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THE EAGLE.

Lent Term, 1919.

DR ABBOTT'S EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY.

AN Address was presented to the Rev. Edwin Abbott Abbott, M.A., D.D., F.B.A., Hon. Fellow of the College, on his eightieth birthday (December 20, 1918). Readers of the *Eagle* will be glad to see this tribute to an eminent Johnian reprinted in the College Magazine.

December 20, 1918.

DEAR DR ABBOTT,

On this your eightieth birthday we, the undersigned, desire, on behalf of your old pupils, the readers of your books, and your friends generally, to take the opportunity of expressing to you our high respect and affection, and our grateful sense of the debt which we and many others owe, in some cases to your personal guidance and influence, in others to the teaching of your books, and in all to the inspiration of your example as a single-minded and disinterested seeker after truth.

You will forgive us if we endeavour on this occasion to put into words, few and inadequate as they must be, some of the many things which are included in that debt.

We call to mind that the period of your headmastership was one of signal prosperity in the history of the City of London School. It was twice found necessary to provide

additional accommodation for the steadily increasing number of applicants for admission ; and your unrivalled ability and energy as a teacher bore fruit in a long succession of scholarships and other distinctions at the universities, forming a notable record for a school not enabled by rich endowments to attract exceptionally gifted boys. Yourself a classical scholar of the finest Cambridge type, you maintained and enhanced the reputation which the school had won under your predecessor as a place of classical education. At the same time it was due to your enlightened zeal as an educational reformer that the City of London School led the way among the public schools of the country in treating the English language and English literature as subjects of serious study for pupils of all ages, with the result that the example thus set has established those subjects in their proper place as an integral and most important part of the school curriculum. The text-books you wrote have revolutionised the teaching of grammar and composition ; the "English Lessons for English People," written in collaboration with the late Professor Seeley, cleared the path of many, both young and old, to an intelligent appreciation of the beauties of our national literature ; while the "Shakespearian Grammar" made possible, for the first time, an exact study of the language of the greatest of English poets, by bringing order into the apparent chaos of Elizabethan syntax.

Not the least part of the stimulus which your pupils owe to you was the knowledge that their teacher was also a student ; and that, while you were communicating some of your own enthusiasm and admiration for great books and great subjects, you were yourself working upon them and making important discoveries. To that stimulus was added the invaluable lesson of how to study. You brought your pupils to apply all their powers to the investigation of the problem before them, whatever it might be, and not to rest satisfied with the mere dictates of authority, or with their own first and hasty conclusions.

That lesson has been strongly reinforced by your own life-long practice. We recall how, again and again, your investigation of one problem has disclosed others, which

required independent and sometimes prolonged research ; and these collateral problems have always been treated with the same patient scholarship as the main issue. Thus, the annotation of Bacon's Essays raised the further question of their author's character, which was discussed in the two volumes on "Bacon and Essex" and "Francis Bacon" ; the problem of miracles led to the studies of Cardinal Newman and Thomas à Becket ; and the investigation of the mutual relations of the Gospels yielded not a few valuable by-products, among them the Johannine Vocabulary and Grammar. And here we may be permitted to offer our hearty congratulations upon the completion of the monumental work entitled *Dialessarica*, in which you have given to the world of Biblical scholarship the final result of your patient and unremitting labour for the last twenty years. In these volumes, learned, fair, and impartial investigation is combined with much acute and original suggestion and deep spiritual insight. They form a series of exegetical works to which our theological literature can hardly show a parallel, and which no serious student of the problem of the Gospels or the language of the Greek Testament can hereafter afford to neglect.

In passing, may we refer to your singular good-fortune in having enjoyed during the performance of this task the devoted help of a daughter who is herself an accomplished scholar ?

We wish to record with special gratitude that the habit of studying for yourself frankly and fearlessly, and carrying the process of open-minded enquiry as far as it will go, has always been conspicuous in your contributions to theology. Your "Bible Lessons" and "Parables for Children" were the outcome of your desire to make the truths of the Bible more intelligible and more interesting to the young, and to quicken their sense of the reality of divine things. Your many readers have been glad to find the same characteristics in your later theological books. Whether the purpose in view was to reproduce the living image of Christ and his apostles as they walked in Galilee, or to contrast St Paul with the Stoics, or to elucidate some abstract question as to the meaning of worship, or the relation of theology to

natural science, or of form to substance in religion, your writings have always been marked by the same resolute candour and thoroughness in investigation, the same spirit of profound reverence, and the same conviction of the inestimable value of the religious fact to be investigated.

When you relinquished your headmastership, at the age of fifty-one, many of your friends would have liked to see you appointed to some high academic office at Cambridge or elsewhere. But it is now clear that, in choosing the private station of a scholar working with his pen and free to give his whole time to research and authorship, you chose the position best fitted for the achievement of the work for which your special powers and gifts have qualified you.

In wishing you all happiness during the evening of your life, we desire to signify our hope that you may have the satisfaction of witnessing the progressive acceptance of the ideals for which you have so long and steadfastly laboured.

We are,

dear Dr Abbott,

Very sincerely yours,

Among the signatories are the following members of the College :—

H. F. Baker, W. Bateson, Wm. Hy. Bennett, T. G. Bouney, Alfred Caldecott, R. F. Charles, W. A. Cox, W. Moore Ede, H. S. Foxwell, Alfred E. Garvie, F. G. Given-Wilson, C. E. Graves, G. E. Green, Charles H. Heath, W. E. Heitland, Joseph Larmor, J. G. Leathem, G. D. Liveing, Donald MacAlister, Alfred Marshall, G. R. S. Mead, Moulton, T. E. Page, J. Lewis Paton, C. Pendlebury, E. J. Rapson, W. Page Roberts, W. G. Rushbrooke, J. E. Sandys, R. F. Scott, L. E. Shore, E. E. Sikes, H. J. Spenser, H. F. Stewart, J. R. Tanner, Telford Varley, James M. Wilson, Arthur Wright.

DR ABBOTT'S REPLY.

Wellside,

Well Walk,

Hampstead, N.W. 3.

21st December 1918.

MY DEAR

In replying to the congratulatory address presented to me through you on the attainment of my eighty-first year, I am divided between gratitude and anxiety—gratitude for kindness, but anxiety lest by silently accepting kindness beyond my desert I may seem to claim that I deserve it.

Let me say then that in the evening of my life I recognise that I have made many mistakes of judgment and have written some things that were crude, some that were erroneous, and a few that were needlessly controversial; so that I marvel how so many eminent men (outside the circle of my personal friends and old pupils), men of various pursuits and schools of thought, should have combined to call me “a single-minded and disinterested seeker after truth.”

Yet I cling to the belief that these epithets may not be wholly undeserved. The single-mindedness of late years may have become an excessive absorption; but it was at all events absorption in worthy work. And your address of congratulation encourages me to hope that my researches on the Gospels may be of use, even to those who most differ from my conclusions, by supplying materials which other and more skilful hands may be able to turn to account.

In any case the encouragement is most welcome to me, and most kindly on the part of the encouragers, whom, including yourself, I thank with all my heart, remaining

Sincerely and gratefully yours,

EDWIN A. ABBOTT.

NOTE.—As Dr Abbott's state of health did not allow him to receive a deputation from the signatories, the address was handed to him by an old pupil who called at his house for the purpose, and to whom the above reply was on the following day sent.



THE MARINERS.

So on we sailed into the Golden West,
And all before us was the set of the sun;
And high desire, honour and faith were one
Within us, as we gloried in our quest.
And we were young Gods for a while, and wise
In men and things and secrets of all earth,
Full hearted with triumphant hero-mirth,
Proud; and our laughter clanged against the skies.

Westward then, heeding nought of summer gales
Nor white foam driving against blue grey rocks,
Unconquerable we: and each heart mocks
That which, inviolable, frowns upon our sails,
Till on our faces fell a keen chill breath,
And we grew fearful, and found that it was Death.

"B. W. R. H."



AN IMPROVED METHOD OF EXTERMINATING WASPS.

By the Compleat Waspkiller.

EVERY yokel has a rude method of dealing with wasps when he has become aware (by personal contact) of the whereabouts of a nest.

These methods are only partially effective, as the proportion of nests discovered to the total number is very small, and it has therefore been the aim of the author, in view of the great damage caused by these *Hymenoptera* to the fruit supply, to develop a more exact method of locating nests.

In a field in which the presence of a nest or nests is suspected, two photographic cameras with telephoto lenses are set up on adjacent sides embracing the same field of view, but at right angles to one another (at *say A* and *B*). A photograph of the field is taken by each camera at the same instant.

Now consider a wasp at any point *C* in the field. By reference to the photograph taken by *A* its exact position cannot be determined, but it is known that it lies somewhere along a line *AA*₁. Similarly, it is known that it lies on *BB*₁. Therefore, by reference to both photographs, its exact position is determined. The positions of all the wasps in the field can thus be found and noted on a large-scale plan. A glance at this plan will at once reveal any nest. In normal parts the wasp-density will be about half a wasp per square metre, while in the neighbourhood of decaying carcasses, fallen apples, or nests a very decided increase will be noticed. A personal visit to these points will reveal the exact nature of the disturbance. Care, however, must be taken to distinguish wasps from bees, bumble bees, flies, and hornets in the photographs. Therefore are the telephoto lenses

recommended, whereby the details of the insect are made clear. Should a nest of hornets be discovered (though it is rare to find one in the open field) special methods of attack are necessary, such as shelling at long range with a Stokes mortar, or preferably leaving it alone.

Concerning the methods of destroying the wasps there is much diversity of opinion. Some place a damp charge of gunpowder in the hole of the nest, and, lighting it, plug the hole with turf. Others insert a small quantity of potassium cyanide, while others "uproot the nest with one turn of the spade and drop it into a bucket of water." The author has personally carried out a modified form of the first and also the second method. The third has not been tested.

The first two ways are ineffective in so far as they do not kill the *pupae*, or grubs, and it is consequently necessary to dig up the nest and burn it; this operation is both dangerous and difficult—dangerous because those wasps which have spent the night out are not affected, and difficult because the exact position of the nest relative to the entrance is unknown.

A modification of the method used by Milne, Oldham, and others to determine the composition of the interior of the earth has been adopted by the author to find this.

In the ground, near the nest to be attacked, three holes in line are bored, five centimetres in diameter, and half a metre deep. In one of the end holes a small charge of sharply detonating explosive is placed and in the other two instruments to record electrically a vibration in the earth. On the explosion of the charge, waves—similar to sound waves—will radiate from the hole through the ground and will affect the instruments successively. The difference in time between the two disturbances is accurately measured, and the distance between the instruments being known, the velocity of propagation of the earth waves can be determined. The experiment is repeated for different depths down to the bottom of the holes, and consequently the velocity of propagation for all layers down to this depth can be found.

Now a circle of holes is bored about the entrance to the nest as centre. It will at once be apparent that if a charge of explosive be placed in any hole the velocity of propagation

of the vibrations on detonation will be substantially equal, for the majority of holes, to that found in the previous experiment. But some of the waves will have to pass through the nest, changing their medium. Consequently, their average velocity and also their amplitude will be diminished; and therefore if we place a seismograph in every hole we may so regulate the charge of explosive that those instruments shielded by the nest will be not affected. This reduction of charge is also advisable, as it is inconvenient to disturb the wasps prematurely. The experiment is repeated by placing the charge in another hole and noting the instruments unaffected.

A little consideration will show that if we draw a plan of the holes, marking the points of origin of the explosive waves and the positions of the shielded instruments, we can determine the exact position of the section of the nest, cut off by the horizontal plane embracing the seismographs. By repeating the experiment at different levels, we can ascertain the shape of the nest and its position in the ground.

There are many ways of carrying out the destruction of the nest. In one of the most effective, an oblique hole is bored under the nest and a charge of powder introduced and fired. By suitably proportioning the size of the charge, the nest will be blown out of the ground and the wasps will alight within a small radius. As they will be stunned by the explosion they may be killed individually by placing a drop of oil in the space between the abdomen and thorax. This prevents respiration, and death ensues. The grubs may be sold to the nearest fisherman. By this individual method of attack the extermination of every wasp is rendered certain.

The author has omitted all detailed description of the apparatus employed for the sake of brevity, but would be glad to give further information to those contemplating a wasp war this year.

Finally he wishes to record his indebtedness to Mr Thomas S. Williams and Mr Henry G. Smith for valuable suggestions relating to the foregoing investigations.



IN HOSPITAL.

As I lie in hospital, tucked safe in bed,
Willy nilly memories run through my head.
I can see a shell-pocked, desolated land
Where against the sky line little 's seen to stand
Save the wire entanglements, and in his hole
Man goes burrowing underground just like a mole;
I can smell the trenches and their evil reek;
I can hear the rats at night suddenly squeak.

Violet and lavender and mignonette!
Thoughts of home and England in these words are set;
Wafting me away, their fragrances recall
Many an old-world country garden with high wall
Where the plums and peaches ripen, and the stocks,
Gillyflowers, carnations, lillies, hollyhocks,
Riot in confusion and perfume the air,
And the heavy-laden bee drones everywhere.

F. D.



HYMN 92.

A True Episode.

“WILL somebody choose a hymn to start our Service with?” asked the Padre hopefully, addressing the assembled men of No. X., A.A. Section.

“Number 92, Sir!” came a voice.

The Padre looked it up in his book. “Number 92 . . . Yes . . . That will do very well. ‘Oft in danger, oft in woe.’ Most appropriate. Hum! Er . . . Let me see . . . I can’t for the moment remember how the tune starts. Can anybody start it for me?”

Apparently nobody could—not even he who chose the hymn. The only thing to do was to sing another hymn instead. Soldier men are bashful creatures.

* * * * *

“I knew the tune of ‘Oft in danger’ all the time, but I didn’t like to start it,” said the O.C. Section after the Service. “It goes like this,” and he hummed a tune.

“It’s just as well you didn’t start it, then,” rejoined the Padre. “It would have let you down on the fourth line. That’s ‘Three in One and One in Three’!”

“Well, how does the blessed thing go?” asked the O.C. He and the Padre spent the next ten minutes humming scraps of hymns, none of which gave satisfaction.

The O.C. sent for Sergeant Blank.

“It’s about time we had another gas parade, Sergeant,” he said.

“Very good, Sir.”

“And I am arranging to get the mail brought from the village direct instead of through Spaceville.”

“Very good, Sir.”

"And what's the tune of 'Oft in danger, oft in woe'?"

"I'm sure I couldn't say, Sir."

"Well, I don't see how any late passes are going to be issued till we find out that tune."

"Perhaps Private Dash could tell you, Sir. I believe he's an organist."

"Send Private Dash here!"

"Very good, Sir."

In due course Private Dash arrived, stood at attention with a resounding click of the heels, and saluted.

"What's the tune of 'Oft in danger, oft in woe,' Dash?"

"Sure I couldn't say at the moment, Sir. If you were to put it before me on a pianner I could play it, Sir; but I always play from music, Sir."

"Well, what's the good of you? Isn't there a man in this Section capable of reproducing a perfectly simple hymn tune? What is the British Army coming to? I suppose you'll be wanting to go out at seven o'clock this evening?"

"I was thinkin' about it, Sir."

"Well, I don't see how it can be done unless the Padre here gets that tune. Is there anyone else in the camp who would be likely to know it?"

"Sure I couldn't say, Sir."

"This is awful, Padre," said the O.C., when Dash had taken his leave. "We must get that tune somehow... I know! Of course Star will know it! I'll ring him up."

Star is a Loot in charge of an adjoining A.A. Section. The O.C. got on the telephone.

"Hullo! *Hullo!* Put me on to Mr Star, please... Number Double Two, I think. Number nq Ac Ac. 'Thank you!' Pause. "Hullo! *Hullo!*... That you, Star?... Speaking... I say, can you tell me—Hullo!!—I say, what's the tune of 'Oft in danger, oft in woe'?... I said, what's the tune of—... Yes..."

"Thanks awfully, old bean. Now do it again for the Padre, will you? Listen here, Padre."

The Padre took the instrument from the O.C. He heard a noise like that produced by a very cheap gramophone upon which a very worn and cracked record is being played. Moreover the gramophone had not apparently been at all

adequately wound up. It was as though a very feeble wood-saw were to start reciting "Oft in danger," heard at a great distance away.

The O.C. and the Padre collapsed into each other's arms.

"Well, we shall have to give it up. I must be off," said the Padre. "But I hope Private Dash will think of it in time to get his late pass!"

On his way home on a G.S. bicycle the Padre still kept humming bits of hymn tunes. At last the elusive tune flashed across his brain. His trouble now is that he can't get it out of his head. And he is still bothering about Dash's late pass.

F. C. O.



Pendulus in caelo corvus delirat amicus,
Ventosos gaudet veris adesse dies;
Antiquam aëria spectans meditatur ab ulmo
Antiquos urbem jam revocare modos.

The friendly rook tumbling about the breeze
Hails Spring's new advent down the blowing days,
And from his elm's high pinnacle he sees
An ancient town resume its ancient ways.



WORDSWORTH'S LYRICAL BALLADS:
A GIFT TO THE LIBRARY.

