The Eagle

a Magazine supported by Members of
St John's College

December 1916

Printed for Subscribers only

Cambridge
E. Johnson, Trinity Street
Printed by Metcalfe & Co. Limited, Rose Crescent
1916

Volume XXXVIII CLXXI

THE EAGLE.

October Term, 1916.

COLLEGIUM SANCTI JOHANNIS,

not

Collegium *divi* Johannis.

(*Continued from Vol.* XXXVII., *p.* 332.)

(271*a*) THE EARLY STATUTES AND ORDINANCES OF THE COLLEGE.

First edition, date Wednesday 9 April 1511.

It gives me pleasure to be able to announce that, on Saturday the 2nd of September last, I discovered and identified the 1511 STATUTES of the College, which I had been assured had never existed, or if they had, no longer existed now.

(271*b*) I have to qualify this statement by saying, that the whole Code of 1511 has as yet not come to light, but only twelve vellum leaves of it. These twelve leaves, however, enable me to give a fairly clear bibliographical and palaeographical description of the Volume of Statutes, which the first Master and the first three Fellows of the College of St John the Evangelist received and accepted, on Wednesday the 9th of April 1511, from Lady Margaret's Executors when they founded and established that College in the stead and on the

site and remains of the dissolved Hospital or House of St John the Evangelist.

(271*c*) Moreover, I have to point out that *two* of the twelve leaves have evidently formed part of another copy of the same Code, as they differ from the other ten in the handwriting, rubrics and form and workmanship of their coloured initials. But they have an interest of their own which will be explained below (§ 280*k*).

(272*a*) Already in October 1915, when writing my first notes for *The Eagle* on the unauthorised use of the unsuitable epithet *divus* in the name and title of the College, I had read in the Deed of Foundation of 9 April 1511, that, on the very day when Lady Margaret's Executors founded the College, they had a body of Statutes ready for the proper government of their new Institution. The Executors say so in their Deed in clear Latin. Moreover, in the Deed they quoted the Preamble and the first Chapter of these Statutes, adding that these and the remaining things, which were written elsewhere (*alibi*), they willed to be firmly observed by the Master and the Fellows and Scholars of the College.

(272*b*) The Deed and its contents, therefore, placed the existence of Statutes in 1511 so much beyond the possibility of any reasonable doubt, that I did not hesitate to speak of this existence as an undoubted fact, and to quote from their Preamble and first Chapter, as quoted in the Deed, in my paragraphs 7*c*, 7*d*, 7*e* and 7*f*

(272*c*) But as, in spite of the Deed and its plain language, I had, on inquiry, been assured that there were no Statutes of 1511, and never had been, I mentioned them in paragraph 8*f* as one of the things for which a search had to be made. For, with the Deed of Foundation before me, I felt sure that Statutes *had* existed in 1511, and would *still* be hidden somewhere among the College documents.

(272*d*) When I told Mr Cox, our Senior Fellow, a day or two after I had discovered the Statutes of 1511, that I had never had any doubt as to their having existed at the foundation of the College, as the language of the Deed of Foundation on the point was clear and precise, his wide reading and reten-

tive memory, of which he had already given me proofs on former occasions, recalled to him at once Schiller's somewhat appropriate poem addressed to "Columbus", whom the poet assured that, though wit scoffed and though sailors despaired, "even if there were no land, yet now land would arise out of the deep." To apply it to the present case, for "land" read "Statutes" and "Deed" for "deep."

(273) As "evidence" for their *non*-existence, I was, of course, referred to Baker, the "historian of the College", who, on p. 80 of his History, not only ridicules the idea of a body of Statutes having existed more ancient than that of 1516, but even tells us that before 1516 there had been no occasion for Statutes ; they were not wanted, as there was as yet no College, no Scholars to be governed by them, and the four or five Fellows lodged abroad, and therefore did not fall under any regular discipline and (p. 70) had pensions allowed them for their chambers. I was also referred to Mayor's *Early Statutes of St John's College*, who never even alludes to Statutes earlier than those of 1516. But the latter had evidently been precluded by other occupations from paying the necessary attention to the origin and history of the Statutes which he so ably published, while Baker's negative about earlier Statutes than those of 1516 is inexplicable, for he copied the whole Deed of Foundation with his own hand in one of his copy books, and says that "he knows that there is reference made to Statutes in the charter of the foundation." He also seems to have known that other authors before him had alluded to Statutes more ancient than those of 1516. It is, therefore, matter for amazement that the real state of things escaped him

(274) The only question to me was when, how and where to search for these missing Statutes. A private person like myself, having no unrestricted access to the unarranged College documents, could not begin this search. But as I would deal with the numerous historical items of my article on "divus" in chronological order and had to begin with the XII. century, there was, I thought, no immediate hurry to search for a Document dated 1511

(275*a*) While working, however, on the present essay,

which was begun in May 1915, I was able to collect and print further evidence as to the existence of 1511 Statutes from the following authentic and authoritative official documents, ranging from 10 March 1509 to 9 April 1511, and all dealing with, or authorizing, the conversion of the Old Hospital of St John into a secular College of the same name:

(1 and 2) Articles of Agreement of 10 and 14 March 1509 between Lady Margaret and the then Bishop of Ely, (3) the signed Bill of between 21 April and 29 June 1509, (4) the Privy Seal of 25 July 1509, (5) the Royal Licence of King Henry VIII., dated 7 August 1509, for dissolving the Hospital of St John and establishing a new College in its stead, (6) Indenture dated 7 March 1510 between the Bishop of Ely and Lady Margaret's Executors. (7) Indenture in English dated 12 December 1510, between the Executors of Lady Margaret and the Bishop of Ely, (8) Deed of the Bishop of Ely granting the site &c. of St John's Hospital to Lady Margaret's Executors for converting it into a College. Lastly (9) the Deed of the Foundation of the College, dated 9 April 1511.

(275*b*) These nine documents, all written in Latin (except No. 7 which is in the vernacular), made it clear that the old Hospital of St John could hardly have been dissolved or the new College of St John founded in its stead in 1511, without a body of Statutes being prepared beforehand for preserving or defining the rights and privileges of the founders and members of the parent Institution and for laying down rules as to the rights, privileges, duties, authority &c. of the members of the new College.

(275*c*) These particulars, irresistibly pointing to the fact that Statutes were necessary at or before the founding of the College in April 1511, I have enumerated and explained in paragraphs 266*f*, 266*g*, 267*a*,*b*,*c*,*d*,*e*,*f*,*g*, 268*a*,*b*,*c*, 269*a*,*b*,*c*,*d*,*e*, and 270.

(275*d*) I admit that, when I wrote those paragraphs, I was not without hope of finding the missing Statutes myself some day But in case these hopes could not be realised, my paragraphs might serve as a guide to others.

(276*a*) Towards the end of last August, however, while preparing the present instalment of my article for the coming December number of *The Eagle*, I thought it desirable to read once more p. 395 of Prof. Mayor's *Early Statutes*, where is printed a Public Instrument of 2 December 1516, showing

that, "on that day, in the Chapel of the Bishop of Rochester's palace, a procuratorial letter from Lady Margaret's Executors was read (in the presence of John Beyre, a notary public and Bishop Fisher's Registrary) empowering Bishop Fisher to impose Statutes upon the College," and that, "in virtue of this letter Bishop Fisher had on [29th] July 1516 delivered such Statutes to Alen Percy [second] master and the fellows of the college, binding them by oath to their observance."

(276*b*) To this document Prof. Mayor, on the same page 395, added the following note

"This instrument, which has probably not been read as a whole by any one during the last two centuries, fixes the date of the [1516] Statutes, which Baker assigned by conjecture. The former portion of it (down to "asseruit" p. 396, li. 5) was unknown to Baker it is here printed from *the single remaining sheet of another copy of the code of* 1516* preserved in the College treasury the latter portion (beginning "ratificavit") is written on the upper part of the page which contains the end of Gregson's Statute"

(276*c*) I had already once or twice read or perused this public instrument and Mayor's note to it. This time, however, with the "never-having-existed" or "no-longer-existing" Statutes of 1511 in my mind, the words in italics quoted above riveted my attention. What? A public instrument of December 1516 written on a '*single remaining* sheet of *another copy* of the code of 1516" What could this be? If Mayor's note be correct, I thought, the notarial instrument of 1516, written on the back of this leaf, and printed by him on p. 395 of "Early Statutes" could only be a much later copy of an original unknown to everybody

(276*d*) But if it really be the original notarial instrument of 2 December 1516, the sheet (= leaf) on the back of which it is written must be the single remaining sheet of a Code of Statutes earlier than that of 1516, as a copy of the 1516 Code would scarcely have been taken to pieces in the same year that it was prepared and promulgated. Ergo, was this sheet perhaps a sheet of the 1511 Statutes?

(277*a*) On Monday the 28th of August, meeting the Master, I asked him to let me see that "single remaining sheet" on

* The italics are mine.

which, Mayor says, the Notarial Instrument is written and also the fragments mentioned by Mayor on p. 397 He was not sure whether they were in the muniment-room or in the Library, but would make a search, and three days afterwards wrote to me that he had found the documents. On Saturday the 2nd of September the Master handed me in the Lodge two volumes, one containing the 1516, the other the 1524, Statutes, besides a cardboard box containing loose vellum leaves.

(277*b*) The two volumes handed to me are bound, unfortunately, in beautiful red morocco, and lettered on the back, respectively "STATUTA COLL. DIVI JOHANNIS 1516 BOUND 1877" and "STATUTA COLL. DIVI JOHANNIS 1524 BOUND 1877"

(277*c*) This binding, I am sorry to say, was done in 1877 [by the Cambridge bookbinders Sayer and Wilson] under the direction of Prof. Mayor, the very man whose extensive acquaintance with Latin, the Latin Classics and the early Fathers of the Church, ought to have saved him from perpetuating the error of "divus" in the name and title of the College.

(277*d*) The same lettering (*mutatis mutandis*) appears on the backs of the Statutes of 1530 and 1545, bound in the same luxurious way under the same direction. But, though on the outside of the four volumes the College is styled "Collegium *divi* Johannis", inside each volume a book-plate is pasted bearing the Arms of the College and the printed legend "Collegium *Sancti* Johannis Evangelistae in Academia Cantabrigiensi."

(277*e*) I presume, but cannot say with certainty, that this full-dress binding in 1877 was caused by the passing of the *Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act of* 1877, in consequence of which "University of Cambridge Commissioners" were appointed who "did on the 21st day of March 1881, make Statutes under the provisions of the said Act for the College of *St John* the Evangelist." Her Majesty having taken the said Statutes into consideration declared on the 3rd of May, 1882, her approval of the same. (See below, § 300)

(278*a*) I naturally examined first of all the volume containing the 1516 Statutes and in a few minutes realised that Prof Mayor's "single remaining sheet of another copy of the Code of 1516" was nothing more or less than *the last vellum leaf of the missing Statutes* of 1511, preceded in the volume by *another vellum leaf of the same missing Statutes* not mentioned by him. They are numbered by Mayor respectively 31 and 32.

(278*b*) Before I describe these two leaves, I have to record that they both passed through Prof. Mayor's hands. On the first fly-leaf of the volume, inserted by the modern binders, he wrote

"For an account of this Code see Baker's History of St John's College, Cambr 1869, pp. 80—82, 565—6. On p. 565 the lines which Mr Baker took such pains to deface are deciphered. *Folios* 31, 32 *and folio* 35 *were by me inserted in the book when rebound* in* 1877 See the whole Code printed in Early Statutes of St John's College (Cambr 1859, 8vo) pp. 349—408."

17 May 1877" John E. B. Mayor

(278*c*) I do not quite see how Prof. Mayor could have inserted fol. 35 without 36 (also numbered by him), for the latter fol. (36) is the other half of fol. 35 (the two leaves having originally, no doubt, formed a sheet of foolscap) and actually contains the endorsement (in a contemporary hand) "Statutum Magistri roberti Doket" to the Statute published by him on p. 400 sqq. of his *Early Statutes.*

(279) On Monday the 4th of September, examining the loose vellum leaves in the cardboard box, which the Master had also placed at my disposal, I found eight more leaves (which formed an ordinary quire or gathering) all bearing sure marks of belonging to the same Code of 1511 as the two leaves already mentioned. The Codex had evidently been taken to pieces, perhaps in or before the year 1516, in order that the compiler of the contemplated new body of Statutes of 1516 might write his alterations or additions for the new, on the leaves of the old, edition.

---

* What has become of the *original* binding ?

(280*a*) Here follows a short bibliographical and palaeographical description of the precious parchment leaves now saved, let us hope for ever, from destruction and oblivion. While describing them I shall point out a few particulars in their text or in the leaves themselves, which prove that these leaves once formed part of that body of Statutes which Lady Margaret's Executors refer to in the lines 83 to 91 of their Deed of Foundation (dated Wednesday the 9th of April 1511), as having been compiled by them for the good government of the College of St John the Evangelist, founded by them on that day, and from which, in the lines 85-90 of the same Deed they quote the Preamble and the first Chapter, stating that the remainder was written *elsewhere* (*alibi*).

(280*b*) I begin with the four vellum sheets, which are still folded and joined together and, even in their loose condition, show that they at one time formed, as they do now, a quire or gathering of four sheets, that is eight folio leaves (= sixteen folio pages), which, sewn together in the centre, must have been bound with other quires in a volume.

(280*c*) In speaking of the text written on these eight leaves we have, of course, no choice but to base our calculation of its extent on Mayor's text of the 1516 Statutes.

(280*d*) It is true, the text of the Codes of 1511 and 1516 appreciably differ here and there in their wording. Already in the two Preambles to these Codes this difference may be observed. For instance, in the Preamble of 1511, as quoted in the Deed of Foundation, the Executors speak for themselves ; in the Preamble of 1516 Bishop Fisher says nearly the same thing, but 'in the name of the Executors." In the first Chapter of 1511 (as quoted in the Deed) the "maior pars scolarium sociorum" was to decide matters ; in the same Chapter of 1516 the "assensus septem seniorum" was required. But these and various other differences seem to be nowhere so great as to make the following calculations, based on the 1516 Code, unreliable in measuring the extent of the 1511 Code.

(280*e*) The rescued quire shows a continuous text from the words "minus tunc" of Mayor's Code of 1516 (p. 359, li. 21) to, and including, the word "ex" of Mayor's p. 369, li. 18.

(280*f*) Every chapter in the quire is provided with a headline in rubrics, while each chapter begins with a large ornamental Lombardic initial in blue pigment and is duly numbered in Arabic numbers. This rubrication and ornamentation prove that the leaves were prepared for, and have served as, a manuscript volume issued for public or private use.

(280*g*) The quire commences with the latter part of Cap. 10, that is from "minus tunc" (Mayor's, p. 359, li. 21) to "antedicti" (*ibid.* line 25), after which the page proceeds with the chapter *De necessario antecedentibus Electionem* (Mayor's p. 359, li. 26) numbered as "c. 11", and the sixteenth page of the quire ends, as has been said above, with the beginning of the chapter *De Senescallo* &c., numbered as c. 22 (= [Cap. xviii.] in Prof. Mayor's text of the 1516 Code)

(280*h*) It seems also clear that, as the text of *ten* pages (359 to 369) of Mayor's Code of 1516 appears on the sixteen pages of the quire of 1511 and the beginning of Mayor's Code of 1516 takes up the pages 349 to 359 (also ten) of his printed edition, the old quire just described must be *the second* of the old volume of 1511 The *first* quire, therefore, of this old volume is still to be searched for, though its beginning (the Preamble and the first Chapter of the 1511 Statutes) is already known to us from the Deed of Foundation of 9 April 1511, where it is quoted, as said above, in the lines 85 to 90.

(280*i*) At the foot of the sixteenth page (that is, the *verso* of the eighth leaf of this rescued second quire), we find written the two words "eadē cista" indicating, as usual in most MSS., the first two words of the next (third) quire. This third quire, not having as yet come to light, is one of the things still to be searched for

(280*j*) As we have remarked above that about ten pages of Mayor's *printed* text of the 1516 Code go on sixteen pages (= a quire of eight leaves) of the old written 1511 Code, we may reasonably suppose that this third quire, still missing, would bring us down to Mayor's page 379 or thereabout.

We find some evidence that this calculation is fairly correct in two loose vellum leaves, also identified by me as belonging to the 1511 Code. The first leaf begins on the recto with the words "De prandendi" &c. of Mayor's text of 1516 (p. 380, li. 25), and ends on the *verso* with the word "se" of Mayor's text, p. 382, li. 7 The *second* leaf begins on the recto with the word "[fu]erint" (Mayor's text, p. 385, li. 28), and ends on its verso with the word "non" of Mayor's text, p. 387 li. 2.

(280*k*) But, though these two leaves contain, as said above, a text of the 1511 Code, yet they differ from the above eight leaves which form the (second) quire, in that the text is written in a slightly different hand, while their rubrics and illuminated Lombardic initials are likewise the work of a different artist.

The two leaves, however, have this additional interest for us, that in various places alterations have been made in their text, and additions written in the usual way in their margins, all which alterations and marginal additions duly appear in the 1516 text. It would seem, therefore, that these two leaves belonged to "another copy" (fully ornamented and illuminated as a MS. volume) of the 1511 Code, the leaves of which were used as a kind of "copy" to the scribe of the 1516 Code.

(280*l*) Basing ourselves on the above calculations of ten pages of Mayor's printed text of 1516 being equal to sixteen pages of the old 1511 Code, we may reasonably assume that the text of the first of these two leaves will link on, at some place or another, with the text of the last page of the *third*, still missing, quire, because this first leaf begins with Mayor's page 380, while the third quire was calculated to end with Mayor's page 379

(280*m*) Between the two leaves there are evidently one or two leaves missing, for the first stops at Mayor's p. 382, li. 7, while the second begins at Mayor's li. 28 of p. 385.

(280*n*) We cannot speak of these two leaves as a part of the *fourth* quire of the 1511 Volume, because, as said above, they evidently belong to another copy of the 1511 Code.

Yet we may take them as a not wholly unreliable guide to the number of the leaves used for the chief Code. And if we regard the first of the two leaves belonging to the "copy" as the first leaf of the fourth quire, the still missing leaves as its second and third, the *second* of the two leaves of the "copy" as its fourth; the fourth quire of the chief Code of 1511 seems to have consisted of six leaves.

(280*o*) I now come to the remaining two leaves which belong to the chief or original Code of the 1511 Statutes, which show the same hand and the same workmanship as the eight leaves of the quire (2) described above (§ 280*a-j*). They were bound, under Prof. Mayor's direction, in 1877 at the end of the Code of 1516 and by him numbered 31 and 32 (see above § 276*b*, *c*, *d*).

(280*p*). At the place where they are bound there is a tangle, which Prof. Mayor does not explain and which I dare not attempt to clear up or remove while the Volume is in its present gorgeous binding. I, therefore, confine myself now to a provisional description of these two valuable leaves 31 and 32, which concern us at this moment, adding that the Notarial Instrument of 2 Dec. 1516 (mentioned above § 276*b*) begins on the verso of leaf 32 and ends on another leaf not directly connected with either of the Codes.

(280*q*) The first leaf (31) begins on its recto with the word "pro" of Mayor's text (p. 390, li. 6) and ends on its verso with the word "carere" of Mayor's text (p. 391, li. 13). The second leaf (32) begins on its recto with the word "aut" of Mayor's text (p. 394, li. 22) and ends on the same recto with the word "oneramus," which is the last word of the 1511 Statutes as well as of the 1516 Code (Mayor's, p. 394, li. 36).

(280*r*) It will be noticed that here again two leaves seem to be missing between the first leaf (31) and the second (32), and we may probably conclude from this, that the quire (the last of the Codex) to which the two leaves belong, consisted of not more than four leaves (= two sheets), leaf 31 being its first, and leaf 32 the fourth.

(280*s*) If this calculation is correct, the chief or original

Code of 1511 (that is, the Volume which Lady Margaret's Executors had ready for the Master and Fellows on the 9th of April 1511, when they founded the College) appears to have been written on three quires of eight parchment leaves each, a fourth of six leaves and a fifth of four leaves, making together a volume of thirty-four folio parchment leaves.

Of these thirty-four leaves ten have now been recovered, while two leaves belonging to a copy of the original Statutes of 1511 contain portions of them and may thus, while we search for further leaves of the original, be of use to us when making an effort to construct the text of the earliest Statutes of the College.

All the leaves are in fairly good preservation, but the crustation of dust mixed with damp has injured the text here and there to this extent that a few words are illegible and can only be guessed at by the context.

The text of the old original Code as well as of the copy, is written in a large bold book-hand. Twenty lines go to a full page.

(281*a*) The moment I had discovered the 1511 Statutes I was asked and may be asked again : (1) Do the leaves which you have discovered mention St John's College anywhere ? (2) Cannot they be a part of the Statutes of some other College or Institute ?

(281*b*) Of course, I had already put these questions to myself, and expecting them from others, had examined the leaves for an answer, before I did anything else. I was therefore able to show my interrogator the extract I had made from leaf 4*b*, where in Cap. 16 (= Mayor's Cap. XI. of the 1516 Code) the oath to be taken by a newly elected Master runs thus .

> " Ego N.N. deum testor et hec sancta ipsius euangelia me *collegium sancti iohannis* euangeliste . diligenter et fideliter administraturum."

(281*c*) Thirdly, I was also asked, and may be asked by others : Cannot the leaves be *rough drafts* or models for the Statutes of 1516 or even the later ones ?

The answer to this question may be read above (§ 280*f*) where I point out that the headlines of the chapters are in

rubrics, and each chapter begins with a large ornamental Lombardic initial in blue pigment.

I need not say that rough drafts or mere models for scribes are not ornamented or finished in this way

(281*d*) I have not been asked a fourth question ; but as it might conceivably be asked, I will endeavour to put it here and at the same time give an answer to it.

In the course of my article I have had more than once occasion to point out that, though Bishop Fisher, one of Lady Margaret's Executors, brought the unsuitable epithet " divus " for the first time into the College documents (that is, in the Preamble to the 1511 Statutes, as quoted in the Executors' Deed of Foundation of 9 April 1511, where he speaks of " divus Johannes "), the Executors, as a body, make themselves responsible for compiling and issuing the 1511 Statutes. They distinctly say so in the lines 83 to 87 of their Deed of Foundation, as may be seen from the Latin text and the English translation of it, printed in the two preceding numbers of *The Eagle*.

This responsibility the Executors also assume in the Preamble to the same Statutes of 1511, which they quote in their Deed in the lines 85-87, preserving the real and authorised title of the College as " Collegium *sancti* Johannis Evangelistae "

(281*e*) Let us now on this point compare the text of the newly discovered 1511 Code with that of the 1516 Code. In Cap. 16 of the 1511 Code, from which I have already quoted above a part of the Master's oath, the Master also swears that he will justly carry out or cause to be carried out by others, not only the [aforesaid] " correctiones ", but likewise the " punitiones ac reformationes tam scolarium sociorum quam discipulorum quociens et quo loco eas fieri conveniet " according to the " ordinationes et statuta *per executores Margaretae* quondam comitissae Richemondiae pro collegii ipsius antedicti gubernatione *iam edita* sive imposterum edenda."

(281*f*) That is, in 1511 the Master took an oath that he would carry out the punishments, corrections &c according

to the ordinances and statutes, already published or to be published in future by *the Executors* of the late Countess Margaret of Richmond.

(281*g*) But in 1516, when new Statutes appeared to have become necessary, the Executors, for reasons fully explained (in two Notarial public Instruments of that year, already alluded to above, and which I hope to print later on in their chronological sequence), officially entrusted the task of drawing up the new Code to Bishop Fisher in their name.

(281*h*) We know from the same Notarial Instruments that Bishop Fisher undertook and executed this task, and hence the clause quoted above from the recovered text of 1511 was changed in the 1516 Code and, as published by Prof. Mayor, pp. 362, 363, reads that the Master will justly carry out . the corrections, punishments . . according to the

"ordinationes et statuta *per Johannem Roffensem episcopum nomine executorum* Margaretae quondam comitissae Richmondiae . . . . pro antedicti collegii gubernatione iam edita sive in posterum edenda."

(282) I believe I have now made it clear that, apart from Bishop Fisher's private Statutes (for which see Baker's *Hist.* p. xiv., and Mayor's *Early Statutes*, p. 238 sq) no fewer than *five* different and successive editions or compilations of Statutes for St John's College have existed and been enacted from 1511 to 1545, under the reign of one single Monarch (Henry VIII., who came to the throne in 1509 and died in 1549). They are the Statutes of 1511 (promulgated on the 9th of April, the day when the College was founded), of 1516, 1524; 1530 and 1545. All these Statutes remained in force until Queen Elizabeth in the 18th year of her reign (1575-6) gave "authority to the Lord Treasurer Burleigh and others to revise, amend and remodel the said Statutes, and accordingly that body of Statutes [the sixth] was drawn up by which, with the addition of one Ordinance granted by King Charles I. [1635], and of one other Ordinance granted by King George IV the College has ever since been governed."

The above words between (") are quoted from Queen Victoria's letters patent, whereby, on the 28th day of April in the xii. year of her reign (1849), she granted a new body [the seventh] of Statutes revised and corrected.

(283) As regards the Statutes of 9 April 1511, of which alone we are treating here, we have now :

1. Statement of Lady Margaret's Executors that they had drawn up divers *ordinances* and *statutes* necessary and proper for the healthful state and everlasting government of the College and of the Master, Fellows and Scholars and their successors.

See the clause beginning: "Noveritis insuper quod nos" &c., in the lines 83 to 85 of the Executors' Deed of Foundation of 9 April 1511, printed above.

2. The beginning or *Preamble*, as quoted by the Executors, in their Deed of Foundation, immediately after the above statement, from some writing to which they refer in li. 90 of the same Deed of Foundation in the words "Hec et cetera que *alibi* scripta sunt", and which now, by the discovery of a material part of the Code, we know to have been the volume containing the Executors' Statutes of 1511.

For this Preamble see the clause beginning 'Ad cultum optimi maximi dei" &c., lines 85-87 of the Deed of Foundation.

3. The *first Chapter*, as quoted by the Executors immediately after the above Preamble, from the same writing as (No. 2) the Preamble. This Chapter defines the authority, power and duties of the first Master of the College (Magister Robertus Shorton), elected by the Executors by the same Deed, together with the first three Fellows of the College (see lines 68-70).

See the clause commencing "Principio volumus et statuimus" &c., lines 87 to 90 of the Deed of Foundation.

4. A Postscript in the Deed of Foundation, in which the Executors declare that that which they had stated above

(in their Deed of Foundation) and "the remaining matters *written elsewhere*", they wish to be firmly observed by the Master and the Fellows and Scholars of the College, always reserving to themselves and to any one of them authority and power of compiling, enacting, abrogating and altering these as well as other *statutes* and *ordinances* necessary and suitable for the sound condition and government of the College aforesaid so long as they or anyone of them shall live. In testimony of all these matters each of them appended his seal in the year of the Lord 1511 and the second of the reign of King Henry VIII., on the ninth day of April.

See the clause commencing "Hec et cetera que alibi scripta sunt" &c., lines 90-92 of the same Deed of Foundation of 9 April 1511.

5. Those further parts of the body of the Code not quoted in the Deed of Foundation, but recently discovered and described above in the preceding paragraphs 271 &c.

(284*a*) The historians of the College leave a gap in their history of the Institution between the years 1511 and 1516.

(284*b*) As far as I can see Thomas Baker, in his *History of the College*, created this gap when, speaking on p. 80 of the *Second* Master (elected 29 July 1516), he jokingly informed his readers that there were no earlier Statutes of the College than those of 1516; that the reference to statutes in the charter (read *deed*) of the Foundation (April 1511) "was only for form"; there could have been no earlier Statutes, as there was no purpose for them. There were "walls to which the Statutes could have been given"; there was a notary public, and there were governors of the works; but "there was yet no College, no scholars to be governed by the Statutes, and only four or five fellows who lodged abroad and could not fall under any regular discipline" (see also Mayor's *Early Statutes*, p. xi. sqq., and above my paragraph 266*b*).

(284*c*) Yet the same Baker gives a somewhat lengthy account (p. 68 sqq.) of what happened in and about the College under the *first* Master (Robert Shorton, 1511-1516), whom he describes (p. 70) as a man of business as well as learning, under whose "care and conduct the building rose and the College revenues were advanced and improved", and "whose only province was the structure of the house and management of its revenues" We were, however, "not to imagine, as some have dreamt, that there was any settled society or school of learning under this period, whilst the building was going up, and whilst the noise of axes and hammers banished more peaceable studies"

(284*d*) Baker, after having brushed away the Statutes of 1511, one of the most interesting features connected with the foundation of the College, refers for some of his *facts* to a few accounts and other documents among the archives of the College and elsewhere. But none of the later historians do even that much. Blindly accepting his facts and epitomising them, the five years between 1511 and 1516 become a blank. One says that the College was "founded" in 1511 and "opened" in 1516. Another, that "in 1511 the new Society was formed, Robert Shorton being appointed Master together with thirty-one fellows." The "thirty-one" fellows is a slip for "three", as there were no more than *three* fellows elected in 1511 at the foundation of the College, as is clear from the lines 68-70 of the Deed of Foundation printed above; the election of "thirty-one" fellows took place in 1516.

(284*e*) All that Baker and his successors say on the birth and early infancy of the College may be pleasant reading, but it does not seem to be "history".

(284*f*) Baker lived and wrote his history in a time when his work was sure to be regarded as remarkable and perfect. And, indeed, remarkable it is; and, in combination with Prof. Mayor's valuable additions and notes, will remain a storehouse for the history of the College in particular, and for that of the country and the learned world in general. But it is cruel, both on Baker and Mayor, to *repeat* what they and others have written down, without consulting and editing the historical documents.

(285) In justice to myself I believe I may say that I have been able to rectify and supplement Baker and Mayor in very

material points, more than I could have hoped to do in the short time and with the restricted means at my disposal, and considering the difficulty I have in hunting up the documents.

(286) For the present I trust to have made it clear that, on the 9th of April in the year 1511 the College was founded by Lady Margaret's Executors and by them provided with a Master and three Fellows and a complete body of Statutes for the good government of the new foundation. Also, that these *first* Statutes, superseded in 1516 by a new Code, were then laid aside, forgotten, ignored and actually argued out of existence, but have this year, after the lapse of exactly four hundred years, been rediscovered, at least partly, rescued from oblivion, and restored to their proper place in the history and annals of the College.

(287) I have made a transcript of the whole of the ten leaves of the original code, and also of the two leaves belonging to the copy of the original code with their alterations in the text or on the margins, for an eventual publication whenever the authorities may deem it desirable to publish these Statutes. I am not without hopes of finding some more or all of the remaining leaves, for which reason it is, perhaps, not advisable to print the text of the recovered leaves at present.

(288) It is my duty to call attention to two reports about "the College Statutes." Prof. Mayor, in his notes to Cooper's *Memoir of Margaret* (Cambridge, 1874), p. 258, li. 16, says that "very lately a copy of the College Statutes was chained in the library of St John's"

William Blades, the well-known printer and biographer of Will. Caxton, states on p. 24 of his *Books in Chains* (published London, 1892; he died in April 1890) the "Statutes of St John's College, Cambridge, were chained in the Vestry"

I have made enquiries in the library, and also searched in what may be called the "Vestry" of the Chapel of St John's, but could trace neither the "Copy of the Statutes" nor any chain, and no one remembered to have seen anything of the kind.

(289) For the present I can only speak with certainty of the chronological sequence, not of the whole history, of the first five bodies of Statutes, that were compiled and enacted for the good government and administration of the College of St John the Evangelist at its birth and during its infancy and progress. They were no doubt all drawn up, scrutinized and amended and revised under the highest and best auspices, first of the founders, afterwards of the authorities of the College and the government. In an essay as the present one which professes to show that the use of the epithet "divus" instead of "sanctus" in the name and title of the College is illegal, unauthorised and improper, an examination of the Statutes of the College, with respect to the wrong use made of that word "divus", is indispensable, and its result is given here.

(290) We have seen above that Bishop Fisher introduced "divus" in the place of "sanctus" as an epithet for John the Evangelist, for the first time, in the College documents in the Deed of Foundation of 9 April 1511, where he, as one of the Executors of Lady Margaret, quoted the preamble of the Statutes which they, on the day when they founded the College, imposed on its *first* Master and its first three Fellows. He makes the Executors say (li. 85-87) that, for the worship of God, in honour "*divi* Johannis Evangelistae", and for the increase of the Christian Faith, they had compiled Statutes for the Master and Fellows "Collegii *sancti* Johannis Evangelistae"

He, therefore, retained, in the very same Preamble, the epithet "Sanctus" for John the Evangelist, in the name and title of the College, though a few lines before he had called him "*divus* Johannes"

Whether he did so accidentally, or because he and his co-executors had, in the same Deed of Foundation, repeatedly enjoined that the College should for ever be called "Collegium *Sancti* Johannis Evangelistae", we have no means of knowing and need not enquire. Certain it is that before that day (9 April 1511) the word "divus" had never appeared in any of the documents dealing with the founding of the College. On the contrary all these documents repeatedly

ordained that its name and title should for ever be "Collegium *sancti* Johannis Evangelistae" Nor had the word "divus" appeared in any documents, ranging over more than three centuries, relating to its parent Institution.

(291) By the Statutes of 1511 (the Executors' Statutes, as we may call them), promulgated on the same day that the College was founded—a part of which was quoted in the Deed of Foundation of 9 April 1511, and the remainder written in a Volume, of which, last September, I discovered about a third part—a Master, on his election, was to swear that he would administer the "Collegium *Sancti* Johannis Evangelistae" with zeal and fidelity

(292) In the Procuratorial letter of Lady Margaret's Executors, dated 20 March 1515-16, whereby they entrusted Bishop Fisher, their co-executor, with the compilation of new Statutes for the College, they call this institution "Collegium *sancti* Johannis in Cantabrigia"

(293) In a Notarial Instrument, dated 2 December 1516, recording Bishop Fisher's execution of his task and his deliverance of new Statutes to the *second* Master of the College, on 29 July 1516, the College is twice spoken of as "Collegium *Sancti* Johannis in Cantabrigia"

In neither of these two public documents is there any trace of the epithet *divus*.

On account of the proceedings recorded in the two documents, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Codes of 1516, 1524 and 1530 are known as "Bishop Fisher's Statutes"

(294*a*) In the Preamble to the new Statutes of 1516 (the *second* Code, but the *first* of Bishop Fisher's Statutes), Bishop Fisher repeats his phrase "ad honorem *divi* Johannis Evangelistae", but adds that he, one of the Executors of the last will of the late Lady Margaret, had, in the name of his co-executors, drawn up these laws and statutes, and delivered them to the master and fellows "Collegii *divi* Johannis Cantabrigiae"

(294*b*) Here, therefore, the word "*divus*" is used in the College documents, that is in the Statutes, for the *second* time as an epithet of John the Evangelist; but for the *first* time in

the name and title of the College. In the form of oath, however, which the Bishop prescribes for a newly-elected Master of the College, he orders him to swear that he (the Master) will faithfully administer: "Collegium *sancti* Johannis Evangelistae"

(295*a*) The *third* Code (of 1524; Bishop Fisher's *second* Code) was provided with the general title: "Statuta pro Collegio *divi* Joannis Evangelistae" In its first Preamble ("Ut constet") Bishop Fisher describes Lady Margaret as the "fundatrix collegii *Divi* Johannis Evangelistae in Cantabrigia" In its second Preamble ("Ad cultum"; similar to that of the Codes of 1511 and 1516) Fisher speaks again of "honorem *Divi* Johannis" and, a few lines further down, of "Collegium *Divi* Johannis Cantabrigia" In the public Instrument of 20 March 1515-6 ("Universis Christi fidelibus", prefixed also to this Code) the Executors speak of "Collegium *sancti* Johannis in Cantabrigia"

(295*b*) But in the first Chapter of the Code, where Fisher defines the power of the Master, he ordains that the Master shall defend the pleas and other matters related to the College "sub nomine magistri, sociorum et scholarium *Sancti* Joannis Cantabrigiae" And in Ch. xiii. he orders an elected Master to swear as before: "Ego N.N Deum testor et haec sancta ipsius evangelia, me collegium istud *sancti* Ioannis Evangelistae fideliter administraturum"

(295*c*) By Ch. xxv. a fellow is to give a Bond that he will pay £100 to the Master and fellows and scholars "*Sancti* Johannis Evangelistae" ("Seynt Johns College" in the English form) in case he accepts a dispensation from his oath &c.

