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THE
POLITICAL CREED OF THOMAS CARLYLE,
1795—1881.

“**I**F I am warranted in believing that the Society that I am bidding farewell to is a vast improvement upon that which I was born into, I am confident that the blessed change is attributable to Carlyle more than to any influence besides”. So wrote Harriet Martineau at a time when she believed herself to be nearing the close of her life.

That Carlyle did so much for England as Miss Martineau thought, is difficult to believe; but there is no doubt that Carlyle was, as Goethe in 1827 declared him to be, “a moral force of great significance”; and, though it is true that in the realm of politics he taught few new truths, solved few problems, yet he helped to check the exaggerations of the political parties and writers of his day by his own exaggerations in the opposite direction. He warred fiercely against all shams and hypocrisy, and as he possessed deep insight into the evils of his time, in spite of the impracticability of the majority of his suggested remedies he was of considerable utility in his protest against the “laissez-faire” system, which would leave these evils to set themselves right.

The years of Carlyle’s childhood were a time of insistence upon “the natural rights” of man. The Revolutionists in France had made these rights the basis of their claims, just as the Americans had done in their Declaration of Independence in 1776. The doctrine had found staunch supporters

in England in Tom Paine and Godwin. A wave of revolutionary feeling spread over the whole of Europe, and, in spite of a number of temporary checks, democracy made rapid progress. In England, the progress of democracy showed itself in changes so radical that they constituted in fact a peaceful and legal revolution. By successive Reform Bills in 1832, 1867, and 1884, the real governing power in England was peacefully transferred from an exclusive upper class to the great bulk of the nation. William IV, when he ascended the throne in 1830, found England practically an oligarchy. Under Victoria, it became an almost unadulterated democracy.

This great change took place almost entirely within Carlyle's lifetime. Yet Carlyle was far from being in sympathy with it. He indeed supported democracy at first, but his belief in the capacity of the people to manage their own affairs steadily decreased as he grew older, until he finally thought them incapable even of choosing their own rulers. Carlyle's social bias was at first determined by the Radicalism of his parents. His father was a hard-working stone-mason, and Carlyle early took an interest in the working classes. He was deeply moved by the widespread distress in his early manhood. He saw around him masses of hungry people, many of them perishing amidst the wealth which their toil helped to produce. "We have more riches than any other Nation ever had before; we have less good of them than any Nation ever had before", he writes as late as 1843, in "Past and Present". Carlyle always believed that legislation should keep the working classes in constant view, and practical benevolence characterised his whole life. But, rightly or wrongly, he came to look upon the majority of mankind as children requiring not only help and guidance but control. The attacker of the aristocracy became their most powerful defender, declaring that "we must recognise the hereditary principle if there is to be any fixity in things".

This gradual change of view can be traced through Carlyle's works. His first big work was the "Life of Schiller" (1825), which does not concern us here. In 1834 appeared "Sartor Resartus", the political part of which, though favouring a kind of well-organised socialism, never-

theless shows traces, especially in the chapter on "Organic Filaments", of Carlyle's later faith in the great man, or Hero. He is enthusiastic in praise of liberty, but not of the liberty to do as we please—he proclaims that the only true liberty is that of doing what is right, that is to say, according to Carlyle, of living in conformity with the laws laid down by the wise: "Whoso cannot obey cannot be free, still less bear rule". Carlyle constantly protests against the spirit of revolt, and his "French Revolution", three years later (1837), demonstrates that anarchy ends in despotism. By the time that "Chartism" came to be written, Carlyle's radicalism had undergone a further modification. He was still convinced of the necessity of a thorough reform, but his faith in the remedies of political radicalism was fast decreasing. In spite of his assertion: "I am not a Tory, no, but one of the deepest, though perhaps the quietest, of Radicals", he appeared almost conservative in his antagonism to what he described as the "quackery" of the radicalism of his day. He already believed that strong, just government was the only remedy against the evils of the time. The salvation of the working classes was not to be attained by political enfranchisement nor by the recommendations of political economists, but by a reversion to the conditions of the Middle Ages, when the labourer was still a serf. These doctrines were repeated more vividly and passionately in "Heroes and Hero-Worship" (1841) and in "Past and Present" (1843), where the democratic remedies of the Radicals are dismissed still more contemptuously than before. "Past and Present" marks Carlyle's now consummated disbelief in democracy, and his first clear breach with John Stuart Mill and the "philosophical Radicals". "Past and Present" was followed in 1845 by "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches". From the publication of this book till near his death, Carlyle's society was increasingly sought after by the aristocracy, several members of which invited him to their country seats, and treated him with marked favour. Brought into closer touch with this class, Carlyle came to discover in them other aims than that of "preserving their game"—the ambition to serve the State in high places, and to play their part in social and industrial life. In the

"Reminiscences", Carlyle declares the aristocracy to be "for continual grace of bearing and of acting, steadfast honour, light address, and cheery stoicism, actually yet the best of English classes". The reaction produced by the failure of the revolutionary movement of 1848 in France—a failure due, in Carlyle's estimation, to the fact that its figure-heads were futile sentimentalists, that there was no man in its front strong enough to guide it into its proper channel—made Carlyle fall back to a still greater degree on practical conservatism. In the "Latter-Day Pamphlets" (1850), Carlyle pours forth his anti-democratical doctrines, to use the words of his biographer Froude, "in a torrent of sulphurous denunciation", which produced the final alienation between Mill and himself. "The History of Frederick II, commonly called Frederick the Great" (1853-66), is a study of the great man as an historic factor, and is marked by a yet more decidedly accentuated trust in autocracy.

Carlyle's change in attitude towards democracy is accompanied by a corresponding alteration of opinion on the question of the Franchise. He welcomed the agitation leading up to the first Reform Bill as the initial movement towards the destruction of the old order of things. According to Froude, the Reform Bill of 1832 was not a sufficiently sweeping measure to satisfy Carlyle. The artisans and labourers were no better off than before—power was merely extended from landowners to shopkeepers. Before a second Reform Bill came to be considered by Parliament, however, Carlyle had come to the conclusion that "with every extension of the Franchise those whom the voters would elect would be steadily inferior and more unfit". His distrust in the judgment of the masses steadily increased as he grew older. "Of what use towards the general result of finding out what it is wise to do, can the fools be? If of ten men nine are recognisable as fools, which is a common calculation, how in the name of wonder will you ever get a ballot-box to grind you out a wisdom from the votes of these ten men?" The natural consequence is that the representatives chosen by the ignorant populace are incapable of carrying on the government of the country. "It is indeed a sad thing", Carlyle once said to Lord Wolseley, "that this

great Empire should be governed by six hundred talking jackasses at Westminster". Carlyle's views on the Franchise question found support among many people of the upper classes in his day, who objected to placing power in the hands of the people. Among the bulk of the nation, however, these views were naturally not accepted.

Not only in the matter of democracy and of the franchise was Carlyle in opposition to the main tendencies of his time. He was possessed all through with the idea that he was living in a degenerate age. In the words of a contemporary criticism, "His entire works may be described as reiterating the doctrine that 'whatever is, is wrong'". Carlyle was no optimist. Few men who penetrate to the centre of things can be optimists. "It is the duty of a Hero", says Carlyle, "to teach men to stand upon things and not upon the show of things". "Sartor Resartus" (1834), or "The Tailor retailed", is the philosophy of clothes, *i.e.* the vesture or symbols of things; it aims at pointing us to the reality that lies beneath these outward forms or "clothes". Human history is but the clothing of ideas in acts, and the great man, or Hero, is but the highest human revelation of the will and spirit of God. Throughout the book, Spirit is recognised as the true and enduring reality. Carlyle was the champion of the spiritual against the material. The materialistic and mechanical spirit of the age—the pursuit of money, faith in steel, stone, and machinery—was a red rag to Carlyle. He was antagonistic also even to bigotry against all utilitarian solutions of the problems of the world. He taught that there are strict limits to the power of prosperity to supply man's wants or satisfy his aspirations. Electric light (typical of the progress of science) can do nothing to dispel the darkness of the mind. His protests against the rash philanthropy of his time and against the belief in philanthropy as an adequate solution of the problem of human misery are no less pronounced. "Do not think that your life means a mere searching in gutters for fallen figures to wipe and set up", he says in his journal about the time when he wrote "Past and Present" (1843). Carlyle believed in the necessity for a definite State programme to relieve distress and correct abuses. "Legislative interference", he wrote in 1843, "and

interferences not a few, are indispensable between the workers and the master-workers. Nay, interference has begun; there are already factory-inspectors. Perhaps there might be mine-inspectors too Again, are not sanitary regulations possible for a legislature?" There is ground for believing that the famous Factory Acts owed some of their suggestions to "Past and Present". The "laissez-faire" system was the object of Carlyle's main attack in "Past and Present". The French Revolution had swept away effete beliefs and institutions, but the "laissez-faire" theory showed blindness to the necessity of a reconstructive policy. The prevalent political economy, in which that theory was embodied, made a principle of neglecting the very evils which it should be the great function of government to remedy.

As a corollary to the abolition of "laissez-faire", Carlyle advocates the organisation of labour. He has given emphatic support to a scheme of co-partnership between employers and employed, in which the profits of labour should be distributed in proportion to the value of services rendered; and has insisted upon the duty of the State to employ in public undertakings those who are out of work. Carlyle, in fact, leans to a kind of State Socialism. But Carlyle's idea of State Socialism is very different from the modern idea. In the modern democratic ideal of a State built up on mutually helpful citizenship, Carlyle had little faith. The democrat who maintains that one man is by nature as good as another, according to Carlyle, is "shooting Niagara". All wits inferior to the supreme guiding intellect are treated by Carlyle rather as obstacles to be contemptuously shoved aside than as auxiliary forces to be conciliated.

"Where gentry, title, wisdom,
Cannot conclude, but by the yea and no
Of general ignorance,—it must omit
Real necessities, and give way the while
To unstable slightness: purpose so barr'd, it follows,
Nothing is done to purpose".

("Coriolanus", III. i.)

"Obedience", wrote Carlyle in "Chartism" (1839), "is the primary duty of man Of all 'rights of man' this right of the ignorant to be guided by the wiser, gently

or forcibly—is the indisputablest Cannot one discern, across all democratic turbulence, clattering of ballot-boxes, and infinite sorrowful jangle, that this is at bottom the wish and prayer of all human hearts everywhere, 'Give me a leader'?"

Here, then, is the positive part of Carlyle's political philosophy, his HERO-WORSHIP, arising out of an excessive admiration for individual greatness, and out of a veneration for the past, in which he holds up models for our imitation. The Ancient and Middle Ages, according to Carlyle's view, had their chiefs, captains, kings, and waxed or waned in proportion to the increase or decrease of their loyalty. Democracy, the new force of the modern era, must in its turn be dominated by leaders. Raised to independence over the will of the people, these leaders are to be implicitly trusted and followed to any lengths. Here again, Carlyle was in opposition to his age. The tendency of his age was to submerge individualism, to reduce the individual to a common type, to absorb him in "sociality". The essence of much of Carlyle's philosophy has been expressed in his wife's assertion: "Instead of boiling up individuals into the species, I would draw a chalk circle round every individuality".

Although, theoretically, much can be said in support of Carlyle's disbelief in "collective wisdom", yet his individualistic creed cannot be put into practice. It is too idealistic. It involves the establishment of an Absolutism which must continue to exist, whether wisdom survive or cease to survive in the absolute rulers. The good despot Oliver Cromwell was quite unable to provide another good despot in his place, but left his Dictatorship to a plainly incompetent son. In practice, therefore, Carlyle's theory of a hero-king really means the appearance of a man who happens to be good and able in a series of bad or indifferent despots, as in the despotisms of Asia, Russia, etc. Again, exactly in what manner the best man, the "hero", is to be discovered and given absolute power, is a problem to which Carlyle never gives a practical answer; and methods similar to those whereby Subsacristan Samson was chosen Abbot of his monastery (as described in "Past and Present", Book II,

Chapter viii), if applied to the conditions of modern life, would lead to anarchy, not to stable government. "Wherever there are born Kings of men", writes Carlyle elsewhere, "you had better seek them out and breed them to the work The few wise will have to take command of the innumerable foolish, they must be got to do it." "Make search for the Able Man. How to get him is the question of questions". We may search the whole of Carlyle's writings without finding an answer to this "question of questions", and his failure to answer it renders a great part of his political philosophy useless. "O ye kind Heavens, there is in every Nation and Community a fittest, a wisest, bravest, best; whom, could we find and make King over us, all were in very truth well By what art discover him? Will the Heavens in their pity teach us no art? for our need of him is great" ("Past and Present", II, iiiii). Carlyle gives only a few negative tests, such as that the ruler is not to be chosen by the majority. He seems to have a kind of trust that God will in some way or other reveal to us the proper man to govern us.

There is one point in Carlyle's political philosophy which has occasioned much discussion, viz.:—his "Might is Right" theory, first clearly set forth in "Chartism" (1839). His opponents of course say that he means that Might is the measure of Right, and, indeed, his desire for strong government seems too often to sanction this view. But Carlyle has quite clearly shown that by the word "might" he does not mean mere physical strength. "Of conquest we may say that it never yet went by brute force; conquest of that kind does not endure. The strong man, what is he? The wise man. His muscles and bones are not stronger than ours; but his soul is stronger, clearer, nobler". There are sentences in his works which indicate that he means something more than even strength of mind. With Carlyle, the phrase "Might is Right" seems to imply that virtue and strength always go together, that only those undertakings succeed which are based on divine truth, and that permanent success proves the righteousness of the undertaking, just as the effect proves the cause. "The strong thing is the just thing", he proclaims in "Chartism" (1839) and afterwards, but he is

obliged to add that it might need centuries to show the identity of strength and justice. "Might and Right do differ frightfully from hour to hour; but give them centuries to try it, and they are found to be identical" ("Chartism"). In his admiration for strength, Carlyle has no sympathy for unsuccessful efforts, for the claims of weakness to succour and consideration. He holds that oppressed races deserve their fate for allowing themselves to be brought and held in subjection. His Providence is on the side of the large armies, and forgives violent means to an orderly end. Carlyle did decline to recognise the right of Napoleon III to rule France, yet it seems possible that if that Emperor had ruled in a previous century, Carlyle would have praised his policy and practice. Tsardom won Carlyle's support. He opposed the foreign policy which involved Great Britain in the Crimean War (1854-6). He had not the slightest faith in the Balance of Power. "As to the Russian increase of strength" he wrote, "I would wait till Russia meddled with me before I drew sword to stop his increase of strength". Having no direct acquaintance with Russia, he always admired that country as a seat of strong government, exercising wise control over barbarous subject races. He would recommend the application of this "wise control" to Ireland, which he regarded as a country inhabited for the most part by semi-savages, into whom must be forcibly instilled the ideas of industry and respect for the law. Similarly, because the negroes are not generally remarkable for mental strength and endurance, Carlyle—the last modern to do so—defended the institution of slavery. The "Occasional Discourse on the Nigger Question", first published in "Fraser's Magazine" in February, 1849, was vehement in its attack upon the sentimental philanthropy which had caused, in Carlyle's estimation, the ruin of the West Indian islands and left the negro to sink into barbarism. When John Sterling suggested that a permanent bargain ought not to be made with the slave-owners without consulting the negroes themselves, Carlyle said: "I never thought the rights of the negroes worth much discussing in any form. Quashee will get himself made a slave again, and with beneficent whip will be compelled to work".

Connected, of course, with his attitude towards the negroes and slavery, is his treatment of the American Civil War. Here everything conspired to put him wrong. He was prejudiced against philanthropy and against popular institutions. Philanthropy and liberalism were undoubtedly qualities possessed by the Northern States; and, misled by the English newspapers and by the unreasonable complaints of the Federalists themselves, Carlyle came to the decision that wisdom and valour were altogether on the side of the South. "There is something almost pitiful", says the American Lowell, "in seeing a man of genius like Mr. Carlyle fighting painfully over again those battles of Frederick II, which settled nothing but the continuance of the Prussian monarchy, while he saw only the 'burning of a dirty chimney' in the war which a great people was waging under his very eyes for the idea of nationality and orderly magistrature, and which fixed . . . a boundary-line on the map of history and man's advancement toward self-conscious and responsible freedom". After the end of the war, Carlyle is said to have confessed to Froude that he "had not seen to the bottom of the matter". He certainly sought, in a somewhat pathetic manner, to make amends, by his gift of books in his will to Harvard University, Massachusetts.

As regards minor points in Carlyle's political creed, a passing reference may be made to his attitude towards Free Trade and towards Emigration. Carlyle was strongly in favour of Free Trade between nations. He declared that he had "never heard an argument for the Corn Laws which might not make angels weep". But in Free Trade between class and class, between man and man, within the bounds of the same kingdom, he had no trust: he was not willing to leave the law of "supply and demand" to operate freely. The result of doing so, he held, is the contest between Capital for larger interest and Labour for higher wages, in which the former, if unchecked, will come off victorious. Carlyle maintained that prosperity is impossible to a country whose entire industry is carried on under the competitive system.

Emigration is advocated by Carlyle as a remedy for over-population. He goes so far as to consider emigration a sufficient remedy in itself. Here again, he appears to advo-

cate the application of force, both to those who are to emigrate and to the countries who are to receive them. But the problem of population exceeds Carlyle's solution of it. He is inclined to carry coercion too far, until it provokes resistance.

Many of Carlyle's suggestions have found a place in our code, vindicating the assertion of "The Times" of the day after his death, that "the novelties and paradoxes of 1846 are to a large extent nothing but the good sense of 1881". Such are: his advocacy of administrative and Civil Service Reform; his enlarging upon the superintendence of labour—put into practice in Factory Acts and Limited Hours Bills; his advocacy of the institution of a Minister of Education, at the head of a system of compulsory State Education on broad, tolerant lines; etc., etc.

But suggestions like the foregoing do not form a political system. If we were asked to build up a State on Carlyle's principles, we should find difficulty in laying the foundations, and should not get far with the building itself. The truth is that, while Carlyle recognised the necessity of a constructive policy, yet he did little towards making one. His criticism is mainly negative and destructive. "HE HAS NO GOAL, BUT AN ENDLESS ATLANTIC HORIZON". Yet we should not forget that negative criticism, when rightly made, is just as valuable as any other intellectual work. If a thing be bad, a condition evil, a doctrine false, it is obviously a service to point out the fact. The old house must be cleared away before a new one can be built on its site. Moreover, if, as Carlyle held, there is no "Morrison's Pill" for society, there can be no prescription offered; the only cure must lie, as he said, in patient work. In the England of his time, things were going wrong in many ways, and if Carlyle's estimate of what was right and what was wrong is often in disagreement with our conceptions of the same, yet he must at least have set many thinking who would not otherwise have thought. We have the testimony of Thomas Huxley, the man of science, that Carlyle's writings had saved him from becoming an idle and light-minded man, had made him earnest. Carlyle's influence was increased by his diction. Ideas which are couched in language coming "flamingly

from the heart", as Carlyle said of his "French Revolution", will rouse men, when the same ideas expressed in simple and unexcited prose would impress no one. But Carlyle's habitual exaggeration and perpetual opposition are great obstacles in the way of the appreciation of him by later generations. The democracy which he attacked has spread wider and wider. The revolutionary spirit against which he protested is again in the air, and on every side there are signs of expectancy and social unrest. Carlyle had "no conception of the people as anything else than an element of mere brute force in political problems"—as in time of war—"and would sniff scornfully at that unpicturesque common-sense of the many, which comes slowly to its conclusions, no doubt, but which compels obedience even from the most despotic of rulers when once its mind is made up" (Lowell). Carlyle had a kind of dim vision of some golden age in the far-distant future, but it was not given to him to share Rousseau's ardent and increasing faith in the future of the people. No one could be more in sympathy than Carlyle with aspirations towards a lofty idealism in politics and social life. To most minds, however, which cherish such aspirations, the gentler optimism of men like Emerson and Mill is more congenial. Carlyle's teaching belongs to what Goethe condemned as "the literature of despair". To quote Lowell once again, "Of what avail is an apostle who shouts his message down the mouth of the pit to poor lost souls, whom he can positively assure only that it is impossible to get out?" Carlyle's doctrines have been smashed by mankind, by the human race which his long life was given over to deriding.

"WILTONIENSIS".



TO —.

