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THE TRIBAL HIDAGE.

THE ancient record of the number of hides in England (excluding Northumbria), which is now known as the "Tribal Hidage," was printed from a good text by Spelman in the middle of the seventeenth century, but it was neglected till Dr Birch's re-discovery of an Anglo-Saxon version, possibly, in spite of some discrepancies, the identical one used by Spelman. Dr Birch's comments and attempted identifications, however, gave no conception of the meaning and value of the document; and it was the late Professor Maitland's notice of it in *Domesday Book and Beyond* that aroused the present writer's curiosity. If Maitland regarded it as worth serious study, it became evident that some meaning lay hid under its puzzling terms. The facsimile of the Anglo-Saxon text, given opposite, will enable anyone to study it at first-hand. There are certainly corruptions in it, but the text is pure and sound compared with the later Latinized versions in the Red Book of the Exchequer and similar documents. These, however, must not be neglected, as their alternative readings have helped and may help again in the restoration of the original text. A collection of some may be seen in Birch's *Carlularium Saxonicum*, I. 414-5.

The document begins by the statement that the Mercians' land had 30,000 hides. That Mercia is placed first shows that we have a Mercian document, and that itself is of interest, so little being known of the formation or constitution of the Mercian kingdom. Almost by accident it was discovered that the smaller tribal districts which immediately followed summed up to a total of nearly 30,000—29,100 in all. Now

Mænna landesit þittas þurend hýða. Isthmon ærest mænna
 hæpocen pætra 1111 f an þurend lida. Þe pænna tæc pænna
 Peepæt natpelp hund hýða. Elmed pætra 1111 hund hýða.
 Lunder pænna 1111 an þurend hýða. mad hæf peld landr.
 Sub sýpna 1111 hund hýða. Nops sýpna 1111 hund hýða.
 East pænna 1111 hund hýða. Þe pænna 1111 hund hýða.
 Spalda 1111 hund hýða. pizeta 1111 hund hýða.
 Hepe pænna tælp hýða. Speop onna 1111 hund hýða.
 Gipla 1111 hund hýða. thecca 1111 hund hýða. Þilt pænna
 1111 hund hýða. Nox zaga 1111 þurend hýða. Oht
 zaga tæp þurend hýða. þæt 1111 1111 þurend
 hýða. Jan hund hýða. Hænca 1111 an þurend hýða.
 Cúte pænna pæp ep þurend hýða. Hendenca 1111
 þurend hýða. 1111 hund hýða. Unecūz zæpelp hund
 hýða. Apopænna 1111 hund hýða. Læp pænna 1111 hund
 hýða. Bilmza 1111 hund hýða. pidenzga tæc pænna.
 East pilla 1111 hund hýða. Þe pilla 1111 hund hýða.
 East engle þittas þurend lida. East pænna 1111
 þurend hýða. Cant pænna 1111 þurend hýða.
 Sup pænna 1111 an þurend hýða. Þe pænna hund
 þurend lida. Dipealle tæp þurend tæp 1111 þurend
 þurend hýða. 1111 hund hýða.
 Uicopna ægipænna. Inuidia uideopū. Sapienaa
 gre copum. Cpudeltaz pænna. Cathitaz uel pænna
 auido roma noyum. Læpaz longabardoyum.
 Gula galloyum. Superbia uel pænna
 copum. Ipa bþætta noyum. Stolatia pænna
 uel ægloyum. Libido iberimopū;

inimede engle
æppinga.

some of these districts were certainly in Mercia: the Peak country for example, Elmet at one time (for the West Riding was Mercian in its dialect), Lindsey and the district of the Gyrwas or Fen-men. This discovery led to the recognition of the very simple framework of the Hidage, after discarding the totals as later insertions. This framework stands thus:

The Mercians have	...	...	30,000	hides
Hwinca have	...	...	7,000	"
Chiltern-dwellers have	...	...	4,000	"
East Angles have	...	...	30,000	"
East Saxons have	...	...	7,000	"
Kentish men have	...	...	15,000	"
South Saxons have	...	...	7,000	"
In all...	...	...	100,000	"

In the facsimile it will be noticed that the words "West Saxons" have been interpolated before the total of 100,000, either in ignorance of the meaning of the document or perhaps deliberately as asserting that all these hides had by the tenth century come under West Saxon domination as surely as they had been under Mercian at the time of its compilation.

In the Hidage itself the West Saxons appear under the designations of "Hwinca" and Chiltern-dwellers, with a total of 11,000 hides, which is known to have been their hidage approximately about the year 650. "Hwinca" is etymologically the same word as Hwicci, the people of Worcestershire and Gloucestershire, who kept their name, with government by an under-king and a distinct bishopric, long after they had been annexed to Mercia by Penda. The "Hwinca" of the Hidage are therefore that part of the same people who had settled south of the Thames and afterwards lost their tribal name in the more general designation of West Saxons. That the Chiltern-dwellers were part of the West Saxon confederation is obvious from the Chronicle's record of the conquest by Cuthwulf in 571 of the four towns of "Lygeanburg" (supposed to be near Luton or Dunstable), Aylesbury, Bensington and Eynsham, the expedition having penetrated as far as Bedford, then still in the hands of the Britons. Bensington in the Oxford "Chiltern Hundreds" remained West Saxon till it was seized by Offa in 777. The names which follow in the Hidage—Hendrica, Unecungga,

Bilmiga, Widerigga, East and West Willa—are no doubt sub-divisions of the West Saxon tribes, but hitherto have not been satisfactorily identified,* except "Unecungga." This was most likely pronounced Wunecungga, and is so little different from the later Wanetung that one need not hesitate to translate it as Wantage, the birth-place of Alfred, and a royal lordship down to the Conquest.

One of the most interesting details in the earlier or distinctly Mercian part of the Hidage is that of "Wiht-gara 600 hides," for it gives an approximate date. The Isle of Wight was conquered by Wulfhere king of the Mercians in 661, and shortly afterwards was given by him to Ethelwalch king of the South Saxons, so that the time is closely indicated. Bede tells us that Wight, including apparently the Jutish districts on the mainland, contained 1200 hides, and at first sight one would suppose that the Hidage is defective. The true solution seems to be that the Aro-setas, the next *minor* hidage to occur, with 600 hides, represent the other part, being identical with the Meon-waras. That the Jutish districts of Wight and Southern Hampshire were under two lordships is clear from the Chronicle's statement that Wulfhere conquered "Wight" compared with Bede's complementary record that he gave "Wight and the province of the Meon-waras in Wessex" to Ethelwalch. The same point is indicated in the Chronicle's double legend that Cerdic conquered Wight and gave it to his nephew Wihtgar (Carisbrooke) and that Port and his sons Bieda and Maegla conquered the Porchester district. The matter would be clearer if we could assume that Wight was properly the name of the western half of the island and Aro that of the eastern half. Names like Arreton, the river Yar, and Ereborough in Niton at first sight lend some support to this view, for there is a local tendency to prefix a Y to some words—to say yarm for arm and yearth for earth, and the form Yarmouth is not found till the fourteenth century, the earlier name being Eremuth. On the other hand Arreton is found as *Adrintone* in Domesday Book, and Adreton and Atherton were used for it down to the end of the six-

* Two of them are probably the districts round Basingstoke and Andover, to which six "hundreds" remained attached in later times.

teenth century. Still Arreton (Areton, Arraton, &c.) occurs early in the twelfth century, and it does not seem clear that the two names (though similar) have a common origin, and if so which of them best represents that original. It may be added that the king of Wight in 677 was named Arwald. He is called Earwald by Freeman, without known authority; and it was his brothers, not his sons,* who were slain by Ceadwalla after they had been instructed in the Christian religion and baptized.

The first step in the elucidation of the Tribal Hidage having been gained by this revelation of its framework, the editor of *Notes and Queries* allowed it a place in his columns. As it was really due to Professor Maitland, it seemed just to send him a copy of the number in which the solution appeared, and the following pleasant acknowledgment (of course quite non-committal) came back in due course:

DOWNING COLLEGE,
CAMBRIDGE,
9 June, 1901.

DEAR SIR,

I thank you warmly for sending me a copy of your article upon that fascinating Tribal Hidage. I hope to study it carefully in connexion with Mr Corbett's attempt in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.*, New Ser., xiv., p. 187, which will interest you if you have not yet seen it.

Yours gratefully,
F. W. MAITLAND.

This was the first I had heard of any other rational attempt to solve the problem, and with what nervous apprehension was the volume referred to examined at the earliest moment! Had the above apparently conclusive solution been anticipated by another investigator, or was it possible that there could be two equally plausible solutions? A perusal of Mr Corbett's essay, however, resulted in the conviction that his theory was quite impossible, founded as it was upon the strange supposition that the Mercians were seated in the Bernician country in what is now Scotland and Northumberland. There is no need to discuss the matter, the author himself having abandoned the theory, as appears by his article in the *Cambridge Medieval History*.

* This error also occurs in *Dict. of Christian Biog.*

This recognition of the structure of the document was made without regard to the hidages of the component details, except as to their addition. Then occurred the inquiry: Do these separate hidages appear later so as to be recognised? The hidage of the Jutes of Wight has been mentioned above. The South Saxons' 7000 hides are recorded by Bede also, but he gives 7000 for the Northern Mercians and 5000 for the Southern Mercians, their lands being divided by the Trent, which at first sight did not tally with the Tribal Hidage. He wrote, it must be remarked, nearly a century later than Wulfhere's time, to which the document belongs, and Mercia had then become consolidated. By the help of the figures in Maitland's book it was soon found out that the area of the Mercian kingdom did actually contain about 30,000 hides, according to the Domesday Book record. This very interesting fact, which anyone may verify for himself by adding up the figures, led of course to the further question: If the total is right, can the separate details* be ascertained and allocated by means of the hidages as recorded in 1086? There was the preliminary difficulty that it is certain that the hidage of a county or a hundred was subject to variations: the case of Northamptonshire was a known instance, and others may be seen in Dr Round's *Feudal England*. Still, on the whole, the hidage recorded as that on the day when King Edward was living and was dead seems to have been the ancient traditional hidage on which all taxation or military service was based. A first attempt to establish the details by means of Domesday Book had a fair amount of success, and was admitted to *Notes and Queries* (XI. ii. 212), which also printed later attempts on the hidages of Hampshire and Oxfordshire and on the Burghal Hidage, this last being apparently a document of Alfred's time, showing the incipient formation of the counties (XI. iv. 2). After further inquiry and modification

* It was not supposed that each estate in the country was assessed in hides as early as 660, and that these hidages remained unchanged for 400 years, but merely that certain districts were estimated at an early time to contain so many hides or families—in other words, were liable for so many men to serve in the host—that these estimates became fixed by tradition, and were used in later days when the total came to be divided among the separate holdings.

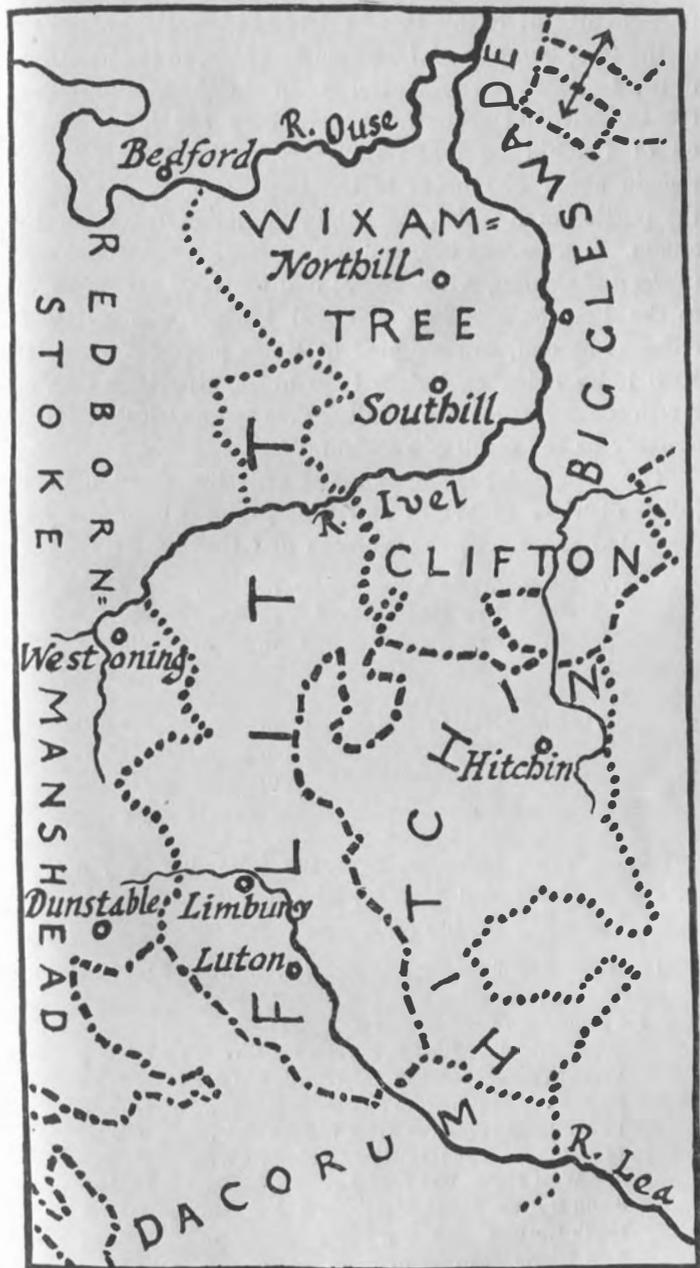
the solution was admitted to the *English Historical Review* (October, 1912).

Nothing of this kind seems final, and many of the suggestions had been avowedly tentative. One of these may perhaps now be regarded as certain—that of Gifla and Hicca (300 hides each), which follow one another in the Hidage, with the districts round Northhill and Southhill (Nordgifla and Sudgifla), in Bedfordshire and Hitchin (Hicche, Hiz); the river Ivel (formerly Yevelle) is in part the boundary between them, and its name may be a form of Gifla. The hidages also may be thus assigned, taking the figures from Mr Baring's *Domesday Tables*:

Gifla—Wixamtree (Beds.)	110	hides
Biggleswade (Beds.)	100	"
“Weneslai” (now part of Biggleswade)...	50	"
	<hr/>	
	260	"
Hicca—Hitchin (Herts.)	63	hides
Clifton (Beds.)	105	"
Flitt with Luton (Beds.)	130	"
	<hr/>	
	298	"

Gifla is 40 hides short, but Hicca seems perfect. The boundaries are shown on the plan opposite. It may be noticed, as possibly bearing on the matter, that in 1086 Westoning, adjoining the western border of Flitt, was a member of the manor of Hitchin.

This identification leads to further points of interest. By the peace of Wedmore in 878 the boundary of the Danelagh was fixed by the course of the river Lea up to its source, and thence straight to Bedford and along the Ouse to Watling Street. This indicates the ancient limits of the West Saxon land before the Mercian conquests had excluded them from the Chiltern country, according to Mr Stenton's explanation. A glance at the plan will show that the boundary “from the source of the Lea to Bedford” is approximately that here assigned to the ancient Mercian districts of the Gifla and Hicca. The land to the west therefore must have been originally part of the Chiltern-dwellers' country. It contains the hundreds of “Buchelai” (55 hides), Redbornestoke (115), Manshead (135), and Stanbridge (115), with a total of 420



LANDS OF THE GIFLA AND HICCA.

hides in all. If to this be added 180 hides—the greater part of the later hundred of Dacorum in Herts, to the south-west of the Lea—we have a typical group of 600 hides to help out the Chiltern hidage. If, further, these 180 hides and the 60 of Hitchin be taken from Hertfordshire there would remain about 870 hides to the latter county, representing the portion of it which was originally not Mercian but East Saxon. This would bear out the contention elsewhere made (*Notes and Queries*, XI. x. 282-3) that the 7000 hides assigned to the East Saxons in the Tribal Hidage was afterwards reduced by half, and assigned to Essex proper (Colchester's 1000 hides being excluded) 1750 hides, Middlesex 880, and Hertfordshire 870—3500 in all. This symmetrical result can scarcely be the result of accident.

The Domesday hidages agree with the division of the Jutish districts of Wight and Hampshire which has been suggested above. Thus (see *Notes and Queries*, XI. iv. 482):

<i>Wiht-garas</i> —Wight (half)	100	hides
New Forest district	260	"
Southampton district	240	"
	600	hides
<i>Aro-selas</i> —Wight (half)	100	hides
Meon district	325	"
Porchester district	145	"
	570	hides

Passing other instances over, the following may now be set out as the Tribal Hidage, with a few additional words inserted to bring out the meaning:

The MERCIANS' LAND has	30,000	hides.
As follows, beginning with that district where the people were first named Mercians:		
Wrekin-dwellers (Pocen, Porcen, for Wrocen)	7000	"
Western men (Worcester, Hereford, &c.)	7000	"
Peak-dwellers (Cheshire and Derbyshire)	1200	"
Elmet-dwellers (part of West Riding)	600	"
Lindsey-men with Hatfield (Lincolnshire with West Riding and Notts.)	7000	"
South Gyrwas (Cambridgeshire, &c.)	600	"
North Gyrwas	600	"
East Wixna	300	"
West Wixna	600	"

Spalda (? Hunts.)	600	hides
Wigesta (? Oundle "Eight Hundreds") ...	900	"
Herefinna	1200	"
Sweordora	300	"
Northhill and Southhill (Gifla)	300	"
Hitchin (Hicca)	300	"
Men of Wight (Wiht-gara)	600	"
Aro-selas* (? Meon-waras)	600	"
Færpinga* (or Færwinga)	300	"
	30,000	hides
Noxgaga (or Hexgaga)	5000	hides
Ohtgaga (or Gohrgaga)	2000	"
The WEST SAXONS' land has		
The Hwinca (Wiltshire, &c.)	7000	} 11,000 hides.
The Chiltern-dwellers	4000	
partly composed of these following:		
Hendrica (? Henred, now Hendred)	3500	
Wantage (Unecungga)	1200	
Bilmiga (or Biliniliga)	600	
Widerigga (or Witheringa)†	600	
East Willa (or Pella)	600	
West Willa (or Pella)	600	
The EAST ANGLES' land	30,000	"
The EAST SAXONS' land	7,000	"
The KENTISH-Men's land	15,000	"
The SOUTH SAXONS' land	7,000	"
	100,000	hides

That is in all 100,000 hides

The great mystery of the Hidage consists in the hitherto insoluble terms Noxgaga and Ohtgaga. All that the late Professor Skeat would venture to say was that *-gaga* was the genitive plural of some word *gæg* which did not occur anywhere else, and to which he could assign no meaning. The hidages assigned to them do not appear to be included in any of the totals, and may be a subdivision of the 7000 hides

* These districts come after Wantage in the document itself. Their transference to the first part of the Hidage is justified by what has been said of the Aro-selas above and by the ancient marginal note that "Færpinga is in Middle England." Yet it was proper to write them under Wessex (if it was not done accidentally) as both were probably Mercian annexations from Wessex.

† There is a Witherington south of Salisbury; also two places called Witheridge in Oxfordshire.

above ascribed to the Wrekin-dwellers. The 5000 hides of the Noxgaga will then agree with Bede's figures for the Southern Mercians.

It need not be said that a great many other interesting subjects of inquiry arose in the course of these discussions. South and east of Cambridge, for example, lies a district of 300 hides, most of the villages in which are "hams," not "tons," as usual elsewhere in the county. It was tempting to identify it with "East Wixna," but evidence was lacking. As to the question of the "great hide" and "small hide," declared by Maitland to be vital, it appears that the "great hide" is that of Mercia and Wessex, and the "small hide" that of East Anglia and Kent, pointing to different races of settlers or different conditions of settlement. But perhaps enough has been put forward to induce others to prosecute the inquiry. The Cambridgeshire district (and "Middle England" generally) is undefined. The gross hidage is there, but the subdivision into tribal districts is difficult, perhaps impossible now.

J. B.

MISUNDERSTOOD.

HALF blind, I stumbled, and in friendly guise
 Advised my friend lest he perchance might trip!
 He, eagle-eyed—yet missing my intent—
 Upbraided me that groping on my way
 I needs must think that all the world were blind.
 Ah me! my many pains were shewn to him in love;
 Yet he, strong in himself, discerns no anxious thought—
 But rends my heart as well as my intent—
 And I am doubly bruised.

A. E. M.



OLD ALMANACKS.

IT is an amusing occupation for an idle hour which now comes so rarely to look into an old Calendar, one of those storehouses of general information, like a modern Whitaker or Hazell, to which the list of months and days, with their moons and tides, forms a kind of prelude. They have a forlorn aspect, it is true, this array of all-but-useless, dumpy volumes, *Royal Kalendars*, *Court and City Registers*, or *Almanacks of Scolland*, published in London and Edinburgh a century and more ago. The purpose of their existence was to be up-to-date, and they have become thoroughly *passés*, as *passés* as the crumbling calf of their binding. Unlike the case of most other shadows of things gone, there is little archaic in their presentation of their matter; you cannot put much of passing fashions into a list of names. Nor do they suggest the indistinctness of the past, a decent mist of antiquity. All is broad daylight in their pages; they are matter-of-fact and present-day in tone. And their present-day was not ours; if the compilers of the *Royal Kalendar* thought of us at all, it was as hypothetical phantoms who would vegetate in some way or other at some day when Great Britain would have gone to the dogs and stayed there, a population whose King's Birthday would not fall on the 4th of June, but on some yet unhallowed date. The Kalendar itself looks but little forward even in its astronomical predictions if it has them. Everything in it applies strictly to the year of publication.

The conservatism of English institutions does not diminish this impression of a past age, for, if much of the subject-matter is directly represented to-day, and Parliament, state-offices and titles remain, yet they are in some sort transmuted. What a change for instance from the House of Commons in 1793 to that of to-day! That house of Whig and Tory and Kingsmen, elected by peers, country gentry and rotten

boroughs, has given place to a democratic assembly where sinecures are scarce, less dignified perhaps, no longer in ruffles or powdered hair, but also more decorous—orange-eating during the debates has gone out of fashion. The gulf between us and them seems to have widened even in the last few years, for they are no longer the personages of our latest epic age, the well-remembered. Our own Siege of Troy is dwarfing theirs or at least driving it into the unmistakable past. For all that it was an age of giants then, when Pitt was First Lord of the Treasury and member for Cambridge University, and Charles James Fox Leader of His Majesty's Opposition, and Edmund Burke member for Walton—where is it?—Sheridan for Stafford and Wilberforce for Yorkshire; when Horatio Nelson is to be found as a Captain in the Navy, and the Hon. Arthur Wesley [later Wellesley] among the Captains of the 58th Foot.

In general, however, it is the smaller side of things that the Kalendars represent to us. The Rocker to the Royal Nursery, which sounds like the burlesque dignities of a comic opera, the Necessary Women, who seem to be a mixture of housekeeper and head-charwoman in the Public Offices, and the usual swarms of clerks fill its pages. Their interest for us lies outside of their duties. They figure in memoirs and essays, and are the *causa materialis* of immortal things, the clay of the potter, himself not always in these lists. So we find John Lamb (James Elia), Deputy Accomptant of the South Sea House and Samuel Salt its Deputy Governor, the Rev. James Boyer and Matthew Field, Grammar-Masters of Christ's Hospital, names not to be erased from the memory. Some, indeed, are immortal in their own right. James Boswell and Walter Scott are among the Scottish Advocates; Miss F. Burney is joint-keeper of the Robes to the Queen and the Hon. H. Walpole Clerk of the Estreats in the Court of Exchequer. But they are the exceptions, the patches of colour on the dull and horizontal grey of their colleagues.

If literature and even romance shed in this way a sporadic glimmer on the Almanack, a less partial light dwells on it for the genealogist in search of ancestors of his own or of other people. He may hunt for and sometimes find those attractive and elusive beings not only in the dignified catalogues of the

peerage and baronetage, but in the lower walks of life also, among Chancery clerks, half-pay lieutenants and storekeepers of the Ordnance. If very much in luck, the researcher, besides their names and particular jobs, may light on their incomes and be struck with a mild surprise at the amount they seem to have put by from minute salaries. But perquisites and extras, pickings in general, were the foible—or should we say the forte?—of the eighteenth century. The Mutiny of the Nore is a monumental reminder of the fact. The "wages" of the Lord Chamberlain were £100 a year, his "board wages" £1100, and presumably there were fees and other unpublished takings.

The Kalendars, however, take no account of these things or of other peculiarities of the time. So far as appearances go, the members for Old Sarum might have represented twenty thousand independent electors and the Clerk of the Estreats might be a devoted toiler at a host of duties. Everything there seems rocky to the touch and devoid of drapery. Sinecures and placemen follow on astronomical detail of sunrise and sunset, time and tide, and seem part of the eternal order of things.

Contrary to our expectation, the scale of direct taxes as revealed in the Almanacks makes for a subdued cheerfulness, the sort of feeling we have in remembering the good days gone by—

neque
diffinget infectumque reddet
quod fugiens semel hora vexit.

In 1810 the income-tax stood only at 2s. in the pound. The duties on Hair Powder (£1 3s.), Armorial Bearings, Carriages (with four wheels, £11 5s.), Horses, Male Servants (the real test of respectability, as we see from Jane Austen) could all be avoided. So could the excessive payment of Window-Tax, but that was a real hardship. Twenty windows, no over-large allowance, were mulcted at £11 2s. 6d. per annum. These "porters to let in our comfort, light" were lamed only too effectually. However, on all such taxes, though not on the income-tax, an allowance of 4 per cent. was made for each child above two. Customs and Excise are not given, whether because they were too painful a subject or too long does not appear.

Small and retiring at first, the little Almanacks grew fatter and fatter. New themes of interest occurred to their editors. The amateur gardener had already raised his head and had shewn his astonishing capacity for receiving instruction. This was supplied to him, though with a somewhat sparing hand, largely consisting (in a Scots Almanack before me) of recommendations to sow pease and beans in most months of the year. Then there were famous events commencing at the Revolution of 1688. "Queen Anne died, aged 50" in 1714—one thought her much older. In 1801 "Paul, Emperor of Russia, died suddenly, March 23," a decorous euphemism. In 1808 "Battle of Vimiera, August 21. Sir H. Burrard arrives in Portugal," an entry which seems to veil a comment, though the Convention of Cintra is merely chronicled. The whole period is studded with naval victories and in its later part with Napoleonic battles, for these Almanacks in spite of their stodginess belong to a stirring time.