(296) The *fourth* Code (of 1530; Bishop Fisher's *third*) follows that of 1524 in many respects, and has again: (1) the general title with "Collegium *divi* Johanuis"; (2) the first Preamble with Lady Margaret as "fundatrix collegii *divi* Johannis Evangelistae"; (3) the public Instrument of 20 March 1515,6 with Collegium *Sancti* Johannis; (4) the second Preamble with "ad honorem *divi* Johannis Evangelistae"; and (5) "collegium *divi* Johannis Canta-

brigiae" But (6) the first chapter ordains that the Master shall defend all suits relating to the College "in nomine magistri, ac sociorum et scholarium collegii *Sancti* Johannis Evangelistae in universitate Cantabrigiae"; and (7) the form of oath to be taken by the Master runs (Ch. iii.): "Ego N in magistrum collegii *Sancti* Johannis Evangelistae nominatus , iuro &c." (8) Ch. iv., the Master's form of obligation to the Provost of King's College (for paying £200) runs "Noverint universi me N.N magistrum collegii *Sancti* Johannis Evangelistae &c." (and in English: "maister of *Seynt* Johns College"). (9) Another form of obligation in Ch. xiii. has: "Collegium *Sancti* Johannis Evangelistae" (10) In Ch. xv the oath of pupils has "collegium *Sancti* Johannis Evangelistae" But (11 In Ch. xli. it is ordained that when a book is presented to the library, the clause: "liber collegii *Divi* Johannis Evangelistae ex dono N" shall be written on the page most convenient for it. (12) In Ch. liii., the final Chapter of the Code, the Bishop says that by the above laws, which we deem to be salutary and just, we will that the Master and all the scholars, fellows, as well as pupils "collegii *Divi* Johannis in Cantabrigia" shall be ruled and governed. (13) In Ch. liv Bishop Fisher speaks of his own benefactions to the "Collegium *Divi* Johannis Cantabrigiae" But (14) adds, strange to say, a "Conclusio" to Ch. lvii. that these laws and statutes contained in this book, he wishes and decides to be regarded as the true and undoubted statutes "collegii *Sancti* Johannis Evangelistae in Cantabrigia."

(297) The *fifth* Code of 1545 (known and quoted as King Henry's Statutes) begins with an address of King Henry VIII. to (1) "dilectis nobis magistro, sociis et scholaribus collegii *Sancti* Johannis Evangelistae in universitate Cantabrigiae", and he then (2) proceeds to say that the most noble woman lady Margaret had been prevented by death from founding and completing "collegium hoc *divi* Joannis Evangelistae" &c. The Preambles and public Instruments of the earlier Codes are here omitted.

But (3) the Master again is to defend all pleas connected with the College "in nomine ipsius magistri ac sociorum et scholarium collegii *sancti* Johannis Evangelistae in universitate Cantabrigiae" And (4) in his oath (Ch. iii.) he still is to say: Ego N.N in magistrum collegii *Sancti* Johannis Evangelistae nominatus &c. According to Prof. Mayor, however, this form of oath and other clauses are erased, and a new form of oath substituted, thus: "Ego N.N huic collegio *Divi* Joannis hoc sacramento meipsum astringo, et Deo teste promitto ac spondeo"

In Ch. xi. where the oath of the Fellows and Scholars is prescribed, the earlier Codes make them invoke God and the Holy Gospels as witnesses. The original MS. of the Code of 1545 seems to have followed these examples; but Prof. Mayor tells us that this entire oath has been erased and the following supplied in the margin: "Ego N.N deo teste huic collegio *Divi* Joannis hoc sacramento me ipsum astringo &c."

By Ch. xiii., however, the pupils are ordered to swear: "Ego N.N in collegium *Sancti* Johannis Evangelistae electus in discipulum iuro &c."

In Ch. xxi. (Mayor's p. 253) we find "Collegium *Divi* Johannis; and in Ch. xxix. "pro *divi* Johannis Evangelistae festis" In Ch. xli. it is ordained (as in the 1530 Code) that when a book is presented to the library it is to bear the inscription: "liber collegii *Divi* Johannis Evangelistae &c."

At the end of Ch. liv. there is the same clause as in Ch. liii. of the Code of 1530, that we will the master and scholars, fellows as well as pupils "collegii *Divi* Johannis Evangelistae", to be ruled and governed by the above laws, which we deem to be salutary and just.

(298*a*) We now come to the "revised, amended and remodelled" Statutes of Queen Elizabeth, drawn up and published in 1575,6. She addressed them to "magistro, sociis et scholaribus Collegii *sancti* Johannis Evangelistae in Universitate Cantabrigiae" And then repeats what King Henry VIII. had said at the commencement of his Statutes of 1545: that Lady Margaret had been prevented by death

from founding and completing "collegium hoc *divi* Johannis Evangelistae".

In Ch. iii. a newly-elected Master, who in the original Code of Henry VIII. of 1545 was still bound to swear that he would administer "collegium *sancti* Johannis", now swears "Ego N.N huic collegio *divi* Johannis hoc sacramento meipsum adstringo". A newly-elected fellow is to take the same oath (Ch. xiv.).

But a pupil discipulus) has to swear "Ego N.N in Collegium *sancti* Joannis Evangelistae in Universitate Cantabrigiae electus in discipulum juro " (Ch. xvi.).

At the end of the Code (Ch. li.) is the same provision as in the Codes of 1530 and 1545 that the master and scholars "Collegii *divi* Johannis Evangelistae" be ruled and governed by the aforestated laws and Statutes.

(298*b*) In the additional Statute of King Charles I. (1635) the King sends greeting to "magistro et sociis senioribus Coll. *Div.* (sic !) Joh. Evangelistae in Academia Cantabr" But in the English postscript to this Statute, P Rives advises his Majesty that it is the draught of a Statute to be sent to the Master and Fellows of *St.* John's Coll. in Cambridge.

There are two MS. copies of this Code (the sixth) in the College Library, and it was printed (together with the Statutes of Trinity College) in the *Report from the Select Committee on the Education of the Lower Orders* (sic !), in the *Fifth Report* as ordered by The House of Commons 8 June 1818.

(299*a*) In 1849 Queen Victoria was petitioned by "the Master, Fellows and Scholars of the College of *Saint* John the Evangelist" for a body of new Statutes. Of these (the seventh Code) the text is published in the *Cambridge Documents*, Vol. iii., p. 245. In the preamble the college of *Saint* John the Evangelist is mentioned twice, and, in its short historical sketch of the previous Statutes, it is said that "a Code of Statutes had been drawn up by the Lord Bishop of Rochester one of the Lady Margaret's Executors and was in force till the Reformation rendered a revision of those Statutes necessary" [the allusion is evidently to the Statutes of 1516 not those of 1511]. The Preamble also quotes the

Preamble of Queen Elizabeth's Statutes, from which we have already quoted a few lines above.

(299*b*) The Queen approved (p. 248) of the said Statutes altered and amended. And in "testimony of such approval have to the said Statutes, the same being written in a Book* of Vellum Leaves bound up in Leather and intituled Statuta Collegii *Divi* Johannis Evangelistae Cantabrigiae and contained in one hundred and thirty-eight pages of the said Book and beginning with the words: Principio cum . . . ., and ending with the words: Patri nostri both at the beginning and end thereof set our Royal Sign Manual"

It was printed for the College under the title: *Statuta Collegii divi Johannis Evangelistae Cantabrigiae. m.dccc. xlix.* But on fol. 3*a* the following form is printed: "This Book belongs to St John's College, Cambridge, and I engage that it shall be restored when I cease to be a Fellow of the College."

(299*c*) The heading of these 1849 Statutes is (*Documents* p. 248): "Statuta Collegii *divi* Johannis Evangelistae Cantabrigiae" In Ch. iii. a newly-elected Master's oath runs: "Ego N.N huic Collegio *Divi* Johannis hoc sacramento meipsum adstringo &c." An elected Fellow has to take the same oath (Ch. xiv.). An elected Scholar likewise (Ch. xvi.). In Ch. xvii. the Linacre Professor of Medicine may select his subject "cum assensu Collegii *Divi* Johannis" In Ch. xxix. we find "pro festis *Divi* Johannis Evangelistae" At the end of the Statutes in Ch. li. appears again the same injunction, already quoted above, that "we will the master, fellows, scholars and pupils Collegii *Divi* Johannis Evangelistae to be ruled and governed by the preceding laws which we deem to be both salutary and just."

(299*d*) These Statutes are followed (on p. 326) by a copy of the Decree of King Charles II. for confirming the Rules for governing the Charity of W Platt, 17 July 1684. Where the College is referred to in English, it is, of course, called "the Colledge of *St* John the Evangelist" And the Attorney General who reported on the case makes

* Where is this book ?

reference to "Magister Socii et Scholares *Sancti* Johannis Collegii in Cantabrigia."

(300*a*) In 1882 (see above § 277*d*) a new Code (the eighth) was issued by Queen Victoria, this time in English. It was, I suppose, officially published in the "London Gazette", but a separate issue of it was printed for the College, at the University Press, in 1885. From this issue I now quote. "University of Cambridge Commissioners" were appointed by the "Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act 1877", who, on the 21st day of March, 1881, made "Statutes under the provisions of the said Act for the College of *St John* the Evangelist" Her Majesty declared Her approval of the same on 3 May 1882.

(300*b*) In the Preamble the University of Cambridge Commissioners state that by virtue of the aforesaid Act, they make the following Statutes for the College of *St John* the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge and do declare them to be *Statutes wholly for the said* College "

(300*c*) Though the whole Code is in *English*, and the Fellows who are to elect the Master, make a declaration in *English* (Statute iii.), that they "will choose as Master the person who shall be in their judgment best qualified according to the Statutes, to secure the good government of this College . "; yet the newly-elected Master shall be required (Statute iii.) by the President to make a declaration (*in* rather bad *Latin*): "Ego N.N huic Collegio *Divi* Johannis promitto ac spondeo me omnia hujus Collegii beneficia, praedia, possessiones . sine imminutione et vastatione . . conservaturum et administraturum . ; statuta hujus Collegii pro virili in omnibus servaturum " Both these declarations are to be made in the Chapel of the College.

(300*d*) A newly-elected Fellow before his admission is likewise to make a declaration (Statute xvii.) in *Latin*: "Ego N.N huic Collegio *divi* Johannis promitto ac spondeo me omnia hujus Collegii statuta, praescriptiones, ritus, consuetudines laudabiles servaturum ." A Foundation Scholar was, by Statute xxx. (p. 32), to make a similar declaration in Latin. But the Statute was replaced by another (bearing

the same number; see pp. 53, 54) enjoining that a Foundation Scholar elect shall (in English) "Make and sign a declaration that he will submit himself cheerfully to the discipline of the College" [of *St.* John the Evangelist?].

There are various other statutes and documents dealt with in this Volume of the 1882 Statutes, all in English, wherefore, of course, the College is always spoken of as "College of *Saint* John the Evangelist", or "*Saint* John's College" or "*Saint* John's"

(301) In the above paragraphs 289-300*d* I have endeavoured to portray, in outlines, the confusion which the use of the unauthorised and improper word "*divus*" instead of the Patron Saint's authorised and traditional epithet "sanctus" has caused, since the 9th of April 1511, in the College Statutes alone.

(302) The Statutes, which we have examined with regard to this one single point, are the most important documents connected with the history and life of the College. They may, therefore, be supposed to have been compiled, altered, or amended by the best qualified scholars connected with, or in authority over, the Institution. From our examination it would seem that these scholars in framing laws for the College have paid little or no attention to the point in question.

(303) The stream of tradition as to the Latin epithet "*Sanctus*" of "Johannes Evangelista" (= the English "*Saint* John the Evangelist"), had run smooth for nearly four hundred years in and through the Hospital of St John the Evangelist, till this Institution was doomed to extinction. But the tradition, undisturbed by the crumbling away of its old channel, continued its course, uninterruptedly, during the two years (1509-1511) when measures were taken for replacing the old Hospital by a College of secular Students.

History and posterity might have expected a still more secure and placid flow of the tradition from the change, as the Royal, Papal, Episcopal and Executorial documents, promulgated during the two years of alteration and transition, repeatedly and in the clearest language, ordained

that the new Institution should for ever be called "Collegium *Sancti* Johannis Evangelistae".

Strange to say, the Dignitary, whom we may almost call the actual founder of this College, in an unguarded (?) moment, on the day (9 April 1511 when he and his co-executors founded the College, threw (see § 281*d*) a stone ("divus"), borrowed from paganism, into the stream of the old Christian tradition of the Hospital and the new College.

Bishop Fisher's stone-throw caused an ever widening ripple which soon began to wash away one trace after another of the Apostle's time-honoured Latin epithet "*Sanctus*", and would speedily have obliterated all reminiscence of it, had not the vernacular "Saint" preserved the Evangelist's true epithet, and so stemmed the tide of destruction, so carelessly brought about, and so thoughtlessly continued.

(304) Though in the first line of the Preamble of the 1511 Statutes Bp. Fisher calls John the Evangelist "divus", a few lines further down he retains the traditional and authorised *Sanctus* in the name and title of the College, calling it "Collegium *Sancti* Johannis Evangelistae" He likewise retained "Collegium *Sancti* Johannis Evangelistae" in the Master's oath (see above, §§ 290, 291).

(305*a*) In 1516 two public documents were issued (§§ 292, 293), one whereby the Bishop's Co-Executors entrusted him with the framing of new Statutes; another testifying that he had accomplished this task and delivered the new Code to the Master and Fellows of the College. In these two documents the College is thrice called "Collegium *Sancti* (never *divi*) Johannis in Cantabrigia"

(305*b*) In the 1516 Statutes themselves the ripple, caused by Bishop Fisher's stone-throw, has already washed "Sanctus" away from the title of the College in the Preamble, for the Bishop, though he had been so zealous in founding the College, and had ordained in his Deed of Foundation that it shall for ever be called "Collegium *Sancti* Johannis Evangelistae", now states that he has delivered his Statutes to the Master and Fellows "Collegii *divi* Johannis Cantabrigiae" Even "Evangelista" is not found here. Yet, an elected

Master must still swear that he will faithfully administer "Collegium *Sancti* Johannis Evangelistae"

(306) The Code of 1524 (the third) already bears the general title "Statuta pro Collegio *divi* Johannis Evangelistae". Its two Preambles only know "*divus*" Johannes. But the Executors' Letter to Bp. Fisher of 20 March 1515-6 (prefixed also to this Code), still preserves "Coll. *Sancti* Johannis in Cantabrigia". The Master, moreover, is charged with defending all pleas under the name of Master, Fellows and Scholars "*Sancti* Joannis Cantabrigiae", and also swears that he will faithfully administer "Collegium *Sancti* Johannis Evangelistae". Fellows are to give Bonds to the Master, Fellows and Scholars "*Sancti* Johannis Evangelistae" (§ 295*c*).

(307*a*) The Code of 1530 (the fourth) follows that of 1524 in the use of *divus* (1) in its title, (2) in its two Preambles, (3) in any book presented to the College it shall be written that it is a liber Collegii *divi* Johannis [an injunction which the College seems to have disregarded at any rate in the bookplates, which I have seen, "*sanctus*" appears]; (4) in the final chapter of the Code the Bishop says he wills that by his laws the Master, Scholars, Fellows and Pupils "Collegii *Divi* Johannis" shall be ruled; (5) in an additional chapter the Bishop speaks of his own benefactions to the "Collegium *divi* Johannis Cantabrigiae".

(307*b*) The Code, however, retains *Sanctus* (1) in the public Instrument of 1516; (2) in the injunction to the Master to defend all pleas; (3) in the Master's oath; (4 and 5) in two forms of obligation to the Provost of King's &c.; (6) in the oath of pupils; and (7) in a "Conclusio" the Bishop decides that the laws and statutes contained in the book be regarded as the true and undoubted Statutes Collegii *Sancti* Johannis Evangelistae"

(308*a*) The Statutes of King Henry VIII. of 1545 are more elaborate than any of the previous Codes. The King, addressing the "master, fellows . Collegii *Sancti* Johannis Evangelistae", tells them that Lady Margaret had been unable to found and complete "Collegium hoc *divi* Johannis Evangelistae".

(308*b*) *Sanctus* is retained in the injunction to the Master to defend all pleas, but in his oath, where formerly we had *Sanctus*, a new form was prescribed having "Collegium *divi* Johannis" A similar change was made in the oath of the Fellows and Scholars, but in the pupil's oath *sanctus* is retained (perhaps by an oversight!). In two other places we have "divus", as: "Collegium *divi* Johannis" and "pro *divi* Johannis Evangelistae festis"; the inscription in a book presented to the library was to have "liber collegium *Divi* Johannis Evangelistae (as in the 1530 Code see above, § 307*a*). And the final injunction is, as in the 1530 Code, that by these laws the master, scholars, fellows and pupils "Collegii *divi* Johannis Evangelistae" shall be ruled and governed.

(309) The Statutes of Queen Elizabeth ("revised, amended and remodelled") begin like those of King Henry VIII; first we read of the Collegium *Sancti* Johannis; a few lines further down of Coll. *divi* Johannis. A new Master already swears that he will administer "Collegium *divi* Johannis", without any trace of the former *Sanctus*, the Fellows' oath also has "Collegium *divi* Johannis" But the pupils' oath still (by an oversight?) refers to "Collegium *Sancti* Johannis" At the end of the code the master and scholars "Collegii *divi* Johannis Evangelistae" are reminded that they shall be ruled by the aforesaid laws. In an additional Statute of King Charles I (1635) the King sends greeting to the master and senior fellows "Coll. Divi. (*sic!*) Joh. Evangelistae", but the King's adviser says (in English) that it is a Statute for the Master and Fellows of "St. John's College" (§ 298*b*).

(310) In 1849 the Master, Fellows and Scholars of the "College of *Saint* John the Evangelist" petitioned Queen Victoria for new Statutes. The Queen grants them, stating that they were written in a Book of Vellum leaves and intituled "Statuta Collegii *Divi* Johannis Evangelistae Cantabrigiae" They were printed for the College under the same title with *Divus* Johannes, but on fol. *3a* a form is printed that the book belongs to "*St* John's College, Cambridge" The heading of the Statutes is "Statuta Collegii *divi* Johannis Evangelistae" The oaths of the Master, of the Fellows and of the Scholars only know a "Collegium

divi Johannis"; the Linacre Professor must ask the assent of "Collegii *divi* Johannis, and the master, fellows, scholars and pupils "Collegii *divi* Johannis" have to be ruled by these laws. But in a Decree of King Charles II. of 1684, reprinted with these Statutes, the Attorney General referred to the "Magister Socii et Scholares *Sancti* Johannis Collegii"

(311*a*) In 1882 Queen Victoria issued a new Code, in English; hence the College is everywhere called "College of *Saint* John the Evangelist", or "Saint John's College", or "Saint John's". But, for some reason or another, the Master no longer takes an oath in Latin, but is required to make a promise *in Latin*, to "Collegio *Divi* Johannis" An elected Fellow also has to make a promise in Latin to "Collegio *Divi* Johannis" A Foundation Scholar had originally to make a similar declaration in Latin, but the Statute for this purpose was repealed and replaced by another in English in which the College is merely called "the College"

(311*b*) Here then, already in the Statutes of 1849, the "Collegium *Sancti* Johannis Evangelistae" has entirely disappeared, and been replaced by a "Collegium *divi* Johannis" or "Collegium *divi* Johannis Evangelistae" In the Statutes of 1882 we see the last three instances of the use of Latin in three forms of oaths or declarations in the College Statutes in force at present. One of these forms was already replaced by one in English (without a title for the College) before the Statutes were printed in 1885. The two remaining declarations or promises are still in Latin, and in them the Master and Fellows promise their loyalty to a College indicated by a Latin title.

But this College to which they vow their allegiance is *not* the "Collegium *Sancti* Johannis Evangelistae"—which was founded on 9 April 1511 by a Latin Deed still possessing legal authority and giving effect to all Lady Margaret's wishes and King Henry VIII. commands (which he gave in at least three royal documents)—but a spurious "Collegium *divi* Johannis (without Evangelista)", which never was established, and of which there is no trace in *English* history, nor in any correct, authentic, document.

(312) Having already collected a good deal of material

for eventually filling up the gap between 1511 and 1516 mentioned above (§ 284), I give a few items of this collection to fill up the vacant space still at my disposal.

(313) **6 May 1511.** Greenwich (3 Hen. VIII.). For Thomas Farding. Annuity. See 8 July 1511.

(314) **26 May [1511?] London.** Henry Hornby to Sir John Kensam and Sir William Chandeler at Ely, late brethren of Saincte Johns in Cambridge, and to either of them.

(R. F. Scott, in *The Eagle*, Vol. xvi., No. 93, Dec. 1890).

I pray you to be at London upon Friday at night next coming according to the commandment of my Lord of Canterbury sent unto you by John Lam' my servant this bearer for such considerations as he shall shew unto you more at large, unto whom I pray you give credence, trusting it shall be to your special "well and comforte." Whereunto I shall endeavour me to the best I can. And to make your costs in your said coming to London I send you xx$^{s.}$ for every of you vi$^{s.}$ viii$^{d.}$ From London the xxvi. day of May. [Spelling modernized by me.]

(315) **6 June 1511.** S.B. For Sir John Peeche Knight of the body. Pat. 3 Henry VIII., pt. I m. 5. Grant for 60 years of the manors of Dertford, Cobham, Combe and Chiselhurst, Kent, in the King's gift by death of Margaret Countess of Richmond, at a yearly rent of 20 marks. Delivered Oxford 6 June 3 Hen. VIII (Cooper-Mayor, *Marg.* p. 220; Cal. of State Papers I. 257 No. 1711).

(316) **15 June [1511?].** Henry Hornby to [John Fisher, Bishop] of Rochester The Master of Christ's College writes to receive money to finish various works in his College. Vmfry Walloote desires to be paid for making a draft of the late Lady Margaret's goods and other things. (*The Eagle*, Vol. xvi., No. 93, p. 8, Dec. 1890).

(317) **18 June [1511?].** Henry Hornby to [John Fisher] the Bishop of Rochester Am glad that ye purpose to be at Cambrige to kepe my lades anniversary &c. (*The Eagle*, Vol. xvi., No. 93, Dec. 1890, p. 6).

J H. Hessels.

(To be continued.)

H. F. R.-S.

He went, and comes not back again:
Yet sure he has not died in vain
For Peace and Right, whose cruel price
Is glorious manhood's sacrifice.

W E. H.

UTOPIAS IN LITERATURE.

II.

> "We, indeed, are more certain that such a very learned man [one who has knowledge of the Sciences] has the knowledge of governing, than you who place ignorant persons in authority, and consider them suitable merely because they have sprung from rulers or have been chosen by a powerful faction. For such knowledge as this of yours [grammar logic or the works of Aristotle] much servile labour and memory work is required, so that a man is rendered unskilful; since he has contemplated nothing but the words of books and has given his mind with useless result to the consideration of the dead signs of things. Hence he knows not in what way God rules the universe, nor the ways and customs of Nature and the nations."
>
> CAMPANELLA'S *City of the Sun.*

BACON'S *New Atlantis* is entirely different in conception from More's *Utopia*. The former is a much less complete analysis of Utopian conditions; it is a fragment only, used by the author as an opportunity to convey some imagined impressions of a Commonwealth existing in that part of the globe where an Austral Continent has since been discovered. Yet the description of New Atlantis has more liveliness and colour than the *Utopia*; the lives of its inhabitants appear to be more varied and enterprising; their religion, moreover, is not based on suppositions as to the nature of the deity but is revealed Christianity Apart from their kindliness and the readiness with which they welcome strangers of suitable appearance and behaviour, their chief characteristic is a spirit of enquiry Bacon, like his contemporary, the Italian monk Campanella, lived in an age which to an increasing extent was being touched by a scientific temper And so the inhabitants of his ideal State are represented as devotees

of research and experiment by which means the laws of Nature are revealed to men. Bacon was so much impressed by the scientific knowledge of his own time, felt so strongly the possibilities of the new forces that were being discovered, and the new facts that were coming to light about the old ones, that he made research the keystone of his system and towards the end of the *New Atlantis* inserts a haphazard list of the experimental activities of this people and then describes the scientific ascendancy they had established over matter and material conditions. It is all curiously vague, but at any rate shows the importance that Bacon, in his own mind, attached to these things.

He refers in one place to More's *Utopia*, which he calls "a feigned commonwealth." New Atlantis, on the other hand, "is a mirror to the world, worthy to hold men's eyes" nowhere is there so chaste a nation, and it stands therefore as the completest contrast to the dissolute morals of Europe. The motives of its trading are also singularly pure, "we maintain a trade, not for gold, silver, or jewels, nor for silks, nor for spices, nor any other commodity of matter"—these indeed they possess in abundance—"but only for God's first creature, which was light; to have light, I say, of the growth of all parts of the world." This perpetual desire for enlightenment, for knowledge both of men and Nature is insisted on again and again. At the end of the narrative the supposed author has an interview with one of the fathers of Solomon's House, a kind of scientific college, which aims at arriving at "the knowledge of causes, and secret motions of things; and the enlarging of the bounds of human empire, to the effecting of all things possible": he is much impressed with the account of the work done by this institution.

Here, in addition to much else, they practised a crude kind of Mendelism, since the writer speaks of various experiments with plants which they cross one with another In the same way they conduct their research among animals, dissecting and examining them, that they "may take light what may be wrought upon the body of man." Among other things they appear to have been acquainted with the telephone as well as with submarines and aeroplanes. Moreover their scientific knowledge was used for practical ends—

dyeing, the making of paper, linen and feather work "of wonderful lustre."

Nor are they slow in applying their discoveries to the pleasures of eating and drinking and the like. The following passage shows their care in this matter, and is interesting also as an example of that somewhat vague "quaintness" which is characteristic of the *New Atlantis*: "We have also waters, which we ripen as they become nourishing, so that they are indeed excellent drinks, and many will use no other. Bread we have of several grains, roots, and kernels; yea, and some of flesh, and fish, dried; with divers kinds of leavenings and seasonings; so that some do extremely move appetites, some do nourish so, as divers do live of them, without any other meat who live very long." The first sentence sounds like a modern advertisement; and indeed it seems to have been a desideratum with this people that food should combine certain medicinal qualities with an appetising delicacy

In addition to these things the College of Solomon has established sound-houses where, like modern psychologists, the New Atlantians study the effects of sound; there are also perfume-houses, mathematical-houses, and houses of deceits of the senses. Experiments are made and the results collected and collated by a special body of investigators who are divided into classes according to the particular work they undertake. And especially they are careful to set aside certain men whose business it is to draw up general laws, observations and axioms from the "experiences" and experiments of the investigators, and to consider how best to turn them to practical account.

New Atlantis, then, is the kind of study one might expect from a shrewd writer living in the early seventeenth century Bacon, on the threshold of a scientific age, was tremendously aware of the revolutions to be made by the new discoveries; but in what directions he was, on the whole, unable to say, though he knew they must be of a practical nature. In his scientifically organised commonwealth, therefore, he insists on the practical value of scientific research. Yet; in spite of this, science to him was a romantic thing—vast, and limitless in its possibilities. And so in the *New Atlantis* he introduces

it as a new and mysterious toy which might be used for all sorts of vague and incalculable purposes. And he drew up a strange catalogue of things that he imagined it could do, just as Montaigne in some of his Essays drew up uncoordinated lists of curious physical infirmities which he no doubt believed had a semi-scientific value.

Campanella's *Civitas Solis* is chronologically of the same period as the *New Atlantis*. Its author, like Bacon, believed that the universe can only be understood by examining and appreciating the laws of nature, and so he represented the inhabitants of his ideal State as impelled always by scientific principles in their manner of living. In the *City of the Sun* a synthesis of knowledge is aimed at; its chief ruler is a priest, Hoh by name—which is the equivalent of our word Metaphysic—who is the supreme arbiter in temporal as well as spiritual matters. He is assisted by three princes, who may be described by our words Power, Wisdom, and Love.

It is characteristic of the collecting instinct of the age that the scientific information of this symmetrically arranged city is gathered together in one place as in a vast museum. All the knowledge of previous ages is to be found there; all the families of trees and herbs are familiarly described, and there are live specimens of every plant placed in earthenware pots; further, atmospheric changes and the physical geography of the earth as well as geological formations are represented by paintings which are intended to bring the various phenomena as vividly as possible before the spectator The educational value of these diagrams is obvious. "There are magistrates who announce the meaning of the pictures, and boys are accustomed to learn all the sciences, without toil and as if for pleasure; but in the way of history only till they are ten years old."

Apart from these things a good deal of Plato's inspiration is to be found in Campanella's record of the Solar City The people he describes lead a philosophic life; their rulers are chosen because of wisdom and their knowledge of the various sciences. Moreover, only healthy and high-spirited persons are permitted to produce and educate children. And thus male and female breeders "of the best natures" are distributed "according to philosophical rules." Such

marriages are arranged by a physician and the chief matrons, and good births are by these means ensured. It is because of the emphasis that Campanella lays on the physical well-being of his Utopian people that Havelock Ellis has described him as "the prophet of modern Eugenics." In that Campanella showed his desire to eliminate the unfit by good marriages and births he may be called an Eugenist; but like the supporters of that movement he was unaware, except in broad, vague outlines, of the desired standard which was to be his aim in breeding the human race. And even if such an ideal did exist it seems likely that the human ideal and that favoured by nature might be considerably at variance.

There is one passage in the *Civitas Solis* which suggests an opinion arrived at by the inhabitants of another imaginary country, Samuel Butler's *Erewhon*. The people of the Solar City at one time were unwilling to slay animals because they thought it cruel but later on, considering that it was cruel also to kill herbs which have sensitive feelings of their own, they soon realised that they would perish from hunger —unless, indeed, they devised some kind of chemical food— if they pushed their principles to a logical conclusion. The Erewhonians held a similar view It is interesting to note here that an Italian of the seventeenth century was speculating about consciousness and intelligence in plants three hundred years before these became an established scientific fact.

In other ways Campanella's *Civitas Solis*, ruled by its priest-scientists, contains much that is extremely suggestive, as one might expect in that age of intellectual adventure. The writer in his Utopian dream thus conceives of a State in which Religion and Science play an equal part. There is a good deal that is mystical in his description, and towards the end he speaks in an imaginative passage of the relation that is presumed to exist between Heaven and Earth. "The world is a great animal, and we live within it as worms live within us." In these words Campanella appears to be anticipating the philosophy of the German mystic Fechner. But Campanella does not pause to develop his thought; he throws it out haphazard and goes on to something else.

Yet it is true to say that the imaginary people whom he placed in the Solar City aspired after an intellectual life. The priests are the chief teachers who "write very learned treatises and search into the sciences"; they live around the dome of the temple and never descend below "unless for their dinner and supper, so that the essence of their heads do not descend to the stomachs and liver"

In these priest-teachers Campanella was embodying the two most important things he knew in this life—religion and science. And the world that he created was governed by these principles.

* * * * * *

It is certainly a wide step from the Europe of Campanella's day to that of the nineteenth century The scientific age which Bacon and the men of his time had vaguely foreshadowed was now an accomplished fact: the Industrial Revolution had brought with it a period of apparent prosperity; society, it seemed, could scarcely escape the domination of the new plutocracy that was one of its immediate results. We notice, then, that the men chiefly engaged in speculating as to the society in which they had to live were sceptical about it. They revolted against the blighting materialism of their time. Samuel Butler, for instance, one of the most remarkable personalities of the last part of the century, was definitely sceptical about modern science precisely because he found in it a predominantly materialist attitude. Butler reached his maturity at the moment of the great boom in Darwinism: he examined the conflicting conclusions put before the public in Darwin's books, and found himself utterly unable to accept the view of the aimless and mindless universe which appeared as the ultimate Darwinian "philosophy" And when Butler wrote his wonderful chapters in *Erewhon* on the Machines and all that they could do, he was again deriding the materialism of the nineteenth century and its mistaken notion that mechanical progress was the only true progress. In William Morris' *News from Nowhere*, also, it is made an occasion of reproach against the men of the last century that Machines were their chief interest and the only things they cared to bring to the

highest perfection. "There was one class of goods which they did make thoroughly well, and that was the class of machines which were used for making things. So that it might be fairly said that the great achievement of the nineteenth century was the making of machines which were wonders of invention, skill, and patience, and which were used for the production of measureless quantities of worthless makeshifts."

Samuel Butler's *Erewhon*, to which we return for a brief note, is not by any means a Utopia in the sense that are the other imaginary countries we have considered. It is indeed a voyage of discovery into a supposed unknown territory, but by no means Butler's conception of an ideal society. More's *Utopia* and Bacon's *New Atlantis* are, on the whole, ideal commonwealths—the best conceptions of their creators in the circumstances and at the time in which they were writing. *Erewhon*, however, is wholly a satire. It is a satire on Victorian complacency—on the religion, education, conventional morality which grew out of that complacency. The author claims for himself, perfectly legitimately, the right to turn existing institutions and ideas inside out so that he may judge the better concerning them. Thus the matter in which the Erewhonians chiefly differ from other civilised peoples is that they treat disease as a crime and crime as a disease—a startling forecast, on Butler's part, of certain recent legislation. Here, again, it is insisted that good breeding must be the aim of every healthy society, of every society, that is, which desires to live by Grace rather than by the Law, by the ἀγάπη striving to reveal itself through the γνώσις necessary to it. The chief business of healthy and comely men and women, Butler thought, is to produce others like themselves; that is their supreme function; such as these he describes in one place as "holy men and women," because they are most perfectly conforming to the religion of this world.

A good specimen of the satirical implication in *Erewhon* is to be found in the chapter on the "Erewhonian Colleges of Unreason":—

"If," writes Butler, "the Erewhonians cannot wriggle out of expressing an opinion of some sort, they will commonly

retail those of someone who has already written upon the subject, and conclude by saying that though they quite admit that there is an element of truth in what the writer has said, there are many points on which they are unable to agree with him. Which these points were, I invariably found myself unable to determine; indeed, it seemed to be counted the perfection of scholarship and good breeding among them not to have—much less to express—an opinion on any subject on which it might prove later that they had been mistaken. The art of sitting gracefully on a fence has never, I should think, been brought to a greater perfection than at the Erewhonian Colleges of Unreason."