THOUGH summer must in autumn find its close,
 When raiding winds seek plunder everywhere,
 The garden pleasaunce cannot thereby lose
 With ravished petal of the latest rose
 The sweetness once so soft upon the air.

Though man must travel an uncharted way,
 Lone, empty-handed, when he hear death call,
 Yet something of himself shall disobey,
 To make within the rooms he loved its stay,
 But cast no tell-tale shadow on the wall.

As summer's fragrance to the garden clings,
 As th' unseen presence haunts each old retreat,
 Now, like an ever-burning censer, swings
 Thy memory in my spirit, and it brings
 Courage that henceforth shall not know defeat.

F. D.



THE HISTORICAL REGISTER OF THE UNIVERSITY.

A PECULIAR charm of University history lies in the mixture it offers of the familiar and the unfamiliar. The institution, the society is so old, and it has lived through so many changes and has responded in due season to each change. The Halls where we meet may be some centuries old. Their panelling and their oak settles have been seen by many generations; the "patines of bright gold" on the roof-beams which once glimmered through the smoky air to the light of torch or candle are still there, if dull and bleared; the academic dress we wear is but slightly varied from the ancient garb of scholars. But neither the buildings nor the life within them have been struck with an unchanging charm. We belong to no Midsummer Eve of the past like the ghostly court of Bobadil in the Alhambra. It is moderns who live in the ancient courts, moderns bound by particular ties of tradition, of usage, of observance and of purpose, to their predecessors. And it has always been so. A new England was arising under Queen Elizabeth, but the Cambridge of the year 1600 was united by living and truly visible links to the University of the Middle Ages. We cannot call the University a home of survivals, though such there be and have been, for a survival implies something past use, and the main tradition of the University has retained its malleable and adaptive quality. The roots of the coral may have become lime and rock, but the upper tendrils are still in growth and life. The society has steadily reacted to its environment, and by dint of that has never ceased to share in-forming its environment.

To return to the starting-point, there is so much that is familiar to us in the older history of the University that we

have ready-made an easy point of contact, by which the strange and obsolete and bygone elements are not merely made intelligible, but made more fascinating. We can sympathize with them as we do with Giotto's personages; they belong to our humanity. Yet they are not now commonplace, too present, too well-known. We travel back through Victorian broadcloth, through Georgian powder and ruffles, the buff-jerkin resumes its sway, mutinous chop-logic clerics horrify their seniors by their glaring colours and fantastic tawdry finery in the later Middle Age; and these intelligible, uncouth persons, as time rolls back, slip insensibly towards the borders of our understanding. They step out along the road we know, but a mist swims over it. They become grave, unwilling antics. We can describe and follow the course of their reasoning, but cannot feel its compulsive power. And then, it is still our society, still intent on learning and knowledge, still perplexed by our cares within and without, still strivers after the human quest "vivere et bene vivere," already pilgrims—to what city?

It is an appropriate circumstance that the new *Historical Register of the University** should be edited by a member of the College, which possesses the best of College Histories in Baker's work and produced the best history of the University in the late Dr Mullinger's. The register is partly for practical use as a work of daily reference. The Tripos Lists till 1910, which used to be in the unreformed University Calendar, are to be found here revised, as well as the names of officials and Professors, etc., up to the same year. The earlier portions of these lists, however, and the *Ordo Senioritatis* which is given from 1499 to 1747, *i.e.* to the conventional date when the Mathematical Tripos began, have mainly an historic interest. They are a record in brief of the achievement of members of the University, and the ample annotation which the Editor has added to the bare list of names supplies the necessary commentary identifying the personages and giving glimpses of their careers. We have in fact a kind of companion to Mullinger's History.

* *The Historical Register of the University of Cambridge to the year 1910*; ed. by J. R. Tanner, Litt.D. At the University Press, 1917.

A Johnian examines these lists naturally with some view to see how St John's figures in them, and concludes with the conviction he began with, that the College has taken a full share in the life of the University, and has produced its quota of eminent men. The *Ordo Senioritatis* is perhaps a little disappointing in this respect, not only for the College, but for the University as a whole. There are numerous lacunæ, often of interesting years. It is merely an order of precedence among B.A.s, for which merit formed only one claim. And where it does imply academic distinction, that is by no means always identical with contemporary importance or posthumous fame. The reader finds himself looking perversely for some break in the serried array of Dons and Archdeacons and Records. Most of the names vanish into obscurity. The country parsonage no doubt accounts for many, the hall for others. They were not the worse men, we may infer, because they are now forgotten and of them "is no memorial left." They were privates in the army of civilization; their regiment is celebrated if not themselves.

But there is no lack of names which stand above the ordinary level of success. Here, among the Chancellors, we find Bishop Fisher, head of two Colleges, Professor, Bishop and Cardinal, and true founder of St John's; and the great Lord Burleigh, ruler of the University in critical times of change. Among the M.P.s there are Henry Lucas, of the Long Parliament, founder of Newton's chair, and Lord Palmerston, Prime Minister of recent days; among the Public Orators Sir John Cheke and Roger Ascham, to be remembered while humane learning lives amongst us. We need only envy Queens' Desiderius Erasmus. The College claims, as is right, many Lady Margaret Professors of Divinity, too many to give here, though, for a mere lay reason, we except the Master John Newcome, giver of our choicest *incunabula*. Among other Professors the last century provides some of our best remembered names, such as Kennedy of Greek, Adams the astronomer, Babington the botanist or Palmer of Arabic; their portraits are on our walls, their work continues among us.

Coming to the *Ordo Senioritatis* and the Tripos Lists, it has been hinted that some kinds of eminence make rare appearances. Of the poets, Constable appears in 1579-80 and

Prior in 1686, but Wordsworth, Herrick, Cleveland, Greene and Nash, and Barnes (not to mention Churchill, who may have never come up) are absent. Falkland and Strafford, Fairfax, Shakespeare's Southampton and his son, and Archbishop Williams, are not to be found. On the other hand the illustrious William Gilbert, the founder of the Science of Electricity, duly appears in 1560-61, Thomas Baker, the College historian, in 1650-51, Richard Bentley, prince of emendators, in 1679-80, Erasmus Darwin, the botanist, in 1754, Sir John Herschel, the astronomer, in 1814, and Charles Merivale, the historian, in 1830 (for both Mathematics and Classics). Less academic literary eminence in different degree has its share when we find Horne Tooke, as yet undiverted at Purley nor writing pamphlets, in 1758, and Samuel Butler of *Erewhon* in 1858. Religion and philanthropy are well represented. Wilberforce, it is true, was among the unlisted poll-men, but his ally in the abolition of the slave-trade, Clarkson, is registered in 1783, Edward Stillingfleet in 1652-53, Henry Martyn in 1801, Bishop Stanley of Norwich in 1802, George Augustus Selwyn (for both Mathematics and Classics) in 1831 and Colenso in 1836. Lastly, "as in private duty bound," should be recorded the first editors of the *Eagle*, Canon Wilson who is still with us, Thomas Ashe, poet and critic, Rev. T. H. Bush, Professor W. G. Adams and Mr. W. E. Mullins, all of the Mathematical Tripos of 1859.

The long lists, edited and annotated with fulness and accuracy, from which these names are taken, must represent long hours of scholarly labour, for which and for thereby placing their published record on a sound and broad basis we owe thanks to Dr Tanner.

C. W. P. O.



HADRIAN'S LAMENT FOR ÆLIA.

ANIMULA, vagula, blandula,
 hospes comesque corporis,
 quae nunc abibis in loca,—
 pallidula, rigida, nuclula,—
 neque, ut soles, dabis iocos?

"Spartian (the biographer of Hadrian) treats these famous verses very lightly. He adds: 'tales autem, nec multo meliores, fecit et Graecos'. To me the force and character of this simple ejaculation consist in its abruptness, brevity, and uncouthness, like the verses we make in a delirious dream. Polished and paraphrased by modern translators, it becomes a trifling commonplace, hardly worthy of the considerable poets who have exercised their talents upon it."

Merivale. History of the Romans under the Empire, vii, 489, n. 3.

A German Translation.

Unstetes, zärtliches Seelchen, du,
 So lange des Leibes Gesellin und gast,
 Wohin, du arme, wanderst du jetzt,
 Bleich, ohne Hülle, schaudernd vor Frost?
 Vorbei ist Scherzen und Kosen nun!

BERNHARDY, quoted by Friedlander,
Sittengeschichte Roms, vol. III. p. 413.



IDEM ANGLICÈ.

SOUL of mine, pretty one, fitting one,
 Guest and partner of my clay,
 Whither wilt thou hie away,—
 Pallid one, rigid one, naked one—
 Never to play again, never to play?

MERIVALE.

IDEM ALITER.

And must thou go, my soul—forsake
 Thine host and comrade dear, and take
 Thy ways—ah! whither?—all bodiless,
 And leave thy body stark motionless—
 Body and thee both stiff and cold—
 Nor coax it into laughter as of old?

J. H. A. H.



LETTERS FROM FRANCE.

WHAT a medley of events, great and small, have come to pass since I wrote to you. I fear there is but a poor chance of my remembering them all. The coming of the Americans, the evolution of the dispensary, the beginning of school *cliniques*, the hope of a hospital (at last), the sudden arrival of winter with its train of chills, pneumonias and skidding motor cars—these are but random landmarks on the changing road. They include no mention of the great stride I have made hither from the Source up to the windy birch trees; nor of the reason (strictly censored) which prompted my removal; nor of many other exciting details of the last month which would offend sorely the tired official eye.

But to begin at the ending (and why not?) I write as the true pioneer with only the wooden planks of a baraquement betwixt me and the autumn storm, sitting on the edge of my camp bed, while a merry log fire is warming up the shaving water billy can. For the first fortnight of my sojourn here I slept *à la belle étoile*. It was still summer time, only ten days ago, and the stars winked peacefully throughout the night. When the moon was full one could hardly close one's eyes, so beautifully did she light the slender birch trees. But wind and rain too have their beauty, as you in London know, and I am quite content to hear them rioting over the pine trees and about our wooden walls.

Before the moon disappeared we had accumulated nearly 100 refugee boys and girls. We housed batches in Sermaize, but the greater part are now in Béthancourt—the girls in the château, many of them two in a bed, and the boys in the big outhouses sleeping upon straw. Béthancourt has never been so busy, nor do I ever remember seeing them all look so

pleased. Clean clothes have been found for every child, washing, feeding, exercise, and all the minor necessities of life are amply provided for. We do not expect this visit to last for long, but while it does last every other undertaking of the Mission is given a second place in the scramble for more workers.

Other work goes on, however, and sometimes with a vengeance.

I was sleeping out in my camp bed one night when I became aware of a long human unduly interested in my identity. I do not remember waking, though I must have been asleep. Sleep is most subtle when she is not roofed in. What happens is this: you contemplate the shadows of the forest, you smell the pine trees, you are conscious of slight variations in the silence, and while you are breathing your Nunc Dimittis the night passes into morning; without so much as changing position you begin a Te Deum. That at least is my usual experience, and I was not a little perplexed by the intervention of this long human at a moment which ought never to have existed. He was Chesterman, full even to overflowing with a mass of sensational disclosures. A fire which had burned for hours; house, barn, corn, stables and thresher a smouldering heap; and some man whose name I was evidently supposed to recognize had been badly burned. It seemed absurd that anyone should be burned at such a time, and in any case the hospital was more than full and had a waiting list. I told Chesterman so and expressed my regret. This seemed to distress the poor fellow unreasonably, so I made a mental effort and discovered that there was really something happening that concerned myself. I got dressed and halfway down to the Source before it dawned upon me that the burned one was a war victim, the first American casualty as it happens. His name is Morrison, and he has the distinction of having worked for two hours at salvage before mentioning that he had all the skin on his forearm burned into blisters. When this was discovered it caused such a sensation that Chesterman was still excited about it after his ten mile bike ride from Faucesse. I have given him a month to heal up in, and he is quite confident that he will be there before time. Fortunately most of the damage

to the farm is covered by insurance, and with the help we are able to give them they will not suffer so very much.

Now the rest of the acts of the *médécin* and all that he did ; how he rode at 80 m.p.h. to Bar le Duc in the Rolls Royce, and sang from the magic flute to the maidens of Châlons, are they not written in the book of the Mission Anglaise ?

Alas ! they are not. But it is too nearly to-morrow to remedy these defects in history. To-morrow is full of the promise of many and varied amusements, including an American Bishop.

(October 12, 1917).

* * * *

We have been discussing the future work in the Verdun district. Monday by Monday, as I have gone round with the Sous-Préfet, the plans have grown in stature and comeliness. And now they have been put on paper in an eloquent letter from the Sous-Préfet to the Secrétaire général de la Mission. The Executive has given a cautious reply. This of necessity, because it is probable that the work will not be begun in earnest until the war ends. And we cannot tell how many of our workers will be able to stay on for six months or a year after the war. To complete the work some will have to stay until longer than that. Nor do we know how we shall stand financially—the present situation is none too strong. In order to estimate as nearly as possible each member is being asked how long after the war he or she will be able to remain at work. The replies received so far have been very satisfactory, only one-third wishing to return when the war ends, and nearly one-third offering to stay as long as necessary.

I wish I could draw a character as "A.G.G." can draw them. I should like immensely to see M. Grillon, Sous-Préfet de Verdun, illustrated in the *Daily News*. Dark, rather short, and very solidly built, he gives at all times the assurance of a great reserve of energy. Whether he is working at the sous-préfecture in his disreputable old brown sweater, or driving in the official car with his scarlet ribbon of the Legion of Honour and his casquette of the three silver *galons*, he never wastes time in *réveil*. In the car he is for ever laying before me some new aspect of the work of reconstruction ; the advantages of goats over cows ; how the

new houses must be built to be cheerful as well as economical ; how the ruined land must be made attractive lest the fugitives returning to desolation be tempted again to tread the road towards exile. (I wish I could translate his finely rounded eloquence into English.) At lunch he speaks to the mayor and the schoolmaster of the elected commune, of the sources of power (which is the nearest waterfall or factory), of how the inhabitants will take to fireside industry, who knows how to keep bees, who will be the new mayor of so and so, and why—then he collects grievances and dispenses wisdom. Nobody is denied access, be they never so foolish or impossible in their demands. If a village is judged unsafe the Sous-Préfet goes himself to *persuade* its inhabitants to quit. The easy method of sending a gendarme with an order of evacuation does not appeal to him.

Sometimes under the mellow influence of a special 'vin du pays' he tells us stories. He is a *vrai raconteur*, taking the centre of the stage and absorbing every shimmer of the lime-light. When he speaks of his friends 'les Carter Patersons,' you become aware of a world of romance and adventure concealed beneath that most prosaic of names. Do you think of Mr Carter Paterson as a figure-head in a stuffy office with a practical wife and a son in the business ? I forget about the son ; I think there are two, though I have heard nothing of the business. There is, or was, a Miss Carter Paterson and river parties on the Tamise, and all sorts of strange mistakes due to differences of tongue and custom, and even some faded petals of romance blown in the gardens of old England.

The first time that we discussed religion was after that celebrated funeral—I told you about that, surely ?—and since then he has from time to time returned to the subject of the 'Quackers' (so we are pronounced in France). His father is Protestant and his mother Catholic. He himself thinks the Protestants are the least unreasonable ; amongst the strange doctrines of *les Amis* there are certain which are quite pleasing to his taste. He can see that this is an attempt to rediscover '*la foi primitive*,' and often surprises one with his grasp of our ideals.

He was once the youngest deputy in the Chamber. I

shall never forget how he addressed a little group of *bro-deuses*; refugees from about Sermaize whom we invited him to meet. As he spoke of the return from exile, of the hope of a new countryside, builded and secured in the faith of mutual help, by communal effort for the common good; when he spoke of flowers and flocks, and fireside industry, not a muscle moved in his audience, so that the copious tears ran unabsorbed over glowing or wrinkled cheeks. This is the hall-mark of French oratory, to dissolve your audience in tears, and one feels that a large and well-filled hall would need to be well aired after M. Grillon had made a speech therein.

I spent a very pleasant night at his house at Issoncourt, and there met the austere and Protestant M. Grillon and his Catholic wife. The Protestant has studied much English history, of which he is always willing to speak, to my great anxiety. He is very Anglophil and so most tolerant and friendly to ourselves. But there is a suggestion of belief in 'hell-fire' about his dark eyes and unrelenting jaw. Mrs. Sous-Préfet is full of common sense and motherhood, and is withal a kindly hostess with whom you are equally at home in the parlour or the kitchen. Madeleine and Jacqueline complete the family. They are about five and four respectively. Madeleine is delicate, fair and *gâtée*, Jacqueline sturdy, curly-haired and plump, without a shadow of shyness, and the very image of her father. The Sous-Préfet is up at 6 o'clock most mornings and occupied with his business most of the day, but will never allow any business to take him one night away from home. It is indeed a lucky thing for the exiles of Verdun that such an infidel will lead them back to faith. I wish I could have introduced him more worthily to you, my other friends, for you must hear of him again.

And perhaps some day I will tell you of other splendid heroes of his country, of the Mayor of Auberville at whose house I hope to stay, of the wood-cutter at Futeau and the schoolmaster at Duguy; but I had better make no promises in case there is no time to redeem them.

Remember, unless I sleep that I shall poison my patients, and so be merciful in your judgment.

ROSSLYN EARP.

December 6, 1917.



WORDS OF A WATCHER.

WHAT is the use? No use,
To live alone, to climb the clouds, to see;
To feel the many the whole;
To cherish visions and to dream
Of perfect things.

For all these men,—
See you, their fine wrought pouches
From which they seem to draw
Their stocks of truth and goodness,
Saying with wag of head and cunning eye,
"Aye, we are men indeed!"
Or may be thinking, "Gods more like."

What is the use? No use!
For all these men,
Sick greasy gold
Is all they carry in these same fat pouches
And old knives black with blood.
Much have they offered to the Beast of Power.
Oh child, oh youth, beware!
Oh ware! ye mothers.

Think you they have souls?
Think you these pouches souls?
I hear a priest. He's saying they're immortal.
God forbid!
Yet stay. Immortal? If they are,
Haste then, oh haste, all ye that dwell apart and
gaze on Beauty,
Lest on these ugly toads ye shall hereafter
Gaze and forever gaze.

These pouches souls !
 Come look again,
 And see this man draw forth.
 Why, 'tis a pious thought.
 "All men are brothers."
 It must have warmth in it too,
 For his old shrivelled hands are crooked about it.
 'Twould seem that large red house he lives in is
 not enough to keep his fingers warm.
 He dips again.
 What's this? A charity !
 His fingers must be cold.
 His heart's cold too, perhaps, and he would
 warm it.

F. K.



EURIPIDES AS A JOKE.



POPULAR comic poet must have his *bête noire* just as must a popular newspaper. The success of each lies in an instant appeal, and a well-known stock subject is certain to appeal, provided that it is treated judiciously. The writer of comedies may be a profound thinker, but he must above all be comic and clever. He may say almost anything if it is funny, and abuse almost anyone if he can be made ridiculous—where the state allows. Hence, when the state was as tolerant as the democracy at Athens was, it was natural that the comedians should have one or two favourite butts, and that they should be prominent men of the day. The Athenian audience was sure to hear something good when Aristophanes turned his attention to Euripides or Cleon. Even if sometimes the jokes were not very good,—well, a poor joke about Euripides was quite equal to a good joke about anyone else, and would be welcomed uproariously for old times' sake.

In the jovial atmosphere of comedy the portentous solemnity of Tragedy is itself a joke. Aristophanes is never slow to make use of that fact, for there is scarcely one of his extant plays in which Euripides does not provide some fun. An attack on him is the main theme of at least two. In the 'Frogs' we have a comprehensive contest in Hades, where the buffoon Bacchus—Aristophanes was not scrupulously polite to the deities—judges the merits of Æschylus and Euripides. He is jeered at for his over-subtle and philosophical enigmas :

"If we mistrust where present trust is placed,
 Trusting in what was heretofore mistrusted."*

The two tragedians speak specimen lines into the scales of a balance, and Euripides flimsy style 'kicks the beam' every time.

* Usually Rodger's translation is given.

Aristophanes often accuses Euripides of actual dishonesty, in making the Unjust argument better than the Just. We are told :

“ Besides, Euripides is a clever rascal,
A sharp contriving rogue that will make a shift
To desert and steal away with me.”

