

THE EAGLE

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
Ocean View Hotel	65
The Fresher's Cambridgeshire	65
Night Storm	69
The Don's Dream	69
Coming Night	73
A Letter from Bishop Burnet to Thomas Baker	74
Arthur Clement Hilton	81
A Forgotten Painter	84
Nocturne	87
"The Woman in White" in Filmland	88
College Chronicle:	
Lady Margaret Boat Club	92
Field Clubs Balance Sheet	96
Musical Society	97
College Awards	98
The Johnian Society	101
Obituary	103
College Notes	116
Johniana	120
The Library	125

Illustrations:

A Letter from Bishop Burnet to Thomas Baker to face p. 74
The Cover of the same to face p. 76

The Subscription for the current year is fixed at 4s. Life Subscription £5. Five years' Subscription £1.

Subscribers are requested to leave their addresses with Mr Lockhart, at the College Office, and to give notice of any change.

Contributions for the next number should be sent in at an early date to one of the Editors (Mr Boys Smith, Mr Dymond, H. S. Davies, G. Fraser, K. H. Jackson).

N.B.—Contributors of anonymous articles or letters will please send their names to *one* of the Editors who need not communicate them further.

It is desired to make the Chronicle as complete a record as possible of the careers of members of the College. The Editors will welcome assistance in this effort.

THE EAGLE

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OCEAN VIEW HOTEL

A^H could change change; stone stand still!
I had snarled, nooked this seething surge,
And would mourn my birth-throën skull
Could wind be other, or electron large.
Then had bone, sculpted, bone-bits flung
Gouging a cruel face, digging the tide;
Nought to fear, flown on flinty plunge
Where, there, the infant sea not widens.
Some cut gull, some ghostcrab could be shorn,
Their colours robbed, till the ribbed skeletons,
Forced, a wished paeon choired. Or ferns
Of colder coral sweep their strung shells.
By fierce ease, flouting the proud whelk,
Curt to uncoil his symphonic banners;
Make strange anew, that can quell
Anemones, and the built nautilus.
But O, could it be so, the whole world
And I must be disjoint; the salt waste
Absorbs its impulse, it swells hurled.
Bitter the sea winds, they lash my face.

RICHARD EBERHART

THE FRESHER'S CAMBRIDGESHIRE

E^VERY fresher is told before he comes up that Cambridge-
shire is flat and uninteresting. Prejudiced from the start,
most do not trouble to find out if this is true or not, and
consequently the average undergraduate's knowledge of the
county is confined to the Girton road, the Newmarket road,
the London road, and the towpath.

Yet it really is worth while verifying. Cambridgeshire is a rich agricultural plain, partly surrounded by low, bare hills; there are no woods, no mountains, no gorges and spectacular river scenery and, except Ely and Cambridge itself, no show places. Anyone can appreciate or at least be moved by the facile appeal of mountains and the rest, but the appreciation of Cambridgeshire demands a certain amount of effort and a certain amount of intelligence. There is nothing obvious about it; its attraction consists rather in a quiet ordered beauty, the subtle lines of hill-slopes and hedges and plough-furrows, the disposition and prominence of the scattered trees, the combinations of colours, the clean-looking villages, and above all, the skies.

Plainly its beauty needs looking for, and looking for with sympathetic insight. For example, many people see the river daily in the neighbourhood of Ditton and Baitsbite, and very many more see it vaguely in the excitement of the races; but how many have seen it on a still June night with the stars gleaming through the willow branches reflected in the water, the last green of sunset down in the north-western sky, and the owls shrieking from the dark trees of Ditton village?

For such a "dull" county, Cambridge is extraordinarily varied. First of all there is the river. Most rowing men will always retain in their minds a picture of the buttercup fields and double rank of willows along the Baitsbite reach, or the tower of Ditton church dominating the ruffled water of the Long. As for the upper river, everybody knows the joys of Grantchester Meadows in May Term, and a great many penetrate further up to the quiet stretches near Haslingfield, full of tangled water flowers and surrounded by tossing white hawthorn trees. It makes a good day's voyage to continue up to Harston, where your canoe passes under a massive dark chestnut tunnel and suddenly out into the sunlight in the mill-pool. Kingfishers are quite common on this part of the river, and herons are sometimes seen between here and Grantchester.

