honour.

FRANCIS DOUGLAS ADAMSON, B.A.

Second Lieutenant Francis Douglas Adamson of the 2nd Battalion, The Border Regiment, who was killed in action in France 16 November 1915, was the second son of the Rev. Cuthbert Edward Adamson, Rector of Houghton-le-Spring, co. Durham (of St John's, B.A. 1871). He was born at South Westoe Vicarage, 8 October 1881, and was educated at Durham School, entering St John's in 1910 he took his degree in June 1913; he was the second of three brothers to enter the College. Afterwards he was admitted a student of the Inner Temple, intending to take up the Law as his profession. The war, however, intervened, and he felt it to be his paramount duty to serve in the forces. He enlisted in the Public Schools and Universities Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, and commenced training at Ashstead. Soon afterwards he, with a few others, was offered a permanent Commission in the Army and this he decided to accept, foregoing his previous idea of the Bar.

He was then sent to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, for instruction, and on 17 March 1915, was gazetted to the Border Regiment. He was ordered to France in June, and after a short stay at Le Havre went to the Front. Here he was appointed Regimental Grenade Officer; he passed through the battle of Loos without hurt. Six weeks later, however, when his Battalion was being relieved and had left the trenches, he had to return to give the relieving Bombing Officer the necessary information as to the whereabouts of the bomb store. He was coming away from this duty when he was hit either by a sniper or by a stray bullet. Death was instantaneous and he was buried on November 17, the day after his death, at the Guards' Cemetery at Windy Corner, Givenchy.

Lieutenant Adamson had made himself very popular in

his Regiment, and Mr and Mrs Adamson have received many letters saying how much he was missed both by officers and men. A brother officer writes: "I always admired your son, as we all did. In losing him, the Regiment has lost one of its bravest and most promising young officers." Another speaks of his conduct under fire—"We have lost a fine officer, he was one of the coolest men under fire, and very popular with his grenade section and with everyone." While the Chaplain who laid him to rest writes: "I have never been present at a more touching funeral than that of your boy. Whilst we were waiting for the arrival of some of his brother officers, they talked to me about your boy. It was delightful to hear how they loved him. They said he was such a fine soldier . . . Of course to you they would say he was a fine soldier, but it was such a pleasure to hear them saying it to me." Whilst at St John's, Adamson played three years in the College Rugby team, but his favourite recreation was golf.

ROBERT SHUTTLEWORTH CLARKE, B.A.

Captain Robert Shuttleworth Clarke, of the 5th Shropshire Light Infantry, who was reported "wounded and missing" near Hooze, between September 25-26, is now believed to have been killed. He was the only child of the Rev. William Shuttleworth Clarke (of St John's, B.A. 1874), and was born 22 April 1890, at The Thorn, Marstow, Herefordshire; he was educated first at Oakshade Preparatory School, Reigate, then at Malvern College, and entered St John's in 1909. Captain Clarke was one of the most distinguished athletes of his time at Cambridge. In the Freshmen's Sports of 1909 he won the Half-Mile, and was second in the High Jump and the Mile. He rowed in the Lady Margaret First Boat in 1911, 12, 13, and in the Lady Margaret Eight and Four at Henley in 1912.

In the Athletic Sports at Cambridge in March, 1912, Clarke ran second to P. J. Baker in the Mile, and won the Three Miles. In the Inter-University Sports of that year he represented Cambridge in the Mile, running second, the

winner being A. N. S. Jackson, of Oxford, and the time 4 mins. 21 2-5th secs. The *Cambridge Review*, in its account of the Sports, describes this as "the finest spectacle of the day. With better pacing Clarke might easily have reversed the result." In 1913 he was President of the C.U.A.C., the first Captain of the Lady Margaret Boat Club to become President of the University Athletic Club. In that year he again ran second to Jackson in the Mile. He was also a "Cross Country" Blue.

On leaving Cambridge Clarke became a Master at The Golden Parsonage Preparatory School at Hemel Hempstead, having a fine influence over the boys. On the outbreak of war Clarke enlisted in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, and soon after got a commission, becoming a Lieutenant 3 November 1914. The Regiment was for some time in training at Aldershot, and went out to France in May 1915, Clarke rising to the rank of Captain. He took part at Aldershot in several athletic competitions. On 6 March 1915, in a Six-Mile Cross Country Race open to the 14th Division, Clarke was the first officer home, for which he received a medal presented by Queen Mary. The 5th Batt. K.S.L.I. were placed second in this race to the 5th Batt. Oxford and Bucks L.I. But on 3 April 1915, in a Relay Race of four miles open to the Aldershot Command, the position of the Battalions was reversed, and the team of the 5th K.S.L.I., consisting of Lieut. R. S. Clarke, Lieut. H. G. Booker, and Privates Edwards and Stuart, were placed first, receiving medals. During the visit of the King to Aldershot in April 1915, Clarke was chosen for officer of the Guard for the 24 hours.

In the advance near Hooge on September 25 his men reported that Captain Clarke received a slight wound in the forehead about 5.30 a.m.; this he bound up himself, and he was seen running on to join the Regiment, then attacking the third line of German trenches. He was again seriously wounded by the explosion of a bomb about 10.30 a.m., and from thence onwards accounts seem to vary as to his fate. Captain Clarke gave a drink from his flask to a wounded private, who stated that he saw the Captain bleed to death; others state that he was so severely wounded that it was

impossible to move him, and in addition the Prussian Guard were advancing in great force, the ambulance units having to retire. A corporal reported that later Captain Clarke was buried "down by Trench H. 15," with eight men of the Regiment, and a cross placed over the grave. Up to February, however, the War Office had not accepted these reports as settling the matter, and were still making inquiries. We believe, however, that Captain Clarke's parents have abandoned hope, and regard him as dead. While at College Clarke was a splendid fellow, a little reserved, modest and unassuming. It may be of interest simply to state the number of prizes gained by Clarke, 55 in all: 5 at Oakshade Preparatory School; 11 at Malvern College, where he was champion athlete in 1909; 34 at Cambridge; 1 while at Hemel Hempstead; and 4 at Aldershot.

ALAN VICTOR HOBBS.

Second Lieutenant Alan Victor Hobbs, of the Royal Flying Corps, reported "Missing" on 15 December 1915, and since unofficially reported killed, was the eldest son of Mr Alfred Ernest Hobbs, and was born at Bournemouth 8 December 1894. He was educated at the Skinner's School, Tunbridge Wells, and at Tonbridge School. He entered the College in October 1913 with an Entrance Exhibition for Mathematics, and passed Part I. of the Mathematical Tripos in June 1914, being awarded the Hoare Exhibition. During his year of residence he played Rugby Football, spoke at the Union, and was on the Committee of the College Mission to Walworth.

On the outbreak of War he joined the ranks of the Royal West Kent Regiment, and on 23 October 1914 was gazetted Second Lieutenant in the 10th (Service) Battalion, the Royal Sussex Regiment. In January 1915 Lieutenant Hobbs proceeded to Shoreham and afterwards to Gosport for training in the Royal Flying Corps. In July he was sent to France, serving successfully as a Pilot until his machine was shot down by the Germans.

On 15 December he proceeded on a monoplane for a long reconnaissance over the German lines and did not return, being posted as "Missing" on that day. Simultaneously the Germans announced that Lieutenant Immelmann had shot down his seventh, a British, aeroplane over the town of Valenciennes after an aerial duel; Lieutenant Hobbs' machine was the only British machine missing on that day. A few days afterwards the British airmen reported that they had seen the wreckage of a British machine on the roofs of some houses in Valenciennes. Later still the Squadron Commander received a message from the German lines that both pilot and observer had been killed, the garrison of Valenciennes giving them a military funeral; representatives of the German Flying Corps laid wreaths on the graves.

BASIL FREDERICK MURRAY HUGHES.

Flight Sub-Lieutenant Basil Frederick Murray Hughes, R.N., was the eldest son of the Rev. Frederick George Hughes, Rector of Slinfold, Sussex, and was born 23 July 1896 at St Peter's Vicarage, St Leonard's-on-Sea. He was educated at Wellington College, and was admitted to St John's in March 1915, passing the Previous Examination in June, and in the ordinary course would have commenced residence in October last. At Wellington College he was Sergeant-Major in the Bluecher Company of the O.T.C., Gymnasium Officer, and a member of the Literary Society.

Last summer he applied for admission to the Royal Naval Air Service and got his commission on his 19th birthday. At the Flying School he was the first of those who joined with him to get his Pilot's certificate; he passed first in each examination and won a prize for bomb-dropping, also establishing a record by not having the slightest mishap to a machine or to himself.

He proceeded on foreign service on 18 September 1915, and was drowned near Gibraltar in a sea-plane accident on December 1st; he was buried at Gibraltar with full naval honours. Writing to Lieut. Hughes' father, his Commanding

officer says: "I write in the name of the air-station here, and beg you will accept our keenest sympathy in your sad loss. We feel that we too have lost a very charming young friend and a keen and capable officer whose quiet and gentlemanly nature was an example to all. We were all very fond of him and bitterly regret that he should have died so young. It should be remembered that he was doing his duty and taking his chance in an equal degree as one on service in the Field, and I am sure you will derive some comfort from this." The senior Lieutenant wrote: "All the men liked and respected him, which is very seldom the case with such a young officer. He had the most perfect manners and always did exactly the right thing."

Lieutenant Hughes' grandfather, the Rev. Frederick George Hughes, was of St John's (B.A. 1843), he was Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Bishop's Stortford, and died there 4 May 1867; his great uncle, the Rev. Charles Joseph Hughes (of St John's, B.A. 1852) was Rector of Perivale, Middlesex, and died there 18 January 1907.

JAMES LUSK, B.A.

James Lusk, Captain and Adjutant of the 6th Battalion The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), T.F., who died in hospital in France, on 29 December 1915, of wounds received on December 25, was the elder son of the late Mr John Lusk and of Mrs Lusk, of Dunavon, Strathaven, Lanarkshire, and a grandnephew of the late Sir Andrew Lusk, Bart., Lord Mayor of London 1873-4. He was born at Broomhouse, Lanarkshire, 19 September 1878, and received his early education at Uddingston School and the West of Scotland Technical College, Glasgow. He entered St John's in October 1902, and took his degree in the Mechanical Sciences Tripos 1905. He rowed in several Lady Margaret crews. After taking his degree he returned to Scotland and entered the firm of Messrs David Colville and Sons, Limited, of the Dalzell Steel Works, Motherwell (his mother was a Miss Colville), becoming one of the Directors of the firm.

He was gazetted Lieutenant in the Cameronians 31 July 1910 and a Staff Captain 10 September 1914. He was Staff Captain at Falkirk to the General Commanding the Scottish Rifle Brigade, but when in the spring of 1915 the 6th Battalion went abroad he resigned his Staff appointment to go with his men. His firm were doing a large amount of Government work, but he took no advantage of that, older men could see to it, he considered that his duty lay with the Battalion in which he had been so long an officer. The Cameronians are the successors of the fighting Covenanters, and the 6th Battalion are men of the district in which Captain Lusk's home had been, the district of Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge, names which arouse grim memories of valour in every Scotsman.

In France he acted first as Transport Officer. About the middle of June, when an attack had been ordered at Festubert, Captain Lusk asked his Colonel's permission to take a place in the attack, but was refused. That night, when the Battalion had gallantly reached their objective, but lost half their number, he took command of what was left and brought them out of action. He then led a party of Volunteers in a brave, but unsuccessful, attempt to recover the wounded. Later he was gazetted Adjutant, and on 7 November 1915 was decorated with the Cross of a Chevalier of the Légion d'Honneur. Captain Lusk modestly said that the award was out of compliment to the Battalion, but the Divisional Orders bore "for gallantry displayed at Rue d'Ouvvert on 15 June 1915, when a large number of officers had been killed, he voluntarily proceeded to the firing line, took command of what was left of the Battalion, and successfully brought the troops out of action."

On Christmas day 1915, while at his work in the trenches, he was wounded on the head and four days later he died. Captain Lusk had a fine influence with his men; the strength of his character was not in any love of fighting, but in a strenuous self-forgetfulness and a keen desire to do well the thing that was wanted. The Chaplain wrote of him: "Absolutely fearless at all times, he greatly impressed us by his goodness." What he believed to be wanted of him as an officer was, as he once wrote: "To carry a sword across

the barriers of death, clean and bright." This he has done. Captain Lusk was unmarried; his younger brother, the Rev. D. C. Lusk, is Scottish Chaplain at Oxford.

In a special supplement to the *London Gazette* issued on 24 February 1916 the official announcement appeared that the President of the French Republic, with the approval of His Majesty the King had bestowed the Croix de Chevalier, of the Legion of Honour on Captain Lusk.

WILFRED MARSHALL.

Lieutenant Wilfred Marshall was a son of Mr William Baldwin Marshall, of Nottingham; he was born 15 November 1892 at New Basford, Notts, and educated at Nottingham High School. He entered the College in October 1912 with an Entrance Exhibition for Natural Science and was elected a Foundation Scholar in June 1914 for Mechanical Sciences.

On the outbreak of war he at once joined the Army and was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant, 10th Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, 8 October 1914, becoming Lieutenant 1 December following. He went with the expedition to the Dardanelles, where he was attached to the 1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers. He was reported as "Missing" on 4 June 1915, and no information has since been gleaned with regard to him. We fear therefore that he must be regarded as having been killed in action on or about that date.

JOHN HENTON PULLIN.

Lieutenant John Henton Pullin of the 9th Battalion the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who died on 21 January 1916 of wounds received on the previous day, was the only child of Mr William Henton Pullin, now of 176, Hurst Grove, Bedford.

Lieutenant Pullin was born at Darlington 16 December 1893, and was educated at Bedford Grammar School; entering the College in October 1912 with an Exhibition for Classics. He was a successful oar, stroking the winning

College Trial Eight in December 1913, and he stroked the Second Lent Boat and the Second May Boat respectively in 1914. He also stroked the Lady Margaret Eight which entered for the Ladies' Plate at Henley in 1914.

On the outbreak of war he was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the 8th (Service) Battalion The King's Own (Royal Lancashire Regiment) 17 October 1914, and was afterwards transferred to the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, in which he received the rank of Lieutenant.

On January 20, Pullin was in charge of a special platoon in an advanced position near Armentières. He had just left his dug-out to look after some of his men, when he was struck on the head by a piece of shrapnel which penetrated the brain. He died 24 hours later without regaining consciousness, and was buried at Bailleul. Among numerous letters from brother officers we may quote from that of his Captain, who writes: "no work he could do as my second-in-command was too much, but I have lost far more than a loyal officer in the breaking of one of those few real, true friendships one makes in life." The Colonel wrote: "he was an officer that I had the greatest trust in, steady and conscientious to a degree, and greatly liked both by officers and men, and I am sure he would have gone far if he had been spared."

No one who knew Pullin at St John's will be surprised to hear that he made his mark during his short career in the Army. He was a man of high ideals who, with a quiet and unassuming manner, was absolutely firm in doing his duty and in shewing moral as well as physical courage. His prominence in the College was due not merely to his intellectual and athletic powers, but to his force of character, added to an extremely winning disposition.

Obituary

REV. JOHN SEPHTON, M.A.

The Rev. John Sephton, who died on 25 July 1915 at his residence, 90, Huskisson Street, Liverpool, was for 24 years Headmaster of the Liverpool Institute, and was not only one of the great Headmasters of his generation, but also in his latter years the chief English scholar of Icelandic.

He was a son of Mr James Sephton, a farmer of Rainford in the parish of Prescot, near Ormskirk, Lancashire, where he was born 29 October 1836. His career is a rare and noble example of an intense love for learning asserting itself and reaching its goal through manifold difficulties. He received his early education at the Grammar School of his native village; describing in after years his own early experiences he was in the habit of saying that he picked up most of his early knowledge of mathematics from the village blacksmith. Following on this he became a pupil of the late Mr J. F. Thomson, of Manchester, at whose school he was first a pupil and afterwards an assistant master. He entered St John's in October 1858, and took his degree as fifth wrangler in 1862. He was admitted a Fellow of the College 3 November 1863, vacating his fellowship on his marriage, 10 April 1866, at St John the Baptist, Hulme, to Clara, eldest daughter of Leonard Cooper, Esq., of Manchester.

Sephton was ordained, Deacon, 20 December 1863, by the Bishop of Winchester within the chapel at Farnham Castle, with letters dimissory from the Bishop of Ely, and Priest, 18 December 1864, by the Bishop of Ely in his Cathedral.

From 1862 to 1865 Mr Sephton was assistant mathematical master at Highgate School under the late Dr Bradley Dyne, and in 1865 Clerk in Holy Orders of St Anne's, Soho. In 1866 he became Headmaster of the Liverpool Institute,

holding this until the end of 1889. He was Reader in Icelandic in the University of Liverpool from 1896 to 1910.