The celebrated line in the “*Hippolytus*”—“My tongue hath sworn ; my mind remains unsworn”—is most roughly ill-used, and is employed to justify insincerity of all kinds. Here is one confused version of it given by Bacchus : “A person’s soul—not being perjured—when—the tongue forswears itself—in spite of the soul.” Heracles asks, “Do you like that kind of stuff ?” The stupid Bacchus answers, “Yes, I’m crazy after it.” Paradoxes and brilliancies of this type, Aristophanes elsewhere observes, mean nothing and are put in simply to please the mob :

“ But he collected audiences about him,
And flourished, and exhibited, and harangued
Before the thieves, and housebreakers, and rogues,
Cut-purses, cheats, and vagabonds, and villains,
That make the mass of population here :
And they—being quite transported, and delighted
With his equivocations and evasions,
His subtleties and niceties and quibbles,—
In short,—they raised an uproar, and declared him
Archpoet, by a general acclamation.”

We can imagine an aristocratic conservative criticising Bernard Shaw in very similar terms.

Another serious moral charge brought against Euripides by his critic is that of corrupting the youth of the city by his immoral stories of passion and incest, (—the conservative speaks—) by his decadent Cretan modes and rhetorical sophistry—a charge which Euripides would no doubt have been proud to share with Socrates. *Æschylus* says :

“ He has taught every soul to sophisticate truth,
And debauched all the bodies and minds of the youth ;
Leaving them morbid, and pallid, and spare,
And the places of exercise vacant and bare.—
The disorder has spread to the fleet and the crew,
The service is ruined, and ruined by you :—
With prate and debate in a mutinous state ;
Whereas in my day, ’twas a different way :
Nothing they said, nor knew nothing to say
But to call for their porridge, and cry ‘ Pull away ! ’ ”

When we turn to the literary side of Aristophanes’ criticisms we find him ridiculing the long formal rhetorical harangues which often mar the symmetry of Euripides’ tragedies. The attacks upon his prologues too are delightfully funny. Their prosaic and monotonous construction is shown when *Æschylus* sensibly interpolates the statement *ληκύθιον ἀπόλεισεν* after two or three lines and a half of the opening of several successive plays. Verrall cleverly imitated this undeveloped style of literary criticism when he took the first few lines of several of the “*Idylls of the King*,” and completed the sentence, if not the sense, by the solemn remark “. . . and blew his little nose ! ”

Here we begin to find the comic predominating in Aristophanes’ criticism. Much of what we have described is really serious, though it is presented comically enough, and the annoyance and perturbation of the old-fashioned conservative at the impudent sophist and immoral decadent is clear. But in the above passage, and still more in that farcical scene in the ‘*Acharnians*’ we see the gay comedian who gives us pure fun. In the ‘*Frogs*’ he seems comparatively serious when censuring the shabby appearance of the Euripidean hero, in spite of the ridiculous results which he says have followed :

“ It has taught an example of sordid untruth,
For the rich of the city, that ought to equip,
And serve with a ship, are appealing to pity,
Pretending distress—with an overworn dress.”

But the “rag” scene in the *Acharnians* is written in a far different spirit. The genius of comedy runs riot : parody jostles parody, absurdity is followed by impossibility. First we find that even the slave is a word-juggler. The modern servant might well imitate this philosopher among footmen.

“ Is Euripides at home ? ”

“ At home and not at home, if you take me ; meaning that his body is within, writing plays upstairs, but his mind is wandering outside in search of song.”

“ Euripides !—‘ Rippy ! ’ ”

“ Busy ! ”

“ But pivot ! ”

“ Can’t be done.”

"But still! . . ."

"Very well, I'll pivot, but I can't come down." The audience here gets as much amusement out of the "eccy-clema" as later critics have theories. Then a brilliant thought strikes Dicaeopolis, "That's why his heroes are all lame, being born at the top of such rickety stairs!" Next, the rags that Euripides is wearing explains why his heroes are all beggars: now the third thrust in the five lines,—he is sure that Euripides will sympathise with him as he has to make a *very long* speech! Now follows a catalogue of ragged heroes, each one more incredibly tattered than the one before. At last he gets the torn garb of Telephus, and holding it up to the light invokes "Zeus who seest through all things!" and brings off another Euripidean contradiction, "to be who I am, but not to seem so." Not satisfied with this, he borrows a whole Tragic outfit from this realistic poet,—a beggar's staff, a burnt wicker-basket, a little tankard with a broken rim, a little pitcher plugged with sponge, some withered leaves, and some chervil from his mother's shop (an idea which apparently always amused the Athenians). Such was the miscellaneous rubbish which made up Euripides' tragedies.

Later in this play we find a long speech parodying that hapless play, 'Telephus', from which Dicaeopolis has won his rags. Such verbal imitations of passages or single lines from the tragedian are impartially scattered through all Aristophanes' plays. For example, to Euripides' philosophical doubt.

"Who knows whether τὸ ζῆν is not really τὸ καθανεῖν?" he adds,

. . . "and τὸ πνεῖν, τὸ δέπνειν?"

"In the "Thesmophoriazusae" we find skits on three of Euripides' plays, the "Palamede", the "Helen" and the "Andromeda." Whole dialogues are transferred from the tragic to the comic stage and delightfully perverted. The resourcefulness of Palamede the castaway, who sends off messages written on oar-blades, as modern heroes do in bottles, is adapted by Aristophanes' spy, tied to an altar in the middle of Athens, when he wants to send a message to Euripides:

"Hah! I know a trick

Out of his Palamede. I'll send a message
Written on oar-blades!—Tush! I've got no oar-blades!
What shall I do for oar-blades? Why not send
These votive-slabs instead? The very thing!
Oar-blades are wood, and slabs are wood. I'll try!"

So he scattered them around profusely, and curiously some reached Euripides!

It would be a mistake to expect from a comic poet sustained and reasoned literary criticism such as we find, for example, in the Preface to the "Lyrical Ballads", and Aristophanes has only incidentally contributed to the vast volume of Euripidean criticism. He wanted in the first place to please, and his appeal is to two audiences. Where he is clever and serious he will please the grave old gentlemen who frankly "hate all these modern notions", and where he is clever and funny he will please that Demos which he is so fond of reviling. Many of this class would criticise Euripides not from any abstract moral or artistic point of view, but simply as a daring innovator, a naughty but very funny unorthodox thinker, and a clever retailer of paradox, just as many, one fears, skim Chesterton for his epigrams but do not dig for his philosophy. The views of this type of critic were not very deep, but they were proportionally decisive and clear-cut. So no preliminary course of instruction in Euripides was needed, no carefully-weighed literary judgments necessary. The audience responded instantly to the ridiculous travesties they saw. The success of a tragedy often depends on the moral pre-eminence of the tragedian among the men of his time: a comedian succeeds because he is just so much cleverer than the rest that he can say exactly what they would have said, had they only thought of it.

H. D. F. K.



ÉPITAPHE D'UN ÉGOÏSTE.

Ci-gît Paul, qui vivant sans faire bien ni mal
N'aima rien que lui seul, et n'eut point de rival.

VERDIER 18—.

ISOLATION.

Here lies one who did nothing good or bad,
He loved himself and so no rival had.

19 Feb., 1918.

J. H. A. H.

WITH A CIGAR.

How many suns are warm within
The golden liqueur of the glass,
Whence quick, ethereal tremors pass
Through blood that has grown cold and thin!

But though Youth, from the potent grape
Reborn, can memories evoke
And picture in the circling smoke,
From Age there is no sure escape.

F. D.



THE BUTLER COLLECTION. I.

THE Editors feel that Members of the College would wish to see and have placed on record in the *Eagle* a descriptive catalogue of the Butler Collections which have been generously given to the College by Mr Henry Festing Jones. They hope in the next number to print a list of the editions of Butler's writings included in the Collection, and some account of other books, miscellaneous papers, and objects connected with him, for which, as for the catalogue that follows, they wish to express their indebtedness to Mr Festing Jones. We understand that there are still a few more pictures, miscellaneous papers, and objects to come. The Memoir referred to in the following notes is the Life of Butler which Mr Jones has prepared but which is not yet published.

PICTURES SKETCHES AND DRAWINGS

BY AND RELATING TO

SAMUEL BUTLER

AUTHOR OF *EREWHON*

PRESENTED TO ST JOHN'S COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE

BY

HENRY FESTING JONES

November 1917

This list is arranged as nearly in order of date as I could manage. Pictures which are undated are placed where I believe them to belong. Examining Butler's sketches and drawings in their chronological order helps the spectator to realise the progress made by him in his artistic studies.

DOUGLAS YEOMAN BLAKISTON.

1. Pencil drawing: Samuel Butler, 1854. Reproduced in the *Memoir*, ch. iii. On the back of this drawing is

the beginning of a water-colour sketch. It was in a book with others mentioned in the *Memoir* as having been given to Shrewsbury School (I. 44). I have no doubt that this sketch is by Butler, and is part of the Rectory house at Langar.

D. Y. Blakiston was the father of the President of Trinity College, Oxford; there is a newspaper cutting containing his obituary among the papers given to S. John's.

HENRY FESTING JONES.

2. Drawing in pencil and ink: Butler's Homestead, Mesopotamia, New Zealand. Reproduced in the *Memoir*, Ch. vii. Done in 1910 or thereabouts from a faded photograph taken about 1863 and lent to Butler by J. D. Enys.

SAMUEL BUTLER

3. Water colour: A view in Cambridge; probably done when Butler was an undergraduate, and given to S. John's some years ago. I found it in the book wherein I found Blakiston's drawing (no. 1, supra).
4. Oil Painting: Family Prayers. On the ceiling he wrote "I did this in 1864, and if I had gone on doing things out of my own head instead of making studies I should have been all right." (*Memoir* I. 115). Reproduced in the *Memoir*, Ch. xxiv., and referred to Ch. viii.
5. Oil Painting: His own head. "He painted at home as well as at Heatherley's, and by way of a cheap model hung up a looking-glass near the window of his painting room and made many studies of his own head. He gave some of them away and destroyed and painted over others, but after his death we found a number in his rooms—some of the earlier ones very curious." (*Memoir*, Ch. viii). This is one of them, done probably in 1865. We found also a still more curious one, which was given to Charles Gogin, who was interested in it as the work of an untaught student.
6. Oil Painting: Interior of Butler's Sitting-room, 15, Clifford's Inn. There is something written in pencil

- on the panelling in the left-hand bottom corner. I believe the words to be "Corner of my room, Augt. 1865, S. B." Reproduced in the *Memoir*, Ch. xv.
7. Water colour: Dieppe. The Castle, 1866. Butler was at Dieppe with Pauli in 1866. (*Memoir*, Ch. viii.).
 8. Oil Painting: Two heads done as a study at Heatherley's. I showed this to Gaetano Meo, and he remembered that the man was Calorossi, a model, whose brother went to Paris and became known as the proprietor of a studio there. The woman he said was Maria, another model. The background is Dieppe. I suppose that Butler did this study in the autumn of 1866, using No. 7, the water colour of Dieppe, or some other sketch made on the spot for the background. The idea was to make portraits of two heads with a landscape background in the manner of Giovanni Bellini.

JAMES FERGUSON.

9. Crayon drawing: Butler playing Handel, 1870 (?). Reproduced in the *Memoir* (I. ix.). Ferguson was a fellow art-student with Butler.

SAMUEL BUTLER.

10. Oil Painting: The Valle di Sambucco, above Fusio. The sambucco or sambuco is the elder tree. Butler, writing of this valley (*Alps and Sanctuaries*, Ch. xxvi., new edn. Ch. xxv.), says:—"Here, even in summer, the evening air will be crisp, and the dew will form as soon as the sun goes off; but the mountains at one end of it will keep the last rays of the sun. It is then the valley is at its best, especially if the goats and cattle are coming together to be milked."
11. Water colour: The Rocca Borromeo, Angera, Lago Maggiore. Entrance to the Castle, 1871. The birth-place of S. Carlo Borromeo. It was over this gateway, as well as over the gateway of Fénis (No. 39 post), that he told me there ought to be a fresco of Fortune with her Wheel (*Memoir*, Ch. xx.). The Rocca Borromeo, Angera, and Arona are mentioned in *Alps and Sanctuaries*, Ch. xxiv. (new edn. Ch. xxiii.), and several times in the *Memoir*, e.g. Ch. ix., xvi.

12. Water colour : The Rocca Borromeo. A room in the Castle, 1871. I am not sure whether or not this is the room in which S. Carlo Borromeo was born. One view of that room is in *Alps and Sanctuaries*, Ch. xxiv. (new edition, Ch. xxiii.). This may be the same room looking towards the left and showing a piece of window seat and shutter.
13. Water colour : Amsteg, 1871.
14. Water colour : Fobello. A christening, 1871. This was to have been a picture for the Academy, but he did not finish it. In this picture are women with short skirts and leggings. They dress like this so that they can climb into the ash trees and pull off the leaves which they throw down upon the grass to be mixed up with the hay. (*Memoir*, Ch. ix.).
15. Oil Painting : Varallo-Sesia. The Washing Place, 1871. "Butler made three oil sketches at Varallo all the same size, about 16 x 20. One is the washing place outside the town". *Diary of a Journey*, p. 16.
16. Oil Painting : Monte Bisbino, near Como, 1876. (*Alps and Sanctuaries*). The white sanctuary on the summit shines like a diamond in some lights.
17. Oil Painting : From S. Nicolao, Mendrisio, 1876. (*Alps and Sanctuaries*).
18. Oil Painting : Montreal, Canada, from the Mountain, about 1877.
19. Oil Painting : Calpiogna, Val Leventina, 1877. Evening, looking down the valley.
20. Oil Painting : Lago Tom, Piora, Val Leventina, 1877. Ch. vi. in *Alps and Sanctuaries* is headed "Piora". "Piora in fact is a fine breezy upland valley of singular beauty, and with a sweet atmosphere of cow about it". Butler thought he knew what went on in Piora and, as he proceeds through the valley, he says : "Here I heard that there were people, and the people were not so much asleep as the simple peasantry of these upland valleys are expected to be by nine

o'clock in the evening. For now was the time when they had moved up from Ronco, Altanca and other villages in some numbers to cut the hay, and were living for a fortnight or three weeks in the chalets upon the Lago di Cadagna. As I have said, there is a chapel, but I doubt whether it is attended during this season with the regularity with which the parish churches of Ronco, Altanca, etc., are attended during the rest of the year. The young people, I am sure, like these annual visits to the high places, and will be hardly weaned from them. Happily the hay will be always there, and will have to be cut by someone, and the old people will send the young ones."

The foregoing passage throws light upon that other passage in *Life and Habit*, Ch. ii., about S. Paul, which concludes thus : "But the true grace, with her groves and high places, and troops of young men and maidens crowned with flowers, and singing of love and youth and wine—the true grace he drove out into the wilderness—high up, it may be, into Piora, and into such-like places. Happy they who harboured her in her ill report."

After Ernest has received Alethea's money, and while he and Edward Overton are returning from Christina's funeral, in Ch. lxxxiv. of *The Way of All Flesh*, he tells his godfather his plans for spending the next year or two. He has formed a general impression that the most vigorous and amiable of known nations—the modern Italians, the old Greeks and Romans, and the South Sea Islanders—have not been purists. He wants to find out what such people do; they are the practical authorities on the question—What is best for man?

"'Let us', he says, 'settle the fact first and fight about the moral tendencies afterwards.'

"'In fact', said I laughingly, 'you mean to have high old times.'

"'Neither higher nor lower', was the answer, 'than those people whom I can find to have been the best in all ages.'"

Accordingly Ernest left England and visited "almost all parts of the world, but only staying in those places where he found the inhabitants unusually good-looking and agreeable." "At last in the spring of 1867 he returned, his luggage stained with the variation of each hotel advertisement 'twixt here and Japan. He looked very brown and strong, and so well-favoured that it almost seemed as if he must have caught some good looks from the people among whom he had been staying."

We are not told what particular countries Ernest went to; Japan is mentioned, but less because Ernest went there than because the name of a distant place was wanted to justify and complete the echo of the description of Sir Walter Blunt in *I. Hen. IV. i. 64*:

Stained with the variation of each soil
Betwixt that Holmedon and this seat of ours.

Butler confided to me verbally that Ernest visited, among other places, Piora, and that he stayed there "when the mowing grass was about."*

21. Oil Painting: Another and earlier version of his own head. This painting, which is reproduced as the frontispiece to Vol. I. of the *Memoir* of Butler, is signed and dated "S. B. Feb. 18, 1865." It was given to S. John's some years ago.
22. Oil Painting: Rossura, the altar by the porch of the church, 1878.
In *Alps and Sanctuaries*, Ch. iv., is an illustration showing how this altar was placed; it has now been removed. "I know few things more touching in their way than the porch of Rossura church." This painting is on a panel and has on the back No. 23.
23. Oil Painting: Calonico (*Alps and Sanctuaries*, Ch. v.)
24. Oil Painting: Three sketches on one panel, scenes in the Val Leventina; they are near Faido, but I cannot further identify them.
25. Oil Painting: Calonico (*Alps and Sanctuaries*, Ch. v.)

* Joanna Mills in *The Life and Letters of Dr Samuel Butler*, I. 93.

26. Oil Painting: Tengia (*Alps and Sanctuaries*, Ch. iv.)
27. Oil Painting: Prato. Other views of Prato appear in *Alps and Sanctuaries* (Ch. iii.)
28. Water colour: Otford, Kent; from inside the church looking out through the porch, 1879.
29. Drawing in pencil and ink: Edgeware, 1880.
30. Oil Painting: Rimella, Val Mastallone; up the Valley from Varallo-Sesia.
31. Oil Painting: Eynsford, Kent.
32. Oil Painting: On the S. Bernardino Pass.
33. Oil Painting: Bellinzona. Sketch of the Castle in the same frame with No. 34.
34. Oil Painting: Mesocco, The Castle (*Alps and Sanctuaries*, Ch. xix.) Butler always had these two in the same frame.
35. Oil Painting: Bellinzona, The Castle. He made many sketches of the Castle at Bellinzona, this and No. 33 (supra) are the only two I have found; none was quite satisfactory because there was no point of view from which the towers composed well behind a good foreground.
36. Drawing in pencil and ink: The Sacro Monte, Varese, from the seventh or Flagellation Chapel. He intended to paint a picture this size, and started by making this drawing, which is an enlargement of the drawing reproduced in *Alps and Sanctuaries*, Ch. xxiii. (1881), but he did not proceed with the painting.
37. Drawing in pencil and ink: Boulogne-sur-Mer, La Porte Gayole. This was another favourite view which he often sketched; but I have only found this example.
38. Oil Painting: Portrait of Henry Festing Jones, 1882.
39. Oil Painting: Castello Fénis, Val d'Aosta, 1882. It was over one of the gateways of this Castle that Fortune with her Wheel was to appear in a fresco. See No. 11 ante.

HENRY FESTING JONES.

40. Oil Painting : View from Butler's room in Clifford's Inn showing the tower of the Law Courts, 1882, drawn with the camera lucida. Reproduced in the *Memoir*, Ch. xx.
41. Oil Painting : Unfinished sketch of Butler, 1882. Drawn with the camera lucida. Referred to in the *Memoir*, I. 395-6.

Miss Savage to Butler, 31st October, 1883. "I went to the Fisheries Exhibition last week and spent a rather pleasant day. I was by myself for one thing, and, for another, took great delight in gazing at a life-size model of a sea-captain clad in yellow oil-skins and a Sou'wester. It was executed in that style of art that you so greatly admire in the Italian Churches, and was so good a likeness of *you* that I think you must have sat for it. The serious occupations of my day were having dinner and tea, and the relaxations, buying shrimps in the fish-market and then giving them to the sea-gulls and cormorants. My most exalted pleasure was to look at your effigy, which I should like to be able to buy, though, as I have not a private chapel in my castle, I hardly know where I could put it if I had it. Upon the whole I enjoyed myself, but I am glad to hear that the Exhibition is to be closed to-day, so that I cannot by any possibility go there again."

Butler to Miss Savage, 5th November, 1883. "I believe I am very like a sea-captain. Jones began a likeness of me not long since, which I will show you next time you come and see me, which is also very like a portrait of a sea-captain."

SAMUEL BUTLER.