Then there are the chalk downs. These stretch from Newmarket to the Gogs, where they break out into a series of little rounded hillocks running north for Cambridge, and then sink

away south-west by Saffron Walden and Royston. They are not nearly so abrupt as most of the chalk ranges of England, but in other respects they are very like them, being open and airy with the smooth dimpled surface typical of chalk. It gives an extraordinary sense of vigour to get away from the rather lifeless Cambridge plain to the wide slopes of these wheat prairies with their hill-top villages, Brinkley, Westley-Waterless, Balsham, Linton, Bartlow, Chishall, and Royston, and their magnificent views, as much as thirty miles at a stretch, across the plain to Ely. Two of the best heights near Cambridge, Madingley Hill and Chapel Hill near Haslingfield, are outliers of the chalk range. From Chapel Hill almost the whole of South Cambridgeshire, from Ely to Royston, can be seen, while a visit to Madingley Hill and village is the best answer to those who complain of the drabness of the county. The other hill country of Cambridge, reaching from Huntingdon to Girton, Hardwicke, Wimpole, and the Hatleys, is quite different in character. It is more wooded, but also more level, so much so that the neighbourhood of Caxton feels like a high plateau, though it is only a little over 200 feet up. Some of the best country near Cambridge is to be found in these hills; you climb gradually out of the plain along the Coton footpath, passing among shallow valleys that get more and more wooded as you go on, until shortly before Hardwicke you look back on a view of the distant towers of Cambridge which almost rivals the more celebrated "dreaming spires" of Oxford. South of this ridge is the Comberton valley, and south of that the long ridge along which the Mare Way runs until it vanishes on Chapel Hill. This lane makes a splendid walk in May Term, with the small churches and villages close up under the hill to the left, and the long line of Madingley Hill behind, to the right the woods of Wimpole and the Royston heights, and in front the ridge running far out into the plain and dipping suddenly down into Haslingfield; the fens and the Newmarket hills merging into the Gogs in the background, and the towers of Cambridge and Ely in the centre. There is nothing in the county to beat this walk on a clear afternoon in early June, with the hawthorns in flower and the

cuckoos calling over the young wheat, and all round the low blue lines of the Cambridge hills.

Then there are the fens. One is apt to think vaguely of Cambridge as lying on the edge of a huge unhealthy swamp, but actually the real Fen country does not start until Clayhithe is reached, five miles down stream. Most undergraduates' acquaintance with the fens does not go beyond the Ely road, which can often be a sufficiently dreary prospect, in February for example, when a grey east wind is howling over the flats. On the other hand, on a bright spring morning, when the air has that peculiar sea-like feel, it is a very pleasant ride. But the best way to go to Ely is by river, for here you see things behind the scenes as it were; the lonely farm houses, the huge isolated elms, the locks and river windings, and most of all the first glimpse of Ely as it comes unexpectedly upon you, make the river journey far more interesting than the road. The chief thing though about the fens is the sky. All Cambridgeshire skies are good, because there is so much of them, but the fen skies are different. They are huge, crushing, menacing, almost alive. In all moods they are good, in clear morning mist, in cold winter sunset; but the most impressive is in rain, when immense cloud columns drift slowly along, coloured in places with queer pinks and soft oranges, and trailing grey veils of rain behind them.

Lastly there is the Cambridge plain, the valley of the Cam, a great low expanse hemmed in by hills and reaching south from Cambridge past Shelford and Harston to the hills beyond Fowlmere and Duxford. This is the origin of the "flat Cambridgeshire" myth, but it is by no means uninteresting. The villages, which are, after all, one of the chief glories of the county, are here at their best. This is the rich agricultural land *par excellence*. Cambridgeshire, then, is a county to be explored, not neglected and despised; but it must be done thoroughly and sympathetically with a watchful eye for small things. If he really takes the trouble to understand it, the fresher will not find it so dull after all.

K. H. J.

NIGHT STORM

THE rain was falling,
 Idly, drenchingly falling,
 And the trees wept with it,
 Wailing with the wind's force.
 All the earth was calling,
 Nature wildly calling,
 And mankind joined with it,
 Slinking from the wind's force.
 Dully gleamed the roadway,
 The shiny, dull black roadway;
 And the fence that edged it,
 Creaking with the wind's force,
 Shone a dull, wet, cold grey,
 Shone in the dying day—
 Dying with the wind's force.

M. A.

THE DON'S DREAM

IN the year 2000, the history of England suddenly came to an end.