The regard and esteem in which Mr Sephton was held in Liverpool may be gathered from the following extracts from a leading article in a Liverpool newspaper, which appeared when his resignation was announced:—

“An advertisement which has appeared in *The Times* and other papers conveys to the public the first announcement of an event which will create consternation among many friends of education in Liverpool and which will excite regret throughout the city. The Headmaster of the Liverpool Institute has resigned. For nearly a whole generation of men, and through several generations of school boys, the great school in Mount Street has been presided over, modestly, quietly, unpretendingly, but with truly wonderful power by the Rev. John Sephton. We have all become so accustomed to the great interests centred there being safe, and more than safe in his hands—the triumphs of his pupils in all the most keenly contested competitions in England have become so much a brilliant matter of course from year to year—the success of the school, or rather schools, is still so phenomenal and so entirely unbroken—that it is difficult to realise that Mr Sephton has definitively pronounced the term of his labours to have arrived. He makes way for some successor, yet to be found and appointed, who will come into a heritage of responsibility and emulation such as, considering everything, scarcely any other schoolmaster in Great Britain can enter upon. It must be remembered that the Liverpool Institute never has had or can have the pick of local lineage. Its scholars—whether in the High School or in the Commercial School—are just the children of parents who, whether professional or mercantile in their own occupations, are fighting the fight of life with little influence or affluence to back them. Their sons may or may not inherit their sterling qualities, but only by that inheritance can they respond to the endeavours of their teachers. Health, habitude, means, freedom from anxiety, hereditary achievements all tell in favour of boys at the public schools. None of those elements could be counted on in favour of the lads by means of whose talents and industry Mr Sephton has

won his way to a premier place among the schoolmasters of his time. But he has so won his way—and in winning it has sent many a young man, who but for him might never have been heard of, to the front rank of public service, covered with those initial academic distinctions which raise the less fortunate of young Englishmen to the level of the most fortunate in the severe handicapping of modern professional and official life.

“Mr Sephton is still a young man, and to no one associated with him—to no one acquainted with him—is any reason apparent why these successes, repeated this year, expected next year, and looked for as regularly as the seasons, should not go on for an indefinite time. He, however, alone can tell what is the cost to his own mind and body of the herculean, unremitting strain which such a career as his involves; and his fellow-citizens, forming some faint idea of what a quarter of a century of such work may mean, will freely allow that he is the best judge of the time when rest is due and necessary to him.

“Mr Sephton has never sung his own praises, or allowed anyone else to sing them whom he could prevent. He has not fluttered in society, or kept his name before the public. He has abstained—except in the pursuit of a few learned studies, such as Norse literature—from everything beyond the circle of his daily duties which could bring him fame or honour. He has become familiar to all observers of the school life of the day by passing more and better boys to distinction than almost any other schoolmaster in the kingdom; and he has made his name a household word in Liverpool, not by public fuss, which he always abhorred, but by being the recognised instructor and authority on practical education in hundreds and even thousands of our homes—the number constantly increasing as the last four and twenty years have rolled by. One aspect of the life of such a man cannot be revealed until years have passed away. Enough to suggest that a Headmaster of such generous mould, having to advance the careers of promising lads much hampered by the *res angusta domi*, must often be tempted to do something much more prompt and tangible in the way of pecuniary help than the obtaining of grants for scholarships

from wealthy friends. There are not a few of the most successful boys of a great school such as the Institute who may owe it to the actual purse of the Headmaster himself—ever watchful not merely of their progress, but of its hindrances and their discouragements—that they were enabled to tide over points in their arduous careers, when for need of means they were threatened with the humiliating necessity of giving up the endeavours on which victory had already begun to shine.

“This is not the time to insist on the claims which the Rev. John Sephton has on the public. There will be a moment for that when the directors of the Liverpool Institute take notice of the colossal services which he has rendered. But it is impossible to notice the advertisement for a new Head master without recognising the value of Mr Sephton’s life among us both as a producing power and as an example of the finest qualities. Coming of a sound and ancient stock, attached for centuries as farmers to the soil of Lancashire, Mr Sephton was early led by circumstances and aspirations to a studious life. Though his culture has always been general, and most finished in many departments which mathematicians usually neglect, the main bent of his gifts was mathematical, and at Cambridge he came out the fifth wrangler of his year, and became a fellow of St John’s. With a brief parenthesis of parish work in London—just enough to endow his recollections with many shrewd *aperçus* of London life, to keep company with his intimate knowledge of South-East and South-West Lancashire folk in all their strata—Mr Sephton devoted himself to teaching, and after having a house at the Highgate Grammar School, was appointed to the Liverpool Institute, in succession to Dr Hughes-Games, long Master of King William’s College, and now Archdeacon of Man. Mr Joshua Jones, as he then was, had done much to raise the Institute, especially the High School, and to emancipate it from usages and traditions which, though honourable and interestingly typical of earlier phases of popular education, had played their part and were ready to be displaced. Mr Sephton took up the work where Dr Hughes-Games left it; and has carried it to a height of success and a pitch of perfection such as the

founders of the Institute could scarcely have expected. A more interesting address could scarcely be given than one presenting to the public a *résumé* of the history of the Institute as embodying and chronicling in actual experience the educational changes of the last fifty years. We should hope this will be frankly and amply undertaken by some competent speaker.

“What we have to look back upon is the past, more or less successful at nearly all stages, of a great educating institution which has formed the character and furnished the faculties of an almost incredible proportion of Liverpool men, and which has been borne forward, and ever forward, into the very van of excellence, in spite of the very special obstacles, by the genius of two or three fortunately-selected Heads. Of these Mr Sephton is distinctly the most pre-eminent. He is beloved by all who have worked with him, or studied under him. No boy ever went to him with an intellectual perplexity and came away unbrightened—or with a practical difficulty and was not helped—or with a moral problem or question of conduct without being strengthened and encouraged. There has never been any weakness or excessive sentiment in his rule of his school, but there has been infinite helpfulness; searching penetration; justice as nearly as possible perfect; a marvellous power of bringing out enthusiasm based upon a persuasion of the boys’ own powers and of the distinction and independence which those powers might win with application; and a continual self-sacrifice for the good of all, teachers and scholars alike, which deserves to be recorded among the most shining records of our civic life.”

Mr Sephton took his final official leave of the Institute on Thursday, 30 January, 1890. The meeting was presided over by the Mayor of Liverpool, Mr (afterwards Sir) Thomas Hughes, and was attended by Lord Derby, Principal Rendall, Dr (now Sir) Donald MacAlister, and many leading Liverpool citizens. After Mr Sephton had read his report on the work of the year, Lord Derby said he had the very agreeable duty of presenting to Mr. Sephton a testimonial by which the supporters and friends of the institution and a large number of the most cultivated and influential citizens of Liverpool

had agreed to express their sense of the important services which had been rendered to the local community by the retiring Headmaster. It was the general judgment of all with whom he (Lord Derby) had conversed on the subject that no such mark of gratitude and respect had ever been better deserved. It was the testimony of those who had known Mr Sephton best, and who had watched his career in Liverpool, that he had exercised a very widespread and very salutary influence over the generation of Liverpool youths whom he had helped to train. In serving that Institute for nearly a quarter of a century he had passed through his hands 11,000 boys. Both the High School and the Commercial School had flourished under his care, and they had increased from 865 in 1866 to 1,010. Among his pupils had been seven Cambridge wranglers (one a senior wrangler), six successful competitors for the Indian Civil Service, the most valuable of the prizes open to British youth; six appointments to the Home Civil Service (one first class); besides a multitude of minor and various but still not unimportant distinctions. At the same time, the pupils had not come as a rule from homes where culture and leisure abounded, but from the classes to whom self-support was the most necessary consideration, and to whom study seemed valuable chiefly as it contributed to that end.

"Mr Sephton was retiring early, some of them thought with regret too early, but a man who during twenty-four years had put his heart and his whole energy into his work might fairly claim to have effected more than many twice as long in harness.

"The testimonial he had the pleasure of presenting to Mr Sephton amounted in value to £2,292, among its contributors being more than thirty of the leading citizens of Liverpool. It was a recognition of the debt due by Liverpool, and if the money test could be applied to services which did not admit of being repaid he should call it an inadequate recognition.

After his retirement Sephton devoted himself to study: in middle life he had made the acquaintance of the Norse Scholar Vigfusson, and under his influence took up the study of Icelandic and became one of the chief English scholars

and, since the death of Eiríkr Magnusson, the leading authority on the subject. The results of his studies are embodied in several works and papers; as already mentioned he was reader in Icelandic in the University of Liverpool.

The funeral service for Mr Sephton was held in St Margaret's Church, Anfield, on July 29, and was largely attended. The Vicar (the Rev. Leonard J. Rich) conducted the service, and delivered the following address:

"We are gathered here this morning to pay a last token of respect and affection to one whom we have known and loved for many years. Old age had dealt very gently with John Sephton; there were few signs either in mind or body that he had entered on his 80th year, his eye was not dim nor his natural force abated. *Felix opportunitate morlis*—suddenly and peacefully he passed from life here to the fuller knowledge and larger activity of the life beyond this bourne of time and space.

"We think of him to-day as the Master to whom very many of us owe guidance and inspiration. This is not the place to attempt any appreciation of his work as Headmaster of the greatest of our Liverpool Schools. I can only speak of him from a personal aspect. Whenever two of his former pupils met the name of their old Master was always mentioned, and for us all he was the Master who had become a friend. We submitted to him all the problems to which we could find no satisfactory solution—problems of all kinds, scholarship, mathematics, literature, practical life. We can remember no problem which he failed to answer, and we never ceased to wonder at the wide scope of his knowledge, the calm sagacity of his commonsense and the ripened wisdom which was always at the service of his friends.

"We think of him as the Scholar whose laborious life recalled what we had read of the great students of the past; always learning, always adding to his vast store of knowledge. Few men keep up to old age their interest in the world of letters; the circle of interests steadily contracts as the years advance. But it was not so with him: that circle seemed to be ever widening. We have read of Cato who learned Greek at 80, but here in our midst was one who in his 80th year began to learn a more difficult language than

Greek—Russian. It would be hard to say what John Sephton did not know and in what field of knowledge he did not show keen and vivid interest. Here indeed was a wise instructed Scribe who could always bring forth from the treasury of his knowledge things new and old.

"We think of him as the Man. The late Bishop of London, Dr Creighton, in his account of Vittorino da Feltre, that great Schoolmaster of the 15th century, says that one of the chief features of the early Renaissance was its entire simplicity and straight-forward earnestness. Surely this phrase fitly expresses two of Sephton's chief characteristics, his entire simplicity and his straight-forward earnestness. He had about him the simplicity of greatness and the earnestness of goodness, and it is this which we gratefully recall now that we shall see his face no more. It was this that made him for 50 years worship Sunday by Sunday in the midst of the orphan children of Myrtle Street. It was this which attracted so many to him and which now causes them to sorrow over the passing of one whose friendship meant so much to them.

"In the great library of the University of Bologna is inscribed on the walls in letters of gold the name of a great medieval scholar and his name is Johannes Sephton. In the spacious halls of memory are many great names, but there is one written in letters of gold which shall not pass away—the name of a later John Sephton, true man, true scholar and true friend."

The following extracts are taken from some reminiscences of Sephton read by Mr Hugh Fairie before a Club in Liverpool, of which both were members :

"To gratify a whim of my own he tackled when well over seventy Hamilton's 'Calculus of Quaternions,' and after a week I found to my despairing admiration that he had hopelessly outdistanced me though I had been dabbling with the subject for a good many months. The mention of this subject reminds me that Sephton told me he received his first lessons in mathematics from the village blacksmith. He was a sport from a most unpromising stock, his people were utterly unintellectual farmers ; his was a case of atavism, for he derived none of his powers or tastes from either his

father or his mother, and none of his brothers or sisters developed even mediocre mental gifts. He told me that he was not conscious of any particular aptitude for mathematics, that he took up the subject because it was the easiest that a man could teach to himself and he could not afford much coaching. He originally intended to go to Trinity College, Dublin, but was strongly advised by the blacksmith to try Cambridge. So he took an usher's post in Manchester and saved enough money there to open the doors of Cambridge with the help of a Sizarship at St John's, which he succeeded in winning. He ultimately came out fifth wrangler of his year, the senior being a Scotchman named Barker, who Sephton always declared came up knowing more mathematics than he (Sephton) knew when he went down. I suspect, however, that the distance between the two men may be accounted for in other ways. When Sephton went up he became a pupil of Todhunter ; in the middle of his course Todhunter received an appointment which involved giving up coaching. All his men except Sephton and one or two others transferred to the famous Routh, then at the beginning of his brilliant career. Sephton advised, I think, by Todhunter went to another coach. Once, when I pressed him hard, he admitted to me that he thought he might possibly have been second or third if he had chanced to fall into the hands of Routh."

Mrs Sephton did not long survive her husband, she died at Huskisson Street, Liverpool, 27 September 1915. By her will she left £600 to the Liverpool Institute to establish a "John Sephton" Scholarship for mathematics in memory of her husband.

The following is, we believe, a fairly complete list of Sephton's published works :

- (1) "The Lenten element in life : a sermon [on Mark vi. 31], etc." 8vo. Liverpool, 1884.
- (2) "The Saga of King Olaf Tryggwason, who reigned over Norway A.D. 995 to A.D. 1000." small 4to. London (David Nutt), 1895.
- (3) "Sverrissaga. The Saga of King Sverri of Norway." small 4to. London (D. Nutt), 1899.

- (4) "A Handbook of Lancashire Place-names." small 8vo. Liverpool (H. Young and Sons), 1913.

And the following papers in the Transactions of the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society :

- (1) Erik the Red's Saga, 1880.
- (2) The Religion of the Eddas and Sagas, 1892.
- (3) A translation of the Saga of Frithiof, the fearless, 1894.
- (4) On Some Runic Remains, 1896.
- (5) What the Sagas say of Greenland, 1897.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1915; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree :—

Professor William Grylls Adams (1859); died 10 April at Heathfield, Bradstone, Dorset; see vol. xxxvi., 347.

Francis Douglas Adamson (1913); killed in action in France 16 November; see p. 244.

Kendrick Edward Denison Ainley; killed in action at the Dardanelles 10 June; see p. 118.

Rev. William Allen (1853), son of Mr William Allen, of Lichfield; baptized in the parish of St Mary, Lichfield, 17 March 1838; educated at Appleby School, Leicestershire. Curate of Mucklestone, Staffordshire, 1853-57; Vicar of St George's, Lilleshall, 1857-71; of Walsall, 1871-82; Prebendary of Sandiacre, in Lichfield Cathedral, 1880-1915; Vicar of Eccleshall and Rural Dean of Eccleshall, 1882-1915. Died at the Vicarage 9 December, aged 85. Prebendary Allen married 24 April 1860, at the parish church, Bushbury, Staffordshire, Emily Ida, youngest daughter of Ralph Gough, Esq., of Gorsebrook House, Bushbury: she died at the Vicarage, Eccleshall, 16 November 1914, aged 74.

Rev. Robert Andrewes (B.A. 1863 as Andrews), son of the Rev. William Nesfield Andrews, baptized at Bulmer, Essex, 21 October 1838. Curate of Great Haseley, Oxon, 1863-65; Vicar of Little Waldingfield, Suffolk, 1865-76; Chaplain to Hanwell Asylum 1876-1904. Died 11 August at 7, St James' Square, Holland Park, London, S.W. His wife, Victorine, died 22 September 1901, at Kent Lodge, Hanwell, aged 64.

Rev. Joseph Ball Anstice (1850), son of Mr Richard Anstice, solicitor, baptized at Bridgewater, Somerset, 16 May 1828. Curate of Kilton 1850-56; of Bovey Tracey, 1856-66; Vicar of Hungerford and Chaplain to the Hungerford Union, 1866-94; P.C. of Denford, Berks, 1868-94; Rural Dean of Newbury, 1878-94; Rector of Hartley Wespall, Hants, 1894-1900. Latterly resided at Burnham, Somerset, died there 18 October, aged 87. He was presented to Hungerford by the Dean and Canons of Windsor, where there had not been a

resident vicar for many years. Here Mr Anstice, then comparatively a young man, of fine physique, commanding presence, and charming personality, produced a marked improvement, not alone in Church life, but also in the general social condition of this ancient little town. During his incumbency a new and particularly beautiful little church was built for the district of Eddington; an excellent school-chapel was erected for the outlying hamlet of Newtown; and later on a considerable sum was expended on the restoration and improvement of the parish church. In 1894, having undergone a not altogether successful operation for cataract, he accepted from the Dean and Canons of Windsor the less onerous parish of Hartley Wespall, from which he retired in 1900. It is known that on one occasion at least a distinct offer of higher preferment was made to him. Mr Anstice was a generous donor to the College Library (vol. xxvii., p. 139).