The Erewhonians, then, suffer grievously from that self-deception and fear of giving themselves away which unfortunately are not confined to them alone. And when Butler thus drew attention to their mental habit he was putting his finger upon one of the worst characteristics of his unhappy century

Although *Erewhon* is not a Utopia in the true sense, it is worth mentioning, however, for the place it takes as a key to the social tone and intellectual attitude of its time—and of our time, no less than of the age last past. *Erewhon* is the work of a man who felt as intensely about the society of his day as Thomas More or William Morris; unlike them he did not create out of that community an imaginary, idealised State; his endeavour was, rather, to deride, through the adventure of satire, the inconsistencies and cruelties of modern civilisation.

It is curious to notice that after the publication of Butler's satire, it was hinted that the author had been considerably influenced by Lytton's *Coming Race*, because of some imagined similarities between the two books. Yet it would be difficult to find two pieces of creative work more dissimilar in conception and idea. Lytton's book is an attempt at a philosophic narrative with a very commonplace romance thrown in. The people whom he describes as the race of the future live beneath the earth. They have become masters of a mysterious force called Vril, which gives them control over material things. It is the women, especially, who have command over this wonderful fluid essence;

consequently women, or Gy-ei as they are called, are considered to be the superior sex. "Notwithstanding all their abstract rights and power," says the writer, "the Gy-ei are the most amiable, conciliatory, and submissive wives I have ever seen even in the happiest households above ground." One of the longest chapters in the book—which is dedicated to Max Müller—is devoted to the language of the Coming Race, which is much akin to the Aryan language. Lytton, in fact, throws over their customs and institutions a scientific flavour, often more pretentious than real. He quotes Faraday and Louis Agassiz and Max Müller to support his scientific explanations. Perhaps the most interesting sections in *The Coming Race* are those dealing with religion. The people of Lytton's imaginary country discourage speculations about the nature of the Deity; they believe in a future life, holding that wherever life has once been granted, even in the case of plants or animals, it can never be withdrawn; they assert, also, that every living thing is aware of its own identity, "so that it connects its past life with its future, and is *conscious* of its progressive improvement in the scale of joy"

The aim of the book, then, seems to be the description of a race fitter in manners, morals, and laws than the races of the upper earth. Indeed this subterranean people, it is suggested, is destined to return again to the upper world, whence it originally came, and supplant the inferior races of beings living there. They would bring their Vril with them. And because they were the fittest they would survive.

J F H

(To be concluded.)

AN EVENING REVERIE.

Slowly, slowly, slowly,
The yellow sun sank down;
And afar there gleamed a vista
Of valley, and hill, and town.

Softly, softly, softly,
The shadows of night were shed;
And the glimmering stars from the heaven's vault
Shone—and the day was dead.

Swiftly, swiftly, swiftly,
A vibrant chord in my soul
Was touch'd—and there spoke a haunting voice:—
"Fear not the approaching goal.

"For many a life seems wrapt in night
And many things seem dead,
But the morn shall come, and the day shall dawn
With the bright sky overhead."
And I wander'd long, as I ponder'd lone
On the words that the voice had said.

'And what if the sky be dark?'—I thought,
'And what if the night seem long?'—
I turned:—and the sun from the eastern hills
Was bringing the birds their song.

D. H. A.

"SEEING THE ZEP"

Sunday, September 3rd, 1916.

IT was after one o'clock Sunday morning. My friend and I had just called a halt after a long talk in the blackness of bed. He was sailing for France the same day, and spending a last night with me at a country house about three miles from Rochester I was on sick leave.

Despite the late hour I felt exceedingly awake. Suddenly I heard a faint "Vee-bm." I waited. Another Then Another "Vee-bm. Vee-bm." "Guns," I remarked, rather bored, and got out of bed and went to the window Immediately the noise became much nearer, and the sky flickered with reflected flashes. My friend had joined me at the window, and together we listened until a larger "boom" than the rest set all the pheasants in the woods cackling. Their startled clamour somehow electrified us into action: our room facing south, we could not see the shells which were bursting north of us in the direction of Gravesend, so we groped our way downstairs, and out on to the lawn, barefoot and pyjama-ed. By now the firing had stopped: only the sky was covered with the shafts of the searchlights, like long-necked sea-birds, groping, jerking, peering into every corner of the clouds. And then out of the silence came a thin vibrant hum, like a snipe drumming. Somewhere up in the blackness, steadily steering his course by the river below him, sat a pilot: somewhere was a chief engineer watching his smooth-running engines: sharp orders were being given: the crew was all alert, stimulated by the flashing shells escaped, and thrilled with adventure after the long cold voyage. And somewhere up there too was the O. C.

Zeppelin, full of the strain of responsibility for his ship and crew And all this, the great structure, the elaborate machinery, the brains, the living bodies, all were reduced for me through the black silence to a strange quintessence, one long-drawn hum, that soon melted away, lost.

* * * * * *

At nine o'clock I was at Rochester station seeing my friend off, when we heard the news that a Zep had been brought down over London. We had turned out again later in the night, at about half-past two, at the sound of firing in the London direction, but had seen nothing. I made up my mind to go up to town, see my friend off, and then go and view the Zeppelin. "Brought down in flames over London" was all the news to be found in the papers. One hoped it had not caused a great fire in Piccadilly

At London Bridge we learned "facts at last." Potter's Bar was the place. It came down "like a paper-bag in flames." The taxi-driver had seen it. All London had been awake and seen it. The cheering had been colossal. I suppose we knew about it? Yes, Potter's Bar So while we drove through lightning, thunder, and a splashing deluge, and all the while on the platform at Waterloo, in the back of my brain lay the mystic name, the goal of my pilgrimage, "Potter's Bar."

I saw my friend off, and then set to work to find out more about this strange place of which, in my South-London ignorance, I had never heard. At Euston I learned from a policeman that I must take the tram to Barnet and follow the crowd. This seemed good solid advice, so I sought the tram. As it was half-past twelve, however, I determined to provide myself with food for my pilgrimage. Spying a small grocer's shop open, I went in to buy some biscuits, and lo on the counter a most delectable German sausage, bright crimson outside, and inside both in colour and texture like pink blotting-paper I immediately asked for some, and was asked to specify a quantity, whereupon I guessed quarter of a pound, which seemed a reasonable amount. I also bought a penn'orth of bread, and laid out the same amount of money in Dutch cheese. Next door was a

diminutive fruiterer's, where a woman in curl-papers sold me two pears, which cost me as much as all my previous purchases together, viz., 4*d*. They were, she said, the best possible pears that it was in anyone's power to purchase. I bade her good day, feeling it impossible to argue with her Moreover she had picked out the only two that were not obviously sleepy, and doubtless had more need of the money than I. And I wanted the pears.

Thus armed with a Sunday dinner, I boarded a tram for Barnet. Every one was talking of the Zeppelin, and of Potter's Bar Some even hinted that Potter's Bar was but a wayside shrine, a half-way house. To these I gave little heed : the most interesting remarks came from a dumb man, who by the most amazing and varied gesticulations was holding an animated conversation with a rather embarrassed friend. His long arms waving over his head certainly spoke volumes, had I but possessed the code. I could hardly restrain myself from asking his friend to tell me the wave for Potter's Bar.

I had to change at one of those large tram and 'bus junctions named from the most blatant public-house in the vicinity It was a real deluge when I crossed from tram to tram. And it was two o'clock when I reached the tram-terminus at Barnet and set out to follow the crowd, or rather to meet it ; for the morning crowd was returning, and I was ahead of the afternoon one. I studied the faces of those who had lately seen the object of my quest, faces in taxis, faces on bicycles, faces talking as they walked. At last I determined to pierce behind these masks, and asked a boy on a bicycle what he had seen and how far away it was. To which he replied that the crowd was so large that you could see nothing at all, and that the place was at least eight miles off : also that I should get wet through in crossing fields and ditches. I decided that this boy must be one of those craven and dull spirits who cannot push to the front of a crowd : also I knew the ignorance of boys and men, not to mention women, as regards distance. So I tried another boy, who told me he had seen fifteen dead bodies, and that the place was but four miles off. I then decided to dine in the full radiancy of such optimism, and seeing that I had come to a

sunny green (the storm had passed as quickly as it came), I sat down by a pond and ate my dinner. A strong platoon of ducks, with two sergeant-geese, immediately surrounded me, among whom I distributed the remnants of my bread and sausage, when I had satisfied my appetite and was engaged with my dessert. I then made a little bonfire of paper-bags and tram-tickets, and lit a pipe, and so proceeded on my road. I was in mufti, by the way

It was three miles to Potter's Bar, and the whole road was full of two endless streams of traffic. On an ordinary day I should have deemed it a most depressing sight but to-day it was all animated by a common purpose ; to-day for the first time since I had been wounded I felt the spirit of the front, the spirit of comradeship that needs no explanation or proof. One man I met who was not part of the crowd : he was a tramp who asked me for a light, and said he was walking to Peterborough : what a dull thing to walk to Peterborough, when all London was moving to see the Zep !

Potter's Bar is such a dull place that I was delighted to find it was not the goal of my pilgrimage. I soon found myself talking to a little man with a lean face, who turned out to be a resident of the place, and who was able to tell me details of the early morning. His house was near Hadley Wood, about three miles as the crow flies from where the Zep had fallen. But so thick was the ground-fog, he said, that he had seen nothing except the huge glare that lit up everything at about half-past two. Of course he had heard the guns all round. His brother, however, in London had seen the Zeppelin blaze and nose down to the earth. Also I learned that a Lieutenant Robinson had brought it down (later I was told of a Captain Robinson !), whether by bomb or machine-gun it was unknown. My friend suggested inflammatory shells. I suggested a Lewis-gun. Finally, I believe, we decided upon inflammatory shells fired from a Lewis-gun.

So he, knowing the country, became guide, and at Northaw decided on one of two ways, which proved about a mile longer than the way we came back. Still the stream of traffic : still the crowds. Away across the rolling meadows we could see a straggling line of little black people dis-

appearing over a ridge about a mile and a half away Then we came to a corner where we joined the road from Enfield, and a few hundred yards on, down by a pond, was a wonderful mess of congested traffic in a very muddy road. The grass tracks on either side were wet, beaten down, and slippery: bicyclists were forced to push their cycles: motorists seemed doomed to interminable stability Only in a gap in the hedge there seemed a safety-valve through which, with many others, we contrived to escape, and found ourselves part of that straggling line we had observed from the distance.

And so at last we were on the very border of our quest. Over the ridge was what we were seeking, the remnants probably of the very monster I had heard in the early hours of this same morning. Reaching the crest we saw a field, and beyond that another field which by instinct I knew contained the crowd. Three lorries were all that could be seen: no looming structure, no gaunt pieces of framework stabbing the sky We entered the field, and found a crowd formed in an oval round the lorries and what seemed at first an empty space. Just then the soldiers starting pushing back the crowd, shouting, "A hundred yards," "A clear hundred yards." This brought us to the front, and hearing "Only officers in uniform," from a policeman, I determined to try my luck, and strolled leisurely into the magic circle, followed by my friend. My chief impression was one of tangled masses of grey wire: the three lorries were packed with parts of engine: it was four o'clock, and all this had been collected some time ago. Still there remained weird shapes of grey metal, charred varnished wood, like pieces of tram-seats: R.F.C. mechanics were still busy in that unnatural natural way adopted by men doing work under the envied gaze of a crowd. The grass was burnt and churned up in parts, but the wreckage still remaining did not cover any great space.

An officious Staff-Officer soon singled me out as a victim for his wrath. Doubtless he thought I lied when I told him I was an Officer "Right out at once;" was his verdict. There was nothing more to be seen there, so, acquiescing, I made my way across to the other side of the crowd, and by

so doing passed by the thing that, unknowing, I had come to see. I could not see how many bodies lay heaped together under a tarpaulin that only half covered them: only I know that one lay altogether uncovered, a terrible sight, the legs burnt away, and leaving only charred stumps, the head blackened, the body all brown and roasted like burnt wood or that strange dried-flesh mummy in the open tomb in the British Museum. Yet, even in its desecration, before the eyes of thousands, it preserved a virility, almost a heroism, in death that is absent from those terrible sights in the trenches, where there is so much to remind of the life of a few moments ago. Here was death that might have been years old. So, having seen all, we passed out.

* * * * * *

A few hours later I was returning from Hadley Wood to King's Cross in a crowded carriage. I had returned with my friend to tea, encountering on the way the biggest crowds of all; thousands and thousands, in the flimsiest of footwear, were on their way to see what I had seen. I wondered if they would be disappointed: whether wet feet would spoil their enjoyment: how much they could possibly see from the crowd without going in as I had done. Yet it was the spirit of going that mattered, the magic "I have done it." There were hardly any children in the crowds, when I think of it: perhaps the children would have been more disappointed than other folk. Now I closed my eyes in the carriage, and tried to connect my two brain-pictures, the snipe-like humming of the living Zeppelin full of Germans in the height of youth and life, and that other picture that I had just left on the field by a house in the hamlet of Cuffley How magnificent the mounting into space up, up, up from your native earth, and wondering what will have happened before you return. It is a strange feeling going out on patrol at night into No Man's Land: you look back at your own wire and parapet, and however full of adventure you are, you cannot help feeling how jolly it will be to crawl home and see that wire and parapet again. So did that Zeppelin crew, I expect, look down on the German fields as they mounted up into the evening sky Then came a long

voyage, perfect discipline, everything going without a hitch. Most, I expect, never dreamed of danger or any risk much: probably most were old hands at the game. Then came the shelling over the Thames, and the triumphant passage through the noise and vibrations, until the great city of the great enemy was reached. How splendid to brood over the helpless hating multitude, they, the air-kings, about to drop death on munition-factories and arsenals! Then such a salvo of searchlights and shelling! Truly this would be a tale worth telling. Who knows quite what happened? Things got so hot that the officer gave orders to strike north; the bombs were dropped into the darkness—what then? Suddenly a sheet of flame, a roll of gas, a roar, and a shaking like a volcano! To look up from your seat and see a sea of fire: to rush to your pal, and find him gone—where? Oh God! The scorching heat as you are jerked suddenly upward and see a dazzling glare pouring down upon you, blasting sight! Out of a great stinging pain comes the sound of a machine gun popping, bringing a vision of lying lazily on a range, in summer sunshine, at home. Home?

I opened my eyes as the train stopped with a weary Sunday-night jerk. No one got out. Someone pulled up the blind and looked out. "Hornsey," he said. "Hornsey?" said the girl by him. "Hornsey," said the next man with a grunt, telling a woman by him. "Hornsey," said an old man in the corner. I did not say "Hornsey" because I could not think of a new way of saying "Hornsey." So I just kept silent and *felt* sociable. For we had two things in common. We were all tired: and we had all seen the Zep.

J B. P Adams.

'DIVUS' or 'SANCTUS.'

THE inference to which Mr Hessels expresses himself as now inclining (*Eagle*, June, 1916, p. 319),—that *Divus* and *Sanctus* may be regarded as interchangeable,—is one which I was myself at first disposed to adopt but which I no longer look upon as tenable, as I have since observed that the use of the one or the other epithet depended very much on a writer's sympathies being with Roman Catholicism or with Protestantism, and this more especially after the Massacre of St Bartholomew's Eve. On the other hand, the use of *Divus conjointly* with that of *Evangelista* might not unreasonably be objected to as involving a kind of anachronism, for 'John the Evangelist' could not properly be so styled when his earthly labours, as a preacher of the Gospel, had terminated, as the use of the term *Divus* would imply In the *Acta Sanctorum*, published by the Bollandists in the 17th century, we have a vast collection of biographies, wherein each '*actor*' is again and again referred to as '*sanctus*,—as one, that is to say, who frequently laid claim to supernatural powers, such powers being attested by the miracles which he professed to work and in which his followers believed,—but an *Acta Divinorum* would have seemed an absurdity as a *title*, for the intervention of a 'divinity', however much it might be sought by prayers and offerings, could not be assumed as *proved* by specific facts in human experience.

As regards the discrepancy between the English Statutes of the College for 1860 and 1882, and the 'Declaration' to be made by the Master and by each of the Fellows, on his admission, we have to bear in mind the almost superstitious importance then attached to the sanctity of an *oath* and the consequent scrupulous regard for its citation in an *unaltered* form; while MAYOR, in editing the Early Statutes, preferred to give what might be termed the *less superstitious* form. In the reign of Henry VIII, we have to remember that pope Paul III, in his resentment at Fisher's execution, had intimated his intention of *depriving Henry of his Kingdom*, which made it all the more necessary for the latter's loyal subjects to assert his *supremacy*, on which his claim to be styled DIVUS must eventually rest.

In the early Middle Ages, after the restoration of the Empire of the West by Charles the Great, the phrase "divae memoriae" was used from time to time of a dead Emperor instead of the ordinary phrase "bonae memoriae" which was applied to the departed. Thus the Emperor Berengar I. in 893 refers to Lothar I. as of "divae memoriae" (Schiaparelli, *Diplomi di Berengario I.*, p. 40), and Berengar's successor Rudolf of Italy in 924 similarly refers to Berengar as of "divae memoriae" Schiaparelli, *Diplomi italiani di Lodovico III. and Rodolfo II.*, p. 116).

As regards 'divus' and 'sanctus', it seems to me that *sanctus* was always used in speaking of the 'saint' on earth; and hence, for example, the word *sanctuary*, denoting the *edifice* where he and his followers assembled when he discoursed to them.

But I have long been firmly convinced that Bishop Fisher himself was a Catholic at heart from first to last, so that at certain crises, when King Henry VIII. himself quarrelled with the Roman pontiff, he Fisher) could not and would not recognise the right of a King of *England* to style himself 'Head of the Church' even in the realm over which he ruled—such supremacy, in

Fisher's opinion, belonging solely to the Pope of Rome throughout Western Christendom. He shrank, however, from an open avowal of this theory until the passing of the Act of Supremacy (in 1534), when, on his declaration of the same before Parliament, he was convicted of misprision of treason and subsequently beheaded (June, 1534).

As regards, however, the bestowal, or assumption, of the title *Divus*, I should say that it could not rightly be assumed by, or bestowed on, any individual, however eminent for his virtues until his *apotheosis* (in pagan times), or *canonization* (in Christian times); and in the latter, the expression 'Divi Ioannis Evangelistae' might be objected to as self-contradictory, inasmuch as the Evangelist pursued his labours on *earth*, while the *Divus* was supposed to have passed from earth to Heaven.

In illustration of this, I may cite the example afforded by the career of Ladislas, the notorious King of Naples in the first half of the fifteenth century, a tyrant who outraged every recognised law, both of social and political life, but on whose marble tomb at Naples, erected immediately after his death, his consort caused the word *Divus* to be forthwith inscribed.

As regards prayers for the souls of the departed (see *Eagle*, Dec. 1915, pp. 66, 73, 77), it may be noted that, inasmuch as these could have no significance except where the belief in Purgatory was still held, we find no evidence of their observance after the reign of our Queen Mary; although, in the original statutes of St John's College—numbering some fifty Fellows and Scholars and these 'students in liberal sciences, civil and canon law and sacred theology'—it had been expressly enjoined that they should 'pray and celebrate every day Divine obsequies 'for the soul' of the Lady Margaret, and for the soul of the late King Henry VII.' etc. (*Ib.* p. 66).

After the Reformation, the widespread dissatisfaction

shown in connexion with the Elizabethan Statutes (on their promulgation in 1570), sufficiently explains the fact that, in the *preamble* to the same, we find St John referred to both as 'Sanctus' and 'Divus', with the design, apparently, of conciliating each of the two great religious parties into which the University was at that time divided [see 'Preamble' to Elizabethan Statutes as printed in *Documents relating to University and Colleges of Cambridge* (1852), III. 245].

J Bass Mullinger.

Say, is grief folly, Oh Butterfly,
Flitting on lazy wing
From thing to sunny thing of sweetness?
Say, is grief folly?

Like you men live
'Neath showers to-day,
Sunshine to-morrow,
Sorrow were folly
Come pain, foreclose the jewelled wing:
Come pleasure, fling the light heart upward,
What gain at all in melancholy?
And still men grieve,
And yet they sorrow.

From youth to age grief lies, Oh Butterfly,
The slow way down with sighs men pass,
Like travellers in the empty night
Waiting for sunrise.

For men in life are twined
In one together.
The hopes they prize
Touch not their single selves,
But rise, like conjoint flames.
Then death and change
Rend them asunder.

Oh Butterfly, can you know sorrow,
Drinking in warmth as wine
With golden wings,
Enough fulfilled with sunshine?
Can you know grief or that sad wonder
That plumbs the deep of vanity with dreams?

A song, Oh Butterfly, and tears lurk in it.
So gay it seems,
Why weep?
A melody, how sweet, unveils how sad a moment,
A thought of what should be
Or should have been,
Of time too fleet.

These tears, Oh Butterfly, well out of emptiness,
This grief is but the spring of a fulfilling,
Till in sad hearts grows power to ride the skies
On whistling wings of hope,
Feeling from height to height,
In endless pain of breath
For endless sight.

Death, what of death, Oh Butterfly?
The founts of the eternal overwhelm,
But ocean years still roll
And man still stands
With sorrow at the helm.

F K.

S. P C. 688.

IT was Thompson who really did it. He said it was up to me to do my bit, so after pondering it over for a week or so I was duly enrolled as Special Police Constable No. 688. I thought I had especially acquired merit, because I joined just after the Specials had been up five nights running for Air Raids. Thompson says I should have acquired more merit if I had joined just before the five nights. Thompson is a Special Sergeant, and inclined to be cynical. I found out later that he had acquired a good deal of merit by roping in a recruit. I was the recruit.

Being a Special in a provincial town in the Zeppelin zone is a more serious business than it was two years ago. In those days I thought that peace-loving citizens could have been more usefully employed. I used to watch Drake and Henderson go off on their night's duty Henderson rode his motor bike, and Drake, wrapped in a voluminous coat, with a syphon of soda in one pocket and a bottle in the other, sat on a tin of biscuits on the carrier They went out about two miles, and sat under a deserted railway-bridge all night. They weren't allowed to do anything else. Drake had consulted a regular police Sergeant on the subject.

"Do we stop motors?" he asked.

"No; the regular police will do that, sir"

"Well, I suppose we ought to go up on the line occasionally and see that everything's all right?"

"No, sir, I shouldn't do that. The military are guarding the line, and they might shoot!"

However the whole business is very different now. I decided that I really might be a help if I joined, so off

I went to the Police Station. There a cheery constable gave me a blue form to sign. I signed it with a beautiful confidence, since the cheery P.C. would not give me time to read a word of it. He told me to hurry across to the Guildhall with him and be sworn in; I should be just in time before the business began.

I arrived at the Guildhall in the middle of a mutual admiration conspiracy between the Mayor and an unshaven man with no collar, who had apparently saved a pedigree spaniel's life (I suspected that the spaniel belonged to the Mayor) by stopping a runaway horse, and, I suppose, losing his collar in the process. As far as I could make out, the Mayor would have preferred to have given him the D.S.O. or V.C., or something, but he did eventually instruct the Chief Constable to give him a certificate. The collarless one retaliated by making an obviously "inspired" speech, intimating that "he only done his dooty, what any other citizen would 'a' done under the circum*stances*" This noble sentiment he repeated at intervals.

At last the soft soap was done with, and my friend the cheery P.C. appeared from nowhere with the blue sheet of paper I had already signed. He beckoned to me, and I stepped forward gracefully. He gave me the blue paper: "Read this out, sir," he whispered, and added, "you don't want to shout it." I felt a bit nervous, wondering whether I ought to wait for the Mayor to ask me to begin. I was half afraid he would look at me and say, "I cannot understand why a man of evident good birth and education," &c., &c. As a matter of fact he didn't even look at me. Nor did anyone else; so I began. The cheery P.C. was right about my not wanting to shout: I didn't. I started reading it rather loudly, but as no one took the faintest notice, I gradually lowered my voice to a more modest pitch. The Mayor was deep in consultation with the magistrates: a general buzz of conversational undertone was started: even the cheery P.C., who I thought had taken a proud fatherly interest in me, was discussing something with the Chief. I don't know what I read. There was some reference to King George, and the first word was probably "Whereas", but for all the interest taken in my performance I might have

been reciting the Aramaic alphabet backwards. I remember there were some longish words in it, and I wondered what sort of a hash my gardener, Perkins, had made of it when he was sworn in.

There was an awkward pause at the end of the swearing in. Nobody noticed I had finished my turn, and I didn't know the proper procedure. I was relieved when the cheery P.C. rescued me and took me back to the Police Station. From there I went home, the proud possessor of a truncheon (I was told not to carry it in a provocative manner), a whistle on a chain, a brassard, a note-book inscribed with my name and number, a paper of instructions to be followed in case of Air Raids, and a buttonhole badge. My warrant was to be sent on later, and the cheery P.C. could not find a hat big enough for me. Nature has endowed me with a $7\frac{1}{4}$ sized head. I expect the Mayor, or the Chief, or somebody, is having a hat made for me. Then I shall really feel a full-blown S.P.C.

F C. O.

A 'FEW EARNEST WORDS' ON SAMUEL BUTLER.

SAMUEL BUTLER, author of *Erewhon* and *The Way of all Flesh*, has lately been made the subject of a stirring monograph* by Mr J F Harris. It is out of the question to leave unnoticed in *The Eagle* a work so closely connected with St John's, more especially as Butler was one of *The Eagle's* earliest contributors. That I have been asked to say something on the subject is, I presume, due to the fact of my having some years ago reviewed the *Life and Letters of Samuel Butler*, the Headmaster of Shrewsbury School, by his grandson, the author of *Erewhon*. But that was a very different task from the present. I had several advantages then for dealing with the book before me, which I have not now In particular, there was little necessity for the expression of opinion on the work. My main duty was to help other readers to get full enjoyment out of a voluminous biography consisting chiefly of letters, addresses, charges, etc., composed by Samuel the elder in the capacities of Headmaster, Archdeacon, or Bishop (for he was all three in due course), and selections from private correspondence. I had no difficulty in shewing that the fascinating and instructive product was worthy of both the subject and the biographer

But Mr Harris has given us a critical appreciation of a very wonderful man, whom he regards as one of the most notable figures in the world of nineteenth century thought. Rightly, as I think. But I have misgivings as to my right to an opinion in the matter For to form a sound judgment of

* *Samuel Butler, author of 'Erewhon' : the Man and his Work.* By John F Harris. London 1916 [Grant Richards].

the man as a whole it is surely necessary not to omit the topics of Art and Science, to which Butler devoted so large a portion of his time and powers. On these heads unaffected incompetence may even in these days justify my unwillingness to speak. Fortunately there are not a few well qualified to judge, and I need only say that what I have gathered from excellent authority agrees very well with Mr Harris' conclusions. The claims of modern Science are so great, and so certain to become greater as time goes on, that those who boldly test its logical processes deserve the warm approval of mankind. It is well that progressive biologists in these later days see no heresy in Butler's challenge of some of the arguments of Darwin. Right or wrong, further inquiry will decide: in any case it is clear that a real service was rendered in checking the growth of what was tending to become a new and cramping orthodoxy. A marked feature of Mr Harris' treatment is his recognition of the vital unity of Butler's varied work. This inner coherence is probably no more than a general characteristic of men of genius, however wide the range of their interests may be. But in the case of Samuel Butler it was peculiarly liable to elude observation, and we may thank the writer of this monograph for handling the point so convincingly.

In setting Butler before us as the ironical satirist of the Victorian age, its hypocrisies and self-satisfaction, its deadly unwillingness to look facts in the face, Mr Harris is on more common ground. No reader of *Erewhon* or *The Way of all Flesh* can mistake the position of the author Nor can anyone whose memory goes back to the fifties of last century fairly deny that the satire was justified. Butler's childhood was passed in a country Rectory where Evangelical principles prevailed. Mechanical devotion, and a conviction of the sinfulness of every thought, word, and deed that was not in direct conformity with those principles, made up the moral atmosphere of Langar as of thousands of other Rectories and Vicarages. And yet, as I hope presently to shew, a despairing gloom was not a necessary and ever-present attribute of these religious clerical homes. Butler survived the trial. He evidently long retained a belief in his own wickedness, and strove hard to overcome it; but he very early discerned

that his parents and other grown-up people judged their own conduct and that of children by different standards. This shifting of moral footing was a puzzle to him. It set him thinking, and was the germ of his subsequent revolt against the Evangelical theory of life. It struck him that the sin against which these pious folk protested was mostly the sin of other people: if a true Evangelical did something apparently wrong, it could be (and was) explained away by a deft interpretation of the moral law Meanwhile their judgment of other people's misdeeds was apt to be hard and uncharitable, even cruel. This could not suit with the nature of Samuel Butler To the end of his days this ruthless exposer of shams and insincerities remained full of Christian kindness and charity Of course he went on satirizing what he believed to be bad for the human race, sanitary neglect, formal religiosity, Pharisaism all round as he saw it. But, where he found simple religion, as in his favourite haunts among the Italian Alps, he could respect and enjoy its manifestations.

I venture to digress into some reminiscences of my own, for in my boyhood I saw something of the Evangelical society such as Butler saw, but without seeing too much of it. Clergy of that school held in those days most of the livings in our neighbourhood, and a good-hearted kindly lot they were. Mostly of good social position and not penniless, their worldly ambitions (if any) were at rest. I do not think that as a rule they had much learning or inclination to study. I am sure I do not wrong them as a class when I say that they were thoroughly satisfied with their religious equipment and saw no need of adding to it or testing it. They had a fixed set of dogmas and principles, a technical vocabulary, and a profound dislike of anything tawdry or vulgar and likely to appeal to the ignorant masses. Their note was rather Respectability than Zeal. Horse-dealers would advertise an animal for sale as 'the property of a Clergyman of the Church of England': and indeed the parson was in general worldly enough to prefer a good horse to a bad one. I recall one trait common to several of our clerical neighbours that impressed my boyish mind. Having been warned that too keen enjoyment of one's food was a sign of secular grossness—

indeed perilously near a sin—, I was surprised to observe that some of our most deservedly respected clergy shewed an undisguised pleasure in the use of 'these creatures.' On one occasion at a dinner in a country rectory I was allowed, as children often were, to join the party at dessert. The wine went round for the grown-up guests with the usual decorum. When the ladies left the room, I begged to be allowed to stay with the gentlemen, and this was granted. As one might expect, genial dignity still marked the entertainment, where most of the company were clergymen. But the host went to the sideboard, and produced a special bottle of rare wine. It would no doubt have been wasted on ladies whose curiosity might have prompted them to try it. It was not wasted on the gentlemen, whose appreciation never degenerated into levity. My cooperation was not invited, so I cannot offer an opinion on the wine. But when a small boy wonders he does not easily forget. Now the host of that evening was a good man if there ever was one. Not long after this he met his death doing what he felt to be his duty in spite of his doctor's warning. He was gravely weakened by a recent operation, and a cold brought on by exposure proved fatal. When I visited the parish many years later, I found his memory still cherished by the elder people to whom he had long been a true father and friend. And his was not an isolated instance of the virtues of the best type of Evangelicals.

The parson of whom I have just spoken was not the Rector of Langar, nor was I his son Samuel. The atmosphere of Langar Rectory was evidently a very trying environment for a young boy, and Samuel sensitive beyond the measure of ordinary boys. That his portrait of his father in *The Way of all Flesh* is no caricature, seems certain to me. I have met clergy of the sort. And it was not without reason commonly said years ago that parsons' sons mostly went to the bad. Samuel Butler did not go to the bad he went out to New Zealand. But before that important venture he had passed through the usual educational course at school and college, as thousands of others were doing, but with different results. At Shrewsbury under Dr Kennedy the shy self-conscious boy was not really happy. The great Headmaster, an inspiring

teacher but apt to be tempestuous, did not fully understand him: on the other hand, he hardly did justice to his Headmaster: for Doctor Skinner is a portrait of Kennedy In it there occur some unkind touches, too unkind to be quite fair: still I cannot conscientiously say that it is a mere caricature. And Butler's honest recognition of a great gentleman appears in the scene when the Doctor shows his contempt for a piece of sneaking information by dropping the dirty document unread into the fire. I think Butler, like some others, learnt more from Kennedy than he ever succeeded in admitting. But the value of an unexpressed sympathy between boy and master was never more convincingly illustrated than it was by its absence in this case.

From Shrewsbury Butler came up to St John's. His experiences of college life were no doubt mainly such as he recorded in his autobiographical novel. He was meaning to enter Holy Orders, and to one of his inquiring temperament the religious phenomena of the place and time offered a subject for close observation. The Simeonite revival was still alive and in considerable strength, and its extravagances, sometimes grotesque, drew from him some of his earliest ventures in the field of satire. To these Mr Harris has called attention. I will only add that Butler is inclined to connect Simeonite manifestations with the Sizars* of his day. Probably a good percentage of these poor students (a numerous body in those days) were men who, having as the Americans say 'found religion,' had found a cheap road to Degrees and eventually to ordination on a regular footing. Such openings were not too common. The Open-Scholarship system was unknown, with all its merits and drawbacks. And from the Johnian Sizarships proceeded a number of successful and even distinguished men. But in their ranks there were not unnaturally individuals of lowly origin, hindered by narrow circumstances from triumphantly shedding hereditary uncouthness. Such cases were not uncommon in my time, more than twenty years later Yet it should not be supposed that these rougher diamonds were all of one pattern. In Butler's time there still stood a building known as the Labyrinth. It was the shell of the Infirmary of St John's Hospital, the predecessor of the present College, from which the old Chapel was also inherited. Divided up into small sets of rooms, it was a palace of Little-ease, approached by a narrow passage round the east end of the Chapel, and the rooms in it were occupied by men for whom considerations of economy overrode those of comfort. These would all or nearly all be Sizars. If such surroundings were unfavourable to a happy social development, as they surely were, not less so was the Sizars' separate table in Hall. Here they were grouped together as a class, and it was hardly their fault if diamond did not polish diamond. Looking back on the past as a student of humanity, I can well imagine that official recognition of social inferiority, endorsed by the unofficial attitude of wealthier undergraduates, may have had some effect on the religious sentiment of many Sizars. In the type of religion known as Evangelical or Simeonite great stress was laid on the transitoriness of the present life and its social or economic distinctions, inequalities nowise correlated with spiritual worth, which an infallible jurisdiction in a future state would redress or ignore. All the Churches held out this prospect to inspire hope and contentment in the poor; and the rich did not allow their possession of temporalities to prejudice them against so wholesome a doctrine. Now a poor student who, whether bound for Holy Orders or not, was willing to endure some hardness and to live day by day under the half-contemptuous pity of a wealthier class, was likely to draw peculiar comfort from the definite assurances of Evangelicalism. Even those (and they must not be forgotten) whose first object was to give themselves a lift in this world, might welcome a creed apt to fortify self-confidence and to console a possible failure.

Butler was not a Sizar His parents were able to maintain him as an ordinary undergraduate, and spare him a form of trials very painful to most men of sensitive nature at the average student age. Youth is generally self-conscious. An undergraduate attaches undue importance to his own actions, unaware of the indifference of the world. Even the most independent and original youths secretly look for standards to which they may profitably conform: attempts to dissemble

* *Way of all Flesh*, chapters xlvii and xlix.

this do not deceive cool observers. These remarks are meant to lead up to, and perhaps to excuse, the confession that I do not wholly sympathize with Butler's attitude towards these humble fellow-students and their somewhat grotesque piety The social division of the College was not much better in my time. The religious situation was changed so far that Simeonism was no longer a noticeable influence. But the majority of men still came up with the intention of proceeding to Holy Orders ; a state of things that a modern undergraduate could not easily understand. When the time came for Butler to make up his mind, he gave up the idea of ordination. He went out to New Zealand as a colonist and was for about five years [1859—64] a farmer in the new Canterbury Settlement. The importance of this experience, and its effect on Butler's development, have been ably discussed by Mr Harris, and need not be dwelt on here. Suffice it that, leading a lonely but keenly observant life among his sheep and cattle, he was profoundly stirred by Darwin's *Origin of Species*, which had recently appeared. This prompted him to write certain articles in the *Press*, a newly-founded paper at Christchurch NZ, and was a prelude to the sharp controversy of later years. And we must not forget that New Zealand scenery, and Colonial freedom from the conventions and prepossessions of English life, contributed not a little to the construction of *Erewhon*.