SHELLEY IN RUSSIAN.

LUNÀ.

Ты бlyednà—ustàla lyi
 Po nyèbu lazyit' i na mir smotryét' ?
 Byež druzyé bluzhdàla lyi
 Sryedyì nyeodnoròdnykh zvyozd blyestyét' ?
 Vsyegdà myenyàyas', slòvno glas v toskyè :
 Chtò udostòyish vyèrnostyu svoyé ?

DONALD MACALISTER.

TO THE MOON.

Art thou pale from weariness
 Of climbing heaven and gazing upon earth?
 Wandering companionless
 Among the stars that have a different birth—
 And ever changing, like a joyless eye,
 That finds no object worth its constancy?

P. B. SHELLEY.



THE BUTLER COLLECTION. II.

PICTURES SKETCHES AND DRAWINGS

BY OR RELATING TO OR FORMERLY THE PROPERTY OF

SAMUEL BUTLER

Supplementary to the list printed in *The Eagle*, Vol. xxxix. No. 175,
 March, 1918.

BY his will Butler bequeathed his pictures, sketches, and studies to his executors to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as they might think best, the proceeds (if any) to fall into residue. They were not sold: some were given to Shrewsbury School; some to the British Museum; one, an unfinished sketch of the back of the house in which Keats died on the Piazza di Spagna, Rome, to the Keats and Shelley Memorial; many were distributed among his friends, Alfred Cathie taking fifteen and I taking all that were left over. Alfred lives in Canal Road, Mile End, and, this being on the route of the air-raids, he was anxious to put his pictures in a place of safety. It was arranged between us that I should buy them from him. When he heard that I was giving them to St John's, he desired that I should not buy all, because he wished to give two of them himself to the College. Accordingly, I bought only thirteen and the remaining two, viz. No. 43 (in the previous list) Chiavenna 1887, and No. 65 (in the present list) Leatherhead Church, are being given to St John's College by Alfred.

It may be noticed that there are few sketches or pictures by Butler between 1888 and 1896. This is because his sketching was interrupted by his having to take up photo-

graphy for the preparation of *Ex Volo*. Almost before this book was published (1888) he had plunged into *The Life and Letters of Dr Butler*, and in 1892 he added to his absorbing occupations the problem of the *Odyssey*. Thus he had little leisure or energy for the labour of painting; and this labour was always great. He could not leave his outline until he had got it right, and there was a perpetual chase after the changing shadows. And when he had got the outline it was so constantly disappearing under the colour that he took to making "a careful outline on a separate sheet of paper"; this was to be kept, after he had traced the drawing on to the paper which was to receive the colour, and to be referred to perpetually while he proceeded. When he met with the camera lucida, which he bought in Paris and which is among the objects now given to St John's, his difficulties appeared to be solved, and he wrote to Miss Savage, 9 October 1882: "I have got a new toy, a camera lucida, which does all the drawing for me, and am so pleased with it that I am wanting to use it continually." To which in 1901 he added this note: "What a lot of time I wasted over that camera lucida, to be sure!" It did all the drawing for him, but it distorted the perspective so that the outlines of the many sketches which he produced with its help were a disappointment.

The camera lucida having failed, his hopes were next fixed upon photography which, by rapidly and correctly recording anything he felt a desire to sketch, was to give him something from which he could afterwards construct a picture. So he took an immense number of snap-shots, four volumes of which are now given to St John's, but he never did anything with them. Nos. 70 and 71 in this list which were done by Sadler from Butler's photographs, show how he would have proceeded if he had not had too many other things to do.

It was not until 1896, when *The Life of Dr Butler* appeared, that he was able to return seriously to sketching, and by that time he was over sixty and too old to be burdened with the paraphernalia necessary for oils; he therefore confined himself to water colours.

There is, I regret to say, a misprint in the catalogue of Butler's pictures in *The Eagle* of March 1918. The version

of his own head (No. 21) is not earlier than No. 5. It is inscribed "S. Butler. Sketch of his own head, April 1878." Soon after it was finished he gave it to me and it remained in my possession till 1911, when I gave it to St John's. It now hangs in the College Hall. No. 5 is the earlier portrait. It is inscribed "S. B. Feb. 18, 1865."

SAMUEL BUTLER.

56. Black and white outline sketch: Civita Vecchia, 1854. Butler went abroad with his family, his second visit to Italy, for the winter of 1853-4. They travelled through Switzerland to Rome and Naples, starting in August, 1853, and Butler thus missed the half-year at school. I am sorry that I have not found any more finished drawing made by him on this occasion.

JOHN LEECH.

57. Five pencil drawings on one card. John Leech died in 1864, the year in which Butler returned from New Zealand. There was a sale of his drawings by his sisters, and I remember going to see them as a boy, but I do not remember when; it was, no doubt, soon after the artist's death. The house was in Radnor Place, Bayswater. His sisters afterwards kept a small girls' school and my sister Lilian went there. I have placed these Leech drawings here in order of date on the assumption that Butler bought them at the sale. He had another drawing by Leech, which used to hang in his chambers, and was given to his cousin, Reggie Worsley.

SAMUEL BUTLER.

58. Small water colour drawing: Dieppe, 1866. This is in the portfolio of miscellaneous drawings, etc., by Butler, Gogin and Sadler, No. 78 *post*.
59. Drawing of a cast (Antinous as Hermes?). Inscribed "Samuel Butler for probationership, December 28th, 1868." Done, I suppose, at South Kensington.

60. Drawing of a hand and foot. Probably also done at South Kensington.
61. Black and white drawing of a fir tree. This, I suspect, was made while Butler was under the influence of Ruskin's *Elements of Drawing*—say about 1870. He threw off that influence later.
62. Four water colour notes, all in one frame. One is inscribed "S.B." and another "Kingston, near Lewes." I suppose that they are all on the South Downs, and they are all early—say 1870.

GEORGE McCULLOCH.

63. Two lots of studies of women, about 1876.
McCulloch was a friend and fellow art-student of Butler's, and is mentioned in the *Memoir*, "an admirable draughtsman."

SAMUEL BUTLER.

64. Oil sketch: low wall and grass in front, snowy mountains behind. It must be a view in the Leventina Valley.
65. Water colour inscribed "S.B.": Leatherhead Church. Butler was particularly pleased with the dormer windows, an unusual feature in a church roof. This must have been done somewhere about 1877, but there is no evidence.
66. Oil sketch on a panel: Rossura, from inside the porch looking out. "I know few things more touching in their way than the porch of Rossura Church" (*Alps and Sanctuaries*, Ch. iv.). "The church is built on a slope, and the porch, whose entrance is on a lower level than that of the floor of the church, contains a flight of steps leading up to the church door. The porch is there to shelter the steps, on and around which the people congregate and gossip before and after service, especially in bad weather. They also

sometimes overflow picturesquely, and kneel praying on the steps while service is going on inside." (*Memoir*, I. 284-5).

In *Alps and Sanctuaries*, Ch. iv., is an illustration showing the people kneeling on the steps while "there came a sound of music through the open door—the people lifting up their voices and singing, as near as I can remember, something which on the piano would come thus:" and then follow a few bars of chords.

In the preceding list No. 22 represents "Rossura: the altar by the porch of the church, 1878," and I said that it has now been removed. On reconsideration, I am not sure that it has been removed; but I have not been to Rossura for thirty years or more and cannot now say for certain. I believe, however, that it is still there, and that when I said it had been removed I was thinking of the alteration of an opening which had been made in the west wall of the porch under the portrait of S. Carlo Borromeo, which hangs between two windows. This opening is mentioned in Ch. iv., and Butler says that it had to be closed because the wind blew through it and made the church too cold. It is shewn with the portrait and the two windows in another illustration in Ch. iv.

The first illustration in Ch. iv. of *Alps and Sanctuaries* shews how the chapel with the altar in it (No. 22 in the preceding list) is placed in relation to the porch. This is the chapel he was thinking of when he wrote: "The church has been a good deal restored during the last few years, and an interesting old chapel—with an altar in it—at which Mass was said during a time of plague, while the people stood some way off in a meadow, has just been entirely renovated; but, as with some English churches, the more closely a piece of old work is copied, the more palpably does the modern spirit show through it, so here the opposite occurs, for the old-worldliness of the place has not been impaired by much renovation, though the intention has been to make everything as modern as possible."

In 1878, the first time I was with Butler in Italy and in the Canton Ticino, he talked a great deal about the porch of Rossura; there is a passage in Ch. xvi. of the *Memoir* about it. For him it was the work of a man who did it because he sincerely wanted to do it, and who learnt how to do by doing; it was not the work of one who first attended lectures by a professor in an academy, learnt the usual tricks in an art school, and then, not wanting to do, gloried in the display of his technical skill. That is to say, it was done in the right spirit. The result of doing things in this way will sometimes appear incompetent; this never embarrassed Butler, provided that he could detect the sincerity, for where sincerity is, incompetence may be forgiven; provided also that the incompetence is not so great as to obscure the artist's meaning. At Rossura the sincerity is obvious, and the building is so perfect an adaptation of the means to the end that there is no suggestion of incompetence.

Rossura porch was thus an illustration of what he says in *Alps and Sanctuaries* in the chapter "Considerations on the Decline of Italian Art." It was more than merely a piece of architecture. When Butler contemplated it he saw also the chapel with its altar and the people standing in the meadow during the plague; he saw the same people, after the pestilence had been stayed, kneeling on the steps in the dimness, the sky bright through the arch beyond them and the distant mountains blue and snowy, while the music floated out through the open church door; he saw through the windows the gleaming slopes about Cornone and Dalpe, and, hanging on the wall between them, the picture of austere old S. Carlo with his hands joined in prayer. All these things could be written about in *Alps and Sanctuaries*, but they could not be brought into the illustrations apart from the text; and anyone who looks at Butler's sketches of Rossura may be disappointed. If he does not bear these things in mind he will not understand what Butler meant by

saying that he knew of few things more touching in their way than the porch of Rossura church. He will be like a man listening to programme-music and knowing nothing of the programme.

67. Pencil sketch inscribed "Handel when a boy. Pencil sketch from an old picture sold at Puttick and Simpson's and sketched by me while on view. Dec. 15th, 1879. S.B." On the same mount with the sketch-portrait of Robert Doncaster, No. 68 *post*.
68. Sketch-portrait of Robert Doncaster on the same mount with No. 67. A tracing is among the miscellaneous papers given to St John's. This sketch of Robert was done, I suspect, with the camera lucida, and if so its date must be about 1882-3. Robert Doncaster was the husband of Mrs Corrie; that is to say Mrs Corrie, who was Butler's laundress in Clifford's Inn, "lost" her husband. After a suitable interval it was assumed that he was dead, and she married Robert Doncaster and was known as Mrs Doncaster. Robert, who was a half-witted old man, hung about the place, did odd jobs, and made himself fairly useful.
69. Water colour: Pinner, 1883.

THOMAS SADLER.

70. Water colour drawing of the Vecchietto in the Deposition Chapel at Varallo-Sesia from a photograph by Butler about 1890.
71. Water colour drawing in black and white of a boy with a basket at Varallo from a photograph by Butler about 1890.

SAMUEL BUTLER.

72. A framed photograph of Hans Rudolf Faesch. Butler took this photograph in 1893 just before Hans left for Singapore, and it always hung in his chambers. There is much about Hans Faesch in the *Memoir*.
73. Water colour: copy of a landscape behind a small Madonna and Child by Bartolomeo Veneto, signed and dated 1505.

I forget the precise date, but I think it was about 1898, when Butler was searching in real landscape for the original of the castle which appears in the background of one of the Giovanni Bellini pictures of the Madonna and Child in the National Gallery, the one with the bird on the tree and the man ploughing. It may now be attributed to some other Venetian painter. He would have been pleased if he could have found the original of the background of any picture by one of his favourite painters. This copy was made to fix in his mind the castle on the hill which he hoped afterwards to identify with some real place. But he never succeeded.

HENRY FESTING JONES.

74. Water colour : Jones's chambers in Staple Inn, Holborn, 1899.
75. Water colour : another view in the same room, 1899.
- In these rooms Butler nearly always spent his evenings from 1893, when I moved into them, until the end of his life. The frames of these pictures are veneered with oak from the Hall of Staple Inn, and into each are inserted two buttons showing the wool-pack, the badge of the Inn which is named from the Wool-Staplers.
76. A volume of thirty-four leaves of drawings in pencil and ink. I did all these under Butler's auspices, and often he was sitting near doing another sketch of much the same view. It may be said that they are the work of his pupil.

SAMUEL BUTLER.

77. Pencil sketch inscribed, "Calatafimi, Sund. May 13th, 1900. 2 hours. Eleven a.m. is the best light." I added "S. Butler." He could not continue because there came on a terrific scirocco which lasted two or three days.

SAMUEL BUTLER AND OTHERS.

78. A portfolio of miscellaneous drawings, prints, etchings,

photographs, etc., by Butler, Gogin, and Sadler. This is the portfolio containing the small water colour of Dieppe, 1866. I have given that the prominence of a place (No. 58 in this list) because it is interesting to compare it with the more finished Dieppe, No. 7 in the previous list. Possibly the portfolio contains others (*e.g.* Dinant) which it will be thought proper to take out and have mounted and framed.

BOOKS WRITTEN BY BUTLER,

AND BOOKS, MAGAZINES, &C., CONTAINING CONTRIBUTIONS BY HIM.

THE EAGLE.

1858. Vol. I., No. 1, Lent Term, containing "On English Composition," by Cellarius, *i.e.*, Samuel Butler.
1859. Vol. I., No. 5, Easter Term, containing "Our Tour," by Cellarius, *i.e.*, S. Butler.
- (These two bound together.)
1861. Vol. II., containing "Our Emigrant" in two contributions (p. 101 and p. 149), by Samuel Butler; used by him in writing *A First Year in Canterbury Settlement*, and referred to in the Preface to that book.
1894. Vol. XVIII., No. 103 (March). "A Translation (into Greek, from *Martin Chuzzlewit*). Attempted in consequence of a challenge."
1902. Vol. XXIV., No. 129 (December). "The Shield of Achilles."—"Napoleon at St. Helena." *Also* "Samuel Butler, B.A." (Obituary by H. F. Jones).
1910. Vol. XXXII., No. 153 (December). "Mr. Festing Jones on Samuel Butler." (Report by D. S. Fraser of H. F. Jones's paper on Samuel Butler, read 16 Nov.).
1913. Vol. XXXIV., No. 160 (March). "Samuel Butler and his Note-Books." By J. F. H[arris].
1913. Vol. XXXIV., No. 161 (June). "Prospectus of the Great Split Society."—"A Skit on Examinations." *Also* "Two Letters of Samuel Butler" (to W. E. Heitland: with note by W. E. Heitland).

1914. Vol. XXXVI., No. 165 (December). "Samuel Butler's Early Years." (Review of new ed. of *A First Year in Canterbury Settlement*, by J. F. Harris).
1916. Vol. XXXVIII., No. 171 (December). "A 'Few Earnest Words' on Samuel Butler." (Review of J. F. Harris's "Samuel Butler: the man and his work" (1916), by W. E. Heitland).

A FIRST YEAR IN CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT.

1863. Original cloth, purchased.
1914. New edition, with other early Essays. Presentation copy from R. A. Streatfeild, with two letters inserted.

THE EVIDENCE FOR THE RESURRECTION.

1865. One complete copy containing pencil marks made by Butler. Cloth, original wrappers bound in.
1865. Two mutilated copies used by Butler in making the MS. of *The Fair Haven*. These were given to St John's some years ago.

EREWHON.

1872. First edition, purchased.
1872. Second edition, purchased. This contains pencil notes by Butler.
1901. New and revised edition—inscribed "H. Festing Jones, with all best wishes from the author, Oct. 11, 1901. First copy issued."
1901. Colonial issue.
1908. Reprint of New and revised edition.

THE FAIR HAVEN.

1873. First edition, purchased. The first edition contained an errata slip, which this copy has not got.
1873. Second edition, purchased. Original cloth.
1873. " " This copy contains the errata slip. This is a special copy cut down and bound as an experiment. Given by Butler to H. F. Jones.
1913. New edition with Introduction by R. A. Streatfeild. Presentation copy from R. A. Streatfeild.

- 1902 (Oct.). Letter to H. F. Jones from Alfred Marks (a brother of Henry Stacy Marks, R.A.), enclosing copy of Remarks on *The Fair Haven*, made by some friend of Alfred Marks.
- 1915 (12 June). A letter from James W. Clark, with separate copy of the prefatory matter to the Second Edition enclosed, given to him by Butler. Clark was at Trinity Hall with me, later Fellow of the College, and afterwards K.C. and Counsel to the Board of Fisheries and Agriculture.

THE CANADA TANNING EXTRACT CO., LTD.

- 1874-75. Extracts from letters sent by Mr Foley to the Foreman of the Works of the Company and other extracts and letters. Inscribed "Copy of Laflamme's Copy with Notes" in Butler's writing. I believe the marginal notes to have been Butler's originally, and then copied by a clerk into this copy of the pamphlet.

LIFE AND HABIT.

1878. First edition. Presentation copy from Butler, inscribed "H. F. Jones. S.B."
1878. Second edition. Given to H. F. Jones by A. T. Bartholomew.
1910. New edition with Author's Addenda and Preface by R. A. Streatfeild, and letter from R. A. Streatfeild to H. F. Jones, 29 Nov. 1910.

EVOLUTION OLD AND NEW.

1879. First edition. "Second copy issued" with MS. Note by Butler. Presentation copy.
1882. Second edition with an Appendix and Note, given to H. F. Jones by Butler, but not inscribed.
1911. New edition (the third) with Author's Revisions, Appendix, and Index; also Note by R. A. Streatfeild.

UNCONSCIOUS MEMORY.

1880. First edition, given to H. F. Jones by Butler, but not inscribed.
1910. New edition, with Introduction by Marcus Hartog.

1910. A separate copy of Hartog's Introduction. Inscribed "H. Festing Jones from his brother in Ydgrun M.H."

ALPS AND SANCTUARIES.

1882. First edition (Bogue). Presentation copy from Butler.
 1882. Second edition, purchased.
 1890. Streatfeild's copy with Longman's title-page, purchased, and a few spare copies of Longman's title-page.
 No date. A copy with Fifield's title-page.
 1913. New edition with Author's Revisions and Index and an Introduction by R. A. Streatfeild.

GAVOTTES, MINUETS, FUGUES,

and other short pieces for the Piano by Samuel Butler and Henry Festing Jones.

1884. The Manuscript.
 1884. The published work.

SELECTIONS FROM PREVIOUS WORKS.

1884. Presentation copy with inscription: "First copy of the book to leave the binder's, March 12, 1884. S.B."

LUCK OR CUNNING?

1887. "First copy issued. S.B."
 [1908]. Re-issue (Fifield).

NARCISSUS:

A Dramatic Cantata, words and music by S. Butler and H. F. Jones.

1888. A copy inscribed by both authors and composers.

EX VOTO.

1888. "2nd copy issued, S.B." With 4 pp. "Additions and Corrections" loose.
 1894. In Italian, translated by Angelo Rizzetti. Inscribed, in Butler's writing, "H. F. Jones. Omaggio dell'Autore."
 [1909]. Re-issue (Fifield).

"UNIVERSAL REVIEW" ARTICLES.

- 1888-90. Butler's copy of them, complete with illustrations and bound together. Index in Alfred Cathie's writing and a few accompanying photographs loose.

ESSAYS ON LIFE, ART, AND SCIENCE.

1904. Edited by R. A. Streatfeild. Presentation copy with letter from R. A. Streatfeild. This contains most of the "Universal Review" articles reprinted, and two Lectures.
 1904. A copy of the Colonial issue.
 [1908]. Re-issue (Fifield).

THE HUMOUR OF HOMER AND OTHER ESSAYS.

1913. A new edition of the *Essays*, with additions and Biographical Sketch of Butler by H. F. Jones.
 [1913]. Sketch of the Life of Samuel Butler, being a volume of MS. and typewritten documents showing how the Biographical Sketch added to the preceding item grew out of the obituary notice which originally appeared in *The Eagle*, December 1902.

ITALIAN PAMPHLETS (bound together).

1892. Three numbers of "Il Lambruschini." These contain papers on Butler's Odyssey theories.
 1893. L'Origine Siciliana dell' Odissea. (Estratto dalla Rassegna della Letteratura Siciliana).
 1894. Ancora sull' Origine Siciliana dell' Odissea. (Estratto dalla Rassegna della Letteratura Siciliana).

ENGLISH PAMPHLETS, ETC. (bound together).

1892. The Humour of Homer.
 1893. On the Trapanese Origin of the Odyssey.
 No date. Sample passages from a new translation of the Odyssey.
 1894. A translation into Homeric verse of a passage from *Martin Chuzzlewit*: attempted in consequence of a challenge. (Extracted from *The Eagle*).

- No date. Prospectus of *The Life and Letters of Dr Samuel Butler*.
- 1887 (27 June). Words of the Choruses from "Narcissus," for performance at Mrs Thomas Layton's.
- 1890 (15 Dec.). Programme of Shrewsbury School Concert, at which some of Butler's music was performed.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF DR. SAMUEL BUTLER.
2 vols.

1896. Inscribed, in Butler's writing, "H. F. Jones from S. B. Oct. 2, 1896."

THE AUTHORESS OF THE ODYSSEY.

1897. Inscribed, in Butler's writing, "H. F. Jones, with the author's best thanks (first copy issued). Nov. 1, 1897."

[1908]. Reissue (Fifield).

THE ILIAD RENDERED INTO ENGLISH PROSE.

1898. The Manuscript. This was given to St John's some years ago by Butler's literary executor, Mr R. A. Streatfeild.

1898. First edition. Inscribed, in Butler's writing, "H. F. Jones, with the auther's best love. Oct. 15, 1898."

[1914]. Reissue (Fifield).

SHAKESPEARE'S SONNETS RECONSIDERED.

1899. Inscribed, "H. F. Jones, Esq. (the first copy issued). Oct. 28, 1899. S. B."

THE ODYSSEY RENDERED INTO ENGLISH PROSE.

1900. Inscribed, "H. Festing Jones. Oct. 18, 1900 (first copy issued). S. B."

QUO VADIS?

- 1901-1902. Copies of four issues of the periodical bound together. With contributions by and about Butler.

EREWHON REVISITED.

1901. First edition. Inscribed, in Butler's writing, "H. Festing Jones. With the author's best thanks for much invaluable assistance. Oct. 11, 1901. Second copy issued."

1902. A copy of the edition intended for the Colonies, not sold in England.
1908. Reprint (Fifield).

THE WAY OF ALL FLESH.

1903. First edition given by R. A. Streatfeild to H. F. Jones.
1903. Streatfeild's copy, with his alterations to make the second edition (1908). Purchased.
1903. A copy of the Colonial edition.
1908. Second edition (Fifield).
1916. A copy of the American edition. Introduction by Wm. Lyon Phelps. With letter from R. A. Streatfeild to H. F. Jones.

SEVEN SONNETS AND A PSALM OF MONTREAL,
AND OTHER PIECES (bound together).

1903. Streatfeild's Raccolta of Necrologies of Butler.
1904. Diary of a Journey through North Italy to Sicily by H. F. Jones.
1904. Autograph letter from Biagio Ingroja of Calatafimi to H. F. Jones.
1904. Seven Sonnets and A Psalm of Montreal.
1904. Translations into Italian of Butler's "Seven Sonnets" (except Nos. I. and V.), by Ingroja. In manuscript. His translation of Sonnet I. is printed with the Seven Sonnets. He could not manage V. I think the repetitions of "pull" puzzled him.
1904. Translation of Sonnet I. into Italian by De Nobili. In manuscript.

ULYSSES:

- A Dramatic Oratorio in Vocal Score, with accompaniment for the piano by Samuel Butler and Henry Festing Jones.
1904. The work as published. H. F. Jones's original copy, with notes.

GOD THE KNOWN AND GOD THE UNKNOWN.

1909. The work as published. These articles appeared in the "Examiner" in 1879. Ed. by R. A. Streatfeild.

THE NOTEBOOKS OF SAMUEL BUTLER.

- 1907-1910. All the numbers of the "New Quarterly," a review which appeared during these years and contained Extracts from Butler's MS. Notebooks, bound into 3 vols.
- 1907-1910. The Extracts from Butler's Notes as they appeared in the "New Quarterly" bound together.
- 1910-1912. The first MS. of the published *Notebooks*, 2 vols.
- 1910-1912. The second MS. from which the first edition of the published *Notebooks* was printed, 2 vols.
1912. Proofs.
1912. Revises.
1912. First impression, with MS. Notes by H. F. Jones.
1913. Second impression.
1915. Third and popular impression.

H. F. JONES.

EXILE IN MANCHESTER.

SEARCHING a book upon my childish knee
 One page I turned that froze me with affright:
 A grim procession threading in the night,
 What festering town of antique Italy?
 Featureless, shrouded, bleak in mystery,
 With slits for eyes, they speed by cressets' light,
 Shape after shape in ghoulish grey bedight,
 Some plague-corse to its hasty cemet'ry.
 Even so my days, amid strange children thrall:
 But for sparse, bodeful gleams, in nullness rolled
 Grey day grey day succeeds, while, sere and cold,
 World-sick I count their footsteps' hurrying fall,
 Yet fear not these wan shadows as of old,
 Their traffic, swift oblivious funeral.

V.



FRANCE AND AMERICA IN 1918.