THE College has recently received a generous gift from Miss Emma Hutchinson, great-niece by marriage of the poet Wordsworth, in pursuance of the wishes of her father, the late Rev. Thomas Hutchinson (B.A. 1838, ob. 1903), Vicar of Kimbolton, with Middleton-on-the-Hill, Herefordshire. The gift consists of copies of the first four editions of the famous *Lyrical Ballads*, in which Wordsworth and Coleridge collaborated, and which form a landmark in the history of English literature.

The volumes are as follows :—

(1) The First Edition : *Lyrical Ballads* with a few other Poems, 1798, 1 vol., coeval calf. This copy, which once belonged to John Peace, Librarian of Bristol (1815-1855), and contains his book-plate, is one of those handed over by Cottle, of Bristol, the original publisher, to J. and A. Arch, of London. The Arches substituted their own title-page and a list of errata. The copy also contains the list of Cottle's publications.

[Mr T. R. Glover possesses another copy of this edition with the Arches' title-page, which also belonged to John Peace, and contains his book-plate. The copy contains some interesting notes (besides the variations of the second edition) written by Peace in the margins, which Mr Glover kindly allows the *Eagle* to print.

p. 210, at the close of *Lines composed . . . above Tintern Abbey*, "Finished as he came down Park Street, Bristol (This he told me as we came down that street upon his next visit to Bristol in 1839)".

p. 209, (with reference to the lines of *Tintern Abbey*, "Our cheerful faith, that all which we behold Is full of blessings".)

"He said to me at Rydal in October 1838, my favorite text is 'Giving thanks to God always for all things'".

p. 205, (with reference to the lines of *Tintern Abbey*,

"While here I stand, not only with the sense
Of present pleasure, but with pleasing thoughts
For future years".)

"So thought I when my foot stept upon his threshold and so have I found".]

It is interesting to note that three reproductions of this *editio princeps* have been issued in late years, by the late Professor Dowden (three editions), by Mr Thomas Hutchinson, and by the Oxford Press (in two forms, the latter with notes) edited by H. Littledale.

(2) The Second Edition, Second Issue: Lyrical Ballads with other Poems. Longman etc. 1800, 2 vols., coeval calf. This edition is the *editio princeps* of the *Preface* on Poetry, Coleridge's *Love*, and other poems by Wordsworth, which fill the second volume. The Second Issue, which is rarer than the First, has a list of 27, instead of 3, errata, and the 15 lines of *Michael*, carelessly omitted by the printer in the First Issue. This copy seems to have been Mrs Wordsworth's, and has two autographs of hers before her marriage, as well as an autograph signature of the poet dated Stow 1849. It was given by Mrs Wordsworth, 13 May 1802, to Isabella Addison, and contains the book-stamp of J. Monkhouse, the latter's husband.

(3) The Third Edition: Lyrical Ballads with Pastoral and other Poems, Longman etc. 1802, 2 vols. coeval half-calf. This copy was given by Wordsworth, Christmas 1805, to Mary Monkhouse, later wife of his brother-in-law, Thomas Hutchinson. It has her autograph. On the blank page, opposite the beginning of *Michael*, in Vol. II., there is in the poet's autograph the following:—

—'Though it be in th' humblest rank of words,
And in the lowest region of our speech
Yet is it in that kind, as best accords
With rural passions.

(4) The Fourth Edition: Lyrical Ballads with Pastoral and other Poems. Longman etc. 1805, 2 vols., coeval calf

This copy was given to the Rev. Thomas Hutchinson by J. S. Hewit.

The interest of the collection needs no enforcing. Here are the poems, in which Wordsworth is most manifest and least alloyed, in their original form and garb, handled by the poet, his wife and kinsfolk, and with his own comment on the poem which, when all is said, best singly represents him.*

* It may be of interest to our readers to note here what *editions principes* of Wordsworth's poems the College Library still lacks. They are—

- ✓ An Evening Walk, Johnson 1793.
- ✓ Descriptive Sketches, Johnson etc. 1793.
- ✓ Lyrical Ballads, 1st edition, 1798, 1st issue.
- ✓ Lyrical Ballads, 2nd edition, 1800, 1st issue.
- ✓ Peter Bell, 1st ed., Longman etc. 1819.
- ✓ The Waggoner etc., Longman etc. 1819.
- ✓ The River Duddon etc., Longman etc. 1820.
- ✓ Ecclesiastical Sketches, Longman etc. 1822.

DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY.

I MET the Devil by a thorny thicket,
Cleaning his wrinkled horns with grass,
And he was old and his skin was scarred,
But he let me pass.

His green-blue blood ran weak and thin,
Dying he was, he sadly said,
For he'd soon have nobody left to fight,
And even God was dead.

Oh, he was a poor, tired, lonely devil,
Cleaning his wrinkled horns with grass,
For he'd got all the souls and God was dead.
But he let me pass.

A. J. C. B.



HINTS FOR FORMING A LIBRARY, BY A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY SCHOLAR.

THE paper which follows is anonymous, and it is contained in a commonplace-book preserved in the Library of St. John's College, Cambridge,* the original possessor of which is also uncertain. Dr James† calls it 'Commonplace-book of H. Vaughan', on the ground apparently that the MS. is inscribed in a nineteenth century hand, 'Commonplace-book of G. Vaughan', while it contains some declarations by a Henry Vaughan. There is nothing else to show that Henry Vaughan owned the book or was responsible for its contents.

The book consists very largely of Latin declamations, delivered apparently at Oxford. The most frequent signature is 'G. S.' (or 'G. Stradl.')—which stands with little doubt for George Stradling, Fellow of All Souls 1642, and afterwards Dean of Chichester.‡ Other signatures are 'Rog. Hyrricke' (or 'Meyrick'), no doubt Roger Heyrick, Fellow of All Souls 1628, 'W. Hippisley', probably a man who was M.A. of Christ's Church 1632, 'Tho. Price' (query, B.A. Christ Church 163½), 'R. O.', and 'Henrico Vaughan'. The last is not the Silurist, but Henry Vaughan, Fellow of Jesus College,

* The MS. is numbered 347 or K. 38.

† Catalogue of MSS. of St John's College.

‡ Dr James gives 'G. Stradbr.'—but wrongly, I think. James Harrington, in his account of Dean Stradling prefixed to his *Sermons* (1692), writes that he 'grew acquainted with the modern languages abroad before he had obtain'd a familiarity with the Latin here. And therefore I have often wondered upon the sight of many of his solemn Exercises in the University afterwards, that a man who came so late to the study of the Roman Tongue . . . should have made himself an intire Master of their eloquence.'

M.A. 1639. There is an 'Oratio habita in Aulâ a M^{ro} Henrico Vaughan cum primum Prælectoris Logici munere defungi inciperet' (on a text of Aristotle's *Posterior Analytics*).

At page 140 of the MS. there is a burlesque speech in English, probably of the time of James I.* and, p. 146, an address by Bishop Corbett to his clergy at Norwich.

On p. 163 comes the paper on the formation of a Library here appended. This is followed (p. 180) by a course of study for a "knowing and well-grounded Divine" which, on internal evidence, is certainly by the same hand. Then (p. 197) comes a paper signed 'R. B.†—general directions for a young theological student—which appears not to yield the same evidence of common authorship. Then (p. 208) 'A Catalogue of Bookes for a young Divine to make use of, given by Dr Conant to a friend upon his request.'

Then (p. 209) directions for attaining knowledge in the Civil Law, as far as it may be necessary for a Divine, and (p. 218) a bibliography of Socinian literature followed by a series of theological questions in Latin specially referring to Socinianism.

These papers form a group. One is attributed to 'R. B.', another to 'Dr Conant'. Are the rest, including the one here given, all by one author, and, if so, is that author 'R. B.' or Dr Conant, or some third writer?

This question cannot be settled with much confidence. There seems, however, to be some probability that the paper we have particularly to do with is the work of Dr Conant, the able and learned Rector of Exeter College, of whom, when he was an undergraduate, the then Rector, Dr Prideaux, said 'Conanti nihil difficile'.

'He had acquired a very pure and elegant style in the Latin tongue; and of the Greek he was so great a master that he many times disputed publicly in the schools in that language When he had for many years studied at large, and successfully run over most parts of human learning,

* There is a reference to 'Gundamores fistiloe' (Gondomar's *fistula*).

† The reference to 'the Divines of the late Assembly' would alone show that 'R. B.' is not Robert Burton of *The Anatomy*: and it displays more learning than one would expect in Richard Baxter.

conquered the Hebrew tongue, and gotten some skill in the Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, and others of the oriental languages, he more closely applied himself to the study of the holy Scriptures'.

He was himself elected Rector of Exeter in 1649. 'Once a week he held a catechetical lecture for undergraduates, and by the way fairly propounded the principal objections made by the Papists, Socinians, and others against the orthodox doctrine': he also taught a divinity class in his own lodgings. In 1654 he became D.D. and Professor of Divinity, and read two lectures each week on the annotations of Grotius, 'in which he vindicated the Scriptures from such of his expositions as the Socinians had taken any advantage from.'*

Dr Conant's width of learning, his zeal as an educator of young men for the ministry, his special study of the Socinian controversy, are qualities which the writer of these tracts evidently possessed: and encourage us to credit him with their authorship. The paper here given was evidently put together by a man resident in Oxford, who can give the classmarks of books in the Bodleian, and this in 1652 or soon after—no book is referred to of later date. At this time Dr Conant was residing in Oxford as Rector of Exeter. It is further noticeable that practically the only piece of personal anecdote in the paper is the note on Joh. Combachius under '4'; 'He was a Traveller and maintained by Dr Pridiaux in Exon. Coll. during his abode in Oxf.'†

Who would be so likely to hear and remember this fact as one who had himself been an undergraduate of Exeter under Dr Prideaux?

There is therefore some ground for attributing the following paper to Conant, though unfortunately it comes to us from a not very competent copyist. καὶ ταῦτα μὲν δὴ ταῦτα, as our author says more than once.

I have only to add that I am indebted for some illustrations and identifications to the kindness of Sir John Sandys.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

* *D. N. B.* and *Life of J. Conant*, by his son, J. C.

† According to the *Allg. Deutsche Biographie* J. Combach was in Oxford in 1609, three years before Dr P. became Rector.

For the furnishing your Library (for younger Schollers) with Bookes of Historie Chronologie &c. with Authors in all the Arts, & Liberall Sciences, wth Criticks, & Antiquaries &c. I suppose it is not your Designe, or intention to buy all of each Kinde, & that you have neither a minde, nor money, for such a vast Collection: And therefore I shall onely name you some Authors, which to mee (& possibly may to others) seeme of more necessary use. As for Example.

1. *In Logique.*

1. Philippus de Trien his *Manuductio ad Logicam*. Herbiloli*, 1641, that's the Last Edition (for it hath been often printed) 'tis a short, & a rationall Systeme of Logicke.

2. Martinus Smiglecius.

3. Ruvio.

4. Ant: Rubii *Logica Mexicana*†.

5. Tolletus.

6. Zabarell.

7. Hurtado.

8. Collegium Conimbricense, Complutense.

9. D. Masius.

10. Paulus Vallius & Societ: Jesu. fol. Lugd. 1622.

Note 1. That (I conceive) Masius & Vallius, have the most, & easiest arguments, & soe, (by reason of their perspicuitie) best, for Beginners.

2. That, Smiglecius, Ruvio, Rubius, Tolet, Zabarell, are more exact, and rationall, & therefore fittest for persons of little (*sic*) more maturitie.

3. That Hurtado hath more difficultie, & subtiltie then the rest and therefore will require a Reader of more standing, and understanding, then other Authors; with him I reckon Scotus in *universam Logicam*, his *Quæst: in Porphyrium, Quæstiones in Lib. prior. & Posteriorum*, &c.

4. That there are many particular Tracts, not in *universam Logicam*, but writ of purpose in some particular head. As

1. Scheiblers *Topicks*.

2. Flavells *Demonstrations*.

3. Griffin *Powells Analyticorum Posteriorum Analysis*, or, his *Demonstrations*.

4. *Eiusdem liber de Sophisticis Elenchis*.

5. *Elenchi Sophistici*, by Faust: Socinus, acutely done, good for any, best for a Divine, because hee gives Examples, & Instances in Divinitie.

6. *Promptuarium argumentorum*, by Pet. de Alliaco.

7. *Alexand. Aphrodisæi Topica, analytica, Elenchi, Græco-Lat:*

5. That ye best Arguments, & Discourses of many parts of Logick (as the *Prædicables, Prædicaments* &c. are in Suarez and others that write *Metaphysicks*.

* = Herbiloli.

† A. Ruvi. *Logica Mexicana*. 'Rubii' is probably the copyist's error. I do not, however, understand the author's distinction between 'Ruvio' and 'Ruvius.'

6. Because the most of these Books of Logique wee use, were written by Popish Authors, who that they may defend their wild, & senselesse position of Transubstantiation in Divinitie, are necessitated to mainteine many irrationall, & inconsistent Assertions in Logick, especially about the nature of Proprium, & Accidens, & of Quantitie; It will concerne the younger Students to consider before they consent to what they say in those particulars.

2. In Ethicks, or Morall Philosophy.

1. Pavonius, it is an ingenious summe of Ethics.
2. Case, vid. Joh. Crellii Ethices elementa Racovizæ. 1635. Prodiit non adeo pridem, Crellii [*sic*] Ethica se [? seu]. Moralis doctrina in. 4to. opus doctum & perspicuum.
3. Buridan.
4. Suarez.
5. Piccolominæus.
6. Hen. Velstonii Centuria Quæst: Ethic. Witteberg. 4°. 1611 & postea Giessac. 8°. 1620.
7. Conimbricensis Collegii Disputationes. 4°.
8. Adoardi Gualandi Methodus Moralis Philosophiæ absolutissima: fol. Venet: 1604.
9. Jacob. Martini Disputationes Ethicæ. 8°. Witteberg. 1624.
10. Aristotelis Ethica per Magirum, aut Riccobonum.

Note 1. That for the Speculative and Disputeing part of Ethicks, the best Arguments, & Discourses are not to bee found in these Books, nor in any such, but in the Schoolemen, such as

1. Aquinas in. 22^e. of his Summes.
2. In his Commentators, such as
 1. Gabriel Vasquez.
 2. Greg. de Valentia.
 3. Joh. Mulderus.
 4. Didacus Alvarez.
 5. Fran. Cumet.
 6. Greg. Martinez, &c. In which Authors all Moral questions are fully, & acutely discusd.

2. That for the Positive part of Morallitie, there are many excellent Authors, not Christians onely, but Pagans too, very well worth the haveing, & perusal, such as

1. Plutarchi Moralls.
2. Plato.
3. Seneca the Philosopher.
4. All Tullyes Tracts, as de Officiis, &c.
5. Epictetus with Simplicius, & Arrianus, put out by Salmasius.
6. Hierocles in *χρῆσις ἐπὶ* Pythagoræ.
7. Maximus Tyrius.
8. Vita Antonini Imperatoris per seipsum, &c.
9. Stobæus, an excellent, & Classicall author, of his you have
 1. Loci Communes. Græco. Lat: Fr. 1581.
 2. Eclogæ Græco-Lat: 1575.
 3. Sententiæ Græco-Lat: 1608.

10. Andronicii [*sic*] Rhodii libellus *περὶ περὶ*, editus una cum Anonymo, de Virtutib. & Vitiis: August. Vindelicorum apud Nich: Mangerum.

11. Videsis etiam, Sapientie Moralis præcepta, & parænesis a Veterib. Sapientib. tradita, & in unum volumen ex M. Stis. Codicib. collecta, atque edita cum notis Melch. Goldasti, in. 4°. Hannoverizæ. 1612.

12. Vide etiam Ethicorum Aristotelis ad Nicomachum paraphrasin, Gr. & Lat: editam per D. Herensium in. 4°. Lugd. Batav. 1607.

13. Salustius Philosophus de Diis, & Mundo, Græ. Lat: per Leonem Allatum, una cum Demophili, Democratis, & Secundi, veterum Philosophorum Sententiis Moraliibus. Lugd. Bat. 1639. in. 12°. Aureus Libellus.

3. For Physicks, or Naturall Philosophy (after Aristotle) such as these:

1. Ravio. } Inter Antiquos videris* Alexand. Aphrodisieum de
2. Tollet. } Mixtione, de Meteoris, de Anima, & Fato, de sensu
3. Pererius. } & sensibi. &c. extant Græcè, & Latine omnia.

4. Jac. Carpentarii descriptionis universæ naturæ pars prior, & pars posterior, de Plantis, & Animalib. in. 4°. utraque pars Parisiis prodiiit, hæc, Anno. 1565. illa An. 1560.

5. Ægidii Romani Commentationes in Libros Physicorum, de Generatione & Corrupt. Meteororum, de Anima, Parva Naturalia, &c. Anno. 1604. Ursellis.†

6. Joh. Duns Scoti in. 8. Libros Physicorum Aristotelis. in. 4°. Colon. 1518.

7. Jac. Martini Theorematum Physicorum generalium, recitationes decem. Witteberg. 1604. in. 4°.

8. Theodori Merochitæ‡ Philosophi in universam Aristotelis naturalem Philosophiam, Commentaria verè aurea Græ: Lat: per Gentianum Hernelum, in. 4°. Lugd. 1615.