In 1864 he sold his farm, came back to England, and settled down in London at Clifford's Inn. Here he was within easy reach of the British Museum Library, which became one of his haunts. The unsatisfactory position* of religious life and thought evidently occupied his mind a great deal for the next nine or ten years. In connexion with sanitary neglect and the need of more wholesome relations between parents and children, it was shown up in a mockingly ironical form in *Erewhon*. It was the subject of the famous chapter on the Musical Banks. A year later [1873] appeared a more extraordinary book, *The Fair Haven*, which pretended to be a vindication of the Christian Miracles

* It should be noted that the worst character in the *Way of all Flesh* is a High-Church curate.

against the doubts of rationalists and the ineffective defences of the orthodox. But it was in fact a work of consummate irony so subtly disguised as to veil its destructive purpose. Numbers of worthy people were taken in by the completeness of the disguise, and some have never forgiven him for this refined mockery of Christian apologetics. I must not throw stones at the reviewers and others who mistook the real drift of the argument. When I read the book some years ago, and noted its date, I was for some time in doubt whether it represented a genuine stage in the movement of Butler's opinions, or was purely ironical. I thought it so long and elaborate that human patience could hardly have played with insincerity so laboriously It wearied me, and even now I do not reckon it a jewel in Butler's crown. In connexion with this book and *Erewhon* it is well worth while to read Mr Harris on the resemblances between Samuel Butler and Jonathan Swift. I cannot off-hand say precisely what it is that I miss in this instructive and on the whole convincing comparison. I can pardon the Dean of St Patrick's his ferocity and grossness. But I am not aware of any great unselfish and unpartisan purpose running through Swift's career and giving it the harmonious unity of a devoted literary life. Mr Harris himself has established this as the true interpretation of the life of Butler And somehow I cannot dismiss the reflexion that there were no Deaneries or other preferments in store for the satirist of the shams and insincerities of the Victorian age. It comes as something of a shock when we learn from Mr H. Festing Jones that in 1876 Butler suffered losses through the failure of investments, and was in financial difficulties for the next ten years. It was also in this year that he first met Mr Jones, with whom he was closely associated for the rest of his life. I suspect that the bare announcement of their meeting modestly conceals facts to the credit of this excellent friend.

Since his return to England Butler had studied painting with considerable success. He had exhibited pictures, and his talents might have earned him no small distinction in this department of Art. I hope I may yet manage to see his characteristic early work *Family Prayers*, a scene drawn from his own youthful experiences, and by all accounts well worth

seeing. But while he painted and mused he was ripening for a far-reaching controversy The period 1877-87 was chiefly occupied with works criticizing what I may call the Logic of Science. To him it appeared that triumphant Darwinism was in danger of becoming sterilized by its too easy and general acceptance. Here, as in the case of religion, Butler was the determined enemy of all tendencies towards a complacent orthodoxy. So he was driven to fall foul of Darwin* As I have said above, I am not competent to discuss the pros and cons of this battle over the theory of Evolution. But I believe I am entitled to say that Butler's criticisms are now admitted to have shewn weak places in the theory as it then stood, and to have had some effect in forwarding its reconsideration and modification in recent years. As Mr Harris points out, the controversy did not at the time add to the popular reputation of Butler The generation that chuckled over its own exposure in *Erewhon* now worshipped the *Origin of Species*, and was rather inclined to regard its critic as presuming too much. Who was he to rush in as a disturber of public faith in a new doctrine on the lazily-assumed finality of which the world was beginning to repose ? But nothing could turn Butler from the sincere quest of truth, let the world say what it might. In isolation he worked on, and left his work and his memory to the test of time. At the end of 1886 his father died, and he came in to property enough to enable him to live comfortably.

Among the occupations and interests of his later years Music, to which he had always been devoted, held a chief place. The neglect of Music by the Evangelical clergy had probably contributed to his early antipathy to that school. He composed himself and in company with Mr Festing Jones. To lovers of music he is known as a worshipper of Handel, whose prophet he was proud to be. And I must not omit to refer briefly to his repeated visits to the Alpine valleys. *Alps and Sanctuaries* it is true appeared in 1881, but his visits did not cease. The work of little-known or forgotten artists who produced the groups of coloured figures depicting sacred scenes had a lasting fascination for him. In the simple

* Another old Salopian.

country folk, their unsophisticated piety untainted by religious pride, and their kindly reception of an alien inquirer, he found something that he could thoroughly respect and enjoy. That the underlying creed was utterly irreconcilable with his own views, was a matter of no moment : such barriers are nothing to a sympathetic man of genius.* On a common footing of sincerity the unquestioning peasant or priest and the ironical critic could meet happily In the last decade of the nineteenth century he was engaged in study of the Homeric poems. He travelled in Sicily several times, also in Greece and the Troad, in connexion with this hobby. The two most striking results of his inquiries were a conviction that each poem is the work of a single author, not a compost of earlier lays, and that the author of the *Odyssey* was a young woman. He also translated both poems into English, English of his own, a protest against the current practice of using what is known as 'Wardour Street English' for the purpose. The general effect of these enterprises was to raise a number of awkward questions, into which I will not presume to enter. I know just enough about the poems to know how easy it is to speak as a fool : and my reason for doubting the female authorship of the *Odyssey* is better suppressed. But that Butler to his own delight and refreshment inhaled the glorious fresh air of both *Odyssey* and *Iliad* is no small tribute to their deathless charm.

Of sundry articles and other minor works, such as that on the Sonnets of Shakespeare, I cannot speak at all : and I am ashamed to say that I have not read *Erewhon Revisited*. And, not being a professional reviewer, I scruple to pillage the account given by Mr Harris and dish it up with verbal alterations as my own. Besides, I have been moving in a Butlerian atmosphere, and that is enough to keep one straight. To the great *Life and Letters* of his grandfather (1896) I have referred above. I said my say on this book in the *Eagle* of March 1897 One comment may be added here. The discovery of his grandfather's dislike of Evangelicals was evidently to him a revelation unexpected, or at least far beyond his expectations, and was doubtless gratifying. But we must not infer that

* I am driven to use this word, which Butler disliked. See the *Notebooks*.

either grandfather or grandson descended to a state of feeling that could fairly be called intolerant. In the grandson's case, his friendly relations with old Lord Grimthorpe (see letter in *Eagle* of June 1913), the sturdy champion of Low-Church, are alone enough to disprove that imputation. The old Bishop was one of what used to be called the High-and-Dry school—the Ritualistic revival was after his time—and a gentleman, well able to tolerate what he was unable to admire.

The mention of the two Butlers reminds me of a quality common to them both, the highly developed faculty of clear expression. In the elder, a regular practice of making rough drafts of business letters and other important documents, and only despatching revised copies, shews with what extreme pains he strove to minimize the risk of misunderstanding. The style of these writings is an excellent model of that difficult art, the combination of caution with candour. So to the younger the first thing was to make out exactly what he wanted to say, and then to express it so as to leave no doubt about his meaning. For Style as an ornamental feature of composition, not directly related to the matter, he had a stern contempt. That his pains were not wasted, his readers will acknowledge. His style in its strength and dignity is like the work of an architect who produces good effects by structure and disdains stucco. His horror of diffuse writing is summed up in a sentence from a letter that I received from him in 1889,—'One can be long in a very little while, but it takes a long time to be short.' But it is in the *Notebooks*, that is in the volume of selections edited and published in 1912 by Mr Festing Jones (to whom warm thanks are due) that we find the best expression of his views on this as on endless other topics. And Mr Harris has treated this subject admirably in speaking of the *Notebooks*. In insisting on the value of the *Notes* as illustrating 'how intimate was the relationship which he had established between the crowded collection of subjects he was concerned with,' and on the entire consistency of the writer, he carefully points out also the influence of the habit of note-making on his style. 'It was by frequently re-writing his notes that his style developed its clear, terse quality.' No doubt this is true. The *Notes* are not crude

casual jottings. They are deliberately drafted discoveries, revealing to the writer himself what he had to say on this or that topic. When an idea occurred to him, he did not feel easy until he had tested it by expression and critically ascertained its value. He spared nothing and nobody, himself least of all. When he faces a difficult question and cannot find a satisfactory solution, he tells himself so quite plainly. The *Notes* are not meat for babes, or for superficial readers; for they challenge innumerable assumptions and prejudices that are the moral and intellectual equipment of ordinary men. But I cannot call them cynical their tone is not that of the academical sneer, but that of sympathy with sincerity in thought, word and deed. The impression left on me as I read is that the fire kindled and at the last he spake with his pen.

The quality that we call Humour is present in all Butler's writings, generally in very subtle forms. It is conspicuous in *Darwin among the Machines*, written 1863 in New Zealand, and perhaps reaches its height in *The Way of all Flesh*. One of my favourite passages is the scene at the dinner before the christening in which old Mr Pontifex, a great gourmand, flushes crimson with vexation on discovering that the lobster sauce has not been made with a hen lobster. The narrator Overton [= SB], hearing the father and mother rebuked by the grandfather for not knowing a cock from a hen lobster, remarks 'This cut me too, for I felt that till that moment I had not so much as known that there were cocks and hens among lobsters, but had vaguely thought that in the matter of matrimony they were even as the angels in heaven, and grew up almost spontaneously from rocks and sea-weed.' This picture of the young man's bewilderment contains several illustrations of Butler's attitude in general. There is contempt for gluttony and self-indulgence. There is revolt against the ignorance of all life-questions, of the relations of sex in particular, in which parents were bringing up their children. And the use of a biblical comparison in bible language hints at the gross misuse of the Bible in Evangelical circles: a misuse which, as he saw it, aroused in him the nearest approach to anger that his nature would admit. Verbal inspiration was then a tenet pushed by millions of

pious people to an extreme now hardly credible. To my own knowledge one of the best women that ever lived always followed the spelling of the Authorized Version—*bason*, not *basin*, and so on. For the Bible was the English translation simply, risk of printer's errors or wrong renderings disregarded. Children were set to get long passages by heart, on the principle that, being the fount of all wisdom, you could not take too copious draughts of it while young. From this practice two consequences followed. Observant and inquisitive children were not slow to discover that the rules of conduct enjoined on them by bible moralists were to all appearance not equally binding on their elders in the affairs of daily life. Criticism of parents and grown-up neighbours was, to say the least, not encouraged ; and a silent feeling of mistrust and revulsion was apt to be produced. Boys had to go out into the world, and reaction against their early training seldom took the philosophic form that it assumed in Samuel Butler Another effect was due to the marvellous literary charm of the English Bible. To brighter and more gifted souls the dignity and glory of its language irresistibly appealed. Religious parents and teachers were not concerned to lay stress on this quality But it was surely its power as a poetic instrument, conveying human feelings, joy and grief, questionings and wonder, the triumph of righteousness and punishment of wrongdoing, in lofty tones, that impressed so much of its language on boyish minds. Once in possession, there it remained through life, ready to come forth when some circumstance or train of thought called for a significant wording that could not be bettered. It is not a matter of profanity it is a sincere homage to the great achievement of a group of English Divines. Humorous applications of Holy Writ have not been unknown even among Bishops ; and that one man should be held profane for using reminiscences of his youth, while another is blameless, is an inconsistency not to be received.

Perhaps I ought to apologise for handling questions with which it may be truly enough said I am ill qualified to deal. But I do not feel ashamed to betray my genuine sympathy with Butler in what I believe to have been his sincere and lasting purposes. When he lets himself go, armed with irony

and paradox,* to do battle with hypocrisy and cant, I am only so far on my guard against him as to ask myself whether the champion who inflicts such piercing wounds is wholeheartedly doing battle for what is to him a great and worthy cause. And the answer being Yes, I am satisfied. The state of things satirized by Butler is already past, in the form in which he satirized it. But in somewhat different forms it still lives on : and for reformers of strong and open minds his works are still wholesome reading. Still there are plenty of conventional persons who recall to us his 'good sensible fellows' the farmers† of Battersby, who 'would have been equally horrified at hearing the Christian religion doubted, and at seeing it practised.' And I find a true ring in the note‡ in which he sums up the spirit of his revolt against slovenly conventions—'*I had to steal my own birthright. I stole it and was bitterly punished. But I saved my soul alive.*'

---

* Such as his defence of lying, and theory of the reciprocal utility of virtue and vice.

† *Way of all Flesh*, chapter xv. ‡ *Notebooks*, page 182.

W. E. Heitland.

TWO EPIGRAMS TRANSLATED.

Says Tweed to Till.

"Quam tu lenta fluis! cursum quae causa moratur?"
Tueda rogat Tillam Tilla "Tueda," refert,
"Tu celeris manas, ego desidiosior; esto;
Obruit unda hominem dum tua, nostra duos."

On parent knees.

γούνασιν ἐν μητρός, πολλῶν περὶ μειδιοώντων,
γυμνὸς ἔκλαιες ἔχων, νήπιος ἀρτιγενής.
ὧδε βιοῖς, ὡς ἄν κοιμήθῃς ὕστατον ὕπνον
εἷς ἐν ὀδυρομένοις ἥσυχα μειδιόων.

A. Y. C.

REVIEW.

Twelve Poems. By J. C. Squire. (The Morland Press).

THE first six of these poems are laments on the death of a friend. They reproduce, at times evidently with great precision, Mr Squire's memories of the past and his thoughts about death: but more particularly they represent a certain mood of the mind, a tendency on the part of the writer to humour his own meditations, allowing them to lead him haphazardly where they will. Here is an image of the past:—

> "The stream goes fast
> When this that is the present is the past,
> 'Twill be as all the other pasts have been,
> A fading hill, a daily dimming scene,
> A far strange port with foreign life astir . ."

These first lines of the book are a good deal more concentrated than is usual in Mr Squire's verse, though later there is a description of an interior—a comfortable, modern interior with sofa, books and telephone which "listened upon the desk"—as vivid in its impressionism as one could wish.

Generally, however, Mr Squire is concerned rather less with descriptions than meditations. And this also is true of the longest piece in the book "Ode: In a restaurant." The waiters, the music, the food and drink, and the "two hundred munching men" remain as a background to the writer's mood; the disgusting matter-of-fact air with which they

pursue the ridiculous rite of eating in masses in public drives him to abstractions :

> "See these men in a world of men
> Material bodies?—yes, what then?
> These coarse trunks that here you see
> Judge them not, lest judged you be,
>
> * * * * *
>
> Think of these bodies here assembled,
> Whence they have come, where they have trembled."

And so Mr Squire philosophises about himself and them.

The two principal poems in this volume are more ambitious than anything in *The Three Hills*, his last published book of verse. They attempt more, and often are remarkable in their turns of expression. But although his poems are not lacking in secure and definite images, he is apt to be led on in his musings to less coherent tracts of thought—and this particularly applies to the piece "In a Restaurant," which is the most interesting contribution in these pages. Probably, too, it was the most interesting to Mr Squire, as he wrote it.

J F H.

Roll of Honour.

Rev. Philip George Alexander, B.A.

The Rev. P G. Alexander was a son of the late Mr George Alexander, of H.M Civil Service. He was born 11 May 1883 at Princetown, Lydford, Devon. He was educated at Schools at Palmerston North and Wellington, New Zealand. He entered St John's in October 1905 with his elder brother, the Rev R. C. Alexander, now Chaplain on H.M.S. *Campania*. During his residence he was a prominent member of the L.M.B.C. After taking his degree in 1908, by the Theological Special, he was ordained in the diocese of Bristol to the curacy of Christ Church, Barton Hill, Bristol ; in 1910 he moved to Downend, where he was curate to the Rev J W Dann, whose daughter he married. In 1912 he was appointed a Naval Chaplain, and served successively on H.M.SS. *Blenheim*, *Falmouth*, and *Hampshire*. He was serving on the *Hampshire* when that ship was sunk on 5 June 1916, off the Orkneys, with Lord Kitchener on board.

Walter Henry Bartlett

Lieutenant Walter Henry Bartlett, of the Canadian Forces, who was killed in action 14 September 1916, was the second son of the Rev Charles Blakesley Bartlett, now Incumbent of All Saints', Brighton. He was born at Croydon 29 May 1878 and was educated at Brighton College, entering St John's in October 1896. He read for the Law Tripos, but left College without taking a degree. He was a man of many interests and a diligent student of many subjects, amongst others being architecture.

After leaving College he was articled to a solicitor at Brighton, and later proceeded to Canada, where he was engaged on survey work in Manitoba. While at Brighton he

had identified himself whole-heartedly with the Boy Scout movement, and this work he continued in Canada, being appointed Provincial Secretary for the Province of Manitoba. In September 1915 he was personally presented by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, the Chief Scout for Canada, with the honorary 'Silver Wolf.'

On the outbreak of war Lieutenant Bartlett joined the Fort Garry Horse, in which he received a commission. He passed his examination for his majority, but declined the promotion as he was anxious to go to the front. At his own request he was transferred, with the rank of Lieutenant, to a battalion going on service, and came to England in April 1916. He was sent to France on a confidential mission, which he conducted to the complete satisfaction of his Commanding Officer; he was then transferred to another battalion, in which he was serving at the time of his death.

William Douglas Bentall.

Second Lieutenant William Douglas Bentall, of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, who was killed in action while leading his men in an attack at the Battle of the Somme 16 September 1916, was the second son of Mr William Bentall of Southchurch Wick, Southend-on-Sea. He was born at The Wick 5 August 1896, and received his education at Lindisfarne College, Westcliff-on-Sea, and Mill Hill School. Having passed the Previous Examination in December 1914 he was admitted to the College in March 1915, and in the ordinary course would have come into residence in October 1915. He was in the Officers' Training Corps at Mill Hill, and from it received his commission in February 1915. He proceeded to France in May of that year, and was wounded on July 8th. He again rejoined his regiment in January 1916 and served with it until he fell in action.

Lieutenant Bentall's elder brother died 3 July 1916 as a prisoner of war in Germany.

Henry Claude Bernard.

Second Lieutenant Henry Claude Bernard, of the Gloucestershire Regiment, who was killed in action 3 September 1916, was the eldest son of Dr Claude Bernard, of Fishponds, Bristol, and a great-nephew of Drs E. M and W G. Grace, the famous cricketers. He was born at Fishponds, Bristol, 31 October 1893, and received his early education at Redlands School, Bristol, and Lord William's Grammar School, Thame. He entered St John's in 1912, being a member of the Officers' Training Corps. He joined the Army immediately on the outbreak of war and was gazetted Second Lieutenant in the 7th Battalion the Gloucester Regiment 1 September 1914. He landed in Gallipoli with his Battalion in July 1915 and was wounded 6 August 1915. On his recovery he returned to the peninsula, but in a few days was invalided with a poisoned foot. On the journey back to Alexandria he contracted enteric and was invalided to England in February 1916, after about two months in hospital. After his recovery he was attached to the Reserve Battalion, and in July 1916 was attached to the Worcester Regiment. A few days before his death he was appointed Signalling Officer to his Battalion.

Wilfred Gardiner Cassels.

W G. Cassels was a son of Mr Herbert Wynne Cassels, of Casa da Torre, Oporto, and was born at Oporto, Portugal, 30 July 1893; he was a nephew of the Right Rev. William Wharton Cassels, Bishop of Western China (of St John's, B.A. 1881), and grandson of the late General James de Havilland, who served in the Crimea. He was educated at Trent College, where he won the gold medal given by the Duke of Devonshire, and was captain of Football and head of the School. He entered St John's in October 1913 and read for the Theological Tripos, with service in the mission field in view During the year in which he resided at St John's he distinguished himself in Association Football, playing in the Freshmen's Match, and winning his College Colours for Football and Hockey; had he been spared, he would

undoubtedly have become a leader in the general life of the College.

He was gazetted a Second Lieutenant in The Border Regiment 24 October 1914 he was gazetted Captain early in 1916, and in May last was mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig's despatches. While on active service he kept up Football, just behind the Front. As captain of the winning Football team in the Division, besides securing the Cup for his Battalion he received a medal for himself with the inscription: "75th Inf. Brig. in the Field 1916." With regard to this he wrote "It is not often one gets a medal for Sports on active service."

On 13 July 1916 he was in a captured trench, and had to cross a place where the trench had been filled in; in doing so he exposed himself and was shot through the heart, dying instantaneously He was buried at Bouzincourt, near Albert.

Alfred Reginald Bewes Chapman.

Lieutenant A R. B. Chapman was the eldest son of the Rev Canon T A. Chapman, Vicar and Rural Dean of Bolton; he was born at Newton Abbott, Devon, 13 July 1895, and was educated at Plymouth College and Rossall School. He entered St John's in October 1913, with the intention of studying for the legal profession; he was a man of fine physique, and an excellent boxer On the outbreak of war he at once offered his services to the country, and was gazetted a Second Lieutenant in The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment 2 September 1914. After training at Filton and Sevenoaks he proceeded to France in February 1915. On 20 June 1915 he was wounded at Armentières by a splinter of a shell striking his head; this did not keep him away from duty more than a few days. On July 29th he was again wounded at Hooge, and on this occasion the wound was more serious, and he was removed to No. 1 Red Cross Hospital at Le Touquet in France, where he underwent X-ray treatment: later he was moved to a hospital in London and in September 1915 enjoyed a furlough. For a short time in that autumn he helped to train recruits for his

Regiment at Blackpool. On Christmas Eve 1915 he was ordered to rejoin his Regiment at the front. On 6 June 1916 he was out with some of his men putting up wire in front of the trenches when a chance shot from a machine gun, striking the steel helmet of one of his men, ricochetted on to Lieut. Chapman, breaking his arm and injuring him in the abdomen so seriously that he died the same evening. His captain, writing to Canon Chapman, says: "We shall miss him terribly: he was always so cheerful, and whatever job he was asked to do he did willingly, and one knew that the job would be done. His platoon loved him, and would do anything for him and go anywhere with him; nearly every man has asked me to convey his sympathy to you this morning"

He was buried in the Soldiers' Cemetery in a little village behind the lines.

Donald Clarke.

Second Lieutenant Donald Clarke, of the Royal Flying Corps, who was killed in action on 26 August 1916, was the eldest son of Mr Arthur Joseph Clarke, Town Clerk of High Wycombe, Bucks. He was born at High Wycombe 4 May 1895 and was educated at Seafield College, Bexhill, and Mill Hill School, entering St John's in October 1913.

On the outbreak of war he enlisted, 26 August 1914, in the Honourable Artillery Company, proceeding to France in the September following. He was on active service in the trenches for a whole year, serving continuously for thirteen months without leave. In January 1916 Lieutenant Clarke had decided that when war was over he would be unable to return to Cambridge to complete his course, as so many of his nearest friends in College had been killed. He was accordingly articled to his father with the view of pursuing the legal profession. He obtained a commission in the Royal Flying Corps in May 1916. He was an Observation Officer, and worked the wireless mechanism of one of the most recent types of aeroplane. In one of his letters home he described some of his experiences in directing operations, saying that

he had been engaged in directing artillery work and had been successful in manipulating one of the monster howitzers, adding "There is a lot of satisfaction in directing a shell on the Huns' gun-emplacements and seeing the whole lot going up. You cannot miss seeing them burst. I have just come down from a three and a half hours' flight, and I am going to visit the Battery"

Lieutenant Clarke was buried in the Soldiers' Cemetery at Warloy.

Geoffrey Atkinson Gaze.

Captain G. A. Gaze, of the London Regiment, who was killed in action 15 September 1916, was the elder twin son of Mr William Geoffrey Gaze, of 83, Altenburg Gardens, London, S.W ; the younger brother is Captain and Adjutant Arthur William Gaze, of the same Regiment. Captain Gaze was born at Carrow Hill, Norwich, 19 July 1881, and was educated at Oundle, entering St John's in 1900, with a Munstephen Exhibition. He left the University in 1902 for a clerkship in Queen Anne's Bounty Office. While at College he was a member of G Company in the C.U.R.V., and in London he joined the 15th County of London Regiment (Civil Service Rifles) as a private. He became Second Lieutenant in 1912, and was gazetted Captain 28 October 1914. He went to the front in March 1915, and served continuously without receiving a scratch. He was killed on September 15 when he was leading his Company Although he was hit twice he refused to leave his men, and was ultimately hit by a machine-gun bullet and killed instantaneously. Captain Gaze was actively interested in the work of the College Mission in Walworth, and latterly worked at St John's, Waterloo Road, mainly with the Church Lads' Brigade.

Thomas Reginald Gleave.

Captain T R. Gleave, of the South Lancashire Regiment, who was killed in action 10 October 1916, was the second son of Mr John Gleave, of Norwood, Eccleston Park, Prescot, Lancashire. He was born 17 July 1894, at St Helens,

Lancashire, and educated at the Prescot Grammar School ; he entered St John's in the October Term 1913, and was reading for the Theological Tripos. He played in the Freshmen's Match of Association Football (Colours) in 1913. He joined the Officers' Training Corps, and received his Commission as Second Lieutenant in the 5th (Territorial) Battalion of the Prince of Wales' Volunteers, South Lancashire Regiment. He showed both ability and promise as an officer, and received his Captaincy in June 1916. He left for the front on 3 August 1916, joining the first line in the midst of the recent severe fighting. On the night of October 10 he went out in charge of a patrol, with the object of acquiring information about "no man's land" and the enemy's wire. It was a moonlight night ; he was apparently spotted, and killed instantly by a rifle bullet.

His Major writes with regard to him : "I was very much grieved to hear of the death of your son. He was closely associated with me from the time he joined this Regiment, and I had learned to think very highly of him. So also, I may say, had the Rossall Masters, who spent so much time with us as instructors, in his more advanced portions especially They maintained that Gleave was the cleverest man of his lot. Your son had worked with me daily for eighteen months, had stood by me through very trying circumstances at times, and I should like to assure you that he was always equal to the occasion"

Captain Gleave's elder brother, the Rev John Wallace Gleave (B.A. 1912), is a Chaplain to the Forces, and attached to the Cycle Corps in Wiltshire.

Wilfrid Newbold Halliwell.

Second Lieutenant Wilfrid Newbold Halliwell, of the Yorkshire Regiment, who died 21 September 1916 of wounds received in action on 19 September, was the eldest son of Mr Robert Halliwell, of Wellfield, Bury, Lancashire, and a nephew of the late Rev William Taylor Newbold, formerly Fellow of the College. He was born at Bury 15 September 1889 and was educated at St Bees School, entering St John's in 1909.

He joined the Army in August 1915 and was gazetted to the 11th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, later being transferred to the 9th Battalion. He left for France July 11, 1916.

Lieutenant Halliwell married, 30 September 1915, at the Church of St Lawrence, Kirby Misperton, Verna Ada Esme, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs J R. Twentyman, of Kirby Misperton Hall, Pickering, Yorkshire.

The Colonel of his Battalion, writing to his widow, says "It was in a large measure due to his cool courage, cheerfulness and splendid example that a trench, which had been captured by the enemy, was retaken. Your husband was only with this Battalion about eight or nine weeks, but during that short time he earned the respect and love of all who knew him. I myself had a very great regard for, and high opinion of, him, and I regret his loss deeply"

Alfred Wallace Harvey, B.A.

Captain Alfred Wallace Harvey, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, who died 7 September 1916 of wounds received in action, was a son of the Rev. Dr Bache Wright Harvey (of St John's, B.A. 1857), Headmaster of Wanganui School, New Zealand. He was born 14 May 1870 at Governor's Bay, Christ Church, New Zealand, and was educated at Wanganui School. He entered St John's in October 1894, and took his degree in June 1898. He completed his medical studies at St Thomas's Hospital, obtaining his qualifications of M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P., London, in 1905. After holding the appointments of House Physician and Surgeon at the Queen's Hospital for Children, Hackney Road, London, and of Resident Medical Officer to the West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital, he settled down to practice at Westcliffe-on-Sea. He joined the R.A.M.C. in March 1915.

Robert Stuart Hawcridge, M.A.

Robert Stuart Hawcridge, a Corporal in the 24th Royal Fusiliers, who was killed in action on 28 July 1916, was a son of Mr Thomas Arthur Hawcridge, Director of Education for Barrow-in-Furness. He was born at Barrow 8 June 1887 In September 1900 he entered Manchester Grammar School and went up rapidly on the Classical Side, winning the Shakespeare Society's Prize in 1904 and the Procter Reading Prize in 1905. In the latter year he entered St John's, with an Exhibition, and took his degree in 1909. He then attended a course in Education at the University of Manchester, and was appointed on the staff of the North Manchester School. During the time of that School's rapid growth he took charge of Classics and Art. He was one of the first House Masters when the system was introduced, and he made every boy in his House keen on its honour In 1912 he was appointed a Master at Batley Grammar School. While there he became interested in the Workers' Educational Association, and was appointed lecturer, and undertook a tutorial class in Industrial History He was very successful in making the subject alive with interest, and in drawing out the members of the Class.

In January 1915, after having been rejected four times, he joined the 2nd Sportsman's Battalion, 24th Royal Fusiliers. "I don't think you will like it," said someone to him as he went off, knowing his artistic taste and refined susceptibilities. "I shall hate it", he said, "but I must go."

On active service he proved as steady and strong-hearted as those who were physically more robust. The greater the danger the cooler he seemed to be, and on one occasion, being in charge of a bombing party, with two other men he held a crater against the Germans under severe bombardment. On returning the members of his platoon preferred the request that he should be awarded the D.C.M. He was, however, immediately made a Corporal and recommended for a Commission by the Brigadier-General. Before he could receive it he had fallen in the field. It was in approaching Delville Wood from Montauban, and he lies buried by the side of a trench behind Trones Wood.

A member of his platoon, wounded early in the morning of July 28 (the day on which Hawcridge fell), writing to his father, says: "I always admired your son whilst in France, as has everyone in his platoom. During the nine months we have been in France, I can honestly say, from experience,

that your son was always a worker, both plucky and fearless, and willing to the very last to do his best for his section comrades. He was liked by everyone who came in contact with him. On July 28, when I got my wound and was carried to the First Aid post, straightway, after seeing me all right, your son ran off to my dug-out, under fire for half a mile, and returned to me with my few private belongings. That proves what kind of a fellow he was." Another, writing on behalf of himself and another comrade, says: "We were all three in the same section and the same huts at Gildea Park and Clipstone, and we spent a great deal of our spare time together out here. While we were still in England, we both appreciated what a real friend he was, and since we came out here he proved a brave man, cool and steady in critical moments and to be relied on under all circumstances. Your son and I were both Battalion Bombers, and it would be difficult for you to appreciate what confidence and courage his presence has given me in the various dangerous posts we have occupied together When we were in England there were many brave men, many daring, dashing fellows, but when we got out here men appeared in their true colours, and where many fell away Hawcridge, by his actions, won the respect and esteem of all who knew him."

Cyril Hurdman.

Second Lieutenant C. Hurdman, of the South Staffordshire Regiment, attached to the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, is reported as "missing, believed to have been killed" in action 20 July 1916. He was the eldest son of Mr George Edward Hurdman, of 48, Paget Road, Wolverhampton, and was born at Wolverhampton 1 June 1896. He was educated at the Wolverhampton Grammar School, where he had a distinguished career, gaining the Wolverhampton (Major) and Warner Scholarships. In December 1914 he was elected to an Entrance Scholarship for Mathematics at St John's, and in the ordinary course would have commenced residence in October 1915. In July 1915, however, he obtained a commission in the Special Reserve of Officers and was

attached to the South Staffordshire Regiment; a few weeks before his death he was attached to the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. In a night attack on 20 July 1916 he was last seen gallantly leading his platoon towards the parapets of the German trenches. Every effort was made to find him, but without result, and he must be presumed to be no longer alive. His Colonel wrote that, though Lieutenant Hurdman had been only a few weeks with the Warwickshires, everyone who came in contact with him had nothing but praise for his work.

Anstey Ross Jacob.

Second Lieutenant Anstey Ross Jacob, of the Durham Light Infantry, who died on 18 September 1916 of wounds received in action on the previous day, was the sixth son of the late Mr Stephen Jacob, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, and of Mrs Jacob, of Raymond Road, Wimbledon. He was born at Calcutta 4 October 1893, was educated at Dulwich College, and entered St John's in 1912. He had been elected in December 1911 to an £80 Scholarship, being first in Classics in the St John's group of Colleges. His success was the more remarkable, as he had shortly before sustained a severe injury to one of his legs while playing football at school. He was seriously handicapped by the wound, which did not heal, and he passed more than one vacation in hospital during the year 1913. In spite of this he maintained his position, being first in the College Classical 'Mays' of 1913 and 1914, winning the Hawksley Burbury Prize. In August 1914 he was still quite unfit for active service; but, for a man of his spirit, inaction was intolerable, and he therefore joined the Officers' Training Corps, acting as instructor of musketry. Later he was appointed musketry instructor to the 17th Division at Wimborne, with the rank of Sergeant. In June 1915 he was well enough to be accepted for active service, and was gazetted Second Lieutenant in the 4th Battalion (Special Reserve) Durham Light Infantry After a period of service as musketry officer at Seaham Harbour (where he did excellent work) he went to the front in July

1916. He was wounded on September 17 and died the following day

A brother officer writes: "Your son received the wounds, from which he died, while gallantly leading his platoon in the great attack on the German lines on the morning of the 17th September He was well in front when a machine-gun inflicted severe wounds upon him. He bore his sufferings with great fortitude. He died doing his duty nobly and well." His former Colonel at Seaham wrote in the name of all the officers: "We have lost a dear friend and an excellent officer; he was esteemed by all."

Jacob will long be remembered as a man of rare distinction, in whom a fine intellect was united with great physical courage. He might fairly have claimed exemption from active service, but he was one of the first who volunteered. Absolutely unspoiled by success, he was always simple and unaffected, making light of his own troubles and anxious to help others. His influence and example in College can hardly be overrated.

Eric Hanson Lee.

Second Lieutenant E. H. Lee, of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who died on 19 September 1916 from wounds received in action on the previous day, was a son of Mr Leonard Lee, of Whitchurch, Salop. He was born at Whitchurch 7 November 1895 and educated at Whitchurch Grammar School. He was elected to an Exhibition for Natural Science in June and entered the College in October 1914.

Lee joined the Shropshire Light Infantry in March 1915, and after training at Pembroke Docks went to France in the August of that year After some weeks in the trenches, he contracted enteric fever and was in hospital at Boulogne for eight weeks. He then rejoined the colours in March 1916 at Prees Heath Camp, near Whitchurch, and again went to France early in July His Commanding Officer described him as: "A most promising young Officer who always did his work

conscientiously and well, he will be badly missed by all who knew him." His early death preceded that of a younger brother by four days only

Lee was a man of much promise, while naturally studious he was passionately fond of games In happier times he would have come to the front during his College career in more than one line of pursuit.

Francis Willmer McAulay, M.A.

We have been furnished with the following particulars with regard to Captain F W. McAulay (see *The Eagle*, xxxvii., p. 373).