DEAR MR EAGLE,

Two-and-a-half years ago you asked me for an account of a holiday visit to France in time of war. To-day I venture to send you some notes and impressions gathered upon a business visit (which had its holiday side) during last Easter vacation. I went lecturing for the Y.M.C.A.—a fortnight with our troops and a fortnight with the Americans. I journeyed far and saw much; but wild horses shall not tear from me the exact denomination of my places of sojourn nor any information which our cunning foe, whom Heaven confound, could turn to account. Lecturers bind themselves to secrecy before they are allowed to try their luck with the passport people and the foreign police, the attitude of which gentry is not less stiff than formerly. Their patent object is to prevent your going abroad, and, if you get there, to prevent your coming home. Not even the possession of a "white pass", giving freedom of movement within the army zone, avails to stay the suspicion of the customs officer. Asked at my port of departure from France whether I had any gold (who has any gold to-day?) or sealed letters or documents, I denied them all. But I happened to have in my bag a number of manuscript notes, material for a little book on French patriotism, passages from the correspondence of Lazare Carnot († 1823), from the speeches of General Foy († 1825), from rare pamphlets by Benjamin Constant, and others. Pacificist propaganda? They must be scrutinized. So the superior officer and the inferior set to work—I feared their enthusiasm would be kindled and keep them reading and me waiting all night. But business before pleasure. As soon as the superior saw what it was all about, he handed me back my MS with a bow and an expression of good will—and I caught my boat.

VOL. XXXIX.

O

You must, I repeat, expect no news from the front, which would in any case be cold enough by now. Suffice it to say that I was first on this side of Paris, and then on the far, the very far side; that I came in for a real air raid on a Channel Port the very night of my arrival, and for two days' bombardment by the Long Gun; that, facing a mighty ocean, I saw a vast stretch of sand so pure and smooth that I was ashamed to dint it with my hob-nails, and had behind me an endless forest of pine trees, each bleeding resin into a little earthen cup; that I might have watched (so Mr Brindley tells me) the meanderings of that engaging grub, the processional caterpillar; that, finally, I went where I mean to go again if ever I get arthritis, to a distant Bath where the steam of the hot springs is the only cloud upon the sky, where dark-eyed country folk drive in their patient oxen to market, where there is plenty of corn and wine, not to mention bread, butter, and coffee, and an admirable hotel of the old style; where the swallow comes a month before he reaches England, and the Englishman is rarely seen, save migrant, like the swallow. O * * * delicious sanatorium! O madame * * * princess of landladies! O kindly archpriest, and most obliging M. l'abbé Sorbet!—but I am anticipating.

Of my experiences with our own men I must, I need say little. Shall I be accused of fostering Indian unrest if I tell you how, when through an interpreter I informed a company of Natives that the Maid of Orleans had asked for freedom from taxation for Domremy, they all cheered? I had better be careful. But I cannot leave the Base Camp where these dusky villagers had a moment's dream of a tax-free home without a word of greeting to Professor Burkitt, who went there for a month two years ago, and is there for the duration of the war, devoting his talents and his family to the service of our wounded; nor without a word of gratitude to the Y.M.C.A. Secretaries who lavished such care on me, and to the distinguished invalids, my predecessors on the platform, who were the immediate cause of that care. Mr X and Professor Y had both gone down in the full current of their eloquence, the one with laryngitis, the other with bronchitis, and a holy fear fell upon Y.M.C.A. lest I should do the like. So I was lodged like a lord and not allowed to lecture more than once a day. For which relief much thanks.

It was not so when I passed into the hands of our cousins. Here were no predecessors by whose fall to profit. I was the first who ever burst upon an American recreation hut. And with the American passion for efficiency they meant a lecturer to do his most. My heart quailed when they put into my hands a paper headed "Routing of Dr S." Routing indeed, I thought—rout, and overthrow, and flight! And even when I had translated "routing" into "itinerary", I wondered whether I should last it out. But there was more to come; for, disembarking in one forest-camp, I was greeted with the news that I was to talk "right here to the fellows during their dinner" (like a restaurant band), and again twice the same evening, and that for two days in succession. If I survived, not only this, but a reckless journey into the woods on a "speeder" (Mr Eagle, do you know what a "speeder" is?), it was due to the sympathy and good will of the "fellows" and the beauty and salubrity of their surroundings. Their Y.M.C.A. huts are spick and span, but naturally not yet equipped like ours. *E.g.* not one (and I visited a dozen) possessed a magic lantern or "stereopticon" (who will affirm that Greek is not used in America?) though some had an apparatus for "movies" (who will say that Greek is used in America?) This seems to be the moment for my tale of the archpriest, the abbé, and the magic lantern (*vide supra*, p. 198).

I had good slides to illustrate my story of Joan of Arc. I had used them with effect upon our men, and was loth to forego them now. So when I found myself in the thermal station already praised, I made a gallant effort to procure a means. Bethinking me of a possible "patronage" or boys' club, I went and dug the archpriest, dear old gentleman, out of the church where he was hearing confessions all day long—it was Easter Eve—and laid my case before him. No, he hadn't the thing, but his colleague the abbé Sorbet, who ran a club, doubtless had. The abbé was mobilized and serving as orderly in the hospital. So off I posted and found my priest militant, in horizon blue and a flowing beard. Yes, he had a lantern, a first-rate oxy-hydrogen affair; not in use, however, since the war, and probably out of order. He must find it and put it together and teach me how to work it. Discovery, repairs, and instruction took up all the afternoon. I learnt

the French for "condenser," "short focus" and other technicalities; but I have no skill in engines, and I took but a languid interest in my lesson, for I pinned my faith on a much vaunted "operator" in the camp. But when the lantern and the carboy, carried in our arms like a baby 4 ft. long and weighing half a cwt., over a jolty road in an impetuous car some ten kilomètres, were at last landed in the hut, the "operator" declined to touch them, knowing only the electric kind; the apparatus was conveyed back as it came, unused, and I had not the heart to confess to the kind lender that all his pains had been wasted.

Later, at a little town in central France, I borrowed a wretched object from the local school and tried again, this time with petroleum, but without result—nothing but an infinity of black smoke and smuts, and a terrific smell. After this I resigned myself to lecture without pictures.

But, give them time, and every American hut will have its "stereopticon" and native lecturer and every other appliance for the welfare of the men. Give them time. That is the motto for the Allies. The organisation is prodigious, but it needs completion. The men are splendid, but they need experience. I was mostly with engineers, lumbering timber for the nonce, but panting for the time when, their lumbering done, they will be brigaded with the combatants. If their eagerness to learn in civil matters be the measure of their readiness to learn the art of war, they will do well. As for the former, it must be confessed that they have a long row to hoe. They are innocents abroad, feeding on home rations (*horresco referens*) and home newspapers. They are guiltless of any language but their own; their historical sense is undeveloped. One officer said to a French friend of mine, "Your King resides in Paris, don't he?" Another, a man of education, informed me that Madame de Maintenon had occupied a medieval castle which had obviously been reduced to ruins long before her birth. The guide-book, describing the place, mentioned both Richard Cœur de Lion and the later lady, and my American ran them together in a *stretto*. They are, I say, inchoate; but they have the root of the matter in them, and here is a proof. A forest-camp journal, which I receive weekly, first saw the light

under the title of *Le Toilet-Papier*. This was voted bad taste, and it was soon changed to *La petite voix*. To-day it is the *Jusqu'au Bout*. They cannot spell the new name, much less pronounce it: but they know what it means, and it is heralded by a set of verses which breathe the very spirit of Patriotism. The fact is that these strangers and sojourners, children of a new world, have been caught by the romance of the ancient civilisation into which they are plunged. They see that the country, and not the cause alone, is worth fighting for. They are touched by the beauty and dignity of France.

And indeed nothing could exceed the beauty of France in those early days of spring—the great brown open fields shot with young green under an April sky; the screens of poplars; the fruit trees in blossom and the forests coming into leaf; the rich valleys, the broad streams, and the splendid towns that sit beside them. All this cannot be seen unmoved, and all this, if I read the French aright, goes to explain their passion for the land which gave them birth and which sustains them, and which has enriched the world with so much loveliness. All this, unless I am mistaken, the Americans are beginning to feel.

And if the country is incomparable, so is the spirit of the people. Whatever be the corruptions and the treasonable intrigues, the Boloism and the *défaillisme* which such an ordeal as the present is bound to bring up, the heart of the people is sound—the patience and the courage of the men that are left behind, and above all of the women, are unbreakable. A lady with whom I dined in Paris had, the previous day, spent five minutes in the cellar and ten minutes in the house all the time of the punctual bombardment by "Bertha", and that very morning had had her house hit by a shell. Many people fled from Paris—those with children or invalids, aliens, cowards. But she, and thousands like her, who had business in the town, had no thought of moving. The man with whom I was sitting at work when I heard the first explosion, said simply, "Cela, c'est un boulet, pas une bombe. Continuons." And when I went out into the streets, they wore their usual aspect.

So much for the capital. In one country town I was talking to an old fellow who complained bitterly of the

short allowance of bread with which they were threatened. "I am getting old, I have no teeth, I eat no meat. I must have *x* grammes of bread a day. *Mais puisque c'est pour la France!*" Patriotism cannot reach higher. Any sacrifice that comes—*puisque c'est pour la France!* I found everywhere confidence, despite the onrush of the Bosch, threatening Amiens—confidence in their own men, confidence in us and a great admiration for our effort; above all, confidence in Foch. No doubt there entered into this a spice of gratified national vanity. We must pardon our Allies for this. They have surely good reason to be proud of their land, their soldiers, their generals. And our Cause will only gain by it, if we frankly recognise their right to glory in them.

One last word about another Ally. Nothing moved me more in my travels than the sight of gallant Belgium in exile, and of the accommodation of her government and administration in gimcrack villas and deserted casinos. Most moving of all was the discovery of the latest office, that of the *Réconstitution nationale*, in a dismantled *Jardin d'hiver*, where our good friend Monsieur Dejae sits all day and weaves with admirable patience and foresight the threads of the new life which shall begin as soon as the present detestable tyranny is overpast. That little unpretending office is a temple of Hope and Faith. May its faithful ministrant soon see the fulfilment of his prayers and labours!

H. F. S.



HOMO SAPIENS.

STROPHE 1.

WONDERS abound, than human kind nought is fashion'd
 more wondrously :
 This o'erpasseth the hoary sea, borne by breath of the
 wintry wind ;
 Mid waves that threaten on each hand
 To whelm him passeth he.
 Of gods, too, Earth, most ancient mother,
 Deathless, unwearying, yet he o'erwearieth,
 Backward and forward his ploughs drawing over her,
 Year by year, with brood of horses.*

ANTISTROPHE 1.

Lightsome of mind the birds of air snares he, spreading a
 net for them,
 Snares the beasts in their savage haunts, native tribes of
 the ocean deeps,
 In toils so cunningly woven,
 For deft of skill is man ;
 By craftiness prevails o'er woodland
 Creatures that roam on the mountains, and shaggy maned
 Horse doth he break, laying yoke on the neck of him,
 And the untamed bull of the highlands.

* "Meaning rules" (Jebb).

STROPHE 2.

And speech, too, and thought like the wind,
 And social life of the town, self-taught, hath he learnt,
 and to build him shelter
 From icy blasts 'neath the open sky and 'gainst driving
 rains.
 Full of resource, resourceless no ill encountering
 The future holds, death alone none escape allowing him,
 Of baffling maladies he finds out assuagements.

ANTISTROPHE 2.

Endued with a skill and address
 Surpassing belief, now an evil result of his art, now a good
 achieves he :
 His country's laws if he heed and Justice whom gods main-
 tain,
 High his city ; no city is his who, wrongly bold,
 An ill design harboureth. Sit not he beside my hearth,
 Nor think alike with me, whoe'er thus behaves him !

SOPHOCLES, *Antigone*, 334—375.

Tr. W. A. C.

Note.—The metre of the original, here closely followed, is partly recalled by Milton's :

"God of our fathers, what is man?"

and by Goethe's

"Du hast Wolken, gnädige Retterin."



"PECCA VI."

(To the Editor of *The Eagle*.)

Sir,

If you can spare me space, I see reason now for modifying the sentence, "Honours here seem divided", with which I concluded the paper which you were so good as to insert in the December, 1917, No. of *The Eagle*. The fact is that, since then, I have become aware that in 1908 Messrs. Longmans published "Memorials of Two Sisters, Susanna and Catherine Winkworth," and, furthermore, their niece, Miss Margaret J. Shaen, who edited the "Memorials," was a lady whom I had had the pleasure of meeting in former years at the Banff Hotel (C.P.R.) in Canada. I took advantage of the opportunity thus brought in my way to ask Miss Shaen if she could confirm the statement which Miss C. W. Mackintosh had made in *The East and the West* of Oct. 1907 (Vol. 5, No. 20), viz., that Miss Catherine Winkworth, while the youthful pupil of Mr Gaskell, the husband of the well-known authoress, evolved, by a happy inspiration, "Peccavi—I have Sin(ne)d," and sent it to *Punch*. Miss Shaen has been so good as to write to Miss Mackintosh and to one or two other members of the Winkworth family and has communicated to me the purport of their replies. Having weighed the evidence thus obtained, she authorises me to say that "members of Miss Catherine Winkworth's family are still alive who can vouch for the fact that the *bon mot* (Peccavi) was sent to *Punch* by her and an acknowledgment received by her from the Editor."

This is specific, and took place, presumably, early in 1844, when Charles Napier and Sind were, so to speak, household words in England, and when Miss Winkworth (of whom her biographer writes "her humour could be read both in the

kindly twinkle of the eye and the amused curving of her mouth"), verging on seventeen, was just ripe for a fancy flight of humorous thought. In *Punch* of 18 May, 1844, the "thought" appeared, claiming for Sir Charles Napier the honour of having outrivalled "*Veni, Vidi, Vici*, the laconic military dispatch which Cæsar sent to the Horse Guards at Rome."

When an art-critic of the standing of Mr M. H. Spielmann writes—hastily, as his mistakes show, and in a ruffled spirit, as his tone shows—to *The Times* (Literary Supplement, 20 Sept., 1917) and ridicules the pretention of "*a Miss Winkworth*," it is permissible to draw his attention to the "Bibliography" at the end of Miss Shaen's well-written Memoir, and to say that to the authoress of "*Lyra Germanica*" and other works, and to the friend and, in some cases, collaborator of Bunsen, Max Müller, Charles Kingsley, F. A. Maurice, Mazzini, Sterndale Bennett, Dean Stanley, and many more whose names are famous, the indefinite article is as inapplicable as it would be to the biographer of Millais, Ruskin, and G. F. Watts, the historian of *Punch*, and the editor of *The Magazine of Art*.

I am, Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

A. C. YATE.



THE SOUTHAMPTON MSS.

AN especial interest attaches to the MSS given to the College by Thomas Earl of Southampton in 1634. They form the bulk of the College collection of MSS and include some of the most valuable and interesting possessions of the Library. They were originally as is well known, the collections of William Crashaw, and were bought from him, then numbering almost 200, by Henry Earl of Southampton, the friend of Shakespeare, with the intention of giving them to St John's of which the Earl was an alumnus. The gift was eventually made by Earl Henry's son Thomas. In view of its importance, a transcript is here printed of the original Catalogue of the gift as it reached the Library. It is taken from a Catalogue (No 2) of the Library as it was when it was transferred to Bishop Williams' building in 1634. This latter Catalogue, which I hope to describe more fully in a later number of the *Eagle*, was superseded about 1640 by a more elaborate general Catalogue (Dr James, No. 294), but it continued to be used as a "logbook" of accessions, to which the entry of the Southampton MSS pointed the way.

The transcript here offered is not a "diplomatic" one, but peculiar spellings are preserved. I have added in round brackets before the names the numbers of the MSS in the list, and in square brackets after the names the numbers attached to the MSS in Dr James' Catalogue. Altogether 162 volumes are listed. A few MSS are identified with some doubt. Two are not, perhaps, now in the Library. About three others (63, 113, 148 (?)), given by the Earl, do not appear and may have been presented later. Three MSS can now on the evidence of this list be reckoned in the Earls' donation, viz. 28, S. 52 and 406 (?).

I append a list, copied from the same Catalogue No. 2, of the Jeremiah Holt MSS, which appear to have been given through Bodurda, an important member of the College at the time, and two MSS presented through the Master, William Beale, but given by Th. Hutton. C. W. P. O.

TRANSCRIPT.

folio 56 recto

A Catalogue of Manuscripts given by the right Hon^{ble} Thomas Earle of Southampton.

- Folio (1) Gilberti Pictaviensis expo(siti)o in Prologos Bibliorum. [13]
 „ Ambrosius de Fide. [5.1]
 „ Liber constitutionum Lanfranci, Anselmi, Stephani etc. [~~244??~~]* [57]
 „ Sanctus Augustinus de Trinitate etc. [10]
 „ (5) Polycronicon per Ranulphum Hygden Cestrensem. [12]
 „ Concilium Constantiense. [210]
 „ Virgilii Opera. [54]
 „ Anselmi Opuscula 16. [17]
 „ Richardus Heremita de Incendio Amoris. [23]
 „ (10) Hieronymi Epistolarum volumen. [16]
 „ Stephani de Patrington Repertorium. [103]
 „ Beda in Apocalypsin. [209]
 „ The festivall of the whole yeare. [187]
 „ Januensis Sermones. [20]
 „ (15) Sermonarium. [21]
 „ Commentum super Lucanum de Bellis. [18]
 „ The Life of St Katherine of Liena (*sic*). [75]
 „ Stimulus conscientiae. [80]
 „ Hugo de arrha animae. [230]
 „ (20) Missale latinum cum notis interlinearibus. [81]
 „ Veritatis theologicae Compendium. [24]
 „ Beati Hieronymi Epistolae 50. [14]
 „ Orosii Historiarum Libri 7. [98]
 „ Legenda Sanctorum Gallicè. [31]

* This title does not appear in the other 17th century catalogues, nor is it a correct description of 244. Possibly the *Liber* was soon exchanged or lost. *Evidently identical with Summa questionum Martini et Stephani de Langton.*

- [folio] (25) Commentum in Job. [65]
 „ Pet(rus) de Crescentiis ruralium Commodorum. [25]
 „ P. Lombardus in Sententias. [33]
 „ Josephus de antiq(uitatibus) Judaicis. [8]
 „ Augustini Opuscula 17. [47]
 „ (30) Instructio de Confessione. [36]
 „ Augustinus de Templo Dei mystico. [62]
 „ Bernardus in Cantica. [185]
 „ Rob(ertus) Lincolniensis de officio Pastorum. [15]
 „ Augustinus in Psalmos pars 1. [45]
 „ (35) Versus Ægidii de vrinis cum Commento Gilberti. [99]
 „ Valerius Maximus etc. [97]
 folio 56 verso
 [folio] Hymni per annum. [96]
 „ Verbum abbreviatum. [30]
 „ Bedae Historia Anglorum. [27]
 „ (40) The Romance of the Pilgrimage of the life of Man. [189]
 „ Psalterium tripartitum. [40]
 „ Aquinas in Epistolas. 3 vol. [48-49-50]
 „ (45) Richardi Abbatis tractatus Astronomici. [41]
 „ Pupilla Oculi per Joh(annem) de Burgo. [67]
 „ Isidorus (*sic*) de differentiis. [42]
 „ Sermones ex Augustino et Gregorio. [44?]
 „ Musica ecclesiastica. [56]
 „ (50) Hampoole Stimulus Conscientiae. [29]
 „ Wickliffe's homilies vpon the Epistles and Gospels. [58]
 „ Gower's workes. [34]
 „ Collationes variae. [85]
 „ Gregorii Pastorale. [90]
 „ (55) Missale ad vsum Ecclesiae Sarisburiensis impressum. [A.4.25]
 „ Biblia Latina. [74]
 „ Regula S. Salvatoris B. Augustini. [11]
 „ S. Brigidae Revelationes. [69]
 „ Psalterium vna cum Canticis Script: Lytaniis etc. [68]

- [folio] (60) Psalterium et Cantica. [59]
 „ Concordantiae Morales. [51]
 „ Medulla Grammaticae. [72]
 „ Hypermannii Medicina. [19]
 „ Frier Daniel's Booke of physicke. [38]
 „ (65) Lucerna Conscientiae etc. [39]
 „ Aquinas in Primum et Secundum Sententiarum.
 [52]
 „ The old and new Testament in English meeter.
 [28]
 „ Remigii Comment : in Epistolas Pauli. [70]
 „ Vincentii Speculum Historiae etc. [43]
 „ (70) De spiritu superbiae. [101]
 „ Cicero de officiis. [156 I. printed]
 „ Januensis de oratione Dominica. [95]
 „ Formulae Novitiorum. [84]
 „ Sermones Hildeberti et Aliorum. [229]
 „ (75) Augustinus in Johannem, pars secunda. [46]
 „ Bonaventurae meditationes de vita et passione
 Christi. [83]
 „ Pet(rus) Alphonsus adversus Judaeos. [86]
 „ Rasis in Almas(orio) cum aliis tractatibus medi-
 cinae. [78]
 „ Statii poemata. [87]
 „ (80) Isidorus de summo bono. [88]

folio 57 rect.

- [Folio] Quadrilogium. [76]
 „ Προκλος graece. [152]
 „ The booke of a contemplative life. [202]
 „ Speculum charitatis per Ailredum Abbatem. [77]
 „ (85) P. Comestoris Historia scholastica. [26]
 [Total] 85

- In 4° & 8° Hieronymi Epistolae ad Demetriadem. [175]
 „ Hymni Ecclesiastici. [139]
 „ De Spiritu Guidonis. [136]
 „ Philosophia Will : de Conchis. [171]
 „ (5) Will : de Monte de inquirendis in Confessione.
 [141]
 „ Johanitii Isagoge. [132]
 „ Of shrift and penance. [197]

- [In 4° & 8°] Speculum Christiani. per Philip. de Spencer. [176]
 „ Johannes Nider Consolatorium timoratae Con-
 scientiae. [178]
 „ (10) Ovidii Metamorph. [?]*
 „ Gregorii Dialogi. [150]
 „ The history of Rob. Bruis K. of Scotts. [191]
 „ Confessio Augustana. [390]
 „ Legenda Sanctorum totius anni. [161]
 „ (15) Expositio Symboli, Decalogi, Orationis Domini-
 cae. [179]
 „ Librum Medicinae. [180?]
 „ The mirrour of simple soules. [71]
 „ Gregorius in Evangelia. [157]
 „ Juliani Toletani prognosticon. [143]
 „ (20) The Chastising of God's children. [128]
 „ The Romance of the Rose. [173]
 „ Occhami Disputationes inter militem et Clericum.
 [160]
 „ Lincolniensis Computus Manualis. [162]
 „ Tractatus quida (*sic*) metrici gallicè. [167]
 „ (25) Missale cum Calendario. [129]
 „ Translatio Sancti Benedicti. [164]
 „ Novus Abbas de sponsalibus et matrimonio. [166]
 „ Freer (?) Savol's (*sic*) vision. [188]
 „ Hugo de Sancto Victore de virtute oracionis. [168]
 „ (30) Rich. Lepar Tractatus de 7 sacramentis, Spon-
 salibus. [159]
 „ Volumen grammaticale. [163]
 „ Guil : Swarby Annotationes in Genesim et Exodum.
 [165]
 „ Joh. Lathbury. Tractatus originalium. [145]
 „ The historie of the Patriarchs. [198]

folio 57 verso

- [In 4° & 8°] (35) Missale. [151]
 „ Isidori Hispalensis synonyma. [153]
 „ Anselmus de examinatione mortis perpetuae. [125]

* This Ovid appears in the general Catalogue of c. 1640, but in no other. A summary of the *Metamorphoses* is an integral part of MS. 97 (Folio 36, p. 209 above), and can never have formed a separate volume.

- [In 4^o & 8^o] Hugo de Sacramentis pars prima et secunda. [130]
 „ Expositio Epistolae Valerii ad Ruffinum contra
 nuptias. [115]
 „ (40) Martyrologium. [135]
 „ Franc(iscus) Titleman in Job. [389]
 „ Formularium Audientiae. [142]
 „ Postilla super Evangelia per annum. [133]
 „ Speculum Edmundi. [127]
 „ (45) Psalter with Dutch rubrics. [74]
 „ Psalterium latinum vetustum vulgatae translationis.
 [114]
 „ The morning and evining praier. English. [192]
 „ Historia tripartita. [169]
 „ Pet(rus) Riga. [134]
 „ (50) Augustinus de pastoribus, etc. [126]
 „ Richardus de Sancto Victore in Psalmum Auferte
 (sic). [131]
 „ Alex(ander) de Hales. [79]
 „ Liber quidam medicus. [180]
 „ Chronica Alexandri Magni. [184]
 „ (55) Vocabularium bibliae. [122]
 „ Miscellanea diversa. [111]
 „ Epistola Bernardi de persona Eliae. [64]
 „ Figurae Bibliae. [110]
 „ Volumen poematum vetust(orum). [147]
 „ (60) Lincolnensis de doctrina cordis. [199]
 „ Novum Testamentum cum Canonibus Simonis de
 Sancto Albano. [183]
 „ Casus papales, episcopales. [109]
 „ Statuta cur(iae) Cancell(ariae) (sic). [106]
 „ Dextra et sinistra pars oculi sacerdotis. [108]
 „ (65) Augustinus de sermone Domini in Monte. [107]
 „ Hieronymi Epistolae ad Eudochium. [200]
 „ The Gospell of St John. English. [121]
 „ Compendium Theologicae veritatis. [112]
 „ Breviarium Romanum. [146]
 „ (70) Dictionarium Biblicum. [104]
 „ Wickliff's Exposition of the Catechisme. [195]
 „ Volumen Sermonum ex Augustino. [119]

- [In 4^o & 8^o] Opus sermonum [82? or 148?].
 „ A treatise of the Astrolabe. [105]
 „ (75) Lenonis (sic) papae sermones. [186]
 „ A booke in China language. [S. 52]
 „ A booke in Sclavonian Character. [406??]*
 [Total] 77

folio 47 verso. Manuscripts received from Mr Bodurda† :
 Liber Psalmorum cum notis. fol. [32]
 Gregorius in Ezechielem. fol. [35]
 Distinctiones super Psalterium. 4to. [140]
 Beda super Proverbia. 4to. [66]
 Quodlibeta Doctoris subtilis. 4to. [149]
 Hugo (sic) Carnotensis de Sacramentis Neophi-
 torum. 4to. [94]
 Calendarium de peccatis moralibus (sic). 4to. [181]
 Hugonis Canonici liber de monachis. 4to. [170]
 Liber Sancti Edmundi, etc. 4to. [138]
 Anonymus in Pauli Epistolas. 4to. [92]

Manuscripts received from the Master of the Colledge
 (W. Beale)† :

Consuetudinarium Monasterii Beatae Mariae Ebo-
 racensis. fol. [102]
 Anonymus alter. 4to. [93?]