Two French fishermen were the first to realise the fact. It was a very bright day; the Channel Tunnel Monument on the cliffs of Dover seemed very near; and the French fishermen were placidly smoking their pipes, when one of them, casually glancing up, suddenly stared, removed his pipe, and rubbed his eyes.

"Mon Dieu, Bill!" he said. "Wot's 'appened?"

"Well," asked the other. "Wot 'as 'appened?"

"Bill," said the first speaker, "Bill! There ain't no Dover Monument."

There was no Dover Monument. The fishermen hastened to the village, and brought a crowd to the shore. "A smoke screen, perhaps," suggested someone. "A naval manoeuvre."

But someone else had brought a telescope, and no smoke could be seen.

Next day the whole world knew. The Boston *Sun* demanded:

HAS ENGLAND DISAPPEARED?

And the *Matin* cried:

ENGLAND HAS DISAPPEARED!

Of course, a diligent search was made. Newspapers financed large expeditions to find England. Salvage companies, Research parties and Tripping Vessels came in thousands. But nothing was discovered. Even the newspapers lost hope; and three months after the event, people were occupied again in their own immediacies. It was a pity to lose English Inns, English Liberty and English Gentlemen, but the economic consequences were not at all important. By the year 2000 the whole world had adopted Free Trade, and England had therefore supported only a very small population, which lived much as the Highlanders of an earlier age. Still, it was very remarkable.

Ten thousand years later—that is, in the year 12,000 A.D., appeared the Thirteenth Volume of the *Chicago Modern History*. We quote the sole ruffled passage in its monumental calm:

“At a period probably somewhat anterior to the close of the 20th century, a mysterious phenomenon known as England, described in the *De Bello Gallico* (to quote one of the multitude of contemporary documents) as an island to the north-west of Europe (see Appendix B), is said to have disappeared. Though the authorities of that period are unanimous on the point, so unparalleled an occurrence can scarcely be literally accepted. Despite repeated exhaustive examinations, the seabed has revealed not the slightest suggestion of a submerged civilisation. Then how is the phenomenon to be explained? That primitive conception, which extended the Age of Miracles to cover the period in question, is by this time (let us hope) finally exploded. Maturer and profounder views have lent themselves to a deeper interpretation and a completer

exposition. The hypothesis put forward by Ratzikoff is now accepted by the preponderance of historical opinion. According to this hypothesis, ‘England’ was a conception to our ancestors: it was a symbol of manliness, a sanction and a standard of sportsmanship, a species, if you will, of psychological phantasmagoria which stirred their imaginations—to quote Ratzikoff’s very apt simile—as ‘the gods of Olympus stirred the Greeks of Homer.’ The ‘Kingdom of England,’ compared with Olympus, Valhalla, and the Never-Never Land, is certainly not the least mysterious of these realms of the spirit!”

The only historian of any eminence who did not accept the view of Professor Ratzikoff was Professor Feenicks, formerly Fellow of a College in the University of Chicago.

Professor Feenicks liked to lean back in his armchair and look upon the world with a benevolent smile; but mention the word Ratzikoff to him, and he would sit up sharply and glower. “What’s that?” he would say. “Ratzikoff? What do I think of Professor Ratzikoff? I consider his method absurdly *a priori* and unscientific! Brilliant? Pshaw! Mere flashy fascination! Thoroughly unhistorical!”

One night, after a public discussion on the disappearance of England, Feenicks returned home more incensed than ever against Ratzikoff.

“It is no use!” he cried, stamping up and down in front of his wife. “I must prove—I must find conclusive proof of the falsity of the assertions of that misguided man. He openly challenged me to find the original locality of England. Very well! I shall accept his challenge!”

His wife put her hands on his shoulders. “Softly, my dear, softly,” she said. But the Professor was wroth. He insisted on writing personally to Ratzikoff.

“Sir,” he wrote,

“I accept your challenge.

D. P. Feenicks.”

The letter was posted. Ratzikoff read it, and sent it to the newspapers.

It must be admitted that when he had calmed somewhat, Professor Feenicks regretted his rash letter. To preserve his own reputation and to belittle that of Ratzikoff was now a Herculean task. None the less, he possessed tenacity of purpose, and considerable resources. He was a scientific historian, and that meant a great deal: neither a dry-as-dust, nor a contributor to the Chicago Modern; but a scholar who knew a great deal about the elements of this earth as well as its past inhabitants. Above all, the Delphic Oracle might help him.