42. Oil Painting : Edward James Jones, inscribed thus : "Portrait of E. J. Jones, Esq., of the Indian Geological Survey, Aet. Suae 24, painted by S. Butler, November, 1883." The date is not clearly written, but it must be 1883, because my brother Edward, born 5th September, 1859, was twenty-four in 1883, and in November 1883

he went to Calcutta, having obtained an appointment on the Geological Survey. Butler painted the portrait just before he started.

43. Oil Painting : Chiavenna, 1887. It looks in some lights like 1881, but in other lights 1887, and it must be 1887. Butler did not go abroad in 1881, and he was at Chiavenna in 1887.

THOMAS SADLER.

44. Black and white drawing : Butler and Scotto in 1888. Sadler made this, from the photograph which is reproduced in *Ex Voto*, for the *Pall Mall Gazette*; the drawing was reproduced in an article, and a cutting with the reproduction is with the papers given to S. John's.

SAMUEL BUTLER.

45. Oil Painting : Wembley, Middlesex. Sketch of the back of the "Green Man" public-house, since burnt down. Butler intended to finish this, and send it to the Royal Academy, but he got tired of it and turned it up.
46. Water colour : Meien near Wassen on the S. Gottardo, 1896. We went often to Meien to sketch when we were staying at Wassen on the S. Gottardo. We took our lunch with us, and ate it at the fountain in the village. "The old priest also came to the fountain to wash his shutters, which had been taken down for the summer, and it was now time to bring them out again and replace them for the winter." (*Memoir*, II. 236). The house on the left is the priest's house, and the shutters are already up at one of his windows.
47. Pen and ink sketch : Trapani and the Islands from Mount Eryx about 1897. This sketch is reproduced in *The Authoress of the Odyssey*, ch. ix. He did it to show the situation of Trapani and the Islands with Marettimo (Ithaca) "all highest up in the sea."

48. Wash drawing: Trapani and the Islands from Mount Eryx about 1898. He wished to make a more complete version of No. 47, but this was as far as he could get; there was not enough time and there were too many interruptions.
49. Water colour: Taormina, the Theatre and Etna, 1900. This shows the fragments of the stones that are strewn about in the orchestra which Butler said were like the fragments of My Duty towards My Neighbour that lay strewn about in his memory. It would take a lot of work to put them all back into their places and reconstruct the original. (*Memoir*, II. 292).
50. Water colour: Siena, 1900.
51. Water colour: Pisa, inside the top of the Leaning Tower, 1900.
52. Water colour: Wassen, 1901.
53. Water colour: Wassen, 1901.
54. Water colour: Trapani, S. Liberale and Lo Scoglio di Mal Consiglio, 1901. (*The Authoress of the Odyssey*.) The Scoglio is the ship of Ulysses which Neptune turned into a rock as it was returning to Scheria.

HENRY FESTING JONES.

55. Drawing in pencil and ink: Trapani and the Islands from Mount Eryx, 1913. With the miscellaneous papers is another attempt in colour of the same view. I saw that I should not have time to finish it if I went on in colour, so I did this in pencil and ink, and it is reproduced in the *Memoir*, Ch. xxxii.

HENRY FESTING JONES.



REVIEW.

The Nature and Function of the Sacraments: by A. J. Tait.
Longmans, 1917.

The Principal of Ridley Hall has done a timely and useful service by publishing this book. For at the present time there is a growing desire among various types of Christian thinkers for a better and more intelligent understanding of each other's real positions. Hitherto there has been no book setting forth in brief compass the doctrine of the Sacraments as held by the younger section of the Evangelical School in the Church of England. This gap has now been filled by Dr Tait. His book confessedly represents the views of one section of the Church; but it is free from the bitterness of controversial writings, and will be read with profit and appreciation by men of all types.

Dr Tait begins by a careful study of the relation between 'the Sacramental Principle' in life generally, and the special manifestation of that same principle in 'the Sacraments' of organized Christianity. This section of the book is a particularly useful reminder of the need for careful thinking on this subject, and of the danger of treating 'the Sacraments' as if they were something isolated from all the ordinary laws of life.

Dr Tait throws into clear relief the real lines of cleavage between divergent views of the Sacraments. One such line of division is between those to whom 'grace' is a *thing*, conceived of 'quantitatively,' and received 'by measure' through external channels, and those to whom 'grace' is simply another name for a *personal* influence—'God working in us'—and using an infinite variety of external means.

A similar distinction lies between those who believe that, in the relations between man and God, the chief seat of 'receptiveness' is the human mind or spirit, and those who

dismiss such contact as 'mere influence,' contending that the Sacraments transmit by material channels something of greater value, which may be fitly illustrated by the analogy of physical nourishment and the transmission of matter into the human body.

The Principal of Ridley, as might be expected, holds strongly to the former view, and maintains that the true 'Extension of the Incarnation' is to be found in the sphere of human influence (p. 55). For him the Church's life *as a whole*, rather than the Sacraments in any exclusive sense, is the sphere in which we may look for the transmission of the life of Christ to man.

It is not likely that Dr Tait's contentions will meet with universal acceptance; but for all who wish to understand the meaning of the Sacraments, his book is well worthy of careful study.

E. C. D.



OUR WAR LIST.

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

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

An asterisk before a name signifies that the officer has been wounded; an obelisk that he has been discharged.

*Acton, H., 2nd Lieut.	S. Staffs. Rgt
Adams, Rev. H. J.	Chaplain to the Forces
*Adeney, N. F., 2nd Lieut.	R.F.A.
Adler, H. M., Lieut.	A.S.C.
Alexander, Rev. R. C.	Chaplain H.M.S. <i>Dublin</i>
*Alldred, R. A., 2nd Lieut.	Loyal N. Lancs. Rgt
Alldred, S. D., Pte.	Artists' Rifles
*Allen, F., Lieut.	Indian Army Reserve
*Allen, G. A., 2nd Lieut.	Essex Rgt
Allott, P. B., Capt.	Northants. Rgt
Anderson, L. R. D., Capt.	R.F.A.
*Andrews, J. A., Capt.	R.A.M.C., attached Grenadier Guards
*Anthony, A. L., Capt.	R.A.M.C., attached Warwick Rgt
Antrobus, H., 2nd Lieut.	R.E.
Appleton, E. V., Lieut.	R.E.
†Archer-Hind, L., 2nd Lieut.	Leicester Rgt.
Armitage, B. F., Lieut. (T.)	Univ. Lond. Field Amb. Med Corps
Arnold, E. S., Flight Sub-Lieut.	R.N.A.S.
*Arnold, J. C., Captain	Tyneside (Irish) Northumberland Fus.
Arnott, E. W., Major	R.F.A.
Ashby, Rev. N., Lce.-Corporal	R.A.M.C.
Ashburner, Rev. W.	Chaplain to the Forces
Askey, Rev. A. H.	Chaplain to the Forces
Askey, S. G., Capt.	Stationary Hospital, Mediterranean E.F.
Atkinson, G., Pioneer	Special Brigade R.E.
*Atkinson, H. N., Lieut., D.S.O.	Cheshire Rgt
Atlee, Dr W. H. W., Capt.	R.A.M.C.
Aubry, C. P., 2nd Lieut.	R.G.A.
*Averill, T. H., Lieut.	N. Staffs. Rgt
Baily, G. G., Captain	Sherwood Foresters
Baker, W. M., Lieut.	R.A.M.C.
Bannerman, Rev. W. E.	Chaplain to the Forces
Barbour, G. B., Pte.	H.A.C.

Barker, P. T., 2nd Lieut.
 Barlow, P. S., Capt.
 *Barnes, G. G., Major
 Barnes, J. H., 2nd Lieut.
 Barnes, J. Haydn
 Barrett, H. S., Capt.
 Barrett Greene, A. H., Lieut.
 Barton, F. S., Sub-Lieut.
 Bateson, J., 2nd Lieut., M.C.
 Bateson, M.
 *Beale, C. E., Captain
 *Beard, A. J., Capt., M.C.
 Beard, E. C., 2nd Lieut.
 Beckley, V. A., 2nd Lieut.
 Beith, J. H., Major, M.C. (Bri-
 gade Machine Gun Instructor)
 Bell, T. O., 2nd Lieut.
 Bellman, Rev. A. F.
 Bennett, C. W., Capt.
 *Benoy, J. F., Lieut.
 Benstead, A. S., Lieut.
 *Bentley, A. J., 2nd Lieut.
 Beresford, G. A., Lieut.
 Bevan, E. J., 2nd Lieut.
 Bevan, G. T. M., Lieut.
 Bevan, Ven. H. E. J., Chaplain
 Billingham, W. B., Capt.
 Bilsland, A. S., Lieut.
 Bindloss, A. H., Major
 *Binns, A. L., Capt., M.C.
 Bird, C. K., Bombr.
 Bisdee, J. S. M., Lieut.
 Black, S. G., Motor Driver
 Bladwell, E. W., Cpl.
 Blakeley, F. R., 2nd Lieut.
 Blaxter, A. P. Ll., Lieut.
 Blumhardt, E. H. F., Lieut.
 *Bond, B. W., Capt.
 Bonsey, Rev. W. H.
 Bonsor, G. A. G., Capt.
 Booth, E., Lieut.
 Bowdon, Rev. W. S.
 Brackett, A. W. K., Lieut.
 Brash, E. J. Y., Captain
 Braunholtz, H. J., Lce-Corp.
 Brian, F. R. H., 2nd Lieut.
 Brice-Smith, H. F., Capt.
 Briggs, G. E., Sergt.-Instr.
 Briggs, Rev. W. A.
 Brooke, Z. N., Capt.
 Bromwich, Dr T. J. J. P
 Brown, E. R.
 *Brown, F. L., Capt., M.C.
 Brown, S. R., 2nd Lieut.
 Brown, W. L., M.D., Lt.-Col.
 Browning, H. A., Staff Surgeon,
 Browning, K. C., 2nd Lieut.
 Brownson, R. D. D. D., Capt.
 Buchanan, G. B., Captain
 Buckingham, R., Capt.
 R.F.A.
 Royal Sussex Rgt
 London Rgt
 Notts and Derby
 French Ambulance Unit
 Liverpool Rgt
 North Staffs. Rgt (T.)
 R.N.V.R., att. R.N.A.S.
 R.F.A., Spec. Res.
 R.E., Signals
 Training Reserve Bn
 Essex Rgt
 Royal Irish Rgt
 R.G.A.
 Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders
 Essex Rgt
 Chaplain to the Forces
 A.S.C.
 South Staffordshire Rgt
 Lincs. Rgt
 Border Rgt
 R.F.A.
 K.O.Y.L.I., Garrison Bn
 R.E.
 London R.E.
 T.F. Reserve, Brigade Musketry Officer
 Scottish Rifles (Cameronians)
 R.A.M.C. [G.H.Q.]
 Lincolnshire Rgt, Intelligence Staff
 H.A.C. Siege Battery
 R.F.A.
 R.N.A.S.
 R.E.
 Indian Army
 Northants. Rgt
 Northumberland Fusiliers
 Connaught Rangers
 Chaplain to the Forces
 R.A.M.C.
 Middlesex Rgt
 Chaplain to the Forces
 Royal West Kent Rgt
 R.A.M.C. 1st Eastern General Hospital
 R.A.M.C., H.C.F.A.
 R.G.A.
 R.A.M.C.
 R.E. Signal Depôt, Dunstable
 Chaplain, H.M.S. *Euryalus*
 East Surrey Rgt
 On service at the Admiralty
 Friends Ambulance Unit
 K.R.C.C.
 R.F.A.
 1st London General Hospital
 H.M.S. *Undaunted*
 R.E.
 R.A.M.C., attached Norfolk Regt
 Field Ambulance, Scottish Horse
 R.G.A.

Buckley, W. H., 2nd Lieut.
 Bullen, F. J., 2nd Lieut.
 Burdon, R., Hon. Colonel
 Burn, E. W., Lce-Corpl.
 Bunt, A. P., Capt.
 Burling, E. J. P., Flight Lieut.
 Burrell, J. H., Capt. & Adjt.
 Burton, Rev. H. P. W.
 Burton-Fanning, F. W., Major
 Butler, A. G., Major, D.S.O.
 Cadbury, P. S.
 Cadle, H. S., Capt.
 Calvert, E., Capt.
 Campbell, C. G. H., Capt.
 Campbell, Rev. A. J., Chaplain
 Callender, T. O., Lieut.
 Cardwell, A. G., 2nd Lieut.
 Carlyll, Dr H. B., Surgeon
 Carnegie, Rev. F. W.
 Carter, W. H., Lieut.
 Casson, R., Capt.
 Chadwick, B. Ll., 2nd Lieut.
 Chadwick, M., Capt.
 Chadwick, N. E., Lieut.
 Chapple, A., 2nd Lieut.
 Chastenev, H. E., 2nd Lieut.
 Cheese, Rev. W. G.
 Cheeseman, A. L., Capt.
 Cheetham, E. M., Corpl.
 Cheshire, F. M.
 Churchward, Rev. M. W.
 Clarke, D., 2nd Lieut.
 *Clarke, J. H., Capt.
 Clarke, J. Sealy, Major
 Cleland, J. R., Capt.
 Clements, T., 2nd Lieut.
 Coad, C. N., Capt., M.C.
 Coleman, Rev. N. D.
 Coombs, A. G., Lieut.
 *Combridge, J. T., 2nd Lieut
 Constable, W. G., Major
 Cooper, H., Lieut.
 Cooper, M. C., Lieut.
 Cort, J. L. P., Lieut.
 Cowper, H., 2nd Lieut.
 Crick, L. G. M., Lieut.
 *Croggon, J. F. S., Capt.
 Crole-Rees, Rev. H. S., Chaplain
 Crowther, C. R., Captain
 Cruickshank, D. E., 2nd Lieut
 Cubbon, H. T.
 Cuff, A. W., M.B., Major
 Cullen, A. P.
 Cummings, R. R.
 Cummins, F. J., Capt.
 Curzon-Siggers, W. A.
 Cushing, W. E. W., 2nd Lieut.
 Inniskillen Dragoons
 R.G.A.
 Durham L.I.
 M.G.C.
 Duke of Cornwall's L.I.
 Royal Naval Air Service
 Durham L.I.
 Chaplain to the Forces
 R.A.M.C.
 Australian A.M.C.
 Jordan's Field Ambulance Section
 East Surrey Rgt
 R.A.M.C.
 R.A.M.C.
 Scottish Lowland Bde
 R.M.L.I.
 R.F.C.
 H.M.S. *New Zealand*
 Chaplain to the Forces
 2/6th Ghurka Rifles
 I.A.R.O.
 R.G.A.
 R.A.M.C.
 Essex Rgt
 R.F.C., on Staff of School of Military
 Aeronautics
 R.G.A.
 Chaplain to the Forces
 S. African Infantry (Sportsmen)
 R.E.
 I. Artillery, Nagpur, Central Provinces
 Chaplain to the Forces
 Cheshire Rgt
 Duke of Cornwall's L.I.
 Wiltshire Rgt
 R.F.A.
 A.S.C., M.T.
 R.A.M.C.
 Chaplain to the Forces
 R.G.A.
 R.F.A.
 Sherwood Foresters
 O.T.C.
 Oxford & Bucks. Light Infantry
 A.S.C. Divisional Train
 O.T.C.
 Cheshire Rgt.
 Sherwood Foresters
 H.M.S. *Impregnable*
 R.A.M.C., Wessex Division
 Border Rgt, attached Wilts
 R.A.M.C., Dresser
 R.A.M.C., West Riding Brigade
 Y.M.C.A., Rouen
 Naval Instructor, R.N. On Service at
 the Admiralty
 Dorset Rgt
 R.F.C., Record Section
 Norfolk Rgt attd R.F.C.

Dale, F., Pte.
 Dalzell, D. R., 2nd Lieut
 D'Argenton, H., 2nd Lieut.
 Darlington, W. A. C., Capt. & Ajt.
 *Davenport, A., 2nd Lieut.
 Davies, E., Capt.
 Davies, R. M., 2nd Lieut.
 Davis, H., 2nd Lieut.
 Davis, H. J., Sergt.
 *Davy, C. L., 2nd Lieut., M.C.
 *Dawson, A. M., Capt.
 Dawson, R. T., 2nd Lieut.
 Day, G. L., Major
 Day, M. J. G., Flt. Com., D.S.C.
 *Dixon, C., Lieut.
 Dodd, Rev. R. P., M.C.
 Dodd, W. P., 2nd Lieut., M.C.
 Donovan, E. L., 2nd Lieut.
 *Douglas, J., 2nd Lieut.
 *Douglas, S. M., 2nd Lieut
 Drummond, J. B., Sapper
 Drysdale, J. H., M.D., Lt.-Col.
 Duffield, H. W., Capt.
 †*Dumas, A. B., Capt.
 *Dundas, A. C., Capt.
 *Dunkerley, C. L., Lieut., M.C.
 *Dunlop, J. K., Major
 Dutton, H., Lieut.
 Dyke-Marsh, H. St G., Pioneer
 Earle, G. F., 2nd Lieut.
 Earp, J. R.
 Easton, J. W., 2nd Lieut.
 Eberli, W. F.
 Edwardes, F. E., 2nd Lieut.
 Edwards, A. Tudor, Capt.
 Edwards, G. R., 2nd Lieut
 Edwards, Rev. N. W. A., M.C.
 Ellis, A. I., Cadet
 Engledow, F. L., Lieut.
 English, F. H., 2nd Lieut.
 Entwistle, F., 2nd Lieut.
 Evans, E. D., 2nd Lieut.
 Evans R. D., 2nd Lieut.
Prisoner of War
 *Evans, W. E., 2nd Lieut.
 Evans, W. Emrys, 2nd Lieut.
 Fairbank, J., Pte.
 Fawkes, Rev. W. H.
 Fayerman, A. P. G., Major
 *Fergusson, A., Major
 Fergusson, J. N. F., M.B., Capt.
 Fergusson, L. R., Capt.
 Fewings, J. A., 2nd Lieut.
 Filmer, W. G. H., Lieut.
 Fisher, F. B., 2nd Lieut.
 *Fison, A. K., Capt., M.C.
 H.A.C.
 R.G.A.
 K.R.R.C.
 Northumberland Fusiliers
 Rifle Brigade
 Sherwood Rangers Yeo.
 Reserve Battery R.F.A.
 Somerset L.I.
 Welsh Fusiliers
 Machine Gun Corps
 Wessex Div. Signal Co. Hants.
 O.T.C.
 Gloucester Rgt
 R.N.A.S.
 Royal Scots
 Chaplain to the Forces
 Royal Welsh Fusiliers
 Cyclist Bn, E. Yorks Rgt
 R.E., attd R.F.C.
 Royal Fusiliers
 R.E.
 R.A.M.C., 1st City of London Hospital
 M.G.C.
 Royal Warwickshire Rgt
 Middlesex Rgt., Seconded for
 duty with General Staff, Brde. Major
 Queen's Own R. W. Kent Rgt
 Machine Gun Company
 N. Staffs. Rgt., Machine Gun Section
 Special Brigade R.E.
 A.S.C.
 Jordan's Field Ambulance Section
 R.G.A.
 Surgeon Probationer, R. N. Medical Ser.
 Unattached list T.F. for service with the
 Harrow School Contingent O.T.C.
 R.A.M.C.
 R.F.C.
 Chaplain to the Forces
 Inns of Court O.T.C.
 Queen's Own Royal W. Kent Rgt
 O.T.C.
 Norfolk Rgt
 Middlesex Rgt
 K.R.R.C.
 Welsh Rgt
 R.G.A. Anti Aircraft Section
 M.T., A.S.C.
 Chaplain to the Forces
 Royal Warwick Rgt
 Middlesex Rgt
 R.A.M.C.
 R.F.A. Staff Capt
 R.G.A.
 The Buffs, attd. E. Surrey Rgt
 Gurkha Rifles
 The Essex Rgt