9. Bannes§ de Generatione & Corrupt.

10. Fromundi Meteora; the best of that subject extant.

11. Joh. Chrysostomi Magneni, Democritus reviviscens, sen Vita, & Philosophia Democriti. Lugd. Bat. 1648.

You may adde to these, Gassendus, Des-Cartes, Digby, White, Bacons Naturall History, or Centuries of Experiments.

4. For Metaphysicks I say

1. That Aristotles Metaphysicks is the most impertinent Booke (sit venia) in all his works; indeed, a rapsodie of Logicall scraps.

2. Soncinas.||

3. Petrus Fonseca.

4. Scheiblerus.

* = videsis.

† Græscæ's *Orbis Latinus*, ed. F. Benedict (1909), has *Ursella* and *Ursillæ* for Ober Ursel in Hesse-Nassau.

‡ See Smith's *Dict. of Biography*. &c., s.v., Metochita, Theodorus, ii., p. 1068. b. middle.

§ D. Bañez.

|| P. Barbus.

5. Jacob. Martini partitiones, & quæstiones Metaphysicæ. Witteberg, 1615.

6. Corn: Martini Metaphysica. Jenæ. 1623.

7. Dominici a Flandria quæstiones in .12. Lib. Metaphysicæ Aristotelis.

8. Fran. Suarez.*

Note. Hee that reads, and understands Joh^t Combachius his Metaphysicks (which is an obscure, but a rationall Epitome) & after him Scheibler, (who is more full, & perspicuous,) & Lastly Suarez, (who is incomparably the fullest, & acutest Author that ever writ of that subject) may, if hee have time & opportunitie, sometimes consult ye rest; but there is noe necessitie of any more for attaineing a sufficient measure of knowledge, in that Generall Learneing wee call Metaphysicks.

5. *For Mathematicks*, I referre you to the Professors of those Sciences, who, as their knowledge is more, soe (I am confident) their Charitie will not bee lesse, in communicating their Directions in this particular.

6. *For Chronologie*, there are infinite Authors, you may consult these, & such like, (who wrote *de parte technicâ Cronologia*).

1. Pauli Crusii liber de Epochis, seu Annis Temporum, & Imperiorum. Basil. 8°. 1578.

2. Scaliger de Emendatione Temporum.

3. Thomas Lydyat[†] his Tractatus de variis Annorum formis, wherein hee meets with, & manifests the mistakes, of Scaliger, and Clavius. 8°. Lond. 1605.

4. Dionysii Petavijs opus de doctrina Temporum, in 2. vol. Paris. 1627. a large, & very learned worke, wherein hee takes Jos. Scaliger to taske (as Lydyat did) and discovers his oversight, only his Inke hath too much gall in it.

5. Dionysii Petavii rationarium Temporum. 2. vol. in. 8°. Paris. 1636.

6. Alphonsus a Caranza scripsit contra Petavium, & suum Temporis rationarium.

7. Lilius Giraldu de Annis, & Mensib.

8. vid. Christoph. Clavius, & Michael Mæstlenum in scriptis adversariis de Calendario Romano. Clavius his Computus Ecclesiasticus, is a very ingenious & usefull Tract, 'tis sometimes by it selfe, sometimes at the end of his Apologia pro Calendario Romano. Rem: 1588. 'tis also translated into English, but rarely to bee found.

9. Jos. Zerlinus de vera Anni forma, seu de certa eius emendatione. 4°. Venet.

10. Phil. Melancthon de mensib. Græcorum.

* [Author's Note]. With him reads Suarezius repurgatus by Revius, D.D., printed. A.D. 1644. Lugd. Bat.

† [Author's Note]. He was a Traveller & maintaind by Dr. Pridiaux in Exon. Coll. during his abode in Oxf.

‡ Cp. Jacob Bermays, J. J. Scaliger (1855), p. 179.

§ Ib. pp. 76, 199.

11. Theod. Gaza de Mensib. Atticis, Latio donatus Johanne Merello interpret. qui nonnulla adiunxit de Epactis, de Anno Intercalari Attico. &c.

12. There be many others have writ of the Technicall part of Chronologie, & well worth the haveing, when they may conveniently bee got, as for Example, Hadrianus Junius de Anno, Mensib. et Fastis. &c. Joseph Lartinus de vera Anni forma. Bernard Hoderus de Anno, eiusque partibus & accidentibus. David Origanus in the beginning of his Ephemerides, Conradus Pawell his Consilium Chronologicum 4°. Basil. 1627. &c.

Besides these Technicall writers it will bee convenient that you get some of those Practicall Authors, who write *Chronology* either καθ' ὁμολογίαν, or κατὰ πλάτος (as the Greeks call it) such as these.

1. Helvicus, Editionis ultimæ, a Book of perpetual, & necessarie use.

2. Sethus Calvisius.

3. Funcius.*

4. Jas. Usserius Armachanus.†

5. Ed. Simpson his Chronicon Catholicum nuperrimè editum, opus sanè doctum, & posteris profuturum. &c.

7. *For Historians*, they will bee of infinite use for your Library, & Learneing, such as. 1. Herodotus. 2. Thucidides. 3. Xenophon. 4. Polybius. 5. Diodorus Siculus. 6. D. Cassius. 7. Dion: Halicarnassæus. 8. Plutarch.

And amongst the Latines such as Livy, Tacitus, Suetonius, Ammianus Marcellinus, Sulpitius Severus, Herodianus, All the Scriptores Historiæ Augustæ. &c.

But for Histories.

1. I shall referre you to Mr. Deg. Wheares Methodus Historiæ, where you have an exact enumeration both of Greeke, (Gerardi Johannis Vossii opus de Historicis Latinis. 4°. Et de Historicis Græcis. 1. 4. Lugdun. Bat: 1650. are incomparably the best, most learned, and most usefull for this purpose) & Latine Historians, his Censure upon them, & the methode, & order of Reading of them.

2. I shall advise you (when you buy) to buy the *best Editions*, for you will finde infinite benefitt by that, both by the goodnesse of the Print, the incorruptnesse of the Text, & the advantage of the Notes. As for instance.

1. Tacitus of Lipsius his Edition, & with his Notes; or, ex recognitione Jani Gruteri, cum Notis Alciati, Ferretti, Ursini, Merceri, Collieri, Rhenani, Vertrani, Donati, & Pichevæ. Fr. 1607.

2. Scriptores Historiæ Augustæ of Causabons [*sic*] edition at Paris. 1603.

3. Sulpitius Severus of Georg. Horiis his Edition. Lugd. Bat. 1647. Soe of the rest.

3. In reading of Historie (besides Chronologie, of which before), ther will be a necessitie of *Geography*, that you mistake not by reason

* Joh. Funcus.

† = of Armagh.

‡ Oxoniæ, 1652.

of the many different names of Places, & Countreys of Cittyes, Rivers, Mountaines &c. you have many Authors of good note, which will bee very helpfull to you in this particular. For Example.

1. Abr. Ortelii thesaurus Geographicus, an excellent worke, instar omnium.
2. Stephanus Byzantinus de Urbib.
3. Æthici Geographia antiqua. Paris. 1577.
4. Ptolomæi Geographia Græc-Lat: per G. Mercatorem et P. Montanum.
5. Strabo cum notis Casauboni, & tabula totius orbis. An. 1587.
6. Antonini Augusti itinerarium, cum Comment.: Hieron: Saritæ. Col. 1600.
7. Jos. Scaligeri Nomenclator Geographicus ad Calcem Commentariorum Cæsaris.
8. Theatrum urbium per Adrianum Romanum.
9. Phil. Ferrarii Lexicon Geographicum. 4^o. Mediolani. 1627.
10. Onomasticon Geographicum per Gul. Xilandrum.
11. Geographia Nubiensis per Gab. Sionitam. Paris. 1619.
12. Itinerarium totius orbis cum Auctario Nic: Reusneri. Basil. 1502.*
13. Vide Geographica. 1. Marciani Heracleolæ. 2. Senlacis Caryandensis. 3. Artemedori Ephesii. 4. Dicæarchi Messæni.
5. Isidori Characæni. per Dav: Haschælium August. Vindellicorum. 1600. in.8^a.

8. For Orators, such as these will well become your Library.

1. Demosthenes Græco-Lat: cum Comm: Ulpiani, & Annotat: Hier. Wolphii. Bas. (1527) 1572.
2. Isocrates Gr. Lat: cum Annot: Hieron: Wolphii. Bas. 1576.
3. Themistius Gr: Lat: ex Editione D. Petavii. Paris. 1618.
4. Julianus Imperator, cum Notis D. Petavii. Paris. 1630.
5. Libanii Sophistæ Declamationes Græ: Lat: Paris 1601.
6. Oratorum præstantissimorum Græciæ, Antiphontis, Andocidis & Isæi orationes. xxx.† Item, Orationes politicas Demarchi,‡ Lesbinaclis, Lycurgi, Herodis, Dematis uno Vol. Græcè & Lat: edidit Alphonsus Miniatus. Hannovizæ. 1629.
7. Orationes Ælii Aristiclis, gr. & Lat. tribus tomis edidit Gulielmus Canterus. An. 1604.
8. Orationes Æschenis cum aliis. 12. Rhetorum orationibus extant in fol. Venet. apud Alcum.
9. Lysæ Atheniensis (unius ex. 10. Græciæ oratoribus) orationes .34. (tot solum de. 300. supersunt) de Græcis Latinè reddite, & notis illustratæ a Jodoco Vander Heidro in.8^a. Hannovizæ. 1615.
10. Ciceronis, Quintiliani, Livii, &c. orationes. There bee infinite more of this kind, by Authors both antient, & moderne, of whom you may finde a long Catalogue in Bibliotheca Classica Georgii Draudii, tom. 2. verbo. Orationes. pagin. 1440, 1441.

You may adde to these such Authors as write of the art, & nature of Oratorye, such as,

* Last figure not clear. Apparently should be 1592.

† This work 'interpretæ A. Miniato' is dated 'Hannovizæ 1619.'

‡ = Dinarchi...Demacis. This second work was issued by Gruterus, not Miniatus, Hannovizæ 1619.

1. Longinus *περὶ ὑψηλοῦς*. Edit. ult. gr. Lat. cum notis G. Langbanii.
2. Hermogines his *τέχνη ρητορικὴ τελιοτάτη* (sic) cum versione Latina, & Comment. Gasp. Laurentii. Col. Alobrogum. An^o. 1614.
3. Claudii Galeni Pergameni de optime dicendi genere, Leber contra Academicos & Pyrrhonios. fol. Antw. Plant.
4. Dionys. Halicarnassæus, de Charecterib. antiquorum Orator. de Compositione Orationis, & Elocutione, Præcepta de oratione Panegyrica, Nuptiali, Natalitia, & Epithalamiis, per M. Antonium Antimachum, Bas. 1639.

9. For Poets.

1. You have an exact collection of all the Græke Poets in.2. folio's, with all the Fragments of them extant, in Gr. & Lat: Printed at Geneva.* An. 1614. a Booke fit for a Studie, or Librarye, as containing many particulars noe where else to bee got.
2. You have Corpus omnium veterum Poetarum Latinorum, secundum seriem temporum, in quinque Libris distinctum. in. 4^o. Genevæ. 1611.
3. If you had these in your Library, yet it would bee of singular use and advantage, to have the severall Poets, both of Gr: & Latine of ye best Editions, with the Scholia, & Annotations. For example, such as these.

1. Homer, with Eustachius (sic) his *παρεμβολαί*. Edit: Romæ. enough of it selfe to make a man a Græcian, not only for the words, but for the Mores Græciæ, Civiles, & Sacri, their *τελεταί μυστικαί*,† their ritus solennes, indeed, the whole antiquitie of Greece; besides, it hath a most compleat, & excellent Index, made by Debares, which is an absolute Lexicon Homericum, & directs you to every word, & the use of it both in Homer himselfe, & Eustachius his *παρεμβολαί*.

2. Hesiod, Lycophron, &c. with the scholia of Isaac Tzetzes; see Euripides, Sophocles, Pindar, &c. with their Scholia; see Nicander, with the Annotations of Joh. Gorreus in Latine; & the Greeke scholia, incerti Authoris; see Virgill withe Servius (his best Scholiast) & those others printed with him; see Plautus (with the large, & good Notes) of Dionys. Lambinus his Edition, Genev. 1622, & see for the rest.

3. You have an excellent Collection of the Greek Epigrammatists in.7. Books, Greeke & Latine, cum Annotationibus Joh. Brodæi, Vincentii Opsopæi, Hen: Stephani, in fol. Franc. An. 1600.

4. All these Poets put out by Farnaby (as Virgill, Seneca, Martiall &c.) are for the text, beyond any Edition, & for the Notes, though short, yet hardly any better.

5. And to this head concerning Poets, I shall referre two peeces of Hugo Grotius, Libri quantivis redimendi,

1. Dicta Poetarum quæ apud Stobæum extant, emendata, & Latino carmine reddita ab Hug: Grotio; quibus accesserunt Plutarch (sic), & Basilii Magni de usu Græcorum Poetarum Libelli. Paris. 1623.

2. Excerpta (sic) ex Tragœdiis, & Comœdiis Græcis cum quæ extant, tum quæ perierunt: emendata, & Latinis versibus reddita ab Hugone Grotio; The Authors out of which those Excerpta

* P. de la Rovièrè's (Roverius) collection, apparently here referred to, was published at Cologne, 1614.

† = μυστικά.

are taken, are above, 100. most of which, had æternally perished, nisi tantillas tot scriptorum Reliquias, aliàs immaturè intermoriturus, urnis & funeri superstites, ni Grotius manu vindice posteritati commendasset. Hee hath Notes, & exact Indices to each worke, and he hath rendred them in a stile soe high, & excellent, that (had hee not told us in his Title page) it is hard to tell which is the Translation. This last was printed in. 4^o. at Paris. 1626.

These I conceive the most convenient Authors for this purpose, there are infinite more, which (if you have a mind & mony,) may bee golt for your Library, you may find a Catalogue of them in Georg: Draudius his Bibliotheca Classica, parte.2. verbo Poesis, & Poeta pag. 1577, 1578, 1579.

10. For *Epistles* (& there are many Collections of them worthy a Library, & the study, & industry of yonger Students) these, & such like are considerable,

1. Epistolæ Hippocratis, Democrati, Heracliti, Diogenis, & Crateris, Gr: Lat: in 8^o. Heidelbergæ. 1600.

2. Aristæneti Epistolæ Græ: Lat: cum notis. 8^o. Paris. 1601.

3. Isocratis Epistolæ aliquot in. 4^o. Argent: 1568.

4. Juliani Apostatæ Epistolæ Gr: Lat. Paris in. 8^o. 1565.

5. Philostrati Lemnii Epist: in. 8^o. Lugd. Bat: 1616.

6. Platonis Epist: Gr: Lat: cum eruditissimis Notis Logicis, Opticis, Politicis. Colon. 1600. in. 8^o.

7. Apollonii Thyanæi, Anacharsidis, Euripidis, Theanus Epist: a Jac: Lectio* editæ in. 8^o. 1601.

8. Marci Bruti Phalaridis, & Mithridatis Epist: Gr. Lat: in. 8^o. apud Hier. Commelinum. 1597.

9. Photii Patriarchæ Constantinorum Epistolæ, Latinè redditæ, et notis illustratæ per R. Mountacutum Episcopum olim Norvicensem in fol. Lond. 1651. quam consule Epistola. 207 pa. 305 ubi (inter præcipuas) laudet Phalaridis, & M. Bruti Epistolas, et tum postea, Libanii, Juliani &c. Epistolas.

10. Epistolæ Græcicæ mutæ antiquorum Rhetorum, Philosophorum, Oratorum, Regum, Imperatorum &c. Latio donatæ a Jac. Cuiacio. fol. Aureliæ Allobrogum. 1606. quo volumine Authorum. 140. Epistolæ continentur, opus eximium, & quantivis redimendum.

11. M. T. Ciceronis Epistolæ Familiæ ad Atticum, & Q. Fratrem, quarum infinitæ penè Editiones, quas vide apud Georg. Draudium Bibliothecæ Classicæ Vol. 2. verbo Epistolæ, pag. 1362. 1363. &c.

12. C. Plinij Secundi Epistolæ, cum Annotationibus Joh: Marizæ Catanei in. 4^o. Gen:

13. Eiusdem & Traiani Imperatoris Epist: Amœboæ, item eiusdem Plinij, & Pacati, Mamertini, Nazarii Panegyrici. &c. cum Notis Isaaci Casauboni. 4^o. Genev: 1599.

14. Plinij Junioris Epistolæ cum Commentariis. fol. Basil.

15. Lucii Annæi Senecæ Epistolæ 123. cum Notis Mureti, & Gruteri, 8^o. Genev. 1594. Eiusdem ad Lucilium Epistolarum liber, cum Notis Mureti, Pintiani, Erasmi, Opsopæi, Gruteri, & Incetij, in. 8^o. 1604.