He was a member of the University O.T.C., and while still in residence received his commission in the North Midland Brigade, R.F.A. (T.), in 1910. He was made Captain in 1914, and went to the front in February 1915. At the time of his death (21 May 1916) he was in command of a Battery, as the Major was invalided. During an intense bombardment by the enemy, he withdrew his men and went himself to the telephone dug-out, which was in charge of a corporal and a private. The dug-out was struck by two shells, and all three were instantly killed. General H. M. Campbell wrote: "He was an excellent officer, one of the best I had, and such a good fellow as well. We all miss him very much, and mourn his loss."

Major J H. Hinton wrote: "He was the most conscientious and one of the best men I ever knew, a splendid soldier, and we shall all miss him dreadfully He was always my right-hand man, and I shall always feel that I am a better man for having known him and lived and worked so many months with him"

Captain Giles, his special chum, wrote: "He died very bravely Two men had to remain, and he stayed with them, as he always shared every danger I have lost the best friend I ever had out here"

Sergeant A. J Bailey wrote: "The Captain's death made everyone in the Battery broken hearted, and when the sad

news reached wagon line practically every man cried because such a good friend had parted from us ; he was more like a father to us than an officer in every respect. He was a good sportsman, and every man thought the world of him".

Ernest Emanuel Polack.

Lieutenant E. E. Polack, of the Gloucestershire Regiment, who was killed in action 17 July 1916, was the youngest son of the Rev. Joseph Polack, Housemaster at Clifton College. He was born at Clifton 25 February 1893 and educated at Clifton College. He entered St John's with an Exhibition in 1912 and was also elected to a (University) Stewart of Rannoch Scholarship for Hebrew At the end of his second year of residence he was elected to a Foundation Scholarship for Oriental Languages and was awarded several College Prizes. He was a frequent speaker at the Union and a member of the Committee of that Society

Both at Clifton and at Cambridge he was a member of the Officers' Training Corps. On the outbreak of war he at once went into training and was gazetted a Lieutenant in the 4th (City of Bristol) Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment. He went to the front in April 1915, and was frequently in command of his Company In January 1916 he gained much commendation by capturing, during a night patrol, a German flag which had been defiantly fixed in front of the enemy's trenches near Hebuterne.

He was killed early in the morning of July 17 while leading his men in an assault on the German trenches.

His Colonel wrote : "His death is a great loss to us, as he was an excellent officer, brave to the last degree and universally popular with officers and his men. He was killed in an attack on German trenches, which his company, and one other, captured and we still hold strongly, and thanks to his and the others dash and gallantry the Regiment has received congratulations from the Army Commander down."

His Major wrote : "I had the honour of serving with him

for more than a year in France, and I know personally how he was universally beloved and how valuable he always was to the Company and Regiment. I have lost a dear friend and you have lost a very noble son, who had always done his duty nobly to his King and Country and his utmost to help us all. His life, as we saw it, was an inspiration to every one."

While a brother Lieutenant wrote : "His death is a great loss to us, as he was one of the best officers in the Battalion and did splendidly out here. I always admired his absolute fearlessness in the face of danger and his capacity for making decisions at critical times."

Donald Ramsay Puddicombe.

Second Lieutenant D. R. Puddicombe was the elder son of Mr Robert Westacott Puddicombe, of Leytonstone. He was born at Leytonstone 12 November 1894, and was educated at Scarborough College. He entered the College in October 1914, and at once joined the O.T.C. with a view to qualifying himself for a commission ; this he obtained in the East Yorkshire Regiment. He went with his Battalion to Egypt. His division was then ordered to France. He took part in the first stage of the Battle of the Somme on July 1, without mishap. On 20 July 1916 he was wounded in the thigh while in the German trenches, and died on the 26th. In his last letter home he wrote "Captain Ranson also was wounded while going to pick me up. Three of my men remained behind, and lying down, by themselves dragged me on my back right into our lines again through a murderous fire."

Lieutenant Puddicombe was a man of great refinement, keenly interested in art and music as well as in outdoor sports—one of the many Cambridge men who, from a religious and humanitarian point of view, hated war, but served from a sense of duty

---

John Nevill Ritchie, B.A.

Second Lieutenant J N Ritchie, of the Seaforth Highlanders, who was killed in action in Mesopotamia 22 April 1916, was the third son of the late Mr John Macfarlane Ritchie and Mrs. Ritchie, of Balvraid, Dunedin, New Zealand. He was born 31 December 1879, at Dunedin, and received his early education at the High School there. Coming to England in 1899 he entered St John's in the Michaelmas Term of that year Intending to devote himself to the legal profession he read for the Law Tripos, but owing to a temporary break-down in health he gave up reading for Honours and took the ordinary B.A. degree in June 1902.

After going down he went back to New Zealand, intending to continue his law work, but eventually gave up all idea of it and went into his father's business at Dunedin ; for this he showed great aptitude, and in the course of time became a branch manager

He was never one of those who gain great academic or athletic distinctions, but he left behind him at St John's what is more precious than either of these, a name and a memory in the College, and his two brothers who followed him were always known as "Jock." His was a nature that could never fail to win many friends, and he always looked back upon his Cambridge days with the keenest delight. When war broke out he repeatedly tried to join the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, but each time he was turned down by the New Zealand doctors on account of his heart and of a weakness left after a very serious operation in 1909. On learning, however, that another operation might circumvent the latter he immediately underwent it, and coming to England in July 1915 he was passed fit for service and received his commission in the Seaforth Highlanders in the same month. In February 1916 he was sent out to join the Battalion in Mesopotamia, and very shortly afterwards he went up to the advance trenches of the force that was endeavouring to relieve Kut. The conditions of life out there were almost indescribable, but he always put his heart and soul into his work, and pride of service at such a time, rather than love of

soldiering, bred a cheerfulness in him which was able to cope with all difficulties and discomforts. In an attack on the Turkish position on Easter Eve, April 22nd, the Highland Battalions (Seaforth and Black Watch) suffered very heavily, and the last that was seen of Jock Ritchie was, as his Colonel wrote, his "advancing at the head of his men in the attack." For some months hope was entertained that he might have been taken prisoner, but unofficial news from brother officers has since banished all hope.

No better description of his character could be given than that of a brother officer who had got to know him very intimately: "No one could know Jock without having a great affection for him. He was so thoroughly a Christian gentleman in the highest sense of the words. He was no soldier from the love of the trade ; the discomforts of camping, the whistle of lead and the thud of shrapnel, were things he hated and overcame from sheer sense of duty If he had one fear it was lest he should fail in the day of trial. His highly-strung, refined nature, was apt to make him a little melancholy at times, but a very charming melancholy it was. Death itself he never feared ; it was only the thought of his wife being left that used to hurt him".

Another officer writes "We used to sit in my dug-out, and his hobby was to dissect and pull his own character to bits, and then try to formulate it as he would wish it to be. Then he would fall to discussing people—men whom I was quite down on—and he would always find some redeeming feature in their make-up"

Jock Ritchie will always live in the memory of those who knew him as a great-hearted gentleman. On the 9th November 1915 he married Eirene Mary, second daughter of Mr C. J Stewart, the Public Trustee, and Lady Mary Stewart, and although one does not dare to set down in print all that his marriage meant to him, certain it is that the few short months between that time and his leaving England gave him the realization, as never before, of the happiness of life and of the pride of service, even though it would entail the great sacrifice.

HUGH FRANCIS RUSSELL SMITH, M.A.

Born August 11, 1887 Died of wounds July 5, 1916.

It was not simply a sense of severed friendship that made the death of Russell Smith come with peculiar force to the minds of those who knew him. A personality of unusual attractiveness passed out of their lives, and the promise of the highest achievement of mind and character was suddenly cut short. His career was something more than that of an able and popular man rising through the normal stages of academic success to a secure position in College and University life. It left a deeper mark. For he was formed on no conventional pattern. Exceptional natural modesty obscured a little his great ability, but not the fact that his life was fed from deep springs of conviction and directed to an ideal of his own.

The second son of Mr H. Russell Smith, of Heathside, Potters Bar, he was educated at Rugby, and came up to St John's as a Classical Scholar in 1906. He always spoke affectionately of his old school, where he formed a lifelong friendship with Rupert Brooke. Different in their gifts as the two were, they had much in common, not least their nobility of mind, and their University careers were curiously parallel. In scholarship and in literature, both were attaining to fame, when a greater fame overtook them and united them in their early death—'the inheritors of unfulfilled renown.'

When he came into residence Russell Smith's personality and all-round talents quickly made him a prominent figure in the College. Everyone marked the simple sincerity, the quaint humour, the engaging frankness of his manner, though his emphatic convictions, his intellectual point of view, his silent pursuit of the best in life lay in the reserve of a deeper nature. He was the centre of a particular circle, regarded with an admiration and affection which I think are rare, but his interests were many and various. It is difficult now to recall any College club or society—athletic, literary, or social—with which one does not associate his name. He was essentially one of those men who are so invaluable to the corporate life of a College. As captain of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, editor of *The Eagle* and secretary of the General

Athletic Club, amongst many other things, he took his full share of the duties which fall to a man of his varied talents and unfailing public spirit. All such positions he filled remarkably well, for he combined with an extraordinary good nature and tact a real power of business, and he never at any time put his hand to anything that he did not carry through with the utmost conscientiousness. His splendid physique made him a good athlete, and he distinguished himself especially on the river. But his liking for athletics was that of the healthy man for exercise, or was a matter of College loyalty, and walking was his favourite outdoor pursuit. Love of nature and the open air was strong in him, as in most educated Englishmen ; and a few days walking, preferably in the New Forest, of which he was by old association particularly fond, was his invariable suggestion for a holiday He was the best of companions at such times, for his energy, the freshness of his conversation and his enjoyment of life were never more conspicuous.

His undergraduate days were, I believe, as happy as they were active, for he was a man of a singularly contented spirit, taking life always as it came, in an odd way of his own, yet with a human largeness and receptivity that showed the quality of his nature. Independent and self-contained, he had the simplicity that brings enjoyment of life. He had, too, his own sense of values, which he fearlessly maintained. His temperament was impulsive, but his mind was balanced and very critical, strangely free from prejudice, and controlled by a keen sense of the ridiculous. He saw the humorous side of life more consistently than any man I have known—a gift that stood him in good stead and did not desert him even at the last. He was not easily adaptable, and, though intensely interested in people, was inclined to be reserved and even shy. Nor was he at his ease as a public speaker He could not take himself seriously enough for that ; though he won both College and University prizes for reading, in which he excelled. He could write well, with restraint, dignity and point, and a real sense of style ; and he was a wide reader, being especially fond of Wordsworth and Meredith. He took Wordsworth with him to the trenches, but he found that 'modern poems seem to hit the mark for one living under

the stress of unpleasantly modern conditions better than the older classics.'

The more brilliant part of his academic career came after his degree. He had missed a first in the Classical Tripos, having to take part of the examination in bed in the middle of an attack of influenza. But, man of strong literary instincts as he was, the Classics were not, in the judgment of those who knew him best, his subject, and he had not altogether found himself. Changing over from Classics to History he progressed in a manner that awakened the highest expectations. He gained a first class in Part II. of the History Tripos in 1910, and the Thirlwall Prize for historical research and the Allen Scholarship in 1911. He also for a time gave useful help to the Editors of the *Cambridge Modern History* in seeing the Atlas Volume through the Press, and was offered the Editorship of the *Cambridge Review*, which to his regret he was not able to accept.

Like many other men he was much worried about the choice of a career, for he was far from thinking that he was well fitted for an academic life. He hated to do anything that he could not do well ; and though ambitious of academic distinction, 'egotistic about his career,' as he called it, he doubted his power to teach and thought administrative work would be more congenial. The scholar's life seemed to him to lead into an arid desert of pedantry, where men lost their humanity, and from that he recoiled. 'To think of that while it is Spring is a bit depressing.' Life was deeply interesting to him and he intended to live it fully But other people did not share his view of his limitations, and offers of a College post soon came to him from more than one quarter He had thus to come to a decision, and I remember his arriving in my rooms one morning with a large umbrella as a symbol that the great decision to become a don had been made. But his own College was unwilling to lose him, and found him a place on its staff, which, though less valuable than what had been offered to him elsewhere, he with characteristic loyalty preferred. Thus in the summer of 1912 he became a Lecturer, and in November of the same year was elected a Fellow of his College. By that time also he had found a field of work in Political Science which seemed linked up with the active

thought of the day rather than with an antiquarian past ; and the encouragement which he received from scholars of eminence increased his interest in a subject that had been his own choice. With his career thus definitely settled he became engaged to Dorothy, daughter of Dr Edward Tait, of Highbury, whom he married in the Spring of 1914.

From the moment that he took up History he showed an instinctive preference for the study of political theories and institutions. His acute mind and broad and tolerant judgment well fitted him for the analysis and comparison of ideas, and his two books show that he would certainly have risen to great distinction in his subject. 'The Theory of Religious Liberty in the Reigns of Charles II. and James II.', an essay written in a single Long Vacation, was a remarkable *tour de force* for an inexperienced student of history To handle so large, vague and difficult a subject in so short a period of time, and to write something fresh upon it, showed a faculty for distinguishing between the important and the unimportant and for holding the mastery of what he took into his mind, which was I think his most marked intellectual characteristic. 'Harrington and his Oceana' was written while he was Allen Scholar. It took him to the United States, a journey which 'has done me incalculable good' He liked the United States, moved about there a good deal, and met many scholars. 'They take me so seriously', he wrote, 'treat me as if I were an English professor, and not a young person who has read History for just two years' The book was a valuable contribution to knowledge, for Harrington had been strangely neglected, and it showed too a rapid development of his powers. It was published in the spring of 1914 and brought him recognition from the Royal Historical Society—a distinction that seemed to give him pleasure. The two books reveal him well—his strong and clear intellect, his fine gift of expression, his thorough workmanship, the human touch in the delineation of character, the gentle laughter at extremes of thought and feeling that marked his conversation and the deep sympathy with democratic thought which had drawn him to seventeenth century studies. He had already marked out for himself a new piece of work in the same field when the outbreak of war interrupted his plans.

Before the war he had sometimes talked, not without seriousness, of looking for some permanent employment with one of the international peace organisations. Theirs was a cause which he had much at heart, for he was a man of peace by nature and by reason, and he believed that the time had come when war might be prevented. Not that he loved England less than others, but he loved peace more. Reluctantly, yet completely, he was convinced at the beginning of August 1914 that war was inevitable, and with that he felt he had his part to play, which could be none but the hardest that offered. For a few weeks he did good work in the University O.T.C., and also as an instructor in the Officers' Training School in Cambridge. Then, in April 1915, he took a Commission in the Rifle Brigade, and spent some months as Adjutant with his battalion at Sheerness. It was there that he received the news of Rupert Brooke's death, which seemed at first 'too unutterably sad and wrong;' but, later, there was 'something essentially good about it;' and he wrote the notice of Brooke, 'always the same incomparable friend,' that appeared in the Rugby School magazine. Needless to say he did not find military life at first attractive, though he recognised the advantage of the experience. 'I am sure I shall be glad of it all my life,' he wrote, 'if I survive.' He took the greatest interest in his work, and, as ever, did what he did to the best of his ability, 'for the sake of civilianism—I coin the word,' he once added—a characteristic touch. In October he went out to France, and was quickly promoted. 'I shall do my best to make the thing a success,' he wrote, delighted to get the command of his Company The men were 'absolutely splendid.' 'My admiration for the way in which they bear cheerfully very great hardships is still unbounded.' And his letters showed the same firm, yet humorous and respectful dealings with them as had made his management of College clubs so marked a success. Moreover he found himself 'far less unhappy than I ever thought possible.' The open air life attracted him. 'This sort of war,' he wrote from behind the lines, 'where guns don't boom is all right—the country, the open air, simplicity, a horse.' And one heard often of lovely French villages, with orchards

and woods and nightingales. But there was 'no Spring in the lines,' and he longed to see another English Spring. There were unpleasant experiences—in wet trenches and under shell fire—'one does not fear death, but one is frightened, purely physically,' and he was twice slightly wounded, though he did not leave his work. He was to have led his Company into action at Beaumont Hamel on the first day of the July offensive, the anniversary of his son's birthday, but, in the early dawn of that day, going out with a party to cut the wire in front of our trenches, he was wounded with shrapnel, and four days later died in hospital at Rouen, where he was buried in the English cemetery

He was not an ordinary man. A gentle and generous nature, a spirit free from taint of self seeking and self deception raised him above the common. Manly simplicity and modesty, openness of mind and absolute candour were some of the qualities that gave to his character its singular charm. No man could have been more loved in his generation. He did not seek praise, yet the praise of a life fully and nobly lived, and then laid simply down at the call of duty, is his, past question. And what praise could be higher? He was so self distrustful that he did not think he could be worthy of a College Fellowship, but now his name is one that his College will hold in a proud and perpetual remembrance. It seems strange that he should fall in war—the gentlest, the most delightful of men—and all that human excellence be lost to us so soon. Yet one always felt of him, from the first meeting to the last, that in his life and death there would be:

'no weakness, no contempt,
Dispraise, or blame nothing but well and fair.'

E. A. B.

Noel Beaumont Souper, B.A.

Second Lieutenant Noel Beaumont Souper, of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, who fell in action on 1 July 1916, was a son of the Rev Francis Abraham Souper (of St John's, B.A. 1867). He was born at Eastbourne 20 December 1877 and received his early education under his father at St Andrew's School, Eastbourne. In his sixteenth year he went to Canada with the intention of farming and settling there, if possible, for life. But after four or five years, feeling a strong desire to take Holy Orders, he returned to England, resumed his studies and entered St John's in 1899, taking his B.A. degree in 1902. Then laying aside the idea of becoming a clergyman he went back to Canada. There, for a time, he took a Mastership in a school at Montreal, and eventually migrated to British Columbia, where in 1910 he married Rosalie Frances, daughter of the late Alexander Dickson Norie, Commander R.N

His home was now at Cowichan, Vancouver Island. Immediately on the declaration of war against Germany he enlisted in the Canadian Gordon Highlanders, and came to England with the first contingent of the Dominion troops. For six months he was quartered on muddy and wet Salisbury Plain. Then a commission in the Royal Berkshires fell to his lot, and he was attached to the 6th Battalion of that Regiment. In December 1915 he went to France to join the Battalion at the front. On the first of July, the first day of the great advance, he was killed in action.

One of his superior officers wrote: "I cannot express how deeply Lieutenant Souper's loss is felt. There is not a man or officer in this Battalion who did not love and esteem him as an officer and a man. He met his death showing the courage that he always showed, and about which I have often heard his men talk . I was a great friend of his and always considered him one of the finest characters one could possibly meet."

Another wrote as follows: "I always knew Souper as an excellent officer and a delightful companion. I know that his men, too, were intensely fond of him: and this, though as he used to tell me, he found great difficulty in showing himself friendly towards them, owing to a certain shyness which he always admitted."

And one of his own rank, a Lieutenant, writes: "For myself I have lost one of my greatest friends, and the Company—and indeed the whole Battalion—an officer who can never be replaced. Everybody loved "Old Soup-can," as we used to call him; everybody from the C.O. to the last Private It was a bad day for the Battalion when your husband left us along with some of the very best."

Harold Charles Norman Taylor, B.A.

We are glad to be able to add to the very brief account of Lieutenant Taylor which appeared in our last number (*The Eagle*, xxxvii., p. 376).

In August 1914, on return from a short holiday in Cornwall, he applied for a commission and was at once sent to Blackheath as Second Lieutenant in the 20th Battalion, London Regiment (Blackheath and Woolwich). After four months training and drilling his men there the Battalion was moved to Betchworth in Surrey, where they were engaged in digging trenches for a month or more. In the early part of March 1915 Lieutenant Taylor was transferred, at a few hours' notice, to St Albans, where the first division of the London Regiment was preparing for early departure to the front, and he went at once with them to France. He was for some time in the neighbourhood of Béthune, and constantly in and out of the trenches, but he sent home very few details of any fighting or actions that he may have been in. He obtained his first leave, after six months, in September 1915, and a fortnight after his return was in the battle of Loos when his regiment captured two German 85*mm.* guns. They occupied the captured German trenches in front of Loos for four days, when they were relieved. Lieutenant Taylor was the only officer of his company to escape harm, and he was in command of the company for ten days after the attack. He was allowed home on leave shortly after this, and was promoted temporary Lieutenant as from the 26 September, the day after the assault. He also became Assistant Adjutant.

Later his regiment was moved further south, in the neighbourhood of Souchez, and it was in the action of the 21 May 1916, on the Vimy Ridge, that he met his death ; he had been acting as Captain for some time, but was not yet gazetted. The following extracts, from letters to Lieutenant Taylor's father, show what a capable and gallant officer he proved himself to be.

Brigadier General Hubback, formerly Colonel of the Regiment, wrote : "I knew your son very well, especially as he was my Signal Officer for some time. He was always most gallant and fearless, and latterly, when commanding a company, proved himself a most efficient officer. He was one of the few left who came out with me, and I am deeply grieved at his death."

His Colonel wrote : "Your boy fell between 8 and 8.30 last Sunday evening. It was at a very critical moment when the Germans had broken the line on our right and were in a portion of our own front trench. Your boy was simply splendid. I am quite certain that his initiative and courage contributed in large measure to the arrest of the enemy's advance. He was killed instantly at the moment when he had accomplished his endeavour. Out here we all loved and were proud of your boy, and our hearts go out to you and his mother in your grief at the loss of such a son. Had he lived I should have recommended him for the D.S.O., but all I can do now is to ask for it to be mentioned in despatches".

His Major wrote : "I first met him in March 1915, and we saw each other practically every day until I was wounded in September. During the whole time work, difficulties, dangers, and spare moments were, with him as a companion, pleasures to me, because of his unfailing good fellowship, strict attention to discipline and uncomplaining acceptance of trying conditions, always keeping in the straight path of duty The nation has lost a most valuable soldier, and I have lost a very dear friend".

His late Captain writes : "I knew him well ; he joined C Company on 8 March 1915, just before we left for France. In our Mess he was a great favourite ; at first he was very quiet and modest, but when we got to know him we all loved him. He was so slight in figure, but so indomitable

in spirit, that he easily won the admiration of his men. Whatever duties fell to him, however arduous they were, he summoned up all his strength to meet them, and was a real father to men who were much older than he was. He won the highest praise at the battle of Loos, when all the other officers of the company were put out of action, and in the long and arduous winter fighting that followed, his slight figure was only kept going by his fiery indomitable spirit. It was not that he had no fear and no nerves. He knew what it was to be frightened, but he never shirked danger I well remember him when we were in the Hohenzollern Redoubt and he was attached to Battalion Headquarters as Signalling Officer and Assistant Adjutant. When four mines had gone up simultaneously on our right and a hideous bombardment was in full swing he came running up to his old company with a cheery, smiling face that heartened every one of us. And when we used to reach billets for a rest there was no one whose heart was lighter or whose fellowship was more prized than your boy's. I can only dwell on the fame your son won as a soldier and on the imperishable memory he has left behind with all who knew him. To me he is a very gallant figure."

His Adjutant wrote : "I was privileged to count myself among your son's intimate friends out here, as we had served together at Headquarters for a long time, and it was a great shock to me on my return from leave to learn of his death. I can give you no further details as to his death as I was away on leave at the time, but I should like to mention that the Chief of the Staff of the Division, in an account of the operations, stated that the whole situation was saved by Captain Taylor's prompt and courageous action."

His soldier servant wrote : "I feel I must convey to you my deepest sympathy in your great loss, which is felt very keenly by every man in the Regiment. I, who was Captain Taylor's servant ever since the battalion came to France, and all the men who had been with him all through, had the greatest admiration and love for him. He was a brave, courageous, fine soldier, a great leader, and a friend to all. He never asked his men to go where he would not go himself, but was always with and for his men. The N.C.O.'s

and men of C Company have asked me to convey to you their condolence in our mutual loss."

His Adjutant, writing to Lieutenant Taylor's elder brother (Captain E. Stuart Taylor M.B., R.A.M.C. (T.), of King's), wrote: "I was on leave at the time of his death so cannot tell you personally of what occurred, but I gather that he was sent up by the Colonel during the German attack on the Vimy Ridge to report on the situation, and on arriving at the front line found that the enemy had broken through at a mine crater near the front and were rapidly spreading along the line. He at once collected a few men and counter attacked the Germans by bombing, beating back their advance and confining their gains to the edge of the crater, thereby averting a very serious danger He stayed and consolidated the position regained, and it was while returning to Battalion Headquarters, after this, that he was hit by a splinter of shell, which must have reached his heart, as he died instantly He would certainly have had the D.S.O. had he lived, as it is he can only be mentioned in despatches".

Denzil Clive Tate Twentyman, B.A.

Captain Twentyman, of the York and Lancaster Regiment, who was killed in action 1 July 1916 while gallantly leading his men, was the elder son of Mr James Robert Twentyman, of Kirby Misperton Hall, Pickering, Yorkshire. He was born at Shanghai 27 June 1890 and was educated at Bromsgrove School, entering St John's in 1909 and taking his B.A. degree in 1913. After leaving Cambridge he joined the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. On the outbreak of war he at once joined the Army, being gazetted Second Lieutenant in the 10th Battalion The York and Lancaster Regiment 19 September 1914; he was promoted Lieutenant in December 1914 and Captain in May 1915; he went to the front in September 1915.

Captain Twentyman married 30 June 1915, at the Parish Church, Bushey, Herts., Mildred Sybil Josephine, eldest daughter of Mr Percy Hall, of The Gables, Glisson Road, Cambridge.

Harold Robert Wales.

Second Lieutenant H R. Wales, of the East Yorkshire Regiment, who was killed in action on 14 July 1916, was the only son of Mr and Mrs Horace Wales, and was born in Sheffield 2 May 1895. He was educated at the Central Secondary School, Sheffield, where he held a Lancastrian Scholarship. He was a man of the highest intellectual promise and had a most distinguished school career In 1910 he got first-class honours in the Oxford Senior Locals, with distinction in Mathematics; and in 1911 and 1912 distinction in Mathematics at the Higher Certificate Examination, and in 1914 in the same examination he obtained distinction in Mathematics, English, Mechanics and Physics and was awarded a Town Trust Scholarship. In 1912 he was awarded a Mathematical Scholarship at Trinity Hall, of which he did not avail himself, and in 1913 was awarded an Entrance Scholarship of £80 a year at St John's. He commenced residence in the October Term of 1914, and at the end of his first year was placed in the First Class of Part I. of the Mathematical Tripos. On entering the College he joined the O.T.C., and having completed his training obtained a commission in the East Yorkshire Regiment. On the 14th of July last he was wounded and went to the dressing station and had his injury attended to and then, without the least delay, went back into the fighting line and was killed.

The Adjutant of the Regiment, writing to Lieut. Wales' parents, says: "During the short time your son was with this Battalion he proved himself a most efficient and gallant officer, whose loss will be greatly felt amongst all ranks." The Commanding Officer wrote: "After getting his wound dressed he returned to the firing line and met his death as only a brave man could. He would have been perfectly justified in going to the clearing station, but returned to his men of his own free will."

John Arnold Willett.

Lieutenant J. A. Willett was the younger son of Mr and Mrs John James Willett of 22, Ellenborough Road, Weston-super-Mare. He was born 10 February 1895 at Banwell, Somerset, and was educated at Wycliffe College, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, entering St John's in October 1913 and read for the Historical Tripos.

On the outbreak of war in 1914 he at once enlisted in the Gloucestershire Regiment, but he received a commission as Second Lieutenant in (Prince Albert's) Somerset Light Infantry 9 November 1914; in May 1915 he was transferred to the Royal Fusiliers, and, with his elder brother Lieutenant L. Willett, was sent to the Dardanelles. His battalion belonged to the famous 29th Division. He was reported wounded and missing in an engagement on 28 June 1915, when the battalion suffered very heavily, as appears from a letter written by Lance-Corporal Lipscombe, dated 17 January and published in the *Western Gazette* of 29 January 1916. In this he says: "When we had to advance, on June 28, we had 16 officers and 800 men, and 15 officers got killed, and we lost over 500 men. Lieutenant Willett was the only one who got wounded, and I saw him in the last trench which we took. His arm was then in a bad state, I bandaged it up as well as I could, and took him to a trench which led to the 89th Field Dressing Station. I would have gone to the station with him, but the battle I was in was too bad and my place was in the firing line, as we did not have many men left."

What happened after must of necessity be a matter of speculation, but the absence of any news of a reassuring nature, after so long an interval, makes it only too probable that Lieutenant J. A. Willett succumbed to his injuries. Information has been received from the American Ambassador in Constantinople that Lieutenant Willett is not a prisoner in Turkish hands.

Charles Armytage Wooler.

Second Lieutenant C. A. Wooler was the youngest son of Mr Ernest Octavius Wooler, solicitor, of Balks House, Wortley, Leeds. He was born at Wortley 16 March 1895, and like his elder brother, Lieutenant H. S. Wooler (see *The Eagle*, xxxvii., p. 376), was educated at Sedbergh School, and was elected to a Lupton and Hebblethwaite Exhibition at St John's in June 1914. On the outbreak of war the two brothers at once joined the ranks of the West Yorkshire Regiment. Later both obtained commission in the West Yorkshire Regiment. Lieutenant C. A. Wooler was wounded, though not seriously, on 26 September 1915. He returned to the front and was again wounded on 1 July 1916, and died on 20 July in the Herbert Hospital, at Woolwich. He was buried at the Harlow Cemetery, Harrogate. His former Colonel, writing to Lieutenant Wooler's father, says: "I am deeply grieved because I was very fond of him, and he was one of the cheeriest, pluckiest and most loyal officers I had, or any C.O. could wish to have. His simplicity and his regard and affection for his men made him, young as he was, a born leader of men. I cannot express to you my sympathy over his loss and also that of his brother, both of whom worked so hard and who were ideally fitted for the task of leading men."

Obituary

Rev. Prof Henry Melvill Gwatkin, M.A.

The death of Prof. Gwatkin removes from us one of the most brilliant figures of his generation, and leaves the University poorer, not only of a teacher of singular power, but of a representative of that less specialized, less piecemeal, world of learning which flourished sixty years ago.

He was, one may say, a Johnian born and bred. His father, Rev Richard Gwatkin, was Senior Wrangler in 1814, and had been Tutor of the College before accepting the living of Barrow-on-Soar, where Henry Melvill was born on 30 July 1844. As a boy the future Professor already showed his intellectual bent. We are told that "from his earliest days his ambition was to be a teacher, and a teacher of theology"; and this decisive preference went with a precociously alert critical faculty which made him pause over matters which a child or boy usually accepts without thinking. At the age of seven he was surprised at "finding (in Mark vi. 5, 'And he could there do no mighty work') something which the Son of God was not able to do." Accident, as well as nature, made his life exceptional. Illness, when he was only five years old, made his hearing defective, and his deafness grew worse in later years. Thus somewhat isolated, he never perhaps quite put on the "lad," but retained traces of the child in the manhood which he early reached.

Till the age of twelve his father taught him at home, but then sent him to Shrewsbury at that time a specially Johnian school, to be under the famous Dr Kennedy "He belonged to a class," Mr Heitland writes, "among whom Shrewsbury school in the middle of last century found some of its most distinguished scholars. He was neither a boarder (indeed the life would not have suited him) nor a regular day-boy from the town. A few boys were allowed to board with families

in the town, who were supposed to be responsible for their conduct, a trust generally well-fulfilled; and a few elder boys, who had come on from other schools (Lincoln supplied some notable cases) in order to be under Kennedy for a few years before going to the University, were allowed to live in lodgings by themselves. Gwatkin was a lodger; and what ever may be the defects of such a system, it has to its credit the fact of having brought him to Shrewsbury

"It must have been in the Christmas holidays of 1862-3 that a violent attack of ear-ache impaired my hearing, and so incidentally brought me into touch with Gwatkin. Close under Dr Kennedy's seat on his left hand was an iron structure, consisting of a cupboard below and two desks back-to-back above. Whether it was originally procured and placed there for the accommodation of deaf pupils I do not know: I have never seen another like it. To this structure I was moved from my place at one of the ordinary form-desks. At the desk next the Doctor sat Gwatkin, then second boy in the school, a strange contrast to the ordinary members of the Sixth Form. He already had a beard, and the silent gravity of his bearing, no doubt partly due to his deafness, gave him the air of being older than he really was. He had already a reputation for unusual learning, and was generally regarded as a personage quite out of the common. He took no part in sports and games, but seemed none the worse for that. On the other hand, he was very seldom troubled by the liberties that school-boys are inclined to take with those who bear no part in hours of play It is not too much to say that he inspired a sort of awe even in the irreverent. I only remember one striking exception. The day-boys, who were at the time exceptionally strong and resented the exclusiveness of the boarders, got up some sports of their own, and mischievously persuaded Gwatkin to start in several races. I do not think he ever fully understood that they had been making fun of him. It was friends that did it. Then, as afterwards in College, he was either too innocent to suspect, or too good-natured to resent, tricks played upon him by his contemporaries. I cannot refrain from adding that from the time of our first meeting at school to later years at Cambridge our relations were of the

pleasantest. He was always good to me, and during the years when he lived in College allowed me freely to draw upon his stores of learning whenever I chose. Among all his varied and exact knowledge he always moved with a strong step, fresh and independent in judgment, warm in his likes and dislikes. He had none of the machine-made smoothness that it seems to be the first aim of modern English school systems to produce. May I claim for the old Shrewsbury school some little credit for not destroying in him the 'robustness and straightforwardness' which Samuel Butler even thought a common characteristic of Salopians?"

It was in October 1863 that Gwatkin came up to St John's to achieve his remarkable record of four Firsts, only possible to one who in addition to brilliant gifts was a husbander of his time, and possessed of the *savoir faire* of working. In one year, 1867, he was bracketed 35th Wrangler (January), bracketed 9th Classic (March), and bracketed 3rd in Moral Sciences, while at Easter 1868, as a "Middle Bachelor", he was the only First Class in Theology At the same time, University Prizes, all connected with the career he aimed at, were being won by him in quick succession. In the Theological Examination of 1868 he took the prize for Hebrew and the Scholefield Prize for Biblical Greek. Already in 1865 he had won the Carus Greek Testament Prize, which fell to him again in 1869. The Crosse Scholarship in 1869 and the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship in 1870 complete the list. In 1868 he was elected to a Fellowship, which he held until his marriage in 1874.

On his election as Fellow Gwatkin began that *métier* of teaching for which he was so singularly endowed. He started, as perhaps the best teachers must, by taking private pupils, and indeed continued to do so till he was made Dixie Professor Then in 1874, on the eve of vacating his Fellowship, he was appointed College Lecturer in Theology. In the end most Cambridge theological students attended his lectures, while numbers of History men went to his course on General Medieval History, if not to some course on a special subject or period as well. To find room for research must have been difficult in his busy days, but Gwatkin was a master of the use of time. In 1882 he published his

first book, *Studies of Arianism*, the subject on which to the last he was at his best, both as an historian and as a Christian philosopher Yet the fact that this was his only publication was part-cause that, when the first election to the Dixie Professorship of Ecclesiastical History at Emmanuel took place in 1884, Gwatkin was an unsuccessful competitor His bearing under his disappointment could not have been bettered, and he and the new Professor, Creighton, coöperated in close friendship until Creighton was promoted to the Bishopric of Peterborough in 1891 Gwatkin was then elected to the Professorship and Fellowship at Emmanuel. It was characteristic of him that, intending to be ordained in the spring of 1891, he waited until the election was over before carrying out his purpose, to avoid any misconception as to his motives in taking Orders.