Flect, Rev. C. S.
 Foden, W. W., Gunner
 Forbes, A., Col., D.S.O.
 Ford, F. C., 2nd Lieut.
 *Foster, R. D., Lieut.
 Fox, T. S. W., Capt.
 Franklin, C. S. P.
 Franklin, J. H., Lieut.
 Franklin, T. B., Captain
 Franklin, H. W., Pte.
 Frean, H. G., Capt.
 Fulljames, R. E. G., 2nd Lt., M.C.
 Gale, C. C., Lieut.
 *Gallimore, A. S., 2nd Lieut.
 †*Galt, R. B., 2nd Lieut.
 Gardner, J. M. S., 2nd Lieut.
 Garner, H. M., Sub-Lieut.
 Garrett, H. L. O., Capt.
 Garrood, J. R., M.D., Capt.
 *Gausson, J. M., Capt.
 George, J. T., Capt., M.C.
 Gill, C. G. H., Lieut.
 Gill, G. A., 2nd Lieut, M.C.
 Gill, R. G., Pte.
 Gillespie, J. J., Lieut.-Col.
 Gilling, H. T., Lieut.-Col. (T.)
 Gillson, A. H. S.
 Gleave, G. E., 2nd Lieut.
 Gledhill, W. G., Capt.
 Gobbitt, R. H. S., Asst.-Paymaster
 Gold, E., Major, D.S.O.
 Goldie, A. H. R., Capt.
 Goode, R. H., 2nd Lieut.
 *Goolden, H. J., Rifleman
 Goyder, F. W., Capt.
 Grabham, G. W., Lieut.
 Grayson, J. R., Lieut.
 *Gear, E. J. L., Lieut.
 *Green, N., Capt.
 *Green, S. M., Lieut.
 Greenlees, J. R. C., Lt-Col., D.S.O.
 Greenstreet, N. B. le M., 2nd Lt.
 *Gregory, A. R., Lieut.
 Gregory, H. L., Capt.
 *Gregory, R. P. (Tutor), 2nd Lt.
 *Grice, N., Lieut.
 Griffiths, Rev. G. A. M.
 Grigg, P. J., Lieut.
 Grigson, P. St J. B.
 Guest-Williams, W. K., Staff Lt.
 Gwatkin-Graves, E. A., 2nd Lt
 Hagger, N. W., 2nd Lieut.
 Haign, P. B., Capt.
 Hall, Rev. S. Howard,
 Chaplain, 1st Class
 Halsey, R. T., Lieut.
 Hanson, J., 2nd Lieut.
 Chaplain to the Forces
 R.G.A.
 Army Ordnance Dept.
 D.C.L.I.
 Lincs Rgt
 Oxford and Bucks. L.I.
 Naval Instructor, H.M.S. Cornwall
 R.N.V.R., H.M.S. Emperor of India
 Fettes College O.T.C.
 R.N.A.S.
 R.A.M.C.
 A.S.C.
 Notts and Derby Rgt
 King's Liverpool Rgt
 Indian Army
 R.N.V.R.
 I.A.R.O.
 R.A.M.C. M.O. to Hunts Cyclist Bn.
 Royal Warwick Rgt. Officer of a Cdt. Bn.
 Monmouth Rgt
 R.E., Monmouth
 R.G.A.
 R.E.
 Northumberland Fusiliers
 Welsh Brigade, R.F.A.
 Naval Instructor R.N.
 S. Lancs Rgt
 Norfolk Rgt
 R.N.R.
 Meteorological Service, G.H.Q.
 R.E. Meteorological Field Service
 M.G.C.
 King's Royal Rifles
 St John's Ambulance
 A.S.C. Motor Transport Section
 R.F.A.
 Middlesex Rgt
 Sherwood Foresters
 County of London Rgt
 R.A.M.C.
 Norfolk Rgt
 Border Rgt
 R.A.M.C., attached Middlesex Rgt
 Gloucester Rgt
 West Yorks
 Chaplain to the Forces
 R.G.A., Special Reserve
 I.A.R.O., attd 30th Lancers
 Indian Army
 M.G.C.
 Royal Sussex Rgt, attached Staff 21st
 Officer Cadet Bn.
 I.A.R.O., attd Mahrattas
 H.Q.S., W.R.I. Brigade
 Cheshire Rgt
 Coldstream Guards

Harding, Rev. W. H. Chaplain to the Forces
 *Hardman, W. H., Capt., M.C. N. Midland Field Co., R.E.
 Harnett, W. L., Captain Indian Medical Service
 Hartree, D. R., Lieut. R.N.V.R.
 Haseler, D. B., 2nd Lieut. Shropshire L.I.
 Haslam, V. K., Lieut. R.G.A.
 *Hayes, J. H., Captain Rifle Brigade, Officer of a Cadet Bn.
 Hayward, A. W., Capt. R.A.M.C., 2nd East Anglian, Field Amb.
 Hazlerigg, G., 2nd Lieut. Sherwood Foresters (Notts. and Derby Rgt)

Hearn, R. C., Capt., M.C. London Rgt, Mac. Gun Corps
 Heimann, H. P., Pte Essex Rgt
 Hellings, G. S., 2nd Lieut. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.
 Henderson, P., 2nd Lieut. R.E.
 Henry, W. D. M., Captain A.S.C.
 Herzl, H., Pte Middlesex Rgt
 Hewitt, J. T., Major R.E.
 Hibberd, A. S., Lieut. Dorsetshire Rgt
 Hicks, Rev. F. W. Chaplain R.N.
 Higgins, F. E., Lieut. R.A.M.C.
 Higginton, J. M., Dresser R.A.M.C.
 Higgs, S. L., Dresser R.A.M.C., British Red Cross
 *Highfield-Jones, P. H., Cpt., M.C. Staffordshire Rgt
 *Higson, L. A., Capt. Middlesex Rgt
 *Hilary, R. J., 2nd Lieut. East Kent Rgt
 †Hillier, T. L., Surg. Probationer R.N.V.R.
 Hitching, W. W., 2nd Lieut. R.G.A.
 Hobbs, V. W. J., 2nd Lieut. The Buffs
 *Hogan, R. V. J. S., Lieut. East Lancs. Rgt
 *Holden, H. F., Lieut. Staff. Rgt
 Holden, J. R., Captain U. and P. S. Bn., Royal Fusiliers
 Holtum, R. E. Friends Ambulance Unit
 Holthouse, Rev. C. L. Chaplain to the Forces
 Holtzapffel, J. G. H., Captain London Rgt
 Honeybourne, H. C., Capt. & Ajt. London Rgt
 Honeybourne, V. C., Major R.A.M.C., Commdg. Field Ambulance
 Hook, C. W. T., 2nd Lieut. The Buffs
 Horlington, F., 2nd Lieut. On Staff, A.D.C. Divisional Artillery
 Horton-Smith, L. G. H., Pte. London Scottish
 Horton-Smith-Hartley, P., M.D., C.V.O., Major R.A.M.C., 1st London General Hospital
 Horton-Smith-Hartley, P. H. G., Lieut. Coldstream Guards
 Howe, G. A., Capt. Salford Bn. Lancs. Fus.
 How, Rev. J. C. H. Chaplain to the Forces
 Hughes, J. L., 2nd Lieut. Welsh Rgt
 Hunter, J. B., Captain, M.C. R.A.M.C.
 Hunter, W., M.D., C.B., Col. R.A.M.C.
 Hurry, A. G., 2nd Lieut. Gloucester Rgt
 Hutchinson, R. W., 2nd Lieut. Labour Bn.
 Hutton, P. G., 2nd Lieut. London Rgt
 Hyde, R. W., Capt. Lincs. Rgt, Staff Capt

Inchley, O., M.D., Lieut. R.A.M.C. 1st Eastern General Hospital
 Ingram, A. C., Major Indian Medical Service
 Iremonger, E. V., Pte. Royal Fusiliers
 Irving, J. B., Lieut. R.A.M.C.
 Irving, P. A., Lieut. Beds. Rgt
 Isaac, C. L., Captain R.A.M.C., M.O. 3rd Welsh Field Amb.

*Jacklin, J. V., Capt. Essex Rgt, Training Reserve Bn.
 Jackson, Gilbert E., Cadet O.T.C.
 Jacobsohn, A., 2nd Lieut. A.S.C.
 James, R. W., 2nd Lieut. R.E.
 Jarchow, C. J. F., 2nd Lieut. Sherwood Foresters
 Jeans, F. A. G., Major R.A.M.C.
 Jenkins, M. R. Ministry of Munitions
 Joyce, J. B. D., Sub-Lieut. R.N.V.R.
 Johnson, C. J., Driver H.A.C.
 Johnson, E. F., 2nd Lieut. Berkshire Rgt
 Johnson, M. C., 2nd Lieut. A.S.C.
 Johnson, Rev. V. Y. Chaplain to the Forces
 Johnston, F., Major R.A.M.C.
 Jones, I. E., 2nd Lieut. Royal Welsh Fusiliers
 Jones, R. F., Capt. R.A.M.C.
 *Jones, R. M., 2nd Lieut. Northumberland Fusiliers
 Jopson, N. R. War Office, Censor's Dept.
 Joseph, F. A., Driver H.A.C.

Keeley, T. C. Royal Aircraft Factory
 Kemp, P. V., 2nd Lieut. Durham L.I.
 Kempthorne, G.A., Lt.-Col., D.S.O. R.A.M.C.
 Kendall, G. M., Lieut. R.A.M.C.
 King, L. A. L., Lieut. Lowland Brigade R.F.A.
 Kingdom, W. A., Lieut. South Staffs Rgt
 Kinman, G. W., Major O.T.C., Hertford School
 *Kirk, J. H. District Officer, Nigeria
 Kirkness, L. H., Lt.-Col., D.S.O. Railway Transport Officer, D.A.Q.M.G.
 *Knowles, J. A., Capt., M.C. Cheshire Rgt
 *Knox, R. U. E., Capt., D.S.O. Suffolk Rgt

La Touche, H. N. D., 2nd Lieut. Shropshire Rgt
 *Laidlaw, W. S., 2nd Lieut. R.E.
 Langton, F. E. P., 2nd Lieut. R.F.C.
 Lasbrey, Rev. P. U. Chaplain to the Forces.
 Latif, S. C., Interpreter Military Base Hospital, Bournemouth
 Lattey, H., Capt. Territorial Force Reserve
 Lawe, F. W., Capt. East Yorks. Rgt
 Lee, Harry, Capt. R.A.M.C., 1 W.R. Field Ambulance
 Lees, S., Engineer Lieut. R.N. (H.M.S. *Fisgard*)
 †*Le Maitre, A. S., 2nd Lieut. M.C. Black Watch
 Leonard, P. J., 2nd Lieut. R.G.A.
 Lewis, J. M., 2nd Lieut. R.G.A.
 *Lewis, P. J., Captain Herefordshire Rgt
 Lincoln, N., 2nd Lieut. Indian Army, Res. of Officers, attached to Mahrattas, Persian Gulf

Lindsell, J., Lieut., M.C. Loyal North Lancs.
 *Linnell, J. W., Capt. R.A.M.C.
 *Lloyd, E. Ll., Capt. South Wales Borderers
 Long, A. E., Private T.R.B.
 Lord, G. F. Calcutta Vol. Artillery
 Low, B. B., Gunner H.A.C., Reserve Bn.
 Lumb, W., Lieut. A.S.C.
 †Lund, G. S., 2nd Lieut. (T.) Manchester Rgt
 Lymbery, A. W., Pte. Canadian Expeditionary Force

Macalister, G. H. K., Capt. Indian Med. S.
 *Mackinlay, D. M., Capt. K.R.R.C.
 Maclay, E., Capt. Cameronians, Scottish Rifles
 MacMullen, W. A., 2nd Lieut. A.S.C., M.T.

Mansbridge, E. Post Office Telegraph Factory, Holloway
 Marchand, G. I. C., Capt. R.F.A., London Brigade
 †Marlow, C. C., 2nd Lieut. Royal Warwicks
 Marr, F. A., Capt., M.C. Cambs. Rgt, Brigade Major, attd. H.Q.
 *Marrack, J. R., Capt., M.C. (Fellow), R.A.M.C. attached Monmouth
 Marrs, F. W., 2nd Lieut. The Worcestershire Rgt
 Marshall, W. B., Captain R.A.M.C., 1st Eastern General Hospital
 Mart, W. T. D., Capt. R.A.M.C., West R. Field Ambulance
 *Mason, E. W., Capt. Northumberland Fusiliers
 *May, H. R. D., Capt., M.C. Warwicks Rgt
 McCormick, G. D., Major 72nd Punjabis, Indian Army, attached to
 Hampshire Rgt
 McCormick, Rev. W. P. G. Motor Supply Column
 G.H.Q. Chaplain, D.S.O.
 Macdonald, S. G., Capt. R.A.M.C.
 McCulloch, W., Lieut. B.R.C.S.
 McDonnell, T. F. R., Private Rangoon Rifle Volunteers
 McDougall, W., Major R.A.M.C., Netley Hospital
 *McFadyen, W. A., Capt., M.C. Weald of Kent, The Buffs, E. Kent Rgt
 McGrady, S. H., Bombardier R.G.A.
 McIntire, G. S., Gunner R.F.A.
 McLean, R. C., Private Inns of Court O.T.C.
 McNeile, Rev. A. P. Chaplain to the Forces
 Menendez, F. T. S., Lieut., M.C. R.F.C.
 Merivale, B., Captain London Rgt
 Miller, F., Captain Infantry, Indian Army
 Mills, E. J., 2nd Lieut. Cheshire Rgt, Machine Gun Officer
 Millyard, T., Capt. Herefordshire Rgt.
 McIntire, G. S., Gunner R.F.A.
 Mitchell, A. H. McN., Major R.A.M.C.
 Moody, B., Lieut. Scinde Rifles, Railway Transport Officer
 Moore, Reginald M., Lieut. R.A.M.C.
 Moore, Rev. C. Chaplain R.N.
 Morris, J. N. F., 2nd Lieut. Dorset Rgt
 Morris, P. E., Pte. Suffolk Rgt
 Morrison, D. C. A., Captain Wilts. (Duke of Edinburgh) Rgt
 Morton, F. D., Capt. H.L.I. (City of Glasgow), T.R.B.
 Morton, W. H., 2nd Lieut. Belfast O.T.C.
 Mott, C. E., 2nd Lieut. R.F.C. Balloon Section
 Moulton, Lord Head of the High Explosive Dept. (A 6)
 War Office.
 Mowton, W. E., Pte. Suffolk Rgt
 *Mulholland, W., Lieut., M.C. Manchester Rgt, T.R.B.
 Murphy, W. L., M.D., Major R.A.M.C.
 *Murray-Aynsley, C. M., 2nd Lieut. K.R.R.C. (Army Cyclists Corps)

†Need, G. S. R.A.M.C., 1st East Anglian Ambulance
 Neill, N. C., 2nd Lieut. R.N.R., H.M.Y. *Adventure*
 Newbery, E. V., 2nd Lieut., M.C. R.G.A.
 Newbery, R. E., 2nd Lieut. M.G.C.
 *Nicholls, A. C., Lieut. Leicester Rgt
 Nicholson, J. E., Lieut-Col. R.A.M.C.
 Nicklin, G. N., 2nd Lieut. Punjabis, Indian Army
 Norman, A. C., Major 5th Bengal Cavalry
 Norregaard, Rev. A. H., Chaplain H.M.S. *Temeraire*
 Northrop, Rev. F. Chaplain to the Forces
 Nowell-Rostron, Rev. S. Chaplain to the Forces

*Odgers, L. N. B., Lieut., M.C. Middlesex Rgt
 Okell, C. C., Capt., M.C. R.A.M.C., 6th Field Ambulance

Ormerod, G. S., Lt.-Col. Training Reserve Bn.
 Oulsnam, S. H. Y., 2nd Lieut. R.G.A.
 Owen, D. H., Lieut. Welsh Horse
 Owens, F. H., Pte. (T.) Artists
 Palmer, W. E., Capt. The Dorsetshire Rgt, T.R.B.
 Parker, G., M.D., Major R.A.M.C., Second Southern General
 Hospital, Bristol
 Parry, J. H., Lieut. Indian Medical Service
 Parsons, Hon. Sir C. A., K.C.B.,
 Hon. Col. Northumberland Fusiliers
 Pascoe, E. H., 2nd Lieut. Indian Army attd. Sikh Pioneers
 Pascoe, F. J., Lieut. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.
 Paskin, J. J., Capt., M.C. Worcester Rgt., Machine Gun Officer
 Pass, Rev. H. L. Chaplain to the Forces
 Paterson, M. W., Capt., M.C. R.A.M.C., Special Reserve
 Patterson, R. F., Lieut. Royal Irish Rifles
 Pearson, C. E., 2nd Lieut. Durham L.I.
 Penfold, H. L., Lieut. R.E.
 Percy, J. R., Lieut. Border Rgt
 Perry, J. C., Lieut. R.G.A.
 *Philbin, J., 2nd Lieut. R.G.A.
 Phillips, H. E., 2nd Lieut. The Welsh Rgt
 Phillips, R. S., 2nd Lieut. Indian Army
 Phillips, W. R., 2nd Lieut. Unattd. List
 Philp, A. L., Lieut. South Midland D., R.E.
 Philpot, F. H. Instructor R.N.
 Polack, A. I., Lieut. Devon Fortress Eng.
 Poole, Rev J. T. Chaplain R.N., H.M.S. *Cumberland*
 Potter, Cyril G., Bombardier R.F.A.
 Powell, E. C., Capt. R. Welsh Fusiliers
 Pralle, E. L. R., Flight Sub-Lieut. R.N.A.S.
 Pratt, G. W., Surg. Probationer R.N.V.R.
 †*Precious, C. M., Pte. Middlesex Rgt
 †Prichard, R. M., 2nd Lieut. Cheshire Rgt
 Prideaux, H. S., Lieut. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.
 Purser, Rev W. C. B., Pte. Rangoon Volunteer Rifles
 Quick, Rev. E. K. Chaplain to the Forces
 Quin, B. G., Lieut., M.C. Cambs. Rgt
 Raffle, W., Capt. [Ast. Adj. R.A.M.C., attd. Coldstream Guards
 Rapson, Prof. E. J., Lieut. and 2 Cambs. Vol. Rgt
 Ratcliffe, E. C. Y.M.C.A., India.
 Raven, Rev. E. E. Chaplain to the Forces
 *Read, A. J., 2nd Lieut. Duke of Cornwall's L.I., empld. Ministry
 of Munitions
 Read, G. D., Capt. R.A.M.C.
 Reade, G. L., 2nd Lieut. Rifle Brigade
 Rees, F. E., Sub-Lieut. R.N.A.S.
 Reeves, J. H., 2nd Lieut. R.G.A.
 Reynolds, Rev. W. H. R. Chaplain to the Forces
 *Rice, H. G., Capt. R.A.M.C.
 Rice, L. C., Capt. Loyal North Lancs. Rgt
 Ritchie, Rev. C. H., Chaplain H.M.S. *Blake*
 Ritchie, G. L., Capt. Royal Scots Fusiliers
 Rivers, W. H. R. (Fellow), Capt. R.A.M.C.
 †Robb, A. A. French Red Cross Service
 *Robinson, E.H., Cpt., M.C., D.S.O. Shropshire L.I.
 Robinson, R. G., 2nd Lieut. Welsh Rgt
 Rolleston, Dr H. D., C.B. Consultant, Naval Hospital, Haslar
 Ronaldson, J. B., Surgeon H.M.S. *Conquest*
 Rose, F. A., Captain R.A.M.C. 1st London General Hospital

Rose, H. C., Major
 Rose, H. A., 2nd Lieut.
 Rose, Hubert A., Pte.
 Roseveare, M. P., 2nd Lieut.
 Ross, Rev. J. E. C.
 Rowell, A. H., Corp.
 Rowett, F. E., Lieut.
 Rudd, W. A., 2nd Lieut.
 †Russell-Smith, A., Pte.

Saddler, W., Lieut.
 Saint, J. P., Lieut.
 *Salmond, W. G., 2nd Lieut.
 *Sampson, M. T., Capt., M.C.
 Sanceau, R. J., Capt.
 Sandall, T. E., Lieut-Col. C.M.G.
 Sargent, P. W. G., Lt.-Col., D.S.O.