Arthur Laurence Badcock; killed in action in France, 14 October; see p. 118.

trram Thomas Leeds Barnett (1896, M.B., B.C. 1902) was a son of Mr Thomas Barnett, of Nyton House, Chichester, the youngest of a family of nine; he was born 21 June 1875. He was educated at Malvern College, entered St John's in 1893, and took his degree through the Natural Sciences Tripos of 1896. He completed his medical education at St George's Hospital; he obtained his qualifications as M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. in 1901, and the Diploma in Public Health from the two Royal Colleges of London in 1903. While he was at St George's the Boer War broke out and he might have had a commission as a gunner, but on balance of considerations decided to take his medical degrees. In March 1903 he went to Hong Kong as Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and he was also Senior House Surgeon to the Cheltenham Hospital there; his special duty in Hong Kong was to study plague. In 1906-7 he worked in Egypt as Inspector in the Sanitary Department, and then came home to settle down to English work. Always anxious to qualify himself for the work of a Medical Officer of Health he studied Law for three years and passed as a solicitor in June 1909. For six months he worked as an assistant to Doctor (now Colonel) Fremantle in Herts, and was then appointed Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer for the Isle of Ely. He built himself a house at Ely, where he seemed the right man in the right place. When war broke out in 1914 Barnett and his assistant tossed to decide who should go into the Army Medical Service; the assistant won and went. But the Army had a great attraction for him, and when his old friend Colonel Fitzwilliam offered him a captaincy in the A.S.C. he could resist no longer. While he belonged to the Inns of Court O.T.C. he had established a reputation in the A.S.C. section. Although he was physically not fit for the work he went with the 12th Divisional Train, only to break down after a few weeks. But not content to return to civil life he went to St George's Hospital, where he was operated on for varicose veins and believed himself cured, he rejoined, only to break down again. He died at Ash Vale, near Aldershot, on April 18.

George Enoch Benson; Rifleman 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade killed in action 9 May; see p. 119.

Henry Beverley (1862), son of Mr William Beverley, of Preston Place and Clarendon Street, Leeds, born 19 May 1839, educated at Sedburgh School. Mr Beverley entered the Indian Civil Service, being 18th in the Open Competition of 1860, and 16th in the Final Examination. He was appointed to the Lower Provinces, Bengal, and arrived in

India 31 October 1861. He was appointed assistant to the Magistrate of Monghir October 1862, and served in Bengal as assistant magistrate and collector; Deputy Commissioner and joint magistrate; Registrar-General of Assurances March 1867; Inspector-General of Registration December 1870: Superintendent the first census of Bengal in 1872; also the census of Calcutta 1876; District and Sessions Judge and additional judge 24-Parganas and Hugli December 1877; member of the Prisons Conference 1877; officiating Commissioner of Police and Chairman Calcutta Corporation March to October 1880; Census Officer, Calcutta, December 1880, publishing a report on the census 1881; Member of the Sanitary Commission for Calcutta 1884; Member of the Bengal Legislative Council January 1884; Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, May 1885, retiring in September 1897. Mr Beverley published: a "Registration Manual" and "The Land Acquisition Act." He married 29 August 1861, at Kingswinford, Staffordshire, Eliza, eldest daughter of Leacroft Freer, Esq., of Oakfields, Kingswinford. Mr Beverley died 16 December at his residence, Nascot Lodge, Watford, Herts.

Rev. John Adolphus Boodle (1859), only son of John Boodle, Esq., solicitor; born in Pimlico, London, 7 May 1836; educated at Marlborough Grammar School. Curate of Buckingham 1859-61; Tutor of St Columba's College, Dublin, 1861-66; Curate of West Malling, Kent, 1867-87; Diocesan Inspector for Canterbury 1874-87; Vicar of Boughton-under-Blean 1887-1908; Rural Dean of Ospringe 1897-1906. Latterly resided at Tudor House, West Malling; died there 2 December, aged 79. Mr Boodle took honours in three Triposes; Theological Tripos 1860, first class; Mathematical Tripos 1859, Junior Optime and second class in the Classical Tripos in the same year. Mr Boodle is described as "a man of sterling character, respected greatly by laity and clergy, an admirable business man, a true and wise friend, ever active in good works." He married 9 September 1868, at West Malling, Alice Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. H. Timmins, Vicar of West Malling; she died in 1907.

Leslie Harold Bowen (1910), killed in action in France while on patrol duty 22 December.

John Kenneth Brice-Smith, killed in action 7 September; see p. 120.

Frederick Godfrey Burr (1911), killed in action 25-27 September; see p. 121.

Rev. Charles Hubert Burrows (1864), son of Charles Burrows, solicitor; baptised at Newchurch, Southampton, 16 September 1841; educated at Hereford School. Curate of Wilton 1864-65; of Sunningdale 1865-66; Chaplain of New College, Oxford, 1866-73 (he was admitted M.A. at Oxford, *comitatus causa*, 23 May 1867); Rector of Stratton S. Michael with Stratton S. Peter, Norfolk, 1873-90. Latterly resided at Summerfield, Bournemouth; died there 8 December. Mr Burrows married, 21 May 1874, at East Wickham, Annie Worthington Cook.

William Lloyd Cabell (1852), eldest son of Thomas Scott Cabell, of the East India House; born at Clapham, Surrey, 29 May 1828. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 21 April 1852, called to the Bar 26 January 1856. Mr Cabell was for many years a law reporter in Chancery appeals for the Incorporated Council of Law Reports; he died 20 August at his residence, 44, Madeley Road, Ealing. He was twice married: (1) On 12 September 1861, at Pitminster, Somerset, to Fanny Harriett, eldest daughter of the Rev. George Robert Lawson, Vicar of Pitminster; and (2) on 27th August 1898, at Christ Church, Ealing, to Helen Gordon Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Major P. A. Mosse, Warwickshire Regiment, and Mrs Mosse, of Madeley Road, Ealing.

Reginald Henry Callender, accidentally killed in France 5 October; see p. 122.

Camaji Byramji Navroji Cama (1901), died at Hoshangabad 22 May; see p. 143.

Rev. Henry Jonathan Carver (1872), son of the Rev. Jonathan Carver, born at Wells, Norfolk, 6 June 1847. Curate of Hilton, Hunts, 1872-73; of Gazeley, Suffolk, 1873-75; of Hinton Waldrist, Berks, 1876-80; Rector of Melbury Abbas, near Shaftesbury, 1880-1915. Died at the Rectory 19 May. Mr Carver married 28 November 1874 at the parish church, Addlestone, Blanche Emma, only daughter of Lieut.-General John Liptrap, of H.M. Indian Army.

Ven. Archdeacon James Robert Cassell (1890), son of James Robert Cassell, Esq.; born 11 March 1869, in South Lambeth; educated at Eastbourne College. Curate of St John, Reading, 1893-99. Mr Cassell then responded to the call of the colonies for additional clergy and went out to New Zealand as curate of Feilding, which he held 1899-01; he was then Vicar of Kiwitea 1901-07, when Bishop Wallis preferred him to the Vicarage of Hawera, one of the most important in the diocese of Wellington, and in 1912 he was made Archdeacon of Waitotara. He held both these preferments at his death at Hawera on February 8th.

Harold Chell (1911), died of wounds 10 August; see p. 123.

Henry Robert Ernest Clark (1913), died in Hospital in France 3 June; see p. 124.

Robert Henry Wanklyn Cobbold, killed in action 10 September; see p. 125.

Wilfred Coop (1905), died of wounds received in action 24 June; see p. 127.

Rev. George Musgrave Custance (1861), son of the Rev. Frederick Custance (afterwards Rector of Colwall, Herefordshire); baptised at Halifax, Yorkshire, 17 January 1839. Curate of Hentland, Herefordshire, 1860-65; of Colwall 1865; Vicar Choral and Minor Canon of Hereford Cathedral and Curate of St John the Baptist, Hereford, 1865-67; Rector of Colwall 1867-1902; Curate of St Alban's, Bordesley, Birmingham, 1902-09; Chaplain of St Michael's School, Bognor, 1910-15. Died 30 October at The Briars, Bognor, aged 76. Mr Custance married, 24 April 1865, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late John Hume, Esq., co. Wicklow, Ireland.

Dennis Ivor Day, died 7 October of wounds received in action; see p. 128.

Rev. Edmund Milnes Ellerbeck (1885), son of the Rev. Jonathan Ellerbeck, Curate of Slaidburn and Master of the Grammar School there; born at Slaidburn 25 March 1863; educated at Mansfield School. Curate of St George, Newcastle-under-Lyme, 1886-89; of Kingsthorpe 1889-91; of Burton Latimer 1891-93; Vicar of Chipperfield 1892-1907. Latterly resided at 3, Park Avenue, Bedford; died there 26 February.

Herbert Clyde Evans (1911), died 5 June of wounds received in action at the Dardanelles; see p. 129.

Samuel Bernard Clutton Ferris (1911), son of John Spencer Ferris, Esq., physician; born at Hillingdon, Middlesex, 1 December 1890. Was at Cheltenham College 1904-5 and Eastbourne College 1906-7. Mr Ferris joined the army on the outbreak of war and was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the 11th Cavalry Reserve 12 September 1914, being attached to the 10th Hussars. Lieut. Ferris was for some time in France and had returned in excellent health to Tidworth. On the

morning of April 6 he had been on parade, had breakfast, and returned to his quarters to change his wet clothes. Shortly afterwards he was found shot through the head in an unconscious condition, and died within an hour. It appeared that his death was due to an automatic pistol, which had been left loaded and was easily discharged accidentally.

Rev. Arthur Thomas Field (1859), son of Henry Field, of Longnor, Staffordshire; born at Longnor 3 August 1836; educated at Sedbergh School, having previously been at the Grammar School, Leicester. Curate of Holbrook, Suffolk, 1859-60; of Bossall 1860-62; of Settrington 1862-65; Vicar of Peak Forest 1865-75; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Buxton, 1875-77; Vicar of Holbrooke, Derbyshire, 1877-82; Rector of Holy Trinity, Chesterfield, and Chaplain to the Chesterfield Union, 1882-92; Rector of Ryther-with-Lead 1892-1908. Latterly resided at 4, Tarn Villas, Ilkley; died there 6 May. Mr Field was a student to the end of his days, being interested in theological, literary and scientific subjects; he was an enthusiastic member of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, and had a passion for gardening and botany. With all this he was a good man of business, at Ryther a member of the Tadcaster Board of Guardians, and at Chesterfield he had two Mission Churches as well as the parish church; he was a strong supporter of the University Extension Movement. Mr Field was twice married: (1) On 10 June 1862, at Flaxton, near York, to Ann Isabella, daughter of the late H. Beckwith, Esq., of Stainton Grange, Cleveland, Yorks; and (2) on 16 November 1876 at St Mary's Church, Birkenhead, to Jane, second daughter of the late Canon Knox, Vicar of Birkenhead.

Rev. James Fitzherbert (1865), son of the Rev. Alleyne Fitzherbert (of St. John's, B.A. 1837); born at Tissington 11 September 1843. Curate of Eaton Socon, Beds, 1869-72; of Warsop 1872-73; of Cinder Hill, Notts, 1873-74; of Annesley, Notts, 1874-76; Vicar of Tissington, near Ashbourne, 1876-1915; died at the Vicarage 24 September. Mr Fitzherbert married 20 July 1875, at St Mary's, Eynesbury, Cecil Mary Lefroy, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Maule, Vicar of Eynesbury; she died at Tissington Vicarage 18 October 1882.

John Holland Ballett Fletcher (1902), died of wounds in hospital at Bethune 13 May; see p. 131.

Rev. Charles Henry Fynes-Clinton (1871), son of the Rev. Charles John Fynes-Clinton, Rector of Cromwell, Notts; born 15 June 1835 and baptized at Cromwell 21 July 1835. In early life Mr Fynes-Clinton was trained as an Engineer, first at Manchester and then on the L. & S. W. Railway. He entered into partnership with a firm of Engineers; in this profession he might have been very successful, but desiring to take Holy Orders he entered St John's as a Fellow Commoner, where two of his younger brothers had preceded him: Osbert Fynes-Clinton, B.A. 1862 and Eustace Fynes-Clinton, B.A. 1868. He was ordained as Curate of Blandford, Dorset, in 1872, when the Rector gave up residence he remained as Curate-in-Charge and on the Rector's decease he was, at the earnest request of the parishioners, preferred to the living by the Dean and Chapter of Winchester in 1878, this he held until 1913; from 1902 to 1913 he was Rural Dean of Pimperne (Blandford portion). Thus his whole ministerial career was spent in one place. He latterly resided at Firgrove, Parkstone, Dorset, where he died 6 July. He was a man of great versatility in mechanics and engineering, and patented several of his inventions. He was skilled both with his hands and brain, and worked daily for two or three hours at his bench, lathe, or forge till within a few months of his death. Mr Fynes-Clinton

married 16 January 1873 at St Mark's Church, Torquay, Thomasina Gordon, eldest daughter of the late James Shaw, Esq., of Ballycran, Belfast.

Clifford George Grail (1911), died of wounds 24 July at the Dardanelles; see p. 132.

John Baldwin Gregory (matriculated 1853, did not graduate), son of the Rev. George Gregory, Vicar of Dunsford, Devon; baptized at Dunsford 15 September 1834. Educated at Marlborough College. Mr Gregory, who was a J.P. for Devon, died 17 March at his residence at South Brent.

Rev. John Thomas Halke (LL.B. 1857), son of the Rev. James Halke, Vicar of Weston-by-Welland, Northamptonshire; baptized there 28 June 1832. Curate of Atcham, Salop, 1856-59; of Waters Upton, Salop, 1859-67; Vicar of Withington, near Shrewsbury, 1867-1889. Continued to reside at Withington and died there 8 September, aged 83. Mr Halke married 30 January 1873 at St Cross, Winchester, Lucy, eldest daughter of the late Richard Meredith, Esq., of Bishops Castle.

Lieut.-Col. Archibald Samuel Hamilton (matriculated 1883), died 13 October of wounds received in France; see p. 133.

Rev. Bedford Hartnell (1859), son of Mark Anthony Hartnell, Schoolmaster; baptized at Bristol 3 April 1833. Headmaster of the Junior School, Clifton College, 1863 to 1897; Chaplain 1877-97; Curate of St Paul, Clifton, 1864-66; Rector of Littleton-on-Severn 1897-1910. Latterly resided at 39, Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol, died there 12 March, aged 82.

Samuel Haslam (1868), second son of the late Rev. John Fearby Haslam (of St John's, B.A. 1836), born 8 April 1845 at Cotta, Ceylon; educated at Rugby. Appointed an Assistant Master at Uppingham School in 1871 and remained there for many years. Died 6 May at his residence Cintra Lodge, Reading.

Robert Charles Haviland (1875), son of the Rev. John Haviland; baptized at Pampisford, co. Cambridge, 12 December 1852; educated at Radley College. Died 17 October, after an operation, aged 62.

Rev. Leonard Ramsay Henslow (B.A. 1854), eldest son of the Rev. Professor John Stevens Henslow; baptized in the parish of St Andrew the Great, Cambridge, 24 June 1831. Curate of Hitcham (where his father was Rector) 1854-56; of Bangor Monachorum 1856-60; of Great Chart 1860-63; Rector of Pulham, St Mary Magdalene, 1863-70; Rector of Zeals, near Bath, 1870-1914, when he resigned. Died at Bath 15 February. Mr Henslow married 9 September 1862 at Speldhurst, Kent, Susan, only child of the late Thomas Barker Wall, Esq., and granddaughter of Henry, first Viscount Sidmouth. We have received the following notice of Mr Henslow:—

"Whenever it falls to the lot of anyone to write an obituary notice for a College Magazine, it is certainly desirable that he should have known the man of whom he writes, but if we are to be honest his task absolutely demands that he should know still better the deeds and the circumstances most closely connected with those deeds, for which his subject was best known to the world. Having already identified the author of the deeds already familiar to us, we read with interest details of the life and character and home of the man we already honoured for his works, and so are led with thankful reverence to trace the Giver of the life.

"But when, as in the present case, the man is also priest the writer's task though even sacred is less simple. Here we will not often find heroic deeds clamouring for record, the world will not

often be so quick to appreciate the labours of the faithful priest as those of famous men. Nor can we expect it, his efforts are not calculated to win easy recognition from the world he is pledged to despise, and if on its more guileless side he sought to do it good, often his method will seem all too obscure and will never win a place next clear philanthropy.

"Just one of these was Leonard Ramsay Henslow, priest, one of that army who year by year go out from their old College to serve rather than to lead, as the world might say, one of those whose faithfulness to their College is almost witnessed to by their diligence in an hidden life. The eldest son of the late Professor John Stevens Henslow, whose name will be familiar beyond the wall of St John's, he graduated in 1854, being ordained to the curacy of Hitcham, in Suffolk, when his father was then Rector, holding later the curacies of Bangor Monachorum, in North Wales, and of Great Chart, in Kent. In 1863 Lord Palmerston presented him to the living of Pulham St Mary Magdalene, in Norfolk, which in 1870 he exchanged, on account of his wife's health, for the cure of St Martin's Zeals, Wilts, which he served till May 1914, when increasing age and infirmity led him to retire to Bath, where he died. While at Pulham he came in touch with Father Benson, of Cowley, and used to go at times to the retreats for clergy (then quite an innovation) held at Ditchingham. And it was then that he came most closely in touch with those men to whom our branch of the Church owes so much the restoration of its catholic faith and ideals. It has been said that we may call no man a hero till we have cross-examined his valet—probably one of the principal features of the life of this faithful priest, lived out during the 43 years of his quiet work at Zeals, was its entire lack of ostentation. Frequently sought for as a preacher, and in his less advanced years as a confessor, and director of souls, it would be difficult to say that he was seeking for himself anything that was of earth. And it was by those to whom his life was best known that he was most deeply respected. Nor was its charm merely of earth, what was it that the degraded shrank from with positive dread and yet would draw little children with a happy confidence of friendly sympathy? What else but a life, hidden indeed, yet hidden as it will remain hidden, in increasing union with its Master?