16. Aurelij Symmachi Epistolarum ad diversos, libri. 10. cum notis Jac: Lectii. J.C. in. 8^o. Genev. 1587.

* B.M. copy instead of 'a Jac: Lectio' has 'per E. Lubinium.'

† Pinciani...Incerti.

17. Epistolæ Regum, Principum, Rerumpublicarum & Sapientum virorum. 8^o. Argent: 1592.

18. Selectiores Epistolæ clarorum Virorum. P. Bembi, Jac: Saboleti*, Christ: Longolii, Paul. Manutij &c. in. 3. libros digestæ &c. in. 8^o. Antuer. 1574.

19. Illustrium virorum Epistolæ selectiores, superiori seculo scriptæ, vel a Belgis, vel ad Belgas. Lugd. Bat. in. 8^o. 1617.

20. Melch. Goldasti Philologicarum Epist. Cent: una, cum Epistola Bessarionis, Petrarchæ: Constantinopol. ad Senatum Venetum in. 8^o. An: 1610.

21. Epist: Erasmi, Melanthonis, T. Mori, Ludovici Vivis. editæ a Cor. Bec. duobus vol. fol. Lond. An. 1642. opus eximium, et posteris profuturum.

22. Hugonis Grotii (του πίνυ και μακρίτου) Epistolæ ad Gallos Lugd. Bat. 1648. Alii prostant infiniti penè Epistolarum Libelluli, Lipsii &c: Scaligeri, Puteani, Woverii, Gilb: Cognati, Parei &c. quos nec numerare licet, nedum perlegere.

11. Among other books of Humane Learning (for this Paper meddles not with Divinity, the great M^{rs}† (cui omnes Literæ humaniores ex officio famulantur) your Library must not want *Grammarians* and *Criticks*, those Authors which explaine antient wordes, & things; such as explaine Insolentes dicendi formulas, Ritus gentium solennes, & grandævas rerum origines a seculo nostro longè remotas. And in this kind there are infinite Authors, and collections of Antiquities, which may bee of excellent use to those who have a mind to read, and money to buy the Bookes, some (of more convenient note) I shall commend unto you, as

1. Janus Gruterus his thesaurus Criticus, or, Lampas Artium Liberalium. Fr: 1602.

2. Eiusdem Inscriptiones antiquæ, cum notis Tyronis, ac Senecæ in Bibl. Bodliana. G. 5. 10.

3. Guidonis Pancirolli rerum memorabilium seu deperditarum, tom: 2. cum Comment: Hen: Salmuth. Fr. 1629.

4. Notitia Dignitatum utriusque Imperii, Orientis &c: & Occidentis, ultra Arcadii, Honorique tempora, cum Guidonis Pancerolli Commentariis. fol. Gen. 1623.

5. Ludov. Cæli Rhodigini Lectionum Antiquar. lib: 30. fol. Francof: 1599.

6. Jani Gulielmi Laurembergii Antiquarius, in quo præter antiqua, & obsoleta verba, ac voces minus usitatas, dicendi formulæ insolentes, ritus plurimi Populo Romano, & Græcis peculiare docte exponuntur: Francof. 1623.

7. Hen. Canisii Antiquæ Lectiones. Ingolstadii. 1604.

8. Ludovici Carrionis Antiquarum Lectionum Commentarii. 3. § 8^o. Auterp. 1576. Marcus de Formulis, & Bar. Brissonius de Formulis. And Auctores Linguae Latinæ in unum Corpus redacti,

* = Saboleti.

† = Patriarch.

‡ = Mistress.

§ 3 = tres.

cum Notis Dio: Gothofredi, An. 1633. in. 4. may be added to these, as Bookes of excellent, & dayly use.

9. Eilhardi Lubini Antiquarius, seu priscorum & inusitatorum vocabulorum interpretatio, ordine Alphabetico. Franc: 1625.

10. Justi Lipsii antiquarum Lectionum Commentarius, quo varia scriptorum loca, præsertim Plauti, illustrantur. Antwerp. 8vo. 1572.

11. Pet. Victorii Variarum, & antiquarum Lectionum lib. 38. Argentinæ. 1605. 8º.

12. Ausonii Popmæ de usu antiquæ Locutionis lib. 2. Giesæ. 8º. 1607. Infinite more authors of this nature, occure in shopps, & Libraries. Cui vacat, videat.

And because it is a certeine truth, which the Great Philosopher tells us, *πρῶτον ἐξέταξιν διὰ τὴν τῶν ὀνόματ' σημαίνει*, wee must know wordes, before wee can compasse the knowledge of thinges, all Learning beeing Lockd up in some Language, & that Locke cannot bee spuned,* but by the help of vocabularies, Lexicons, and Glossaries, it will bee good that your Library bee not wanting, & deficient in this particular, & therefore, you should contrive a way to compasse some of the best Authors, in this kinde, in each Language. Of many extant I shall name a few (your owne experience, & advice of friends may furnish you with more).

12. As for the Hebrewæ.

1. Joh. Buxtorfii Lexicon Chaldaicum Talmudicum, & Rabbini-cum, (opus. 30. Annora) folio. Basilæ. 1639. opus ingens *μεγαλὴ καὶ ἐπομένοιςι πυνθῆσθαι*, cui nil tale sol unquam spexit, aut simile.

2. Lexicon Pentaglotton, Hebraicum, Chaldaicum, Syriacum, Talmudico-Rabbincum, & Arrabicum, per Valentinum Schindlerum Hanovix. 1612. fol.

3. Lexicon sanctum Greg. Gregori, continet onomatosepsian, & evolutionem omnium tam Antiqui, quam Novi fœderis nominum propriorum. Hannovix. 1634. 8º.

4. David Cohen de Lara, de convenientia vocabulorum Rabbini-corum cum Græcis, & quibusdam aliis Linguis Europæis. Amstelod. 1638. in 8º. It is a short Glossarie of Hebræo-barbarous words, such as have been borrowed by the Jewes of other Languages, & are not of any Hebrew originall, & soe in vaine sought for in Common Hebræw Lexicons.

I know there are many more besides these, in this kind, which possibly some may like better, As Lexicon Hebræo-Latino-Italicum, by David de Pomis. 1587. & Lexicon Rabbincum by the same Author. 2. Lexicon Hebræum Xant. Pagnini, cum recognitione Johan. Merceri, Ant. Cevalerii, & Corn. Bertrami. 3. Dictionarium Hebr. Sebastiani Munsteri. Basil. 1527. 4. Philippi Aquinatis Dictionarium Hebræum, Chaldæum, Talmudico-Rabbincum. Paris. 1629. 5. Lexicon Chaldaicum, & Hebræum, editum una cum N. Testamento Græco-Lat: per Fran. Xemenem Cardinalem &c. & others which you may consult, & use, as you see occasion.

13. For the Greeke.

1. Henr: Stephani Thesaurus Græcæ Lingux. 4. vol. An. 1572.

2. Lexicon *ἐλληνορωμαϊκῶν* locupletatum, and emendatum per G. Budæum. J. Thusanum, C. Gesnerum, Hadr. Junium &c. fol. Basil. 1565.

* 'spuned', perh. copyist's mistake for 'opened.'

† *μεγα καὶ ἱσομένοιςι πυνθῆσθαι*, *Odyssey III.*, 204; *et al.*

3. Hesychius Venetiis. 1514. fol. The most excellent, and learned Glossarie (as is acknowledged by all knoweing persons) & yet, I know not by what sad fate, or negligence, the most falsly printed, soe that Caution must bee used in using him.

4. Suidas Græco-Lat: per Æmylium Portum. Gen: 1619.

5. Phavorinus.

6. Etymologicum magnum, curâ Fred Syllburgii, Heidelbergiæ (nam prius Venetiis prodiit) An. 1594.

7. Julius Pollux his Onomasticon Græco-Lat: per Wolf: Seberum. Francol: 4º. 1608.

8. Harpocratonis Dictionarium in decem Rhetores, Græcè, cum Notis Jac: Maussaci. Paris. An. 1614. 4º.

9. *Λεξικὸν λατινικῶν ῥωμῶν καὶ ἑλληνικῶν*, that is, a Dictionarie conteineing all the Genuine Greek words, with the vulgar Greeke wordes (as now it is spoken) & Latine adioyned; by Simon Portius. Paris. 1635.

10. Lexicon Doricum, & Jonicum, Græco-Lat: per Æmylium Portum.

11. Philoxeni* glossæ, seu Lexicon Latino-Græcum, which are much commended by the most knoweing persons. Claudio Salmasio glossæ opt. &c. vide eius Præfationem† ad Tabulam Cebetis.

For those who intend Physicke, and soe applye themselves to the reading of Hypocrates, Galenus, Corn: Celsus, & the old Physicians, such as these may bee very usefull.

1. Lexicon Medicum Græco-Latin: ex Hyppocrate, & Galeno desumptum, operâ Bartholinæi Castelli. Roterod. 1644.

2. Erotiani Lexicon cui Titulus—*τῶν Ἱπποκρίτους γλωττῶν ἐξήγησις*. Hæc, cum Dictionario Medico, & Notis in Erotianum, & Galenum, edidit Hen: Steph. Paris. 1564. Extat Biblioth: Bodl. 8. D. 1. Med.

3. Joh: Gorræi Parisiensis Definitionum Medicarum Libr. 24. Græc: Lat: Ubi omnes Medicorum voces, & termini explicantur & definiuntur.

And because in reading Historyans, & other Greeke Authors (especially of these later times) many barbarous wordes occurre, which owe not their originall to Greeke, & therefore are sought in vaine in the aforesayde Lexicons, for such wordes you may with successe consult

1. Joh: Meursius his Glossarium Græco-barbarum.

2. Nicolai Rigaltii Glossarium *τακτικὸν μισοβίρβαρον*. Lutetiæ Par. 4º. 1601.

3. Glossæ veteres verborum Juris quæ in Basilicis reperiuntur; editæ sunt a Car: Labbæo, ad calcem observationum in Synopsis *Βασιλικῶν*. Par. 8º. 1606.

4. Caroli Fabroti Jcti. Glossarium Cedreno præfixum in Editione ultima Parisiis. 1647.

5. You may adde to these (among others) the short Glossary Gr. Lat: prefixed to Cantacuzenus† his History of the last, & royall Edition of it, at Paris. Anno. 1645. And these may suffice for helpe to a iust understanding of all Greeke Authors.

* = 'Philoeni.'

† [Sig. xxx verso.]

‡ MS. 'Cantacurenus'.

14. *For Latine Authors* there will bee a necessity too, that your Library want not Dictionaries, Vocabularies, & Glossaries in that Language which may, upon occasion bee consulted for the Explication of the more hard, & unusuall Latine wordes, whether genuine, obsolete, or barbarous, which (though aliens, & originally, not of the Latine Commonweale) ex usu, & pro more seculi Latio donatur (*sic*) and every where occurre in Latine Authors. And for this purpose, such as these (amongst others) are considerable.

1. Ambrosii Calepini Dictionarium undecim Linguarum, with his Onomasticon omnium nominum Propriorum. Basil. 1616. fol.
 2. Math. Martini Lexicon Philologicum. Bremæ. 1623. fol.
 3. Stephani Thesaurus Latinæ Linguæ.
 4. Cooperi Dictionarium, of good use, for his Collection of soe many passages out of Classique Authors, to shew the genuine use of each worde.
 5. Gul. Morelii verborum Latinorum cum Græcis coniunctorum Commentarii. Lond. fol.
 6. Josephi Laurentii Amalthæa Onomastica Latino-Italica, et Italico-Latina, Lucæ. 1640. The most compendious, & compleat Dictionary extant, haveing thousands of wordes which noe other vocabulary hath; hardly any word wanting (whether genuine Latine, or Barbarous) which occurre in any Author.
 7. Fungeri Etimologicum Triling. 4^o.
 8. Hariani* Junii Nomenclator octilinguis, cum duobus veteribus Glossariis, per Hermannum Germbergium. 8^o. 1602.
 9. Lexicon Plautinum per Philippum Pareum. 8^o. Francof : An : 1614. A most exact Dictionary for Plautus, as Nizolius is for Tully.
- These, (or some of them) may serve for genuine, & originall Latine, for Barbarous wordes which are ascititious, Latio donata, though they derive not their Pedegree from Rome, you have two Glossaries of incomparable use, & excellency.
1. Hen : Spilmanni Glossarium. Lond. 1626.
 2. Gerardi Joh. Vossii de vitiis Sermonis & Glossematis Latino-barbaris, lib. 4. Amstel. 1645. There are many more of good note, & great use, but I can spare noe more Paper, or Paines, to give you a Catalogue of them. And therefore manum de Tabula. καὶ ταῦτα μὴν δὴ ταῦτα.

15. And because many things occurre in readeing Humane Authors, wether Historians, Orators, or Poets, concerneing ye Ludi antiqui Græcorum, & Latinorum, it wilbee convenient that you have in your Library, some such Authors as doe particularly explaine things of that nature; As

1. Joh. Meursi de Ludis Græcorum liber singularis. Lugd. Bat : 8^o. 1622.
2. Julius Cæsar Bulengerus de Ludis privatis, ac domesticis veterum. 8^o. Lugd. 1627.

* = Hadriani.

3. Hen. Cranslini Repetito de Ludo ex fontibus Juris, quid, & quomodo iudicandum sit in Controversiis Ludorum aleæ, chartarum, & similibus. Erphortæ. 8^o. 1564.

4. Danielis Souteri Palamedes, seu de Tabula Lusoria, & Aleatoribus, proditit (una cum Joh : Meursi Græciâ Ludibundâ) Lugd. Bat : 8^o. 1625.

5. De Ludis Olympiacis, Chronogi [= Chronologi] aliique passim tractant, illos consule. Vide Pet : Fabri Agonisticon, seu de Ludis Veterum. 4^o. 1596. Fre : Lindenbrogium de Ludis veterum. 4^o Par : 1605 & Onuphrium Panvinium* de Ludis Circensibus. &c. fol. Venet : 1601.

16. *De Festis Græcorum, Latinorum, Paganorum, & Christianorum*, these, & such like deserve a place in your Library.

1. Hospinian de Festis Judæorum, & Ethnicorum. fol. Tigur. 1611.
2. Idem Rodolphus Hospinianus de Festis Christianorum. fol. 1612.
3. Pet. Castellani Eortologicon, seu de Festis Græcorum syntagma 8^o. Antwerp. 1618.
4. Antonius Dulciatus de Festis mobilibus. Florent. fol. 1514.
5. Joh : Meursii Græcia feriata, seu de Festis Græcorum. Lib. 6. Lugd. Bat : 4^o. 1619.
6. Eiusdem Meursii Eleusinia, seu de Cereris Eleusinæ sacro, ac Festo, Lib : singularis. Lugd. Bat : 1619. Et eiusdem Panathenæa, seu de genuino Minervæ Festo, lib. singularis. 4^o. Lugd. Bat : 1619.

17. *De Nummis antiquis, & universa re Nummariâ*, such as these :

1. Imp. Romanorum Numismatum series &c. per Levinum Halsium. Fr. 8^o. 1603.
2. Imperat. Rom : a Jul : Cæsare ad Heraclium usque Numismata aurea a Carolo Duce Croii collecta, & a Jacobo de Bie edita. 4^o. 1625.
3. Ed. Breerwood de ponderibus & pretiis veterum Nummorum &c. Lond. 4^o. 1614.
4. Jac. Bilæi Numismata Imp. Rom : argentea, & ærea a Jul : Cæsare ad Valentinianum. Antwerp. fol.
5. Joach : Camerarii de Numismate Græcorum, & Latinorum. Tubingæ. in. 8^o.
6. Græciæ universæ, Asiæque Minoris, & Insularum, Numismata veterum, per Hubertum Golzum, cum Indice Geographico. &c.
7. Abrahami Gorleij† Thesaurus Numismatum Romanorum &c. Amstelod. 1608. fol.
8. Fran : Hottomanni de re Nummaria Populi Rom : lib : Paris. 1585.
9. Jacobi Luckii sylloge Numismatum. &c. fol. Argent. 1620.
10. Jos : Scaligeri de re Nummaria dissertatio. Lugd. Bat : 8^o. 1616.
11. And. Scholti Tabulæ rei Nummarie. &c. Antwerp. 4^o. 1616.
12. Gasp. Waseri de Antiquis Nummis Hebræorum, Chaldæorum, Syrorum libri duo, cum figuris Nummorum ære expressis. Tiguri. in. 4^o. 1605.

* MS. 'Panvinum'.

† MS. 'Gozlei'.

18. Because many things occurre in all humane Authors, concerneing the Pagan Deities, therefore *Scriptores de Diis Gentium* will be very usefull, & pertinent, for the Explication of those particulars, and soe necessarie for your Library ; such as these.