The newspapers published Feenicks' letter together with a statement by Ratzikoff in which he described "England" as "Dreamland."

Feenicks read this, and startled his wife by crying: "Eureka!"

"Desiderius! Are you not well?"

"Excellently well, my love," cried the Professor, controlling himself with an effort. "Excellently well! Ratzikoff says that 'England is Dreamland.'" The Professor chuckled. "I do not think that 'England is Dreamland.' But I do think it is in the clouds."

"In the clouds? Oh, it cannot be! It would have been found before this time!"

"Must I remind you, my dear, that we are still confined to our own planet, and that about everything beyond it we necessarily cannot be omniscient?"

The Professor, for all his confident words, knew full well the improbability of his theory. His idea might be one of those obvious ones which are never seen—like Columbus's, or like Galileo's. More likely it was not.

A week later Professor Feenicks set out to consult the Delphic Oracle. His parting had been pathetic. "Desiderius!" protested his wife, "How can you think of such a thing? A cruise in the clouds at your age!" But he remained firm. "What is your reputation compared with your health?" she insisted. Finding him still adamant, she burst into tears. "Oh what am I to do?" she sobbed. "For a year, perhaps forever, I shall be without you! Don't—oh, don't desert me, Desi-

derius!" The Professor patted her shoulder, and murmured soothingly. He was now on his way.

The Delphic Oracle of the year 12000 worked quite as efficiently as the Delphic Oracle of classical mythology. The chief difference was this. The original Oracle was a picturesque affair, wherein the Pythian priestess chewed sacred bay, and drank of the spring Cassotis, and turned her utterance to verse. The present Oracle was thoroughly modern. The supplicant submitted his question, and left his card with the commissionaire. Next day, he called again, and put a large offering of money in a slot machine which rumbled forth an answer intelligible to none but him who had asked it.

Professor Feenicks knew better than to ask timidly: "Where is England?" because many men had asked that before, and received—so they said—the answer:

Feeble man, learned and meek,
Hast come to ask me where to seek?
Faint of Heart! Conventional Mind!
England shall ye never find!

So the Professor asked a bolder question, and—*mirabile dictu*—received a satisfactory answer. England was in the clouds.

Professor Feenicks was never heard of again. How he found England and what he found in it, no one can tell. The learned world attributed his death to suicide.

Ratzikoff delivered a touching tribute to the memory of the departed man.

D. C.

COMING NIGHT

(From the *Rig-Veda*.)

As she comes, the goddess Night has looked out
With many eyes in many places;
She has assumed all beauties.

The immortal goddess has pervaded
The wide expanse, the depths and heights;
She banishes the dusk with starlight.

As she comes, the goddess
Has expelled her sister, Dawn;
The dusk too will vanish.

So to-day she has approached
At whose coming we have gone home
Like birds to their nest in the tree.

The villagers have gone home,
And creatures with feet and creatures with wings,
Even the voracious hawks.

Keep off the she-wolf and the wolf,
Keep off the thief, O Night,
And so be pleasant for us to pass.

The darkness has come upon me
Glooming, black, palpable;
Wipe it out, Dawn, like a debt.

K. H. J.

A LETTER FROM BISHOP BURNET TO THOMAS BAKER

THE following letter (Plate I) from the famous seventeenth-century divine, Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury (1643-1715), to Thomas Baker, the historian of St John's College, Cambridge, may be of interest as it almost certainly seems to be a reply to the first letter of a good many written by Baker to the Bishop. These letters were sent for the purpose of giving a series of corrections and criticisms of Burnet's well known *History of the Reformation*. A list of the known letters of Burnet to Baker mentions five, one being in the British Museum and the others in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.¹ These are, however, all dated twelve or more after this one.

¹ T. E. S. Clarke and H. C. Foxcroft, *A Life of Gilbert Burnet*, Cambridge, 1907, pp. 557-566.