* It is doubtful whether 406 can be as old as 1630.

† The descriptions *fol.* and *4to* given to these MSS. are not as a rule accurate. In the list of the Southampton MSS. *folio* is applied to MSS over 9½ in., and *4to* and *8vo* to MSS under 9½ in., in height. In Library Catalogue No. 1 The *Consuetudinarium* is correctly described as *4to*, and *Anonymus alter* as *fol.* on this system.



BY THE MILL.

So all day I sit by the foaming water,
And I hear a voice like the voice of laughter
Rising and calling me into the water.
O river, sweet river, the white cloud's daughter,
Why is your voice like the voice of laughter?
If I go down to her shining altar,
Will there be music for ever after?
Will there be sound as of falling water?
If I give my soul to her silent slaughter
Deep down under the silvery water,
Will she sing me the songs that the heavens taught her
Ere the cold winds gathered around and caught her
And bore her to earth in the loud falling water?
Will she sing me to sleep through the great Hereafter
With music of sobbing and music of laughter,
With the bubbling and breaking of white foaming water?
O song of the river, sweet song of the daughter
Of clouds that swing in the heaven's high quarter,
Can you solace the sorrows the earth cries after?
Can you give her for tears and for weeping laughter?
Can you show her the beauty her poets taught her?
Can you make her the wonder her young men thought her,
And tell her where sleep now the souls who have bought
her
With youth of days, O sweet laughing water?



A TALK WITH MARS.

[“THE CANALS OF MARS.—Moving slowly towards the well-defined constellation Leo, in the comparatively barren region of the sky between that group and Virgo, the planet Mars comes into opposition to the sun at the end of this week, and with its “full moon” phase is now a prominent object in the skies throughout the night. . . . The planet . . . is exceptionally well placed for observation from our part of the globe. It will be at its minimum distance from the earth three days after the actual opposition, which will happen next Friday; and during its opposition period the hemisphere in which the much-debated “canals” are principally situated will be inclined towards the earth.”

—From astronomical notes in *The Daily News*, 13th March.]

Mortal. Greeting! And—I don't quite understand how you feel about it all, of course; and I'm sorry if it's a barren region; still, as they tell me you are a prominent object in the sky at any rate, I suppose I may add—congratulations!

Mars. Very kind of you, I'm sure. To tell you the truth I didn't expect any of you to take the faintest notice of my movements just at present; I know you have other things to think about.

Mortal. Yes, we have a Mars of our own here which keeps most of us pretty busy. You are coming nearer to us, are you not?

Mars. Yes, I—

Mortal. Oh, don't hurry. And you are already a prominent object in the sky—throughout the night. Yes. Any other prominent objects up there, do you find?—throughout the night?

Mars. Well, there seems to be a good deal doing.

Mortal. There is. I think you will find them all more or less martial too—those other ones. And you are going to be “full moon”?

Mars. Yes.

Mortal. Don't over-exert yourself on our behalf. We have quite as much moonlight as we want these nights, mostly; to say nothing of Aurora Borealis. In fact—if you don't mind my asking, what exactly are you doing it for?

Mars. I want a place in the sun.

Mortal. Ah, that's it, is it. Well now, do you really think you're going just the best possible way about it? Does it seem to you altogether a *wise* thing to do, when you want a place in the sun, to set yourself *in opposition* to it?

Mars. It is the usual procedure.

Mortal. Oh yes, oh yes; we've seen it tried, ourselves. What I am questioning is whether it will succeed or not. “Against the light,” yes; you—

Mars. What, aren't you pleased? I always understood you people wanted to observe me. I am going to be exceptionally well placed for observation from your quarters shortly.

Mortal. Oh pray don't trouble. Of course we *used* to—but then you see—

Mars. One of my hemispheres, I daresay you have heard, is deeply scored with trenches; and on the present occasion I am going to incline that towards you.

Mortal. Thank you so much. But we know much more about that now; we have discovered for ourselves; one of *our* hemispheres—very probably you may have noticed?—

Mars. My famous canals, too—

Mortal. Yes rather. Oh yes. They *do* become canals, don't they?

Mars. My ruddy glow—

Mortal. Just so. But tell me now, about that Virgin—you know. *Germania Bellatrix* we call her, but it's all the same. You're moving away from her just now, they say.

Mars. At about thirty miles per second.

Mortal. Good job for you. And you are at present in a comparatively barren region?

Mars. Yes.

Mortal. That's right. We know it well, that *comparatively* barren region—we call it Flanders and North France. But is it true that you are moving slowly towards the well-defined constellation Leo?

Mars. I am. I hope soon—

Mortal. All right, all right; move slowly, move as slowly as you like. And do I understand that you will take a turn shortly, after which you will proceed rapidly in the reverse direction?

Mars. Just so.

Mortal. Very good. Well, after all then, I daresay we can but let you take your course. Don't let me detain you.

OUR WAR LIST.

The following additions and corrections should be made to the list in our last number :—

Adamson, J. H., Lieut., King's (Liverpool) Regt.
Bain, G. W., Lieut., Indian Army.
Barnes, J. Haydn, Friends' Ambulance Unit.
Borchardt, W. G., Lieut., Cheltenham College O.T.C.
Buchanan, R. D., Cadet, Officer Cadet Bn.
Cotton, Rev. R. H. A., Driver, A.S.C.
Crauford, L. G., Sapper, London Electrical Engineers.
Hyde, R. W., Capt., Lincs Regt., A.D.C. to the Governor of Bengal.
Irving, J. C., 2nd Lieut., R.G.A.
Joseph, F. A., Gunner, H.A.C., attd R.E.
Kingsford, Rev. P. A., Chaplain to the Forces.
Metcalf, H. K., Cadet, Officer Cadet Bn.
Paulley, H., Capt., Norfolk Regt.
Plowright, C. T. M., Capt. R.A.M.C.
Robinson, P. W., Capt., S. Staffs Regt., attd 2nd Cambs Vol. Regt.
Shepherd, Rev. E. H., Chaplain to the Forces.
Shepherd, Rev. W. L., In charge Y.M.C.A. Hut, France.
Stuart, H., Y.M.C.A.
Wolstencroft, A. S., Field Ambulance Unit.
Woodmansey, Rev. G. E., Chaplain to the Forces.

The following have been Wounded :

Brice-Smith, H. F., Capt., R.A.M.C., attd K.O. Yorks L.I.
Buckley, W. H., Lieut., Dragoons.
Davy, C. L., M.C., Capt., Tank Corps.
Goode, R. H., 2nd Lieut., M.G.C.
Hardman, W. H., M.C., Major, R.E. (third time).
Howe, G. A., Capt., Lancs Fusiliers.
Kingdom, W. A., Lieut., S. Staffs Regt., attd M.G.C.
Powell, E. C., Capt., R. Welsh Fusiliers, attd R.A.F.
Rice, L. C., Capt., N. Lancs Regt. (third time).
Robinson, E. H., D.S.O., M.C., Capt., Shropshire L.I.
Watts, A. C. B., Lieut., Middlesex Regt., attd R.E.
Wordie, J. M., 2nd Lieut., R.F.A.

Prisoners of War in Germany :

Edwards, G. R., 2nd Lieut., R.A.F.
Johnson, E. F., 2nd Lieut., Royal Berks Regt.
Lawe, F. W., Capt., E. Yorks Regt.
Millyard, T., Capt., Herefordshire Regt., attd Shropshire L.I.
Sterndale-Bennett, J. H., M.C., Capt., S. Wales Borderers.

Roll of Honour.

MILES JEFFREY GAME DAY.

Flight Lieutenant (Acting Flight Commander) M. J. G. Day, of the Royal Naval Air Service, was killed in action while scouting, near Dunkirk on 27 February 1918. He was the youngest son of Mr George Dennis Day (of St John's, B.A. 1883), of Rheola, St Ives, Hunts, and was born there 1 December 1896. He was educated at Repton, and, following his two elder brothers, was admitted to St John's in 1915. But, without coming into residence, he joined the R.N.A.S. direct from school at the end of the summer term, and was soon afterwards appointed to H.M.S. *Vindex*, where he served for about two years, and was then appointed to H.M.S. *Cassandra* as sole airman and assistant navigator. In December 1917 Mr Day, being then a Flight Lieutenant, was appointed to one of the squadrons near Dunkirk, and, as he speedily distinguished himself, was appointed Acting Flight Commander about a fortnight before his death. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for special services, the notice in *The London Gazette* of 16 March 1918 being as follows :

“Flight Lieutenant (Acting Flight Commander) M. J. G. Day, R.N.A.S. (since killed). For great skill and bravery as a fighting pilot. On January 25 he attacked, single-handed, six enemy triplanes, one of which he shot down. On Feb. 2 1918 he attacked and destroyed an enemy two-seater machine on reconnaissance at 18,000 feet. He destroyed several enemy machines in a short space of time, and, in addition, had numerous indecisive engagements.”

With regard to his final engagement and loss his Commanding Officer wrote as follows :

"I have not written before to announce to you what I fear must be the death of your son because I still hoped we might hear something. He was shot down by five German Aircraft, which he attacked single-handed, about 25 miles out to sea. He had out-distanced the other machines in his flight in his eagerness to get at the enemy, and also, I think, because he wanted to break their formation in order to make it easier for the less experienced people behind him to attack. He hit the enemy and they hit his machine, which burst into flames, but not apparently a bit flurried he nose-dived his machine, flattened out, and landed perfectly on the water. He then climbed out of his machine and up the tail and waved his fellow pilots back to their base, being aeroplanes they could not land to assist him. Every endeavour with ships and aircraft was made to find him, but no trace of either his machine or himself could be discovered. There is just a chance that a German submarine picked him up, but I really don't know if it is kind even to tell you this as it is a very slender chance. I consider it a privilege to have known your son: he was fearless and selfless, and his perfectly charming and open personality had made him beloved by everyone. He was as perfect a pilot as ever existed, his flying was a poem and his influence in his squadron was really priceless; he is a very serious loss to us, and I can perhaps only faintly realise the loss he is to you."

The following note appeared in *The Times* of 18 March 1918:

"Even among the brilliant company of the young victors of the air Jeff Day shone like a star. In the intensity of his devotion he was 'all out'; he had a genius for being 'all out'. The air and its high adventures seemed to ignite and run through his veins like liquid fire. Energy and vitality poured out of him—in marvellous exploits of flight, in tremendous fights and victories, in an effervescent stream of talk and laughter. Of late it had poured out too, in poetry, about the joy of flying and about the loveliness and homeliness of his Huntingdon fens and dykes. There is freshness and music in his poetry, it has some of the irresistible charm

of his bright voice and ways. A few days ago he said of his part in the war, 'It is the same now as when there were dragons to fight'. Truly he was of the order of St George—true poet, glorious fighter, and a very noble lad."

The following is an extract from a letter signed H., which appeared in *The Spectator* of 6 April 1918:

"Sir,—Elsewhere in these columns, as you tell me, you print a poem signed Jeff Day, and some may remember another poem, called 'An Airman's Dream', that you printed last year; it was by the same writer, but signed with his first name of Miles only. Readers in whom they have aroused an interest may care to read here the short record of the writer's life.

"Miles Jeffrey Game Day, D.S.C., was a Flight Commander in the Naval Air Service, and well known as one of its most brilliant young officers. He fell in action in the air on February 27th last, in his twenty-second year. He was born at St Ives, Hunts, of a family that has lived for generations by the Ouse, and his boyhood was passed in the company of the river. It was his path into the kingdom of imagination: it led him to poetry through the loveliness and homeliness of its colours, lights, and sounds, by day and night. He was at school at Repton. Too small to be first-rate at games, he had yet great physical vigour and a high spirit that made of him a fine runner and swimmer. At eighteen he entered the Naval Air Service, and was chosen for work needing high technical accomplishment. But his nature could not be satisfied with any service but the most difficult and dangerous of all, and, by the urgency of his asking for it, he secured his transfer to a fighting squadron on the Western Front. His dauntless aggressiveness put him there into the front rank. Those who saw him then saw a spirit that seemed to have been fanned by the air into flames of courage and devotion. But they could almost have foretold that the end would come, as it did, in an act of supreme audacity and self-sacrifice."

The Editor of *The Spectator* has courteously given us permission to reprint these two poems which appeared in that paper on 18 August 1917 and 6 April 1918:

AN AIRMAN'S DREAM.

When I am tired through and through,
 And all the things I have to do
 Seem little, senseless, brutal things,
 My mind escapes on happier wings
 To an old house, that is mine own,
 Lichen-kissed and overgrown ;
 With gables here and gables there
 And tapered chimneys anywhere ;
 With mill-stone hearths for burning logs
 And kettles singing from the dogs ;
 With rough-hewn beams of darkened oak,
 Fragrant with a taint of smoke ;
 With unexpected steps and nooks
 And cases full of leather books—
 Soft water-colours that I love ;
 And in the bedrooms, up above,
 Large four-post beds, and lots of air,
 Where I can lie without a care,
 And hear the rustle of the leaves
 And starlings fighting in the eaves.

Around the house a garden lies,
 A many-coloured paradise ;
 With sunlit lawns and stately trees,
 Ever murmuring in the breeze ;
 With beds of flowers, not too tame,
 All bright, and never twice the same,
 And if the Lord is very good
 And all things happen as they should,
 There is a river gliding by,
 Transparent as a summer's sky,
 Cool to the touch, and very deep,
 Quietly smiling in its sleep.
 There large, well-educated trout
 Scull themselves lazily round about ;
 And there a brook with cheerful noise
 Comes chattering low its little joys,
 Telling how, through Newton Wood,
 It stole, sedate and very good,
 But when it tumbled through the mill
 It thumped the old wheel with a will ;
 How the pike beneath the bridge
 Caught the chub of Sandy Ridge ;
 And so on, if I care to listen,
 Till the evening dew-drops glisten.

Down the stream a mile or two
 The fenlands come, where trees are few.
 There sturdy, sad-eyed fenmen toil,
 Tilling their heavy deep-brown soil ;—
 A land where the grey heron breeds
 And wild-fowl paddle in the reeds ;
 A land of molten, golden reeds,
 Of ripening corn and osier beds ;
 A land in which, where'er I go,
 There is no man to say me no.

I'd have for my companions there
 A boat, a gun, of dogs a pair,
 Cocker spaniels, silver grey,
 With tails a-wagging all the day.
 And other things I'd have are these :
 Large breakfasts and enormous teas,
 Honey and home-made bread, still hot,
 Fresh butter in an earthen pot,
 And new-laid eggs, and clotted cream.
 O Lord ! to think it's all a dream.

MILES.

TO MY BROTHER.

This will I do when we have peace again,
 Peace and return, to ease my heart of pain.
 Crouched in the brittle reed-beds, wrapt in grey,
 I'll watch the dawning of the winter's day,
 The peaceful, clinging darkness of the night
 That mingles with mysterious morning light,
 And graceful rushes melting in the haze ;
 While all around in winding waterways,
 The wildfowl gabble cheerfully and low,
 Or wheel with pulsing whistle to and fro,
 Filling the silent dawn with joyous song,
 Swelling and dying as they sweep along ;
 Till shadows of vague trees deceive the eyes,
 And stealthily the sun begins to rise,
 Striving to smear with pink the frosted sky,
 And pierce the silver mists' opacity ;
 Until the hazy silhouettes grow clear,
 And faintest hints of colouring appear,
 And the slow, throbbing, red, distorted sun
 Reaches the sky, and all the large mists run,
 Leaving the little ones to wreathe and shiver,
 Pathetic, clinging to the friendly river ;
 Until the watchful heron, grim and gaunt,
 Shows ghostlike, standing at his chosen haunt,

And jerkily the moorhens venture out,
 Spreading swift-circled ripples round about,
 And softly to the ear, and leisurely,
 Querulous, comes the plaintive plover's cry;
 And then maybe some whispering near by,
 Some still small sound as of a happy sigh,
 Shall steal upon my senses soft as air,
 And, brother! I shall know that you are there.

And in the lazy summer nights I'll glide
 Silently down the sleepy river's tide,
 Listening to the music of the stream,
 The plop of ponderously playful bream,
 The water whispering around the boat,
 And from afar the white owl's liquid note
 Lingering through the stillness soft and slow,
 Watching the little yacht's red, homely glow,
 Her vague reflection, and her clean-cut spars,
 Ink-black against the silverness of the stars,
 Stealthily slipping into nothingness;
 While on the river's moon-splashed surfaces,
 Tall shadows sweep. Then when I go to rest
 It may be that my slumbers will be blessed
 By the faint sound of your untroubled breath,
 Proving your presence near, in spite of death.

JEFF DAY.

Another poem by him, "On the Wings of the Morning", signed J. D., appeared in *The Cornhill Magazine* for July 1917, page 25.

ROBERT CECIL HEARN, B.A.

Captain R. C. Hearn, of the London Regiment, who was killed in action on 30 April 1918, was the youngest son of the late Mr Charles Henry Hearn and of Mrs Hearn, of Faraday House, St James, Hatcham. He was born at Hatcham 30 October 1892 and educated at St Olave's School, Southwark. He was elected to an Exhibition for Classics at St John's in June 1911, taking his degree in the Classical Tripos of 1914. He was an accomplished violinist, and during his residence was a prominent member of the University Musical Club and Musical Society, playing regularly in the concerts of the College Musical Society. He had been entered at Wells Theological College with a view to ordination in 1915.

On the outbreak of war he, however, joined the Inns of Court

Addendum to the Roll of Honour (R. C. Hearn, pp. 224-225).

As I look back over nearly 20 years of College music, two names seem to me to stand out, those of V. C. Boddington and R. C. Hearn. But a short time ago I tried to pay my tribute to the former, a victim of the War. Now R. C. Hearn has died a soldier's death, and those of us who remember him can only record our sense of loss.

Almost as soon as he came into residence, Hearn made his mark in College music. He served on the Committee of the College Musical Society for three years, and acted as Secretary 1912-1913. His artistic taste was good, and he did much to keep the standard high in College by his fine playing of first-rate music. On turning up old programmes, I find that sonatas by Veracini, Bach, Handel, Brahms, and a partita by Sir Hubert Parry were among the things which he played at our College concerts. He made his mark in University music also: for he played among the first violins in the orchestra of the University Musical Society, and his name appeared constantly in the weekly programmes of the University Musical Club concerts, as a soloist or in concerted works. I recollect that on Dec. 7th, 1912, when resident and former members of the C.U.M.C. met, dined, presented Mr Sedley Taylor with his portrait, and celebrated the 500th Club concert, that the Professor of Music, who was one of the visitors, remarked upon Hearn's fine playing in Handel's G minor sonata for two violins and pianoforte. Hearn was in good company on that occasion: for at the time the University could boast of some very fine players and singers. He revisited us several times during the last three years, whenever he could get leave from his military duties: and on each occasion he was to be found (with other former members, also in khaki) at the Saturday night concerts of the Club.

Hearn was an honest, kindly man, always good-tempered and pleasant. His personal characteristics and his violin-playing remain as charming memories. His name is now added to the long roll of musical men whom Cambridge will see no more. We miss them, and the music of Cambridge, and indeed of England, is the poorer.

And ierkily the moorhens venture out

On the outbreak of war he, however, joined the Inns of Court O.T.C., from which he gained his commission in 1915. Shortly afterwards he proceeded to France, where, with the exception of a short period spent in England through sickness, he served until the autumn of 1916, when his battalion was transferred to Macedonia. After a few months there he was transferred to Palestine, where he fell. He had been recently awarded the Military Cross for a particularly fine piece of work. He was the youngest of three brothers. The eldest, a Chaplain to the Forces, was invalided home in 1917 after sixteen months service in France, and the second lost his life at Laventie in 1917.

WALTER SIBBALD LAIDLAW, B.A.

Lieutenant W. S. Laidlaw, of the Royal Engineers, was killed by a shell on the evening of 23 November 1917. He was a son of the late Dr Robert Laidlaw and brother of Charles G. P. Laidlaw, who was killed 3 April 1915 (*Eagle*, xxxvi., p. 352). He was born at Stoke Newington 24 February 1889 and was educated at the Perse School, Cambridge. Following four elder brothers he entered St John's in 1909 and took his degree in the Mechanical Sciences Tripos of 1912. During his undergraduate days he rowed several times in Lady Margaret boats.

After taking his degree Laidlaw went to the Westinghouse firm in Manchester to gain practical experience, and was in the workshops there when war broke out. When the 203rd Field Company of the Royal Engineers was being formed in Cambridge he joined the ranks as a private, became a non-commissioned officer and later a Second Lieutenant in the same company. Early in 1916 the company went to France. Laidlaw was wounded on 6 April 1916.

The officer commanding the Royal Engineers wrote as follows: "Your son was wounded yesterday whilst walking along a road behind the trenches with his commanding officer, Captain Pye. A shell burst very close in front of them, and some of the fragments hit your boy in both hands, the thumb of one hand and the first finger of the other hand being damaged. I do not think that there is the slightest ground

for alarm on your part, for though the wounds may take some weeks to heal, no serious results need be anticipated. Your son is most likely to be sent back to hospital in England, where I am sure he will soon get right. He really had a narrow escape, and Captain Pye also, who got off with a singeing and a cut on his cheek. . . . I shall be very sorry to lose your son, as I shall, if he goes back to England, for he was a most excellent and reliable officer."

While Captain Pye wrote: "I am just writing a line to say how sorry I am that your son was wounded when out with me to-day. Both his hands were badly cut about by a shell bursting close by, and he won't be able to use them for some time, but otherwise I believe he is undamaged. He was able to walk with me to the aid post after I had tied him up roughly, and was quite cheerful when I saw him off in a motor ambulance. I can ill spare him, for he was a most useful officer, but my loss is your gain, so I must not grumble. To tell the truth, both of us had a marvellous escape, though I was the luckier."

On arrival in England Lieutenant Laidlaw was sent to Lady Mountgarret's hospital in Cadogan Gardens, London, where he was kindly cared for. The wounds were more serious than was at first supposed, there being four fractures in thumbs and first finger; when they were healed he had treatment to restore the movements, and he had six weeks sick-leave. But he was suddenly recalled to duty and sent to France; a few days after his landing his old company urgently requested that he should be sent back to them, and he rejoined. For a year from that time, with the exception of a few days leave, he served with them. A short time before his death he, with his sergeant and their section, did a fine piece of work one night, a job which previous attempts had failed to accomplish, and the General expressed his pleasure with the achievement.

For some time the company had been doing their engineering work in the mornings from 6 a.m. to 1 p.m., resting in the afternoons when shells were more frequent. On the evening of 23 November 1917, when nearing the time for mess, Lieutenant Laidlaw was sitting at a table in the mess-hut censoring letters when a shell suddenly burst behind the

fire-place, driving in and shattering all before it and killing three officers, of whom Lieutenant Laidlaw was one. It is said that all was so sudden that he may not even have heard the noise; his watch stopped at 7.40 p.m. He was buried next day in a cemetery on the banks of a canal a little north of Ypres.

His former commanding officer wrote from India: "I was dreadfully sorry to see your son's name in the list yesterday. . . . Whatever work we did together he was always a real trier, always ready to do the very best that was in him, and no one could wish for a more loyal helper or better companion. I feel his loss very deeply, and only wish that there was something I could do to lighten your affliction."

A brother officer wrote: "During the two-and-a-half years I have known him, his cheerfulness and good nature never varied. He was always thoughtful and willing to do his best for the comfort of everybody, officers and men alike. I have never heard him complain, and we shall all miss him very much."

His own sergeant wrote: "On behalf of the whole of No. 4 Section I sincerely wish you to accept our deepest sympathy in your great loss. Your son was held in the highest esteem by all members of No. 4 Section; they all considered it a personal loss, and looked upon him as a leader that feared nothing and was always anxious to do his duty."

"The sergeant-major wrote: "The whole of the Cambridge boys of the company join in expressing to you their great sorrow at the loss of him, who from the company's formation has been one of the members through all our trials and troubles. I myself was the first N.C.O. of the company, and we both held rank together up to corporal, he then taking his commission and I continuing on until I became, and am now, sergeant-major. I was speaking to him a short time before the terrible blow fell, and was within a few yards of him when he was snatched from us. I attended at the funeral. We all mourn his loss, the more because he was one of us, who was a great friend, a comrade in all our troubles, and a gentleman to us all."

In a second letter the sergeant-major writes: "Last Wednesday we added to the everloving memory of your brave

son, our own officer and gentleman, a token which will not easily be obliterated by effort of time, namely, a beautiful oak cross. I found amongst some timber a piece of oak, and three of his old section carpenters worked at it and made their last token of respect and gratitude they could in this country. I saw it erected myself. It is, I am sure, what he would have liked to have done for any one of his men."

DAVID HAROLD MACKLIN.

Second-Lieutenant D. H. Macklin, of the Bedfordshire Regiment, who was killed in action on 27 March 1918, was the second of five brothers, sons of the late Rev. Herbert Walter Macklin (of St John's, B.A. 1888), formerly Rector of Houghton Conquest, and of Marian Macklin, of Whitewood Corner, Sandy. He was born 28 June 1897 at Pidley Parsonage, Huntingdon. When eight years old he gained a Choral Scholarship at Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, and was there for six years, becoming head boy and soloist. At fourteen he won a scholarship at King's School, Rochester, where in his last year he became a prefect and a sergeant in the O.T.C. In June 1916 he was elected to a Sizarship at St John's for Classics, having been for about six months at University College, London. During the next few months he repeatedly tried to join the army, being rejected seven times for short sight. Eventually he was accepted, and in October 1916 joined the 2nd Battalion of the Artists' Rifles O.T.C. In March 1917 he passed first out of the Cadet School and was gazetted Second Lieutenant to the 5th (Reserve) Bedfordshire Regiment, which he joined for training at Tring Camp. In June 1917 he qualified as Brigade Bombing Instructor at Godstone. He went to France in July 1917 and was attached to the 4th Battalion of the Bedfordshire Regiment. During January 1918 he had ten days' leave, and returned to France on the 31st. He was killed in action near Albert on 27 March 1918 by the same bomb which killed his Colonel and his Major.