1. Joh: Seldenus de Diis Syris &c.
2. Lillii Gyraldi de Diis Gentium, lib. 17. fol. Basil. 1580.
3. Phornuti speculatio de Deorum natura &c. Græcè, & Latinè reddita per Jodocum Valerium*.
4. Apollodori Atheniensis Grammatici Bibliotheca, sive de Deorum origine, Græcè & Latinè reddita per Ægidium Spolatinum ; una cum Cæii Julii Higini fabulis. 8°. Heidelb. 1599.
5. Julii Aurelii libri. 3. de Cognominibus Deorum Gentilium. Lovanii. 8°. 1560.
6. Joh: Bertellii descriptio Deorum, Sacrificiorumque Gentilium. Colon: in. 4°.
7. Joh. Bocatius de Genealogia Deorum, cum Scholiis Ja. Micylli. Basil. 1532. fol.
8. Fran: Swertii Deorum, Dearumque capita, ex antiquis Numismatis, per Abrahamum Ortelium. Antwerp. 4°. 1612.
9. Eliæ Schedii de Diis Germanis, sive Veterum Germanorum, Gallorum, Britannorum, Vandalarum Religionum Syntagma quatuor. Amstelodami. 1648. opus doctum.
10. Tullius de Natura Deorum, cum Notis Math: Dresseri. Lips. 1562.

19. The like necessitie will bee of some Authors that write *De Ponderibus & Mensuris*, that soe haveing them in your. Library, you may (when you have need) consult them ; amongst others, such as these.

1. Ed: Breerwood de Ponderibus & pretiis (before Cited). Lond 4. 1614.
 2. Joh. Mariana de Ponderibus & Mensuris. 8°. Francf: 1611.
 3. Priscianus Cæsariensis, una cum Remnio, Beda, Volusio, ex emendatione & cum Scholiis Videri. Paris. 8. 1565.
 4. Massarius de Ponderibus & Mensuris. 8°. Tiguri.
- Alii multi hac de re ex professo ; & de industria, scripserunt. E.g.
1. Georg. Agricola de Ponderibus. Paris. 1550. fol.
 2. Dan: Angelocrator, de Ponderibus Mensuris, & Monetis &c. 4°. Francf: 1617.
 3. Cælius Secundus Curio de Mensuris Romanis. Stanislaus Gesepsius, de Mensuris Hebraicis, tam Aridorum, quam Humidorum. Antwerp. 8°. 1568.

20. When I gave you the names of some Grammarians above, § 11, I omitted two Bookes. (Adde to these, M. 20. Terentii Varronis opera cum Notis J. Schaligeri, Turnebi, &c.

* = 'Velareum' (1528).

Durdrecti. 1619) of infinite use (as to the understanding of the Latine tongue) & almost necessarie for your private Study, as well as Library.

1. Auctores Linguae Latinæ in unum Corpus redacti, cum Notis Dionysii Gothofredi. JCti. 4°. 1633.
2. Gerardi Joh. Vossii de Arte Grammatica. lib. 7. 4°. Amstelod. 1635. opus absolutum, & numeris omuibs cumulatum. Nil ortum tale, nec oriturum aliàs. Sed manum de Tabula. Vale, & Miscellanea hæc αὐτοσχέδιον* boni consule. Καὶ ταῦτα μὲν διὰ ταῦτα.

21. Once more, seeing many *Greeke & Latine Proverbs*, & *Adagies* frequently occurre, in Reading Romane Authors, it will bee of infinite use to have in your Library such writers (at least some of them) who have written in that particular. As

1. παροιμίαι Ἑλληνικαί, Adagia Græcorum ex Zenobio, Diogeniano, & Suidæ Collectaneis, Græcè, & Latinè ab Andrea Schotto* edita, cum Scholiis Antwerp. 4°. 1612.
2. Μιχαήλου Ἀποστολίου παροιμίαι. Michaelis Apostolii Proverbia Græco-Latinè, cum P. Pantini, Doctorumque Notis. 4°. Lugd. Bat: 1619.
3. Adagia, seu Proverbiorum omnium [quæ] apud Græcos, Latinos, Hebræos, Arabes &c. in usu fuerunt, Collectio absolutissima in locos Communes digesta. In qua continuantur Erasmi Chiliades, & .14. aliorum Authorum Collectiones Proverbiorum (opus doctissimum, & quantivis redemendum) sol: Tipis Wechelianiis. An°. 1643.
4. Adagia quæcunque ad hunc diem exierunt, Pauli Manutii studio, ab omnibus mendis vindicata &c. quem laborem a Concilio Tridentino Manutio mandatum, Gregorius. 13. ita comprobavit, ut omnes Adagiorum libros, excepta Editione Manutiana, prohibeat. Prodiit Florent: 1575. fol: et Venet: 1578. 4°. & tandem Argent: 8°. 1602.
5. Joh: Furigeri† Proverbiorum farrago, ex Græcis, & Latinis Authoribus collecta. Lugd. Bat: 1583.

There bee very many more of this nature, which I willingly omitt, these (or, indeed, the first three of the afore-named Collections) being abundantly sufficient. καὶ ταῦτα μὲν διὰ ταῦτα.

* = 'Schotto'.

† = Furgeri.



THE JUNIOR BURSAR.

To write an epic or a road to hew,
Some definite object that absorbs the mind,
A man might glory in such task assigned ;
But who ten thousand things at once would do—
Patch Hall and Chapel, the New Court renew,
Plant daffodils where Binnbrook's waters wind,
Fell trees, and pathways through their branches lind,
Tend drains, gas, flushes, cobbles, towels? Who?

Who yearns to face the junior Fellows' rage,
Coalporters mocking warmth with slack in sacks,
Bedmakers voluble in garrulous age,
Cadets, Deans, Tutors—frontal and flank attacks?
“Leave it to me!” in quiet tones saith he;
The Junior Bursar cries: “Leave it to ME!”

Roll of Honour.

R. P. GREGORY, M.A.

Born 7 June 1879. Died 24 November 1918.

Reginald Philip Gregory died, at his house in Cambridge, on the 24th November 1918 after a few days illness. His life had been bound up with the College for more than twenty years. He came into residence in 1898, gained a first class in Part I of the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1900, and in Part II (Botany) 1902. Throughout his undergraduate days he was a central figure in the athletic life of the College, unsurpassed in his all-round capacity for field games. He played for the college in rugby and association football, in cricket, hockey and lawn tennis, and for the University in hockey. He was elected to a Fellowship in 1904, and in 1912 was appointed College Tutor, an office in which his friendliness, his good sense, his manly, direct, and unconventional ways endeared him alike to his pupils and colleagues. He was clearly making his mark when the war broke out. At the beginning of the war he joined the C.U.O.T.C., was promoted to the rank of captain, and for some time rendered good service in the Cambridge school of instruction for cadets. In 1917 he went to France with the Gloucesters and was badly gassed in August. He returned to England and, on his discharge, resumed his College duties, but his health had been enfeebled, and he fell a victim to influenza, followed by pneumonia. He had married in 1908 Joan Laidlay, daughter of Mr T. G. Bisdée, of Hutton Court, Weston-super-Mare, and leaves three daughters. In his death the College suffers one of its most serious losses of recent years, for he seemed but on the threshold of his life's work.

Of his original research work in the field of genetics, Professor Bateson wrote (*Nature*, 12 December 1918): "Mr Gregory was at first associated with me in the proof that the familiar heterostylism of *Primulas* is an allelomorphic phenomenon. He next undertook a laborious inquiry into the sex-polymorphism of *Valeriana dioica*, but, in spite of much experiment, the case proved intractable, and little positive result was reached. About this time he declined a lucrative post which would have, as he feared, meant the practical abandonment of research, and, undeterred by a rather dis-



Palmer Clarke]

[Cambridge.

appointing experience, he attacked several problems met with in the genetics of *Primula sinensis*, to which he devoted his spare energies for many years. Mr Gregory there encountered a group of facts of surprising novelty and importance, which were described in outline in *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, 1914, vol. lxxxvii. B, p. 484. Certain plants known in horticulture as 'giants' have all their organs of very large size, and two races of these are, as he proved cytologically, giant also with regard to the nuclei of their cells. In these new giants the number of chromosomes is fourfold (tetraploid), the usual number in normal plants.

"Breeding from such plants, he found that they are actually endowed with four sets of Mendelian factors instead of the usual two sets proper to biparental inheritance. Various paradoxical consequences were, therefore, theoretically possible, and several of these, as he demonstrated, do occur.

"Such tetraploid plants are known to have arisen *de novo* on two separate occasions (once in his own work and once at Messrs Sutton's, to whom he was indebted for many facilities) from diploid parents, but, as Mr Gregory discovered, they were incapable of breeding with the races from which they were derived—a fact hitherto unparalleled and indubitably of great significance. When war broke out he became involved in military duties, eventually going out to France and being rather badly gassed. For technical reasons the study of the "giants" had to be suspended, but he kept always in touch with the *Primula* work, which we maintained for him so far as possible. The purpose of the later experiments was to test the theory that the numerous linkages are indications of successive somatic segregations, a view to which he strongly inclined in preference to current interpretations based on cytological appearances, and he believed that support for the somatic theory was already in some measure provided by his own observations. He left a mass of records bearing on this question, which we hope eventually to publish, but the character and soundness of his work even in its imperfect state give it classical value."

Of his work in the Botany School, Professor Seward has written in *Nature* (28 November 1918):

"In 1904 Mr Gregory shared the Walsingham medal with the late Dr Keith Lucas. In 1907, after serving five years as a demonstrator, he was elected to a University Lectureship. Mr Gregory was a good all-round botanist, who inherited from his mother (whose work on the genus *Viola* is well known to systematists) a love of natural history. He had already established for himself an honourable position as an original investigator, and those who knew him best looked forward with confidence to still greater achievements in the future. He was a man who would never grow old; he enjoyed life in the best sense, and endeared himself to undergraduates and older associates by his unselfishness and joyous, open-hearted character. His place will be hard to fill, particularly in these days when there is an exceptional need for virile teachers and men of wide and strong human sympathies."

A colleague writes: "The dominant feature of Gregory's character was, I think, *straightness*—he was absolutely sincere. With great constructive ability, he was always ready to initiate, and yet always willing to accept criticism. While he firmly upheld tradition—so long as it was worth preserving—he was never afraid of breaking new ground. He saw that the College had great opportunities of development after the war, and he was busy with new plans and ideas to the very last. These plans will not be forgotten, though he has not lived to carry them out. None the less, the College is a loser, in this as in other ways; for Gregory was perhaps the pluckiest man I have ever known—plucky in mind as well as body—and he was not one to take up a piece of work and lay it aside unfinished. It was indeed his strength of purpose that seems most to have impressed younger men, to judge from the many letters which have poured in from all parts of the Front. His pupils have obviously felt that they lost in him not only a friend and teacher, but the stimulus of a real man."

A former pupil writes:

"He will live always for me as a fighter who fought with athletic direct attack, without too great fineness, without excess of intellectual subtlety leading to cynicism, without subterfuge or evasion. Some men I see through clouds, him I see face to face, free from deformity and warp of mind

which gives the feature of many. Of tenderness in him, of a warm ideal, of fundamental emotion I doubt not, but always their expression was restrained by a natural and firm inhibition. Their presence gave as in art the distinction of reality. He was a man."

EDWARD VICTOR IREMONGER, B.A.

Private E. V. Iremonger was a son of the late Mr Edward Iremonger, formerly Fellow of Clare College (who died 24 October 1895 at Weymouth). He was born 21 June 1887 at Southall, Middlesex, and was educated at Christ's Hospital (1897-1905). He entered St John's in October 1905, having been awarded an Exhibition for Classics by the College, he was also awarded an open Exhibition offered by the Goldsmiths' Company. He took his degree in the Classical Tripos of 1908. On leaving Cambridge he entered the scholastic profession and held a post as assistant master at Ilkley Grammar School (1908-1909). In 1909 he was appointed to an assistant mastership at Bishop's College Preparatory School, Lennoxville, Province of Quebec, Canada, holding that post till he joined the Army in April 1915. He joined the 21st Royal Fusiliers (Universities and Public Schools Battalion) and went to France in November 1915. In 1916 he was transferred to the 9th Royal Fusiliers. He was awarded the Vellum Certificate for gallantry in the field at Monchy-le-Preux in May 1917. He was taken prisoner by the Germans on 27 March 1918, while performing his duties as a Stretcher-bearer, "in which," in the words of his Chaplain, "he was never known to fail."

From that time onwards he was employed in moving Shell dumps behind the German lines in the neighbourhood of Peronne. On 1 September 1918, when that town was threatened by the British, he was transferred to Le Quesnoy. He went into the Prisoners' Hospital suffering from dysentery on September 9th, and died on the 12th or 13th of September 1918.

ERNEST EDWARD THOMPSON, M.A.

Second Lieutenant E. E. Thompson, of the Royal Garrison Artillery, was killed in action 16 October 1918. He was the eldest son of Mr Edward Thompson, of East Haddon,

Northamptonshire, and was born there 17 January 1884. He was educated at the Northampton and County School; he was elected to an Entrance Scholarship for Natural Science in December 1902 and came into residence in October 1903. While at school he had been Captain of the School, cricket, football and hockey Clubs and got his cricket colours while at College; he also played cricket for his County and for the Northampton Club. He passed the First Part of the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1905 and took his B.A. degree by means of the Chemistry "Special." On leaving Cambridge he entered the scholastic profession and was a master at Banham Grammar School (1906-09), at Thetford Grammar School (1909-14). In August 1914 he was appointed Headmaster of Diss Secondary School. Both at Thetford and Diss he was very successful in preparing his scholars for the Cambridge Local and other examinations, and was interested in all aspects of school life, particularly on the athletic side.

When he joined the Army his place as Headmaster at Diss was reserved for him by the Governors. He went to France on 27 September 1918, and as stated above was killed in action on 16 October following, having been almost continuously in action since October 3rd.

EDWARD HILLIARD DAY WHITFIELD, B.A.

Second Lieutenant E. H. D. Whitfield, of the York and Lancaster Regiment, was reported on 30 August 1915 as "Missing" at Gallipoli. As nothing further has been heard of him we fear he must be now presumed dead. A son of Mr Edward Hilliard Whitfield he was born 19 December 1892 at The Point Farm, Sealand near Chester, and was educated at The King's School, Chester. In December 1909 he was elected to an £80 Entrance Scholarship for Mathematics and commenced residence in the October following, taking his degree in the Mathematical Tripos of 1913 as a Wrangler, with distinction. In that year he was appointed Mathematical Lecturer at St David's College, Lampeter. On the outbreak of war in 1914 he at once joined the Army, being gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the 6th Battalion of the York and Lancaster Regiment 26 August 1914.

Obituary

JOHN FREDERICK HARRIS, B.A.

John Frederick Harris was born at Stafford on February 17, 1891. His father, Frederick Harris, of Stafford, was an artist, and exhibited at the Royal Academy. His mother was Adelaide Lucy Horton, a daughter of the late Major J. E. Knight, of Stafford.

His education was begun at the age of five and a half, when he was sent to the school at Bakewell kept by his mother's sisters. He remained there, going home for the holidays, until January, 1901, when he was sent to Chatham House School, Ramsgate. In January, 1904, when he was thirteen, he had the misfortune to lose his mother, and about eighteen months later his father died. From that time he made his home partly with his grandmother, Mrs Knight, at Camden Place, Stafford, and partly with his aunts at Bakewell. His studies at Chatham House School were interrupted by a serious illness which lasted a year. He left in 1907, when he was sixteen, and thereupon passed Responsions at Oxford, in the following year going to Denstone College, Staffordshire, where he remained until December, 1909. He then gained an open exhibition in History at St John's, and during the next two terms acted as master at the North Devon School, Barnstaple.

He came into residence in October, 1910. It had been recognised early in his life that he was a boy of unusual promise, and he showed his devotion to literature by taking the College Essay Prize three years in succession. He also wrote for *The Eagle*, *The Gownsmen* and *The Cambridge Magazine*. He joined the Lady Margaret Boat Club, and stroked the Third Boat in the Lent Races of 1912. In May, 1912, he took a second in Part I. of the Historical Tripos and did very well in the Essay, for which he obtained a first class mark.

From October, 1912, to the end of 1913 he read Philosophy. In his fourth year at Cambridge, on the advice of Mr A. C. Benson, the present Master of Magdalene, he

accepted an offer to act as tutor to the sons of Sir Henry Babington Smith. In June, 1914, he passed the Modern Language Special, obtaining a second class in the French section and a third class in the English, and thereupon proceeded to his B.A. degree.

It had been his intention to take orders, but as the time approached his outlook upon life widened and he found himself unable to accept all the doctrines of the Church. He therefore abandoned the idea and applied himself entirely to literature. He had already acquired some experience while an undergraduate, for, throughout the summer term of 1913, he had taken charge of *The Cambridge Magazine* during the absence of the editor, and two years later he compiled the index of the first four volumes of the *Magazine*. He had also made many friends in the literary world who were always ready to help him as he in his turn was always ready to help them.

From January to July, 1915, he was a master at the Preparatory School at Sherborne, and there his health broke down. He had never been strong and his friends knew that he had consumptive tendencies, nevertheless it was hoped that he might live yet for many years. He had made a study of the works of Samuel Butler, and his book *Samuel Butler, Author of Erewhon: The Man and his Work* attracted considerable attention when it was published by Mr Grant Richards in 1916. He did much literary work for various papers and acted as literary adviser and reader to Mr Grant Richards, who writes thus of him:

"The work that he did for me he did with great, indeed unusual, ability. I relied upon his opinion and shall miss greatly being able to consult him."