Windsor castle
23 July 1700

Sir

Your most obliging letter of July is came to me three daies agoe. I can lose no time in making the return that so kind an offer demands of me I do therefore give you all possible thanks till I know what other returns it may be in your way to accept of me or in my power to offer you I send this to St Johns Colledge for since you do not give me any speciall address at Durham a better directed letter might misstravy. Nothing can oblige me more sensibly ~~to~~ helping ^{me} either to supply the defects or to correct the errors that may be in any of my writings but more particularly in the history of our Reformation. I do not yet know when Mr. Cheswell will call for ano. ther Edition of that work therefore I can fixe no time for that but how uncertain soever that may be I will endeavour to have as many materials ready for it as I can bring together. so as soon as your leisure will allow you to say all that you can furnish me with in order I beg you will get somebody to copy them out for me and Mr. Calbank of Trinity will pay him for his pains and you may depend upon it I will study by all the means I can think off to let you see how sensible I am of your great favour and how sincerely I am tho you are your servant to me

Sir
Your most humble servant
G. Burnet

A LETTER FROM BISHOP BURNET TO T. BAKER

Windsor castle

23 July 1700

Sir

your most obliging letter of July 12 [?] came to me three daies agoe. I can lose no time in making the return that so kind an offer demands of me. I doe therefore give you all possible thanks till I know what other returns it may be in your way to accept of from me or in my power to offer you. I send this to St Johns Colledge for since you do not give me any speciall addresse at Durham a letter diverted thither might miscarry. Nothing can oblige me more sensibly than [?] the helping me either to supply the defects or to correct the errours that may be in any of my writtings but more particularly in the History of our Reformation. I do not yet know when Mr Chiswell will call for another Edition of that work therefore I can fixe no time for that but how uncertain soever that may be I will endeavour to have as many materialls ready for it as I can bring together. so as soon as your leisure will allow you to say all that you can furnish me with in order I beg you will set somebody to copy them out for me and Mr Colbatch of Trinity will pay him for his pains and you may depend upon it I will study by all the waies I can think of to let you see how sensible I am of so great a favour and how sincerely I am tho you are unknown to me

Sir

Your most humble servant

Gi Sarum

The cover (Plate II), in which the letter was enclosed, bears the address,

For

The Most Honored

Master Thomas Baker

St Johns Colledge

Cambridge

G. Sarum

Although the two men seem not to have met in person, they evidently developed a warm regard for each other through the medium of their letters.

Baker entered the following inscription in his copy of the third volume of the *History of the Reformation* which the Bishop sent to him shortly before he died:

Ex dono Doctissimi Auctoris, ac celeberrimi Praesulis, Gilberti Episcopi Sarisburiensis.

This, with the two former Volumes, I leave to Dr Middleton, for the Public Library. Tho: Baker.

I shall always have an Honour for the Author's Memory, who entered all the Corrections I had made, at the end of this Volume. If any more are found, they were not sent, for he suppress nothing. This volume is in the Cambridge University Library.

A gentleman who knew Baker has left the following record of a conversation with him:

I remember that the learned Mr Baker of Cambridge expressed great esteem for the memory of Bishop Burnet, when he lent me the *third* volume of the "History of the Reformation" which, he said, was a present to him from the Bishop himself.

Mr Baker particularly acknowledged the great condescension and ingenuity of this great man, in the regard he paid to the animadversions which he had offered to his Lordship upon some parts of that valuable History; and the favour of several very civil letters, wherewith the learned Prelate had honoured him.¹

Two letters written by Baker show the high regard he felt for the Bishop. In one, dated 1734, he says of the second volume of Burnet's *History of his own Time*, which he had just read, that

it is not so entertaining as the first, being less instructive and written with more temper and reserve. His life, by his son, is the best part of the book; which, if it may be depended on, shew him to have been a great, and no bad, man; and I cannot forbear thinking that his enemies have blackened him beyond what he deserved. I have reason to speak well of him, for he treated me with great humanity, as his letters to me will shew.²

In the other letter he says:

To Bishop Burnet I have no more to say than that, instead of compliances, I gave him the highest provocation, such as most men would have highly resented, but few besides himself would have

¹ J. Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, vol. iv, p. 724.

² *The Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. LXI (1791), Part ii, p. 725.