Scarborough, O. L., Captain
 Scarth, R. E., 2nd Lieut.
 Scott, C. R., 2nd Lieut.
 Scouler, A. C., Major
 *Scouler, J. G., Cpt.
 Scutt, J. A. H., 2nd Lieut., M.C.
 Seccombe, P. J. A., Capt.
 Sewell, E. F., Lieut.
 *Shanly, H., Capt.
 Sharp, C. G., 2nd Lieut.
 *Shaw, A., 2nd Lieut., M.C.
 Shelton, L. H.
 Shillito, N. W., 2nd Lieut., M.C.
 Shimield, W. S., Lieut.
 *Shore, L. R., Capt., M.C.
 Shore, T. H. G., Lieut.
 Sibly, T. M., Capt.
 *Silk, G. W., 2nd Lieut.
 Simpson, G. C. E., Lt.-Col.

Skene, Rev. C. M. B.
 Skene, Rev. F. N.
 Slater, S. B., Capt., M.C.
 Sleight, A. H., Pte.
 Smee, C. W., Capt.
 *Smellie, K. B. S., Pte.
 Smith, A. F., 2nd Lieut.
 Smith, O. C., 2nd Lieut.
 *Smith, V. S., Lieut.
 Snow, Sir T. D'O., K.C.B.,
 K.C.M.G., Lt.-General H.Q.S.

Soden, W. S., Capt.
 Sothers, E. D., 2nd Lieut.
 Southam, Rev. J. F. S.
 Spackman, H. M., 2nd Lieut.
 Sparks, C. H., Capt.
 Stainer, H.
 Stanham, C. T., Lieut.
 Stansfeld, R., Lieut.
 Stanford, H. C., Capt.
 *Steen, F. D., Lieut.
 Stephens, J. S.

A.S.C., 13th Divisional Train
 Royal Scots
 Inns of Court O.T.C.
 R.F.A.
 Chaplain to the Forces
 Field Co. R.E.
 R.N.A.S.
 Berks. Rgt
 H.A.C.

R.G.A., employed R.G.A.
 Pioneers, Indian Army
 Wellington Rgt, N.Z.A.
 King's Royal Rifles
 R.F.C. (Flight Commander)
 Lincolnshire Rgt
 R.A.M.C., M.O. 1st County of London
 Yeomanry
 R.A.M.C. attd. W. Yorks Rgt.
 R.F.A., Welsh Brigade
 R.G.A.
 Border Rgt, att. Cheshire Rgt
 R.G.A.
 Hampshire Rgt
 R.A.M.C.
 Madras Artillery Volunteers
 County of London Rgt, M.G.C.
 R. West Surrey Rgt
 King's Own Yorks. L.I.
 Assistant Dist. Officer, Southern Nigeria
 R.E.
 Duke of Cornwall's L.I.
 R.A.M.C.
 R.A.M.C.
 Gloucester Rgt
 East Yorks. Rgt
 R.A.M.C. West Lancs. Casualty Clearing
 Station
 Chaplain to the Forces
 Chaplain to the Forces
 King's Royal Rifles, General List
 U. & P.S. Brigade R.E.
 Royal Fusiliers (London Rgt)
 London Scottish
 Middlesex Rgt
 O.T.C.
 Indian Army Transport Corps

R.A.M.C.
 London Rgt
 Chaplain to the Forces, 95th Brigade
 R.F.A., E. Lancs Brigade
 R.F.A.
 Ministry of Munitions
 King's African Rifles
 R.A.M.C.
 On Staff
 King's Royal Rifles, Officer Cadet Bn.
 Jordan's Field Ambulance Section

*Stephenson, F., 2nd Lieut.
 Sterndale-Bennett, J., Major
 Sterndale-Bennett, J. B., 2nd Lt.
 Sterndale-Bennett, R., Major
 *Stevens, J. K., Lieut.
 Stevenson, C. M., M.D., Lieut.
 Stewart, D. M., 2nd Lieut.
 Stimpson, R., Pte.
 Stockwood, I. H., Lieut.
 Stokes, C. W., 2nd Lieut.
 Stokes, J. W. G., 2nd Lieut.
 Stopford, J., 2nd Lieut.
 *Strong, S. D., Lieut.
 *Struthers, J. A., Lieut.
 Stuart, C. E., Lieut.
 *Swift, H. W., Capt.
 Swift, Rev. J. M.

Tanner, L. E., Lieut.
 Tate, R. W., Major
 Taylor, E. C., Captain
 Taylor, F. L., Capt., M.C.
 Taylor, J. N., Lieut., M.C.
 Taylor, S. M. C., Lieut.
 Teakle, Rev. S. G.
 *Teall, G. H., D.S.O.
 Thomas, R. B. H., Gunner
 Thomas, R. Ll., 2nd Lieut.
 Thomas, T., Lieut.
 Thomas, W. W., Capt.
 Thompson, A. R., Lieut.
 *Thompson, C. N., Capt.
 Thompson, S. L., Capt.
 Thorne-Waite, A., Lieut.
 Thursby, W., Capt.
 Thursfield, Rev. G. A. R.
 Ticehurst, C. B., Lieut.
 Ticehurst, G. A., Lieut.
 Tillard, L. B., Capt.
 Todd, Rev. H. W.
 Tooth, Dr H. H., C.M.G., Lieut-Col.

Towle, J. H., Lieut.
 Townsend, R. W., Capt., M.C.
 Tozer, S. P., Lieut.
 Trotman, S. R., Capt.
 Trott, A. C., Capt.
 Trott, C. E., 2nd Lieut.
 *Trott, F. W., 2nd Lieut., M.C.
 Trought, T., Capt.
 *Trumper, J. H. W., 2nd Lieut.
 Tucker, D. H. M., Lieut.
 Turner, Roland, Lieut, M.C.

Urie, R. W.; Lieut.

Vale, H. E. T., Lieut.
 van Druten, H. J., 2nd Lieut.
 *Varvell, R. P., Capt., M.C.
 Veevers, W., 2nd Lieut.
 †Vernon, C. H., Lieut.
 Vint, J., Lieut.
 Vyvyan, P. H. N. N., Major, M.C.

Loyal N. Lancs Regt
 Pioneers, Indian Army
 S. Wales Borderers
 Uppingham School O.T.C.
 R.T.E.
 R.A.M.C.
 Welsh Rgt
 London Rangers
 S. Wales Borderers
 R.G.A.
 R.G.A.
 Lancs. Fusiliers
 R.F.A., South Midland Brigade
 Durham L.I.
 North Staffs. Rgt, attd. Hamps. Rgt
 County of London Rgt
 Chaplain to the Forces

Gloucester Rgt
 Dublin University O.T.C.,
 Indian Medical Service
 Royal Fusiliers
 Calcutta Light Horse
 Field Co. Div. Eng. R.N.D.
 Chaplain to the Forces
 D.A.A. and Q.M.G.
 Hants R.G.A.
 Welsh Rgt
 Unattd List T.F.
 South Wales Borderers
 O.T.C.
 Rifle Brigade, Officer Cadet Bn.
 113th Infantry, Indian Army
 Shropshire L.I.
 R.F.A.
 Chaplain to the Forces, Mesopotamia
 R.A.M.C.
 R.A.M.C.
 City of London Rgt
 Chaplain to the Forces
 Commanding Medical Unit, University
 of London O.T.C.
 United Provinces Light Horse, India
 The Devonshire Rgt
 The Devonshire Rgt
 O.T.C. (Univ. Coll. Nottingham)
 The Devonshire Rgt
 R.F.C. Kite Balloon Service
 The Devonshire Rgt
 West Kent Rgt
 Monmouthshire
 Manchester Rgt
 Yorkshire Rgt

R.F.A.
 R.E. Army Signal Service
 Middlesex Rgt
 Royal Irish Rifles, on Staff D.A.A.G.
 R.G.A.
 Hampshire Rgt
 R.G.A.
 D.A.Q.M.G., 14th Division, Aldershot

Wagstaff, J. E. P.	Woolwich Arsenal
Walker, J. Ness, Lieut.	R.F.A.
Wallis, C. Braithwaite, Capt.	A.P.M.
Waterhouse, G., Lieut.	R.N.V.R.
Waterhouse, H., Lieut.	Lancashire Fusiliers
Watkins, A. E., 2nd Lieut.	R.F.A.
Watson, B. L., Lieut.	Army Signal Service R.E.
Watson, J., Capt.	King's Liverpool Rgt
Watson, W. V. C., 2nd Lieut.	W. Yorks Rgt
Watts, A. C. B., 2nd Lieut.	Attd Army Signal Service
Watts, R. J., Lieut.	South Midland Field Co. R.E.
Wells, W. D., 2nd Lieut.	O.T.C.
Weston, T. A., Captain	R.A.M.C.
Wheldon, W. P., Major, D.S.O.	Royal Welsh Fusiliers
Whiddington, R., Capt.	R.F.C. Aircraft Works
White, F. P., Orderly	H.M.S. <i>Glenart Castle</i>
Whiteley, G. T., Captain	Royal West Surrey Rgt
*Whitfield, E. H. D., 2nd Lieut.	Yorks. and Lancs. Rgt
Whittaker, F.	Y.M.C.A., Mesopotamia.
*Whye, J. W., Lieut., M.C.	Leicestershire Rgt
Willett, E. W., 2nd Lieut.	A.S.C., M.T.
Williams, Gerard W., Cpt., M.C.	R.E.
Williams, W. H., Capt., M.C.	A.S.C.
Williamson, H., M.D., Captain	R.A.M.C., 1st London General Hospital
Williamson, K. B., Lieut.	R.G.A.
Wills, R. G., Capt.	R.A.M.C., West Lancs. Field Ambulance
*Wilson, A. S., Lieut.	South Lancs. Rgt, attached M.G.C.
Wilson, Garner, 2nd Lieut.	Norfolk Rgt
Winder, R. McD., Lieut.	R.M.L.I.
Winfield, P. H., Major	Northampton Rgt
Wolstencroft, A. S.	R.F.A.
†Wood, N. E., Cadet	Officers' Cadet Bn
Wood, N. W., Pte.	Cheshire Rgt
*Wood, T. A. V., Capt.	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry
Woods, B. F., Capt.	Royal Fusiliers, T.R.B.
Woodall, F. E., 2nd Lieut.	Unattached Terr., Oundle School O.T.C.
Woolrich, W. G., Dresser	R.A.M.C.
Wordie, J. M., Lieut.	R.G.A. (T.F.)
*Worthington, F., Major, D.S.O.	R.A.M.C.
Wragg, N., 2nd Lieut.	Dorset Rgt
Wren, T. L. (Fellow), 2nd Lieut.	A.S.C.
Wright, T., 2nd Lieut.	King's Own Y.L.I.
Wyeth, F. J., Captain, M.C.	Essex Rgt
Wynne-Willson, Very Rev. H. St J. B (Dean of Bristol)	Chaplain to the Forces
Yeats, G. F. W., Pte.	Middlesex Rgt

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

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

From the Buttery and College Office—

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

Gyps—

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

From the Kitchen and Garden Staff—

Black, T. R.F.A.
Chapman, L. Suffolk Regt
Killed Jan. 12, 1918, at Salonika
*Death, C. London Regt
Killed October 7, 1916
Elderkin, R. C. Cambs. Regt
Heffer, C. S. Cambs. Regt
Humphrey, A. G. Cambs. Regt
Hunt, N. Cambs. Regt
Kavanagh, H. Suffolk Regt
Long, W. Life Guards
Quinney, J. F. R.F.A.
Randall, A. E. Cambs. Regt
Saddler, A. J. R.A.M.C.
Stevens, C. W. Cambs. Regt
Walpole, B. V. Suffolk Regt
Wye, R. F. Cambs. Regt

ROLL OF HONOUR.

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

Adams, J. B. P., Lieut., Welsh Fusiliers ; 27 February 1917
Adamson, F. D., 2nd Lieut., Border Rgt. ; 16 November 1915
Ainley, K. E. D., Lieut., E. Lancs. Field Co. R.E. ; 11 May 1915
Alexander, Rev P. G., Chaplain R.N., H.M.S. *Hampshire* ; 5 June 1916

Badcock, A. L., Lieut., King's Own Yorks. L.I. ; 14 October 1915
Barnett, B. L. T., Captain, A.S.C. ; 18 April 1915
Bartlett, W. H., Lieut., Canadian Infantry ; 14 September 1916
Beaumont-Checkland, M. B., Lieut., Somerset L.I. ; 17 August 1917
Benson, G. E., Rifleman, Rifle Brigade ; 9 May 1915
Bentall, W. D., 2nd Lieut., King's Own Yorkshire L.I. ; 16 Sept. 1916
Bernard, H. C., 2nd Lieut., Gloucester Rgt. ; 3 September 1916
Billinger, H. F., Lieut., E. Lancs Rgt ; 23 November 1916
Boddington, Rev. V. C., Chaplain to the Forces ; 13 March 1917
Bowen, L. H., 2nd Lieut., Lincolnshire Rgt. ; 22 December 1915

Brice-Smith, J. K., 2nd Lieut., Lincs. Rgt. ; 10 September 1915
 Brock, E. G., Lieut., King's Liverpool Rgt ; 31 July 1917
 Brown, C. W., Lieut., Royal Scots Fusiliers ; 30 April 1916
 Brown, E. M., Lieut., Tank Corps ; 30 September 1917
 Browning, Rev G. A., Chaplain R.N., H.M.S. *Indefatigable* ; 31 May 1916
 Burr, F. G., Captain, Royal Scots Fusiliers ; 25-27 September 1915

Callender, R. H., 2nd Lieut., Durham L.I. ; 5 October 1915
 Cassels, W. G., Captain, Border Rgt ; 13 July 1916
 Castle, C. W., Lieut., South Staffs. Rgt ; 3 August 1912
 Chapman, A. R. B., Lieut., Loyal N. Lancs. Rgt. ; 6 June 1916
 Chell, H., Lieut., Royal Fusiliers ; 10 August 1915
 Chidson, L. D., Capt, King's Royal Rifle Corps ; 23 April 1917
 Clark, H. R. E., 2nd Lieut., The London Rgt. ; 3 June 1915
 Clarke, D., 2nd Lieut, R.F.C. ; 26 August 1916
 Clarke, R. S. , Captain, Shropshire L.I. ; 25-26 September 1915
 Cobbold, R. H. W., Lieut., The Rifle Brigade ; 9 September 1915
 Coop, W., 2nd Lieut., The Liverpool Rgt. ; 16 June 1915
 Cosgrave, G. S., 2nd Lieut., R.F.C ; 4 November 1917

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

Edwards, H. F. E., 2nd Lt., Duke of Cornwall's L.I. ; 6 February 1917
 Ellis, O. B., Flight Sub-Lieut, R.N. ; 20 May 1917
 Evans, H. C., Lieut.-Commr., Nelson Bn. R.N. Division ; 5 June 1915
 Evatt, G. R. K., Captain, The Middlesex Rgt., 13 November 1914

Ferris, S. B. C., 2nd Lieut., Hussars ; 6 April 1915
 Fletcher, J. H. B., Lieut., The London Rgt ; 13 May 1915
 Frederick, T., Capt., *M.C.*, Norfolk Rgt ; 14 December 1917

Gardiner, K. J. R., Capt., R.E. ; 1 February 1917
 Gaze, G. A., Captain, The London Rgt. ; 15 September 1916
 Gleave, T. R., Captain, South Lancashire Rgt ; 10 October 1916
 Glyn, C. R., 2nd Lieut., Indian Army ; 9 January 1917
 Grail, C. G., Captain, N. Staffordshire Rgt ; 23 July 1915
 Gwynne, H. Ll., 2nd Lieut., North Staffs Rgt ; 18 November 1917

Halliwell, W. N., 2nd Lieut., The Yorkshire Rgt. ; 21 September 1916
 Hamilton, A. S., Lieut.-Col. Commanding Durham L.I. ; 26 September 1915
 Harvey, A. W., Captain, R.A.M.C., attd. R.F.A. : 7 September 1916
 Hawcridge, R. S., Corporal, Royal Fusiliers ; 28 July 1916
 Hill, J. R., 2nd Lieut., R.E. ; 6 May 1917
 Hiller, A. M., 2nd Lieut., Royal W. Surrey Rgt. ; 16 May 1915
 Hobbs, A. V., 2nd Lieut., R.F.C. ; 15 December 1915
 Holden, N. V., Lieut., Lancs. Fusiliers ; 5 June 1915
 Howell, M. I. B., 2nd Lieut., Royal West Surrey Rgt ; 25 September 1915
 Hughes, B. F. M., Flight Sub-Lieut. R.N. ; 1 December 1915
 Hurdman, C., 2nd Lieut., South Staffs. Rgt ; 20 July 1916

Jacob, A. R., 2nd Lieut., Durham Light Infantry ; 18 September 1916
 Jacquest, S. P., Gunner, Canadian F.A. ; 18 October 1916
 James, F. A., Captain, The Manchester Rgt ; 18 September 1915

Knowlson-Williams, H. W., 2nd Lieut., R.F.C. ; 11 July 1917

Laidlaw, C. G. P., Private, London Scottish ; 2 April 1915
 Lane, H. C. H., 2nd Lieut., Border Rgt ; 10 July 1917
 Laughlin, P. H., 2nd Lieut., Royal West Surrey Rgt ; 21 December 1917
 Leakey, Rev. H. N., Chaplain to the Forces ; 23 July 1917
 Lee, E. H., Lieut., Shropshire L.I. ; 19 September 1916
 Linnell, R. McC., Captain, R.A.M.C. ; 16 March 1915
 Lloyd-Jones, P. A., Major, *D.S.O.* R.A.M.C. ; 22 December 1916
 Lusk, J., Captain, The Cameronians ; 29 December 1915

McAulay, F. W., Captain, R.F.A. ; 21 May 1916
 Marshall, W., Lieut., The Leicestershire Rgt ; 4 June 1915
 Mason, P., 2nd Lieut., K.R.R.C. ; 17 February 1917
 May, F. S., Pte., R. Fusiliers ; 2 August 1916
 May, P. L., 2nd Lieut., Dragoons (Scots Greys) ; 13 February 1916
 Mirfin, J. C., 2nd Lieut., York and Lancaster Rgt ; 17 August 1917
 Mogridge, B. F. W., 2nd Lieut., Leicester Rgt ; 11-13 October 1915
 Morley, G. H., Lieut., King's Shropshire L.I. ; 30 December 1917

Newton, H. G. T., Capt., 13th Hussars ; 25 April 1917
 Norbury, F. C., Captain, King's Royal Rifle Corps ; 8 January 1915

Odgers, R. B., Captain, A.S.C. ; 31 August 1917

Polack, E. E., Lieut., Gloucester Rgt ; 17 July 1916
 Pollard, W. M. N., 2nd Lieut., N. Staffs Rgt ; April 1917
 Puddicombe, D. R., 2nd Lieut., E. Yorks. Rgt ; 24 July 1916
 Pullin, J. H., Lieut., Loyal N. Lancashire Rgt ; 21 January 1916

Rennie, D. W., Lieut., Royal Fusiliers, attd. Royal Warwickshire Rgt ;
 11 November 1914

Richardson, R. J. R., Lieut., S. Staffs. Rgt ; 25 September 1915
 Ritchie, J. N., 2nd Lieut., Seaforth Highlanders ; 22 April 1916
 Robinson, L. F. W., 2nd Lieut., R.E. ; 26 May 1917
 Robinson, M. H., Instructor R.N. ; 25 June 1917
 Roseveare, H. W., 2nd Lieut., Wiltshire Rgt ; 20 September 1914
 Russell-Smith, H. F., Captain (Fellow), Rifle Brigade ; 5 July 1916
 Ryley, D. A. G. B., 2nd Lieut., Manchester Rgt ; 11 February 1917

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

Taylor, H. C. N., 2nd Lieut., The London Rgt ; 21 May 1916
 Thomson, K. S., Lieut., Cavalry, Indian Army ; 3 March 1915
 Thwaites, G., Major, *D.S.O.*, Egyptian Army ; 29 May 1917
 Torry, A. J. D., 2nd Lieut., *M.C.*, R.F.C. ; 9 October 1917
 Twentyman, D. C. T., Captain, York and Lancaster Rgt ; 1 July 1916

Vause, T. C., 2nd Lieut., W. Yorks Rgt ; 3 September 1916

Wales, H. R., 2nd Lieut., East Yorks. Rgt ; 14 July 1916
 Warren, J. L. E., Capt., Welsh Rgt ; 1 October 1915
 Waters, K. S., 2nd Lieut., Indian Army ; 30 May 1917
 White, R. H., Lieut., *M.C.*, London Rgt ; August 1917
 Wickham, B. W. T., Lieut., *M.C.*, S. Staffordshire Rgt ; 14 April 1917
 Willett, J. A., Lieut., Royal Fusiliers ; 28 June 1915
 Williams, H. B., 2nd Lieut., *M.C.*, King's Rgt ; 3 May 1917
 Wilson, A. S., Lieut., Scots Guards ; 28 July 1917
 Wooler, C. A., 2nd Lieut., West Yorks Rgt ; 20 July 1916
 Wooler, H. S., 2nd Lieut., West Yorks. Rgt ; 28 March 1916
 Worstenholm, J., 2nd Lieut., R.F.C. ; 25 September 1917



Roll of Honour.