Among his many literary friends was the late William de Morgan, whose name is mentioned here because Harris was at the time of his death engaged upon an article on "William de Morgan and his posthumous novel" for *The Book Monthly*.

The end came suddenly at his grandmother's residence, Camden Place, Stafford. He was not as well as usual on the 13th January, 1919, but the next day was down and working on MSS. for Mr Grant Richards until he went to bed. He

passed a bad night and in the morning complained of difficulty in breathing. The doctor said that his heart had collapsed, and he died at about 4 p.m. on the 15th January. His death will be deeply felt by his many friends, who appreciated his charming personality and his kind and unobtrusive nature.

HENRY FESTING JONES.

JOSEPH ROBINSON, M.A.

The Rev. Joseph Robinson died on November 15, 1918, at his house, 51, Chesterton Road, at the age of seventy-five.

Coming up somewhat late in life Mr Robinson took his B.A. degree in 1893 and his M.A. in 1897. He read for the Moral Sciences Tripos, but ill health prevented his name from appearing in the Class List.

Before coming up here he had studied both at Edinburgh* and later at Tübingen, where he attended the lectures of some of the eminent divines for whom that University was famous.

Ordained deacon in 1876 and priest in 1877 by the Bishop of Ripon, he held the curacy of Bramley, Yorks, for the twelve years 1876—1888. After taking his degree here he acted for some time as curate of Old Chesterton.

In 1901 he became Chaplain of Magdalene, a post which he held for the rest of his life. He was thus chaplain under three successive Masters, Lord Braybrooke, Dr Donaldson, and the present Head, Dr A. C. Benson, the two former of whom were his colleagues in the office. Possessed of private means, and being of a sensitive and somewhat retiring nature, suffering too at intervals from a tendency to insomnia, he did not seek the responsibility of a parochial charge. But, in addition to his chaplaincy, he was for many years the active and sympathetic secretary of the Cambridge branch of the Waifs and Strays' Society, and for some years preceding his death he habitually took a Sunday afternoon service in one of the wards of Addenbrooke's Hospital. Often, too, he gave help at Great St Mary's, at the Round Church, and

* New College (Free Church).

at St Luke's, Chesterton. He was a good German scholar, and often examined in that language in the Previous and in the Locals. He was a lover of music, and his skill in the art stood him in good stead at Addenbrooke's.

The parishioners of St Peter's, Bramley, presented him in July, 1888, with a grand pianoforte in recognition of the devoted and self-denying manner in which he had "worked for the good of the parish in all respects" during his twelve years' curacy.

He was no less appreciated during his eighteen years' connexion with Magdalene College. In proof of this I cannot do better than transcribe a few lines from the notice of him that appeared in the December number of the Magdalene College magazine:

"He valued his connexion with the College highly, not only because it engaged him in light duties of exactly the kind which his health permitted him to perform, but also because it afforded him definite opportunities of sharing in the life and intercourse of an academic society . . .

"It is difficult to realize that we shall no longer see that tall and halting figure, spare as with the traces of infirmity, traversing the garden path from the Chesterton Lane entrance towards the Chapel, standing robed at the Library table or at the Chaplain's desk, or sharing in animated discourse at the high table with an air at once sober and friendly. His quiet dignity of manner and his unfailing cheerfulness were never more apparent than when he formed one of the familiar circle round the Combination Room fire."

This testimony is abundantly borne out by the friendly, even brotherly, relations in which he lived with the successive Masters under or with whom he served.

Like our dear friend Peter Mason, Robinson lived with two unmarried sisters to whom he was all in all, and who predeceased him. Left solitary some eight years ago, he carried on his College work, varied by an annual visit to the continent or to some English health or beauty spot. He never, I believe, quite recovered from the effects of an accident some two years ago when he was knocked down by

an ill-steered bicycle. After a painful illness most patiently endured, the end when it came was peaceful.

"Simple and unobtrusive, patient and benevolent," so proceeds the notice I have already quoted, "he pursued the even tenour of his way, stepping quietly aside to render such useful service as he could and winning the gratitude of friendless childish hearts by many 'nameless acts of friendship and of love'."

As a next-door neighbour of twenty-seven years I too can bear witness to "this best portion of a good man's life, his little, nameless, unremember'd acts of kindness and of love."

The funeral ceremony was in Magdalene Chapel on November 19, the interment being at Glasgow. The service was read by the Rev. C. E. Graves, himself an old chaplain of Magdalene. The lesson was read by Mr Ramsey, the President, and several distinguished members of the University were present, as our Master, Professor Kenny, Dr Cunningham, and many others. It was touching to see the little fellows, the waifs and strays, whom he had befriended, drawn up in the Court with their master and mistress.

Robinson had but few and distant relatives, and most of his worldly goods were left to various religious and charitable societies, including the "Waifs and Strays," for whom he had already done so much in the way of personal service (*Times*, February 5).

Gentle and kindly, slow and measured in speech, he had withal a spice of northern *dourness* in his composition. A strong Liberal, and keenly interested in things, he could at times wax warm in discussion, but without intolerance or bitterness.

He and his abounded in the milk of human kindness.

Note.—From the College Register and from his Admission papers the Master kindly furnishes me with the following facts: Mr Robinson was born at Killead, co. Antrim in 1843. His early education was at Moravian schools at Mirfield and Fulbeck near Leeds, and from 1860 till the end of 1862 at a Pedagogium at Niskey in Germany. He passed the examination of the Board for the Free Church of Scotland in 1872.

W. A. C.

* Wordsworth's *Tintern Abbey*.

HARRY WAKELYN SMITH, M.A.

H. W. Smith, Assistant Master at Malvern College, who died on November 13th, 1918, was a schoolmaster of exceptional ability, originality, and enthusiasm, who was devoted to his boys and gained their love in a measure attained by few men of his profession. He had worked at Malvern for thirty-three and a half years.

Harry Wakelyn Smith, born 28th October, 1861, was the second son of George Moore Smith, solicitor, of Whittlesey in the Isle of Ely, and Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. James Clarke Franks, B.D., Hulsean Prizeman, 1813, Norrisian Prizeman, 1814, 1816, 1817, 1818, Chaplain of Trinity College, and from 1824 to 1840 Vicar of Huddersfield, who was himself the son of the Rev. James Franks of Magdalene College, author of a work on *Genesis* (1802). His maternal grandmother was Elizabeth Firth of Thornton, near Bradford, who was godmother to more than one of the Brontë sisters.

If on his mother's side his connexions were chiefly theological and literary, on his father's side they were chiefly military. His grandfather was Capt. Charles Smith, D.L., Colonel of the Cambridgeshire Yeomanry, who at the end of his life became impoverished through unsuccessful farming. He was named after his great-uncle, Sir Harry Smith, whose widow was his godmother.

In his early boyhood at Whittlesey, it was a natural expectation that he would himself justify his name by becoming a soldier.

However, the fates determined otherwise. After his father's death in 1870, his mother with nine children, of whom the eldest was only twelve, removed to Tonbridge. Harry entered Tonbridge School as a dayboy in January 1872 and remained there till he left as head boy in July 1880. His school-boy diaries show him hard-working, bright, alert, critical, honest, hot-tempered under provocation, but placable and popular. He developed many hobbies which he pursued through life—a love of long country walks, village churches, epitaphs, wild-flowers, hymnology, and made his first acquaintance with books and authors who remained life-long

favourites, Scott, Boswell, Macaulay, Trevelyan's *Life of Macaulay*, Monk's *Life of Bentley*, De Quincey, Dickens, Thackeray, Miss Austen, &c. Under two Johnian scholars, his headmaster, the Rev. T. B. Rowe, and Mr W. G. Williams, afterwards headmaster of Friars' School, Bangor, he became a good classical scholar, with an especial skill in Latin verse writing.

From Rowe and from his schoolfellow, Harold Cox, he acquired a Liberal outlook, which was foreign to his family traditions. His chief friend in his last period at school was H. E. D. Blakiston, the present President of Trinity and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

In October, 1880, H. W. Smith, with a Minor Scholarship and a School Exhibition, came up to St John's, where his elder brother G. C. M. Smith was then beginning his fourth year as a questionist. He justified to some extent the hopes entertained of him by gaining a place in his second year in the 2nd division of class I. of the first part of the Classical Tripos. But his Cambridge years were to some extent disappointing. He made many friends, and could apply to himself the words of Wordsworth :

" Companionships,
Friendships, acquaintances, were welcome all.
We sauntered, played, or rioted, we talked
Unprofitable talk at morning hours . . . "

And his health was not strong enough to do much hard work at the same time. After being up late at night, or after a breakfast party, he was often *hors-de-combat* for the rest of the day. His mind was ever active ; he gained much from the lectures in Moral Science which he attended in his later Cambridge years, especially from those of James Adam, for whom he had an affectionate admiration ; but in the Moral Science Tripos of 1884 he was placed in the Second Class, and had nothing further to expect from Cambridge. He had made, however, two intimate friends to whom he owed much, S. O. Roberts, afterwards Assistant Master at Merchant Taylors' School, and H. B. Stanwell, who, with Mrs Stanwell, remained his closest and most devoted friend to the last moments of his life.

In November, 1884, he entered on his life's work by

becoming an Assistant Master in the King's School, Warwick, under the Rev. W. Grundy. Mr Grundy was soon afterwards elected Headmaster of Malvern College, and Smith joined him there as House-Master and VIth Form Master on 17th June, 1885.

In his first summer holidays he went with S. O. Roberts, to Switzerland ; in the following summer he took two sisters to Coblenz, where he had stayed before in 1883, and again with one sister was there in 1887. Apart from a visit to Mentone at Christmas, 1898, with S. O. Roberts, whose death six months later was a tragical blow to him, he never went abroad again. His favourite holiday resort for many years was Huntly, Bishop's Teignton. Here he made many valued friendships.

In 1888 a change of arrangements was made and Harry Smith became Master of the Upper Fifth, a position in which he was free to develop his individual methods as a teacher. For a moment it seemed as if his interests were to be divided. After the death of his Headmaster, Mr Grundy, in whose house he had lived on terms of almost brotherly affection and for whom he had a profound admiration, he was given a new Boarding House, 'Malvernbury'. The experience of two terms showed him that he had not strength to cope with a House-master's anxieties, and he resigned his charge. The experiment had been a costly one financially, and left him for the rest of his life a poorer man than he should have been. But, though permanently reduced to a small income, he was happy in having only his form to think of : and he gave it of his best, with an enthusiasm and a fertility in inventing methods of rousing enthusiasm in his boys which only grew stronger with time. He lived from September 1892 at Radnor Villa, later called Radnor Lodge, till in 1913 he moved to a little house on the College grounds, South Lodge. At both houses he had always a warm welcome for the boys of his form, and for Old Malvernians.

H. W. Smith as a schoolmaster is best described in the words of those who were in daily contact with him. He records in his diary for 8th August 1918 that he had received a letter from an old pupil, then a distinguished officer, who "politely spoke of the Upper Fifth as 'the most celebrated

form, I think, possessed by any school'. Another old pupil, Mr Austin Philips, in his short story *The Fourth Man*, which first appeared in the *Strand Magazine* for January 1914, draws a little picture suggested by his time in the Form :

" 'I sometimes write to old Smugey'.

Shepard looked up.

'I'm glad', he said. 'I seldom see him—but I shall never forget. He didn't play games or anything—but he did more than any man to help his boys'.

Finlay nodded vigorously. Cunningham's pale cheeks flushed. 'D' you remember the afternoons?' he said. 'How he used to come round and sit beside us all in turn for five or ten minutes, and made us feel that it mattered to him and us whether we got on or failed?' He was great, in his quiet manner: he was more *personal* in his fashion, more—'

'More spiritual, Cunningham', Shepard put in.

'Yes, more spiritual, without being priggish, than any master I know. I think he put aspiration into us—something that was in us p'r'aps—but which he quickened in his kindly way'. . . . There was a pause.

Finlay began again.

'He was a good judge, too', he said. 'I think he could see what boys would be as men . . . I remember he said that we should be well-to-do men of the professional classes, with incomes of between eight hundred and a thousand a year; but that a certain lack of courage and our conventional outlook would never get us further, and that Gilmour would do better than us all . . .'

Mr R. B. Porch, of Malvern College, speaks of Smith as 'the most stimulating teacher I ever had the fortune to be taught by'.

Mr W. M. Grundy, Headmaster of Abingdon School, writes: 'It used to be one of my great pleasures when I was small to go into his sitting-room at the School House and hear him translate Morice's Greek Stories and such like things and later on to play chess with him. He was certainly far and away the most valuable influence to me at Malvern. He used to give me hours and hours of his time helping me

with work in the evenings. His frankness about everything, his likes and dislikes in literature, philosophy, religion and social life were extraordinarily stimulating. He was delightfully keen on his hobbies. And his Fifth Form teaching was as much his hobby as it was his profession. He used to tell me that he got better and better at it every year, and deeply impressed me with the infinite possibilities of improvement. It was great fun taking long walks with him; he would never walk on the road if he could find grass fields to tramp over and he was nearly always a successful guide. I often think of the little outdoor things he was so proud of, his putting at golf, his vaulting of the iron fence at the School. I have known him on a Sunday put a couple of arm-chairs end-on upon the sheltered lawn at Radnor Lodge and challenge me to a competition at jumping over them. He had a wonderful amount of spring. Malvern will not be the same without him. He was a great personality to those who knew him and I am thankful to have been one of them'.

His late Headmaster, Canon S. R. James, writes: 'For nearly 17 years we were associated as colleagues at Malvern, and he was always the most loyal of helpers, the most diligent of labourers, the most faithful of friends. No one will be able to fill exactly his place in the school. His special *mélér* was to take all the young "scholars" and give them their first initiation into public school work. The first time they had been out of the leading-strings of the preparatory school was bound to be a great change to them, and H. W. S., with great kindness and patience, made it his business to help them through their difficulties. And his constant and loving interest in all that concerned Old Malvernians and their records was a very great help to the place. As a man, I was deeply attached to him. He was always most delightful to me'.

His colleague, Mr F. Brayne Baker, writes: 'I remember with gratitude the many hints, the great help that consciously and unconsciously I derived from many a talk with him about our common work. He was ever an enthusiast, and it lasted to the end: it seems fitting that he should have died in

harness. It is no exaggeration to say that as a teacher he had a touch of genius, and to me it seemed that his genius lay in this—his power to make boys feel that he was *working with* them in a common quest. His methods in detail were his own—unusual, but wonderfully effective. He was, of course, as a teacher, above all things a grammarian; but in his hands Latin Grammar was no dead thing; he could touch the Greek particle, so to speak, with a living interest. He was *never* dull with his boys. Many a Malvern scholar will in after years bear witness to the early stimulus he received in the Upper Fifth Form: many a one will trace back his appreciation, especially of Horace and Plato [one might add “and the Greek Anthology”], to H. W. S. . . . His will be ever a famous name in the teaching annals of the school’.

A friend and colleague, for whom and for whose wife and family he had a deep affection, writing in *The Malvernian* of February, 1919, says:

‘His life from 1891 onwards was devoted to two enthusiasms, his Form work, and later on his activities in connexion with the Old Malvernian Society. It would not be easy to exaggerate his success as a teacher. Fine classical scholar as he was, he had the real literary interest which is so frequently the attribute of the true scholar. And it is safe to say that few boys passed through his Form without imbibing much of their teacher’s enthusiasm and taste. Infinite patience, sympathy in its fullest sense, clarity of thought and expression, wide culture were the qualities which he brought to bear on his work and which left their impress. Beyond all question he was a great teacher. The qualities which made him this also enabled him later to do such service to Old Malvernians. It would be accurate to say that he knew the names of all Malvernians, living or dead, and not only their names, but the details of their lives and fortunes. Thus equipped, he made it his business for many years up to his death to follow the doings of all past members of the school in every walk of life. No labour of research was too great for him. It may well be imagined what time and labour was required for this self-assumed and unselfish work during the

Great War. Names of Malvernians in the daily gazettes, casualty and honour-lists were scrutinized, verified and tabulated, and the less conspicuous doings of civilians were noted.

No words can more admirably describe his work and influence than those of the Headmaster [Mr Preston] in a sermon preached in the Chapel on November 24th: “. . . His was a figure endeared to us by his peculiarities—endeared to many generations of Malvernians. Hundreds will mourn who even yet have not heard the news. He was so attractive even in his foibles, his pride in his own methods, and even his own prejudices, his old-fashioned courtesy, and his punctilious care over details. He had a subtle brain that never stooped to craftiness, a shrewdness of criticism that never made him an enemy. He was a real scholar, who was almost fanatical in his homage to the Classics, but it was the worthy homage of one who was never weary of finding their beauties, never too disillusioned by years of what some might call drudgery to lose his own inspiration. His enthusiasm was still fresh after 33 years of teaching, and he regarded each member of his Form as one who might be brought to worship at the same shrine . . .”