From letters received from brother officers it appears that the circumstances of Lieutenant Macklin's death were as

follows. After a strenuous time the Bedfords lined up for a local counter-attack on the Railway, west of Albert. Macklin was Intelligence Officer and accompanied his C.O., Lt.-Col. J. S. Collings Wells, D.S.O.; they kept up with the first line and the Colonel was wounded, but would go forward with his men, Lieutenant Macklin assisting him, until the Battalion had reached their objective. Then the Colonel and other officers were in a shell hole, or fragment of a trench, where the Colonel's wounds were dressed. Just as they were finishing a German shell came over and burst on the Colonel's knee, killing him instantaneously along with a Major and Lieutenant Macklin. The Germans advanced soon afterwards and the bodies were never recovered. Lt.-Col. Collings Wells was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross.

Brother officers and men unite in describing Lieutenant Macklin as a brave man and a good soldier, much beloved by all; he was a happy soldier and interested in his work. We are privileged to print some extracts from his letters home, which illustrate his untiring keenness in his work, his cheerful disposition and lack of grumbling at inevitable hardships.

27 February 1918. Another letter to you from the usual dug-out and with the usual news that I am perfectly well, and quite busy enough not to be bored, and very well satisfied. In fact I really prefer the line to 'rest' in many ways. There is always something doing, and if there isn't anything interesting on there is always the feeling that some excitement or other may turn up at any moment. And you can always improve on your quarters. I hope you are not getting tired of descriptions of dug-outs. This one isn't so extraordinarily good or comfortable, but the Mess has a more homely aspect than any I have seen before. However comfortable and spacious a dug-out may be you can practically always feel that it is a dug-out. In this case however some enterprising Bosche has papered the walls and put a large mirror, in a superior carved wood frame, at one end, and on the walls gilt-framed water colours; the ceiling is covered with material of some sort, and you might really be sitting in a cottage room instead of 30 feet underground. It isn't really a good

dug-out except for the Mess, as the passages are rather narrow and there is a beastly draught. However, I have a very comfortable bed to make up for that, and we are a good deal better off than we were in the one we exchanged for this. We go up to our two-storied mansion again shortly, which will be very good again.

3 March 1918. . . . First of all, to my great surprise and satisfaction, I have been given my job permanently, and so am no longer 'acting' but 'pukka' Intelligence Officer. It is rather hard luck on the man I supplant, as he will come back from leave and find himself a Company Subaltern, a job which has less beer and more skittles than mine, which can be exactly what one likes to make it—a soft and easy one; or if one is energetic—a jolly exciting one. However, when I stood a chance of getting the job before, he stepped in and collared it, so it is only a case of Esau supplanting Jacob. . . .

The second bit of news is rather more exciting and equally satisfactory. The powers that be have spasmodic and violent desires for prisoners at times, for identification. For the last two nights we had sent out patrols without success, and the aforesaid powers were getting a bit fed up; I, of course, being the one who consolidates and forwards the patrol reports was likewise the one who "got it in the neck." So yesterday morning I went to the C.O. and asked if I couldn't go myself. After a bit of argument he consented, so I went off and thought out a scheme and chose my men, four from my old platoon and four of my observers. I harangued them long and earnestly and sent them off to get ready. Of course it then began to snow hard—it has a way of doing so when I want to go and crawl. However, that couldn't stop us, and this is the tale of it. First of all I made my first look round and crawled out about 400 yards to see how far I could get in daylight. Rather an original idea, but the ground is rather broken, and as a matter of fact that made the whole show. We left at 5.30 in broad daylight, after collecting bombs from the bombing sergeant, who begged to be allowed to come with me. However, I couldn't take him, so he had to content himself with testing his precious bombs and giving

them a last polish. We got a good start, getting right away forward, and were well across No Man's Land by the time patrols usually think about starting. No Man's Land here is the best part of a mile across. We chose the widest bit. We had to crawl all the way of course, and had been out about two hours in the snow before things began to hum. That happened just when we were in the middle of a long trek from one bit of cover to another. However, that turned out to be a bit of luck in the end, as we were the greater surprise. I noticed someone in front and we all flattened. Four Bosche strolled out—the first two passed within ten yards and never saw us; the second pair, who were followed by a whole crush about fifty yards behind, came up to about six yards away. Here they stopped and looked down at our dark patches. I put up my revolver (one of them challenged) and I let drive, shrieked at my people to let 'em have it, and blazed off my six rounds. Huge excitement! *Beaucoup* wind up among all the Bosche. Three out of the first four were hit and they all fell down. We turned our Lewis gun on the bigger party, which simply melted, and then rushed the first four. Three of them got up and tore off down the hill with absolute shrieks; we didn't follow them, but collared the fourth, who kicked out at one of my fellows and got him in the stomach. I spanked him on the head with my revolver butt and knocked him out. Then we tore off down the hill, dragging the wretched Bosche. There was a blaze of Vevey lights, and we had a huge wind up, expecting machine-guns all the time. However, when we had gone about 300 yards, I recovered my nerve and began to pay a little attention to the Bosche, who was simply pumped full of lead. We hoisted him upon a couple of rifles and got him back eventually to one of our outposts, where we got a stretcher. They got a little information out of him, but he was pretty bad, and I don't know whether he'll pull through. However, everyone is awfully bucked, and as we only got a kick in the stomach and a strained ankle (my own, in a shell hole carrying the Bosche home) we are frightfully braced.

7 March 1918. The days have been quite uneventful since I last wrote, except that I am almost getting my head turned

with congratulations on my lucky exploit of the other night. The Divisional Commander rang me up on the 'phone to say nice things to me, and there was a special 'chit' of congratulations from the Brigadier, while shoals of Staff have rolled up. Apparently they got quite a lot of useful information from my Bosche. In a day or two you should be getting a souvenir, which I had from him. . . . Unfortunately I lost my revolver which I knocked him out with ; it dropped out of my pocket on the way home.

11 March 1918. I have very little to do here ; a couple of reports have to go in in the early morning, and after that I have nothing to do at all except a walk up to my Observation Post about three-quarters-of-a-mile away when I am supposed to spend an hour to see that my observers are doing their job properly. It isn't at all a bad job for them in this sort of weather, and the view is very good, although it is beginning to get a bit familiar now. Still there is always the interest of watching the Hun at work, or walking about. On anything like a decent day one can always see the three spires of the large town in front of us, and sometimes quite a lot of the town. I suppose you didn't see the Bourlon Wood despatch in *The Times* of Tuesday, March 5th. It is very interesting, especially from my point of view, and I expect would interest you too. I generally spend the morning strolling round the area, which is pretty large, and includes a village on one side (at least it is just out of our bit really) and a biggish wood on the other. The village is not very much bashed about as villages go about here, and it is interesting in its way. The Lewis-gun officer and I went down there the other evening. He is a gardening enthusiast, and insisted on digging up several plants from a garden and sending them off home to his own, some where near Potter's Bar. . . .

I like my job very much indeed ; the C.O. gets nicer as one gets to know him better, and I liked him very much before. He is very quick to snap one up sometimes, but he is awfully decent really, especially when one has got used to him.

17 March 1918. We're just out again for another four days' rest. The first one is nearly over now, as I slept until 3 o'clock this afternoon. Disgracefully lazy, but I was only woken once and you know me. Personally I have had a very pleasant time ; I couldn't wish for a better time, except perhaps to be able to sleep in pyjamas instead of my clothes. Except for that drawback our present front line really suits me perfectly. I have plenty of work to do and work that I really like, with just the right proportion of writing, etc., to activity outside. I never have time to be bored, and if I want any additional excitement I have only to do a trip into No Man's Land, where one can get as much as one likes, if one only looks for it. I run my own show with my own men, whom I train myself, and I can practically do what I like. The weather has been perfect, and the C.O. is top-hole. One only has to work hard, show a bit of initiative and get results to please him. I have found that a good way is to have a varied store of suggestions and to be able to offer to carry any of them into effect. Part of my job is of course to act as private secretary to the C.O., and I am awfully lucky in having such a nice one. . . . Sniping is another of my special jobs, which are also scouting, intelligence, patrolling (superintendence rather than actually going out, except on special occasions), and general utility in odd jobs, like entraining, billeting (sometimes), etc. . . . Perhaps you would like an account of my ordinary day's work now I have got settled down to it. I have managed to increase my speed at reports, and with that and other dodges, such as getting everything ready before I turn in, I manage to do with getting up no earlier than 6 o'clock, unless anything particular happens. From 6 to 8 consolidating and getting off the reports on intelligence (information gained during the 24 hours as to enemy movement, work, artillery, gun positions, sniping, etc.) ; work (done by ourselves) and patrols and aircraft ; 8-8.30 filing the originals or copies of my *résumés* ; 8.30 breakfast, followed by a wash and shave ; then an hour or so in my O.P. at H.Q., where I have an N.C.O. and three men. From about 10 until lunch time, 1 o'clock, I go round the line visiting my other O.P.'s and keeping my observers up to the scratch, also the sniper's posts where possible. After lunch

I generally have enough to do in the way of sketches, maps, charts, or instructions with regard to patrols to keep me till 3.30, when another report has to go off. Then I have maps in large numbers to keep up to date, and a 'freshwork' map, 'enemy work and dispositions' map, and various others to keep posted up. After tea I usually go out again, either to sit at the telescope in my own O.P., from which one can watch the Bosche trotting about or working, and, what is very unusual in most places, my splendid positions give me an excellent view of one of the principal roads into —, and I can see motor lorries, limbers, cars, trains, and all manner of traffic going to and from the town. My telescope is such a good one that I can see the spires of the three churches plainly enough to give you a description of their architecture, although they are five miles away. . . . Or else I have perhaps to go round to investigate something one of the companies has reported, or to see some one of a neighbouring battalion. In the evening I, very occasionally, do a patrol if there is anything very special I am not satisfied about. Usually I am free to recreate until dinner, about 8 o'clock. After dinner there is usually a certain amount of work to be done in the way of special reports and getting ready for the morning, and I usually turn in between 11 and 12, and as I have now arranged for my 3.30 a.m. report to go in automatically unless anything particular is happening, I sleep for a regular six hours, a great improvement on the company subaltern's four broken hours in the twenty-four if he is lucky. . . . The first night of this last tour we had rather an unfortunate dosing with mustard gas, and lost nearly 200 men and 7 officers, temporarily blinded, but we hope to get most of them back shortly. I don't know whether it was that I was particularly lucky, or whether I am not so easily affected by it as some, but I never felt the least effect, although I passed through a lot of it. . . .

EBENEZER MACLAY, B.A.

Lieutenant E. Maclay, of the Scots Guards, who died early in the morning of 11 April 1918 of wounds received on the previous day, was the eldest son of the Right Honourable

Sir Joseph Paton Maclay, the Shipping Controller. He was born at Cathcart, in Renfrewshire, 27 December 1891, and educated at Warrington School, Moffat. He entered St John's in 1909, and took his degree through the Economics Tripos, Part I. in 1911 and Part II. in 1912.

He joined the Army as soon as war broke out, being gazetted a Lieutenant in the 5th Battalion, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) 2 September 1914. He rose to the rank of Captain, and after serving at the front was invalided out. For a short time he returned to his father's shipping business in Glasgow. But desiring to serve again he joined the Scots Guards.

The following letters, all dated 11 April, have been received by his father :

(1) From the Rev. Innes Logan (of Braemar), Chaplain to the Forces :

"Your boy Ebenezer was hit by a sniper's bullet while in the front line yesterday and very seriously wounded in the head. He passed through the Battalion Aid Post in the evening, and went from there to the Casualty Clearing Station through the Field Ambulance at once. From there he went to No. 3 Canadian General Hospital. His condition was then very grave, as the bullet had penetrated the brain, and he never recovered consciousness. At 2.30 in the morning he ceased to breathe and passed away.

. . . . Your boy was not only one of the most charming of fellows, but he was a constant example of Christian manhood to those around. I had seen much of him both in billets and in the trenches, and there was no one more helpful and more anxious by the example of his own walk and conversation to do what he could to further all Christian work among the men. He walked in the footsteps of his friend and mine, Arthur Kinnaird. It is strange that he and Arthur Kinnaird and Captain Brand, his Company Commander, all outstanding for their fine loyalty to their Church and to the truth as it is in Christ Jesus, should be the three officers to fall during the last six months. Surely some great service awaits all three."

(2) From Sir Victor Mackenzie, Lieut.-Col. Commanding 1st Battn Scots Guards :

"I am deeply distressed to have to write and tell you that your splendid son, Eben, was very badly wounded yesterday evening and died of his wounds at 2.30 a.m. this morning. He was hit in the head by a sniper in the front line trenches; he was sent down to Doullens in an ambulance and died in hospital there. He was buried to-day in a cemetery there, and a coffin was made for him. He was a boy to be very proud of; he had done splendidly out here. Both officers and men were devoted to him. A most charming and delightful companion and an excellent soldier, he is a very great and real loss to us all. Personally I was very fond of him and deplore his loss as a friend, and also as an officer whom I respected and admired and who had my utmost confidence, and who cannot be replaced. I hope you will accept my very deep sympathy and also that of all ranks of the Battalion. He was a brave, loyal Scots Guardsman, and had done his duty nobly. I cannot say any more."

(3) From a brother officer in the same Battalion :

"Eben and myself were two of the draft of five who left England last August and we spent a month together with the Entrenching Battalion, much of the time sharing the same tent, and a more cheerful and charming companion I could not have wished for. We then became separated, he coming to this Battalion and I going to the 2nd. Three months ago, however, I came to this Battalion as Adjutant, and it was only then that I had the opportunity of seeing how capable and gallant an officer he was; absolutely fearless and always doing any job that came his way quickly and well. Not only as an Officer but also as a man he was always an example to every one of us."

CLAUDE HASTINGS GEORGE PHILP, M.B., B.C.

Captain C. H. G. Philp, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, who was killed in action 26 March 1918 was a son of Mr George Hastings Philp, and was born at Romford, in Essex, 17 December 1885. He was educated at Falmouth Grammar

School and entered St John's in 1903. He took his degree through the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1907. He completed his medical studies at St Thomas's Hospital, where he was Assistant Casualty Officer, and proceeded to the degrees of M.B. and B.C. in July 1912, the title of his thesis being "The treatment of ectopic gestation after the sixth month."

Before the war he practised at Hereford, and was for some time Resident Medical Officer to the Herefordshire General Hospital. He joined the R.A.M.C. in January 1916 and was sent to India, but was invalided home with enteric. In March 1917 he went to France, where he served at first with the ammunition column of the 42nd Division, and afterwards joined the Manchesters, with whom he was serving when he was killed while attending the wounded under heavy shell fire. His Colonel wrote: "He was killed by a shell as he was in the act of tending a wounded man. We feel we have lost a great friend from our family whom it will be impossible to replace. . . . We were all so glad to see your husband back to us again . . . and at present can hardly understand he has gone. His bravery and devotion to duty in tending the wounded were beyond all praise." The chaplain of the regiment, who was with Captain Philp when he was killed, says of him in a letter: "He was busy all the Monday, and he successfully got away all our wounded before we were ordered to retire. . . . We were all very fond of him; to me he was a real companion; we lived and worked together in many delightful and strenuous times; I shall miss him much."

Captain Philp was married and leaves a widow and one son.

MAJOR GUY THWAITES, D.S.O.

We are able to give a fuller account of the late Major Thwaites than that given at p. 59:

El Kaïrriakan Guy Thwaites, Bey, D.S.O., of the Egyptian Army, was the youngest son of the Rev. Henry Graham Thwaites and Clara J. Thwaites. He was born at Bulkington Vicarage, near Coventry, 4 November 1877. At the age of ten he accompanied an elder brother, Cyril Edward, to a

school at Ouchy on Lake Geneva for some months ; the French acquired at this time proved an asset to him in later years. When he was twelve years old his parents took up their abode for a time at Malvern, and while there Guy Thwaites and his brothers attended the college as day boys. On the departure of the family from Malvern Guy stayed on as boarder at Mr Young's school, and was for some time a chorister at Malvern Abbey. In 1891 Guy Thwaites entered at St Paul's School, where he distinguished himself in sports and science, and was captain of the school 1896-7. He obtained a school Scholarship and an Exhibition at St John's in 1897, and took his B.A. degree in 1900. He then passed second in the Sandhurst examination, and, being offered the choice of regiments, for private reasons chose the Army Service Corps, to which he was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant 1 May 1901 at Aldershot, to Woolwich 1 September 1901, and to the South African war 30 January 1902, being gazetted Lieutenant 1 May 1903. He was retained in South Africa for five years, being posted to headquarters at Pretoria in January 1905, Adjutant to the A.S.C. in the Transvaal 1906, and promoted Captain 1 May 1906. Delighting in sport, the wild game of South Africa enabled him to send home noble heads of vildebeeste, antelopes, and so on, which adorn his old home. Music being a passion with him his piano followed him when it was possible.

In June 1914 he was seconded to the Egyptian Army. His father being then seriously ill (dying on 24 June), and Captain Thwaites being one of his executors, his departure for Egypt was delayed until July 1st. Three months after his arrival in Egypt he was gazetted Major in the English Army. Living in Khartoum he was glad to be useful as honorary organist at Khartoum Cathedral. He acted as Embarcation Officer at Port Sudan. In the spring of 1915 he went on a punitive expedition to El Obeid and the Nubian mountains and was mentioned in despatches. The autumn and winter of 1915-6 found him at Cairo, lent to the British Army on secret service work in the Intelligence Office. He had then 60,000 troops under his administration.

In the spring of 1916 another expedition, the Darfur Expedition, claimed him, and he was again mentioned in

despatches and received the D.S.O. The severity of the climate then sent him home for three months, some of his time being spent in inspecting camps in Flanders. Returning to Khartoum in November 1916 the Egyptian Government conferred on him the title of Bey. In March 1917 he was appointed Administration Officer to the Nuer Expedition, to the Sobat Pibor district, a country teeming with wild life, elephants, hippos, and crocodiles on the river banks, with wonderful birds, but a most unhealthy country, and the inhabitants were savages. The chiefs surrendered. While returning from Taufikia to Khartoum the boat on which he travelled was caught in a hurricane on the White Nile and overturned 29 May 1917; Major Thwaites was drowned; he was laid to rest at Rink, his fellow officers raising a memorial to him.

His mother, Mrs Thwaites, has received the following letters with regard to him :

(1) From His Excellency Sir Reginald Wingate, High Commissioner for Egypt :

"I have just heard, with the deepest regret, the sad news of the death of your son, and I write on behalf of myself and his many friends in Egypt and the Sudan to express our most heartfelt condolences with you in your sorrow. It is impossible to speak too highly of his military capacity and devotion to duty, qualities which he recently displayed in his valuable work connected with the operations in Darfur. The death of your son has robbed the country of a most efficient officer and his comrades of a most loyal friend. Again expressing my most sincere sympathy, in which Lady Wingate joins, believe me, yours sincerely, R. WINGATE."

(2) From Colonel Edward Blunt, D.S.O., Egyptian Army ; War Office, Cairo, 31 May 1917 :

"I do not like to intrude upon the privacy of your great sorrow, but I do just want to assure of the great grief of all out here who knew him, at the death of your son, and of our very deep sympathy with you and your family in your heavy loss. No one was more pleased than I was at his D.S.O. for his services in the Darfur campaign. We were both awarded it in the same gazette, and I think that reward and his increase, at the same time, in Egyptian Army rank, went far to com-

pensate his longing, shared by many of us in the Egyptian Army, that he could take a more active part in the war in another sphere of action. You will have the proud consolation of knowing that he died doing his duty for his country in the war just as surely as if he had fallen in some actual field of land battle, and it will be some comfort to you all that you had him with you last autumn. I had not personally seen very much of him since he joined me, but I liked him and I think he liked me. Indeed, I think his genial nature made him popular with all, and he was a very able as well as a most gallant officer, who had a most promising career before him. I enclose a copy of my special Departmental Order published to-day. It has been a week of tragedy for me, for it was only last Sunday that I heard that Colonel Worsley, my Assistant Director and great personal friend, had been drowned from a transport that was torpedoed whilst returning from sick leave in England. Your son was to have succeeded him as Assistant Director of Supplies, and a letter of mine to tell him so is still on its way to Khartoum, where he was due to arrive from the south to-day. My heart is indeed heavy, and I can assure you of my deepest personal sympathy, yours very sincerely, EDWARD BLUNT, Colonel."

WILLIAM VERNON CROWTHER WATSON.

Second Lieutenant W. V. C. Watson, of the West Yorkshire Regiment, who was killed in action near Ypres in October 1917, was the youngest son of Mr Joseph Watson, of Swincliffe, Birkenshaw, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. He was born at Swincliffe 16 November 1896, and was educated at Bradford Grammar School, where he rose to the top of the School, first *via* Classics and later in Natural Science. He was a boy of fine character, never very great at school games, though he took part in all of them and fought well for the honour of his house; occasionally he played in the first Eleven.

In June 1915 he was elected to an Exhibition for Natural Science at St John's, but without coming into residence enlisted in the 6th West Yorkshire Regiment; though weak eyesight was against him he was determined to serve his country.

Serving for four months in the ranks and for six as a Lance Corporal, he was gazetted a Second Lieutenant in the 6th Battalion, the West Yorkshire Regiment, in December 1916 and went to the front in January 1917, when he was attached to another Battalion.

Lieutenant Watson was a man of sterling worth; letters from his Captain and brother officers speak highly of his work; and outside his immediate family circle no one felt his loss more keenly than the masters of his old school.

CORRECTION.

We have to correct the notice of Captain J. L. E. Warren which appeared in the December number of *The Eagle* (see pp. 61-62.)

It is there stated that he received his commission in the 12th Service Battalion of the Welch Regiment 28 November 1914. This statement is correct of his younger brother, Captain J. E. L. Warren. But Captain J. E. L. Warren, of St John's, joined the 3rd Battalion of that regiment and served in France with the 1st Battalion. His name appeared as Second Lieutenant in the *Gazette* of 28 September, but was antedated 15 August 1914.

On p. 62 there is a misprint; it is there stated that he was wounded in the *hand*, this should have been *head*. A brother officer stated that the wound was slight, but the bandages made him very conspicuous; further that although he bled considerably during the night he refused to retire.

Obituary

The following members of the College have died during the year 1917; the year in brackets after a name is that of the B.A. degree:—

John Bernard Pye Adams (1912), Lieut Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died of wounds 27 February; see Vol. xxxvii., p. 304.

Rev. Canon Samuel Scott Allnutt (1873), son of the Rev. Richard Lea Allnutt, of St George's Terrace, Brighton; baptized in the Chapel Royal, Brighton, 8 January 1851; educated at Tonbridge School, Curate of St Andrew the Less, Cambridge, 1875-78; of St Michael's, Cambridge, 1878-79; Principal of (Cambridge University Mission) St Stephen's College at Delhi, 1881-98; Chaplain to the Bishop of Lahore and head of the C.U.M. and S.P.G. Mission at Delhi, 1899-1917; Canon of Lahore, 1910-17; Fellow of the University of the Punjab, 1895-1917. Died at Delhi 7 December, aged 67.

Walter Baily (1860), only son of John Baily, benchet of Lincoln's Inn (formerly Fellow of St John's, B.A. 1828); born in London 15 March 1837. He was Second Wrangler and Second Smith's Prizeman in 1860 and was elected a Fellow of the College in 1861, but vacated his fellowship on his marriage 25 July 1861 at Trinity Church, Paddington, to Mary Anne, only child of T. F. Gibson, esq., of 124, Westbourne Terrace. He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 30 October 1858, and was called to the Bar 30 April 1862. In March 1871 he was appointed one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools, his district being the West Riding of Yorkshire. He served on the Council of University College, London, from 1893 until its incorporation in the University of London in January 1907, from 1907 to 1915 he was a member of the University College Committee, and from 1902 to 1906 Chairman of the Committee of Management. During all these years he devoted himself with unsparing energy and interest to the work of University College. He was also intimately concerned with the removal of University College School from Gower Street to Hampstead in 1907, and for several years was Chairman of the School Management Committee. For many years Mr Baily was Secretary and Vice-Chairman of the Physical Society. He was also an inventor of the two-phase electric motor, and of the integrating anemometer. His original work included several scientific papers on these subjects contributed to the 'Philosophical Magazine'. He died 21 March at his residence 4, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead.

John Maxwell Batten (1875), son of John Hallett Batten, of the Indian Civil Service; born 28 February 1853 at Almora, in Kumaon, India; educated at Haileybury College. Both at School and at St John's he was a distinguished athlete; he was Head of the School 1869-71; in the XI. in 1870 and Captain in 1871; he played Racquets at Prince's in 1871. At Cambridge he played Racquets for the University, Double in 1874 and 1875 and Single in 1875. He was President of the C.U. Rugby Football Club 1873-74; Captain of the College Cricket Club; and played for England *v.* Scotland in 1874. He was a Scholar of the College and took his degree as 13th in the Classical Tripos of 1875. He was an assistant master at Haileybury College

1875-77; at Kelly College, Tavistock, 1877-82; second master at Newton Abbot School 1883-4; headmaster of Plymouth College 1884-89. In 1889 he was appointed one of the officers, and in March 1891 secretary of the British branch of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. He died 15 October at his residence, Ardwell Hall Place, St Albans. Mr Batten married, in 1877, Nonie Margaret, daughter of J. A. Magrath, esq., M.D., of Teignmouth, South Devon.