COVER OF A LETTER FROM BISHOP BURNET TO T. BAKER

LETTER

printed... No man ever had more enemies, or has been more spitefully treated. I wish you could find time to read his Life, written by his son, which has given me more entertainment than his history.¹

Burnet had acknowledged his debt to Baker in his Preface to the third volume of the *History of the Reformation*, where he speaks of having received,

a large Collection of many Mistakes (descending even to Literal ones) in both the Volumes of my History, and in the Records published in them, which a Learned and Worthy Person has read with more Exactness than either my Amanuensis or my self had done. I publish these Sheets as that unknown Person sent them to me, whom I never saw, as far as I remember and who will not suffer me to give any other Account of him, but that he lives in one of the Universities. His copy of my Work being of the 2d Edition, only some very few of the Errors marked that had crept into the 2nd, but that were not in the 1st Edition, are struck out. In several Particulars I do not perfectly agree with these Corrections; but I set them down as they were sent to me, without any Remarks on them; and I give my hearty Thanks in the fullest Manner I can to him who was first at the Pains to make this Collection, and then had the Goodness to communicate it to me, in so obliging a Manner: For he gave me a much greater Power over these Papers than I have thought fit to assume.²

In the Introduction he mentions that

A Very Worthy Person in one of the Universities, has sent me a Copious Collection of Remarks on both my former Volumes, but upon Condition not to name him; which I will observe religiously, because I promised it; though it is not easy to my self, since I may not own to whom I owe so great an Obligation; but I suppress none of them, and give them entirely as he offered them to me.

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 788.

² In his copy, already referred to, of this volume, Baker has underlined the last sentence of this passage, "For he gave . . . assume," and has noted in the margin, "This is very true, and much to the Author's honor, that he scorn'd to make use of y^e: power that was given him, tho' he might have suppress these Papers, in part or in whole. One thing more particularly was desir'd, that nothing might be printed that might give offence to the Church or Religion; for indeed they are wrote with too much freedom. One particular concerning Bp: Gardiner, I desired, might be suppress, as rather too that sent it, w^{ch} yet stands, as I sent it."

It is interesting to note that Burnet stayed with the Master of St John's College during part of the summer of 1679, a month or two after the publication of the first volume of the *History of the Reformation*.¹

Of the two names mentioned in this letter, the first is that of Richard Chiswell, the son of John and Margaret Chiswell. He was born in the Parish of St Botolph, Aldersgate in 1639, and became the best known publisher and book-seller in England. His business was carried on at the sign of the 'Rose and Crown' in St Paul's Churchyard. His second wife was the daughter of Richard Royston who was book-seller to both Charles I and Charles II. When Chiswell died, the business passed into the hands of Charles Rivington and is well known to-day under that name.

Although both Royston and Moses Pitt published a few of Burnet's early books and pamphlets after he had left Scotland for England, Chiswell came into favour in 1677 and produced over sixty of the works between that date and 1706 when the partnership ceased and John Churchill took his place.

John Evelyn, the diarist, in a letter dated 10 Nov. 1699 to Archdeacon Nicolson, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, mentions that Chiswell or Burnet had lost some valuable historical letters which he had lent them. After mentioning a large number of original state papers which were or had been in his possession, he says:

But what most of all, and still afflicts me, those letters and papers of the Queen of Scots, originals and written with her own hand to Queen Elizabeth and Earl of Leicester, before and during her imprisonment, which I furnished to Dr Burnet (now Bishop of Salisbury), some of which being printed in his "History of the Reformation," those, and others with them, are pretended to have been lost at the press, which has been a quarrel between me and his lordship, who lays the fault on Chiswell, but so as between them I have lost the originals, which had now been safe records as you will find in that history.²

¹ T. E. S. Clarke and H. C. Foxcroft, *op. cit.*, p. 157.

² *Diary and Correspondence of John Evelyn*, ed. W. Bray, London, 1857, vol. III, pp. 380-81.

In his *Life and Errors*, John Dunton, speaking of publishers and book-sellers, says:

I take the first to be Mr Richard Chiswell, who well deserves the title of Metropolitan book-seller of England if not of all the world. His name at the bottom of a title page does sufficiently recommend the book. He has not been known to print either a bad book or on bad paper. He is admirably well qualified for his business and knows how to value a copy according to its worth; witness the purchase he has made of Archbishop Tillotson's octavo sermons.¹

The following letter written by Chiswell to the Rev. John Strype (1643-1737), whose previous book had caused him financial loss, in answer to an offer to let him print the latter's *Ecclesiastical History*, may be cited to show the business acumen of the publisher:

London,

Nov., 27, 1696.