"Many of the sons of a College who year by year go out from its walls, and especially of former years, never again find mention in these pages, and not a few because they go out to battle in the unnoticed battlefield of a country village, and more than that, because they go out to fight for the cause of a rejected Master—but still send them, that is all—send them. We out in the world know more and more the need of them, and more than that, through them we learn His need of them and us."

Hermann Gerhard Hilbers (1880), son of George James Hilbers, physician; born at Brighton 30 September 1854, and brother of the Rev. George Christopher Hilbers, of Exeter College, Oxford, Rector of St Thomas, Haverford West. After taking his degree Mr Hilbers studied medicine at Guy's Hospital, and became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, and also Licentiate of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, in 1885. He practised at 49, Montpelier Road, Brighton, and died there on December 8th.

Alan Menzies Hiller, killed in action 16 May; see p. 134.

Albert Victor Hobbs, killed in action 15 December; see p. 247.

Norman Victor Holden, killed in action at the Dardanelles 5 June; see p. 135.

Maurice Ives Berthon Howell, killed in action 25 September; see p. 136.

Edmund Foster Hudson (1898), son of Alfred Octavius Hudson, Esq.; born in Southwark 15 August 1876; educated at Dulwich College. Mr Hudson was appointed Science Master at Churcher's College, Petersfield, and held the post until his death on August 15.

Professor William Henry Hoar Hudson (1861), died 21 September at 34, Birdhurst Road, Croydon; see p. 140.

Basil Frederic Murray Hughes, drowned 1 December in a seaplane accident; see p. 248.

Rev. Augustus Jackson (1859), son of Mr Augustus Jackson, of 8, Duke Street, Marylebone; born 14 August 1836. Curate of Stoke Newington 1860-63; of St Saviour, Hoxton, 1863-66; of All Saints', Perry Street, Northfleet, 1867-71, and Vicar of the same 1871-1915; died 19 August at All Saints' Vicarage.

Francis Arthur James (1908), died of wounds at the Dardanelles 18 Sept.; see p. 136.

Professor David Jenkins (Mus. Bac. 1878), son of David Jenkins, of Trecastle, Breconshire; born there 1 January 1849. He began life as a tailor, but left his trade to become a student at the University College, Aberystwyth, under the late Dr Joseph Parry. He was admitted to the College for the purpose of taking the Mus. Bac. degree under the old regulations. He became Professor of Music at the University College, Aberystwyth, in 1899, and held the office until his death at Aberystwyth on December 10. Professor Jenkins had much experience as conductor of musical festivals and adjudicator at the chief Eisteddfodau. He conducted performances of his own works in London, including "David and Saul," "The Ark of the Covenant," "The Legend of St David," "The Psalm of Life," "The Maiden's Lake," "Job," and "The Storm." In addition he composed many songs, choruses, and anthems, and he was the editor of the only Welsh music periodical.

Charles Glass Playfair Laidlaw (1910), died in France on April 3 of wounds received the previous day; see vol. xxxvi, p. 352.

Rev. David Lamplugh (1875), son of Alfred Lamplugh, of Warrington; born there 14 September 1850. A Scholar and Herschel Prizeman of the College. Curate of Weston Zoyland 1875-76; of Langfort 1876-79; Vicar of Horningsea, Cambridgeshire, 1879-82; Vicar of Yalding, Kent, 1882-96; Rector of Rokeby 1896-1906; Vicar of Marham, Norfolk, 1906-1915. Died at Marham Vicarage 12 May. A notice of Mr Lamplugh in *The Guardian* of 20 May 1915, concludes as follows:—"Possessing unusual vigour of intellect, his interests were varied, but from the time he was at Yalding he devoted almost all his leisure to the study of the complicated and much-misunderstood subjects of Church law and tithe. He entered actively into the lists on the question of tithe rating, and became eventually to be considered a high authority on these matters. As a personal friend of the late Mr Wilson Fox and of the late Sir Alfred Porter, he assisted considerably in a private capacity in the Report of the Tithe Rent-charge Commission. He was always ready to devote his store of learning to the service of the many clergy who appealed to him on this abstruse and, to many, uncongenial topic. He also kept up to the end his interest in the work of his University days. In his personal character David Lamplugh was a poet and a mystic. He had almost to excess that vision which unconsciously translates visible forms into their spiritual value, and makes of all beauty a means of Sacramental grace. For all temporal honours, whelth-

of Church or world, he had no care or hope; but was always ready to rejoice with those that found their reward on earth. For himself he was satisfied to receive that warm affection which his genial presence kindled in all who knew him, and only his friends realised how deep that affection was, and how much they depended upon his sympathy when joy or grief entered into their lives."

Mr Lamplugh was twice married: (1) on 11 October 1876, at Ash, next Ridley, Kent, to Mary Jane Flitcroft, fourth daughter of Amos James Fletcher, of Holwell Park, Ash, near Wrotham, Kent; she died 28 January 1897, in a Nursing Home at Cambridge; and (2) on 10 September 1914, at Marham, Norfolk, Anne, daughter of Henry Watson, of Barnard Castle.

Sir Charles Peter Layard (1872), only son of the late Sir Charles Peter Layard, K.C.M.G., of the Ceylon Civil Service; born 15 December 1849, at Colombo, Ceylon; educated at Cheltenham College. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 13 June 1870, called to the Bar 7 June 1873. Admitted an Advocate of the Supreme Court, Ceylon, 1873. Solicitor General, Ceylon, 1878; Attorney General 1892. Became Chief Justice of Ceylon 26 April 1902; he was knighted in 1903, and resigned in 1906. Died 8 June at his residence, Langton Green, Kent. Sir Charles Layard married 13 April 1882, at St Paul's Church, Kandy, Ceylon, Alexandrina, second daughter of the late Alfred Alexander Julius, Esq., of Stanley Lodge, Morlake, Surrey.

Robert McCheyne Linnell (1904), died 16 March at Tidworth; see vol. xxxvi., p. 350.

Rev. Frederick Charles Littler (1880), son of Edmund Littler, of Sun Street, Waltham Abbey; born there 7 November 1850. Curate of Henbury 1879-83; Vicar of St John the Baptist, Woking, 1884-86; Rector of Weston, Notts, 1886-95; Chaplain at Hyères 1895-1903; at Alassio 1903-04. He suffered much in health in his latter years and died 10 January at his residence Thornleigh, Bournemouth. Mr Littler married in 1878 Hannah Frances, widow of the late Charles Pearson Elliott of the Bengal Civil Service and daughter of the late Mr John S. Lester of Saleby Grange, Lincolnshire, who survives him.

Captain James Lusk (1905), died in France 29 December of wounds received in action; see p. 249.

Rev. John Henry Mackie (1878), son of the Rev. John Mackie, baptized at Hinckley, co. Leicester, 1 September 1853; educated at the Forest School, Walthamstow, and at Christ's Hospital. Second Master at Mansfield Grammar School 1878-82; Curate of Skegby, Notts, 1880; Assistant Master at Sedbergh Grammar School 1882-1892; Chaplain 1883-1902; Rector of Filton near Bristol 1902-15. Died at the Rectory 30 November. Perhaps Mr Mackie's chief work was at Sedbergh, where he was the chief Mathematical Master; he was one of the "old gang," as they were affectionately called, whom a great Headmaster, Mr H. G. Hart, gathered round him. He was House-master of "Evans House," in which he found only eight boys, but before he left in 1902 the House was full with forty boys. He was a diligent student of Natural History, and, anxious to share his treasures with others, he instituted a series of Country Rambles which, it cannot be doubted, awakened and stimulated a love for such subjects as Botany and Geology, for which many of his companions must be grateful to this day.

Rev. George Alexander Marshall (1871), son of Mr Andrew Marshall, baptized at Kirkcaldy, co. Fife, 6 July 1845; educated at St Olave's School, Southwark. Curate of St John's, Brixton, 1872-73; of

Doddington 1873; of All Saints, Walworth, 1873-74; of St Bartholomew the Great, London, 1874-77; Chaplain to the Hastings Hospital 1885-1902. Died 12 October at his residence St Matthew's Drive, St Leonard's, aged 70. For two years previously he had been in bad health, and in much sorrow from loss of sight. His death was caused by a fall which caused a fracture of the hip joint.

Wilfred Marshall; wounded and missing at the Dardanelles 4 June; see p. 251.

George Armstrong Mason (1886), son of Mr Thomas Mason, Land Agent; baptized at Ford, Northumberland, 24 July 1857. Mr Mason completed his medical course at St Thomas' Hospital, taking the degrees of M.B. and B.C. in 1892. He was for some time House Physician to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, House Physician to the Great Northern Central Hospital and Clinical Assistant in the Skin Department, St Thomas' Hospital, and Medical Officer to the Post Office for the Western District. He died 18 November at his residence, 49, George Street, Portman Square, London, W. Mr Mason married 6 April 1899, at the parish church, Woolley, near Wakefield, Alice, eldest daughter of Mr R. Ernest Langhorn, of Woolley Moor House, near Wakefield.

Basil Fulleylove West Mogridge, killed in action October 11-13; see p. 138.

Right Reverend James Moorhouse (1853); see vol. xxxvi., p. 336.

Earl of Mountcashell (1851); Edward George Augustus Harcourt Moore, sixth (and last) Earl of Mountcashell, was the eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. Edward George Moore, Canon of Windsor and Rector of West Ilsley, Berks; he was born 27 November 1829, in St Michael's parish, Oxford, and was educated at Eton. He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 15 April 1851 and was called to the Bar 9 June 1854. He was for sometime an officer in the North Down Militia. He died 1 April at his residence, Beryl, Wells, Somerset; he was unmarried, and leaves no heir, and the peerage, an Irish one, to which he succeeded in 1898 on the death of a cousin, becomes extinct.

Captain Francis Campbell Norbury (1904), killed in action 8 January; see vol. xxxvi., p. 208.

William Patchett, K.C.; died 19 January; see vol. xxxvi., p. 344.

Rev. James Penny (1842), son of Mr Daniel Penny, banker, Sherborne; born January 1820; educated at Sherborne School. Curate of Milborne Post 1843-48; Headmaster of Milton Abbas School, in Blandford, 1848-77; Rector of Steepleton Iwerne, 1850-77; Rector of Tarrant Rushton with Tarrant Rawston 1877-1915. Died 9 January at Tarrant Rushton Rectory, aged 94. Mr Penny married 7 July 1864, at Swanage, Dorset, Mary Anne, daughter of J. Banister Rose, Esq., of Blandford.

Henry Pigeon (matriculated 1871, did not graduate), only son of Mr Henry Pigeon, of Southwark; born 13 January 1853, in High Street, Southwark; educated at Harrow. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 1 June 1874, called to the Bar 7 May 1879. He was a member of the Western Circuit and a director of the Bilbao River and Cantabrian Railway Company. Died 14 November at his residence, Furzedown, Hythe, Southampton; his estate was proved at £105,958. Mr Pigeon was twice married: (1) On 24 April 1879, to Robina Harrison, eldest daughter of Lawford Acland, Esq., of Hythe, Hants; she died 14 April 1880; and (2) on 29 November 1882, Edith Marion, eldest daughter of William B. Barnes, Esq., of Sandown, Isle of Wight.

Rev. Robert Pratt (1862), son of Mr Robert Pratt, of Cambridge; born in Cambridge 20 May 1836; educated at the Perse School. Curate of Sandbach and Mathematical Master of Sandbach Grammar School 1862-66; Curate of Hemingford Grey, Hunts., 1866-69; Curate of Christ Church, Deptford, 1869-83, and Vicar of the same 1883-1912. Mr Pratt resided latterly at 47, Florence Road, New Cross; he died 21 April in St Peter's Hospital, Covent Garden.

Rev. William Reed (1869), son of William Reed, of Fellands School, Taunton; baptized at Ottery St Mary, Devon, 13 October 1847. Curate of St Mary Magdalene, Taunton, 1870-73; of Staple Fitzpaine 1873-75 and 1879-88; of Cranborne 1875-77; of St Mark, North Audley Street, 1878; Headmaster of Ashbourne Grammar School 1888-94; Rector of Norbury, Derbyshire, 1889-94; Rector of Clifton, Campville-with-Chilcote, 1901-1915. Died at the Rectory 20 January. Mr Reed married 31 December 1884, at Shirley parish church, Southampton, Clotilde Josephine, only daughter of Mons. J. J. Roland, of Scye-en-Varais, Besçanon, Franche Comté.

Ruskin John Robert Richardson, killed in action 25 September; see p. 138.

Henry John Roby (1853), Honorary Fellow, died 2 January, at his residence, Lancrigg, Grasmere; see vol. xxxvi., p. 197.

Rev. Eric John Sutherland Rudd (1863), son of the Rev. John Henry Henry Augustus Rudd, Chaplain H.E.I.C., born 1 June 1841 at Futteghur in the diocese of Calcutta. Fellow of the College 1867-88, second Master Sheffield Collegiate School 1863-64; Assistant Master Malvern College 1865-67; Headmaster of Hereford Cathedral School 1869-75; Vicar and Rector of St Florence, Pembrokeshire, 1878-84; Chaplain to Bishop Atlay of Hereford 1883-94; Vicar of Horningsey, Cambridgeshire 1884-87; Rector of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, and acting Chaplain to the Forces 1887-91; Rector of Barrow, Suffolk, 1891-1901; Rector of Soulderne, Oxfordshire, 1901-1915; Prebendary of Pyon Parva in Hereford Cathedral 1890-1915. Died at Soulderne Rectory 16 April. Mr Rudd married 9 February 1893, at Walford on Wye, Edyth Talbot Hutcheson, third daughter of the late W. H. Collins, Esq.

From the College point of view Mr Rudd's clerical preferment was rather interesting; he was presented to all his benefices by the College; three of these benefices, the Rectories of St Florence, Freshwater, and Soulderne, came to the College by gift of Archbishop Williams. And there is an interesting circumstance with regard to St Florence. What Archbishop Williams gave to the College was the Advowson of the Sinecure Rectory, the Sinecure Rector presented the Vicar. In 1860, with the aid of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, a scheme was sanctioned by the Queen in Council whereby on a vacancy of the Sinecure Rectory or of the Vicarage the Vicar would succeed to the Rectory or the Rector present himself to the Vicarage. What happened was unforeseen, the Vicar, the Rev. George William Birkett, died 25 November 1877, and the Rev. Thomas Salwey, the Rector, died 3 December 1877. Thus the two pieces of preferment remained separate. Accordingly the College in presenting Mr Rudd to the Rectory expressed a hope that he would present himself to the Vicarage, this he did.

Rev. Samuel John Woodhouse Sanders (B.A. 1865), son of the Rev. Samuel Sanders, baptized at Hadnall, Salop, 15 February 1846, educated at the Grammar School, Ludlow. Curate of Kempston and Vice-master of Bedford County School 1869-72; Head-master Northampton Grammar School 1872-93; Curate of St Peter, Northampton, 1874-93; Vicar of St Nicholas, Leicester, 1893; of St Martin, Leicester 1893-1909; Vicar of Rothley with Keyham, Chad-

well and Wykeham near Leicester 1909-1915; Honorary Canon of Peterborough 1890-1915. Died at Rothley Vicarage 9 December, aged 69. Mr Sanders married, 16 July 1872, at St Mary's Church, Atherstone, Roberta Henrietta, second surviving daughter of the late Rev. C. J. P. Doriet, M.A., Rector of Metcalfe, Jamaica.

Richard Denham Scholfield (1913), killed in action 10 August; see p. 139.

Rev. John Sephton (1862), died 25 July; see p. 253.

Rev. John Philip Smith (1871), son of John Smith, Esq., of Stockwell Street, Greenwich, born 22 April 1848. Curate of Long Hanborough, Oxon, 1871-74; of Marston, Oxon, 1874-77; Vicar of Marston 1877-88; Vicar of Street 1888-96; Vicar of Whitley 1896-1913; Rector of Hockerton, near Southwell, Notts, 1913-15. Died 28 August.