Dr William Henry Besant (1850), who died 2 June at his residence, 4, Harvey Road, Cambridge, was the eldest of a family of ten, son of William Besant, a merchant, of Portsmouth; he was born at Portsea 1 November 1828, and educated at St Paul's School, Southsea. In some 'Recollections' of his, which appeared in *The Morning Post* 1 November 1912, he said: "As a boy I remember King William IV. drive through the streets of Portsea. I also remember that when I was thirteen years old I travelled to London in a coach called the 'Rocket' because it took only seven hours in the journey from Portsmouth to London. Soon afterwards, of course, railway trains became almost universal, but in the early days of their existence they left much to be desired. The third-class carriages, as is well known, had no roofs to them, and when it rained passengers had to put up their umbrellas; but what is perhaps not so generally well known is that even the second-class carriages were open at the sides. Another of my early recollections is that of travelling second-class to London as a boy. I occupied a corner seat, and it began to rain so that I was getting very wet. Two ladies who were travelling with me, seeing the plight I was in, made me sit on the floor and covered me with their skirts. When I was sixteen the Headmaster of my School at Southsea told my father I ought to try for a scholarship at Oxford. There were two scholarships vacant, and I was one of the candidates. In those days the railway did not go to Oxford, so I had to get out of the train at Basingstoke, where I took a coach. As it turned out I was third on the list, and thus I missed my chance, fortunately, as I now think, for I am devotedly attached to Cambridge, where I have lived ever since I came up here as an undergraduate in the year 1846."

When Besant came to Cambridge Mr Hopkins was the popular mathematical coach, but he read with the late Dr Stephen Parkinson, of St John's, and was Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman in 1850. He was elected a Fellow of the College in 1851 and Mathematical Lecturer in 1853. The tenure of his Fellowship came to an end in 1860, as he had not then taken Holy Orders, but he remained a Lecturer until 1889, when he retired; he was then, under the new Statutes, elected a Fellow again and remained one until his death. Popular tradition in College described him as a singularly handsome man and somewhat of a 'dandy'. As a Fellow he succeeded to the College rooms of the late Professor J. Couch Adams, and it used to be said that his bedmaker bitterly complained of the ways of her two masters. Adams would not allow anything to be touched, papers and books must rest where he laid them. Besant insisted a tidiness and orderliness, was particular about dusting and the 'shine on his boots'. He is said to have been the first College Lecturer to use a black board.

But it was as a Coach for the old Mathematical Tripos that Besant was best known, and his pupil room was always full. He was ready to coach a Senior Wrangler or a Wooden Spoon and to do his best for either; it used to be said that if a man unexpectedly took a higher place in the Tripos than had been predicted of him he was sure to have been a pupil of Besant's. Mathematical teaching and

study at Cambridge has greatly altered since Victorian days, but the influence of a man such as Besant, a born teacher if there ever was such an one, can hardly be over-estimated. As time went on and new subjects were introduced and the scope of the older subjects extended, it became impossible for any man, even the most gifted, to read all the subjects in the Schedules. A coach had thus to estimate the powers of his pupils, and while necessarily (owing to the order of merit) directing them to read subjects which 'paid', he also had to consider the special capabilities and powers of each man and to encourage him to study more thoroughly those subjects which interested him or for which he shewed special capacity. Besant's teaching was never mere 'cram', but subject to the rules of the game stimulated the best in every man. The distinction gained by his pupils in after life is a testimony to the thoroughness of his methods, and it may be truly said that he not only taught, but made men love, mathematics.

The following notice of him, which appeared in *Nature* for 14 June 1917, signed G. B. M., gives the point of view of one of these pupils:

"The death of William Henry Besant on June 2, in his eighty-ninth year, will be mourned, in all sincerity, by a far greater number than he would have anticipated, supposing that he ever wasted a thought on the subject. Among these will be a legion of his old pupils, who had the opportunity of learning to know him in a peculiarly intimate way. Until 1880 or so Besant and Routh had almost a monopoly, for many years, in coaching pupils for the Mathematical Tripos. Besant's method was rather odd, but very effective with the right sort of man. At the cost of immense labour he had written out, with his own hand, a set of 'book-work and rider papers' covering the whole range of the examination. The pupil, on each of his three weekly visits, found one of these papers awaiting him in the outside room, and proceeded to answer it as well as he could on the backs of old examination scripts. If he had not brought a pen of his own, he had to search among a lot of ancient quills until he could find one that was not hopelessly spoiled. Presently, Mr X would be politely summoned to an inner parlour, where his last exercise would be returned to him corrected and annotated, and if he had failed to answer any question he would be either shown a solution or given a hint how to proceed.

"Of course, it was not every pupil that was taken separately like this; some of them were taken in small batches (not exceeding five or six), but the general method was the same. It should be added that once every week each pupil took away with him a printed problem paper to be done at leisure in his own rooms. The results were marked, and the list was available for inspection.

"As a member of St John's College staff Besant used to give 'lectures' of a sort; but (unlike Routh) he eschewed formal lectures on bookwork. His solutions of problems were always original and elegant, and he had the great advantage (for a coach) of being equally good in geometry, analysis, and dynamics.

"Besides being one of the *par nobile fratrum* of coaches, Besant was a busy and trusted examiner, and in this connection it may be recorded that he used to say that ten minutes of oral examination were worth any amount of written ditto.

"Besant was too much engrossed by his proper work to add much to mathematical literature. His text-books on conics, dynamics, hydrostatics, and hydrodynamics deserved their popularity, and are still worth consulting, though their point of view is now rather antiquated. His one thoroughly original printed work, the tract on roulettes and glissettes (first edition, 1869; second edition, enlarged, 1890), shows

all his qualifications at their best. Besant had really studied Newton, and had an exceptional power of estimating different orders of infinitesimals from a figure. His invention of the term 'glissette' is a reminder to those who knew him that he preferred the works of the great French mathematicians to all others, and would rather read a good text-book in French than one in English.

"It used to be a commonplace among Cambridge undergraduates that Besant was the handsomest Senior Wrangler that ever was. Anyhow, he was a very handsome man; so far as his head and face were concerned he resembled the photographs of Russell Lowell. The left eye and eyebrow were damaged by a mountaineering accident. Above all, his manners were perfect—or as near perfection as human manners can be (curiously enough, his gyp Scott, when I knew them both, was the most gentlemanly gyp in college); no one who had much to do with Besant could help trying to be polite."

Another interesting notice of him appears in the *Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society*, Vol. xvi. pp. 50-53.

Dr Besant married 13 June 1861, at Marylebone Church, Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. R. Willis, Jacksonian Professor at Cambridge; she died 14 March 1911 at 4, Harvey Road, aged 71.

Frank Roland Blakeley (matriculated 1914), Lieutenant Indian Infantry; killed in action 22 February. See Vol. xxxviii., p. 307.

Rev. Vincent Coke Boddington (1908), Chaplain to the Forces; died 13 March. See Vol. xxxviii., p. 307.

William Osborne Boyes (1867), son of William Boyes of St Giles's, Stony Stratford; baptized there 12 September 1846. Educated at Christ's College, Finchley. Admitted a Solicitor in 1870; Registrar of the County Court and Clerk to the Magistrates for Barnet. Died 4 June at his residence The Chestnuts, Barnet, aged 70, he was buried in the Heene Burial Ground, West Worthing. By his will he left a number of charitable bequests, and gave his cigar case, made from part of the skin of the famous racehorse Eclipse, to his friend James Lamplough "in memory of many happy days." Mr Boyes married—(1) on 15 April 1875, at the Parish Church, Olney, Bucks, Susan Annie, youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Coles of Olney; she died 11 February 1910 at Verulam House, West Worthing, aged 64; and (2) on 22 November 1911, at St Nicholas Parish Church, Brighton, Edith Maud, youngest daughter of the late James Powell, formerly of Waterside, near St Albans.

Rev. William Henry Briddon (1872), son of William Briddon, esq., baptized at Hulland, Derbyshire, 12 May 1850. Curate of Doddington, Cambs, 1873-83; of All Saints, Nottingham, 1877-78; of St John, Derby, 1878-83; Vicar of Rushton Spencer, Staffs, 1883-87; Curate of Hixon, Staffs, 1887-92, and Vicar of Hixon 1892-1917. Died at the Vicarage 28 April, aged 67.

Eric George Brock (1914), M.C., Lieutenant Liverpool Regiment; killed in action 31 July. See p. 44.

Eric Metcalfe Brown (matriculated 1912), Lieutenant Tank Corps; killed in action 30 September. See p. 45.

Rev. George Burwell (1871), son of Edward Burwell, of Clumber Street, Nottingham; baptized at St Paul's, Nottingham, 2 March 1846. Curate of St Peter, Blackburn, 1870-74; of St Andrew's, Ancoats, Manchester, 1874-79; Rector of All Saints, Gorton, 1879-91; Vicar

of Chipping, Lancs, 1891-1906. Latterly resided at Denisfield, Longridge, Preston; died there 9 March, aged 71. Mr. Burwell married, 5 January 1887, at Lymington, Alice Maria, third daughter of the late J. B. Purchase of Lymington.

Rev. William Done Bushell (1861), son of William Done Bushell, merchant, born at Bristol 10 November 1838, he was educated at Cheltenham College. He was seventh Wrangler in 1861, and also took a Second Class in the Classical Tripos; he was elected a Fellow of the College in 1862, vacating his Fellowship on his marriage in 1866. He was an Assistant Master at Clifton College 1865-66, going to Harrow at Easter 1866, becoming a House Master in 1868. After thirty-three years as a Master at Harrow he retired in December 1898, but retained as Chaplain an intimate connexion with the School until 1916. While at Cambridge he was an enthusiastic Volunteer, and on their first enrolment in 1860, while still an Undergraduate, was made a Captain in the St John's Company of the University Volunteers; he held the same rank in the Harrow Corps, and was Chaplain of the 5th Middlesex for thirty-eight years. In 1887 he received the Volunteer Decoration. He did some Alpine climbing, and in 1863 ascended Monte Rosa with Dr Charles Taylor, the late Master.

Throughout his long career at Harrow he gave ample proof of ability, energy and versatility; his successful tenure, first of a small and then of a large house, for a total period of over thirty years is sufficient testimony to his administrative powers. He largely re-organized the teaching of Mathematics in the School. As a colleague or a friend his characteristic was freedom from any bitterness in criticism, appreciating all shades of opinion; he never quarrelled, he understood. His leisure-time hobby was antiquarian research, and the results of his labours in this field took shape in numerous publications relating to the history of Harrow and Pembrokeshire, and in particular the island of Caldey. A learned and interesting paper, 'Amongst Prescelly Circles,' was an attempt to explain the astronomical significance of certain stone relics in the Prescelly Mountains. As a recognition of his services to Welsh archaeology he was admitted to the Bardic Circle, by the Welsh Gorsedd, under the title Ynyswr Pyr. He purchased the island of Caldey about the year 1898, restoring the ancient Priory Church, using it for daily service for his household during his holidays. About 1900 he allowed the Abbot Aeldred and his Benedictine community from Milton Abbas in Dorset to occupy the Priory buildings. In 1906 he sold them the island, reserving the Priory Church for his life. At Harrow he took an active part in public affairs; he died at Harrow 27 August. Mr Bushell married, 20 December 1866, at St Michael's Church, Cambridge, Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Lestourgeon of Howe's Close, Cambridge.

Edward Carlisle (1878), son of John Carlisle of Clitheroe, paper manufacturer; born 16 June 1856 at Hollins House, Lower Darwen, Lancashire. Educated at Clitheroe Grammar School. Mr Carlisle was an Army Tutor for many years, latterly at 7, Lexham Gardens, London, W. He died 26 April at a Nursing Home in London.

Cecil Wells Castle, Lieutenant S. Staffordshire Regiment; killed in action 3 August. See p. 47.

Montmorency Beaumont Checkland (1907), 2nd Lieutenant Somerset Yeomanry, attached Somerset Light Infantry; killed in action 17 August. See p. 42.

Laurence Drury Chidson (entered 1914), Captain K.R.R.C., M.C.; killed in action 23 April. See vol. xxxviii., p. 309.

Rev. Canon John Marshall Collard (1868), eldest son of the late Rev. John Collard, of Tufley Lodge, Gloucestershire; born at Bristol 16 July 1844. Curate of Newbold-on-Avon, Warwicks, 1870-71; Vicar of Highmore, Oxon, 1871-77; Curate of St Stephen, Bournemouth, 1890-94; Vicar of Christ Church with St Mary, Dorchester, 1894-1916; Acting Chaplain to the Forces 1894-1916; Chaplain to H.M. Prison, Dorchester, 1910-16; Rural Dean of Dorchester 1912-16; Prebendary of Salisbury 1913-17; Chaplain to St Mary's Home, Salisbury, 1916-7. Died 25 May at St Mary's Lodge, Salisbury. Mr Collard married 27 July 1869, at the parish church, Rugby, Grace Jane Sarah, third daughter of the late Captain Anthony Oliver Molesworth, R.A., and niece of the 7th Viscount Molesworth.

Rev. John Patchett Cort (1880), son of the Rev. Jonathan Patchett Cort, Vicar of Sale (formerly Fellow of St John's, B.A. 1850); baptized at Sale 14 November 1856; educated at Owens College, Manchester. Curate of St Philip, Sheffield, 1879-81; of Sale 1881-84; Vicar of Sale 1884-1917. Died at the Vicarage 29 April. Mr Cort was a specialist in Poor Law administration. For 30 years he was a member of the Bucklow Board of Guardians, and acted as chairman for 14 years. He was a member of the Sale District Education Committee, chairman of the Sale and Ashton-upon-Mersey Civic Guild of Help and of the Altrincham District Police Court Mission. Mr Cort married 12 April 1882, at Dudley, Beatrice Catherine, second daughter of the late J. Russell, M.A., Vicar of St Philip's, Sheffield.

Gordon Sallnow Cosgrove; 2nd Lieut. R.F.C.; killed while flying on duty 4 November. See p. 48.

Charles Clement Cotterill (1866), son of the late Rev. Charles Cotterill, Vicar of Brigg, Lincolnshire (of St John's, B.A. 1834); baptized at Brigg 9 August 1842. Mr Cotterill was for some years a Master of Fettes College, Edinburgh, and afterwards Headmaster of the Combe Field Preparatory School, Godalming; he died 31 October at Fieldside, Bexhill-on-Sea. Mr Cotterill was married 2 August 1879, at St Gabriel's, Pimlico, by Bishop Cotterill, of Edinburgh, to Beatrice Maud, second daughter of Richard Hall Say, esq., of St Ives Place, Maidenhead.

Richard Denison Cumberland-Jones (1886), only son of Richard Denison-Jones (of St John's, B.A. 1848), of Leonard Stanley, Gloucestershire; born at Leonard Stanley 20 January 1864. Educated at Marlborough College; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 26 January 1891, a member of the Oxford Circuit; for some years he had devoted himself to county work, representing the North Cerney division on the Gloucester County Council. Died 7 January at his residence, Elm Green, near Cirencester.

Rev. Edward Samuel Dewick (1866), son of Edward Dewick; born at Islington, Middlesex, 13 February 1844; educated at Merchant Taylors' School. Assistant Master at Bromsgrove School 1866-69; Mathematical Master at Eastbourne College 1869-77. Mr Dewick never held an incumbency, but after his retirement from Eastbourne College devoted the remainder of his life to the study of ecclesiological, liturgical and antiquarian subjects. He also took a keen interest in natural science, particularly botany and geology, and became a Fellow of the Geological Society. Mr Dewick was among the promoters of the St Paul's Ecclesiological Society, which was started in 1879 to fill the gap left by the Ecclesiological Society, formerly the Cambridge Camden Society; he was on the Council of this Society and Editor of its 'Transactions' from 1885 to 1915. He

- was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and on its Council; also one of the original promoters of the Henry Bradshaw Society, being its first Treasurer, an office he held until a short time before his death. He published: "Coronation Book of Charles V. of France" 1899; "The Metz Pontifical" 1902; "The Leofric Collectar" 1914. He died 10 December, at 25, Oxford Square, London, W. Mr Dewick married 19 February 1878, at St Stephen's, Westbourne Park, Emily, only daughter of the late Alexander Chisholm (of St. John's, B.A. 1844), of Sydney, New South Wales, and granddaughter of the late Rev. William Metcalfe, Rector of Foulmire.
- Henry Frederick Edgecumbe Edwardes (1900), 2nd Lieut. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; killed in action 6 February. *See* Vol. xxxviii, p. 310.
- Oliver Bernard Ellis, Flight Sub-Lieutenant R.N.; killed in action 29 May. *See* p. 48.
- Rev. Henry Kingsley Finch (1905), son of Dr Henry Finch; born at Colchester 31 May 1883; educated at Bedford Grammar School; Curate of Allreton 1908-12; of St Mary, Nottingham, 1912-14; some time Chaplain to the Forces. Died 11 November at Southbourne, Bournemouth.
- Rev. Richard Gooch Fowell (1872), son of Richard Drake Fowell, esq.; baptized at Chobham, Surrey, 1 March 1848. Curate of Christ Church, Kensington, 1879-80; of St Silas, Liverpool, 1880; Association Secretary Church Pastoral Aid Society for the S.W. district 1880-85; Principal and Divinity Professor at Huron Theological College, London, Ontario, 1885-90; Rector of St John the Evangelist, London, Ontario, 1886-88; Association Secretary Colonial and Continental Church Society 1890-92; Assistant Secretary Church Pastoral Aid Society 1894-99 and Secretary 1899-1908. Latterly resided at 35, St Helen's Crescent, Hastings; died at Hastings 24 May, aged 68.
- Thomas Frederick, M.C., Captain in the Norfolk Regiment; killed in action 14 December. *See* p. 144.
- Kenneth John Ratray Gardner; Captain R.E. and King's African Rifles; died 1 February. *See* Vol. xxxviii, p. 311.
- Robert Alexander Gillespie (1869), fifth son of Alexander Gillespie of 13, America Square, St Botolph, Aldgate, London, a member of the firm of Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., of Montreal; born 30 March 1848; educated at Weybridge School. Admitted a student of the Middle Temple 22 January 1868, called to the Bar 1 May 1871; a member of the South Eastern Circuit. Sometime Deputy Police Magistrate for West Ham. Metropolitan Stipendiary Magistrate for West Ham 1901-17. Died 11 April at a Nursing Home in London. *See* an article on 'The Gillespie Band,' Vol. xxxviii, p. 292, by the late Mr George Crispe Whiteley.
- Charles Reginald Glyn, 2nd Lieutenant, Indian Army, killed in action 9 January. *see* Vol. xxxviii, p. 213.
- Rev. William George Halse (1878), son of George Frederick Halse, esq.; born at Kensington 25 March 1850. Curate of Christ Church, Kingston-upon-Hull, 1877-81; Vicar of All Hallows, Leeds, 1881-84; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Bridlington Quay, 1884-1917; died at the Vicarage 21 November. Mr Halse married 5 September 1883 at Christ Church, Hull, Alice, youngest daughter of Matthew Whitfeld, of Hull.

- Rev. George Law Harkness (1847), son of the Rev. Robert Harkness, of Stowey, Somerset; born 5 May 1825. Rector of St James, Shaftesbury, 1859-80; Rector of Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, 1883-85. Latterly resided at Forest Lea, Sway, Hants; died there 14 January. Mr Harkness married 15 October 1849, at Clifton, Frances Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of the late Major Albert D'Alton, of the 90th Regiment, and granddaughter of Edward, Count D'Alton, of the Holy Roman Empire.
- Henry Hilary (1870), son of Thomas Hilary, of Bingley, where he was born 23 March 1844. He first obtained an Exhibition for Classics at St John's, but this being inadequate to meet his College expenses, resigned it, and a year or two later was elected to a Hare Exhibition for Mathematics. He took his degree in 1870 as 11th Wrangler, when the list was headed by three Johnians, Pendlebury, Greenhill, and Levett. He had a sound classical knowledge, and could speak and write German and read French. His absorbing study, however, for many years was Oriental languages, Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian. This study no doubt interfered with his taking a higher mathematical degree. Professor Rapson, who describes his knowledge as both wide and accurate, tried to persuade him to specialise in Sanskrit, Astronomy, and Mathematics, subjects which are barred to most of those who have not a mathematical training. The idea attracted Hilary, but nothing came of it; he preferred to roam at will rather than to beat a track through a small section of the subject. Hilary read much Sanskrit with Max Müller, to whose son he acted as coach, and Müller had so high an opinion of him that he expressed a wish that he might succeed him as Sanskrit Professor at Oxford. But, though he wrote volumes of notes and criticisms, he could not be persuaded to publish any of his work. He was appointed Mathematical Master at Tonbridge School in 1870 by Dr Welldon, serving until December 1907, when he retired from School work, continuing to live at Tonbridge. He thus held the post under five Headmasters, Dr Welldon, Mr Rowe (both Johnians), Dr Wood, Mr C. C. Tancock, and Mr C. Lowry. He was a strict and successful disciplinarian, but this was the least of his qualities as a Schoolmaster. Himself a good classic as well as a mathematician (he used at one time always to take a form in Greek Testament) he sympathised with classical no less than mathematical boys. As a Mathematical Master he was probably without a peer in his generation. The following were Wranglers: Homersham Cox (4th), late Fellow of Trinity; Harold Cox, now Honorary Fellow of Jesus; S. L. Loney (3rd), late Fellow of Sidney; R. Lachlan (3rd), late Fellow of Trinity; R. M. Pattison (10th), late Fellow of Emmanuel; Sir W. F. Marwood, Trinity; P. E. Bateman (14th), late Fellow of Jesus, and others. His method of teaching is described by a pupil, who speaks of him as his old and very dear friend as follows: "He did not pour out his knowledge pedantically and cram it into you, but led you on from simple truths well within your grasp to subtler and more complex ones—gave you the premises, so to speak, and let the crown and conclusion of the argument announce itself spontaneously to the learner. You saw how it all came about, and as it flashed on you a kindly smile came over his face as he turned a little towards you and exclaimed, 'D'you see?' and one did see." Hilary had a strong sense of humour and did not mind telling a story against himself. He had caught a boy playing the fool in class and told him to write out the 5th Proposition of the First Book of Euclid, and to take for the letters of the figure those of the word DONKEY. After a few minutes the boy came up, "If you please, Sir, the figure requires seven letters, and you have only given me six. Shall the seventh letter be U or I?" As Hilary used to say, it was not an easy question to answer!

Hilary's opinions through life were those of the Liberal School of the seventies. He had a quiet scorn of the efforts of modern Theology to recover its lost ground. He consequently had a very deep admiration of the liberal and philosophical mind of his second Headmaster, the Rev. T. B. Rowe, who was the victim of bitter opposition in Tonbridge, to a large extent on account of his theological open-mindedness. Anyone who in late years had a talk with Hilary in an evening over a pipe came away with a sense of his shrewd though kindly judgment of men and things, of his enthusiasm for learning, and of those sterling moral qualities by which in early life he had conquered difficulties. He died 8 December at 6 Manor Grove, Tonbridge. Mr Hilary married 26 July 1873, at Tonbridge, Alice Cecilia, daughter of the late Rev. John Mounteney Jephson, Vicar of Childerditch, Essex. She was a grand-daughter of Mr Jermy, whose murder by Rush, at Stanfield Hall, Norfolk, had created such a sensation in the middle of the century. Mrs Hilary died 1 July 1907 at Manor Grove, Tonbridge. They had three sons, the eldest, R. J. Hilary, Scholar of Trinity and First Class Classical Tripos 1897, became Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Dock Company. Though a married man with a family he left India in 1916 to take a commission. Early in 1917 he went to the Front as a Second Lieutenant, and, after giving this noble example of patriotic self-sacrifice, was killed a few months later. The second son earned the Mons Cross. The third son, R. J. Hilary, Scholar of St John's, took his degree in the First Class of the Classical Tripos of 1915; he is now serving as an officer in the West Kent Regiment, and has been wounded.

John Robertshaw Hill (1906), 2nd Lieut, R.E., killed in action 6 May. See Vol. xxxviii., p. 313.

George Luke Hodgkinson (1873), elder son of the late Sir George Edmund Hodgkinson, Sheriff of London; baptized at Marylebone 19 September, 1849. Died 6 September at Alipore, Sevenoaks.

Rev. Henry Llewellyn Hussey (1846), son of John Hussey, esq., of Lyme; born in Wales 21 April 1823. Vicar of Withecombe Raleigh 1853-87; Rector of Bramdean, Hants, 1887-1902. Latterly resided at Bedfield House, near Weymouth; died there 31 October. Mr Hussey married 31 July 1866, at Bovey Tracey, Julia Ann Maria, eldest daughter of the late E. Divett, esq., M.P., of Bystock, Devon.

Henry Richmond Hutton (1875, M.B. 1881), second son of John Hutton, esq.; born at Ludlow, Salop; educated at Ludlow Grammar School. Completed his medical studies at St Thomas' Hospital. He was sometime Physician (for children) at St Mary's Hospital, Manchester; Honorary Physician to the Ancoats Hospital; Lecturer on the diseases of children to the Victoria University, Manchester; Consulting Physician to the Manchester Children's Hospital and to the Manchester Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Throat. Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine and Ex-President of the Manchester Pathological and Clinical Societies. Latterly resided at Weydown, Haslemere; died there 10 February. Mr Hutton married, 29 December 1894, at the Cathedral, Manchester, Evelyn Mary, elder daughter of the late G. Fereday Smith, esq., of Grovehurst, Tunbridge Wells.

Hugh Richard Jones (1884, M.B., B.C. 1887), son of Robert William Jones, esq.; born at Liverpool 27 February 1864, educated at the Liverpool Institute. Completed his medical studies at St Bartholomew's Hospital, where he was senior Science Scholar. Sometime Demonstrator in Bacteriology and Tutor in Public Health, University of Liverpool.

Research Physician (tuberculosis) to the National Health Insurance Commissioners for Wales 1912-17; Pathologist to the Liverpool Cancer and Skin Hospital, Liverpool. He was awarded the Howard Medal of the Royal Statistical Society in 1892 for his essay, "Perils and Protection of Infant Life". Died 13 April at his residence, 16A, Abercromby Place, Liverpool.