Seated at his desk, with the dim light of a single lamp, poring over his thumbled and worn Register, itself a very *monumentum laboris*, correcting details and adding facts, now and then flashing round with some kindly whimsical story of this or that Malvernian, his room a gallery of single photographs which literally papered its walls—it was at such moments that one could see the devotion of the man and his loyalty to the school he served and loved. I can never forget the last intimate conversation which I had with him a few days before his illness. The discussion seems now almost Socratic in its presentiment. ‘Mouthing out his hollow oes and aes,’ in that quaint diction which was so peculiarly his own, he summed up with

Τῇδε Σάων ὁ Δίκωνος Ἀκάνθιος ἔρον ὕπνον
κοιμᾶται· θνήσκειν μὴ λέγει τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς.’

Smith was of a highly-strung emotional temperament and his health had been uncertain from early life. Twice he was

away from Malvern for a term or two in consequence of sleeplessness and other ills : and last summer he was warned by his doctor that he was liable to heart-seizures of a serious kind. He was therefore prepared for the end to come at any time : and most desirous to die in harness.

In the latter volumes of his diary he had inscribed the lines :

ἄσπον ἡδύ τι μοι, Μοῦσα φίλη, μέχρι περ ἂν θάνω.
μη με κωφὸν ἔα μηδὲ βαρὺν τοῖσι νεωτέροις
ζῆν τὸ λοιπὸν, ἀεὶ δ' εἴ τι σοφὸν καὶ καλὸν ἐκμαθεῖν.

He had his desire. He fell a victim to the influenza epidemic which swept through the school in November, he died on the 13th, and on the 16th was laid to rest by the side of his old Headmaster, Mr Grundy, in Malvern Cemetery, in the presence of his colleagues and all those boys of the school, not then stricken with sickness, who had passed through the Upper Vth. Their feeling was tersely expressed by one boy, who brought a wreath from his house to be laid upon his grave, 'We all loved him.'

G. C. M. S.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term, 1919.

MILITARY HONOURS.

Military Cross.

War Office, 2 December 1918.

Lieut. A. S. Bilsland, 1/8 Bn. Scottish Rifles, atttd. 156th Infantry Brigade Headquarters.

For conspicuous gallantry and resource as Staff Captain of his brigade during an advance. On three occasions he took charge of transport carrying rations and water to the most advanced units along roads swept by continuous heavy fire. It was due to his fearless example that the rations reached their destination.

Military Cross.

War Office, 1 February 1919.

2nd Lieut. G. E. Gleave, R. Lanc. Regt. (Salonika).

For conspicuous gallantry and initiative on 19 September 1918. The O.C. and Adjutant being wounded early in an attack on P4, he took over duties of Adjutant. During the attack he displayed great gallantry in supervising the operation. The final objective was not carried, and a withdrawal was ordered, when the Captain commanding the battalion was wounded. He reorganised all the available men he could find, took command of these and informed the brigade of his disposition. Throughout the day he showed himself a gallant and fearless leader and set a fine example to all under his command.

Military Cross.

Lieut. G. W. Silk, E. York Regt., atttd. 6th Bn. Dorset Regt. (formerly Gen. List).

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as intelligence officer on 18 September 1918, in the attack on

Gouzeaucourt. He established communication between battalion headquarters and the forward positions, sending back full and accurate information. The following day at Gauche Wood he made a reconnaissance which resulted in the capture of 400 yards of a trench vital to the safety of the battalion.

War Office, 15 February 1919.

Bar to the M.C.

Capt. C. N. Coad, M.C., R.A.M.C., 74th Field Ambulance (M.C., gazetted 26 July 1917).

PALESTINE OPERATIONS.

Admiralty, 20 February 1919.

Distinguished Service Cross.

Capt. E. J. P. Burling, D.F.C., R.A.F.

Distinguished Flying Cross.

Air Ministry, 3 December 1918.

Lieut. W. R. Phillips, London Regt.

Since joining his balloon wing this officer has done over 350 hours in the air, and during recent operations has displayed gallantry, determination, and devotion to duty worthy of high praise. On September 27 Lieut. Phillips made a continuous flight of 13 hours, rendering very valuable service.

FRENCH HONOURS.

War Office, 7 January 1919.

Légion d'honneur : Croix de Chevalier.

Capt. A. K. Fison, M.C., Essex Regt.

Croix de Guerre.

Capt. A. K. Fison, M.C., Essex Regt.

War Office, 29 January 1919.

Légion d'honneur : Croix de Chevalier.

Lieut.-Col. J. R. C. Greenlees, D.S.O., M.B., R.A.M.C.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

3 June 1918.

For War Services in France and Flanders.

Member. (M.B.E.)

Lieut. W. A. McMullen, A.S.C.

For an act of gallantry not in the presence of the enemy.

Service on Western Front, 1 January 1919.

O.B.E. (Military Division.)

Lt.-Col. E. Gold, D.S.O., R.E.

Capt. E. J. Mills, 5th Cheshire Regt.

Lt.-Col. F. Worthington, D.S.O., M.B., R.A.M.C.

Distinguished Service Order.

Service on Western Front, 1 January 1919.

Major A. G. Coombs, 113th Siege Battery, R.G.A.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

1 January 1919.

O.B.E. (Military Division.)

Major F. W. Trott, M.C., R.A.F.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Rewards for War Service in Italy, 1 January 1919.

O.B.E. (Military Division.)

Major P. H. N. N. Vyvyan, M.C., R.A.S.C.

Major Vyvyan has also been awarded the Italian Croce di Guerra.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Awards for War Service, 9 January 1919.

Knights Commanders (Civil Division.)

Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, M.P. (1878.)

Aubrey Strahan, Esq., F.R.S., Sc.D., LL.D., Director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and of the Geological Museum. (B.A. 1875.)

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

For War Work in Home Hospitals.

19 February 1919.

O.B.E. (Civil Division.)

Lewis Erle Shore, M.D., B.Ch.

The following seven members of the College have been elected Members of Parliament at the General Election of December, 1918: Sir A. E. Goulding (Worcester); Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke (Plymouth, Devonport); Sir J. Larmor, F.R.S. (Cambridge University); George Butler Lloyd (Salop, Shrewsbury); Sir A. Mond (Swansea, West); Sir Harry S. Samuel (Norwood); Aneurin Williams (Durham, Consett).

The Right Honourable Lord Moulton, K.C.B., G.B.E., M.A., Hon. LL.D., Honorary Fellow of the College, has been appointed to the office of Reader on Sir Robert Rede's foundation for the present year.

Dr Livingston Farrand (admitted a Fellow Commoner of the College in 1891), President of the University of Colorado, has been appointed by President Wilson as Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross.

L. N. B. Odgers, M.C. (B.A. 1914), lately a Captain in the Middlesex Regiment, has been appointed to a post in the Home Office.

At the ordinary quarterly comitia of the Royal College of Physicians held on January 30th, licences to practise physic were granted to H. Barbash (B.A. 1917) and R. L. Williams (B.A. 1917), both of St Bartholomew's Hospital. And at an ordinary meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons of England held on February 13th the diploma of M.R.C.S. was conferred on these two gentlemen.

The Royal College of Physicians has appointed Dr W. W. C. Topley (B.A. 1907) to deliver the Goulstonian Lectures on the "Spread of Bacterial Infection" and Sir Humphry D. Rolleston (B.A. 1886), formerly Fellow of the College, to deliver the Lumleian Lectures on "Cerebro-Spinal Fever."

In December last the Rev. George Clark (B.A. 1855), Vicar of Gedney Hill, was the recipient of a silver salver from his parishioners in recognition of his unique clerical record. The Vicar, who is eighty-seven years of age, has been a clergyman in the village for sixty-two years, and with his father before him—the Rev. Thomas Clark—the family holds the unbroken record of ministering since the year 1812.

The Cama Prize for 1918 has been awarded to Ds D. E. Reuben (B.A. 1917). Mr Reuben took the first place in the open competition for the Indian Civil Service in 1917 and was placed second in the final Examination in 1918. In the latter examination he was placed first in the Hindustani.

Mr A. Harker (B.A. 1882), Fellow of the College, University Lecturer in Petrology, has been appointed to fill the newly-created Readership in Geology.

Among the members of the College serving as Chaplains to the Forces are the following: Rev. J. E. N. Jackson (B.A. 1908), Rev. F. C. Oakley (B.A. 1911), Rev. J. M. Short (B.A. 1909).

Mr W. F. Smith (B.A. 1866), Fellow of the College, has made a donation to the College of the highest interest and value. It consists of some 250 vols illustrative of the works of Rabelais, and includes both the books that Rabelais read, those of kindred matter, and those of more recent date, which are necessary for the study of him. At a time when French Literature is taking a more prominent place in the studies of the University, the gift of a Rabelais library, not easy to collect, is a real service to Letters. A list of the books will, it is hoped, be published in the next number of the *Eagle*.

JOHNIANA.

A VISION OF WORDSWORTH.

Mrs Humphry Ward, in *A Writer's Recollections*, 1918, pp. 82,3, gives the following narrative in her daughter's own words 'as she wrote it down for me the following morning' (mother and daughter had slept at Rydal Mount, the poet's old house, renovated and rebuilt since his death in 1850 and still occupied by his great-granddaughter and her husband—Mr and Mrs Fisher Wordsworth):

"Rydal Mount, Sept. 14, 1911.

"Last night I slept in the corner room, over the small sitting-room. I had drawn the curtain aside, over the back of a wooden arm-chair against the window. I slept soundly, but woke suddenly, and found myself sitting bolt upright, looking towards the window. Bright moonlight was shining and I could just see the corner of Loughrigg. Then I became conscious of the moonlight striking on something, and I saw clearly the figure of an old man sitting in the arm-chair by the window. I said to myself—'That's Wordsworth!' He was sitting with either hand resting on the arms of the chair, leaning back, his head rather bent, and he seemed to be looking down, straight in front of him with a rapt expression. The moonlight lit up the top of his head and the silvery hair, and I noticed that the hair was very thin. The whole impression was of something solemn and beautiful, and I was not in the least frightened. As I looked, the figure disappeared, and I became aware of the empty chair. Almost immediately I must have fallen asleep again. I had not, to my knowledge, been dreaming about Wordsworth before I awoke. I had a distinct impression of the high collar and stock, the same as in the picture on the stairs in this house" (*slightly abridged*).

Mrs. H. Ward adds:

"Neither the seer of this vision—unique in her experience—nor I, make any claim for it to a supernatural origin . . . The pathetic coincidence remains to be noted that the seer was in Dorothy Wordsworth's

room, where Dorothy spent so many sad years of death-in-life; and that in that very corner by the window Wordsworth must have sat, day after day, when he came to visit what remained to him of that child of genius, who had been the inspiration of his youth".

Mrs Ward regards the vision "as an example of the influence of mind and association on the visualising power of the brain".

Her daughter had been reading about Wordsworth "before she fell asleep".

THE COLENZO DIAMOND.

'I never saw a rough diamond worth setting until the Bishop of Natal gave me a sharply crystallised one from the African fields'.

So wrote John Ruskin in *Fors Clavigera* (1871-6).

In 1887, four years after the Bishop's death, Ruskin presented a large crystal of diamond, not to be confounded with the one Colenso had given him, to the Natural History Museum.

'The uncut diamond thus labelled (see below) may be seen', say the Editors of the *Library Edition*, 'in case 1 g; it is a large and symmetrical crystal, weighing 130 carats; Ruskin had paid £1000 for it (xiv. 285, xxvi. lv.). It had been called 'the big St George's Diamond', and Ruskin and his secretary had studied it 'for weeks together' (xxviii. xxi.). It was now proposed to call it 'the Ruskin Diamond'.

'The Diamond', replied Ruskin, 'is not to be called the Ruskin, nor the Catskin, nor the Yellowskin Diamond. But I will give it to the Museum on the condition of their allowing this inscription to it:

The Colenso Diamond

Presented in 1887 by John Ruskin

In Honour of His Friend the loyal and patiently adamant
First Bishop of Natal'.

One facet, magnified two diameters, may be seen vol. xxxviii. Pl. x.

Ruskin's admiration for Colenso was unbounded: 'an entirely true and noble,—therefore necessarily much persecuted,—Christian bishop' he calls him (xv. 443).

Many references to him will be found in the Index Vol. (xxxix.) of Cook and Wedderburn's monumental edition.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARS AND EXHIBITIONERS.

Elected 14 December 1918.

Commencing residence October 1919.

Scholarships:

Eddowes, A. B., Rugby, £60 for Natural Sciences.

Potter, G. R., Norwich School, £60 for History.

Lockwood, E. H., The Leys, £40 for Mathematics.

Bond, R. N., Lancaster Grammar School, £40 for Classics.

Wain, F. L., High School, Newcastle, Staffs., £40 for Natural Sciences.

Mann, J. D., Merchant Taylors' School, E.C., £40 for Hebrew.

Exhibitions:

McCombe, W. E. M., Hymer's College, £30 for Classics.

Dower, J. G., The Leys, £30 for History.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

This term we have witnessed the revival of rowing, and next term we hope to hold the usual May Races. Naturally the boathouses have been the scenes of the greatest activity. The L.M.B.C. has had its house set in order by Frank Foister, who does not seem to have suffered much from his experience in the Army.

The weather has been most adverse. First, the eights had to "easy" because of moving ice-floes, and later, when the river flooded the boathouses, they had to be entered by way of a tub, which took the crew to their places. At one time a ladder had to be used to enter the changing rooms upstairs.

The usual Lent Races were not held this term, but in their place races from Ditton to the Pike and Eel on the American Tournament system were arranged by the C.U.B.C. The Colleges were drawn into groups, and L.M.B.C. rowed with Christ's and Corpus on the first day, February 26th. We had third station and won the race by six seconds, although it might not have been so much if the Corpus boat had not handicapped Christ's. On the second day we were beaten by First Trinity by two seconds after a bad start, occasioned by the abnormal stream running at the time. On the next day we were beaten by Trinity Hall, a much better crew than ourselves, who eventually won the final. L.M.B.C. was the lightest crew that entered for the races; let us hope that it was only lack of power that prevented us from greater success, and that some of the "Rugger" men, who were to have put a boat on the river but changed their minds when the frost went, will join the Club next term.

We have to thank Dr Rootham and Canon Carnegie-Brown for coaching the First Boat.

The Second Boat, under the tuition of Mr Collin and Mr Lister, entered for the Bumping Races held on March 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th. The course was from Batesbite to the Glass Houses. On the first day we were bumped by Emmanuel soon after a bad start. The two following days we rowed over, failing to bump Emmanuel. The last day we were bumped at Grassy by First Trinity 3rd, who had previously come up three places. We were an exceedingly light crew, many of whom came late into the boat.

The L.M.B.C. rowed three days a week only, and it is still a matter for discussion whether this is preferable to the usual six days.

L. Bloomer was Boat Captain, and our thanks are due to

him for the excellent way in which the organisation of the Club has been conducted.

J. A. Struthers, Second Boat Captain, is to be congratulated on the way he persuaded the kitchen to produce such an excellent training hall for his crew.

Of the Secretary, R. M. Thompson, and the Treasurer, A. B. A. Heward, nothing need be said, for they have done nothing to merit it, although the latter may get the boathouse painted before he goes down. (The excessive modesty of these two gentlemen is well known.)

We offer our congratulations to A. D. Stammers and A. B. A. Heward on rowing in the Trial Eights.

The L.M.B.C. intends to send a crew to Henley this year if our standard of rowing makes it worth while, and the Secretary takes this opportunity to inform subscribers to the Henley Fund that it is now open again.

First Crew.

	st.	lb.
A. D. Stammers (<i>bow</i>).....	11	2
2 J. C. Oakden.....	10	2
3 A. B. A. Heward.....	10	8
4 N. L. White.....	10	6
5 C. M. Precious.....	13	2
6 N. Perasitch.....	11	2
7 L. Bloomer.....	11	4
H. D. Ratcliff (<i>stroke</i>).....	10	9
R. M. Thompson (<i>cox</i>).....	8	10

Bow.—Perhaps the best oar in the boat. He rowed hard and cleanly, and, though a little heavy for his place, had much to do with keeping the boat steady.

Two.—He came late into the boat, and was thus a little handicapped. As the lightest oar in the boat he did well, though he was a little inclined to miss the beginning.

Three.—One of the best members of the crew. He always does his best, and works very hard. He is a little erratic occasionally.

Four.—He is inclined to miss the beginning of his stroke, but works conscientiously. He is rather light for his place in the boat.

Five.—A very hard working member of the crew. When he has learned to use his great weight properly, he should prove one of the most useful oars in the Boat Club.

Six.—He works hard and pulls his weight. He is inclined to be a bit erratic at times, but when his attention is fixed on his work he is a very useful member of the crew.

Seven.—A good boat captain. He has given a good deal of time and thought to the rowing in difficult circumstances. He generally pulls a good blade, and always backs up stroke well.

Stroke.—A good and painstaking oar. With a little more experience of racing he should prove an admirable stroke.

Cox.—A vociferous and most competent and level-headed member of the crew.