Rev. James Snowdon (1863), son of Henry Snowdon, of Leeds, solicitor, born 25 August 1848; educated at the Grammar School, Leeds. Mr Snowdon was a Tyrwhitt Scholar and a Fellow of the College. He was Assistant Master at Richmond School, Yorks, 1866-71, Headmaster of the School and also Vicar of Holy Trinity, Richmond, 1871-84. Vicar of Sunninghill 1884-1912, when he retired. Died 13 November at his residence The Filberts, Calcot, Reading. Mr Snowdon married 14 April 1875, at the Parish Church, Richmond, Edith Annie, eldest daughter of the late Major Smurthwaite of The Priory, Richmond, Yorks.

Rev. Silas William Stevens (1884), son of James Stevens, born at Beaulieu, Southampton, 11 October 1854. Curate of All Saints, Ryde, Isle of Wight, 1885-87; Vicar of Burley, Hants, 1889-90; Rector of St Lawrence, Southampton, 1890-1915; Chaplain to the Royal South Hants Infirmary 1887-1915. Died 23 October at St Lawrence Rectory.

William Stigand (B.A. 1851 as Stigant), son of William Stigant of H.M. Dockyard (Devonport), Stanshaw, Portsea, baptized at Kingston, Hants, 8 April 1825. Educated at St Paul's School, Portsea, and for one year (1843-4) at Shrewsbury. He entered St John's in October 1844, being a contemporary of the late Professor John E. B. Mayor, who often used to talk of him with mild disapproval on the ground that Stigand got up very late in the morning, and that the effort to cure him of this habit was irksome, for Stigand lived in a garret in the Third Court, west side. Stigand was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 9 June 1846 and called to the Bar 7 June 1852. From 1871 to 1873 he was correspondent in London of the "Indépendance Belge." In the latter year he entered the Consular Service, being nominated Vice-Consul at Boulogne 10 March 1873; Consul at Ragusa 20 February 1883; Consul for East and West Prussia, Posen, and Silesia, to reside at Königsberg, 17 February 1885; Consul for Sicily, to reside at Palermo, 29 July 1886; and Consul for the Philippine Islands to reside at Manila 10 June 1892. He retired with a pension 1 March 1895. For 25 years he was a regular contributor to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews* and to many magazines and periodicals. He published: "A vision of Barbarossa and other poems" 1860; "Athenais, or the First Crusade" 1866; "Life, works and opinions of Heinrich Heine" 1875; "Real Estates Charges Acts" 1853; and several volumes of poems, "Anthea" 1907, and "Acanthia" 1907. Professor Mayor tried to induce Mr Stigand to contribute something to *The Eagle* in the way of recollections or otherwise, after the publication of the last two named volumes; Mr Stigand, however, did not see his way to do this, but stated that the poem "Lionel: a legacy" in the volume "Acanthia" was a rather "dimly veiled, but in fact a transfigured and transparent autobiography."

Mr Stigand lived for some years at the Villino Zerega, Corso Umberto I., Rapallo, Italy; he died there 18 December.

Rev. Robert Stokes (1868), son of James Stokes, born at Brampton, Hunts, 5 August 1845. Curate of Landbeach, Cambridgeshire, 1869-71; of Barnack, Northants, 1871-73; of Monks Kerby, Warwickshire, 1872-78; Perpetual Curate of St Stephen, Selby Hill, Worcestershire, 1879-89; Vicar of Middlezoy, Somerset, 1889-1902; Rector of Farnham, near Blandford, 1905-1915. Died 28 January at 17 Forester Road, Bath. Mr Stokes married, 16 August 1887, at St George's, Edgbaston, Lucy Clara, only daughter of the late J. Sawyer of Carlisle and sister of Sir J. Sawyer, M.D., of Greenoaks, Edgbaston.

Kenneth Sinclair Thomson (1909), killed in action in the Persian Gulf 3 March; see vol. xxxvi., p. 352.

Rev. Wilbraham Danson Ward (1897), son of Joseph Ward, Esq., born at Barrow-in-Furness, 21 July 1875, educated at the High School, there. Curate of Christ Church, Chester 1898-1901; of St Andrew, Great Grimsby 1901-03; of St Barnabas, Dover, 1903-04; of All Saints', Tooting Graveney, 1904-06; of Brixton 1908-10; Vicar of St Oswald's, Fulham, 1910-15; died 13 July.

Rev. Horatio Rees-Webbe, son of John Webb (the name was afterwards altered to Rees-Webbe); baptized at Wolverhampton 9 April 1828. First admitted to the College 22 June 1847, the name removed 9 May 1849, and replaced 13 October 1849. Mr Webb commenced residence 17 October 1849, but only kept two Terms at St John's, his name being removed from the Boards 21 March 1850; he then migrated to Jesus, thence to Queens', and passed in the Civil Law Classes 1851-2. Mr Webb was gazetted to the Bengal Lancers in 1845, and fought in the battle of Chillianwallah (13 January 1849); he afterwards joined the Turkish contingent and fought in the Crimea; he had medals for each of these campaigns. He was Garrison Chaplain at St Helena 1855-59; Curate of Rock, Worcestershire, 1859-61; Cathedral Chaplain and Chaplain to the Forces at Spanish Town, Jamaica, 1862-70; Curate of Rowley 1870-72; Vicar of Brompton-with-Snainton, 1872-79. Latterly he resided at Eastbrook House, Teignmouth, where he died 30 January. He was twice married; one of his sons, Captain M. O. N. Rees-Webbe, is now on active service.

William Henry Purcell Weston (1850), son of Roper Weston, of Lane House, Dorset, Collector of Customs, born 7 February, baptized at Melcombe Regis, Dorset, 11 March 1829. He married 8 December 1857 Alda Gertrude, daughter of Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, Bart, of Sandhill. He died 29 September at his residence 21, High West Street, Dorchester. Mr Weston belonged to a very old Dorsetshire family, an account of which is given in Burke's "Landed Gentry." He is there described as "M.B. of Cambridge," and in fact was so described in the notices of his death in "The Times" of 1 October 1915 and other papers. But this seems to be a mistake, he was M.A. 1853, and the error in Burke is probably a misprint of long standing.

Rev. Frank Parkin Wright (1876), son of Mr George Wright, born at Sheffield 6 April 1854, educated at Oakham School. Curate of Habersham Eaves, Lancashire, 1877; of Rochdale 1877-83; Vicar of Milnrow, near Rochdale, 1883-1915. His death on 23 July was the result of an accident which occurred at Motherley, near Penrith; he was in a motor car which began to run backwards downhill, jumping out he was killed. Mr Wright married 4 July 1883 at St Thomas' Church, Wincobank, Charlotte Cautley, second daughter of J. G. Atkinson, M.D., of The Grange, near Rotherham.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term, 1916.

The list of Honours conferred at the New Year contains the names of two members of the College :

- (1) To be an additional Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (C.B.)—Temporary Surgeon-General Humphry Davy Rolleston (B.A. 1886), M.D., R.N.
- (2) The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal for Public Services in India is awarded to Ragunath Purushottam Paranjpye (B.A. 1899), Principal of the Fergusson College, Poona, and an "Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations."

Both Dr Rolleston and Mr Paranjpye are former Fellows of the College.

On February 29 the King was pleased to appoint Mr Percy John Hibbert (B.A. 1874), of Hampsfeld, Grange-over-Sands, to be Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster for the ensuing year. Mr Hibbert rowed bow in the Cambridge crews of 1874 and 1875 and in the Lady Margaret First Boat, which was Head of the River in 1872.

On Monday, February 28th, it was officially announced that the King had been pleased to approve the appointment of Canon St John Basil Wynne-Willson (B.A. 1890), Master of Marlborough College, to be Dean of Bristol.

We take the following from *The Guardian* :—

"The son of the late Rev. W. Wynne-Willson, Fellow of St John's College, Oxford, he was educated at Cheltenham, and afterwards proceeded to St John's College, Cambridge, of which he was a Scholar. Here he was in 1889 Browne prizeman, and obtained a First in the Classical Tripos of the following year. After holding a Mastership at The Leys School, Cambridge, he was an Assistant-Master

at Rugby from 1899 to 1905. Meantime, in 1903, he had been ordained, but continued his scholastic work as Head Master of Haileybury until 1911. He was Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Durham from 1906 to 1911, when he went to Marlborough, and in 1912 he became an Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Salisbury. In 1908 he was Select Preacher at his University. The new Dean, who is forty-eight, has published school editions of portions of *Æschylus*, *Cæsar*, *Virgil*, and *Lucian*."

A correspondent of the *Bristol Times and Mirror* pays a tribute to Mr Wynne-Wilson, whose most conspicuous personal trait is described as an innate modesty, coincident with geniality of disposition and kindness of heart. "They are accompanied by great strength of character and powers of discipline, capable of enabling their possessor to maintain a high standard of work and education, and this has been proved by the new Dean's record in all the Public Schools with which he has been associated, and in no case in a more marked degree than at Marlborough." He has taken a more active part in the general work of the Church than is customary on the part of the head of a Public School, and has been actively engaged in local and other organisations in connection with the war. He is at present a member of the Derby tribunal for the borough of Marlborough.

And as in private duty bound we venture to add to this list of distinctions the fact that he was an Editor of *The Eagle*.

We omitted to note in Our Chronicle for last Term that in the new Ministry for the Dominion of New Zealand, constituted in August 1915, two members of the Cabinet are also members of St John's, namely: The Hon. Colonel James Allen (B.A. 1878), Minister of Defence, and Sir Francis Henry Dillon Bell (B.A. 1873), K.C.M.G., Leader of the Council, without a Portfolio.

The Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research have appointed the Hon. Sir Charles Parsons (B.A. 1877), K.C.B., F.R.S., to be a member of their Advisory Council.

Mr E. Marshall Hall (B.A. 1883), K.C., has been appointed Recorder of Guildford. Mr Hall has resigned his seat in Parliament for the Toxteth Division of Liverpool, for which he has sat since 1910.

Professor R. A. Sampson (B.A. 1888), formerly Fellow, Astronomer Royal for Scotland, has been appointed President of the Scottish Meteorological Society. On February 11 Professor Sampson was re-elected President of the Royal Astronomical Society.

The Hon. Sir Charles Parsons, K.C.B., F.R.S., an Honorary Fellow of the College, has been nominated by the Council of the British Association as President of the Bournemouth Meeting in 1917. It is noteworthy that this position will have been occupied by no less than four Johnnians during eight years. Dr Bonney in 1910 at Sheffield, Mr W. Bateson in Australia in 1914, Dr A. Schuster at Manchester, who now occupies the Chair, and then Sir C. Parsons.

On February 17th Mr A. Harker, F.R.S. (Hon. LL.D. Montreal), Fellow of the College and University Lecturer in Petrology, was elected President of the Geological Society of London. The office is tenable for two years, and it is noteworthy that of the thirteen living Past-Presidents of this Society five are Johnnians, namely: Dr T. G. Bonney, elected in 1884; Dr J. J. H. Teall, in 1900; Dr J. E. Marr, in 1904; Dr W. J. Sollas, in 1908; and Dr A. Strahan, in 1912.

Among "the fifteen" recommended by the Council of the Royal Society for election to its Fellowship is Mr H. Woods (B.A. 1890), F.G.S., University Lecturer in Palaeontology. Mr Woods has contributed many valuable papers to the Journal of the Geological Society and other scientific periodicals; written, for the Palaeontographical Society, a monograph of the Cretaceous Lamellibranchiata, and published, besides smaller books, a volume on Palaeontology—Invertebrata.

In our December number we recorded the award of both the Royal Medals of the Royal Society to Fellows of the College. In his anniversary address, delivered on 30 Nov. 1915, the President, Sir William Crookes, referred to these awards in the following terms:

"The Royal Medal given annually for physical investigations has been awarded to Sir Joseph Larmor, whose work in mathematics and physics includes a very wide range of subjects—geometry, dynamics, optics, electricity, the kinetic theory of gases, the theory of radiation, and dynamical astronomy—upon all of which he has published illuminating memoirs. Possibly his chief claim to distinction is the establishment of the theory that radiant energy and intramolecular forces are due to the movements of minute electric charges. This theory is fully worked out in his treatise 'Æther and Matter.' For a long time Sir Joseph Larmor acted as Secretary to the Royal Society, performing the duties of the office with great success, at the same time continuing with unabated vigour original research. The offer of the Royal Medal is a mark of the Society's appreciation and admiration of his invaluable services to science.

"The other Royal Medal, for work in the biological sciences, is this year conferred upon Dr William Halse Rivers Rivers, whose work in ethnology has contributed largely to the establishment of the subject upon a scientific basis. He was the first to use the genealogical method in ethnological investigations. His remarkable originality, combined with sound judgment, have enabled him to produce work which will rank with the best that has been done in ethnology."

The following notice appeared in *The Times* of 30 December 1915:

"To-day Dr William Garnett completes his 65th year, and to-morrow he severs his long connexion with the administration of education in London.

"The City of London School, the Royal School of Mines, and St John's College, Cambridge, share the honour of his education. After being bracketed as fifth wrangler he became a Fellow of his College, where he foreshadowed his future skill as an administrator by revolutionizing the catering arrangements. His first teaching post was that of Demonstrator of Physics in the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge, where he worked under Professor James Clerk Maxwell, whose Life he afterwards wrote in collaboration with another. His next appointment was to the Chair of Mathematics, Physics, and Mechanics at the University College of Nottingham, his success in which led to his appointment as Professor of Mathematics and Principal of the Durham College of Science, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

After nine years' service in Newcastle, during which his success as a teacher was no less marked than was his influence on the social work of the College, he was called to London in 1893 to become Secretary and Educational Adviser to the Technical Education Board. Here his remarkable scientific attainments and his wide experience of all forms of technical education proved of the utmost service to the board. During the next eleven years he was one of the most potent educational influences in London, and had a great deal to do with the shaping of the educational policy of the authorities that were responsible for the administration of the secondary schools. By the peculiar conditions of this transitional period the Technical Education Board was the only local body that had the power to make grants towards secondary and university education, and to Dr Garnett is due a large share of the praise that the Technical Education Board won by its broad and statesmanlike treatment of a very difficult situation.

"It is probable that in the old offices in St Martin's Lane

Dr Garnett did his best work. For while the changes that took place in 1894 had the excellent effect of unifying the educational administration, they introduced conditions that made Dr Garnett deal with such a wide range of different school interests that there was no longer the scope he had hitherto had to make use of his exceptional knowledge of one particular field. He still retained the position of Educational Adviser to the new authority, but from the vastness of the machine it became necessary to create an administrative post, the holder of which bore the curious title of Executive Officer. Accordingly Dr Garnett's work was confined more and more to the purely advisory side; but even so his work covered such an extensive field that none but a man of his exceptionally wide experience could have made any headway at all. But to his wider field Dr Garnett brought not only general experience, but an unusual skill in manipulating the experience of one field so as to act intelligently in another. In particular he showed a quite remarkable ingenuity in applying mathematical principles to the solution of problems of educational correlations. Those who know him well can never forget the awe-inspiring models and diagrams he used to display in his room at the Embankment.

"All who are interested in London education will regret his disappearance from active service, but there is the consolation that he is not lost either to London or to the nation. His work has not been merely educational. As a physicist, and even as an engineer, he has already done remarkable service. He is not only a man of brains, but 'a man of his hands.' He is full of ingenious contrivances for meeting all manner of mechanical needs, and has made many inventions that only experts can fully appreciate. He is just the sort of man that at a time like this is invaluable."

Sir Herbert Warren, Professor of Poetry at Oxford, delivered his last lecture as Professor in the Sheldonian Theatre on Wednesday, 16 February 1916. It was the concluding lecture of the course he had been giving on the "Poetry of the Empire." In dealing with New Zealand he said:

"New Zealand poetry had a most creditable father, Alfred Domett, Browning's friend 'Waring,' a Cambridge graduate, a barrister, a travelled and educated man, who went out to New Zealand about 1842. Domett made his career there, an interesting and successful one, culminating with his becoming Prime Minister in 1862, returning in 1871 to England to renew his friendship with Browning and to publish his Epic of New Zealand 'Ranolf and Amohia.'

This fine poem, which despite its length went into a second edition, was now a document, a description of New Zealand as it was before Nature and man had destroyed much of its colour and character. The story of Domett was excellently told by Sir Frederick Kenyon in his little volume entitled 'Robert Browning and Alfred Domett' (1906)."

Alfred Domett, son of Nathaniel Domett, a retired Naval officer, was admitted to St John's 9 July 1829, but Sir Herbert is mistaken in describing him as a graduate, Domett left Cambridge without taking a degree. He was admitted a student of the Middle Temple 7 November 1835 and was called to the Bar 19 March 1841. In May 1842 he sailed for Nelson, New Zealand, where he had a long and honourable career. He died in England 2 November 1887 (*Eagle*, xv. 36).

Mr G. Leathem (B.A. 1904), I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Collector, Thana.

From the Johannesburg *Star* of 1 February we learn that A. L. Cheeseman (resided 1893-96) took an important part in raising the 9th (Sportsmen) South African Infantry; the movement started by his raising a Sportsmen's Company for the 7th Regiment, but the overwhelming number of applicants ended in a special Regiment in which Mr Cheeseman is now a Captain.