He could now write more, though works came slowly. *The Arian Controversy* (1889), *Selections from Early Christian Writers* (1893), his sermons, *The Eye for Spiritual Things* (1906), his Gifford Lectures of 1903, published as *The Knowledge of God* (1906), and *Early Church History till 313 A.D.* (1909), embodied much of his oral teaching. It was not a bulky harvest, but Gwatkin, being never foggy, was seldom lengthy and avoided the tempting pitfall of unnecessary information. He was an Editor, too, first of *The Church Past and Present* (1899), and then of the *Cambridge Medieval History*, to which he contributed an admirable summary of the Arian Controversy One may venture to detect in the two volumes of it which have appeared signs of his clear vision of the mark to be aimed at and the principles on which the aiming should be done. In this as in other things Gwatkin saw his "clue to life and followed it."

Gwatkin's qualifications as a teacher were many, yet even taken all together they do not quite render the personal impression. Insight, accuracy, lucidity, pithiness, a strong sense of historic proportion and perspective, the dramatic imagination which made dead men and times live again to him, the critical reasonableness which prevented those energized ghosts being caricatures, all these were his and enabled him to overcome and even to utilize the seemingly crushing disadvantages under which he laboured. He walked

restlessly up and down, all but tumbling at various small steps and obstacles, he swung himself up on the desk and sat there; but, so doing, he banished the lurking idea of learning what you ought to learn on your side, and of teaching a dehumanized accepted orthodoxy on his. The vague, bright glance of his short-sighted eyes left you an uncanny feeling that he saw and understood all essential to see. His voice, though rich in various tones, was indistinct, the words, sometimes exploding, sometimes choking in his mouth, were not easy to identify at a first lecture. But two or three lectures taught pupils his dialect like a puzzling handwriting, and his speech, become articulate, had something elemental about it. It might seem to a fanciful hearer like the waves beating in a Cornish cave, bringing to that narrow space the sounds and brine of an unstraitened sea. It was all history he gave you. He might focus on a point, but you felt that all the picture was there; and the sense he created of complex movement, in which all things human took their part, of an organic development to an end ordained, a development in which the single cells were conscious wilful human beings, in which Time and Circumstance were potentates, but Chance was not, this he left at least as an abiding memory with many hearers. There was something formative in his personality His incisive sentences, giving the meaning of long series of events in a few strokes, crystallized the unformed, uncollected notions of his hearers into the consistency and definition of opinions, and of opinions not neutral or accidentally stuck together, even though opposed to the teacher's. He turned gristle into bone; and, to vary the metaphor, he gave light and kindled.

Gwatkin's lectures in short revealed the man, if not the whole man. Dr Bonney, who knew him well in the earlier years after his election to his Fellowship, their rooms being opposite one another on the first floor of M Second Court, writes of him: "He was rather deaf even in those days, and could not hear with comfort to himself when many were talking—which made him averse from general society—but had little or no trouble when only one was speaking. So we had many walks and talks. At that time I was actively interested in the topography, antiquities and history of Palestine, and

especially of Jerusalem, of which we frequently talked, and even then I was often surprised at the wide range and the depth of his knowledge. He had that power, rare in, but invaluable to, a historian of being able to realize how men, and especially the leaders, must have felt, and what must have been their motives and purposes. He would talk about the days of the great prophets of Judah as if he had read that morning's "Jerusalem Times." It was the same with early Church history, and his clear insight and power of grasping the ideas and principles in any system or doctrine, which were really important, made his comments of exceptional value, in helping one to recognise old foes with new faces.' To him a continuity existed between past and present: there was not, as with so many, an almost impassable gulf. We often, as time went on, talked about his first book (*Studies of Arianism*) and I think I had some share in inciting him to write it; for, as is not rare with men of great ability, thoroughness, and learning, he was rather averse from writing for publication, and when he had begun upon his *Studies of Arianism*, he used to growl at the task and refer to it as that 'pestiferous book.' In this, as in what he has subsequently written, the qualities, which I have mentioned above, are strikingly displayed, and in my opinion few writers have shown a clearer insight, a greater power in grasp and a more lucid method of expression, than he has done. His style was, to myself, most attractive, terse and expressive, restrained and picturesque; he could be incisive on occasion, but was evidently always anxious to be just. It was ever so with him; in the affairs of ordinary life he sought to be true and just in thought, word and deed, caring not whether what he said or did pleased or offended either the ruling clique or the mob. His last piece of literary work, *England's case against Germany*, is pervaded with a desire to be just and true in every statement or comment.

"His interest in Natural History must not be forgotten. He had formed a collection of the 'lingual ribbons' or siliceous palatal teeth of one division of the mollusca, which must be an unusually rich one, for he had correspondents in many parts of the world. His dexterity in mounting these small, almost minute, objects for the microscope was remark-

able, and here his shortness of sight, which in many respects cut him off from observing nature, stood him in good stead, for he could use his eyes as if they were lenses. Here, as in so many other things, he overcame, nay turned to advantage, physical drawbacks, which would have been fatal obstacles to success with most men."

The letter, written last September to a Swedish clergyman, to which Dr Bonney refers, *England's case against Germany*, was printed in the *Nation*, and afterwards in the *Cambridge Review*, as well as elsewhere. It has now been reprinted as a pamphlet with the authorization of the Foreign Office. It is all the more remarkable because Gwatkin was already ailing. Early in August he had been run down by a careless motorist, and the accident at least hastened the apoplectic stroke, of which he died, after lingering for a little time, on Nov. 14th. He was buried in St Giles' cemetery

He married in 1874 Lucy de Lisle, daughter of Rev Thomas Brock, Vicar of St John's, Guernsey, who with a son and a daughter survives him.

The Master of Emmanuel, in his obituary notice (*Cambridge Review*, Nov 22nd), suggests that Bishop Creighton's self-chosen epitaph might well serve for Gwatkin's also, 'He tried to write true history' To this we may add the testimony of an old friend of his: he was 'integer vitae scelerisque purus.'

The first time I ever saw Professor Gwatkin was in 1893, when I went to an evening lecture he was giving on the sources of Early Church History I found my way to the lecture room upstairs in Emmanuel and entered. There was a roomful of twenty men, and the Professor pacing about. He wheeled right round as I came in, and asked me point-blank: "Have *you* brought a Tacitus?" I had not, and the whole company laughed outright. It was a little astonishing. Apparently he had told people attending his general course to bring Tacitus, and few, if any, had remembered.

The passage in Tacitus was *Annals*, xv. 44, and the lecture was the first of many Wednesday evenings so spent over a period of three years. If I remember, I generally walked

home with him down Downing Street, on his right side, and often went into the study which I came to know well—with its picture of Creighton, its complete lining of books, its faint suggestion of the "beasts", whose dentition he dissected, and the cat on the mantelpiece. Once I found him all alone in the lecture-room, and he insisted on giving me the lecture all to myself. We talked over many things in Church History, and many matters bearing on religion; and I found him one of the most helpful people I have known in Cambridge. He was frank and fair and sympathetic.

After the evening without a Tacitus, I took to going to his general course in Church History Like others I found the first lecture rather unintelligible. Whether his deafness made it so or not, his articulation was peculiar, and it took one some time to master it. Then all was plain sailing. His lectures were some of the best I have heard. He did not go very quickly; with a little practice one got down practically the whole lecture. And here I made an interesting discovery. I had not begun at the beginning of the course, and I made good the gap from the notes of Halliday Douglas, then minister of St Columba's Church, and a Fellow-Commoner of St John's. Next year I went to the opening lectures which I had missed, and, when I looked over my notes along with Douglas', I found sentence after sentence verbally the same.

He would challenge men to go to the sources—to "prove him wrong" and tell him. I did go to the sources, and I have the note-book still (re-bound and interleaved for permanent use) with the sources noted against the passages. I did not catch him in error Of course one formed one's opinions, as we were encouraged to do; Gwatkin had no quarrel with that. But I do not think I ever found him wrong in fact.

When he brought out his *Church History*, he gave me the proofs to read. I stipulated on two conditions—I was to *say* what I liked, and he was to *do* what he liked, to put the suggestions, etc., in the waste-paper basket if he pleased. The first sixty-four pages were already in page; I saw the rest in sheets. I took the liberty for which I had bargained, and made great use of it. Once, I remember, I read a lot of

galley in the train, and made no end of comments and criticisms. I posted the proof at Norwich station, and by the time I reached Sheringham I began to wonder whether I had not gone perhaps a little far in criticizing my old teacher. So I wrote to him. His reply was delightful—all that was amiss with my criticisms was that they were written in rather too faint a pencil! I always felt that that gave the quality of the man. Later on he gave me more conspicuous thanks. So I look back on the whole of that episode with pleasure.

Perhaps he had delayed too long in publishing the "History"—a criticism that may be made of a good deal of Cambridge work. We are a little apt to leave our works to a literary executor, and when it comes out the field is occupied and the book is already a little old.

But whatever be said on that score, he was a great, open-minded, open-hearted teacher He believed in truth against tradition. Authority, he used to tell us, was "nothing more than the presumption of evidence"; no matter whose was the authority, he had the habit of going to the evidence himself and he taught his pupils to do the same. There were fussy people for whom his Protestantism was too outspoken; as a rule they knew less of the evidence for what he said than he did, and took refuge—the more discreet of them—in taste. It is possible, however, to love taste at the cost of truth. Gwatkin was not daunted by small critics and small criticisms—he was a man, and he was not very apt to be afraid.

I have to thank him for years of friendship and common interests, and for my introduction to studies which have never ceased to appeal to me.

T. R. G.

Professor Gwatkin was a great historian; a theologian who saw all things, in which there was any good, made one in the Person of Christ, the centre of all his thought; and an absolutely first-class lecturer I cannot understand the tendency in one or two quarters to depreciate his gifts as a lecturer One may grant that on the first one or two occasions

a student listened to him, he would fail to take in a good many of the Professor's words but when once he became habituated to the method of expression, the lecture became a really joyous thing. It was illuminating, inspiring, entirely alive. As Mr Duncan-Jones has so happily said, 'Names became men.' The particular vista of history moved before one, like a river in flood. The mass of detail which Professor Gwatkin had at his command was never so used as to choke the river's flow and obscure its course. There may have been technical faults as to arrangement of material—though it would not be so easy to justify this opinion—but such faults did not really count. He must have sent many listeners away in profound disagreement with his opinions, but never in a fog as to his meaning or confused as to the greatness of the issues.

Professor Gwatkin has said that it will tax a far greater person than he to write the epic of Arianism. It was because he realised the greatness of that controversy that his own achievements seemed small by its side. But his realisation of its greatness was in itself an achievement of which few are capable, for to penetrate to the inner meaning of such a conflict is a proof not only of high intellectual power, but also of 'the eye for spiritual things,' to use the title of his published volume of sermons. Like many men of decided views he was a good hater, but even when one differed most from his judgments, one would admit that they were never the outcome of anything mean or petty, of any antipathy to persons except in so far as they seemed to stand for causes, for an untruthful view of things, which stirred him into passionate protest. He was a great teacher because a great believer in the abiding value of that history which he taught: and he believed in history because he believed in Christ, and found in Him the one key to the past, the one hope for the future.

J. K. M.

A. S. Tetley.

On September 4th, died at Taunton, in his forty-eighth year, unexpectedly and suddenly, Alfred Samuel Tetley

Educated first at Queen's College and later at the Independent College, Taunton, Tetley came up to St John's in 1887 and went down in 1891 with a first in the first part and a second in the second part of the Classical Tripos. Already when he came up a fine organist and a spirited pianist, well-read in the theory of music and experienced as a choirmaster, he took a leading part in College music. When one year Dr Garrett found himself unable to conduct as usual the Musical Society's May-week Concert in the Hall, Tetley stepped into the breach, trained and rehearsed chorus and orchestra and as conductor carried through the Concert in masterly fashion. He was an energetic tennis-player, keen at whist—strict Cavendish had not then bowed the knee to Bridge—an uncompromising radical and a fiery speaker He with a few other choice spirits, by means of a series of provocative motions, breathed life into the very dry bones of the Debating Society : of one of these motions, "That this house would welcome a system of state-regulated infanticide," memories still linger in Cambridge.

It must be owned that Tetley at that age was a rather prickly person; thin-skinned, hasty-tempered, his coat-tails ever trailing, friendship with him was an anxious privilege; but of friends he had no lack; his wrath was brief as it was explosive, and the man so gifted, kindly and unselfish that his foibles were but dust in the balance.

On leaving Cambridge Tetley took up teaching, first as Assistant Master at Craigmore College, Clifton, under Dr Ralph. Into the work of this somewhat odd co-educational school he threw his accustomed energy, proved an admirable teacher, and made himself—by nature no athlete—into a first-rate cricket captain. But that was the heroic age of Somerset cricket; Tetley yielded to none in enthusiasm, and his wife use to tease him by telling how the moment the wedding party had returned from the service to her father's house he left her side to dash into the street after a paper boy crying the County's latest score.

In 1894 Tetley was appointed Head Master of the County School, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, and shortly afterwards married an old friend of his childhood, who with three children survives him. Nothing may be said here of his home life, save that between him and his wife—herself a Cambridge-trained teacher and a musician—existed a true and abiding comradeship.

Tetley left Newtown in 1902 to become first Head Master of the newly-founded Municipal Secondary School at Scarborough, a large school having sides for both boys and girls, and owning fine modern buildings in the middle of the town. Here, as at Newtown, the work was pioneer work; the school was of a new type and Tetley had to create his methods and traditions. It was work after his own heart, and his foundations were well and truly laid. Recognising the weak spots in the upbringing of the class from which the bulk of his scholars came, he aimed to give them the worthier part of the public school code, straightness and unselfish playing of the game, and beside this the power to appreciate what is great and fine in nature, the arts, literature and life—a broad humanism in short. By force of character, example and sympathy he largely succeeded in this difficult essay: his works follow him, and will long do so. That he had special endowments for the task will be plain from what follows.

Tetley was born, of Yorkshire stock on his father's side, at Burton-on-Trent, on the 15th August 1868; soon afterwards his parents moved to Taunton, and there he spent his boyhood and youth. A thorough out-of-doors man, he grew up in that delectable land a practised field-naturalist, knowing in the signs of the sky and the ways of plants, beasts and birds, butterflies and moths. The study of moths in particular he followed ardently all his life. Night after night he was away to the woods, and, making friends with keepers and other night-watchers, gained much curious lore. Many holidays were spent with this end in out of the way spots at home and abroad, and his contributions to the science are known to entomologists.

Happily for him fortune laid his lines always in fair places. Towns stifled him, and even from Scarborough he sought a refuge among the wide inland moors, where in

a cottage, with his wife, children and a friend or two, for he was no recluse, he could lay aside the restraints of civil life. Indeed the picture of him which springs first to the mind's eye shows him thus—his tall loosely-built frame clad in knicker-bockers and Norfolk jacket of apparently deathless old age, his shock of fair curly hair stuck into a cap equally venerable, glasses on nose and cigarette in mouth, pockets bursting with dark-slides and wooden pill-boxes and killing-bottles for moths, his butterfly-net, camera and goodness knows what other tackle slung about him. Tetley was a skilled photographer, and a dexterous hand at enlargements and lantern slides and the manifold technical details of the craft. Not quite to be called a linguist, he had a working knowledge of French and German, read Italian and some Spanish, and while in Wales he picked up enough Welsh to read it and to pass the time of day with the country folk. For a time he took up mountain-climbing, and was ever a mighty walker and cyclist. His interest in politics survived, and he followed the social movements of the day closely and critically, always with strong progressive leanings. His music has been already mentioned, and he had a real though untrained talent for drawing.

So much for Tetley's tastes and accomplishments. The man himself is not easy to sum up, but three points stand out; his utter sincerity, his sensitiveness to beauty in all forms, his warm heart; and with these went a keen and versatile brain and a tireless industry Shy, highly-strung, irascible apt to be brusque in manner, he was yet the most hospitable, generous, kindly and sympathetic of men; a seer of visions, but no dreamer; loathing snobbery and pretension, genuinely modest, and transparently honest, with a sound judgment and ready boyish humour no man was ever more exactly what he seemed.

That Tetley's untimely end must be laid to the charge of the war there can be little doubt. Too old to fight, he of purpose set himself to do two men's work, so as to free a younger man. Added to the endless administrative worries of a big school, seriously understaffed, this entailed his teaching every hour of the school week, taking boys in special subjects out of hours, and himself raising and training a school cadet corps, while he also acted as a special constable; little wonder that he broke down badly in the Easter term of this year. A rest of many weeks seemed to give back most of his wonted vigour; the Summer term passed without mishap, and a holiday in the West apparently completed his restoration. He was spending a few days with his wife at Taunton, full of preparations for the coming term, when without warning he was seized with illness, became almost at once unconscious, and so died after a very brief interval; and at Taunton, his early home, his body now lies at rest.

For the writer Tetley's death brings the severing of a tie close-knit at St John's and firmer only from the passage of nearly thirty years. To write of such a friend at such a time otherwise than haltingly is impossible; but such as it is this sketch is offered here with the trust that Johnians may be glad to have on record in *The Eagle* some memorial of a man whom many honoured and loved.

A. F

Charles Thomas Clough, M.A., LL.D., F.G.S.

Charles Thomas Clough was born on the 23 December 1853, at Prustroyd, Huddersfield. He was the third son of Thomas William Clough, Town Clerk of Huddersfield, and Amelia Maria, daughter of Dr Ibeson of Pontefract. He entered Rugby in 1867, when Temple was Headmaster, and on leaving school in 1871 became a member of our College. He was awarded an Exhibition in Natural Sciences in 1872, obtained a First Class in the Natural Science Tripos in 1874, being bracketed second with J N Langley, Herbert Carpenter, R. D. Roberts, and C. E. Shelley, and was elected Scholar in the same year. He took his B.A. in 1875 and his M.A. in 1878.

In 1875 Clough joined the Geological Survey, as Temporary Assistant Geologist, became Geologist in 1896, District Geologist in 1902, and was on the eve of retiring when he died on the 27 August 1916. His first work on the Survey was done in and around the valley of the Tees, under the

supervision of the late H H. Howell, who soon appreciated the sterling qualities of the new recruit. Clough joined the Geological Society of London in 1875, and contributed a paper on "The Section at the High Force, Teesdale," to that Society in the following year This was his first contribution to geological literature and, like all his subsequent works, it is characterized by accuracy and careful attention to minute detail.

After eight years work in the north of England he was transferred to Scotland on the completion of the one-inch geological map of England and Wales in 1884. The Cowal district of Argyleshire was allotted to him. This is a district of great complexity, entirely different in character from any with which he had been previously acquainted. Clough set about his new and difficult task with his habitual courage and determination. Every exposure of rock was examined with the greatest care and the facts, whether apparently important or not, were recorded, as far as possible, on his field-maps and in his note-books. He never allowed any theory to prejudice him in the observation of facts. Finally the results of his laborious and painstaking researches in this district were published on the one-inch map and in his memoir on the "Geology of Cowal" (1897).

While this work was in progress in spring and autumn he was employed during summer in surveying portions of the north-west of Scotland, and shares with his colleagues the credit of unravelling the complicated structure of that most interesting region, and of obtaining results which have attracted the attention of geologists in all parts of the world. His description of the areas surveyed by him appears in the memoir on "The Geological Structure of the North-West Highlands of Scotland." He surveyed many other areas in the Highlands and contributed to several memoirs, amongst which may be mentioned "The Geology of Glenelg, Lochalsh and the South-Eastern part of Skye" (1910), "The Geology of Colonsay" (1911), "The Geology of Ben Wyvis and the Surrounding Country" (1912). On attaining the rank of District Geologist he was placed in charge of the work in the northern part of Argyleshire and in Mull, and, later on, of the revision of the maps of the Lanarkshire coal-field.

At the time of his death he was preparing a memoir on "The Economic Geology of the Central Coal-Fields of Scotland." This work in the coal-fields brought him in contact with mining engineers, who attached great value to his opinion on doubtful points.

As a geological surveyor Clough probably stands unsurpassed, in this or any other country, for detailed, accurate work. His six-inch field-maps contain far more information than can ever be published. They can only be fully appreciated by those who have the opportunity of testing their value on the ground.

Clough was a short strongly-built man, possessed of great powers of endurance. When asked, soon after joining the survey, by an officer who was slightly his junior, what were the official hours, he replied that he did not know, but that his usual practice, was to work not less than thirteen hours a day His normal expression was one of kindliness and benevolence, but when anything savouring of injustice or disregard for the truth came under his notice his whole being was aroused and his expressive eyes flashed with the fire of indignation. In later years he became a vegetarian without any loss of energy, and at one time his humanitarianism led him to try boots made of vegetable fibre, but these proved incapable of standing the wear and tear of survey work, and he was reluctantly compelled to give up their use.

Wherever Clough went he won the respect of those with whom he came in contact. On one occasion, when the writer of this notice was geologizing in an out-of-the-way part of the Cheviot district, he met a shepherd who obviously regarded him with suspicion. On mentioning that Mr Clough, who had worked in the district, was his friend, the shepherd seized him warmly by the hand saying "I likes you all the better for knowin' Mr Clough," and all reluctance to give information at once disappeared.

Although possessed of ample means Clough lived very simply The hard fare of a shepherd's cottage had no terrors for him. He was ever ready to listen to a tale of suffering from the poor and needy, to render assistance to the deserving, and, perhaps, sometimes to the undeserving. His charity was unostentatious. He followed the precept,

"when thou doest alms let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." He was keenly interested in social problems, though not in politics, and longed for a time when the extremes of wealth and poverty which disgrace our civilisation would cease to exist.

In 1906 the Geological Society of London awarded to him the Murchison Medal, and in July of the present year the University of St Andrew's conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. ; an honour which he much appreciated.

On Wednesday, the 23rd August last, while examining rock exposures between Bo'ness and Manuel, he had occasion to cross the railway and, misjudging the speed of a train, was knocked down and severely injured. He was taken as speedily as possible to Edinburgh Infirmary where it was found necessary to amputate both legs. He recovered from the shock, and, for a time, it was thought that he might live, but pneumonia followed and he died on the following Sunday He did not lose consciousness at the time of the accident, and, as always, his first thought was for others. He assured those who were first on the scene that he alone was to blame. Thus passed away one who was loved and respected by all who knew him.

In 1881 he married Anna Mary, youngest daughter of Thomas Durham, shipowner, of Shields. He leaves a widow, two daughters, and a son, who has taken up land in British Columbia, and is now serving with the Canadian R.A.M.C.

Walter Edward Koch, M.A.

Walter Edward Koch, who died at El Paso, Texas, on 25 May 1916, was born at Brixton, Surrey, 19 March 1848, where his father, Mr John Edward Campbell Koch, was then residing. He was for two years and a half (February 1863 to Midsummer 1865) at Marlborough College, and then worked under Professor W G. Adams at King's College, London, where he studied Chemistry and Physics, besides getting some knowledge of Geology and Mineralogy In October 1870 he began residence at St John's ; though to a

certain extent handicapped by having had less than the usual school training, personal experience, for he had already travelled in the Alps, did much to make up for this, and in 1873 he was sixth in the first class of the Natural Sciences Tripos. He took up mining engineering as a profession, working for some years under Messrs. Siemens at Westminster. He remained in England till 1885, when he went to North America as an Engineer, joining the Sprang Steel and Iron Company at Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania, remaining there till 1897, when he became General Manager of the Lustre Mining Company, Santa Maria del Oro, Estada de Durango, Mexico, removing in 1904 to El Paso, Texas. Here he worked and prospered till the revolution broke out in 1911, which, as he wrote to a friend, 'broke me' At El Paso he had charge of a quicksilver mine at Terlinga, near El Paso, where he began some interesting experiments on the effects produced on rocks by temperatures, which, though high, were short of the melting point (1000 degrees Centigrade being the maximum of his furnaces), but which could be continued for a long time. It is to be hoped that he has left notes on the results, but though a Fellow of the Geological and Chemical Societies in England, he contributed, so far as we know, only to American periodicals.

Of the future of Mexico he was far from sanguine. "Ten years," as he wrote at the end of 1913, "will not see any improvement. You cannot make a self-governing nation out of a people whereof nearly ninety per cent. are unable to read or write and ninety per cent. are illegitimate—ignorant as hogs and as moral as rabbits"

Though Koch had not seen England for fully 30 years, his interest in Cambridge and St John's never flagged. With his last letter to his former tutor came two specimens of mercury minerals for the University Museum, and he made frequent references to old times. One of these is worth quoting, as proving his love for science. Mentioning a geological friend, also a Johnian, he wrote "He has got to the top of the tree, and yet I feel I would rather be as I am, since I have travelled and seen things instead of hearing and reading about them. I certainly have enjoyed my life thoroughly, and still do. I pity men who are not in touch

with some department of nature. I try to keep touch with all of them, my latest being land shells, which I only took up about ten years ago" ; adding that he had already discovered more than one new species. In a letter dated Easter Day 1915 (the last received by the above-named friend), he described himself as recovering from a six months' illness due to ptomaine poisoning, which had been all but fatal. He was then recovering, and expressed his opinion of Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs with all his wonted vigour but so severe an attack may have shortened his life.

OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term, 1916.

War Honours.

Awards of the Military Cross for Distinguished Service in the Field.

Beard, Arthur John, Lieut Essex Rgt.

He went out twice under heavy shell-fire to find out how things were going in the captured position. Finding that the bomb supply was running short he led up parties with fresh supplies. His prompt action saved the situation.

Lieut Beard entered the College in 1912 from Felsted School.

Brock, Eric George, 2nd Lieut Liverpool Rgt.

For conspicuous gallantry during operations. When patrolling he found a company without senior officers, and at once took command, organised the defences, and, though cut off for two days, finally managed to join up on both flanks.

2nd Lieut Brock (B.A. 1914), formerly Scholar of the College, entered in 1911 from Merchant Taylors' School, Crosby

Davy, Clifton Lionel, 2nd Lieut Machine Gun Corps.

When wounded by shrapnel fire in the shoulder, he went to a dressing station, where a large number of splinters were removed, and then returned at once to his command. He subsequently did fine work.

2nd Lieut Davy entered the College in 1914.

Hunter, John Bowman, Captain, R.A.M.C.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during operations. He tended the wounded under heavy shell-fire when the battalion had suffered heavy casualties. By his fine example he inspired all under him with courage and energy

Captain Hunter (B.A. 1912), formerly an Exhibitioner of the College, entered in 1910 from Bedford School; he is M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P (London).

Le Maitre, Alfred Sutherland, 2nd Lieut The Black Watch.

For conspicuous gallantry when leading a raid. His party was observed and fired on while forcing a torpedo through the enemy wire, but he pushed the torpedo home, was first into the enemy trench, and accounted for two of the enemy who offered resistance. Finally, while returning with a prisoner, he was badly wounded.

2nd Lieut Le Maitre, of Fettes College, was elected a Scholar of the College in December, 1914.

Mulholland, William, 2nd Lieut Manchester Rgt.

For conspicuous gallantry and good leadership throughout five days of operations, during which he was twice wounded.

2nd Lieut Mulholland (B.A. 1913), was educated at Christ's Hospital and Sedbergh School; he was a Lupton and Hebbelthwaite Exhibitioner of the College.

Newbery, Edward Victor, 2nd Lieut R.G.A.

He laid a wire across the open under heavy shell-fire, and sent back valuable information. On two occasions he observed and ranged his battery for several hours under heavy shell-fire. On the second occasion his O.P was shot away.

2nd Lieut Newbery, of Tonbridge School, was elected an Exhibitioner of the College in December, 1914.

Okell, Charles Cyril, Lieut Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C.

For gallant conduct in frequently leading a bearer division over shell-swept ground. His bravery and good example greatly assisted in the removal of all our wounded.

Lieut Okell (B.A. 1911) entered the College in 1908 from The Grammar School, Douglas, Isle of Man.

Torry, Arthur James Dashwood, 2nd Lt R.A. Spec. Reserve.

He established and maintained communication under very heavy fire, displaying great courage and determination.

2nd Lieut Torry (B.A. 1908) is a son of the Rev A. F Torry, formerly Fellow and Senior Dean of the College, and nephew of J H. D. Goldie, the famous oarsman; he was educated at Bradford Grammar School.

Wickham, Bernard William Theodore, 2nd Lieut S. Staffs Rgt

When his platoon had been wiring all night in "No Man's Land," the enemy made a bombing attack. Though the party was forced to fall back slightly for want of bombs, he held his ground with two men for more than an hour, until reinforcements arrived. He was wounded, but stuck to his command till the enemy's attacks were driven off.

2nd Lieut Wickham entered the College in 1913 from Christ's Hospital; he is an Exhibitioner of the College.

Mentioned in Despatches.

Mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig's Despatch of 30 April 1916.

Barrett, H. S., Lieut., Liverpool Regiment.
Cassels, W G., Captain, Border Regiment.
Since killed in action.
Cuff, A. W., Major, R.A.M.C.
Frederick, T., Captain, Norfolk Regiment.
Knox, R. U. E., D.S.O., Lieut., Suffolk Regiment.
Ritchie, G. L., Captain, Royal Scots Fusiliers.
Wooler, H. S., 2nd Lieut., West Yorkshire Regiment.
Died of wounds 4 April 1916.

Mentioned in Sir C. Monro's Despatch of 12 July 1916.

Shore, L. R., Captain, R.A.M.C.
Taylor, G. M. C., Lieut., R.E.

The Order of St Sava of Servia was, in May last, conferred on Captain W W. C. Topley (B.A. 1907), of the R.A.M.C.

As a memorial of the late Bishop James Moorhouse (B.A. 1853), Honorary Fellow of the College, a new episcopal throne has been erected in Manchester Cathedral. At a special dedication service, on the afternoon of July 20, this was offered by Canon T G. Bonney, on behalf of the subscribers, as a gift to the Cathedral, and was duly accepted by the Dean (Bishop Welldon), who afterwards conducted the present Bishop from his place within the Sacrarium to his new seat. The throne consists of a double canopied stall, crowned by a lofty and richly-carved spire, so that when the oak has been darkened by time it will harmonise excellently with the unusually fine ancient woodwork of the choir stalls.

The July number of "The Geological Magazine" contains, in its series of 'Eminent Living Geologists', a biography of Dr J E. Marr (B.A. 1879), with a list of his scientific publications, numbering about seven books and eighty-five papers (some of them written in association with others). It is accompanied by an excellent portrait of Dr Marr

On the 10th of June last it was announced that The School of Oriental Studies had been incorporated by Royal Charter Professor E. J Rapson (B.A. 1884) is appointed by the Crown as a member of the governing body "with special regard to the representation on the governing body of Universities, other than the University of London, in the United Kingdom."

In August last it was announced that Mr E. W Garrett (B.A. 1873) had been appointed Magistrate at Bow Street Police Court. Mr Garrett was appointed a Metropolitan Police Magistrate in 1899, sitting at the West London Police Court ; since 1914 he has been doing duty at Marylebone.

Mr T E. Page (B.A. 1873), was in June last nominated by the Godalming Corporation to be their representative on the Surrey County Council.

Mr R. A. Sampson (B.A. 1888), Astronomer Royal for Scotland, and formerly Fellow of the College, has been elected an honorary member of the Optical Society.

At the meeting of the British Association, held at Newcastle in September last, Professor E. W MacBride (B.A. 1891), formerly Fellow of the College, was President of the Zoological Section.

The Seatonian Prize for 1916 has been awarded to the Rev Telford Varley (B.A. 1897), Headmaster of Peter Symonds' School, Winchester

Dr E. W G. Masterman (matriculated 1898), F.R.C.S., D.P.H., has been appointed Medical Superintendent (for the duration of war) of St Giles' Infirmary, Camberwell.

On the 27th July last it was announced that the Earl of Derby, Under Secretary of State for War and Vice-President of the Army Council, had appointed Mr W H. T. Ottley B.A. 1911 to be one of his Private Secretaries.

Mr W A. D. Rudge (B.A 1899) has been appointed a Science Master at Rugby School.

Mr E. J G. Titterington (B.A 1906), of the Local Government Board, was in June last appointed British Vice-Consul at Vardo, Norway Mr Titterington passed into H.M. Civil Service after the Examination of 1907

The Gedge (University) Prize for 1916 has been awarded to Mr Franklin Kidd (B.A. 1912), Fellow of the College, for his Essay entitled "The importance of the carbon dioxide content of tissues as a controlling influence in metabolism."

J H. Kirk (B.A. 1912) is now an Assistant District Officer in the Colonial Service. At the beginning of the war he volunteered for service in Nigeria and was wounded in the Cameroons. He was mentioned in despatches as having done most valuable service in finding and mapping out a

short cut through the bush, enabling the British Forces to surprise the enemy.

Mr M. J Antia (B.A. 1912) has been appointed Lecturer at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.

The following members of the College were called to the Bar on 17 November 1916 : at the Inner Temple, W A. Curzon-Siggers (B.A. 1915), McMahon Law Student of the College ; at Gray's Inn, L. M. D. De Silva (B.A. 1914).

On the 19th July last the degree of D.Sc., for Botany, was conferred on Mr Franklin Kidd (B.A. 1912), Fellow of the College, by the University of London.

The final list for the Indian Civil Service, based on the combined results of the Open Competition for 1915 (see *Eagle*, xxxvii., p. 156) and the Final Examination for 1916 was issued on October 9th. The members of St John's have been placed as follows :—8th, A. G. Patton (B.A. 1915), 9th, E. Weston (B.A. 1914) ; 10th, B. K. Parry (B.A. 1914).

Mr Patton has been assigned to Bengal and Assam, Mr Weston to Bombay, and Mr Parry to Upper Bengal. The Cama (College) Prize is awarded to Mr Patton.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, held on October 30, the following members of the College were elected Officers of the Society for the ensuing year : President, Dr J. E. Marr (B.A. 1879) ; one of the Secretaries, Mr H. H. Brindley (B.A. 1887) ; Members of the Council, Dr J A. Crowther (B.A. 1905), Dr T J I'A. Bromwich (B.A. 1895), and Mr J E Purvis (B.A. 1893).

At the Annual General Meeting of the London Mathematical Society, held on November 2, the following members of the College were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year : Vice-Presidents, Sir J Larmor (B.A. 1880), Major P A. MacMahon (Sc.D. 1904) ; Secretaries, Dr T J I'A. Bromwich (B.A. 1895), and Mr G. T Bennett (B.A. 1890) ; Members of the Council, Dr W Burnside (B.A. 1875) and Professor A. E. H. Love (B.A. 1885).

The Rev P Clementi Smith (B.A. 1871), Rector of St Andrew by the Wardrobe, has been appointed Chaplain to the Lord Mayor of London (Colonel Sir W. Dunn).

The Rev Gustavus J Jones (B.A. 1871), Rector of Crayford, Kent, has been appointed an Honorary Canon of Rochester Cathedral.

The Rev E. Brewer (B.A. 1872), Vicar of Old Hill, Staffordshire, has been appointed an Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral.

The Rev. S. H. Hall (B.A. 1873), T.D., Chaplain to the Forces, has been appointed to officiate to the Church of England Troops of the Royal Defence Corps, Lofthouse Park, Internment Camp.

The Rev J G. Easton (B.A. 1876), Rector of Murston, has been appointed Rural Dean of Sittingbourne.

The Rev G. H. Marwood (B.A. 1877) has accepted from the trustees the living of St Paul's, East Stonehouse, Devon, vacant through the retirement of the Rev A. E. Bond. Mr Marwood was for some years a chaplain in the Royal Navy, and on retiring from the Service in 1909 became chaplain for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Frankfort-on-Main, and subsequently was appointed to the living of Bardsey, near Leeds, which he lately resigned.

The Rev A. R. Wiseman (B.A. 1878), Rector of Seale, near Farnham, has been appointed Rural Deal of Farnham.