Second Crew.

	st.	lb.
H. W. Shuker (<i>bow</i>).....	10	7
2 C. K. Colwill.....	10	4
3 W. B. Mumford.....	10	2
4 W. M. H. Greaves.....	11	1
5 T. E. D. Phipps.....	11	4
6 J. A. Struthers.....	11	6
7 W. E. Puddicombe.....	10	7
H. W. Franklin (<i>stroke</i>).....	9	4
K. F. T. Mills (<i>cox</i>).....	8	0

Bow.—He swings well, but ought to drive more with his legs. In common with the rest of the crew he fails to get his hands away smartly.

Two.—Does not pull the oar straight to his chest or feather high enough. His feet sometimes leave the stretcher. Does not use his weight to advantage.

Three.—Attempts to feather too soon. Sometimes swings out of the boat. Uses his weight well, and with practice should improve rapidly.

Four.—Very stiff. Does not keep his elbows down at the finish. Tugs in the middle. Should practice swinging more.

Five.—Wastes his weight by burying his blade. Apt to throw his body forward at the beginning. Should watch his time more, as on him depends the swing of the boat. Rapidly improved a few days before the races.

Six.—A good, energetic boat captain. His movements should be smarter. Hesitates before getting his hands away. Should watch the time.

Seven.—In time will make a good oar. He sometimes washes out and does not get his oar to his chest. Should try to get a hard, square finish which leaves a swirl behind it.

Stroke.—Has a good swing. Apt to overreach and does not get in square and sharp, but apart from this his blade and body work are the best in the boat.

Cox.—Takes his corners well. He swings well in the boat. His voice and steering improved rapidly, and with experience and coaching, he will make a good cox.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

President.—Mr Sikes. *Captain*.—Capt. A. E. Titley, M.C.
Hon. Sec..—Capt. F. W. Lawe.

There were many who shook their heads sadly over the prospects of a Rugger side at the beginning of term. But a small band of zealots was determined that we should not lag behind other Colleges in this respect. A meeting was called in the Reading Room; the right of freedom of speech in the University was once more vindicated; and a show of hands decided in favour of the game. Officers were elected, and on a count of heads it was found that the playing membership numbered only sixteen—one more than a full team. But what was lacking in numbers was made up for in keenness. A full fixture-list was arranged for the term, but the first three matches had to be scratched on account of the frost and subsequent flood. Well-attended practices, however, showed

the determination of the devotees. Our first match, on February 19th, was an affair of mire and *mêlée*, from which Pembroke emerged the victors by nine points to *nil*. But the team showed a remarkable, if somewhat misdirected, amount of dash and energy. Confidence ran high, but was somewhat dashed by Caius on Feb. 26th. Their backs were too good for us, and the score was 31 points to *nil*. We had, however, the doubtful consolation from our supporters that 'the score did not represent the game'. On March 1st we again took a beating, this time from Trinity. The score was 21 points to 3, Swift scoring the first try of the season for us from a splendid dribble. In this game the forwards showed distinct glimmerings of what our coach called 'combination', some of the scrumming and dribbling being quite good. On March 3rd a match against a combined Sidney Sussex and Adjutant School team gave us our first win, 3 points to *nil*, Titley scoring the try from a *mêlée* on the line. The game was fast and strenuous on a slimy ground, but the team showed an improvement all round, and the hopes for the few remaining matches are quite rosy.

Ness Walker (1913-14 *Eagle*) at full-back or scrum-half, Gray at full-back or wing, Titley at centre, and Brown in the forwards are the backbone of the team; and in one case at least we are hoping that the vermilion and white shirt may be exchanged for one more illustrious, if not more gaudy, next year.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—E. L. Lloyd. *Hon. Sec.*—F. B. Baker. *Committee*—E. L. Lloyd, F. B. Baker, E. Grant Edwardes, R. B. Galt, J. L. Jefferson.

Henry Newbolt, in one of his more gaudy poems, makes the father adjure his son

"To love the game beyond the prize".

During the last term, a time of resumption of everything worth, or not worth, resuming, the Association Football Club has revived itself successfully. There have been no League matches, while the question of giving colours is still a matter for tense discussion. But notwithstanding we have all 'loved the game', and Fortune in most cases has loved us. This cannot be said of the weather—nothing printable can—but only three matches had to be scratched, out of a total of 17.

Unfortunately it has not been found possible to run a second eleven, though nearly 22 people have played at various times. Our bad luck, meaning of course the shooting, may be held responsible for our defeats, though the forwards have always shewn a welcome readiness to get the ball somewhere

in the neighbourhood of the goal. The halves have done consistently well, while the backs have put in a lot of work. A better understanding with the goal-keeper might have kept the score down in one or two cases.

It is hoped that what has been done this term will take away some of the difficulties in getting back to normal conditions next October. The following is a list of matches:

Date.	Opponents.	Result.	For.	Agst.
Feb. 8...	Downing	Won	3	1
" 13...	Caius	Won	3	1
" 20...	Fitzwilliam and Westminster	Won	5	1
" 22...	Emmanuel.....	Lost	1	3
" 26...	King's and Clare	Lost	1	4
Mar. 1...	Downing	Won	4	1
" 4...	Magdalene.....	Scratched		
" 5...	St Catharine's, Corpus, and Selwyn	Scratched		
" 6...	Fitzwilliam and Westminster	Won	13	0
" 8...	Christ's	Won	3	1
" 10...	Caius	Won	3	0
" 12...	Emmanuel.....	Won	4	0
" 14...	St Catharine's, Corpus, and Selwyn.....	Scratched		
" 15...	Trinity			

HOCKEY CLUB.

President—Mr Benians. *Captain*—M. P. Roseveare.
Hon. Sec.—O. Iyengar.

In re-starting Hockey this term we have inevitably had several difficulties to contend against, the chief of these being lack of available material. Indeed at the beginning of the term it seemed very doubtful whether we should get any Hockey at all. We produced a very scratch team against the Leys School January 25th, and were soundly beaten 2—15. But it was at least a start in the right direction. After that the weather intervened and shattered all hopes of play until February 21st, when we met Clare and succumbed to them (2—4) after a very even game, a large portion of which we spent in their '25' making unavailing attempts to score.

Subsequently we have beaten Christ's (14—2), and in two matches *v.* a combination of Corpus, Selwyn, and St Catharine's won once (4—2), and lost the second time (2—3), after exceptionally keen contests. With Jesus we drew (1—1), and by Queens' we were beaten (1—6).

It has been unfortunate for the side that we have as yet been unable to put the same team in the field for two consecutive matches, as several players are only 'half-timers' as far as Hockey is concerned. But, all things considered, we have made a very creditable start, and promise well for next year. Meanwhile we still have several fixtures on the card. May we prosper!

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—A. S. Le Maître, M.C. *Vice-President*—J. A. Struthers.
Treasurer—W. M. H. Greaves.

The first debate was a Freshmen's Debate, five maiden speeches being delivered, and was held on Jan. 25th. The question at issue was, "That this House demands Conscription after the War", and was ably supported by M. P. Roseveare and N. F. Adeney. The opposition was represented by J. H. Adamson and A. H. Bliss. Our old friend the League of Nations was again introduced, the necessity of conscription for providing a police force for it being urged. The opposition based their arguments on the industrial dislocation caused by compulsory military service. J. A. Struthers, T. C. Young, W. C. B. Tunstall, A. S. Le Maître, and K. B. Smellie delivered themselves of their opinions in favour of the motion, whereas W. M. H. Greaves and A. J. C. Brown were of the opposite persuasion. Their efforts, however, were in vain, as the motion was carried by 20 votes to 13.

In the next debate, held on February 8th, our doubts on the vexatiousness of civilisation were dispelled, the motion that "Civilisation is a Vexation" being defeated by 23 votes to 13. J. A. Struthers, in proposing, took his stand upon the evidence of science, whereas K. B. Smellie was more human, and maintained that civilisation is the means by which we tolerate each other. W. C. B. Tunstall illustrated his remarks by recounting his travelling experiences, and J. H. Barnes inveighed against the simple life. E. Ll. Lloyd, J. T. Combridge, F. B. Baker, O. Iyengar, and A. J. C. Brown also were in favour of the motion; and H. L. Allsopp, J. H. Adamson, A. B. Dumas, J. N. F. Morris, H. D. F. Kitto, G. H. A. Gerson, G. H. Guttridge, A. S. Le Maître, and N. F. Adeney spoke against.

The third debate took place on February 22nd, whereon the weighty question of our examination system was settled, the motion being, "That in the opinion of this House the present examination system is a hindrance to education". H. L. Allsopp drew unfavourable comparisons with medieval examinations, and obviously wished to be transported back five hundred years. F. W. Lawe however, considered the system to be the foundation of western civilisation; J. S. Bartlett particularly attacked school examinations, whereas F. B. Baker pointed out that taste was developed by a compulsory system. W. M. H. Greaves, T. C. Young, E. Ll. Lloyd, P. G. Hutton, J. H. Barnes, K. B. Smellie, A. J. C. Brown, and A. S. Le Maître also aired their views on the

subject. The motion was lost by 19 votes to 4, so no upheavals in the scholastic world are to be expected.

The fourth debate was held on March 8th, when co-education was discussed. F. B. Baker painted a rosy picture of co-education, with special reference to schools already in existence, but H. F. Holden considered tradition in public schools and lady teachers to be insuperable difficulties. H. D. F. Kitto maintained that what was wrong with public schools was the separation of the sexes, and proceeded to demolish the practical difficulties raised by the previous speaker. K. B. Smellie pointed out that co-education had only been tried on a small scale, and that the boys and girls were very carefully selected. The flood of eloquence was carried on by E. A. J. Heath, E. Booth, J. T. Combridge, H. D. Chalke, E. Ll. Lloyd, A. J. C. Brown, and H. L. Allsopp. The motion was lost by 21 votes to 10.

The last debate was a rag debate, and was held March 15. A report will not be published.

The chair in every debate was filled by the august presence of the President, A. S. Le Maître, ably seconded by the worthy Vice-President, J. A. Struthers, with the exception of the fourth debate, in which the devoted Treasurer, W. M. H. Greaves, presided.

THE WORDSWORTH SOCIETY.

In the days before the war there existed 'The Classical Society', formed to enable classical members of the College to hear and read papers on subjects of literary and classical interest. In this Lent Term has been inaugurated a similar if somewhat broader society for treating, as Mr. Sikes put it in the opening paper read by him to the Society on Monday, March 3rd, subjects pertaining to art and science in a humanistic way. Unlike the former Society, he said, the Wordsworth Society, so named after the greatest literary Johnian of the last century, was for the benefit of members of the College, of whatever branch, elected and approved by a Committee which had been formed. The number of members is to be kept down for the present to 25. It was decided that meetings should be held about once a fortnight to hear papers read on subjects of general interest.

Mr. Sikes duly chose as the opening subject for a paper 'the Literary Celebrities of the College', and dwelt chiefly, as was to be expected, on William Wordsworth, whose name the Society bears. The founding of the College practically

coincided with the birth of poetry in England, Cheke, Ascham, Drant—who attempted to introduce the 'mischievous craze' of classical measures into poetry—Green, Nashe, Her- rick and Prior passed in splendid order through the long list of the poets of John's, till we find the 'young enthusiast of 1790' an undergraduate in 'Margaret's studious glades'.

William Wordsworth, the most calm, detached, self-centred of English poets was at the same time the most unequal. He aimed at writing for the people in the people's language, praising the grandeur of nature, and preaching the unity of man and nature. Man's duty is to reconcile himself with nature, not to be her rebellious child, as Arnold, Tennyson, and modern science would have him. Wordsworth, like Virgil and Lucretius, was on main highways of thought and well worth study: the modern tendency is to leave Tennyson for him, especially with the modern poets who are, *malgré eux*, more tending to follow the poet of the so-called return to nature. He might be bettered as an artist by Shelley, Keats or Coleridge, but as an artist and thinker combined he is inimitable.

After this exceedingly interesting paper various questions were raised on several subjects pertinent and alien to the matter just considered, but most of interest were the aim of art, the appreciation of English literature by foreigners, criticism of writings dealing with and composed at a period long past, canons of poetry, Wordsworth's lack of self-criticism.

The meeting was then closed, and, in accordance with the Society's rule, the present chairman drew the chairman for the next meeting by lot, and a paper was arranged.

The Society is of course but finding its feet at present, but if it manages, as it should, to achieve all it aims to do, it will be a great success.

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, Mr Kidd, Mr Palmer, Mr Previté-Orton (*Senior Treasurer and Acting Senior Secretary*), Dr Stewart, Dr Tanner, Mr Ward, Mr Yule, H. L. Allsopp, J. S. Bartlett, H. S. Collins, I. David, E. G. Dymond, W. R. Foster, G. W. K. Grange (*Jun. Sec.*), W. M. H. Greaves, H. F. Holden, H. D. F. Kitto, F. H. Layman, A. S. Le Maitre, J. E. Lloyd, G. A. Lyward (*Jun. Treas.*), K. F. T. Mills, J. N. F. Morris, J. C. Oakden, D. F. Sykes, G. R. H. Wright.

Like other College institutions, the Mission shows increasing signs of awaking from the compulsory torpor of

war time. We are ceasing to "carry on," and are thinking of "reconstruction."

We have once again to express our thanks to the Missioners. Mr Janvrin, with his customary energy, managed to pay us a visit on February 11th. Mr Yeo, whose period of active service as Chaplain to the Forces has terminated, squeezed in a "squash" on the occasion of his taking his M.A. on March 13th.

On Mr Janvrin's visit, the General Committee met to approve and gratefully accept Mrs Taylor's offer of a bust of the Lady Margaret to be placed in the Mission Church at Walworth, which is dedicated to her; as well as the proposal, which Mrs Taylor also made, for an inscription to be placed on the church's Foundation Stone, which was laid by the late Master.

Mr Janvrin, as usual, gave us an illuminating account of the work, and of the new conditions under which that work must be carried on in the future.

But the most striking incident of the term was the first lay sermon ever delivered in the College Chapel. Dr Tanner, preaching on Sexagesima Sunday, urged strongly the necessity of a new departure, on however small a scale it would have to be begun. The very success of the Mission in Walworth was a reason for it, for what the Founders had set out to do was in fair way of being done. A parish, excellently organized and equipped, was in existence. The Mission should issue forth on new adventures, and, still following its old aims, break up new ground.

* Temporarily away from College.

THE LIBRARY.

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

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

Donations.

DONORS.

- [*Wordsworth (William) and S. T. Coleridge.]
Lyrical Ballads, with a few other Poems.
8vo. Lond. Printed for J. & A. Arch, 1798.
- *Wordsworth (William). Lyrical Ballads, with other Poems. In two volumes. Vol. I. 2nd edition. Vol. II. [1st edition].
8vo. Lond. Printed for Longman and Rees, by Biggs & Co., Bristol. 1800.
- Lyrical Ballads, with Pastoral and other Poems. In two volumes. Vol. I. 3rd edition. Vol. II. 2nd edition.
8vo. Lond. Printed for Longman & Rees, by Biggs and Cottle, [Lond.] 1802.
- Lyrical Ballads, with Pastoral and other Poems. In two volumes. 4th edition.
8vo. Lond. Printed for Longman, etc., by R. Taylor & Co. [Lond.] 1805.
- [See above, page 95, for an account of the above donation.]
- *Courtney of Penwith (Lord). The Diary of a Church-goer. [1st edition 1904. Re-issued, with a foreword by Lady Courtney and a preface by the Dean of Exeter, 1918]. 8vo. Lond. 1918. 11.18.68.....
- Two volumes of MS. notes by Henry Hilary* on the Arabic text of "The Arabian Nights"
- *Crowther (J. A.), Sc.D. The life and discoveries of Michael Faraday. 8vo. Lond. 1918. 11.26.83 ...
- *Rivers (W. H. R.), M.D. Dreams and Primitive Culture. A lecture delivered in the John Rylands Library, 10 April 1918. 8vo. Manchester, 1918. 3.43.24
- MacCurdy (J. T.) M.D. War Neuroses. With a preface by W. H. R. Rivers*, M.D. 8vo. Camb. 1918. 3.44.31.....
- *Babington (P. L.) A Collection of Books about Cats. With notes. 8vo. Camb. 1918
- Fujisawa (R.). Obituary notice of Baron Dairoku Kikuchi.* (From *Proceedings of the Imperial Academy*). 8vo. Tokyo, 1918.....
- Davison (C. S.). The Freedom of the Seas. 8vo. New York, 1918.....
- Cambridge University fly-sheets, etc.....
- Miss Emma Hutchinson, in memory of Rev. Thos. Hutchinson.*
- Lady Courtney.
- The Misses Hilary.
- The Author.
- The Author.
- Dr. Rivers.
- The Author.
- Sir Joseph Larmor.
- The Author.
- Canon Hill (per Dr. Bonney)

Additions.

GENERAL.

- Cambridge University Calendar for the year 1918-1919. 8vo. Camb. 1918. *Reference Table*.
- Student's Handbook. 17th edition, revised to 30 June, 1918. 8vo. Camb. 1918. *Reference Table*.

BIOGRAPHY.

- Bryce (James), *Viscount*. Studies in contemporary biography. 8vo. Lond. 1903. 11.24.71.
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