THOMAS FREDERICK, M.C.

Captain Thomas Frederick, M.C., of the Norfolk Regt., who died 14 December 1917 of wounds received in action on December 3rd, was a son of Mr Henry Penrice Frederick, Solicitor, of Great Yarmouth. He was born 7 March 1893 at Moulton, South Walsham, Norfolk, and was educated at Edgeborough Preparatory School, Guildford; Rosslyn House Preparatory School, Walton, Felixstowe; and at Aldenham School. At Aldenham he was in the School Cricket Eleven 1910-12, and gained there first a junior Platt Scholarship and later a senior Platt Scholarship. In December 1911 he was elected to an Entrance Scholarship for Classics at St John's, and commenced residence in October 1912. While in residence he belonged to the Officers' Training Corps, and on the outbreak of war at once joined the Army, being gazetted a Second Lieutenant in the 9th Battalion of the Norfolk Regiment 19 September 1914, and was promoted Lieutenant in the following January.

The 9th Norfolks crossed over to France in August 1915, and in September were moved up to take part in the battle of Loos and Hulluch. Frederick was second in command of "D" Company, and his Captain was killed as they left the trenches. He was reported "missing", but after an interval of four days turned up with the remnants of his own and of "C" Company, having been meanwhile in some captured German trenches. For his services on this occasion he subsequently received the Military Cross.

He was afterwards engaged in some special work in Flanders, and then rejoined his Battalion as Captain of his old ("D") Company, and the Battalion was transferred to the Ypres salient, almost due north of it; in July 1916 he

was severely wounded there, but he was able to return to the front in December 1916, rejoining his old Battalion as Captain of "B" Company. For a time he was acting Major and, in the absence of his senior officers, was in command of the Battalion. The Battalion was then opposite Hulluch (the scene of his former exploits), but was subsequently moved down, and after a time was near Lens; later it was transferred further south, and took part in the Cambrai fight. On the 20th November 1917 the Battalion took Ribecourt, and moved in the direction of Cambrai; after going into reserve at Marcoing for a few days, it was moved into the vicinity of Nine Wood. On 3rd December 1917 Captain Frederick went to an Observation Post with an Artillery officer who had reported that the Germans appeared to be massing for an attack, and had scarcely reached the post before he was wounded and all the rest of the party in the post were killed by a shell. He died of his wounds on December 14th.

The Commanding Officer of the Battalion wrote to Captain Frederick's father as follows: "I have just heard that your son has died in hospital. This news has come as a great shock to me. I saw him just after he had been hit and knew it was a nasty wound, but had no idea it would prove fatal, especially as I since had from him quite a cheery letter and quite well written. When I saw him in the wood just after he had been hit, he was very shaken and white, but professed to be quite able to walk. I had however a stretcher at Battalion Headquarters and got him on to that; I went down later to the Regimental aid post, but found he had already gone down, but was cheered by the doctor's report, who said, although the wound was a very nasty one, he had such fine physical stamina he would, he thought, get over it. It is a very great blow to us all that he has gone. To me as Commanding Officer his loss appears irreparable. He was my Senior Company Commander, and I always felt that in him I had a strong capable Company Commander, in whom I could implicitly rely. Beyond that, he had a very vivid personality; absolutely without fear himself, he could and did inspire his men with complete confidence. He had already proved that at Loos before I joined the Battalion;

he has proved it again and again since I took over Command. I have never met an officer who had a more devoted sense of duty ; he never spared himself in any shape or form, and his loss is a very great one. As you probably know I had strongly recommended him for higher promotion. My very deepest sympathy and that of my brother officers goes out to you, but it may be some consolation to you to know how greatly Tom Frederick was loved and respected in the Norfolk Regiment."

And in a later letter the same officer writes : "In the line practically every day or night I went round "C" Co. frontage with your son. In no shape or form did he ever spare himself ; duty to him was a very real thing. I think also I may say that no one feared death less than he did ; I do not mean in the bravado spirit, but simply from the fact that he was a thorough good, clean living man, and that if in the course of his duty death came to him he was the last man to cringe. However tired he might be he always kept his spirits up ; I always had a "mardle" with him in broadest Norfolk, which I believe he thoroughly enjoyed."

The following are extracts from letters of brother officers :

(1) Written from a hospital in London—"I saw the name of your son in the list as having died of wounds, and have also heard from an officer in his Company, and am writing to tell you how grieved I am, and to offer you my sympathy in your great loss. I was in "B" Company under your son ever since he took it over last March until the 21st November, when he sent me down the line with a twisted knee. I think I saw more of him and knew him better than any other officer in the Company, for he and I were for a short time the only officers in the Company, and saw all the others come and go. But I want to tell you my admiration for him ; he was splendid all through, and, if we worked hard, he worked harder. I used to tell him he would kill himself with work. Several times on relief nights, when we were all tired with our long long trek up the line, he would go out and do duty himself and let us rest. I have known times when the enemy has been strafing us and we expected a raid, and Captain Frederick has sent one of us down to Company H.Q. and himself stopped out in it with his men and the remaining officers. I

know this, that never again shall I have a Company Commander in whom I would place such confidence as I did in him. He would come round with us and see everything was correct. When we came out of the line he wouldn't look to his own billet or mess until he had seen all his men in and as comfortable as possible. At times I used to think he worked himself and us too hard, but now I can only think of him as the finest soldier I have ever seen or served under."

(2) "I was second in command of "B" Company and had been with Captain Frederick since June of last year. After the capture of Ribecourt on the 20th we were in reserve for a time, but later moved into the vicinity of Nine Wood. It was on the 3rd December that our Artillery officer came and reported to us that the Germans appeared to be massing for an attack. Captain Frederick immediately accompanied him to the observation post on the fringe of Nine Wood ; he had hardly arrived there when a high explosive shell burst right on top of the observation post, killing the other occupants and wounding your son. About three minutes later I was myself wounded in the left arm, and I accompanied your son as far as the dressing station, Marcoing. He appeared quite cheerful then, and his only thoughts were, as usual, for the Company."

(3) "I was deeply grieved to hear of the death of Captain Frederick ; he sent me a line just before he died ; pain seemed to be in every word. I was very fond of Tom ; he was a fine officer, thorough and conscientious, with tremendous energy, a strict disciplinarian and, for so young a soldier, had a great grasp of military matters. We have lost one of our best and I a friend and comrade. I do not know his people, but should like you to tell them, when you see them, how deeply I felt his loss."

(4) "I have never met Tom, but I always wished to. I had heard such a lot about him that I felt I knew him personally. I have questioned heaps of people who have known him, and it is always the same story, not only from officers but from men too who saw him in France. They all say what a brave and absolutely fearless man he was, always volunteering for the line and for attacks, always working in the line on difficult and risky patrols, generally quite alone.

I have never heard of another man who gave himself up so completely to do everything in his power to beat and harass the Germans. I have always admired him from afar, and often wished I could be as brave and useful as he was." This last letter is from an officer of another Battalion of the Norfolk Regiment.

PHILIP HERBERT LAUGHLIN.

Second Lieutenant Philip Herbert Laughlin, of the Royal West Surrey Regiment, who died 21 December 1917 of wounds received in action on that day, was the only son of the late Mr Joseph Herbert Laughlin, of St Giles Street, and of Mrs Gascoigne, of 45 Hazelwood Road, Northampton. He was born at Northampton 22 April 1896 and educated at the Northampton and County School, where he had a successful scholastic career. He passed the Senior Oxford Local Examination in July 1911 with First Class Honours, and the Intermediate B.Sc. Examination of the University of London in July 1913.

He was elected to an Entrance Scholarship of £80 for Natural Sciences at St John's in December 1913, and came into residence in the October following; passing while at Cambridge the first part of the Mathematical Tripos in June 1915. While at the University he attended the course for the training of teachers.

He belonged to the Cadet Corps of his school and at College was a member of the University Officers Training Corps. He received his Commission 1 January 1916 and, after a short period of training in Ireland, went to Egypt and thence to Palestine. He was slightly wounded at Gaza on 26 March 1917, but quickly recovered and subsequently shared in most of the heavy fighting which led to the capture of Jerusalem.

His Commanding Officer wrote as follows to Lieutenant Laughlin's mother: "I want to offer you the sincere sympathy of all ranks of the Battalion, as well as of myself, on the death of your son. He was severely wounded in the action on the 21st of December and died that night in the ambulance. We have buried him in a little cemetery

on the Mount of Olives, in full view of the place where he fought so bravely. He was simply magnificent in action, and all who saw him are unable to speak too highly of his courage and the fine example he set his men. I hope it may lessen your sorrow to know that it is shared by so many others."

GORDON HARPUR MORLEY.

Lieutenant Gordon Harpur Morley, of The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who was killed in action in France on 30 December 1917, was the only son of Mr Lancelot Arthur Morley, of Pittsmoor, Sheffield, and grandson of the late Mr J. Caldwell, formerly of the 18th Hussars and the Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry, who fought both in the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny, and a nephew of the Misses Caldwell, of Port Hill Road, Shrewsbury.

He was born 8 May 1894 at Brightside, Sheffield, and was educated at the Grammar School, Wem, where he founded and edited the School Magazine. He passed the Oxford Senior Local Examinations in 1911, and on leaving school for St John's in 1912 was awarded a Careswell Exhibition by the Governors of that Trust. He was a fine sculler, being a member of the Pengwerne Boat Club, Shrewsbury, and during vacations was often seen on the Severn. He rowed a dead heat with D. M. Mackinlay for the College Freshmen's Sculls in 1913. While in residence he was reading for the Law Tripos, but on the outbreak of war at once joined the Army, being gazetted Second Lieutenant in the 4th Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry, 1 October 1914. For some time he served with his Battalion in the far East and then proceeded to France in July 1917. He fell on December 30th while displaying the most fearless courage and gallantry.

His Commanding Officer wrote as follows: "It is with great regret that I write to tell you of Lieut G. H. Morley's death while gallantly leading his men in an attack against the enemy. Indeed, he had succeeded in his objective and turned out or disabled all the enemy in the part of the trench he had been detailed to take, and almost in the moment of victory a bullet killed him instantaneously. It will be per-

haps some consolation to you in your great sorrow to know that his bravery is the admiration not only of his comrades in this Battalion, but from all sides in the Brigade it has been spoken of, and I am putting forward a recommendation for an award of the Victoria Cross to him, which I hope his Majesty will approve of. The application will be supported by the General. With renewed assurances of the deepest sympathy, not only from myself, but from all his comrades."

A brother officer wrote: "He was magnificent . . . I have lost a friend, the Battalion has lost a brave officer, and the nation has lost a son she could ill afford."

A Captain of the R.A.M.C. wrote: "I shall miss him. I had looked forward to watching what would most likely have been a big career opening in front of a brilliant and brave boy."

He was very popular with his men, for whom he was always thoughtful.

OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term, 1918.

On 6 December 1917 it was announced that Mr Abdulla Ibn Yusuf Ali (B.A. 1895), of the Indian Civil Service retired, had been appointed a Commander of the Order of the Empire.

The list of "New Year's Honours" contained the names of the following members of the College:

The honour of knighthood was conferred on Dr John Phillips (B.A. 1881), M.D., F.R.C.P. Sir John Phillips is Professor Emeritus of Obstetric Medicine at King's College, London, and Consulting Obstetric Physician to King's College Hospital.

Promotion for distinguished service in the Field: To be Major-General, Sir T. D'O. Snow (matriculated 1877), K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (temporary Lieutenant-General).

Among the Indian Honours is that of C.I.E. conferred on James Donald, Esq. (matriculated 1895), of the Indian Civil Service; Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Government for making Laws and Regulations.

The following appointments to the Order of the Empire were announced on 7 January 1918:

To be C.B.E.

Leonard Thomas Horne, Esq. (B.A. 1882), Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Pensions.

George Udney Yule, Esq., (M.A. 1910), Director of Requirements, Ministry of Food.

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To be O.B.E.

- Geoffrey Thomas Bennett, Esq., F.R.S. (B.A. 1890), formerly Fellow of the College, now Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer of Emmanuel College. Scientific Assistant, compass department, Admiralty.
- Reginald Thomas George French, Esq. (B.A. 1903), Munitions Inventions Department.
- Alfred George Harding, Esq. (B.A. 1900), First Class Clerk, Colonial Office.
- George Ehret Iles, Esq. (B.A. 1898), Governor of the Blue Nile Province.
- Duncan Todd, Esq. (B.A. 1898), Secretary Reserved Occupations Committee.
- Edmund Arthur Robert Werner, Esq. (B.A. 1894), Inspector of Factories.

MILITARY HONOURS.

The dates given are those on which the announcement appeared in the *London Gazette*.

Bar to the D.S.O., 1 January 1918.

- James Robertson Campbell Greenlees, D.S.O., Lieut.-Col., R.A.M.C.
- Frank Worthington, D.S.O., Lt.-Col., R.A.M.C.
- D.S.O.*, 1 January 1918.
- Gerald Ainslie Kempthorne, Lt.-Col., R.A.M.C.
- Lewis Hawker Kirkness, Lt.-Col., Special List.
- George Harris Teall, Captain, Lincoln Regiment.
- Wynn Powell Wheldon, Major, Welsh Fusiliers.

MILITARY CROSS.

1 January 1918.

- Rev. Roland Pocock Dodd, Army Chaplains' Department.
- Robert Wilfred Townsend, Captain, Devon Regiment.
- Roland Turner, Lieut., York and Lanc. Regiment.
- William Henry Williams, Captain, A.S.C., M.T.

4 February 1918.

- John Bateson, 2nd Lieut., R.F.A., Special Reserve.
- Herbert Richard Dudfield May, Captain, Warwick Regiment.
- Jesse John Paskin, Captain, Worcester Regiment, att. M.G.C.

18 February 1918.

- Robert Cecil Hearn, Captain, London Regiment.
- Michael Trevisky Sampson, Captain, K.R.R.C.

Decorations by the Allies.

- French : Croix de Chevalier, 17 December 1917 ; W. L. Murphy, Captain, R.A.M.C.
- Croix de Guerre : Flight-Lieutenant E. J. P. Burling, R.N.A.S.
- Serbian : Order of the White Eagle, 19 December 1917 ; J. H. Franklin, Lieut., R.N.V.R.
- Order of St Sava, 4th Class, 28 January 1918 ; E. J. Y. Brash, Captain, R.A.M.C. ; W. L. Murphy, Captain R.A.M.C.

Mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig's Despatch, 11 Dec. 1917.

- A. F. Adeney, 2nd Lieut., R.F.A.
- G. Atkinson, Lieut., R.E.
- W. H. Attlee, Captain, R.A.M.C.
- Rev. R. P. Dodd, Army Chaplains' Department.
- E. Gold, D.S.O., Major, R.E.
- J. R. C. Greenlees, D.S.O., Lieut.-Col., R.A.M.C.
- M. C. Johnston, Lieut., A.S.C.
- G. A. Kempthorne, Lieut.-Col., R.A.M.C.
- J. Lindsell, M.C., Captain, Lancashire Regt.
- J. W. Linnell, Captain, R.A.M.C.
- Rev. W. P. G. McCormick, D.S.O., Army Chaplain's Department.
- W. Raffle, Captain, R.A.M.C.
- E. H. Robinson, D.S.O., M.C., Captain, Shropshire L.I.
- S. B. Slater, M.C., Captain, General List.
- G. H. Teall, Captain, Lincoln Regt.
- W. P. Wheldon, D.S.O., Major, Welsh Fusiliers.
- F. Worthington, D.S.O., Lieut.-Col., R.A.M.C.

Mentioned in Sir A. Murray's Despatches.

(28 June 1917, *London Gazette* 12 January 1918).

F. J. S. Wyeth, M.C., Major, General List.

Mentioned in General Allenby's Despatch, 16 January 1918.

S. M. Green, Captain, London Regt.

Special mentions for War Services.

21 December 1917 : The name of E. W. Arnott, Major, R.F.A., has been brought to notice in despatches for valuable services rendered in connexion with anti-aircraft services in the United Kingdom.

12 February 1918 : The name of Col. H. H. Tooth, C.M.G., Army Medical Service, has been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War by the Army Council for very valuable services rendered in connexion with the war up to 31 December 1917.

On February 16 it was announced that the King had approved of the grant of the Polar Medal with Clasp inscribed "Antarctic 1914-16" to the undermentioned members of the College who were members of the *Endurance* party in the Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition 1914-16 : R. W. James (B.A. 1912), now 2nd Lieut., R.E. : J. M. Wordie (B.A. 1912), now Lieut., R.G.A. (T.F.)

The *London Gazette* for 7 March 1918 publishes the statements of the service for which the Military Cross was awarded in the *London Gazette* of 18 October 1917. Amongst these is the following :

"2nd Lieut. Reginald Edgar Gilbert Fulljames, General List and Royal Flying Corps.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during six months continuous work with the Artillery. During a battle he carried out four most valuable reconnaissances, bringing back information of our front line and directing artillery on the enemy infantry and the farm buildings where they were concentrating. During nineteen days he had only one failure in twelve flights."

Lieut. Fulljames was elected to an Entrance Exhibition in the College in June 1915.

The Council of the Geological Society has awarded the Lyell Medal to Mr Henry Woods, F.R.S. (B.A. 1890), University Lecturer in Palæontology. He is author of a valuable text-book of Invertebrate Palæontology and an illustrated memoir on British Cretaceous Lamellibranchs, parts of which have appeared in the annual volumes of the Palæontographical Society since 1899, besides a number of memoirs on fossil molluscs, especially from the Cretaceous rocks, one of the most recent being an account of those from that system in the South Island of New Zealand.

Sir Donald MacAlister (B.A. 1878), K.C.B., Fellow of the College and Principal of the University of Glasgow, has been appointed by the Minister of National Service to act on an advisory medical board for Scotland to advise him on questions relating to the examination of men of military age by the National Service Medical Board, and has been further appointed by the Secretary for Scotland to act on a Committee to advise him on questions relating to the examination of such men by the medical assessors who are to be appointed for him.

On March 1 (St David's Day) it was announced that the Duke of Connaught, as Grand Prior of the Order of St John of Jerusalem in England, had established a Priory of the Order for the Principality of Wales and the county of Monmouth to be known as "The Priory for Wales." The following members of the College have been appointed Executive Officers of the Priory : Sub-Prior of Wales, the Earl of Plymouth (Knight of Justice) ; Bailiff of St David's, the Earl of Powis (Knight of Grace).

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed Mr A. W. Flux (B.A. 1887) formerly fellow of the College, to be Assistant Secretary, in charge of the Statistical Department.

The President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has appointed a Committee to advise in regard to all electrical questions connected with the carrying out of experiments in electro-culture and, particularly, with regard to the construction and apparatus suitable for use on an economic scale

and to the making of such electrical measurements as may be necessary in connexion with the experiments. Professor V. H. Blackman (B.A. 1895), F.R.S., formerly Fellow of the College, is a member of the Committee.

Major Ernest Gold, D.S.O. (B.A. 1903), is among the fifteen candidates recommended by the Council of the Royal Society to the Fellows for election, for his meteorological work.

Mr A. R. Kidner (B.A. 1901), Principal Clerk, General Post Office, has been appointed a member of the Road Transport Board.

Mr J. Alderson Foote, K.C. (B.A. 1872), has been elected Vice-Chairman of the Bar Council. Mr Foote, who is one of the Counsel of the University, is a former McMahon Law Student of the College.

Dr W. Langdon Brown (B.A. 1892) has been appointed Croonian Lecturer for 1918 at the Royal College of Physicians of London.