The following members of the College were called to the Bar at the Middle Temple on 26 January 1916: Mr George William Woodhouse (B.A. 1889) and Mr Simon Nissim (B.A. 1915).

Mr E. F. Sayers (B.A. 1911), after completing a course of training in the Inns of Court O.T.C., has been discharged, at the request of the Colonial Office, and has been appointed a District Commissioner in West Africa; he is now serving at Kinnema, Railway Province, Sierra Leone. Mr Sayers was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 16 April 1913.

Mr A. Montagnon (B.A. 1915) has been appointed to a Mastership at Cranleigh School.

Mr G. A. G. Bonsor (B.A. 1910), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., has been appointed acting House Surgeon at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, for the duration of the war.

At a meeting of Comitia of the Royal College of Physicians held on Thursday, 27 January 1915, a licence to practice physic was granted to D. Crellin (B.A. 1911), of St Bartholomew's Hospital.

On the 18th of February last W. A. Curzon-Siggers (B.A. and LL.B. 1915) was elected to a McMahon Law Studentship.

The Studentship is of the value of £150 for four years and is tenable by those who intend to pursue either branch of the legal profession. Mr Curzon-Siggers is a member of the Inner Temple.

During the past Term Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel as follows: January 28, Dr A. J. Tait, Principal of Ridley Hall; February 27, Dr H. F. Stewart, Dean. The Rev. B. T. D. Smith, Chaplain, was to have preached on February 6, but having been appointed Chaplain to the Forces had left for France before that day.

The Rev. Canon R. A. McKee (B.A. 1871), Vicar of Farnsfield, Southwell, has been appointed a Governor of Southwell Minster Grammar School on the nomination of the College.

The Rev. H. F. Pinder (B.A. 1873), Chaplain of Queen Ethelburga's School, Harrogate, has been appointed Vicar of Patshull, Wolverhampton.

A life of the Rev. Thomas Walker (B.A. 1882), under the title "Walker of Tinnevely," by Amy Wilson-Carmichael, has been published by Messrs. Morgan and Scott. After working in London as a Curate from 1882-85, Mr. Walker went out for the Church Missionary Society to Tinnevely; he died in 1911.

The *London Gazette* of 29 December, 1915, announced that His Majesty the King, as Sovereign of the Order of Mercy, has graciously pleased to confer the Order on the Rev. W. H. Hornby Steer (B.A. 1885), President of the League of Mercy.

The Rev. James Benoy (B.A. 1885), Senior Chaplain Aldershot, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Chaplain General to the Forces.

The Rev. W. E. Bannerman (B.A. 1887), Vicar of West Haddon, has been appointed Chaplain to the Forces.

The Rev. Dr A. W. Greenup (B.A. 1889), Principal of St John's Hall, Highbury, has been appointed Examiner in Hellenistic Greek in the University of Liverpool.

The Rev. C. Elsee (B.A. 1898), Priest in charge of Kinlochleven and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Argyle and the Isles, has been presented by the Bishop of Ripon to the Vicarage of St Cuthberts', Hunslet, Leeds.

The Rev. N. W. A. Edwards (B.A. 1899), Curate of St Nicholas, Plumstead, has been appointed Chaplain to the Forces.

The Rev. J. T. Poole (B.A. 1903), Curate of Bletchingley, has been appointed Acting Chaplain, R.N., and to the *Arrogant*.

The Rev. J. H. Bentley (B.A. 1906), Tutor of Lichfield Theological College, has been appointed Vicar of Milnsbridge, Huddersfield.

The Rev. F. W. Hicks (B.A. 1908), Incumbent of Carlyle, Saskatchewan, has been appointed Acting-Chaplain, R.N.

The Rev. R. S. Eves (B.A. 1909), formerly Chaplain of the College, who left us to be head of the Wellington College Mission in Walworth, has been appointed to the Vicarage of St Michael and All Angels, Beckenham, by the patron, the Bishop of Rochester.

The Rev. B. T. D. Smith, Chaplain and Lecturer of the College, has been appointed temporary Chaplain to the Forces, fourth class. He is now in France in charge of the Tenth Stationary Hospital at General Headquarters, *i.e.* of from 600 to 900 beds. He expects to be sent to the front in a month or two.

The following ecclesiastical appointments of members of the College are announced:—

Name.	Degree.	From	To be
Long, W. A.	1894	C. Wheathampstead.	V. Cheswardine.
Doherty, W. A.	1895	C. St. Simon's, Southsea.	V. Greyfriars, Reading.
Keeling, C. P.	1896	V. Todmorden.	V. Christ Church, Heaton Norris.
Evans, G. T. M.	1897	C. St Mary of Eton, Hackney Wick.	R. Castle Eden.
Chadwick, A.	1884	V. Shadwell, Leeds.	R. Denbury, Newton Abbot.
Sidebotham, C. E.	1902	C. East Ham.	V. St Matthew's, Liverpool.
Chambers, W. H.	1891	V. St Luke's, Brighton.	V. Rudgwick, Horsham.
Peck, T. W.	1885	C. Gedling.	V. New Bashford, Nottingham.
Macaulay, D.	1906	C. Euston-with- Barnham.	R. Brockley, Bury St Edmund's.
Mead, A. B.	1887	V. Crawley Down.	V. Lindfield.

The following members of the College were ordained on 18 December 1915:—Priests, C. G. T. Colson (B.A. 1913), by the Bishop of London, in St Paul's Cathedral; H. T. Mogridge (B.A. 1913), by the Bishop of Peterborough, in his Cathedral; Deacon, H. L. Pass (B.A. 1898), by the Bishop of Chichester, in his Cathedral, licensed to Eastbourne.

The following were ordained on 21 December:—Priests, F. P. Cheetham (B.A. 1912), by the Bishop of Southwark, in

St James's, Bermondsey, and G. E. Woodmansey (B.A. 1912), by the Bishop of Willesden, under a commission from the Bishop of London, in Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone.

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*Documents relating to Law and Custom of the Sea*, edited by R. G. Marsden (Navy Records Society); *Coronation Rites*; Cambridge Handbooks of Liturgical Study, by Rev. Reginald Maxwell Woolley, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln (University Press); *Victory or Annihilation*, by L. Graham H. Horton-Smith (*The Nautical Magazine*, Glasgow); *The Northern Bantu: An account of some African Tribes of the Uganda Protectorate*, by John Roscoe, M.A. (University Press); *The Book of the Prophet Isaiah, chapters 1-29. In the Revised Version.* With an introduction and Notes by the Rev. J. Skinner, D.D. (University Press); *The Father's Name, a study of St John xvii.*, by the Rev. G. H. Whitaker, Rector of Souldern, Honorary Canon of Truro (S.P.C.K.); *Worship, Witness, and the need of the World*, by T. R. Glover (R. Davis, Harrogate); *Navigation Notes and Examples*, by Naval Instructor S. F. Card, R.N., Head of the Navigation Department and Lecturer on Navigation at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich (Arnold).

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number: Mr J. W. Dyson to be a member of the Education Committee for the administration of the Parts of Holland, Lincolnshire; Mr R. F. Scott to be a member of the Court of Discipline; Mr F. F. Blackman to be a member of the Botanic Garden Syndicate; Professor E. J. Rapson to be a member of the Library Syndicate; Professor A. C. Seward, Master of Downing College, to be a member of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate; Dr H. F. Stewart to be a member of the Higher Grades Schools Examinations Syndicate; Mr E. A. Benians to be a member of the Non-Collegiate Students' Board; Mr R. H. Adie to be a member of the Special Board for Physics and Chemistry; Dr J. E. Marr to be a member of the Special Board for Biology and Geology; Mr E. A. Benians to be a member of the Special Board for Economics and Politics, and also of the Special Board for History and Archaeology; Dr T. J. I'A. Bromwich to be a Moderator for Part II. of the Mathematical Tripos; Professor Sir J. Larmor to be an examiner for the same Tripos; Mr A. Y. Campbell to be an examiner for Part I. of the Classical Tripos; Sir John Sandys, Public Orator, to be an examiner for Part II. of the Classical Tripos; Dr J. A. Crowther to be an examiner in Physics; Mr. H. Woods to be an examiner in Geology, and Dr J. E. Marr to be an assessor in the same subject;

Mr F. F. Blackman to be an examiner in Botany, and Professor A. C. Seward to be an assessor in the same subject; Mr C. A. A. Scott to be an examiner in Parts I. and II. of the Theological Tripos; Mr J. W. H. Atkins to be an examiner in the Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos; Dr H. F. Stewart to be an examiner in the same Tripos; Mr E. A. Benians to be an examiner for the Economic Tripos; Mr F. F. Blackman to be a manager of the Benn W. Levy Studentship Fund; Dr J. E. Marr and Mr P. Lake to be Adjudicators for the Sedgwick Prize; Mr G. T. Bennett to be a member of the Special Board for Mathematics; Mr R. F. Scott to be a member of the Departmental Libraries Committee; Mr E. A. Benians to be a member of the Degree Committee of the Special Board for History and Archaeology; Mr W. Garnett to be a member of the Council of University College School, Hampstead; Dr Bromwich to be Chairman of the Examiners for Part II. of the Mathematical Tripos; Sir John Sandys to be Chairman of the Examiners for Part II. of the Classical Tripos; Professor A. C. Seward, Master of Downing College, to be Chairman of the Examiners for the Natural Sciences Tripos; Dr H. F. Stewart to be Chairman of the Examiners for the Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos; Mr G. Udney Yule to examine in the Theory of Statistics for Part II. of the Economics Tripos; Mr J. C. H. How to be an Examiner in Theology for the Special Examinations; Mr C. W. Guillebaud to be an Examiner in the Special Examinations in Political Economy; Mr G. T. Bennett to be an elector to the Professorship of Music; Sir Donald MacAlister to be an elector to the Professorship of Anatomy; Dr A. Schuster to be an elector to the Cavendish Professorship of Experimental Physics; Mr W. Bateson to be an elector to the Drapers Professorship of Agriculture; Dr T. G. Bonney to be a member of the Select Preachers Syndicate; Mr E. E. Sikes to be an Examiner in Greek and Latin and Mr R. S. Cripps to be an Examiner in Hebrew for the Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships; Dr H. F. Stewart to be an Examiner for the Chancellor's Medal for an English Poem in 1917; Mr A. Y. Campbell to be an Examiner for the Porson Prize in 1917; Mr P. Lake to be an Examiner for the Special Examinations in Geography and for the Examinations for the Diploma in Geography.

J. M. S. Gardner, who entered the College in October 1913 as a Baker Exhibitioner from Durham School, joined the Hunts Cyclist Battalion on the outbreak of war and rose to the rank of Captain. Last autumn he received a commission in the Indian Army and was on his way to India in the *Persia* when that vessel was torpedoed in the

Mediterranean on the 30th December last. The following account of his experiences (in a letter to his father) was printed in the *Huntingdonshire Post* of 21 January 1916:

"Writing from Alexandria he says:—'I have had a most wonderful sleep and am feeling much fitter now. I suppose I must try now to describe what happened since I last wrote on the ship. We all came down in various dribbles to lunch. I got down at about 1.5 on the 30th, and ordered an anchovy paste. It was brought and I was just in the middle of it, when there was a resounding thud and a lurch to the port side, the side on which my table was. Everyone knew exactly what it was, and everyone rushed to their cabins for life-belts. There was no disturbance, just everyone making room for the ladies to get out first. I got mine and came up on to the deck another way. When I reached the deck the ship had taken a huge list to port. I went up to the star-board side to see if the boats could be got down, after disposing of my life-belt. I got up, saw it was useless, but got a life-belt on, which someone from a top deck hurled at me. After that the boat heaved over more, and I slipped down to the port side, and took a running dive.

'Thank God, I can dive. I came up as soon as I could and just in time to seize a rope which was fastened on to a boat which somehow had been launched with success. Two men were in it and pulling for all they were worth to get clear of the wreck. The two huge funnels came gradually rolling over, and I thought they had got me for certain. Slower and slower, straight on top of me they bore down, but through some unknown reason there was a lurch and the funnels came within three feet of me! The water must have rushed into the furnace, and while I looked at the wreck a column of hot, black smoke came up and blackened, and, for a while, practically suffocated me. However, by that time I had got hold of the side of the boat and gripped like a vice. After a quarter-of-an-hour someone heaved me into the boat, which was overcrowded, and I bailed for half-an-hour, until I was violently ill and sea-sick. Then I nursed and bathed a poor girl with a badly cut head. She swooned, I remembered, and went delirious, but she's all right now—a Danish girl, I believe.

'Then we pulled away from the wreck picking up all women we saw with the boat over full, and an awful low moan rose as we steered towards three other boats and made an even distribution of survivors. I went into another boat, and we all tied together and feared the awful night which followed—tossed about in soaking clothes, a bitter wind and crowded boats, within our boat, three-fourths not English. As dusk came, a boat came in sight, but there was a bang,

and the devils had torpedoed her. Gun fire followed as black night crept on. The whole time no one had seen a sign of the submarine. Daylight came with the four boats still tied together. A boat passed, but did not come. I believe she was being chased. We were 300 miles from the nearest land. All day we were tossed about with a biscuit as food and half a keg of water left for 48 persons for goodness knows how long. . . .

'I fell asleep for the first time, and was woken up by shouts of 'a boat, a ship, thank God!' It was about 7.30 p.m. then on the 31st. British seamen, I should think they were—fine, truly fine men. They gave us their cabins, their own clothes, and their very food, and brought us to spend a New Year's Day at this place. We got to Alexandria, and we were met by an ass of a man asking whether we had any tobacco or shells to declare!'

JOHNIANA.

In the year 1500 the pope contemplated the formation of a confederacy amongst the princes of Christendom for the purpose of carrying on a general war against the Turks. The pope offered to adventure his own person, Henry the Seventh promised assistance in the enterprise. . . . The Countess of Richmond appears to have entered most warmly into the project, for bishop Fisher says he had frequently heard her declare, "that yff the Cristen princes wolde have warred upon the enemyes of his fayth, she wolde be glad yet to folowe the hoost and help to washe they're clothes for the love of Jhesu" (*Mornyng Remembrance*, 34).

Fuller, who cites this remark from Camden's version of it [quoted in *The Eagle*, No. 168, p. 161], subjoins the following quaint but pertinent observation: "I beleve she performed a work more acceptable in the eyes of God in founding a professour's place in either universitie and in building Christ's and St John's Colledges in Cambridge (the seminaries of so many great scholars and grave divines) then if she had visited either Christ's sepulchre or St John's Church at Jerusalem." (C. H. Cooper, *Memoir of Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby*, 1874, p. 65).

From time to time interest arises in the Rev. Philip Rosenhagen, an eighteenth century Fellow of the College. Not that the man himself was a very distinguished or estimable character, but as he put forward a claim to be the writer of "The Letters of Junius," so long as the authorship of the Letters is discussed Rosenhagen's name is bound to come to the surface.

Philip Rosenhagen, son of Arnold Rosenhagen, of Isleworth, was admitted to the College 20 October 1755 as sizar for "Mr Barnard, senior." This Mr Barnard was Thomas Barnard, son of Thomas Barnard, Headmaster of Leeds School, who was admitted a Fellow of the College 22 March 1742-3; he was afterwards Rector of Newmarket and Withersfield and Chaplain to the King. He married, 17 June 1757, Melosine Rosenhagen, daughter of Arnold and sister of his pupil Philip Rosenhagen. Among the children of this marriage were Miss Charlotte Anne Barnard and the Rev. Thomas Barnard (of St John's, B.A. 1787), who was not a Fellow but held the College Living of Great Horstead. This latter Thomas Barnard married Everilda Dorothea, daughter of Sir Mordaunt Martin, of Burham Westgate, Norfolk, and these were the parents of the

Rev. Mordaunt Barnard (of Christ's College, B.A. 1817). Mr P. Mordaunt Barnard (of Christ's College, B.A. 1890) has kindly sent the following extract from a note-book of his father, the Rev. Mordaunt Barnard, which gives some details as to the Rosenhagen family not to be found in the "Dictionary of National Biography," or in the notes on Philip Rosenhagen given in Part iii. of the printed Register of Admissions to the College, pp. 640-643.

"Charlotte Anne Barnard, of Withersfield, died at Bath 22 September 1849.

Two large portraits of Arnold Rosenhagen, Esquire, and Elizabeth his wife came into my possession as residuary legatee of the above C. A. Barnard.

Arnold Rosenhagen, Esq., born 1 September 1697, came from Hanover with George I., as head of the household of Melosine (or Milesina), Duchess of Kendall, the mistress, or rather clandestine wife, of the King. She was mother of Lady Chesterfield, the Godmother of his daughter Melosine Rosenhagen, afterwards the wife of the Rev. Thomas Barnard. He [*i.e.* Arnold Rosenhagen] married about 1733 Elizabeth Haydon, of Isleworth, a person remarkable for grace and talent. She was born 13 August 1711 (O.S.) and died 22 August 1797 (N.S.), long surviving her husband, who died 4 December 1743. Their children were: Philip, born 11 November 1737; Melosine, born 1 July 1736; Charles, born 29 February 1739; John, born 15 June 1741. The last two died young men. Philip was father of Anthony Rosenhagen, Esquire, of Cheltenham; of Philip, Captain R.N., who died . . . , and of Mary, who died young, and was buried at Little Easton. Mary, the wife of the first-named Philip, died, and was buried at Easton 9 February 1784."