The Rev Frederic Chapman (matriculated 1882), Headmaster of The King's (Junior) School, Rochester, has been appointed Vicar of Babraham, Cambridgeshire.

In August last the Archbishop of Canterbury appointed the Rev. J. P Haythornthwaite (B.A. 1884), Vicar of King's Langley, Herts. Mr Haythornthwaite was Principal of St John's College, Agra, from 1900 to 1911. Latterly he has been Organising Secretary of the Church Missionary Society for the dioceses of London and Southwark.

The Rev. J A. Pattinson (B.A. 1884) has been appointed Headmaster of the King's School, Parramatta, New South Wales.

The Rev Dr H. H. B. Ayles (B.A. 1885), Rector of Barrow, Bury St Edmund's, has been appointed an Honorary Canon of St Edmundsbury Cathedral.

The Rev L. H Nicholl (B.A. 1887), formerly Chaplain at Pau, has been appointed Rector of Bredenbury-with-Wacton.

The Rev. F. W Carnegy (B.A. 1892), Rector of Ledbury, has been appointed Rural Dean of Ledbury.

The Rev. C. H. Coe (B.A. 1893), Rector of Offham, West Malling, has been appointed Chaplain to the Malling Union.

The Archbishop of York has appointed two members of the College to Prebendal Stalls in York Minster (three Stalls were vacant), namely, the Rev. Stephen Adye Scott Ram (B.A. 1886), Vicar of St Mary's, Lowgate, Hull, and the Rev. Arthur Creyke England (B.A. 1894), Vicar of St Mary's, Sculcoates. Of them the Archbishop writes "Mr Ram has been for seventeen years one of the most active and respected of the clergy in Hull; he is Clerk of the Chapter, and a scholar who has tried to keep alive among his brethren in a busy city the traditions of sacred learning. Mr England has aboured for eighteen years as a most faithful and energetic parish priest among the people of Sculcoates; he has taken a leading place in the life of the Church, and as Guardian of the Poor in the city of Hull; and he worked devotedly as Secretary of the Hull Church Extension Fund."

The Rev. S. G. Teakle (B.A. 1902), Chaplain of St Mark's College, Chelsea, has been appointed English Chaplain at Tientsin, North China.

The Council of St Aidan's College have appointed the Rev Edward Chisholm Dewick (B.A. 1906) to the Principalship of the College, vacant by the preferment of the Rev F S. Guy Warman, D.D., to the Vicarage of Bradford. Mr Dewick gained the Jeremie Septuagint Prize in 1907 and the Hulsean Prize in 1908. He was curate of St Peter's, Norbiton, from 1908 to 1911 He became Tutor and Dean of St Aidan's in 1911 and Vice-Principal in 1915. He was appointed teacher in Ecclesiastical History in Liverpool University in 1911 He is the author of "Primitive Christian Eschatology", published in 1912, and a contributor to Hastings' Dictionary of the Apostolic Church. He has recently issued a volume of sermons, preached in St Aidan's College Chapel, under the title "Christ's Message in Times of Crisis"

The Rev. F B. Cheetham (B.A. 1912) has been appointed Tutor of St Aidan's College, Birkenhead. Mr Cheetham is a former Scholar and Naden Divinity Student of the College; he was Browne Medallist and Crosse and Jeremie Prizeman, being also a Wordsworth Student.

The Burleigh Sermons for 1916 have been preached at Hatfield, by the Rev P. Clementi Smith (B.A. 1871), Rector of St Andrew's by the Wardrobe; at Stamford, by the Rev. M. E. Atlay (B.A. 1903), Vicar of St Matthew's, Westminster

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced :

Name	*Degree*	*From*	*To be*
Floyd, C. W C.	(1894)	R. Great Saxham	V Monk Fryston
Robbs, A.	(1882)	V. Wereham w Wretton	V Thriplow, Royston
Whewell, H.	(1909)	C. H. Trinity, Prestolee	R. St Philip's, Manchester
Allen, F W	(1903)	V Claverdon	R. Gt Harborough
Firmstone, H. L.	(1888)	C. St. Andrew's, West Bromwich	V Cauldon, Ashbourne
Sherwen, W S.	(1895)	V St Luke's, Cleckheaton	P C. Thwaites, Millom
Molesworth, E. H.	(1882)	R. Clapham, Worthing	V Bures, Suffolk
Mitchell, J. H.	(1887)	C. St Luke's, Ilford	V St Luke's, Ilford
Allen, A. D.	(1908)	C. St Michael, Sutton in Ashfield	P.C. of the same
Roseveare, W H.	(1901)	C. St Anne's, Wandsworth	V East Haddon
Wood, R. S. C. H.	(1900)	V St John's, Leicester	V Dalby on the Wolds
Roseveare, R. P	(1888)	R. St Paul's, Deptford	V Lewisham
Tapper, H. M. St L.	(1894)	V Romsey Abbey	V St Martin's, Scarborough
Knight, H. E.	(1894)	R. Thruxton	V Holmer w Huntingdon
Hennessy T H.	(1898)	V Barton	R. Abington, Northampton
Hill, W N.	(1902)	C. Danby in Cleveland	R. Reighton, Bridlington
Ashton, W H.	(1894)	V St Andrew's, Burnley	R. St John, Broughton, Manchester

The following Members of the College were ordained on Trinity Sunday, 18 June, 1916 :

DEACONS.

Name	*Degree*	*Diocese*	*Parish*
Sanger, J.	(1891)	Rochester	Higham
Goodrich, H. S.	(1915)	Sheffield	Ardsley, Barnsley
Yeo, J. H.	(1915)	Southwark	Lady Margaret, Walworth

PRIESTS.

Name	*Degree*	*Diocese*
Johnson, V Y	(1913)	Winchester
Williams, R. L.	(1913)	Bath and Wells
Pass, H. L.	(1898)	Chichester
Wooler C. U	(1908)	Southwark
Coleman, N. D.	(1913)	Southwell

The following books by members of the College are announced : *Selections from the Poems of Samuel Taylor Coleridge*, edited by A. Hamilton Thompson (The University Press) ; *Combinatory Analysis*, Vol. II., by Major Percy A. MacMahon, Sc.D. (The University Press) ; *Model Drawing, Geometrical and Perspective*, with architectural examples, by W Arthur Rudd, M.A., Assistant Master at Abingdon School and another (The University Press) ; *The Apologetics of Tertullian*, by the late Professor J E. B. Mayor, edited by Professor A. Souter (The University Press) , *The Wonderful Year* by W J Locke (John Lane) ; *The Manufacture of Historical Material*, an elementary study on the Sources of History, by J W Jeudwine (Williams and Norgate) ; *Leabhar Gabhala. The Book of Conquests in Ireland. The Recension of Michael O'Cleirigh. Part I*, edited by R. A. Stewart Macalister, Professor of Celtic Archæology, University College, Dublin, and another (Hodges, Figgis) ; *Samuel Butler Author of Erewhon*, by John F Harris (Grant Richards) ; *The Gathering of the Clans How the British Dominions and Dependencies have helped in the War*, by J Saxon Mills (Unwins).

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, June 1916.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 1.	*Class* 3.
Franklin, H. W	Littleboy, G.
Hartree, D. R.	Mahindra, K. C.
Newman, M. H. A.	Prosad, K.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, Part II.

Wrangler	*Senior Optime*
Stoneley, R.	Morris, P E.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 2, *Division* 2.

Thomas, R. B. H.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 1.	*Class* 2.
Beckley, V. A.	Wong, M.
Holttum, R. E.	
Keeley, T C.	

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, Part II.

Class 2.

Phillips, H. W L. (*Chemistry*)
Tromp, F J. „

LAW TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 3.

Brownson, G. S.

MECHANICAL SCIENCES TRIPOS.

Class 2.

Brookes, R. C.

MEDIEVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

Class 1.	*Class* 2.
Lewis, J M.	Gasper, P. A.

College Awards at the Annual Election, June 1916

COLLEGE PRIZES.

MATHEMATICS.

First Year, Tripos Part I.

Franklin, H. W
Hartree, D. R.
Newman, M. H. A.

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Third Year	*Second Year*
Tripos Part I	*Tripos Part I*
Beckley, V A.	Holttum, R. E.
Keeley, T C.	

First Class (College)
Barbash, H.

MEDIEVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

Third Year	*Second Year*
Tripos	*First Class* (College)
Lewis, J. M.	Gasper, P. A.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

HEBREW PRIZE.
Not awarded

READING PRIZES.
1 Ds Patton, A. G.
2 Pritchard, R. M.

ESSAY PRIZES.
Third Year
Ds Brian, F. R. H.
First Year
Davis, V S. E.

HOCKIN PRIZE.
(*for Physics*)
Keeley, T C.

NEWCOME PRIZE.
(*for Moral Philosophy*)
Not awarded

CAMA PRIZE.
Ds Shivdasani, H. B.

HUGHES PRIZES.
Not awarded

ADAMS MEMORIAL PRIZE.
Lees, G. T

HAWKSLEY BURBURY PRIZE.
(*for Greek Verse*)
Thomas, R. B. H.

WRIGHT'S PRIZES.

Mathematics
Newman, M. H. A.

Natural Sciences
Holttum, R. E.
Keeley, T C.

Modern Languages
Lewis, J. M.

ELECTED TO FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

Natural Sciences	*Medieval and Modern Languages*
Barbash, H.	Lewis, J. M.

ELECTED TO EXHIBITIONS.

Natural Sciences	*Medieval and Modern Languages*
Beckley, V A.	Gasper, P A.

The emoluments of M. H. A. Newman and R. E. Holttum have been increased.

HOARE EXHIBITION.
(*for Mathematics*)
Not awarded

TAYLOR RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP.
Ds Stoneley, R.

MACMAHON LAW STUDENTSHIP.
Ds Curzon-Siggers, W A.

NADEN DIVINITY STUDENTSHIP.
Not awarded

HUTCHINSON RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP.
Ds Bennett, G. M.

SLATER RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP.
Ds Palmer, W G.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, December 1915

Scholarships of £80

(*for Mathematics*)	Wragg, N. (Bournemouth School)
(*for Classics*)	Arnold, E. S. (Tonbridge School)
(*for Natural Science*)	Buckingham, R. (Berkhamsted School)

Scholarships of £60

(*for Mathematics*)	Burn, E. W (Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-on-Tyne)
(*for Natural Science*)	Philbin, J. (Newcastle High School)
(*for Natural Science*)	Shaw, W (King Edward VI School, Birmingham)
(*for Hebrew*)	Mott, C. E. (Merchant Taylors' School)

Scholarships of £40

(*for Mathematics*)	Bird, C. K. (King's School, Grantham)
(*for Mathematics and Natural Science*)	Watkins, A. E. (Latymer Upper School)
(*for Classics*)	Kitto, H. D. F (Crypt Grammar School, Gloucester)
(*for Classics*)	Adeney, N. F (Monkton Combe School)
(*for History*)	Smellie, K. B. S. (Latymer Upper School)
(*for Modern Languages*)	Johnson, C. F (Felsted School)

Exhibitions of £30

(*for Natural Science*)	Bateson, J (Charterhouse)
(*for Classics*)	Gallimore, A. S. (Aldenham)

CLOSE AND OPEN EXHIBITIONS, June 1916.

Open Exhibitions of £40

(*for Mathematics*)	Bhansali, M. D. (Dulwich College)
(*for Classics*)	Tracey, C. B. (Monkton Combe School)

Open Exhibitions of £35

(*for Mathematics*)	Combridge, J. T. (Brighton College)
(*for Mathematics and Physics*)	Dalzell, D. P. (Royal Masonic School, Bushey)

To Downman Scholarships

(*for Natural Science*)	Dunn, J. S. (Sir Walter St John's School, Battersea)
(*for Natural Science*)	Hemus, C.H. (Royal Grammar School, Worcester)
(*for Classics*)	Macklin, D. H. (University College, London)

To Close Exhibitions :

Brooke, S. Somerset (Manchester Grammar School)
Haseler D. B. Somerset (Hereford Cathedral School)
Langton, F E. P Baker (Durham School)

College English Essay Prizes, 1916.

The Prize for Students of the Second Year is awarded to P A. Gasper

No Essays were received from Students of the Third or First Years.

For the subjects of the Essays see Vol. xxxvii., p. 393.

The College Mission

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—The President, Mr Graves, Sir J. E. Sandys, Mr Cox. *Missioners*—Rev. R. B. Le B. Janvrin, Rev. J H. Yeo. *General Committee*—Mr Cunningham, The Dean, Mr Hart, Mr Kidd, Mr Palmer, Mr Previté-Orton (*Senior Treas. and Acting Senior Sec.*), Mr B. T D. Smith, Dr Tanner, Mr Ward, Mr Yule, C. Adamson, F C. Bartlett, E. W Burn, T B. Cocker H. A. Crowther, J. W W. Glyn, G. W K. Grange (*Jun. Sec.*), W M. H. Greaves (*Jun. Treas.*), H. D. F Kitto, L. Lawn, E. Peacock, W Shaw, J V Sparks, A. D. Whitelaw.

The annual meeting of the Governing Body was held on November 27th, when it was necessary to elect an entirely new body of Junior Members to the General Committee, all last year's members having gone down. The Senior Missioner kindly came up to be present, and gave an interesting account of the work in Walworth, emphasizing the success of the Provident Society, which has during 1915-16 brought the Mission into touch with parishioners in an unexampled way He also described the arrangement by which the house No. 100, Walworth Road, where the Boys' Home was established, has been partially sub-let for the manufacture of munitions, now that the Home has been closed. By this means it is hoped that the rent of the house will be paid without drawing on the Mission funds, and that a small sum over will accumulate to be available for use later

OUR WAR LIST

We again print a list of all members of the College who are known to be serving in the war It is no doubt incomplete, though much time has been spent in its compilation. The Editors will be very grateful to members of the College and their friends for help in making the record more complete ; it is of interest at the present time and will be of permanent value hereafter.

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

---

An asterisk before a name signifies that the officer has been wounded.

Acton, H., 2nd Lieut.	S. Staffs. Rgt
Adams, J. B. P., Lieut.	Welsh Fusiliers
Adams, Rev. H. J.	Chaplain to the Forces
Adler H. M., 2nd Lieut.	A.S.C.
*Alldred, R. A., 2nd Lieut.	Loyal N. Lancs. Rgt
Alexander, Rev. R. C.	Chaplain H.M.S. *Indus.*
Allen, F., 2nd Lieut.	Indian Army Reserve
*Allen, G. A., 2nd Lieut.	Essex Rgt
Allott, P B., Capt.	Northants. Rgt
Anderson, L. R. D., 2nd Lieut.	R.F.A.
*Andrews, J A., Capt.	R.A.M.C., attached Grenadier Guards
Anthony, A. L., Capt.	R.A.M.C.
Appleton, E. V., Lieut.	R.E.
Armitage, B. F., Lieut. (T.)	Univ. Lond. Field Amb. Med. Corps
Arnold, J C., Captain	Tyneside (Irish) Northumberland Fus.
Arnott, E. W., Capt.	Welsh Brigade R.F.A.
Ashby, Rev. N., Lce.-Corporal	R.A.M.C.
Ashburner, W., Capt.	Gloucester Rgt
Askey, S. G., Capt.	Stationary Hospital, Mediterranean E.F
Atkinson, G., Lieut.	Durham Light Infantry
*Atkinson, H. N., Lieut., *D.S.O.*	Cheshire Rgt
Attlee, Dr W H. W., Capt.	R.A.M.C.
*Averill, T H., 2nd Lieut.	N. Staffs. Rgt
Baily, G. G., Captain	Sherwood Foresters
Baker W M., Lieut.	R.A.M.C.
Bannerman, Rev. W E.	Chaplain to the Forces
Barbour, G. B.	1st British Red Cross Unit
Barlow, P S., Capt.	Royal Sussex Rgt
Barnes, G. G., Major	London Rgt
Barnes, J. H., 2nd Lieut.	Notts and Derby

Barnes, J Haydn	French Ambulance Unit
Barrett, H. S., Lieut.	Liverpool Rgt
Barrett Greene, A. H., 2nd Lieut.	North Staffs. Rgt (T.)
*Beale, C. E., Captain	Berkshire Rgt
*Beard, A. J., Lieut., *M.C.*	Essex Rgt
Beard, E. C., 2nd Lieut.	Royal Irish Rgt
Beckley, V A., 2nd Lieut.	R.G.A.
Beith, J. H., Capt. (Brigade Machine Gun Instructor)	Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders
Bell, T O., 2nd Lieut.	Essex Rgt
Bellman, Rev. A. F	Chaplain to the Forces
*Benoy, J. F., Lieut.	South Staffordshire Rgt
Benstead, A. S., 2nd Lieut.	Lincs. Rgt
Beresford, G. A., Lieut.	R.F.A.
Bevan, E. J	R.A.M.C., East Anglian Ambulance
Bevan, G. T. M., Lieut.	R.E.
Bevan, Ven. H. E. J., Chaplain	London R.E.
Billinger, H. F., 2nd Lieut.	East Lancs. Rgt
Billinghurst, W B., Capt.	T.F Reserve, Brigade Musketry Officer
Bilsland, A. S., Captain	Scottish Rifles (Cameronians)
Bindloss, A. H., Major	R.A.M.C.
*Binns, A. L., 2nd Lieut.	Lincolnshire Rgt
Bird, C. K., 2nd Lieut.	R.E.
Bisdee, J S. M., 2nd Lieut.	R.F.A.
Bladwell, E. W., Cpl.	R.E.
Blakeley, F R., 2nd Lieut.	Indian Army
Blaxter, A. P Ll., Lieut.	Northants. Rgt
Blumhardt, E. H. F., Lieut.	Northumberland Fusiliers
Boddington, Rev. V C.	Army Chaplain, 4th Class
*Bond, B. W., Capt.	Connaught Rangers
Bonsor, G. A. G., Lieut.	R.A.M.C., 1st Eastern General Hospital
Booth, E., 2nd Lieut.	Middlesex Rgt
Bowdon, Rev. W S.	Chaplain to the Forces
Brackett, A. W K., Capt. & Adjt.	Royal West Kent Rgt
Brash, E. J. Y., Captain	R.A.M.C. 1st Eastern General Hospital
Braunholtz, H. T., Pte.	A.M.C., H.C.F.A.
Brian, F H., Pte.	Inns of Court O.T.C.
Briggs, G. E., Sergt.-Instr	R.E. Signal Depôt, Dunstable
Brock, E. G., 2nd Lieut.	King's Liverpool Rgt
Brooke, Z. N., Capt.	East Surrey Rgt
Brown, E. M., 2nd Lieut.	Machine Gun Corps
Brown, E. R.	Friends Ambulance Unit
*Brown, F L., Lieut.	K.R.C.C.
Brown, W L., M.D., Captain	1st London General Hospital
Browning, H. A., Staff Surgeon,	H.M.S. *Undaunted*
Brownson, R. D. D. D., Capt.	R.A.M.C., attached Norfolk Regt
Buchanan, G. B., Captain	Field Ambulance, Scottish Horse
Buckley, W H., 2nd Lieut.	Glamorganshire Yeomanry
Bullen, F. J., 2nd Lieut.	R.G.A.
Burdon, R., Hon. Colonel	Durham L.I.
Bunt, A. P., Capt. & Adjt.	Duke of Cornwall's L.I.
Burling, E. J P., Flight Sub.-Lt.	Royal Naval Flying Corps
Burrell, J H., 2nd Lieut.	Durham L.I.
Burton, Rev. H. P W	Chaplain to the Forces
Burton-Fanning, F W., Major	R.A.M.C.
Butler, A. G., Major *D.S.O.*	Australian A.M.C.
Cadbury, P S.	Jordan's Field Ambulance Section
Cadle, H. S., 2nd Lieut.	East Surrey Rgt
Campbell, G. H. C., Lieut.	R.A.M.C.

Campbell, Rev. A. J., Chaplain	Scottish Lowland Bde
Callender, T. O., Lieut.	R.M.L.I.
Cardwell, A. G., 2nd Lieut.	R.F.C.
Carlill, Dr H. B., Surgeon	H.M.S. *New Zealand*
Carnegy, Rev. F W	Chaplain to the Forces
Carter, W. H., Lieut.	Denbighshire Hussars
*Castle, C. W., 2nd Lieut.	South Staffs. Rgt
Chadwick, B. Ll., Pte.	U. & P. S. Bn.
Chadwick, M., Lieut.	R.A.M.C.
Chadwick, N. E., Lieut.	Essex Rgt
Checkland, M. B., 2nd Lieut.	W Somerset Yeomanry
Cheese, Rev. W G.	Chaplain to the Forces
Cheeseman, A. L., Capt.	S. African Infantry (Sportsmen)
Cheetham, E. M., Corpl.	R.E.
Cheshire, F M.	I. Artillery, Nagpur, Central Provinces
Chidson, L. D., Lieut.	King's Royal Rifle Corps
Churchward, Rev. M. W.	Chaplain to the Forces
Clarke, D., Pte. (T.)	H.A.C.
*Clarke, J. H., Capt.	Duke of Cornwall's L.I.
Clarke, J Sealy, Major	Wiltshire Rgt
Cleland, J. R., Lieut.	R.F.A.
Clements, T., Pte.	A.S.C., M.T
Coad, C. N., Capt.	R.A.M.C
Coombs, A. G., Lieut.	R.G.A.
Constable, W G., Major	Sherwood Foresters
Cooper, H., Lieut.	O.T.C.
Cooper, M. C., Lieut.	Oxford & Bucks. Light Infantry
Cort, J L. P., 2nd Lieut.	A.S.C. Divisional Train
Cowper, H., 2nd Lieut.	O.T.C.
Crick, L. G. M., Lieut.	Cheshire Rgt.
*Croggon, J. F. S., Capt.	Sherwood Foresters
Crole-Rees, Rev. H. S., Chaplain	H.M.S. *Hercules*
Crowther, C. R., Captain	R.A.M.C., Wessex Division
Cruickshank, D. E., 2nd Lieut	Border Rgt, attached Wilts
Cubbon, H. T.	R.A.M.C., Dresser
Cuff, A. W., M.B., Major	R.A.M.C., West Riding Brigade
Cullen, A. P.	Y.M.C.A., Rouen
Cummings, R. R.	Naval Instructor R.N. On Service at the Admiralty
Cummins, F J., 2nd Lieut.	Dorset Rgt
Cushing, W E. W., 2nd Lieut.	Norfolk Rgt
Dale, F., 2nd Lieut.	K.O.S.B.
D'Argenton, H., 2nd Lieut.	K.R.R.C.
Darlington, W A. C., Capt. & Ajt.	Northumberland Fusiliers
*Davenport, A., 2nd Lieut.	Rifle Brigade
Davies, R. M., 2nd Lieut.	Reserve Battery R.F.A.
Davis, H., 2nd Lieut.	Somerset L.I.
Davis, H. J., Sergt.	Welsh Fusiliers
*Davy, C. L., 2nd Lieut., *M.C.*	Machine Gun Corps
*Dawson, A. M., Capt.	Wessex Div. Signal Co. Hants.
Dawson, R. T., 2nd Lieut.	O.T.C.
Day, G. L., Captain	Gloucester Rgt
Day, M. J. G., Flight Sub-Lieut.	R.N.A.S.
*Dixon, C., Lieut.	Royal Scots
Dodd, Rev. R. P	Chaplain to the Forces
Dodd, W. P., 2nd Lieut.	Royal Welsh Fusiliers
Donovan, E. L., Pte.	Machine Gun Section, R. Fusiliers
Douglas, J., 2nd Lieut.	R.E.

Douglas, S. M., Cadet	Officers Cadet Bn.
Drysdale, J. H., M.D., Major	R.A.M.C., 1st City of London Hospital
Duffield, H. W., Lieut.	Duke of Cornwall's L.I. and R.F.C.
*Dumas, A. B., Lieut.	Royal Warwickshire Rgt
*Dundas, A. C., Capt.	Middlesex Rgt., Seconded for duty with General Staff, Brde. Major
Dunkerley, C. L., Lieut.	Queen's Own R. W Kent Rgt
*Dunlop, J. K., Major	Machine Gun Company
Dutton, H., 2nd Lieut.	N. Staffs. Rgt., Machine Gun Section
Earle, G. F., 2nd Lieut.	A.S.C.
Earp, J R.	Jordan's Field Ambulance Section
Easton, J. W., 2nd Lieut.	R.G.A.
Eberli, W F	Surgeon Probationer, R.N. Medical Ser.
Edwardes, F E., 2nd Lieut.	Unattached list T.F for service with the Harrow School Contingent O.T.C.
Edwards, A. Tudor, Lieut.	R.A.M.C.
Edwards, H. F E., 2nd Lieut.	Duke of Cornwall's L.I.
Edwards, Rev. N. W A.	Chaplain to the Forces
Engledow, F L., Lieut.	Queen's Own Royal W Kent Rgt
English, F H., 2nd Lieut.	O.T.C.
Entwistle, F., 2nd Lieut.	Norfolk Regt
Evans, E. D., 2nd Lieut.	Middlesex Rgt
Evans R. D., 2nd Lieut. *Prisoner of War*	K.R.R.C.
Evans, W. E., 2nd Lieut.	Welsh Rgt
Evans, W Emrys, 2nd Lieut.	R.G.A. Anti Aircraft Section
Fairbank, J., Pte.	Yorkshire Rgt.
Fawkes, Rev. W H.	Chaplain to the Forces
Fayerman, A. P G., Major	Royal Warwick Rgt
*Fergusson, A., Major	Middlesex Rgt
Fergusson, J. N. F., M.B., Capt.	R.A.M.C.
Fergusson, L. R., Lieut.	R.F.A.
Filmer, W G. H., Lieut.	The Buffs, attd. E. Surrey Rgt
Fisher, F B., 2nd Lieut.	Gurkha Rifles
*Fison, A. K., Lieut.	The Essex Rgt
Fleet, Rev. C. S.	Chaplain to the Forces
Foden, W W., Gunner	R.G.A.
Forbes, A., Col., *D.S.O.*	Army Ordnance Dept.
*Foster, R. D., Lieut.	Lincs Rgt
Fox, T S. W., Capt.	Oxford and Bucks. L.I.
Franklin, C. S. P	Naval Instructor, H.M.S. *Cornwall*
Franklin, J H., Lieut.	R.N.V.R., H.M.S. *Emperor of India*
Franklin, T B., Captain	Fettes College O.T.C.
Franklin, H. W., Pte.	R.N.A.S.
Frean, H. G., Lieut.	R.A.M.C.
*Frederick, T., Capt., *M.C.*	Norfolk Rgt
*Galt, R. B., 2nd Lieut.	King's Liverpool Rgt
Gardner, J M. S., 2nd Lieut.	Indian Army
Gardiner, K. J. R., Capt.	R.E.
Garner, H. M., Pte.	H.A.C.
Garrett, H. L. O., 2nd Lieut.	Punjab Volunteer Rifles
Garrood, J R., M.D., Capt.	R.A.M.C. M.O. to Hunts Cyclist Bn.
Gaussen, J. M., Lieut.	Royal Warwick Rgt
George, J T., Lieut.	Monmouth Rgt
Gill, C. G. H., Lieut.	R.E., Monmouth
Gillespie, J. J., Lieut.-Col.	Northumberland Fusiliers

Gilling, H. T., Lieut.-Col. (T.)	Welsh Brigade, R.F.A.
Gillson, A. H. S.	Naval Instructor R.N.
Gledhill, W G., Capt.	Norfolk Rgt
Glyn, C. R., 2nd Lieut.	Indian Cavalry, Hodson's Horse
Gobbitt, R. H. S., Asst.-Paymaster	R.N.R.
Gold, E., Major, *D.S.O.*	Meteorological Service, G.H.Q.
Goldie, A. H. R., Lieut.	R.E. Meteorological Field Service
Goolden, H. J., Rifleman	King's Royal Rifles
Goyder F W., Capt.	St John's Ambulance
Grabham, G. W., Lieut.	A.S.C. Motor Transport Section
Grayson, J. R., 2nd Lieut.	R.F.A.
*Grear, E. J. L., 2nd Lieut.	Middlesex Regt
*Green, N., Lieut.	Sherwood Foresters
Green, S. M., Lieut.	County of London Regt
Greenlees, J R. C., Capt., *D.S.O.*	R.A.M.C.
Greenstreet, N. B. le M., 2nd Lieut.	Norfolk Rgt
Gregory, A. R., 2nd Lieut.	Border Rgt
Gregory, H. L., Capt.	R.A.M.C., attached Middlesex Rgt
Gregory, R. P (Tutor), Capt.	Instructor at the School for Officers, Cambridge
*Grice, N., Lieut.	West Yorks
Grigg, P J., 2nd Lieut.	R.G.A., Special Reserve
Guest-Williams, W K., Staff Lt.	Indian Army
Gwynne, H. Ll., 2nd Lieut.	North Staffs Rgt
Hagger, N. W., 2nd Lieut.	Royal Sussex Rgt, attached E. Surrey Rgt
Haigh, P B., 2nd Lieut.	Poona Volunteer Rifles
Hall, Rev. S. Howard, Chaplain, 1st Class	H.Q.S., W.R.I. Brigade
Halsey, R. T., Lieut.	Cheshire Rgt
Hanson, J., 2nd Lieut.	Coldstream Guards
Harding, Rev. W H.	Chaplain to the Forces
Hardman, W H., Lieut., *M.C.*	N. Midland Field Co., R.E.
Harnett, W L., Captain	Indian Medical Service
Haslam, V K., 2nd Lieut.	R.G.A.
*Hayes, J. H., Captain	Rifle Brigade, Officer of a Cadet Bn.
Hayward, A. W., Capt.	R.A.M.C., 2nd East Anglian, Field Amb.
Hazlerigg, G., 2nd Lieut.	Sherwood Foresters (Notts. and Derby Rgt)
Hearn, R. C., Lieut.	London Rgt, Mac. Gun Corps
Hellings, G. S., 2nd Lieut.	Duke of Cornwall's L.I.
Henderson, P., 2nd Lieut.	R.E.
Henry, W D. M., Captain	A.S.C.
Hewitt, J T., Major	R.E.
Hibberd, A. S., Lieut.	Dorsetshire Rgt
Hicks, Rev. F W	Chaplain R.N.
Higginton, J. M., Dresser	R.A.M.C.
Higgs, S. L., Dresser	R.A.M.C., British Red Cross
*Highfield-Jones, P H., Lieut.	Staffordshire Rgt
*Higson, L. A., Lieut.	Middlesex Rgt
Hilary, R. J., 2nd Lieut.	East Kent Rgt
Hill, J R., Corporal	R.E. Chemical Corps.
Hillier T. L., Surg. Probationer	R.N.V.R.
Hitching, W W., 2nd Lieut.	R.G.A.
Hobbs, V W Y., Cadet	Officers Cadet Bn.
Hogan, R. V J. S., 2nd Lieut.	East Lancs. Rgt
Holden, H F., Lieut.	Staff. Rgt
Holden, J. R., Captain	U. and P S. Bn., Royal Fusiliers

Holtzapffel, J G. H., Captain	London Rgt
Honeybourne, H. C., Capt. & Ajt.	London Rgt
Honeybourne, V C., Major	R.A.M.C., Commdg. Field Ambulance
Hook, C. W T., 2nd Lieut.	The Buffs
Horlington, F., 2nd Lieut.	On Staff, A.D.C. Divisional Artillery
Horton-Smith, L. G. H., Pte.	London Scottish
Horton-Smith-Hartley, P., M.D., C.V.O., Major	R.A.M.C., 1st London General Hospital
Horton-Smith-Hartley, P. H. G., Lieut.	Coldstream Guards
Howe, G. A., Capt.	Salford Bn. Lancs. Fus.
How, Rev. J. C. H.	Chaplain to the Forces
Hughes, J. L., 2nd Lieut.	Welsh Rgt
Hunter, J. B., Captain, *M.C.*	R.A.M.C.
Hurry, A. G., 2nd Lieut.	Gloucester Rgt
Hutchinson, R. W., Cadet	Officers Cadet Bn.
Hutton, P G., 2nd Lieut.	London Rgt
Hyde, R. W., Capt.	Lincs. Rgt
Inchley, O., M.D., Lieut.	R.A.M.C. 1st Eastern General Hospital
Ingram, A. C., Major	Indian Medical Service
Iremonger, E. V., Pte.	Royal Fusiliers
Irving, P A., Lieut.	Beds. Rgt
Isaac, C. L., Captain	R.A.M.C., M.O. 3rd Welsh Field Amb.
*Jacklin, J. V., Capt.	Essex Rgt
Jackson, Gilbert E., Pte.	Royal West Kent Rgt
Jacquest, S. P., Gunner	Canadian R.F.A.
Jarchow, C. J. F., Pte.	London Rgt, Artists Rifles
Jenkins, M. R.	Ministry of Munitions
Joce, J. B. D., Sub-Lieut.	R.N.V.R.
Johnson, C. J., Driver	H.A.C.
Johnson, E. F	Royal Aircraft Factory, Farnborough
Johnson, M. C., 2nd Lieut.	A.S.C.
Jones, I. E., 2nd Lieut.	Royal Welsh Fusiliers
Jones, R. F., Capt.	R.A.M.C.
*Jones, R. M., 2nd Lieut.	Northumberland Fusiliers
Jopson, N. R.	War Office, Censor's Dept.
Kemp, P V., 2nd Lieut.	Durham L.I.
Kempthorne, G. A., Major	R.A.M.C.
King, L. A. L., Lieut.	Lowland Brigade R.F.A.
Kingdom, W A., Lieut.	South Staffs Rgt
*Kirk, J. H.	District Officer, Nigeria
Kirkness, L. H., Capt.	Railway Transport Officer, D.A.Q.M.G.
*Knowles, J. A., 2nd Lieut.	Cheshire Rgt
*Knox, R. U. E., Capt., *D.S.O.*	Suffolk Rgt
Lane, H. C. H., Cadet	Officers' Cadet Bn.
La Touche, H. N. D., 2nd Lieut.	Shropshire Rgt
*Laidlaw, W S., 2nd Lieut.	R.E.
Lasbrey, Rev. P U.	Chaplain to the Forces.
Latif, S. C., Interpreter	Military Base Hospital, Bournemouth
Lattey, H., Capt.	Territorial Force Reserve
Laughlin, P H., 2nd Lieut.	Royal West Surrey Rgt
Lawe, F W., Capt.	East Yorks. Rgt
Lee, Harry, Capt.	R.A.M.C., 1 W.R. Field Ambulance
Lees, S., Engineer Lieut.	R.N (H.M.S. *Fisgard*)