At the ordinary quarterly comitia of the Royal College of Physicians, held on the 31st January last, licences to practice physic were granted to the following members of the College: H. T. Cubbon (B.A. 1915), of St Thomas' Hospital; W. M. Heald (B.A. 1916), of St Bartholomew's Hospital; J. M. Higginton (B.A. 1915), of St Thomas' Hospital. At a meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons held on February 14 the same gentlemen were admitted to the membership of that College.

At the Annual Meeting of the Court of Governors of University College, Nottingham, held on 17 December 1917, the Duke of Portland paid a tribute to the work of Captain S. R. Trotman (B.A. 1892), of the O.T.C., no fewer than 2000 officers having been trained by him and passed into His Majesty's forces.

Mr R. T. Halsey (B.A. 1910) has been appointed an Assistant Master at Sedbergh School.

Rev. A. B. Johnston (B.A. 1906) has been appointed Acting Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta.

The Allen (University) Scholarship has been awarded to Mr W. G. Palmer (B.A. 1914), Fellow of the College.

The Rev. C. L. Holthouse (B.A. 1909), Curate of Lewisham, has been appointed Chaplain to the Forces.

The Rev. N. D. Coleman (B.A. 1913), Curate of St Werburgh's, Derby, has been appointed Chaplain to the Forces.

HAWKSLEY BURBURY PRIZE.

The Prize for 1918 is awarded to H. D. F. Kitto, Scholar of the College. For the subject see vol. xxxiii, p. 357.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARS AND EXHIBITIONERS.

Elected 15 December 1917.

Commencing residence October 1918.

Scholarships:

Bateson, M., Rugby School, £80 for Natural Science.
 Thorneloe, A. H., Northampton School, £80 for Natural Science.
 Sawney, A. J., Hymer's College, Hull, £60 for Mathematics.
 Standing, W. G., Liverpool Collegiate, £60 for Natural Science.
 Jago, J. A., Merchant Taylors' School, £60 for Natural Science.
 Woodcock, W. W., Manchester Grammar School, £60 for Modern Languages.
 Heath, E. A. J., Merchant Taylors' School, £40 for Mathematics.
 Laming, E. L., Oundle School, £40 for Classics.
 Lean, L. J. L., Latymer Upper School, £40 for History.

Exhibitions:

Lucas, W. E., Wellington College, £30 for History.
 Strouts, C. R. L., Christ's Hospital, £30 for Natural Science.

JOHNIANA.

The parochial Registers of the Leeds Chapelries are being printed by the Thoresby Society. In a recent volume those at St John's are printed, and among the burials for the year 1757 the following entry occurs:

"William Thompson, Briggate, August 23."

"Who, after he had spent near four years at St John's College in Cambridge, was seized in the full bloom of life by a malignant fever and snatch'd away at a time when he gave the most promising expectation and pleasing hope, to his parents and friends. His good sense, his cheerful open and generous temper, had gain'd him so great a degree of love and esteem from his acquaintance that he left them not only sorrowing for the loss of him, but sadly lamenting that they should with great difficulty, if ever, find his equal."

William Thompson, son of Thomas Thompson, currier, born at Leedes, Yorkshire; educated at Leeds School, under Mr Sedgwick, was admitted a Sizar of St John's, 24 May 1753, age past 18 (*Admissions*, Part 3, P. 140, no 17.).

COLLEGE SPORTS. *Lent Term, 1918.*

L.M.B.C. About mid-Term a meeting was held, and it was decided that a boat should be put on the river. The latter half of the Term had been devoted to tubbing. Dr Rootham has very kindly given his assistance to teach us the rudiments of the art. It is hoped that next term the finer weather will help us to increase our membership, and that we shall be able to get into an eight.

Hockey Club. A notice was put up early in the Term with a view to arranging weekly practice games but met with no response from the new members of the College. It was therefore impossible to form a College side, but several matches were played in conjunction with other Colleges.

Tennis. The Hard Tennis Court has been in great demand, which promises well for next term's Lawn Tennis.

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 meeting was held in Lecture Room II. on March 1st. Officers were elected and subjects for debate were discussed. It was decided that Cadets should be invited to attend debates.

The following debate was held on March 9th :—"That in the opinion of this House the results of Women's Suffrage will be beneficial to the nation".

Ayes—I. David, H. D. F. Kitto (Vice-President), Dr. C. B. Rootham.

Noes—W. M. H. Greaves, A. J. C. Brown, A. S. Le Maître (Secretary).

Voting—For, 11 ; again, 4. The motion was therefore carried by 7 votes.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—The President, Mr Graves, Sir J. E. Sandys, Mr Cox. *Missioners*—Rev. R. B. Le B. Janvrin, Rev. J. H. Yeo. *General Committee*—Mr Bartlett, *Mr Cunningham, The Dean, Mr Hart, Mr Kidd, Mr Palmer, Mr Previté-Orton (*Senior Treasurer and Acting Senior Secretary*), *Mr B. T. D. Smith, Dr Tanner, Mr Ward, *Mr Yule, H. L. Allsopp, T. B. Cocker, H. S. Collins, H. A. Crowther, I. David, J. W. W. Glyn, G. W. K. Grange (*Jun. Sec.*), W. M. H. Greaves, A. B. A. Heward, H. D. F. Kitto, G. A. Lyward (*Jun. Treas.*), W. D. Moss, W. Shaw, A. D. Whitelaw.

The semi-optimist says, "It's an ill term that brings no good thing ;" but the *real* optimist says, "It's an ill term that doesn't bring many good things : " and he is justified. We had had the revival of the "Lady Margaret Boat Club," the revival of the Debating Society, and even the greedy optimists were becoming satisfied, when came the culminating event, the visit of the Senior Missioner to bring us news from the College Mission. He arrived on Tuesday, March the 12th, at 6.0 p.m., and was at home at a squash at 8.15 in the rooms of the Senior Treasurer.

There were twelve present. Coffee was drunk, cigarettes were smoked, and the story began. It began with a history of the Mission, for the benefit of the freshmen present.

We were then told about the Boys' Home—how, during the early days of the war, using Miss Cobb's legacy, a house was hired and a home was started, which in the end housed ten boys. The first warden was N. W. Hagger, B.A., and under his direction it prospered and was really a home. But after a few months the warden volunteered for the army ; it became impossible to continue the work, and the boys were placed in other homes.

Then there was the Baby Welfare work, carried on in connection with the local medical authorities. Mothers are encouraged to bring their babies—say, just once a week—to be weighed and examined, and they are given full and careful advice on their bringing-up.

Mr Janvrin told us that all the old activities—the Boys' Club, the Provident, and the other clubs—are still going strong in spite of the war.

* Temporarily away from College

He spoke of the psychological effect of the air raids, and of the weakening of faith among many of the people, but he proudly testified to the steadying influence exercised by quite a number of Lady Margaret's parishioners.

In conclusion, he cordially invited and urged all Johnians to try some time or other to visit the Mission. You do not know the good, he said, that you men do in coming up, nor do you know till you have been, how good it is for you, what a new side of life is opened to you. He assured us that we are welcome at any time, if not (considering the food rations) in too great numbers, and if we do not object to substitutes.

The chronicler feels that he has ended this account in the manner "bun à la mode"—talking of the food question.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during the quarter ending Christmas, 1917.

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

Donations.

	DONORS.
*Braithwaite Wallis (C.), <i>Capt.</i> The advance of our West African Empire. 8vo Lond. 1903. 5.5.23...	The Author.
— West African warfare. 8vo Lond. [1905]. 5.6.23	
*Gibson (J.). Locke's Theory of Knowledge and its historical relations. 8vo Camb. 1917. 1.24.44	The Author.
MS. [Poems by James Bland*, 1787. 4to.].....	Master of Magdalene
*Tait (Rev. A. J.), <i>D.D.</i> The nature and functions of the Sacraments. 8vo Lond. 1917. 11.15.52....	The Author.
*Austen (Rev. G.), <i>Chancellor of York.</i> [6 Sermons, delivered 1912-1917].....	The Author.
*Butler (Samuel). Seven Sonnets, and a Psalm of Montreal. (With note by R. A. Streatfeild). <i>Printed for private circulation.</i> 8vo Camb. 1904..	
— The Humour of Homer. A lecture delivered Jan. 30, 1892. (Reprinted, with preface, etc., from <i>The Eagle</i>). 8vo Camb. 1892.....	P. L. Babington, Esq.
[Reprint of menu of the Butler-Festing-Jones dinner, Clare College, Cambridge, Nov. 11, 1916].....	
Festing Jones (H.). Charles Darwin and Samuel Butler*: a step towards reconciliation. 8vo Lond. 1911.....	
The Historical Register of the University of Cambridge; being a supplement to the Calendar with a record of university offices, honours and distinctions to the year 1910. Edited by J. R. Tanner*. 8vo Camb. 1910. <i>Reference table</i>	The Editor.
The Holy Bible. 12mo Lond. 1800. [Presented to the Rev. D. Fearon, <i>M.D.</i> , by the Rev. Henry Martyn*, June 25, 1805. Also autograph letter from H. Martyn to Dr. Fearon, dated July 11, 1805	Miss E. A. Fearon.
Anderson (Tempest), <i>M.D.</i> Volcanic Studies in many lands; being reproductions of photographs taken by the author. Text by T. G. Bonney*. Second series. 4to Lond. 1917. [First series (1903) since purchased by the Library]. 3.43.52...	Rev. T. G. Bonney, <i>Sc.D.</i>
Sanders (H. A.). The Old Testament Manuscripts in the Freer Collection. (University of Michigan Studies. Humanistic Series. Vol. VIII.), 4to New York, 1917.....	Sir John Sandys.
The Yearbook of the Universities of the Empire, 1916 and 1917. Published by the Universities Bureau of the British Empire. 8vo Lond. 1917. <i>Reference table</i>	Universities Bureau.

- *Hart (J. H. A.), B.D. [Review on Dr. S. Schechter's "Some aspects of Rabbinic Theology", from *Church and Synagogue*, Oct. 1909]..... Mr. Hart.
 Philippovich (E. von). Auswanderung und Auswanderungspolitik im Grossherzogtum Baden. [off-print from 'Auswanderung in Deutschland'. 8vo Leipzig 1892].....
 Swift (Jonathan). Poetical works. Edited by the Rev. J. Mitford. (Aldine edition). 3 vols. 8vo Lond. 1902,03. IV. 12-14..... C. W. Previt -Orton, Esq.

The Rev. R. I. Woodhouse* presented 13 devotional works of the 17th and 18th centuries in the Michs. Term, 1916. We regret that through an oversight this gift was not mentioned in the next number of *The Eagle*.

The Library has also received a bequest from Dr. Mullinger, late Librarian, consisting of about 100 books relating to German historical literature, of which a list will be given next term.

Additions.

- Augustine, Saint. The Mission of St. Augustine to England according to the original documents; being a hand-book for the Thirteenth Century. Edited by A. J. Mason, D.D. 8vo Camb. 1897. 9.36.56.
 Birkbeck (W. J.). Birkbeck and the Russian Church: containing essays and articles by the late W. J. Birkbeck, written 1888-1915. Collected and edited by A. Riley. 8vo Lond. 1917. 9.18.40.
 Bradshaw Society. Vol. LII. "Missale Gothicum." A Gallican Sacramentary. (MS. Vat. Regin Lat. 317). Edited by H. M. Bannister. Vol. I. Text and introduction. 8vo Lond. 1917. 11.16.88.
 ——— Vol. LIII. The Bobbio Missal. A Gallican Mass-Book. (MS. Paris. Lat. 13246). [Vol. I.] Facsimile. 8vo Lond. 1917. 11.16.89.
 Cambridge Antiquarian Society. *Vetus Liber Archidiaconi Eliensis*. Edited by the Rev. C. L. Feltoe and E. H. Minns. 8vo Camb. 1917.
 ——— Proceedings and Communications, 1915-1916. 8vo Camb. 1917.
 Cambridge University Calendar for the year 1917-1918. 8vo Camb. 1917. *Reference table*.
 ——— Student's Handbook. 16th edition, revised to 30 June 1917. 8vo Camb. 1917. *Reference Table*.
 Canterbury and York Society.
 Winchester Diocese. *Registrum Johannis de Pontissara*. Pars 5.
 Hereford Diocese. *Registrum Roberti Mascall*.
 Canterbury Diocese. *Registrum Roberti Winchelsey* Pars 1.
 3 parts. 8vo Lond. 1917.
 Chester (Robert). *Loves Martyr, or, Rosalins complaint (1601)*. With its supplement, "Diverse Poetical Essaies" on the Turtle and Phoenix by Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, etc. Edited by A. B. Grosart. (New Shakspeare Society. VIII. Miscellanies, no. 2). roy. 8vo Lond. 1878.
 Dictionary (Oxford English). *Stillation—Stratum*. By H. Bradley. 4to Oxford 1917. 12.4.
 Fabre (P.). *Le Liber censuum de l'Eglise Romaine*. Publi  par P. Fabre et L. Duchesne. Fascicules 1-6. 4to Paris, 1889-1910.
 Figgis (J. N.). *Studies of political thought from Gerson to Grotius, 1414-1625*. (Birkbeck Lectures, 1900). 2nd edition. 8vo Camb. 1916. 18.16.30.

- Gardner (A.). *The Lascarids of Nicaea; the story of an empire in exile*. 8vo Lond. 1912. 18.16.86.
 Hall (Hubert). A formula book of English official historical documents. Edited by H. Hall. 2 parts. 8vo Camb. 1908, 9. 16.3.26,27.
 Hall (W. E.). *A treatise on International Law*. 6th edition. Edited by J. B. Atlay. 8vo Oxford, 1909. 14.5.41.
 Halsbury (Earl of). *The Laws of England*. Vol. XXXI. General Index. M-Z. roy. 8vo Lond. 1917. 14.1.
 Homer. *The Iliads*. Translated by George Chapman. Edited by W. H. D. Rouse. (Temple Classics). 2 vols. 16mo Lond. 1898. 8.8.27,28.
 ——— *The Odysseys*. Translated by George Chapman. Edited by W. H. D. Rouse. 3rd edition. (Temple Classics). 2 vols. 16mo Lond. 1206. 8.8.29,30.
 Howard (Henry), *Earl of Surrey*. *Poems*. Edited by J. Yeowell. (Aldine edition). sm. 8vo Lond. 1902. IV.11.
 Howard (F. E.) and F. H. Crossley. *English Church Woodwork: a study in craftsmanship during the mediaeval period, A.D. 1250-1550*. roy. 8vo Lond. [1917]. 10.11.84.
 Lake (Kirsopp). *The Stewardship of Faith*. 8vo Lond. 1915. 9.34.56.
 Lyell (J. P. R.). *Cardinal Ximenes: with an account of the Complutensian Polyglot Bible*. sm. 4to Lond. 1917. 11.43.25.
 Magna Carta Commemoration Essays. Edited by H. E. Malden; with a preface by Viscount Bryce. (Royal Historical Society publication). 8vo 1917. 5.34.65.
 Mathematics. *International Catalogue of Scientific Literature*. 14th annual issue. A. Mathematics. 8vo Lond. 1917.
 Mommsen (T.). *R misches Staatsrecht*. 3 Bde. (I. and II., 3te Auflage; III. 1te Auflage). 8vo Leipzig, 1887, 88. 14.1.40-43.
 Muir (Sir William). *The life of Mohammad from original sources*. New and revised edition by T. H. Weir. 8vo Edin. 1912. 20.5.74.
 Nolloth (C. F.). *The rise of the Christian Religion; a study in origins*. 8vo Lond. 1917. 9.34.55.
 Oxford Historical Society. Vol. LXIX. *Cartulary of the Hospital of St John the Baptist*. Edited by the Rev. H. E. Salter. Vol. III. 8vo Oxford, 1917.
 *Page Roberts (Very Rev. W.). *Liberalism in Religion, and other sermons*. 8vo Lond. 1886.
 Palaeographia Latina. *Exempla Codicum Latinorum phototypice expressa scholarum maxime in usum (& enarratio tabularum)*. Edidit M Ihm. Series I. folo Lipsiae [1909].
 Parnell (Thomas). *Poetical works*. Edited by G. A. Aitken. (Aldine edition). sm. 8vo Lond. 1894. III. 25.
 Pollard (A. W.). *Shakespeare's fight with the pirates and the problems of the transmission of his text*. (Sandars Lectures in Bibliography, 1915). roy. 8vo Lond. 1917. 4.28.26.
 Rice Holmes (T.). *Ancient Britain and the invasions of Julius Caesar*. 8vo Oxford, 1907. 18.12.26.
 ——— *Caesar's conquest of Gaul*. 2nd edition, revised. 8vo Oxford, 1911. 18.12.25.
 Round (J. H.). *The Commune of London, and other studies*. 8vo Lond. 1899. 5.34.17.
 Sandys (George). *Poetical works*. Edited by R. Hooper. 2 vols. sm. 8vo Lond. 1872. II.16.17.
 Schlesinger (K.). *The Instruments of the Modern Orchestra and early records of the precursors of the Violin family*. 2 vols. 8vo Lond. 1910. 10.14.43.
 Stamp (J. C.). *British Incomes and Property: the application of official statistics to economic problems*. 8vo Lond. 1916. 1.34.44.
 Suckling (Sir John). *Works, in prose and verse*. Edited by A. H. Thompson. 8vo Lond. 1910. 4.29.48.

- Tacitus. De Germania. Edited by H. Furneaux. 8vo Oxford, 1894. 7.16.65.
 — Vita Agricola. Edited by H. Furneaux. 8vo Oxford, 1898. 7.16.66.
 Ward (H. Marshall). Trees: a handbook of forest botany for the woodlands and the laboratory. Vols. I. III.—V. [vol. II. out of print]. (Vols. IV. and V. edited by P. Groom). 8vo Camb. 1904—1909. 3.29.8—12.
 *Wyatt (Sir Thomas). Poetical works. Edited by J. Yeowell. (Aldine edition). sm. 8vo Lond. 1904. IV.16.

The following books were purchased from the Newcome Fund, the Prize not being awarded:—

- Balfour (A. J.). Theism and Humanism. (Gifford Lectures, 1914). 2nd impression. 8vo Lond. 1915. 1.24.47.
 Boutroux (E.). Science et Religion dans la philosophie contemporaine. 16^e mille. sm. 8vo Paris, 1917.
 Dewey (J.), *etc.* Creative Intelligence: essays in the pragmatic attitude sm. 8vo New York, 1917. 1.49.10.
 Dugas (L.). La Mémoire et l'Oubli. sm. 8vo Paris, 1917.
 — Essays in experimental Logic. sm. 8vo Chicago [1916]. 1.49.19.
 Godfernaux (A.). Le Sentiment et la Pensée et leurs principaux aspects physiologiques. 3^e édition, revue. sm. 8vo Paris, 1907.
 Healy (W.). Mental conflicts and misconduct. sm. 8vo Boston, 1917. 1.49.4.
 Hobhouse (L. T.). Mind in evolution. 2nd edition. 8vo Lond. 1915. 1.26.30.
 — Development and purpose: an essay towards a philosophy of evolution. 8vo Lond. 1913. 1.26.29.
 James (W.). The varieties of religious experience: a study in human nature. (Gifford Lectures, 1901-1902. 27th impression. 8vo New York, 1916. 1.24.45.
 Jung (C. G.). Psychology of the unconscious: a study of the transformations of the libido. Authorised translation, with introduction, by B. M. Hinkle. 8vo Lond. [1915]. 1.49.6.
 Malapert (P.). Les éléments du Caractère et leurs lois de combinaison. 2^e édition, refondue. 8vo Paris, 1916. 1.49.12.
 Pfister (O.). The Psychoanalytic method. Authorised translation by C. R. Payne. 8vo Lond. [1916]. 1.49.5.
 Pillsbury (W. B.). The fundamentals of Psychology. sm. 8vo New York, 1916. 1.49.12.
 Pringle-Pattison (A. Seth). The Idea of God in the light of recent philosophy. (Gifford Lectures, 1912-1913). 8vo Oxford, 1917. 1.24.46.
 Ribot (T.). L'Hérédité psychologique. 10^e édition. 8vo Paris, 1914.
 Rogues de Fursac (J.). L'Avarice; essai de psychologie morbide. sm. 8vo Paris, 1911.
 Shand (A. F.). The Foundations of Character. 8vo Lond. 1914. 1.26.28.
 Thompson (D'Arcy W.). On Growth and Form. 8vo Camb. 1917. 3.43.42.