The two following notes on Philip Rosenhagen appeared in Notes and Queries for 18 December 1915, page 488:

"REV. PHILIP ROSENHAGEN (11 S. xii. 442).—The garrison of Madras troops at Colombo were without a chaplain till 1796, when the Rev. Philip Rosenhagen arrived as a naval chaplain in spiritual charge of H.M.S. *Suffolk*. He was at once appointed to do duty ashore with the British troops; and he retained the appointment till his death in April 1799. The Madras Government informed the Directors of the appointment, in their Military Letter dated 20 January 1797, paragraphs 40 and 41; and they quoted the Court's orders of April 1796, in justification of their action (see Disp. to Madras, 22 April 1796, 10 Pub.). The Directors did not approve of the appointment, and ordered it to be revoked; but, as they did not send out any one to take Rosenhagen's place, he retained it till his death (see Disp. to Madras, May 1798, Pub.). As the appointment was not made by the Directors, there is no record at the India Office about this chaplain. No covenant was entered into. It was merely a temporary appointment to suit the convenience of the Madras Government. Rosenhagen was not looked upon as being in the regular service of the Company. I suggest a reference to the Admiralty in less busy times. He was succeeded by James Cordiner in May 1799. It is on record at Fort St George that Mr Rosenhagen solemnized a marriage on 4 August 1798, at Colombo, between Lieut. John de Morgan and Miss Elizabeth Dodson. These were the parents of Augustus De Morgan, the mathematician.

FRANK PENNY, LL.M.

For an anecdote about the Rev. Philip Rosenhagen, see 'N. & Q.' 2 S. x. 216, 315. There is a short account of his life in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' In 'The Georgian Era' it is said that, in order to obtain a pension, he told Lord North that he wrote the 'Letters

of Junius'; but Woodfall, who knew him well, did not believe it: 'The autograph of Junius was bold, firm, and precise; Rosenhagen's was a feeble, half-illegible scrawl.' Robert Eyres Landor, in a letter quoted by Forster ('Landor: a biography,' 1869, ii. 392), says that Philip Rosenhagen's son 'always believed that the "Letters of Junius" were written by his father, but felt no wish to prove the fact.' This son married, 2 October 1821, Frances, daughter of Fleetwood Parkhurst, of Ripple Court, Worcestershire. For Walter Savage Landor's verses about the Parkhursts and Rosenhagens see his 'Works,' 1846, ii. 653; and for a reference to the younger Rosenhagen, his 'Letters Private and Public,' 1899, p. 110.

Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W."

STEPHEN WHEELER.

FELLOWSHIP ELECTION, 1916.

The following dates have been fixed:

1. Candidates to inform the Master of the subject of their dissertation on or before April 30.
2. The dissertations to be sent to the Master on or before August 15.

The Examination will be on Saturday, October 21st, and the Election will take place on Monday, November 6th.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARS AND EXHIBITIONERS.

Elected 18 December 1915.

Commencing residence October 1916.

Scholarships:

- Wragg, N., Bournemouth School, £80 for Mathematics.
 Arnold, E. S., Tonbridge School, £80 for Classics.
 Buckingham, R., Berkhamsted School, £80 for Natural Science.
 Burn, E. W., Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-on-Tyne, £60 for Mathematics.
 Philbin, J., Newcastle High School, £60 for Natural Science.
 Shaw, W., King Edward VI. School, Birmingham, £60 for Natural Science.
 Mott, C. E., Merchant Taylors' School, £60 for Hebrew.
 Bird, C. K., King's School, Grantham, £40 for Mathematics.
 Watkins, A. E., Latymer Upper School, £40 for Mathematics and Natural Science.
 Kitto, H. D. F., Crypt Grammar School, Gloucester, £40 for Classics.
 Adeney, N. F., Monkton Combe School, £40 for Classics.
 Smellie, K. B. S., Latymer Upper School, £40 for History.
 Johnson, C. F., Felsted School, £40 for Modern Languages.

Exhibitions:

- Bateson, J., Charterhouse, £30 for Natural Science.
 Gallimore, A. S., Aldenham, £30 for Classics.

ADAMS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

The Adams Memorial Prize for 1915 has been awarded to G. T. Lees, for his Essay on "The solution of differential equations by series."

HAWKSLEY BURBURY PRIZE, 1916.

The Prize has been awarded to R. B. H. Thomas, Scholar of the College, for a translation into Greek Verse of a passage in Marlowe's *Tamburlaine the Great* (see Vol. xxxvi., p. 364).

The parents of the late Second Lieutenant J. H. Pullin have given a sum of money to be used for College purposes in his memory. This sum will be assigned to the Library, and it has been decided to purchase books (with a memorial inscription) for the special use of Classical Students. It may be mentioned that the relatives of two other fallen officers (A. L. Badcock and R. H. W. Cobbold) have left the books used by them in College to be distributed among present or future members of the College.

One of the Smith's Prizes has been awarded to H. M. Garner (B.A. 1914), for "Two papers on orbital oscillations about the equilateral triangular configuration in the problem of Three Bodies."

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr Bushe-Fox. *Treasurer*—Mr Cunningham.
Acting Secretary—B. K. Parry.

It is a matter for regret that we cannot chronicle any doings of the Club for this Term. Last December our prospects were bright. Instead of the time-honoured "Crock Dessert," a smoking concert was held in M. Wing's rooms. Commissariat matters were taken over by R. S. Stoneley and F. A. Joseph, and the result was extremely gratifying to all concerned. The musical programme was probably the best that the Club has had before it for years.

Rowing practice for the Term concluded with a "Scratch Fours." After many amusing races (?), the crew, which had represented the Club in the recent Inter-Collegiate Trials, was called upon for a more normal display of the waterman's art. Accordingly, "bow-four" and "cox" were chased by "stern-four" and "coach." With the bump then witnessed the Club must be, for a while, content.

Certain members of the Club found that a Term's rowing enabled them to pass the doctor, and they have joined the colours; along with other oarsmen they are "pulling their weight" in a greater race.

Till the War is over there will be no more rowing, for the number of men left is insufficient even to man a respectable four. But the gap in the Chronicle will be an honourable one.

OLD JOHNIAN HENLEY FUND.

In view of present circumstances, and the uncertainty as to when the Henley Regatta will again be held, subscriptions to the above fund are not desired until further notice. Will those who have given their bankers an order to pay an annual subscription, consider therefore whether they wish it to continue during the war, and if not instruct their bankers accordingly?

E. CUNNINGHAM, *Hon. Treas.*

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB, 1914-15.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1913-14...	73	3 6	Grants to:—		
Subscriptions:—			L.M.B.C.	70	0 0
14 Seniors... 35	12	0	Field Clubs.....	190	12 0
307 Terminal instalments reduced to 12/6	191	17 6	Athletic Club (prizes of past years).....	1	8 9
49 Long Vacation (1914) 51	9	0	L.T.C.....	41	10 1
31 Entrance Fees..... 7	15	0	Fives Club	6	2 0
			Collectors' Commission.	5	5 3
			Cheque Book.....	5	0
				315	3 1
In addition, 68 members (now on military service) paid terminal instalments in advance (at 25/-).....	85	0 0	Deposit account, being the amount received from members on military Service	85	0 0
Billeting Money:—				400	3 1
L.M.B.C.			Balance to 1915-16	144	3 3
Boathouse. 24	11	10			
Cricket Field					
Pavilion ... 70	5	0			
	94	16 10			
Secretary of the L.T.C.	4	12 6			
	£544	6 4		£544	6 4

Deposit Account.

Forward from 1913-14.....	72	9 1
From current account, being the amount received in advance from members on military service	85	0 0
Interest to 31st Dec., 1915..	3	13 1
	£161	2 2

T. J. P'a. BROMWICH, *Treasurer.*

Audited and found correct,

E. A. BENIANS, *Feb. 4, 1916.*

NOTES ON THE GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB ACCOUNTS.

Excluding the billeting money and advance subscriptions, the total receipts were £291; and, as shown above, the total expenditure was £315. But the grant to the Field Clubs proved to be somewhat in excess of their needs; and this grant might have been reduced by some £30. Thus the reduced subscriptions have proved sufficient to provide the actual expenses of the Club during the year. The increase in balance carried forward is due to the receipts from billeting money.

It is hoped to reduce somewhat the expenditure in 1915-16; but it may be anticipated that the reduction in subscriptions will be greater still. Thus the present balance is likely to fall considerably by the end of the year.

It will be noticed that £85 has been added to the Deposit Account, to represent terminal instalments paid in advance by members on military service. These instalments will be held at the disposal of the members concerned; either to be refunded, or to be credited to them, should they return to College after the war.

The total expenses of the repairs recently carried out at the College Pavilion (internal as well as external) were borne by the College.

T. J. P'a. BROMWICH, *Treasurer G.A.C.*

4 Feb. 1916.

ACCOUNT OF THE FIELD CLUBS, 1914-5.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1913-14 ...	6	14 4	Wages	48	0 0
Sale of Turf	7	6	Groundman { Rolling & Culting	28	0 0
General Athletic Club ...	140	0 0	Expenses ...	32	7 2
Balance against the A/c...	8	8 3	Rates and Taxes	25	8 10
			C.U.C.C.	5	5 0
			Nets, Window Boxes, Sand, etc....	4	13 11
			Stumps and Score-Book..	1	7 6
			Hockey Expenses	14	6
			Northfield	5	17 5
			Macintosh	3	13 3
			Cheque-Book	2	6
	£155	10 1		£155	10 1

Audited and found correct, T. J. P'a. BROMWICH.
4 February, 1916.

For the Treasurer of the Field Clubs, E. A. BENIANS.

THE HOCKEY CLUB.

Captain—A. G. Patton. *Secretary*—P. A. Gasper.

The College Hockey season, as will be seen from the list that follows, has not been quite the success that might have been expected. Out of twelve games played, three have been won in fine style, seven have been lost and the remaining two drawn.

Owing to the conditions prevailing at present it has not been possible to have more than seven of our members in the team. This deficiency in numbers has been largely compensated for by the tremendous enthusiasm displayed; and it was mainly through this keen interest that we were able to arrange a few matches.

Our best thanks are due to those members of other Colleges who have helped us so materially, and to the energetic secretary of the Leys School for two of the most enjoyable games we have had during the season.

The following is the list of games :—

Michaelmas Term.

Date.	Opponents.	Result.
Oct. 28th.....	Queens'.....	Lost..... 7—1
Nov. 1st.....	Ridley.....	Drawn... 3—3
„ 6th.....	Pembroke.....	Lost..... 5—2
„ 10th.....	Ridley.....	Lost..... ?—1
„ 11th.....	Caius.....	Won..... 17—2
„ 18th.....	Queens'.....	Lost..... 4—3
„ 20th.....	Caius.....	Won..... 10—4

Lent Term.

Feb. 9th.....	Trinity.....	Lost..... 7—2
„ 12th.....	Leys School.....	Lost..... 3—2
„ 19th.....	Pembroke.....	Won..... 13—2
Mar. 4th.....	Queens'.....	Lost..... 4—2
„ 9th.....	Leys School.....	Drawn... 1—1

C.U.O.T.C.

At the end of last Term there was considerable uncertainty as to the fate of the O.T.C., but it was at length decreed that the Corps should enter upon full-time training for a period of about six weeks, after which its members should be considered by the War Office as candidates for commissions. Some members of the Corps were gazetted during the Christmas Vacation, and several others decided that they could not give full time to military training until Triposes had been disposed of. Accordingly the number on parade fell from about a hundred to sixty, and some difficulty was experienced in carrying out field schemes with such a depleted Corps. There was no lack of enthusiasm, however, and the round of squad drill, platoon drill, company drill (under difficulties), entrenching and field work, proceeded cheerfully through a variety of weather. Examinations were

held each week, and, mid-way in the course, each member of the Corps was interviewed by two Staff Officers sent down by the War Office. As a result of these interviews about two-thirds of the members were selected as suitable for further training in Officer Cadet Battalions; for the happy days when commissions could be obtained direct from O.T.C.'s are gone for ever, or at least "for the duration of the war."

A farewell Smoker was held at the Dorothy Café, when the opportunity was taken of making presentations to our Officers and N.C.O.s, and the Corps disbanded full of regrets for the old *régime* but full of hopes for the new life of the Cadet Battalions.

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

President—A. G. Patton. Secretary—R. B. H. Thomas.
Committee—Mr Sikes, G. N. L. Hall, R. W. Hutchinson.

The Society owes a debt of gratitude to those of its senior members who have kept the torch alight in these trying times. Only one meeting has been held this Term, when the Society was entertained by Mr Sikes in his rooms on Tuesday, February 8th. The company, if not large, was select, and the weight of learning displayed in Mr Hall's interesting paper on "Posidonius and the religious feeling of his time," was the better sustained by reason of the free circulation of the time-honoured Chinese fig.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. Vice-Presidents—The President, Mr Graves, Sir J. E. Sanclys, 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, R. C. Brookes, W. M. Heald, R. W. Hutchinson, T. L. Hillier, P. Mason, F. H. Philpot, E. C. Ratcliff, R. Stoneley. Boys' Home Committee—Rev. R. B. Le B. Janvrin *ex-officio*, Mr Cunningham, Mr Yule, R. C. Brookes, E. C. Ratcliff, R. Stoneley.

The Mission has experienced its full share of difficulties from the War this Term. At College we miss the Senior Secretary, Mr B. T. D. Smith, who is now a Chaplain to the Forces in charge of a Hospital in France. In Walworth, the Warden of the Boys' Home, Mr N. W. Hagger, has followed his predecessor, Mr Dunkerley, to the War. We owe it to the Missioner that the Boys' Home is still doing its good work under an emergency arrangement.

MUSIC IN THE CHAPEL.

A performance of music took place in the Chapel on Sunday, March 5th, at 8.45 p.m.

Singers.

St John's College Chapel Choir and Members of the C.U.M.S. Chorus.

Players.

Mr Haydn Inwards and Members of the C.U.M.S. Orchestra.

Organ—Mr J. F. Shepherdson.

Conductor—Dr Rootham.

The programme was as follows :—

1. HYMN....."Conditor alme siderum"...*G. P. de Palestrina* (1524?-1594)
2. (a) MOTET for Five Voices....."Ave Maria"...
William Byrd (1540?-1623)
 (b) HYMN....."Siderum Rector".....*William Byrd*
3. CONCERTO (No. 8) in G MINOR for string quartet, strings and organ....
.....*Arcangelo Corelli* (1653-1713)
 Solo quartet : Mr HAYDN INWARDS, Miss K. WALLIS,
 Mr E. W. WINTON, Mr. J. H. BLISS.
4. MY BELOVED SPAKE*Henry Purcell*
5. PRAISE THE LORD, O JERUSALEM*Henry Purcell* (1658?-1695)

After the music a collection was taken in the ante-chapel for the Musical Branch of the Professional Classes' War Relief Council.

OUR WAR LIST.

For reasons of economy we only print, in this number of *The Eagle*, additions and corrections of former lists. At the end of the War it is hoped that it may be possible to print a complete list. Experience shews that there must be many members of the College serving whose names have not yet been recorded.

Members of the College and their friends are again invited to help.

Additions and corrections, as precise and full as possible, should be sent to the Master.

Acton, H., 2nd Lieut.	10th South Staffs. Rgt.
Alldred, R. A., 2nd Lieut.	3rd Loyal N. Lancs. Rgt.
Allott, P. B., Captain	3rd Northants. Rgt.
Baker, W. M., Lieut.	R.A.M.C.
Bannerman, Rev. W. E.	Chaplain to the Forces
Bellman, Rev. A. F.	Chaplain to the Forces
Benstead, A. S.	8th Officers Cadet Bn.
Brown, E. R.	Friends Ambulance Unit
Bunt, A. P., Capt. and Adj.	3rd Duke of Cornwall's L.I.
Campbell, C. G. H., Lieut.	R.A.M.C.
Carter, W. H., 2nd Lieut.	Indian Army, attached 6th Gurkhas
Chadwick, M., Lieut.	R.A.M.C.
Cheeseman, A. L., Capt.	9th (Sportsmen) S. African Infantry
Cooper, M. C., Lieut.	1/4 Bn. Oxford & Bucks. Light Infantry
Cruikshank, D. E., 2nd Lieut.	10th Border Rgt. attached 5th Wilts.
Donovan, E. L., Pte.	Machine Gun Section, 23rd Roy. Fus.
Dundas, A. C., Capt.	1st Middlesex Rgt. seconded for duty with General Staff

Wounded in Flanders 26 July and 29 August 1915.