Baron Dairoku Yasu-yuki Kikuchi (1877), second son of Shukei Mitsukuri; born at Yedo (now Tokyo), Japan, 17 May 1855. His father's name was originally Kikuchi, but he was adopted into the Mitsukuri family. Educated at Kaiseijo, Yedo, and University College School. He was the first Japanese student to come to Cambridge, taking his degree as 19th Wrangler in 1877. He was Professor of Mathematics at the Imperial University of Tokyo 1877-98; Dean of the Science College in the same 1898-1901; and President of that College 1898-1901; President of the Peers' School 1904-5; President of the Imperial University of Kyoto 1908-17; Director of the Bureau of Special Education 1897; Vice Minister of Education 1897-8; Minister of Education 1901-03; Life Member of the House of Peers from 1890, created Baron Kikuchi 1902. Member of the Imperial Academy of Tokyo, serving several times as Secretary and President of the Second Section (Science) 1906-9; President of the Earthquake Investigation Committee. He served also on many committees on educational and scientific matters, and as judge in national exhibitions. He held the orders of the Rising Sun and of the Sacred Treasure. He was a D.Sc. of Japan, and Honorary LL.D. of Glasgow, Manchester and Ruder's College. He published a number of books on mathematics and science. He was a delegate to the International Prime Meridian and Universal Time Congress at Washington in 1884; and to the International Association of Academies in 1907. In 1907 he gave courses of lectures on Japanese Education in the University of London; the substance of these lectures was published by Murray. Baron Kikuchi married Tatsu, daughter of H. Fukada, and had three sons and five daughters. He died 20 August at his residence, 124, Takehayacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Rev. Reginald Rivers Kirby (1852), son of the Rev. John Kirby, Vicar of Mayfield, Sussex; baptized at Mayfield 20 May 1829. Curate of St Mark, Lower Easton, Bristol 1852-54; Vicar of Hadlow Down, Sussex, 1854-71; of Chapel Allerton 1871-90; Rector of Mixbury 1891-1908. Latterly resided at Hazelbrae, Ventnor; died 26 October.

Walter Sibbald Laidlaw (1912), Lieutenant, R.E.; killed 23 November. See special notice.

Henry Clarence Horsburgh Lane (1909), 2nd Lieutenant, Border Regiment; killed in action 10 July. See p. 50.

Philip Herbert Laughlin, 2nd Lieutenant, Royal West Surrey Regiment; died of wounds 21 December. See p. 148.

Rev. Herbert Nettleton Leakey (1912), Chaplain to the Forces; died 23 July. See p. 51.

Rev. Herbert Walter Macklin (1888), son of Horace Samuel Macklin; born at Brixton, Surrey, 4 August 1866; educated at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Cranbrook. Curate of St Ives, near Liskeard, Cornwall, 1889-91; of Princetown-on-Dartmoor 1891-93, this is one

of the three largest parishes in England, he was chiefly in charge of the moorland districts of Postbridge and Huccaby; Curate-in-Charge of Pidley, Hunts, 1894-97; he was presented by the College to the Rectory of Houghton Conquest, Beds, in 1897, which he resigned, owing to failing health, in 1914. He was Assistant Chaplain at Nice 1900-01. After his retirement from Houghton he resided at White-wood Corner, Sandy, Beds, where he died 16 January. From his schooldays he had been interested in archaeology, and he came to be known as one of the chief living authorities on English monumental brasses. As an undergraduate he founded, at Cambridge, the Society which has since developed into the Monumental Brasses Society of London, of which he was President for many years and up to the time of his death. He wrote various books, essays and papers on this subject, the most important being "The Brasses of England" published by Messrs Methuen. He was also interested in local antiquities, and left at his death a "Little Guide to Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire", which has since been published.

Mr Macklin married 2 January 1894, at Lendsdon Church, Devon, Marian Moore, eldest daughter of Christopher Vickery Bridgeman, of Dartmeet, Devon. A notice of their eldest son appears in our 'Roll of Honour'.

Edward Dimmack Marten (1879), son of Henry John Marten, Civil Engineer, of The Birches, Codsall, co. Stafford; born at Penn Hall, Upper Penn, co. Stafford, 6 June 1855. Mr Marten, who was a Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, was for a number of years Engineer to the Severn Commission. He died 12 May at his residence, Lamberhurst, Paragon Buildings, Cheltenham.

Peter Mason, 2nd Lieutenant, K.R.R.C.; killed in action 17 February. See Vol. xxxviii., p. 315.

Joseph Colin Mirfin, 2nd Lieutenant, York and Lancaster Regiment; died of wounds 17 August. See p. 53.

Gordon Harpur Morley, Lieutenant, King's Shropshire Light Infantry; killed in action 30 December. See p. 169.

Rev. Walter James Morrison (1886), son of Walter Morrison, head of a chemical manufactory in Newcastle-upon-Tyne; born at Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 14 December 1848; educated at Parry Street Academy, Newcastle. Mr Morrison entered his father's business, and was for some time in partnership with him; he, however, disliked business, and as, from an early age, he had shown marked histrionic and dramatic capacity, he had thoughts of a dramatic career. He was known in the North of England as the "second Bellevue." His father's opposition prevented his going on the stage, and for a short time he was a professional Shakespeare reciter. He had some experience of religious and philanthropic work, being for some time the guest of the late Dr Barnardo. He then determined to be ordained, and entered St John's rather late in life. He was a fine athlete and a clever boxer. He was President of the College Athletic Club in 1883-4. He got his "Blue," representing Cambridge against Oxford, in 1883 and 1884. On each occasion an Oxonian won, Morrison being second in "Throwing the Hammer"; in 1884 he threw the hammer 94 ft. 7 in. After being ordained he was Curate of Gosforth 1887-91; of Sheffield 1891-95; Vicar of St Peter's, Abbeydale, in Sheffield 1895-1917. He died at St Peter's Vicarage 2 December. Mr Morrison married in 1886 the daughter of the late Mr George Croft, of Wimbledon, and a niece of the Bishop of Hereford; she died in 1914.

Rev. Prebendary Whitehead Moss (1864), son of Mr William Moss, born in the parish of St Benedict, city of Lincoln; educated at Shrewsbury School; died in London 14 January. See Vol. xxxviii., p. 217. Mr Moss married 6 January 1887 at St Mark's, North Audley Street, Frances Emma Mary, only daughter of the Rev. William Augustus Beaufort, Vicar of Eggleston, Durham.

Dr James Bass Mullinger (1866), son of John Morse Mullinger, born at Bishops Stortford, Herts, 5 February 1834. His mother, Mary Bass, was a daughter of the Rev. James Bass, of Halstead. Mr Mullinger took Honours in the Classical and Moral Sciences Triposes of 1866; he was Le Bas Prizeman in 1866; Hulsean Prizeman 1867 and Kaye Prizeman in 1875. He was a Lecturer at Bedford College, London, 1881-83; in the latter year he returned to Cambridge, becoming Librarian and History Lecturer at St John's until 1905. He was Lecturer, to the Teachers' Training Syndicate at Cambridge, on the History of Education, 1885-93; and Birkbeck Lecturer on Ecclesiastical History to Trinity College, Cambridge, 1890-94. Mr Mullinger wrote many learned books, the chief being his "History of the University of Cambridge," in three volumes; he also wrote a History of St John's College for Robinson's Series. He died 21 November at his residence 1 Bene't Place, Cambridge. By his will he left the sum of £1200 to St John's to found an Entrance Scholarship in Medieval History.

Horace Gerard Townsend Newton (matriculated 1904), Captain, Hussars; accidentally drowned 25 April. See Vol. xxxviii., p. 316.

John Arnold Nicklin (1894), son of Thomas Nicklin, born 9 November 1871 at Dolgead Hall, Llanfair, Montgomery; died 16 April at 112 Rosendale Road, West Dulwich. See Vol. xxxviii., p. 329-43.

Rev. William Nulley (1892), son of Charles Nutley, of Newbury, Berks, born 23 April 1871 at Newbury; educated at the Grammar School there; Curate of St Michael, Bristol, 1894-7; of All Hallows, Leeds, 1897-1903; of St Margaret, Horsforth, 1903-08; of St Peter, Bramley, Leeds, 1908-09; Vicar of Beeston, Leeds, 1909-17. He was cycling in Crow Nest Lane, Beeston, when from some unexplained cause he lost control of his bicycle and crashed into the door of a building at the bottom of the road, sustaining injuries to his head, from which he died on 17 May.

Robert Blake Odgers (1911), Captain, A.S.C., M.T.; died 31 August. See p. 53.

Rev. Joseph Edward Ormesher (1884), only son of Edward Ormesher, of Monton Grange, Barton-upon-Irwell, Lancashire, and grandson of Mr Henry Ormesher, of Blakeley Hall, Lancashire; born 26 November 1845. He was educated privately until he was 18, when his father died, and the broken health of his mother delayed his studies; Curate of St Martin, Tipton, 1884-6; of Clay Cross 1887-8; of North Wingfield, Chesterfield 1888-1900; Rector of Wingerworth 1900-17; died at the Rectory 19 March.

Rev. William Lovel Parrott (1871), son of William Parrott; born at Great Driffield, Yorkshire, 30 March 1844; Curate of Porkesdown 1871-4; of St James, Fulham 1874-83; Warden of Holy Trinity Hospital, Clun, Salop 1883-99; Curate of Hornchurch 1896-97; of St Thomas, Camden Town 1898-1900; of Dartmouth 1900-01. Latterly resided at Genesta, Lymington Road, Torquay; died 14 October at a Nursing Home in Torquay.

- Rev. Arthur Lane Pitman (1878), son of Samuel Pitman, of Bishop's Hull, Somerset; baptized there 16 November 1854; Curate of Hallow 1878-80; of St Luke, Torquay 1880-82; of Chislehurst 1882-87; Vicar of Whitwell 1887-92; Chaplain of St Margaret, Braemar 1896-1897; of Bloemfontein 1897-98; Curate of Christ Church, St Leonards-on-Sea 1898-1900; Chaplain to St Catherine's School, Bramley 1900-1904; Curate of St Augustine, Kilburn 1904-07; Chaplain to the Sisters of the Church, Kilburn 1907-17; died 29 March at Limpsfield. Mr Pitman married 12 January 1888 at St Mary Magdalene, Paddington, Caroline Frances, fourth daughter of Frederick H. Janson, of Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, and 41 Finsbury Square.
- William Marcus Noel Pollard (1912), 2nd Lieutenant, N. Staffordshire Regiment; died of wounds received in action; official list issued 21 April. *See* Vol. xxxviii., p. 317.
- Rev. Henry Alfred Ransome (1883), son of the late Rev. John Henry Ransome, Vicar of Kirkoswald and Canon of Carlisle; baptized at Lindale, co. Lancaster 5 August 1860, where his father was then incumbent; educated at Durham School; Curate of St George, Barrow-in-Furness 1883-85; of Langport 1885-86; Vicar of Field Broughton, near Grange over Sands 1887-1917. Died at the Vicarage 4 July, aged 56. Mr Ransome married 9 October 1895 at St Mary the Virgin, Primrose Hill, Hilda, only daughter of Major Ramsbotham, of Story Royal, Ilkley.
- Louis Francis Woodward Robinson; 2nd Lieutenant, R.E.; killed in action 26 May; *see* p. 54.
- Marshall Hall Robinson (1900), Naval Instructor; died at Sallash 15 June; *see* p. 55.
- Donald Arthur George Buchanan Ryley; 2nd Lieutenant, N. Staffordshire Regiment; killed in action 11 February; *see* p. 55.
- Rev. Francis Gundry Sanders (1861), son of the Rev. James Sanders, Curate of Silk Willoughby, Lincolnshire; baptized there 26 June 1838; educated at Sedbergh School; Curate of Christ Church, Southport 1861-64; of St Matthew, Brixton 1864-68; at St Stephen, Lansdown, Bath 1868-70; of Stoke next Guildford 1870-75; of St Mary, Balham, 1876-79; Vicar of St Saviour, Brixton Hill 1879-97. Latterly resided at Grasmere, Hayesfield Park, Bath; died there 24 December, aged 79. Mr Sanders married, 7 June 1864 at Great Stanmore, Mary Eleanor, second daughter of the late Captain W. Taylor, H.E.I.C.S.
- Rev. Henry Josiah Sharpe (1861), son of Henry Sharpe; born at Warwick 16 September 1838; educated at Merchant Taylors School; sometime Fellow; died at the Rectory, Marston Morteyne, Beds 19 April. Mr Sharpe married 30 August 1871 at St James, Aberdeen, Clara Madeleine, daughter of the Rev. James Smith, of Ellon, Aberdeenshire. *See* Vol. xxxviii., p. 344.
- Rev. Ernest Henry Shears (1872), son of James Henry Shears, esq.; baptized at Streatham, Surrey, 1 April 1849; educated at King's College, London. Curate of Durban 1872-73; of Verulam 1873-75; Incumbent of Karkloof 1875-82; Chaplain to the Bishop of Maritzburg 1877-92; Incumbent of St Andrew, Pinetown, Natal, 1882-92; Archdeacon of Durban 1887-92; Acting Chaplain to the Forces in Natal 1888-91; Organising Secretary S.P.G. dioceses of Lichfield and Chester 1892-95; Curate of Moreton Say 1902-04; on the Bishop of Lichfield's Special Staff 1910-13; Rector of Norbury, Salop, 1913-17. Died 20 February, at Stafford, of heart failure after an operation. His wife, Mary Seawell Shears, died 22 May 1913.

- Rev. Frederick Smith (1858), son of Frederick Smith, of Walsall; baptized at Walsall 30 January 1832; educated at Walsall Grammar School. Curate of St Matthew, Birmingham, 1858-61; of St Peter, Birmingham, 1861-63; of Sallley 1863-65; Mathematical Lecturer at the Training College, Sallley, 1862-65; Vicar of St Mary, Aston Brook, Worcestershire, 1865-92; Rector of Church Lench 1892-1913. Died at Church Lench 2 September.
- Rev. Kenelm Henry Smith (matriculated 1856), son of the Rev. Solomon Smith, formerly Fellow of the College; baptized at St Mary's, Ely, 5 August 1837. Died 12 September at St Mary's, Ely. *see* p. 67.
- Canon Edward Alexander Stuart (1876), son of Mr James Stuart, of Sudbury Hill, Harrow, and a grandson of Mr Alexander Stuart, who was Circuit Clerk of Justiciary in Edinburgh, and nephew of Mr Robert Laidlaw Stuart, Procurator Fiscal in Edinburgh. Born in Calcutta 17 April 1853; educated at Harrow. Died 26 February at his residence in The Precincts, Canterbury. Canon Stuart married 6 January 1880, at St Giles', Norwich, Emily Ada, second daughter of J. Guy, esq., of Catton House, Norwich. *See* Vol. xxxviii., p. 347.
- Robert Tennent (1858), eldest son of Robert James Tennent, esq., of Upper Hampstead, M.P. for Belfast. Born 24 June 1835; educated at Rugby; first entered at Trinity but migrated to St John's, being admitted 4 March 1857. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 12 November 1856, called to the Bar 6 June 1863; for a time a member of the South Eastern Circuit. Died 29 January at his residence, Rush Park, Belfast.
- Guy Thwaites (1900), Major in the Egyptian Army, D.S.O.; drowned in the White Nile 29 May.
- Rev. Arthur John Webster Thorndike (1877), son of Lieut.-Col. Daniel Thorndike, R.A.; born in Quebec, Canada, 26 November 1853. Curate of Canford Magna 1876-78; of Bere Regis 1878-79; of St Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, 1870-81; of Barley, Herts, 1881-82; of Gainsborough 1882-84; Minor Canon and Sacrist of Rochester 1884-92; Curate of St Andrew, Rochester, 1889-92; Vicar of St Margaret-next-Rochester, 1892-1902; of Aylesford, Kent, 1902-09; Honorary Canon of Rochester 1909-12; Vicar of St James-the-Less, Westminster, 1909-17. Died suddenly in the vestry of his church before evensong 9 December.
- Mr Thorndike married 15 September 1881, at Holy Trinity, Southampton, Agnes Macdonald, second daughter of J. Bowers, esq., of Glenlieu, Southampton. One of his sons is Mr Russell Thorndike, the well-known actor.
- Arthur James Dashwood Torry (1908), 2nd Lieutenant, R.G.A., attached R.F.C.; killed in action 9 October. *See* p. 56.
- Rev. John Frederick Walwyn Trumper (1874), son of the Rev. William Walwyn Trumper, Rector of Grosmont, co. Monmouth; baptized there 6 February 1850; educated at Hereford Cathedral School. Curate of Clyro, Brecon, 1874-76; of St Peter, Newton-le-Willows, 1876-81; of Clifford, Herefordshire, 1881-82; of Somersham, Hunts, 1882-89; of Tring 1889-92; Vicar of St. Mary-with-Michaelchurch, Eskley, Herefordshire, 1894-96; Rector of Bryngwyn, Raglan, co. Monmouth, 1896-1917. Died at the Rectory 15 February. Mr Trumper married 9 October 1883, at Holy Trinity, Exmouth, Eveline, fifth daughter of the Rev. E. Cresswell, of Tortworth, Gloucestershire.

Rev. Sir Vyell Donnithorne Vyvyan (admitted 28 October 1844, did not graduate), son of the Rev. Vyell Francis Vyvyan, Rector of Withiel, Cornwall (who was admitted to St John's 28 February 1820, migrated to Trinity, where he was B.A. 1826); born 16 August 1826; baptized at Edmonton, Middlesex, 30 May 1827. Curate of Church Stoke, Montgomeryshire, 1854-55; Rector of Winterbourne Monkton, Dorset, 1856-66; Vicar of Broad Hinton, Wilts, and diocesan Inspector, Sarum, 1866-77; Rector of Withiel, Cornwall, 1877-79. He succeeded an uncle in the baronetcy 15 August 1879, being the 9th Baronet. Died 27 May at his seat, Trelowarren, Cornwall. He married 16 April 1857 Louisa Mary Frederica, third daughter of Richard Bourchier, of Brook Lodge, Dorset; she died in 1907.

Kenneth Selby Waters (1912), 2nd Lieutenant, Indian Army; killed by a fanatic 30 May. *See* p. 62.

Rev. Augustus William Watson (1867), son of William Watson, esq.; born at St Pancras, Middlesex, 6 February 1845. Assistant Master Surrey County School, Cranleigh, 1867-69; Second Master 1869-73; Curate-in-charge of Dunsfold 1873-83; Vicar of Churt, near Farnham, 1883-1917; died at the Vicarage 21 May. Mr. Watson married 19 July, at Englefield Green, Emily Jane, daughter of the late William Longstaff, esq., of Northbrook, Hants.

Edward Lamb Waugh (1875), son of Edward Waugh, Solicitor, born at Cockermouth, Cumberland, 14 August 1851; educated at Rugby. He was admitted a Solicitor in 1878 and practised at Cockermouth; he was Registrar of the County Court and for some time Hon. Major of the 1st Volunteer Battalion the Border Regiment. He died 27 October at his residence Popcastle, Cockermouth.

Richard Henry White; Lieutenant in the London Regiment, M.C.; killed in action in August; *see* p. 65.

Bernard William Theodore Wickham; Lieutenant S. Staffordshire Regiment, M.C.; killed in action 14 April; *see* Vol. xxxviii., p. 317.

Rev. Henry George Willacy (1873), son of Robert Willacy; baptized at St Michael's on Wyre, co. Lancaster, 29 January 1850. Curate of Christ Church, Lancaster, 1874-76; Headmaster of the Middle School, Warwick 1876-96; Chaplain at Wroxall Abbey 1882-96; Rector of Syderstone, King's Lynn, 1896-1917. He was presented by the College to the Rectory of Southerne in March 1917, but only held the benefice a few months, dying 14 September at a Nursing Home.

Harry Ben Williams; 2nd Lieutenant King's (Liverpool) Regiment; killed in action 3 May. *See* Vol. xxxviii., p. 322.

Henry William Knowlson Williams; 2nd Lieutenant R.F.C.; killed in an accident 11 July; *see* p. 65.

Arthur Wesley Wilson; Lieutenant Scots Guards and M.G.C.; killed in action 28 July; *see* p. 66.

Rev. Alexander Wood (1865), son of John Wood, esq.; born at Spott, in Scotland, 13 November 1838. Sixth Wrangler in 1865, admitted a Fellow of the College 6 November 1866. Assistant Master at Sherborne School 1867-1902. He died 29 July at Uphouse, Sherborne. Mr. Wood married 30 April 1874 at St Mark's, Sunderland, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of T. S. Turnbull, esq., of High Barns, Sunderland.

John Worstenholme; 2nd Lieutenant R.F.C.; killed in action 23 September. *See* p. 66.

Rev. Frederick Young (1865), son of Anthony William Young; born at Sculcoates, Hull, 9 June 1842; educated at Westminster School; Curate of St George, Bloomsbury, 1865-66; Chaplain at St Jean-de-Luz, 1867-68; at Zante, 1869-72; Vicar of N. Reston, Lincolnshire, 1872-82; Chaplain at Rio Janeiro, 1878-88; Curate of Swinton, Yorks, 1888-90; Curate and Ireland Lecturer of Keynsham, Somerset, 1890-1893; Rector of Llanfoist, Monmouth, 1893-1914. Latterly resided at Leamington; died 12 March at Bournemouth. Mr Young married 9 August 1877 at the Parish Church, Gayton-le-Marsh, Lincolnshire, Laura Frances Augusta, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Edward Alexander Inge, Rector of Gayton.

The following deaths were not recorded in our list last year:

David Bird Allen (matriculated 1869), son of Charles Allen; born in India 8 May 1850; educated at Eton. Appointed to the Indian Civil Service after the examination of 1871; arrived in India 5 November 1873, and served in Bengal as Assistant Magistrate and Collector; Assistant to the Director-General of Statistics and under the Director of the Agricultural Department, May 1885; Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, September 1887; Magistrate and Collector, August 1890; retired January 1899. He died in England 18 December 1916.

Thomas Christopher Vause (1907), 2nd Lieutenant, W. Yorks Regiment; reported wounded and missing 3 September 1916, afterwards officially presumed killed on that date. *See* p. 60.

OUR CHRONICLE.

Easter Term, 1918.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

On the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty the King the following honours were conferred on members of the College :—

To be of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Sir Edward Alfred Goulding (B.A. 1885), bart., M.P. for Devizes 1895 to 1906, and for Worcester since 1908. For public and parliamentary services.

To be K.C.B. (Civil Division).

Surgeon General Humphry Davy Rolleston (B.A. 1886), C.B., F.R.C.P., R.N., formerly Fellow of the College.

Distinguished Service Order (D.S.O.).

Captain F. A. Marr, M.C., Cambs. Regt., Staff Officer.
Major G. W. Williams, M.C., R.E.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

To be Knight Grand Cross (G.B.E.).

The Right Hon. Robert George, Earl of Plymouth (B.A. 1878), C.B.; Sub-Prior of the Order of St John of Jerusalem in England; Member of the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St John of Jerusalem in England; Member of the V.A.D. Advisory Committee and of the V.A.D. Selection Board.

To be Knight Commander (K.B.E.).

Thomas Hudson Middleton (M.A. 1902), formerly Professor of Agriculture in the University; C.B.; Deputy Director General, Food Production Department, Board of Agriculture.

To be Commander (C.B.E.).

Major John Hay Beith, M.C. (B.A. 1898), better known to the public as 'Ian Hay', the author of "The First Hundred Thousand."

MILITARY HONOURS.

List of Mentions, 13 March, 1918.

The names of the following have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for valuable services rendered in connexion with the war :—

Campbell, Rev. A. J., V.D., Chaplains' Dept.
Hayes, J. H., Capt., Rifle Brigade.
Lasbrey, Rev. P. U., Chaplains' Dept.
McNeile, Rev. A. P., Chaplains' Dept.
Quick, Rev. E. K., Chaplains' Dept.
Roberts, Rev. A. C., Chaplains' Dept.
Vyvyan, P. H. N. N., Major, A.S.C.
Whiddington, R., Capt., R.A.F. and T.F. Res.

Sir Douglas Haig's List of Mentions.

London Gazette, 29 May 1918.

Buckingham, R., Capt., R.G.A.
Ellis, A. J., 2nd Lieut., R.E.
Gold, E., D.S.O., Major, R.E. (third time).
James, R. W., 2nd Lieut., R.E.
Marr, F. A., D.S.O., M.C., Capt., Cambs. Regt.; Staff (second time).
Urie, R. W., Lieut., R.F.A.
Varwell, R. P., M.C., Capt., Royal Irish Fusiliers (second time).
Watson, B. L., Lieut., R.E.
Williams, G. W., D.S.O., M.C., Major, R.E.

London Gazette 30 May 1918.

Burrell, J. H., Capt., Durham L.I.
Day, G. L., Major, Hunts. Cyclist Bn.
Henry, W. D. M., Capt., A.S.C.

General Plumer's List of Mentions.

30 May 1918.

Todd, Rev. H. W., Chaplains' Dept.
Vyvyan, P. H. N. N., Major, Staff, A.S.C. (second time).

A supplement to the *London Gazette*, issued 18 March 1918, gives the statement of the services for which the Military Cross was awarded 27 October 1917. Among these is the following :

Temporary Lieut. F. T. S. Menendez, Gen. List and R.F.C.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in carrying out photographic reconnaissance and bombing raids far

behind the enemy lines. On one occasion, when attacked by five enemy scouts, he drove three of them down and the other two then withdrew. On two other occasions he has driven down enemy machines out of control.

A supplement to the *London Gazette*, issued 6 April 1918, gives the statements of service for which decorations were conferred as announced in the *London Gazette* of 26 Nov. 1917.

Distinguished Service Order.

Temporary Captain Ernest Harold Robinson, M.C.,
Shropshire Light Infantry.

He led his Company in an attack until further advance was impossible. He then organized them and, collecting all men available of other companies, successfully repelled two counter-attacks, although troops on either flank fell back. His skilful leadership and resolute bearing were a magnificent example to the remainder of the Battalion.