*Le Maitre, A. S., 2nd Lieut. *M.C.*	Black Watch
Leonard, P. J., Corporal	A.S.C., Divisional Train
Lewis, J. M., 2nd Lieut.	R.G.A.
*Lewis, P. J., Captain	Herefordshire Rgt
Lincoln, N., 2nd Lieut.	Indian Army, Res. of Officers, attached to Mahrattas, Persian Gulf
Lindsell, J., Lieut.	Loyal North Lancs.
Linnell, J. W., Capt.	R.A.M.C.
*Lloyd, E. Ll., Capt.	South Wales Borderers
Lloyd-Jones, P. A., Major, *D.S.O.*	R.A.M.C. ; D.A. Director
Long, A. E., Private	T.R.B.
Lumb, W., Lieut.	A.S.C.
Lund, G. S., 2nd Lieut. (T.)	Manchester Rgt
Lymbery, A. W., Pte.	Canadian Expeditionary Force
Mason, P., 2nd Lieut.	K.R.R.C.
McCormick, G. D., Major	Punjabis, Indian Army, attached to Hampshire Rgt
McCormick, Rev. W P G. G.H.Q. Chaplain	Motor Supply Column
Macdonald, S. G.	R.A.M.C.
McCulloch, W., Lieut.	Highland L.I.
McDonnell, T. F R., Private	Rangoon Rifle Volunteers
McDougall, W., Major	R.A.M.C., Netley Hospital
McFadyen, W A., 2nd Lieut. (T.)	Weald of Kent, The Buffs, E. Kent Rgt
*Mackinlay, D. M., 2nd Lieut.	K.R.R.C.
Maclay, E., Capt.	Cameronians, Scottish Rifles
MacMullen, W A., 2nd Lieut.	A.S.C., M.T
Mansbridge, E.	Post Office Telegraph Factory, Holloway
Marchand, G. I. C., Capt.	R.F.A., London Brigade
Marlow, C. C., 2nd Lieut.	Royal Warwicks
Marr, F A., Capt., *M.C.*	Cambs. Rgt
*Marrack, J. R., Capt., *M.C.* (Fellow),	R.A.M.C. attached Monmouth
Marrs, F W., 2nd Lieut.	The Worcestershire Rgt
Marshall, W B., Captain	R.A.M.C., 1st Eastern General Hospital
Mart, W T D., Capt.	R.A.M.C., West R. Field Ambulance
*Mason, E. W., Capt.	Northumberland Fusiliers
*May, H. R. D., Lieut.	Warwicks Rgt
McLean, R. C., Private	Inns of Court O.T.C.
Menendez, F T S., 2nd Lieut.	York and Lancaster Rgt
Merivale, B., Captain	London Rgt
Miller, F., Captain	Infantry, Indian Army
Mills, E. J., 2nd Lieut.	Cheshire Rgt, Machine Gun Officer
Millyard, T., Capt.	Herefordshire Rgt.
McIntire, G. S., Gunner	R.F.A.
Mirfin, J. C., 2nd Lieut.	York and Lancaster Rgt
Mitchell, A. H. McN., Major	R.A.M.C.
Moody, B., Lieut.	Scinde Rifles, Railway Transport Officer
Moore, Reginald M., Lieut.	R.A.M.C.
Moore, Rev. C.	Chaplain R.N.
Morley, G. H., 2nd Lieut.	King's Shropshire L.I.
Morrison, D. C. A., Captain	Wilts. (Duke of Edinburgh) Rgt
Morton, F D., Capt.	H.L.I. (City of Glasgow)
Mott, C. E., 2nd Lieut.	R.F.C.
Moulton, Lord	Head of the High Explosive Dept. (A 6), War Office.
*Mulholland, W., 2nd Lieut., *M.C.*	Manchester Rgt.
Murphy, W L., M.D., Capt.	R.A.M.C.
*Murray-Aynsley, C. M., 2nd Lieut.	K.R.R.C. (Army Cyclists Corps)

Need, G. S.	R.A.M.C., 1st East Anglian Ambulance
Neill, N. C., 2nd Lieut.	R.N.R., H.M.Y. *Adventuress*
Newbery, E. V., 2nd Lieut., *M.C.*	R.G.A.
Newton, H. G. T., Capt.	Hussars
*Nicholls, A. C., 2nd Lieut.	South Staffs Rgt
Nicholson, J. E., Lieut-Col.	R.A.M.C.
Nicklin, G. N., 2nd Lieut.	Punjabis, Indian Army
Norman, A. C., Major	Bengal Cavalry
Norregaard, Rev. A. H., Chaplain	H.M.S. *Temeraire*
Nowell-Rostron, Rev. S.	Chaplain to the Forces
*Odgers, L. N. B., 2nd Lieut., *M.C.*	Middlesex Rgt
Odgers, R. B., Captain	A.S.C. Warwick Brigade
Okell, C. C., Lieut., M.C.	R.A.M.C., 6th Field Ambulance
Owen, D. H., Lieut.	South Wales Mounted Brigade
Owens, F H., Pte. (T.)	Artists
Palmer, W E., Lieut.	The Dorsetshire Rgt
Parker G., M.D., Major	R.A.M.C., Second Southern General Hospital, Bristol
Parry, J. H., Lieut.	Indian Medical Service
Parsons, Sir C. A., K.C.B., Hon. Col.	Northumberland Fusiliers
Pascoe, E. H., 2nd Lieut.	Indian Army attd. Sikh Pioneers
Pascoe, F J., Lieut.	Duke of Cornwall's L.I.
Paskin, J J., Lieut.	Worcester Rgt., Machine Gun Officr
Pass, Rev. H. L.	Chaplain to the Forces
Paterson, M. W., Capt.	R.A.M.C., Special Reserve
Patterson, R. F., 2nd Lieut.	Royal Irish Rifles
Pearson, C. E., 2nd Lieut.	Durham L.I.
Penfold, H. L., Lieut.	R.E.
Percy, J R., 2nd Lieut.	Border Rgt
Perry, C. J., Lieut.	R.G.A.
*Philbin, J., 2nd Lieut.	R G.A.
Phillips, H. E., 2nd Lieut.	The Welsh Rgt
Phillips, R. S., 2nd Lieut.	Indian Army
Phillips, W R., 2nd Lieut.	Unattd. List
Philp, A. L., Lieut.	South Midland D., R.E.
Philpot, F H., Pte.	Inns of Court O.T.C.
Polack, A. I., Lieut.	Devon Fortress Eng.
Pollard, W M. N., Lieut.	Unattached Terr., Denstone Coll. O.T.C.
Poole, Rev J. T	Chaplain to the Forces
Potter, Cyril G., Bombardier	R.F.A.
Pralle, E. L. R., Flight Sub-Lieut.	R.N.A.S.
Pratt, G. W., Surg. Probationer	R.N.V.R.
Precious, C. M., Pte.	Middlesex Regt
Prideaux, H. S., 2nd Lieut.	Duke of Cornwall's L.I.
Purser Rev W C. B., Pte.	Rangoon Volunteer Rifles
Quin, B. G., 2nd Lieut.	Cambs. Rgt
Raffle, W., Capt.	R.A.M.C., attd. Coldstream Guards
*Read, A. J., 2nd Lieut.	Duke of Cornwall's L.I.
Read, G. D., Capt.	R.A.M.C.
Reade, G. L.	U & P.S. Bn
Rees, F E., Sub-Lieut.	R.N.A.S.
Rice, H. G., Capt.	R.A.M.C.

Rice, L. C., Capt.	Loyal North Lancs. Rgt
Ritchie, Rev. C. H., Chaplain	H.M.S. *Donegal*
Ritchie, G. L., Capt.	Royal Scots Fusiliers
Rivers, W H. R. (Fellow), Capt.	R.A.M.C.
*Robinson, E. H., Lieut.	Shropshire L.I.
Robinson, L. F W., 2nd Lieut.	Field Co. R.E.
Robinson, R. G., 2nd Lieut.	Welsh Rgt
Rolleston, Dr H. D., C.B.	Consultant, Naval Hospital, Haslar
Ronaldson, J. B., Surgeon	H.M.S. *Conquest*
Rose, F A., Captain	R.A.M.C. 1st London General Hospital
Rose, H. C., Captain	A.S.C., 13th Divisional Train
Rose, Hubert A., Pte.	Inns of Court O.T.C.
Ross, Rev. J. E. C.	Chaplain to the Forces
Rowell, A. H., Corp.	Field Co. R.E.
Rowett, F E., Lieut.	R.N.A.S.
Rudd, W. A., 2nd Lieut.	Berks. Rgt
*Russell-Smith, A., Pte.	H.A.C.
Ryley, D. A. G. B., 2nd Lieut.	North Staffs. Rgt
Saddler, W., 2nd Lieut.	R.G.A.
Saint, J. P., Lieut.	Pioneers, Indian Army
*Salmond, W G., 2nd Lieut.	N. Somerset Yeomanry
Sampson, M. T., 2nd Lieut.	King's Royal Rifles
Sanceau, R. J., 2nd Lieut.	R.F.C.
Sandall, T E., Lieut-Col. *C.M.G.*	Lincolnshire Rgt
Sargent, P W G., Lieut.-Col.	R.A.M.C., M.O. 1st County of London Yeomanry
Scarborough, O. L., Captain	R.A.M.C. attd. W Yorks Regt.
Scarth, R. E., 2nd Lieut.	R.F.A., Welsh Brigade
Scoular, A. C., Major	Border Rgt
*Scoular, J. G., Lieut.	R.G.A.
Scutt, J. A. H., Pte.	H.A.C.
Seccombe, P J. A., Capt.	R.A.M.C.
Sewell, E. F., Lieut.	Madras Artillery Volunteers
*Shanly, H., Lieut.	County of London Rgt.
*Shaw, A., 2nd Lieut.	King's Own Yorks. L.I.
Shelton, L. H.	Assistant Dist. Officer, Southern Nigeria
Shillito, N. W., 2nd Lieut.	R.E.
Shimield, W S., 2nd Lieut.	Duke of Cornwall's L.I.
*Shore, L. R., Capt., *M.C.*	R.A.M.C.
Sibly, T M., 2nd Lieut.	Gloucester Rgt
*Silk, G. W., 2nd Lieut.	East Yorks. Rgt
Simpson, G. C. E., Capt.	R.A.M.C. West Lancs. Casualty Clearing Station
Skene, Rev C. M. B.	Chaplain to the Forces
Slater, S. B., Capt.	King's Royal Rifles
Sleight, A. H., Pte.	U. & P.S. Brigade R.E.
Smee, C. W., Capt.	Royal Fusiliers (London Rgt)
Smellie, K. B S., Pte.	London Scottish
Smith, A. F., 2nd Lieut.	Middlesex Rgt
Smith, O. C., 2nd Lieut.	O.T.C.
*Smith, V S., 2nd Lieut.	Duke of Wellington's Rgt.
Snow Sir T D'O., K.C.B., Lieut.-General H.Q.S.	
Soden, W S., Capt.	R.A.M.C.
Sothers, E. D., 2nd Lieut.	London Rgt
Southam, Rev. J. F S.	Chaplain to the Forces, 95th Brigade
Spackman, H. M., 2nd Lieut.	R.F.A., E. Lancs Brigade
Sparks, C. H., Adjt.	R.F.A.

Stainer, H.	Ministry of Munitions
Stanham, C. T., Lieut.	The Buffs
Stansfeld, R., Lieut.	R.A.M.C.
Stanford, H. C., Capt.	Suffolk Rgt
*Steen, F D., Lieut.	King's Royal Rifles
Stephens, J. S.	Jordan's Field Ambulance Section
*Stephenson, F., 2nd Lieut.	Loyal N. Lancs Regt
Sterndale-Bennett, J., Captain	Pioneers, Indian Army
Sterndale-Bennett, J. B., Pte.	Artists
Sterndale-Bennett, R., Captain (T.)	Unattached
*Stevens, J. K., 2nd Lieut.	Royal Fusiliers
Stewart, D. M., 2nd Lieut.	Welsh Rgt
Stimpson, R., Pte.	London Rangers
Stockwood, I. H., Lieut.	S. Wales Borderers
Stokes, J W G., 2nd Lieut.	R.G.A.
Stopford, J., 2nd Lieut.	Lancs. Fusiliers
Strong, S. D., 2nd Lieut.	R.F.A., South Midland Brigade
*Struthers, J. A., Lieut.	Durham L.I.
Stuart, C. E., Lieut.	North Staffs. Rgt
Swift, H. W., 2nd Lieut.	County of London Rgt
Swift, Rev J. M.	Chaplain to the Forces
Tanner, L. E., Lieut.	Gloucester Rgt
Tate, R. W., Major	Dublin University O.T.C.,
Taylor, E. C., Captain	Indian Medical Service
Taylor F L., 2nd Lieut.	Royal Fusiliers
Taylor, J N., Lieut.	Calcutta Light Horse
Taylor, S. M. C., Lieut.	Field Co. Div. Eng. R.N.D.
Teakle, Rev. S. G.	Chaplain to the Forces
*Teall, G. H., Staff Captain	H.Q. Units
Thomas, R. B. H., Gunner	Hants R.G.A.
Thomas, R. Ll., 2nd Lieut.	Welsh Rgt
Thomas, W W., Lieut.	South Wales Borderers
Thompson, A. R., Lieut.	O.T.C.
*Thompson, C. N., Lieut.	Rifle Brigade
Thompson, S. L., Lieut.	Infantry, Indian Army
Thorne-Waite, A., 2nd Lieut.	Shropshire L.I.
Thursby, W., Lieut.	R.F.A.
Thursfield, Rev G. A. R.	Chaplain Burma Ry Volunteers
Thwaites, G., Major	A.S.C., attached to the Egyptian Army
Ticehurst, C. B , Lieut.	R.A.M.C.
Ticehurst, G. A., Lieut.	R.A.M.C.
Tillard, L. B., Capt.	City of London Rgt
Tooth, Dr H. H., C.M.G., Lieut-Col.	Commanding Medical Unit, University of London O.T.C.
*Torry, A. J. D., 2nd Lieut., *M.C.*	R.G.A.
Towle, J. H., Lieut.	United Provinces Light Horse, India
Townsend, R. W., 2nd Lieut.	The Devonshire Rgt
Tozer, S. P., 2nd Lieut.	The Devonshire Rgt
Trott, A. C., Capt.	The Devonshire Rgt
Trott, C. E., 2nd Lieut.	R.F.C. Kite Balloon Service
*Trott, F W., 2nd Lieut., *M.C.*	The Devonshire Rgt
Trought, T., Lieut. (T.)	West Kent Rgt
*Trumper, J. H. W., 2nd Lieut.	Monmouthshire
Tucker, D. H. M., 2nd Lieut.	Manchester Rgt
Urie, R. W., Lieut.	R.F.A.
Vale, H. E. T., Lieut.	Army Signal Service
van Druten, H. J., Lieut.	Middlesex Rgt
*Varwell, R. P., Capt.	Royal Irish Rifles, on Staff D.A Q.M.G.

*Vause, T C., 2nd Lieut.	W Yorks Rgt
Veevers, W., Sergt.	R.G.A., 128th Siege Battery
Vernon, C. H., Lieut.	Hampshire Rgt
Vint, J., 2nd Lieut.	R.G.A.
Vyvyan, P H. N. N., Major, *M.C.*	D.A.Q.M.G., 14th Division, Aldershot
Wagstaff, J. E. P	Woolwich Arsenal
Walker, J. Ness, Lieut.	Northumbrian Brigade, R.F.A.
Warren, J. L. E., Capt.	The Welsh Rgt
Waterhouse, G., 2nd Lieut.	Unattached List
Waterhouse, H., 2nd Lieut.	Lancashire Fusiliers
Watkins, A. G., Pte.	H.A.C.
Watson, B. L., Lieut.	Army Signal Service
Watson, J., Capt.	King's Liverpool Rgt
Watts, A. C. B., 2nd Lieut.	Middlesex Rgt.
Watts, R. J., Lieut.	South Midland Field Co. R.E.
Wells, W D., 2nd Lieut.	O.T.C.
Weston, T A., Captain	R.A.M.C.
Wheldon, W P., Major	Royal Welsh Fusiliers
Whiddington, R., Capt.	Royal Aircraft Factory, Farnborough.
White, R. H., Pte.	Cyclist Bn. London Rgt
Whiteley, G. T., Captain	Royal West Surrey Rgt
*Whitfield, E. H. D., 2nd Lieut.	Yorks. and Lancs. Rgt
Whittaker, F	Y.M.C.A., India
Whye, J. W., Capt.	Leicestershire Rgt
*Wickham, B. W T., 2nd Lieut., *M.C.*,	South Staffordshire Rgt
Williams, H. B., 2nd Lieut.	O.T.C.
Williams, W. H., 2nd Lieut.	A.S.C.
Williamson, H., M.D., Captain	R.A.M.C., 1st London General Hospital
Williamson, K. B., Lieut.	R.G.A.
Wills, R. G., Capt.	R.A.M.C., West Lancs. Field Ambulance
*Wilson, A. S., 2nd Lieut.	South Lancs. Rgt, attached M.G.C.
Wilson, A. Wesley, 2nd Lieut.	Scots Guards
Wilson, Garner, 2nd Lieut.	Norfolk Rgt
Winder, R. McD., Lieut.	R.M.L.I.
Winfield, P H., Lieut.	Cambs. Rgt
Wood, N. E., Cadet	Officers' Cadet Bn
Wood, N W., Pte.	Cheshire Rgt
*Wood, T A. V., Capt.	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry
Woods, B. F., Capt.	Royal Fusiliers
Woodall, F E., 2nd Lieut.	Unattached Terr., Oundle School O.T.C.
Woolrich, W G., Dresser	R.A.M.C.
*Worthington, F., Major, *D S.O.*	R.A.M.C.
Wragg, N., Cadet	Officers' Cadet Bn
Wren, T. L. (Fellow), 2nd Lieut.	A.S.C.
Wright, T., 2nd Lieut.	King's Own Y.L.I.
Wyeth, F J., Captain, *M.C.*	Essex Rgt
Yeats, G. F W., Pte.	Middlesex Rgt

The following servants of the College are on Active Service :—

Captain J. H. Palmer (Head Porter). R.F.A.

From the Buttery and College Office—

Drury, E. J. Cambs. Regt
Finding, T West Yorks
Frost, G. E. Cambs. Regt
Hough, P R.A.M.C.

Gyps—

*Fox, W B. Suffolk Regt
Killed at the battle of the Somme
Matthews, W S. West Yorks
Piggott, H. Suffolk Regt
Wounded at Neuve Chapelle
White, R. R.A.M.C.

From the Kitchen and Garden Staff—

Black, T R.F.A.
*Death, C. London Regt
Killed October 7, 1916
Elderkin, R. C. Cambs. Regt
Heffer, C. S. Cambs. Regt
Humphrey, A. G. Cambs. Regt
Hunt, N. Cambs. Regt
Kavanagh, H. Suffolk Regt
Long, W Life Guards
Quinney, J. F R.F.A.
Randall, A. E. Cambs. Regt
Saddler, A. J R.A.M.C.
Stevens, C. W. Cambs. Regt
Walpole, B. V Suffolk Regt
Wye, R. F. Cambs. Regt

ROLL OF HONOUR.

The following list gives the names of all members of the College who, since the beginning of the war up to the end of October last, are known to have been killed in action or died, of wounds or otherwise, in the active service of the Crown, with the dates of their deaths.

Adamson, F D., 2nd Lieut., Border Rgt. ; 16 November 1915
Ainley, K. E. D., Lieut., E. Lancs. Field Co. R.E. ; 11 May 1915
Alexander, Rev P. G., Chaplain R.N., H.M.S. *Hampshire* ; 5 June 1916

Badcock, A. L., Lieut., King's Own Yorks. L.I. ; 14 October 1915
Barnett, B. L. T., Captain, A.S.C. ; 18 April 1915
Bartlett, W H., Lieut., Canadian Infantry ; 14 September 1916
Benson, G. E., Rifleman, Rifle Brigade ; 9 May 1915
Bentall, W D., 2nd Lieut. ; King's Own Yorkshire L.I. ; 16 Sept. 1916
Bernard, H. C., 2nd Lieut. ; Gloucester Rgt. ; 3 September 1916
Bowen, L. H., 2nd Lieut., Lincolnshire Rgt. ; 22 December 1915
Brice-Smith, J. K., 2nd Lieut., Lincs. Rgt. ; 10 September 1915
Brown, C.W., Lieut., Royal Scots Fusiliers ; 30 April 1916
Browning, Rev G. A., Chaplain R.N., H.M.S. *Indefatigable ;* 31 May 1916
Burr, F G., Captain, Royal Scots Fusiliers ; 25-27 September 1915

Callender, R. H., 2nd Lieut., Durham L.I. ; 5 October 1915
Cassels, W G., Captain, Border Rgt ; 13 July 1916
Chapman, A. R. B., Lieut., Loyal N Lancs. Rgt. ; 6 June 1916
Chell, H., Lieut., Royal Fusiliers ; 10 August 1915
Clark, H. R. E., 2nd Lieut., The London Rgt. ; 3 June 1915
Clarke, D., 2nd Lieut, R.F.C. ; 26 August 1916
Clarke, R. S., Captain, Shropshire L.I. ; 25-26 September 1915
Cobbold, R. H. W., Lieut., The Rifle Brigade ; 9 September 1915
Coop, W., 2nd Lieut., The Liverpool Rgt. ; 16 June 1915

Day, D. I., 2nd Lieut., R.F.A. ; 7 October 1915

Evans, H. C., Lieut.-Commr., Nelson Bn. R.N. Division ; 5 June 1915
Evatt, G. R. K., Captain, The Middlesex Rgt., 13 November 1914

Fletcher, J. H. B., Lieut., The London Rgt. ; 13 May 1915
Ferris, S. B. C., 2nd Lieut., Hussars ; 6 April 1915

Gaze, G. A., Captain, The London Rgt. ; 15 September 1916
Gleave, T R., Captain, South Lancashire Rgt. ; 10 October 1916
Grail, C. G., Captain, N. Staffordshire Rgt ; 23 July 1915

Halliwell, W N., 2nd Lieut., The Yorkshire Rgt. ; 21 September 1916
Hamilton, A. S., Lieut.-Col. Commanding Durham L.I. ; 26 September 1915
Harvey, A. W., Captain, R.A.M.C., attd. R.F.A. : 7 September 1916
Hawcridge, R. S., Corporal, Royal Fusiliers ; 28 July 1916
Hiller, A. M., 2nd Lieut., Royal W Surrey Rgt. ; 16 May 1915
Hobbs, A. V., 2nd Lieut., R.F.C. ; 15 December 1915
Holden, N V., Lieut., Lancs. Fusiliers ; 5 June 1915
Howell, M. I. B., 2nd Lieut., Royal West Surrey Rgt ; 25 September 1915
Hughes, B. F M., Flight Sub-Lieut. R.N. ; 1 December 1915
Hurdman, C., 2nd Lieut., South Staffs. Rgt ; 20 July 1916

Jacob, A. R., 2nd Lieut., Durham Light Infantry ; 18 September 1916
James, F A., Captain, The Manchester Rgt ; 18 September 1915

Laidlaw, C. G. P., Private, London Scottish ; 2 April 1915
Lee, E. H., Lieut., Shropshire L.I. ; 19 September 1916
Linnell, R. McC., Captain, R.A.M.C. ; 16 March 1915
Lusk, J., Captain, The Cameronians ; 29 December 1915

McAulay, F W., Captain, R.F.A. ; 21 May 1916
Marshall, W., Lieut., The Leicestershire Rgt ; 4 June 1915
May, P. L., 2nd Lieut., Dragoons (Scots Greys) ; 13 February 1916
Mogridge, B. F W., 2nd Lieut., Leicester Regt ; 11-13 October 1915

Norbury, F C., Captain, King's Royal Rifle Corps ; 8 January 1915

Polack, E. E., Lieut., Gloucester Rgt ; 17 July 1916
Puddicombe, D. R., 2nd Lieut., E. Yorks. Rgt ; 24 July 1916
Pullin, J H., Lieut., Loyal N. Lancashire Rgt ; 21 January 1916

Rennie, D. W., Lieut., Royal Fusiliers, attd. Royal Warwickshire Rgt ; 11 November 1914
Richardson, R. J. R., Lieut., S. Staffs. Rgt ; 25 September 1915
Ritchie, J. N., 2nd Lieut., Seaforth Highlanders ; 22 April 1916
Roseveare, H. W., 2nd Lieut., Wiltshire Rgt ; 20 September 1914
Russell-Smith, H. F., Captain (Fellow), Rifle Brigade ; 5 July 1916

Scholfield, R. D., 2nd Lieut., Royal Lancs. Rgt ; 10 August 1915
Souper, N. B., 2nd Lieut., Royal Berkshire Rgt ; 1 July 1916

Taylor, H. C. N., 2nd Lieut., The London Rgt ; 21 May 1916
Thomson, K. S., Lieut., Cavalry, Indian Army ; 3 March 1915
Twentyman, D. C. T., Captain, York and Lancaster Rgt ; 1 July 1916

Wales, H. R., 2nd Lieut., East Yorks. Rgt ; 14 July 1916
Willett, J. A., Lieut., Royal Fusiliers ; 28 June 1915
Wooler, C. A., 2nd Lieut., West Yorks Rgt ; 20 July 1916
Wooler, H. S., 2nd Lieut., West Yorks. Rgt ; 28 March 1916

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during the half-year ending Michaelmas, 1916.

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

Donations.

	DONORS.
Bibliographical Society : Transactions. Vol. IX. (Oct. 1906 to Mar. 1908). Vol. XIII. (Oct. 1913 to Mar. 1915). 4to Lond. 1908,1916	J. H. Hessels, Esq.
Alien Members of the Book-Trade during the Tudor Period : being an index to the names in documents, etc., published by the Huguenot Society. With notes by E. J. Worman. 4to Lond. 1906	J. H. Hessels, Esq.
Hand-List of English Books in the Library of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, printed before 1641. 4to. Lond. 1915	J. H. Hessels, Esq.
Abstracts from the Wills of Printers, Binders and Stationers of Cambridge from 1504 to 1699. By G. J. Gray and W M. Palmer 4to Lond. 1915	J. H. Hessels, Esq.
Bartholomew (A.T.). Richard Bentley, *D.D.*: a Bibliography of his Works and of all the literature called forth by his acts or his writings. 4to Camb. 1908. 14.6.3*	
*Clarke (Sir Ernest). New lights on Chatterton. A paper read Dec. 1914. (Reprinted from the *Bibliographical Society Transactions.*) 4to Lond. 1916. 4.28.31	The Author.
*Marr (J. E.), *Sc.D.* The Geology of the Lake District and the Scenery as influenced by Geological Structure. 8vo Camb. 1916. 3.43.11	The Author.
*Bonney (T.G.), *Sc.D.* Professor John Wesley Judd : an Obituary. (Extracted from the *Geological Magazine.* N.S. Vol. III. 1916). 8vo Lond. 1916	The Author.
The Herefordshire Pomona ; containing original figures and descriptions of the most esteemed kinds of Apples and Pears. Edited by H. Graves Bull and R. Hogg. Illustrations drawn and coloured by Miss Ellis and Miss Bull. 2 vols. la. fol. Hereford. 1876-85. 15.40.29,30	Rev. C. E. Graves.
Dion Cassius. Historiae Romanae quae supersunt. Cum annotationibus J. A. Fabricii ac paucis aliorum. Graeca supplevit, emendavit, Latinam versionem Xylandro-Leunclavianam limavit; varias lectiones, notas doctorum et suas cum apparatu et indicibus adjecit H. S. Reimarus. 2 vols. Hamburgi, 1750-52. Ee.9.30,31	Rev. C. E. Graves.

Colburn (Z.). Locomotive Engineering and the Mechanism of Railways. A treatise on the principles of the locomotive engine. By Z. Colburn [and D. K. Clark]. 2 vols. 4to Lond. [1871]. 4.14* — Rev. C. E. Graves.

Dictionary of Slang, Jargon and Cant. Compiled and edited by A. Barrère and C. G. Leland. 2 vols. 4to *privately printed*. 1889,1890. 7.7.42,43 — The Master

O Kâlo Rai. [Romany translation of "The Gypsy" by Sir Donald MacAlister*]. (Reprinted from *Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society*. Vol. VIII.). roy. 8vo 1916 — The Translator

Miller (G. A.), Blichfeldt (H. F.) and Dickson (L. E.). Theory and Applications of Finite Groups. 8vo New York, 1916. 3.49.73

The Cambridge Songs. A Goliard's Song Book of the XIth Century. Edited from the unique MS. in Cambridge University Library by K. Breul. 4to Camb. 1916. 15.40.8 — Dr Tanner.

Peachey (G. C.). William Bromfield, 1713-1792. (Reprinted from *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine*. Vol. VIII.). roy. 8vo Lond. 1915 — The Author.

Allen (Hope Emily). Two Middle-English Translations from the Anglo-Norman. (Reprinted from *Modern Philology*. Vol. XIII. 1916). roy. 8vo [Chicago] 1916 — The Author

*Williams (A. Lukyn). Manual of Christian Evidences for Jewish People. Vol. I. 8vo. Lond. 1911 — J. W Thirtle, Esq., LL.D.

John Rylands Library, Manchester. Catalogue of an Exhibition of the works of Shakespeare; his sources and the writings of his principal contemporaries. 8vo Manchester, 1916

—— —— —— Bulletin. Vol. III. No. 1. 8vo Manchester 1916 — The Librarian, John Rylands Library.

La Science Française. [Publié sous les auspices du Ministère de l'Instruction publique à l'occasion de l'Exposition de San Francisco]. 2 tomes. 8vo Paris, 1915 — Office National des Universités et Ecoles Françaises

Gonner (T K.). Common Land and Inclosure. 8vo Lond. 1912. 1.43.7

Greenwood (James). The Latin Vocabulary, English and Latin. [title wanting] 12mo Lond. [17--]

—— —— New edition, revised by N. Howard. 12mo Lond. 1825 — Mr Previté-Orton.

Additions.

Acts. The Public General Acts passed in the 5th and 6th years of King George V 1914-1916. 8vo Lond. 1916. SL.13.75.

Anderson (W J.). The Architecture of the Renaissance in Italy. 4th edition. 8vo Lond. 1916. 10.11.83.

Annual Register for the year 1915. 8vo Lond. 1916. 5.17.21.

Beazley (C. R.). John and Sebastian Cabot; the discovery of North America. 8vo Lond. 1898. 5 36.53.

Bickley (F.). Life of Matthew Prior.* 8vo Lond. 1914. 11.45.22.

Blomfield (R.). History of Renaissance Architecture in England, 1500-1800. 2 vols. imp. 8vo Lond. 1897 10.11.38,39.

—— History of French Architecture from the reign of Charles VIII. till the death of Mazarin. 2 vols. imp. 8vo Lond. 1911. 10.11.40.41.

British Museum. Catalogue of books printed in the XVth Century now in the B.M. Part IV Italy: Subiaco and Rome. 8vo Lond. 1916. *Catalogue Desk.*

Canterbury and York Society.
Winchester Diocese. Registrum Johannis de Pontissara. Pars 4.
Salisbury Diocese. Registrum Simonis de Gandavo. Pars 2.
Hereford Diocese. Registrum Johannis Trefnant.
3 parts. 8vo Lond. 1916. 11.2.

Chaucer Society. 1st Series. The textual tradition of Chaucer's Troilus. By R. K. Root. 8vo Lond. 1916 (for 1912). 4.26.

Classical Association. The Year's Work in Classical Studies, 1915. Edited by C. Bailey. 8vo Lond. 1916. 7.49.44.

Dictionary (Oxford English). Stead—Stillatim. By H. Bradley. 4to Oxford, 1916. 12.4.

Dictionnaire d'Archéologie et de Liturgie. Publié sous la direction du F Cabrol, &c. Fasc. XXXV.—XXXVII. (D-Dimanche). roy. 8vo Paris 1916. 15.4.

Hardie (W R.). Lectures on classical subjects. 8vo Lond. 1903. 7.46.34.

Hastings (James), *D.D.* Dictionary of the Apostolic Church. Edited by J. H. Vol. I. Aaron-Lystra. imp. 8vo Edin. 1915. 15.3.

Historical MSS. Commission.
Report on the MSS. of J. B. Fortescue preserved at Dropmore, Vol. IX.
Report of the MSS. of Lord Polwarth preserved at Mertoun House, Berwickshire. Vol. II.
Calendar of the Stuart Papers at Windsor Castle. Vol. VI.
Report on the Records of the City of Exeter.
4 vols. 8vo Lond. 1915,1916. 18.8.

Laws of England. Edited by the Earl of Halsbury. Supplement No. 6, for use in 1916. roy. 8vo Lond. 1916. 14.1.

Leaf (Walter). Troy: a study in Homeric Geography. 8vo Lond. 1912. 18.14.30.

Legouis (E.). The early life of William Wordsworth,* 1770-1798: a study of "The Prelude." Translated by J W Matthews. 8vo Lond. 1897 4.28.44.

London Library Catalogue. Supplement No. 1 (1914 and 1915). By C. T Hagberg Wright and C. J. Purnell. 4to Lond. 1916. *Catalogue Desk.*

Meyer (A. O.). England and the Catholic Church under Queen Elizabeth. Translated into English by J R. McKee. 8vo Lond. 1916. 5.29.38.

*Raikes (Rev. H.). Remarks on Clerical Education. 8vo Lond. 1831.

Rolls Series. Calendar of Charter Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Vol. V 1341-1417 roy. 8vo Lond. 1916. 16.17

—— —— Close Rolls of the reign of Henry III. preserved in the Public Record Office. 1242-1247 roy. 8vo Lond. 1916. 16.15.

—— —— Calendar of State Papers and MSS. relating to English Affairs existing in the Archives, &c., of Venice and Northern Italy. Vol. XXI. 1628-1629. roy. 8vo Lond. 1916. 16.2.

—— —— Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series. America and West Indies, 1704-1708. 2 vols. roy. 8vo Lond. 1916. 16.6.

—— —— Calendar of Treasury Books preserved in the Public Record Office. 1681—1685. Vol. VII. Parts 1-3. 3 vols. roy. 8vo Lond. 1916. 16.20.

Ropes (J. H.). Commentary on the Epistle of St. James. (International Critical Commentary). 8vo Edin. 1916. 15.5.

Schwarz (H. A.). Mathematische Abhandlungen Hermann Amandus Schwarz zu seinem fünfzigjährigen Doktorjubiläum am 6 August 1914 gewidmet von Freunden und Schülern. roy. 8vo Berlin, 1914.

Scottish Record Publications. Calendar of the State Papers relating to Scotland and Mary, Queen of Scots. Vol. IX. 1586-1588. roy. 8vo Glasgow, 1915. 18.7.39.

Selden Society. Vol. XXXII. Public Works in Mediaeval Law. Vol. I. Edited by C. T. Flower. 4to Lond. 1915. 5.32.35.

Shakespeare (William).

Catalogue of the Shakespeare Exhibition held in the Bodleian Library to commemorate the death of Shakespeare. April 23rd, 1916. 4to Oxford, 1916.

A Book of Homage to Shakespeare. Edited by I. Gollancz. 4to Oxford, 1916. 4.4.54.

The Shakspere Allusion-Book a collection of allusions to Shakspere from 1591 to 1700. Originally compiled by C. M. Ingleby, Miss L. Toulmin Smith and Dr. F. J Furnivall: now re-edited and revised by John Munro. 2 vols. 8vo Lond. 1909. 4.29.35,36.

Lee (Sir Sidney). Life of William Shakespeare. New edition. 8vo Lond. 1915. 11.45.23.

Harrison (William). Description of England in Shakspere's Youth: being the second and third books of his Description of Britaine. Edited by F. J. Furnival, with additions by Mrs. C. C. Stopes. Part IV 4to Lond. 1908. 4.4.

Shakespeare's England: an account of the life and manners of his age. [Edited by C. T Onions]. 2 vols. 8vo Oxford, 1916. 4.28.28,29.

Tedder (A. W.). The Navy of the Restoration from the death of Cromwell to the Treaty of Breda. (Cambridge Historical Essays). sm. 8vo Camb. 1916. 18.16 22.

Thomson (J. A. K.). The Greek Tradition: essays in the reconstruction of ancient thought. 8vo Lond. 1915. 7-46.35.

Wallace (M. W.). Life of Sir Philip Sidney. 8vo Camb. 1915. 11.44.13.