Edwards, A. Tudor, Lieut.	R.A.M.C.
Edwards, Rev. N. W. A.	Chaplain to the Forces
Fisher, F. B., 2nd Lieut.	2/5 Gurkha Rifles
Gillson, A. H. S.	Naval Instructor, R.N.
Goolden, H. J., Rifleman	5th King's Royal Rifles
Grayson, J. R., 2nd Lieut.	10th Leicesters Rgt.
Gregory, H. L., Capt.	R.A.M.C. attached 1/7 Middlesex Rgt.
Hagger, N. W., 2nd Lieut.	16th Royal Fusiliers
Hewitt, J. T., Major	R.E.
Hicks, Rev. F. W.	Chaplain R.N.
Hillier, T. L., Surg. Probationer	R.N.V.R.
Hitching, W. W., Pte.	Reserve Brigade R.H.A.
How, Rev. J. C. H.	Chaplain to the Forces
Iremonger, E. V., Pte.	No. 1 Co. 21st Bn. Royal Fusiliers
Jackson, Gilbert E., Pte.	3rd Queen's Own, Royal W. Kent Rgt.
Jarchow, C. J. F., Pte.	28th London Rgt., Artists Rifles
Johnston, M. C., 2nd Lieut.	13th Reserve Park, A.S.C.
Laughlin, P. H., 2nd Lieut.	9th Royal West Surrey Rgt.
McAulay, F. W., Capt.	1st Brigade R.F.A. 46th (N. Mid.) Div.
Mackinlay, D. M., 2nd Lieut.	8th King's Royal Rifles
McLean, R. C., Pte.	Inns of Court O.T.C.
Moore, Reginald M., Lieut.	R.A.M.C.
Owen, D. H., Lieut.	3/1 South Wales Mounted Brigade
Pascoe, E. H., 2nd Lieut.	Indian Army, attd. 32nd Sikh Pioneers
Patterson, R. F., 2nd Lieut.	20th Royal Irish Rifles

Philpot, F. H., Pte.	Inns of Court O.T.C.
Poole, Rev. J. T.	Chaplain R.N.
Precious, C. M., Pte.	24th Bn. Middlesex Rgt.
Purser, Rev. W. C. B., Pte.	Rangoon Volunteer Rifles
Saddler, W., 2nd Lieut.	R.G.A.
Scarborough, O. L., Capt.	R.A.M.C., attached 8th W. Yorks Rgt.
Scutt, J. A. H., Pte.	H.A.C.
Shimield, W. S., 2nd Lieut.	9th Bn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.
Smith, A. F., 2nd Lieut.	3/9 Middlesex Rgt.
Smith, Rev. B. T. D.	Chaplain to the Forces
Spackman, H. M., 2nd Lieut.	R.F.A., 2/1 E. Lancs Brigade
Taylor, F. L., Pte.	10th Royal Fusiliers
Thursfield, Rev. G. A. R., Chaplain	Burma Railway Volunteers
Towle, J. H., Lieut.	2nd United Provinces Light Horse, India
Watson, B. L., Lieut.	Army Signal Service
White, R. H.	3/25 Cyclist Bn. London Rgt.
Williams, H. B., Sergt.	Inns of Court O.T.C.
Wood, N. W., Pte.	14th Bn. Cheshire Rgt.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

In a despatch of Field Marshal French, dated 30 November 1915, published in the *London Gazette* of 1 January 1916, the following members of the College were recommended "for gallant and distinguished conduct in the field."

Capt. J. H. Beith	10th Argyle & Sutherland Highlanders
Capt. J. K. Dunlop	12th (Co. of Lond. Rang.) Lond. Rgt.
Capt. J. R. C. Greenlees, D.S.O.	R.A.M.C., 22nd Field Ambulance
Lieut. W. H. Hardman	R.E., N. Midland Div.
2nd Lieut. A. M. Hiller	3rd (attd. 2nd) Bn. Royal W. Surrey Rgt.
<i>Killed in action 16 May.</i>	
Capt. J. Lusk	6th (Cameronians) Scottish Rifles
<i>Died of wounds 29 December.</i>	
Rev. W. P. G. McCormick	Chaplain G.H.Q., 1st Motor Supply Col.
Capt. J. R. Marrack	R.A.M.C., attached 1st Monmouths
Major A. H. McN. Mitchell	R.A.M.C.
Lieut.-Col. T. E. Sandall	5th Bn. Lincoln Rgt.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. D'O. Snow, K.C.B.	H.Q. Staff
Capt. G. H. Teall	Lincoln Rgt., Adj. 6th Liverpool Rgt.
2nd Lieut. F. W. Trott	8th Devon Rgt.
Capt. F. Worthington	R.A.M.C.

HONOURS.

The *London Gazette*, issued on January 13, contains the following honours and awards to members of the College in connection with the War :

Lieut.-Col. T. E. Sandall	<i>C. M. G.</i>
	5th Bn. Lincoln Rgt.
Major E. Gold	<i>D. S. O.</i>
Capt. F. Worthington	(Special List) Meteorological Section
	R.A.M.C.
Capt. J. H. Beith	<i>Military Cross.</i>
	General List, late Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders
Lieut. W. H. Hardman	R.E., N. Midland Div.
Capt. J. R. Marrack	R.A.M.C.
2nd Lieut. F. W. Trott	8th Bn. Devon Rgt.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during the quarter
ending Christmas, 1915.

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

Donations.

DONORS.

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| <p>*Bonney (T. G.), <i>Sc.D.</i> On certain channels, attributed to Overflow Streams from Ice-dammed lakes. 8vo. Camb. 1915.....</p> | <p>The Author.</p> |
| <p>*Stewart (H. F.), <i>D.D.</i> The Holiness of Pascal. (Hulsean Lectures, 1914-15). 8vo. Camb. 1915. 9.38.47.....</p> | <p>The Author.</p> |
| <p>*Stopford (Rev. J. B.). Sermons on Hymns for the Church Seasons. 8vo. Lond. 1915. 11.17.62.</p> | <p>The Author.</p> |
| <p>*Hurry (J. B.), <i>M.D.</i> Vicious Circles in sociology and their treatment. 8vo. Lond. 1915.....</p> | <p>The Author.</p> |
| <p>*Yate (Lt.-Col. A. C.) and Pickering (T. E.). Shrewsbury School Roll of Service. Sept. 1915. 4to. Shrewsbury, 1915</p> | <p>Lt.-Col. A. C. Yate.</p> |
| <p>Fitzwilliam Museum. McClean Bequest. Catalogue of the Mediaeval Ivories, Enamels, Jewellery, etc. By O. M. Dalton. roy. 8vo. Camb. 1912.....</p> | |
| <p>— A descriptive Catalogue of the McClean Collection of Manuscripts. By M. R. James, <i>Litt.D.</i> roy. 8vo. Camb. 1912.....</p> | |
| <p>British Museum. Catalogue of the Pamphlets, Books, Newspapers and MSS. relating to the Civil War, the Commonwealth and Restoration, collected by George Thomason, 1640-1661. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1908. 14.4.53,54.....</p> | <p>The Master.</p> |
| <p>*Rothery (H. C.). <i>Prize Droits</i>: being a Report to H.M. Treasury on Droits of the Crown and of Admiralty in time of War. Revised and annotated by E. S. Roscoe. roy. 8vo. Lond. 1915. 14.5.42.....</p> | |
| <p>Hope (W. H. St. John). Windsor Castle: an architectural history. 2 parts (and portfolio of plans). folo. Lond. 1913. 15.40,26-28</p> | <p>R. Griffin, Esq.</p> |
| <p>Colvin (I. D.). The Germans in England, 1066-1598. 8vo. Lond. 1915. 1.43.10.....</p> | |
| <p>Political Economy Club. Minutes of Proceedings 1821-1882; Roll of Members and questions discussed, <i>privately printed</i>. 8vo, Lond. 1882. 1.43.24</p> | <p>Mr. Foxwell.</p> |
| <p>The Eagle. A magazine supported by Members of St. John's College. Vol. III. (No. 15) to Vol. XXXVI. (No. 167) [No. 57 wanting]. <i>unbound, original wrappers</i>. 8vo. Camb. 1862-1915.....</p> | <p>Bequeathed by
Rev. J. B. Anstice.</p> |
| <p>Church Quarterly Review. Vols. LXIV.-LXXXIX. (April 1907-Jan. 1915). 8vo. Lond. 1907-1915.....</p> | |

- Chetham Society. Vol. 73. Chetham Miscellanies, N.S. Vol. iii. containing: 1. Documents relating to the Plague in Manchester in 1605. Edited by W. E. A. Axon. 2. Survey of the Manor of Penwortham, 1570. Edited by C. W. Sutton. 3. List of Clergymen, etc., in the diocese of Chester, 1691. Edited by J. Brownbill*. sm. 4to. [Manchester] 1915.....
- Vol. 74. The Coucher Book of Furness Abbey. Vol. II. Edited by J. Brownbill*. sm. 4to. [Manchester] 1915.....
- Oliver (L.). New Testament Christianity. 8vo. Birmingham, 1911. 9.42.18.....
- Maps of the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge. 2 vols. folo. Lond. 1844. SL.18.....
- Greenwich Observatory. Astronomical and Magnetical and Meteorological Observations made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in the year 1913. 4to. Edin. 1915. 4.12.....
- Results of Measures made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, of Photographs of the Sun taken at Greenwich, at the Cape and in India, in 1913. 4to. Lond. 1914. 4.12.....
- Cape of Good Hope Observatory. Annals of the Cape Observatory. Vol. XII. Part I. Determination of the mass of Jupiter and elements of the orbits of its satellites. 4to. Edin. 1915. 4.12....
- Cape Astrographic Zones. Vol. II. Rectangular co-ordinates and diameters of star-images derived from photographs taken at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope. Zone—42°. 4to. Edin. 1914. 4.12.....
- [Bible, Hebrew]. . . . Via Sancta . . . sive Biblia Sacra, eleganti et maiuscula characterum forma, qua ad facilem sanctæ linguæ et scripturæ intelligentiam, nouo compendio, . . . literæ radicales et seruales, deficientes & quiescentes situ & colore discernuntur. Authore Elia Huttero. folo. Typis Elianis, per J. Savonem: Hamburgi, 1587.....
- [Engravings.] "Doctor in Physic" [Sir Isaac Pennington*]; "Fellow Commoner" [Edmond Antrobus*]; "Proctor" (From Ackermann's History of the University of Cambridge, 1815), 4to....
- "Cambridge, from the top of St. John's College New Buildings. Cambridge University Almanack, 1840." oblong folo.
- J. Brownbill, Esq.
- J. Donald, Esq.
- Rev. H. A. Swann
- The Astronomer Royal.
- Mrs. Williams.
- Barnet Beales, Esq.

The Library also received last year the bequest of Dr H. J. Roby, Honorary Fellow of the College.

This valuable collection consists of about 700 books and pamphlets, including both works on Roman Law and Philology, and editions of the Classics.

As much of the collection was unbound Dr Roby's Executors generously gave £35 to meet the expense of binding.

Additions.

- Aristotle. The Ethics. Edited, with introduction and notes, by J. Burnet. 8vo. Lond. 1900. 7.20.15.
- Introduction to Aristotle's Ethics. [Greek Text.] Books I.-IV. (Book X., Ch. vii.-ix., in an Appendix). With a continuous analysis and notes by the Rev. E. Moore. [5th edition]. 8vo. Lond. 1907. 7.19.22.
- Bible. The Gospel according to St. Matthew. The Greek text, with introduction, notes and indices by A. H. McNeile, D.D. 8vo. Lond. 1915. 9.5.82.
- Bradshaw Society. Vol. XXXII. The Stowe Missal. MS.D.11.3 in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. Edited by Sir George Warner. 8vo. Lond. 1915. 11.16.69.
- British Museum. Index to the Charters and Rolls in the Department of MSS. Vol. II. Index Locorum (1882-1900); and Religious Houses, etc. Edited by J. Ellis. roy. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 14.4.52.
- British School at Athens. Annual No. XX. Session 1913-1914. 4to. Lond. 1915. 11.48.25.
- Cambridge Antiquarian Society. Proceedings. 26 Oct. 1914—24 May 1915. 8vo. Camb. 1915.
- No. 47. Outside the Barnwell Gate. By Rev. H. P. Stokes. 8vo. Camb. 1915.
- Cambridge History of English Literature. Vol. XII. The Nineteenth Century. I. 8vo. Camb. 1915. 4.27.12.
- Cambridge University. The Book of Matriculations and Degrees. A catalogue of those who have been matriculated or admitted to any degree in the University of Cambridge from 1901 to 1912. 8vo. Camb. 1915. Catalogue desk.
- Calendar for the year 1915-1916. 8vo. Camb. 1915. Reference table.
- Canterbury and York Society. Diocesis Lincolniensis. Rotuli Ricardi Gravesend. Pars prima. 8vo. Lond. 1915.
- Cook (A. B.). Zeus: a study in ancient religion. Vol. I. roy. 8vo. Camb. 1915. 7.26.25.
- Dictionary (Oxford English). Standard-Stead. By H. Bradley. 4to. Oxford, 1915. 14.4.
- Dimsdale (M. S.). History of Latin Literature. 8vo. Lond. 1915. 7.46.49.
- Early English Text Society. No. 148. A Fifteenth-Century Courtesy Book. Edited from the MS. by R. W. Chambers. Two Fifteenth-Century Franciscan Rules. Edited from the MS. by W. W. Seton. 8vo. Lond. 1914. 4.5.
- No. 149. Lincoln Diocese Documents, 1450-1544. Edited, with notes, by A. Clark. 8vo. Lond. 1914. 4.5.
- Egypt Exploration Fund. The Oxyrhynchus Papyri. Part XI. Edited by B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt. 4to. Lond. 1915. 15.1.
- Geikie (Sir Archibald). The Love of Nature among the Romans during the later decades of the Republic and the First Century of the Empire. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 7.43.26.
- *Gisborne (Rev. Thos.). Sermons principally designed to illustrate and enforce Christian Morality. 8vo. Lond. 1809. A/G 10.44.
- Gray (Thomas). Letters: including the Correspondence of Gray and Mason. Edited by D. C. Tovey. (Vol. II. contains Reminiscences by Norton Nicholls), 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1900-1913. 4.29.23-25.
- Halsbury (Earl of). The Laws of England. Vol. XXIX. Consolidated Table of Cases. 8vo. Lond. 1915. 14.1.
- *Herrick (Robert). Poetical Works. Edited by F. W. Moorman. 8vo. Oxford, 1915. 4.28.42.
- Historical MSS. Commission. Calendar of the MSS. of the Marquis of Salisbury, preserved at Hatfield House. Part XIII. Addenda. 8vo. Lond. 1915. 18.10.

- Johnson (C.) and Jenkinson (H.). English Court Hand, A.D. 1066 to 1500. Illustrated chiefly from the Public Records. Part I. Text. Part II. Plates. 8vo. & la. folo. Oxford, 1915.
- Lucanus. De Bello Civili liber primus. Texte latin. Apparat critique, commentaire et introduction par P. Lejay. 8vo. Paris, 1894.
- Masqueray (P.). Bibliographie pratique de la Littérature grecque des origines à la fin de la période romaine. sm. 8vo. Paris, 1914.
- Maxwell (J. C.). Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism. 3rd edition. 2 vols. 8vo. Oxford [1892], reprinted 1904. 3.36.61,61A.
- Moorman (F. W.). Robert Herrick*: a biographical and critical study. 8vo. Lond. 1910. 4.28.43.
- Moulton (J. H.), D.D., and Milligan (G.), D.D. The vocabulary of the Greek Testament. Part II. Βααλ to θωροφορία. 4to. Lond. 1915.
- Nautical Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris for 1918. 8vo. Lond. 1915. 4.14.
- Parry (Sir Hubert). Johann Sebastian Bach. 8vo. New York [1909]. 10.14.42.
- Philo Alexandrinus. Opera quae supersunt. Ediderunt L. Cohn et P. Wendland. Vol. VI. 8vo. Berolini, 1915. 9.33.33.
- Pickard-Cambridge (A. W.). Demosthenes and the last days of Greek Freedom. 384-322 B.C. 8vo. New York, 1914. 18.15.34.
- Pindar. The Odes, including the principal Fragments, with introduction and an English translation by Sir John Sandys*. (Loeb Classical Library). sm. 8vo. Lond. 1915. 7.46.19.
- Plato. Phaedo. Edited, with introduction and notes, by J. Burnet. sm. 8vo. Oxford, 1911. 7.19.25.
- Rolls Series. Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, Jan. 1st, 1679, to Aug. 31st, 1680, preserved in the Public Record Office. roy. 8vo. Lond. 1915. 16.12.
- Thesaurus Linguae Latinae. Vol. V. Fasc. vi. dimico-disputatio. Vol. VI. Fasc. ii. familia-fenestro. 4to. Lipsiae, 1915. 12.2.
- Walker (E.). History of Music in England. 8vo. Oxford, 1907. 10.14.41.