Military Cross.

Lieutenant Basil Godfrey Quin, Cambridgeshire Regiment.

He carried a report over a fire-swept zone to Battalion headquarters and returned to his Company through an intense hostile barrage. Later, he twice went to the Battalion on his right, under a heavy bombardment, to ascertain the situation. By his example he inspired all ranks with confidence.

Second Lieutenant John Alfred Horner Scutt, Hampshire Regiment.

When the unit on his left was forced back and the situation became critical he promptly formed a defensive flank with his platoon and rallied the troops in the vicinity who were without officers. His promptness and determination and quick grasp of the situation were of the greatest value.

Lieutenant John William Whye, Leicester Regiment.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in establishing and keeping up signal communication between Brigade and Battalions during an attack. He went out several times under heavy shell fire to direct the repair of wires, encouraging the men under him by his example.

The supplement to the *London Gazette*, issued 23 May 1918, gives the following statement of the services for which the Military Cross was awarded in the *Gazette* on 12 Dec. 1917.

Lieutenant James Vint, Royal Garrison Artillery,
Special Reserve.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of his battery under heavy shell fire. While he was

getting the men under cover he was wounded but refused to go to the dressing station until his relief arrived, although there were junior officers present. During the shelling he removed a box of cartridges which was ignited and threatened to set alight several others.

Awards of the Military Cross.

26 March 1918.

Brown, S. R., Lieut., R.F.A.

11 April 1918.

Beard, E. C., Capt., Irish Regt.

In the *London Gazette* of May 3 it was announced that the King had been pleased to approve the appointment of the Hon. Sir Charles Algernon Parsons, K.C.B., Honorary Fellow of the College, to be a Knight of Grace of the Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England.

On May 1 it was announced that the King had approved the appointment of Mr Maurice Henry Weston Hayward (LL.B. 1889), of the Indian Civil Service, to be a Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court from 20 May 1918.

Lord Moulton was on the 18th April last elected President of the Society of British Gas Industries.

On March 16 it was announced that Sir John Phillips (B.A. 1877), M.D., had been appointed Honorary Physician to Her Majesty the Queen.

Dr G. H. K. Macalister (B.A. 1901), of the Indian Medical Service, has been appointed Principal of King Edward the Seventh's Medical College at Singapore.

Mr D. Kingdon (B.A. 1905), Attorney General (and Acting Chief Justice) Uganda, has been appointed Attorney General of the Gold Coast.

The Senate of the University of London have appointed the Rev. R. S. Cripps (B.A. 1907) to be an Examiner (External) and a Member of the Board of Examiners (Internal) in Hebrew and New Testament Greek for the Intermediate Examination in Divinity.

T. Trought (B.A. 1913), who has been serving in India in the West Kent Regiment as Captain, passed through the Staff College at Quetta and has been recommended for appointment as General Staff Officer (Grade 3). He had previously been accepted for service under the Indian Agricultural Department as Assistant Director of Agriculture for the Central Provinces.

The diploma of the Society of Apothecaries of London was granted in May last to Shai Chuen Ho (B.A. 1914), of the London Hospital, entitling him to practise medicine, surgery, and midwifery.

Dr A. Caldecott (B.A. 1880), Professor of Philosophy in King's College, London, was in December last presented by St John's College to the Rectory of Great Oakley in Essex. At the close of the December Term, at King's College, Dr Caldecott was presented with an address. A considerable sum had been collected to commemorate Dr Caldecott's services, and at his own desire this is to be devoted to the foundation of a post-graduate prize in Philosophy. The address, which dwelt upon Dr Caldecott's remarkable services to King's College as Professor of Philosophy since 1891 and Dean since 1913, was read by Professor H. J. White. The Principal, Dr H. M. Burrows, expressed his strong feeling that Dr Caldecott's cooperation had been one of the chief factors in making the transition to a 'dual control' by Principal and Dean so smooth and successful. He thought that one of the salient characteristics of Dr Caldecott was his "exuberant youthfulness."

Dr Caldecott said that he had been impressed in early life by the word *facilis*, on the tomb of a Roman soldier, as a description of character. He dwelt on the value of University Prizes as an encouragement to the concentration of the ambitions of students, and said that he was glad to think that his name would be associated with such a prize as that which was contemplated.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced :

Name.	Degree.	From.	To be.
Smith, P. G.	1892	V. Collingbourne, Kingston	R. Everleigh, Marlborough
Whitehouse, J. J.	1903	V. All Saints', Leyton	V. St John the Baptist, Southend on Sea
Osborne, G. S.	1894	V. St Peter's, Oldham	R. Trinity and St Ninian's, Stirling
Nutley, C. E.	1897	C. St Paul's, Stafford	V. Ocker Hill, Tipton
Bentley, J. H.	1906	V. Milnsbridge, Huddersfield	R. Soulderne
Alexander, R. C.	1908	Chaplain R.N.	V. Luppitt, Honiton
Richards, P. J.	1889	V. St Peter's, Rushden	V. St Michael and All Angels, Belgrave, Leicester
Holden, W.	1884	R. St John's, Moston	R. Brindle
Newbery, H. C.	1888	V. Haverhill	R. Halesworth and V. Chediston
Powell, A. Herbert	1881	C. St Andrew's, Stoke Newington	V. West Lulworth
Fisher, C.	1907	C. St Paul's, Bolton	V. St Paul's, Halliwell, Bolton

Hunt, A. G. L.	1905	C. Benwell, Newcastle on Tyne	V. Christ Church, Leyton, E.
Skene, W. H.	1893	V. Dalton, Parbold	V. Tarleton
Watson, A. L.	1904	C. Cranham	V. Aldworth
Floyd, C. W. C.	1894	V. Monk Fryston	R. Hargrave, Bury St Edmunds
Drysdale, G. F.	1805	C. Cinderford	P.C. Moreton Valence
Edwards, J. T.	1889	R. Culgarth	Also V. Kerkland, Newbiggin
Skipper, A. H.	1879	V. Hennock	V. Chudleigh Knighton
Thorpe, C. E.	1867	V. Horningsey	R. Alburgh
James, C. H.	1872	V. Haigh with Aspull	R. Epperstone
Robinson, H. I.	1906	C. Cudworth	V. Carlton-juxta-Snaith
Gibbings, W. T.	1900	V. Holy Trinity, Northampton	R. Boddington, Byfield

The Rev. H. D. Jones (B.A. 1865), Canon and Treasurer, has been appointed Precentor of Chichester Cathedral.

The Right Rev. Dr Walter Andrews (B.A. 1878), Bishop of Hokkaido, Japan, has been appointed Vicar of St Bartholomew's, Chichester.

The Rev. J. Carnegie Brown (B.A. 1885), Incumbent of Christ Church and Honorary Canon of St George's Cathedral, Jerusalem, has been appointed Vicar of St Paul's, Cambridge.

The Rev. G. E. Aickin (B.A. 1891), Principal of Ridley College, Melbourne, and Canon of Bendigo Cathedral, has been appointed Vicar of St Paul's, Bendigo, and Archdeacon of Bendigo.

The Rev. G. Hibbert Ware (B.A. 1894), S.P.G. Missionary at Delhi, has been appointed Rector of Hedgerley with Hedgerley Dean.

The Rev. S. Nowell-Rostron (B.A. 1905), Vicar of St Andrew's, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, and temporary Chaplain to the Forces, has been appointed Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The Rev. F. W. Hicks (B.A. 1908), Chaplain R.N., has been appointed to the *Dreadnought*.

The Rev. J. C. Mackinson (B.A. 1913) has been appointed Senior Curate of Hitchin Parish Church.

The Rev. W. Sneath (B.A. 1901) was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Birmingham on St Thomas' Day, 21 December 1917, and licenced to The Lickey, Bromsgrove.

The Rev. G. N. L. Hall (B.A. 1913) was ordained Priest by the Bishop of St Alban's on Trinity Sunday, May 26.

The following Clerical members of the College have volunteered for combatant service in the Army :

Rev. H. Lovell Clarke (B.A. 1904), Vicar of All Saints', Nottingham.

Rev. A. Aspin (B.A. 1903), Vicar of Todmorden.

The Rev. R. A. H. Cotton (B.A. 1911), Curate of Holy Innocents', Hammersmith, is now a Driver in the Army Service Corps.

JOHNIANA.

In 1814 the frost was so sharp and the scarcity of coal so great, there being no land-carriage for them, and the rivers all frozen, that some of the trees in St John's College were cut down for firing, and at all the Colleges two or three men sat together in one room. I gave a very high price for a sack of coals, to fetch which I sent a man and horse to Bottisham. (Autobiographic Recollections of George Pryme, esq., M.A., p. 113).

COLLEGE ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES, 1918.

The following are the subjects for the College Essay Prizes :

For candidates of the Third Year—

The effect of War upon Literature.

For candidates of the Second Year—

Federal Government as a means of Decentralisation.

For candidates of the First Year—

The Novels of William de Morgan.

The Essays are to be sent to the Master on or before Tuesday, 15 October 1918.

THE HAWKSLEY BURBURY PRIZE.

The Prize for 1919 is to be awarded for Latin Verse, and the following are the subjects set by the Vice-Chancellor :

(1) For the Montagu Butler Prize for Latin Hexameter Verse, not exceeding one hundred and fifty lines in length, on the subject—*Granta deserta.*

(2) For Sir William Browne's Medal, a Latin Ode in Alcaic metre, not exceeding thirty stanzas in length, on the subject—*Gerusalemme liberata.*

The exercises should be sent to the Master on or before 1 February 1919 ; each is to have some motto prefixed ; and to be accompanied by a paper sealed up, with the same motto and the candidate's full name written within.

L.M.B.C.

This term we have the pleasant duty of recording the appearance of a L.M.B.C. eight, which, although it was perhaps not very pretty to watch, worked hard, and, we hope, is the first sign of the happy post-war days when the L.M.B.C. will "go head."

In the latter part of the Term we decided to concentrate our efforts on producing a good clinker-four crew, as the other college crews were already in clinker fours. It was hoped to hold three or four night May races against crews from Jesus, Pembroke, and King's, but these colleges eventually combined to form only one crew. The clinker-four crew worked hard under the untiring tuition of Dr Rootham, with occasional help from B. Ruegg, of Jesus. The course was from Ditton to the Railway Bridge, and the race took place on Thursday, June 6th, at 6 p.m. We made rather a bad start, as stroke was the only one to hear the somewhat inaudible starter, and the other crew went up a length. However, by dint of keeping a long, steady stroke, we gradually picked up, making our maximum gain about half-way, when the opposition started to go to pieces. At the finish we were three-quarters of a length up.

Characters of the Crew.

Bow. H. D. Ratcliff. Conscientious and keen : a bit slow with his hands : not always quite neat enough for bow : always rowed his weight.

Two. N. Perasitch. Came late into the boat, through illness. Somewhat clumsy, and rowed too deep a blade : a useful oar, who rowed his weight : a trifle lacking in a sense of time and rhythm.

Three. A. B. A. Heward. A most conscientious worker : always backed up stroke consistently : rowed a good blade : inclined to lie back a little too far at the end of the stroke.

Stroke. Capt. A. B. Dumas. Always steady and reliable : stroked well. Inclined at times to hang over the stretcher. Considering that his right leg was disabled by wounds received on active service, he showed a remarkable example of pluck and endurance. The resumption of rowing in the College and the appearance of a College 'four' and an 'eight' on the river were due to him.

Cox. R. M. Thompson. A good and painstaking cox : albeit a trifle heavy in these days of rationing. Looked after the boats well. Might be a little more vociferous in dealing with his crews.

[The four was a good, hard-working crew, who deserved their victory in the race against the Jesus College Four.]

The four rowed stern four in the eight, the others being G. W. K. Grange (reserve for the Clinker Four), I. David, T. I. Evans, N. L. White.

Our best thanks are due to Dr Rootham for sparing us so much of his valuable time.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—Capt. A. B. Dumas. *Vice-President*—H. D. F. Kitto.
Secretary—A. S. le Maître. *Committee*—W. M. H. Greaves, A. J. C. Brown.

It was decided at the meeting of the Society, held on March 9th, that debates should be held in the Easter term.

The following debate was held in Lecture Room II. on May 4th: "That in the opinion of this House, Total Prohibition of Alcoholic Liquors would be beneficial to the State."

Ayes—H. S. Collins, H. L. Allsopp, I. David, A. B. A. Heward.

Noes—A. S. le Maître (*Hon. Sec.*), W. M. H. Greaves, A. J. C. Brown, G. W. K. Grange, H. D. F. Kitto (*Vice-Pres.*)

Voting for, 7; against, 9. The motion was therefore lost by 2 votes.

The following debate was held on May 18th: "That in the opinion of this House, the Liberty of the Press is a menace to the country."

Ayes—E. H. J. Noott, G. A. Lyward, A. S. le Maître (*Hon. Sec.*)
Noes—H. D. Ratcliff, J. C. Mann, W. M. H. Greaves, A. J. C. Brown.

Voting for, 3; against, 6. The motion was therefore lost by 3 votes.

On June 1st a most enjoyable evening was spent in the rooms of the Secretary. An impromptu debate was held. Motions were drawn, as were the names of the speakers, from a hat; and under the influence of impending examinations the eloquence and the fatuity of the Society were amazing. Motions:

"That days of the week are a stupid convention." Carried.

"That glass doors should be made compulsory." Lost.

"That it is harder to pop the question than to question the pop." Lost.

"Swearing is a necessity." Carried.

"That soap should be abolished." Lost.

"That Mr Lyward's blazer not only reaches but passes the limit." Lost.

"That 'Yes' and 'No' are identical." Carried.

"That the observation of conventionality in impromptu debates is very desirable." Lost.

"That Trotsky should be awarded an honorary degree from Cambridge University." Lost.

"That our present civilisation, with its materialistic tendencies, is summed up and symbolised by trousers and chimney-pots." Lost.

The following members were present and spoke on nearly all motions: Capt. A. B. Dumas (*Pres.*), H. D. F. Kitto (*Vice-Pres.*), A. S. le Maître (*Hon. Sec.*), W. H. M. Greaves, A. J. C. Brown, A. B. A. Heward, C. W. K. Grange, H. L. Allsopp, H. D. Ratcliff, G. A. Lyward, J. C. Mann, R. M. Thompson, N. Perasitch.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Hon. Sec.—D. E. Reuben.

The Club has had a very disappointing season. For the first time for four years we have been unable to run a purely Johnian six. Further, our courts were not playable till the third or fourth week of Term, and our men suffered from lack of practice. We had very welcome help from two of our Fellows (Mr Bartlett and Mr Bennett). Our other champions were Gasper, Gale, and Reuben.

Matches.

May 6.....	Christ's	Lost	4—5
June 6.....	Christ's	Lost	3—6
June 10.....	Trinity (two pairs a side)	Won.....	3—1

ORGAN RECITAL.

Dr Rootham gave a recital in the Chapel on Sunday, May 26th, 1918, at 8.45 p.m. The programme was as follows:

1. PRELUDE in E flat.....*J. S. Bach*
2. HYMN "Eternal Ruler of the ceaseless round of circling planets"*J. E. Barkworth*
Baritone Solo.....*Cadet P. HEMING*
Violin*Miss L. BARKWORTH*
3. SONATA in D major (No. 5)*Mendelssohn*
(a) Andante: andante con moto
(b) Allegro maestoso
4. PRELUDES on hymn-tunes.....*C. H. H. Parry*
(a) St. Cross
(b) Christe, Redemptor omnium
5. PASTORALE in E major.....*César Franck*
6. ELEGIAC RHAPSODY on an old Church melody.....*C. B. Rootham*
7. FUGUE in E flat*J. S. Bach*

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during the quarter ending Lady Day, 1918.

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

Donations.

	DONORS.
*Jeffreys (H.). On the Vegetation of four Durham Coal-Measure Fells. Parts III. & IV. (Reprinted from the <i>Journal of Ecology</i> . Vol. V. 1917).....	Sir Joseph Larmor.
*Greenhill (Sir George). The Potential of a Lens and allied physical problems. (Reprinted from the <i>American Journal of Mathematics</i> . Vol. XXXIX. 1917).....	The Author.
A translation of the treatise Taanith (On the Public Fasts) from the Palestinian Talmud, by A. W. Greenup*. sm. 8vo Lond. 1918.....	The Translator.
Theal (G. M.). The beginning of South African history. 8vo Lond. 1902. 5.5.20.....	
Scheiner (J.). A treatise on Astronomical Spectroscopy; being a translation of 'Die Spectralanalyse der Gestirne' by J. S. Translated and revised by E. B. Frost. [2nd issue, corrected]. 8vo Boston, 1898. 3.51.18.....	Dr. Leatham.
Social England; a record of the progress of the people. Edited by H. D. Traill. Vols. V. & VI. 8vo Lond. 1896,7.....	Sir John Sandys.
Chetham Society. Vol. 77. N.S. Lancashire Quarter Sessions Records. Edited by J. Tait. Vol. I. 1590-1606. 4to Manchester, 1917.....	J. Brownbill, Esq.
Hind (A. M.), A short history of Engraving and Etching. 2nd edition. 8vo Lond. 1911. 12.10.15.	
Engraving of Saint John the Evangelist by the younger Lucas Cranach. (From the Bible published by Nicolas Wolrab at Leipsic in 1544).	Mr. Brindley.
Ethiopian MS. roll	
Tinted lithograph of the Oriel in the Library of St. John's College, Cambridge. (From Stubbs' <i>Cambridge and its story</i> . Drawing by Herbert Railton, tinting by Mrs. Railton)	P. L. Babington, Esq.
The Blunderbuss; being the book of the 5th Officer Cadet Battalion, Trinity College, St. John's College. No. 5. Dec. 1917.	Capt. E. G. W. Martyr.
No. 6. April 1918.	
4to Camb. 1917,18.	
Valentini (E.). The letters and drawings of E. Valentini, Conte di Laviano, Italian volunteer and soldier. Translated by F. Bellachioma. 8vo Lond. 1917. 11.45.32	Italian Propaganda Bureau.

- Butler (F. H.). Through Lapland with skis and reindeer; with some account of ancient Lapland. 8vo Lond. 1915 10.30.46..... }
 The Author.
 Anderson (Rev. C. P.), *Bp. of Chicago*. The work of the Church on behalf of Unity. (Hale Memorial Sermon, 1917). 8vo Milwaukee, 1917 }
 Hale Memorial Trustees.
 *Previt -Orton (C. W.). An Elizabethan Prophecy. [Off-print from *History*. Vol. II, 1918] }
 The Author.
 Poole (R. L.). Benedict IX. and Gregory VI. (From *Proceedings of the British Academy*). Vol. VIII. 8vo Lond. 1917 }
 Mr. Previt -Orton.

Books bequeathed to St. John's College Library by Dr. Mullinger, sometime Librarian.

- Baxmann (R.). Die Politik der P pste von Gregor I. bis auf Gregor VII. 2 Thle. 8vo Elberfeld, 1868,69.
 Benkard (J. B.). Historical sketch of the German Emperors and Kings: an explanatory text for the representations of the Imperial-Hall. Translated by F. Haas. 2nd edition. 8vo Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 1879.
 Bernheim (E.). Lehrbuch der historischen Methode. 8vo Leipzig, 1889.
 Bluntschli (J. C.). Lehre vom modernen Stat. 3 Thle. (I. u. II. 5te Auflage des Allgemeinen Statsrechts; III. Politik). 8vo Stuttgart, 1875,76.
 B hmer (J. F.). Regesta Imperii I. (Die Regesten des Kaiserreichs unter den Karolingern, 751-918.) Nach J. F. B hmer neu bearbeitet von E. M hlbacher. Band I. 4to Innsbruck, 1889.
 Curtius (E.). Griechische Geschichte. 5te Auflage. 3 Bde. 8vo Berlin, 1878-1880.
 Dahn (F.). Urgeschichte der germanischen und romanischen V lker. (Allgemeine Geschichte in Einzeldarstellungen. Herausg. von W. Oncken. II. 2). 3 Bde. 8vo Berlin, 1881-1883.
 Giesebrecht (W. von). Geschichte der deutschen Kaiserzeit. 6 Bde. (I., II., 5te Aufl.; III., 4te Aufl.; IV.-VI., 1te Aufl.). 8vo Leipzig, 1876-1895.
 Hauck (A.). Kirchengeschichte Deutschlands. 4 Thle. (IV. 1te und 2te doppel-Auflage). 8vo Leipzig, 1887-1903.
 Himly (A.). Wala et Louis le D bonnaire. Th se pour le Doctorat. 8vo Paris, 1849.
 J hrb cher der deutschen Geschichte.
 Abel-Simpson. Karl der Grosse. Von S. Abel. Bd. I. 2te Auflage, bearbeitet von B. Simson. Bd. II. Fortgesetzt von B. Simson. 8vo Leipzig, 1883, 88.
 Breysig (T.). Karl Martell. 8vo Leipzig, 1869.
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 Kaufmann (G.). Deutsche Geschichte bis auf Karl den Grossen. 2 Bde. 8vo Leipzig, 1880,81.

- Klein (C.). Raimund von Aguilers. Quellenstudie zur Geschichte des ersten Kreuzzuges. 8vo Berlin, 1892.
 Langen (J.). Geschichte der r mischen Kirche bis zum Pontifikate Leo's I. (- Nikolaus I.). 2 Bde. 8vo Bonn, 1881,85.
 *Lavissee (E.) and Rambaud (A.). Histoire g n rale du IVe si cle   nos jours. Ouvrage publi  sous la direction de MM. E. Lavissee and A. Rambaud. 12 tomes. roy. 8vo. 1893-1901.
 Leusch (K. C. von). Markgraf Gero. Ein Beitrag. 8vo Leipzig, 1828.
 Martens (W.). Die r mische Frage unter Pippin und Karl dem Grossen. Eine geschichtliche Monographie. 8vo Stuttgart, 1881.
 M ller (A.). Der Islam im Morgen- und Abendland. (Allgemeine Geschichte in Einzeldarstellungen. Herausg. von W. Oncken, etc. II. 4). 2 Bde. 8vo Berlin, 1885,87.
 Nippold (F.). Handbuch der neuesten Kirchengeschichte. 3te Auflage. 2 Bde. 8vo Elberfeld, 1880-83.
 Otto, Bishop of Frisingen. Thaten Friedrichs. (und Rahewins Fortsetzung). Uebersetzt von H. Kohl. (Die Geschichtschreiber der deutschen Vorzeit). sm. 8vo Leipzig, 1894.
 Philippson (M.). Geschichte der Neueren Zeit. (Allgemeine Weltgeschichte. Von T. Flathe, etc. Bde. VII.-IX.) 3 Bde. 8vo Berlin, [1887-1890].
 Prutz (H.) and J. v. Pflugk-Hartung. Geschichte des Mittelalters. (Allgemeine Weltgeschichte. Von T. Flathe, etc. Bde. IV.-VI.) 3 Bde. 8vo Berlin [1889].
 Ranke (L. von). Deutsche Geschichte im Zeitalter der Reformation. 6te Auflage. 6 Bde. 8vo Leipzig, 1881,82.
 — Weltgeschichte. 7 Bde. (I.-III., IV. 2, 4te Auflage; IV. 1, V.-VII., 1te-3te Auflage.) 8vo Leipzig, 1883-86.
 — Die r mischen P pste in den letzten vier Jahrhunderten. 7te Auflage. 3 Bde. 8vo Leipzig, 1878.
 — Geschichten der romanischen und germanischen V lker von 1494 bis 1514. 3te Auflage. 8vo Leipzig, 1885.
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 Schack (A. F. von). Geschichte der Normannen in Sicilien. 2 Bde. 8vo Stuttgart, 1889.
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 Abbonis de Bello Parisiaco libri III. Recens. G. H. Pertz. 1871.
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 Liudprandi Episcopi Cremonensis opera omnia. Editio II. Recog. E. D mmler. 1877.
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* Given by Sir John Sandys in exchange for 12 volumes of "German historical literature" which were bequeathed to the College but duplicates of which were already in the Library.

The following books from the late Dr Mullinger's library were presented to the College Library by Sir John Sandys.

- Adams (C. K.). Manual of Historical Literature. 3rd edition, revised. 8vo New York, [1888].
- Bacon (Francis). The Advancement of Learning. Edited by W. Aldis Wright. sm. 8vo Oxford, 1869.
- Bailey (A.). The succession to the English Crown. sm. 8vo Lond. 1879.
- Bain (A.). Mental and Moral Science. 2nd edition. sm. 8vo Lond. 1868.
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- *Mayor (J. E. B.). *see* Saint John's College.
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- Seeböhm (F.). The Oxford Reformers of 1498; being a history of the fellow-work of John Colet, Erasmus and Thomas More. 8vo Lond. 1867.
- Sociological Papers. Published for the Sociological Society, 1904, 1905. 2 vols. roy. 8vo Lond. 1905-06.
- Theodorus [*pseudonym*]. The New Reformation; a narrative of the Old Catholic Movement from 1870 to the present time, with a historical introduction. 8vo Lond. 1875.
- Thompson (J.). The Owens College: its formation and growth; and its connection with the Victoria University, Manchester. 8vo Manchester, 1886.
- *Torry (A. F.). *see* Saint John's College.
- Tulloch (J.). Luther and other leaders of the Reformation. 3rd edition. 8vo Edin. 1883.
— Rational Theology and Christian Philosophy in England in the seventeenth century. 2 vols. 8vo Edin. 1872.
- Walsh (B. D.). Historical account of the University of Cambridge and its Colleges; in a letter to the Earl of Radnor. 8vo Lond. 1837.
- Warner (G. Townsend). Landmarks in English Industrial History. sm. 8vo Lond. 1899.
- Wood (H. T. W.). Changes in the English language between the publication of Wiclif's Bible and that of the Authorised Version, A.D. 1400 to A.D. 1600. (Le Bas Prize Essay, 1870). sm. 8vo Lond. 1870.
- Wordsworth (Christopher). Social life at the English Universities in the eighteenth century. 8vo Camb. 1874.
- MS. Common-place book of William James [? of University College, Oxford]. circa 1650. 12mo.

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