Sir

Your design I take it to be good, but at such a juncture as this when there is such a Concurrence of all Things to interrupt and discourage Trade, it is by no means seasonable to offer anything of that nature to the world, except it be of no moment to have it balked. This is my opinion: others may differ. But I am sure the Recommendation of all the Bp's in England cannot induce me to subscribe. Shall not have money for Bread, or that's all & with great difficulty. I think it better to lye for a better time & then I should be willing to serve you: at present I cannot: however I return my hearty Thanks for the offer.

your humbl^e serv^t

Ri: Chiswell.

Strype, who corresponded with Thomas Baker, is another of those who are thanked by Burnet for corrections and criticisms of his *History of the Reformation*.

At least one early news-sheet was published for some time by Chiswell, as we find his name at the foot of a paper published twice a week in 1689 giving the "Proceedings of the Convention of the Estates in Scotland." It also gave general news and served to advertise new books which were being produced by him.

¹ p. 280.

Chiswell was also one of the earliest book-sellers to sell libraries and books by auction. In 1678 he advertised a sale of the books of "Dr Benjamin Worsley and two other learned men over against the 'Hen and Chickens', in Paternoster Row at 9 in the morning."

He died in 1711 and was buried in the Church of St Botolph, Aldersgate. His son Richard, who was born in 1673, was a great traveller, bought a large estate in Essex and left a considerable fortune.

The other name mentioned in the letter is that of John Colbatch, D.D. He was born in 1664 and entered Westminster as a scholar in 1680. After spending three years at Trinity College, Cambridge, he took his B.A. degree in 1686 and became M.A. in 1690. On first taking orders he went out to Portugal and was the Chaplain to the British Factory at Lisbon for seven years. At Burnet's request he wrote *An Account of the State of Religion and Literature in Portugal*, and was promised preferment by the Bishop and also by the Queen. On his return to England in order to coach Burnet's eldest son for Trinity, he wrote *An Account of the Court of Portugal under the Reign of the present King, Dom Pedro II*. This book was published in 1700, and Burnet mentions it in the Introduction to volume three of the *History of the Reformation*. Later, the Master of Trinity, Bentley, was instrumental in obtaining for him the post of Tutor to the Earl of Hertford, eldest son of the Duke of Somerset, at that time Chancellor of the University.

This early part of the life of Colbatch would seem to indicate that he was well on the road to a prosperous career, but he soon began to suffer a continuous series of disappointments. The early promises of preferment were not fulfilled; the Duke of Somerset did not carry out his obligations, and worst of all, Colbatch, against his will, became involved in the long feud between the Master and Fellows of Trinity. Finally, the Master, Richard Bentley, D.D., published a pamphlet in which he imputed to Colbatch the authorship of a certain criticism of himself. The true author was Conyers Middleton, D.D., another fellow of the College. This was well known to

Bentley, but he pretended otherwise for the double pleasure it would give him of abusing Colbatch and showing his contempt for Middleton. The Vice-Chancellor and eight other heads of the University, including Dr R. Jenkin, Master of St John's College, passed a resolution as follows—that "... Dr Colbatch had just ground of complaint, it appearing to us that he is therein described under very odious and ignominious characters and do declare and pronounce the said book to be a most virulent and scandalous libel, highly injurious to the said Dr Colbatch, contrary to good manners and a notorious violation of the Statutes and Discipline of this University..." Although proceedings were instituted, the Procedure was defective and no satisfaction was obtained, and Colbatch retired to the College living of Orwell, which he obtained in spite of Bentley's efforts to pass him over. His lectures as Casuistical Professor of Divinity in the University had brought him renown and he continued to be held in high esteem by his friends, but there is no doubt that he was a disappointed man. He died in 1748. His obituary notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine* describes him as "Rev. John Colbatch, D.D., Rector of Orwell, Senior Fellow of Trinity College and Casuistical Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, reputed one of the most learned man of the age."

N. LONG BROWN.

ARTHUR CLEMENT HILTON

THESE can be but few persons now living who remember Arthur Hilton and still fewer who could number him among their acquaintances. So, as one of those on terms of intimate friendship with him during undergraduate days, I feel that no apology is necessary for recording these early memories of him in the Magazine of his old College. Some years ago, with no idea of publishing them, but anxious that the "iniquity of oblivion" should not overwhelm them, I put down the following notes, and I perhaps cannot do better than give them as they stand. I have said nothing of the

Light Green, or discussed what contributions were and were not from his pen. That has been done elsewhere.

* * * * *

How shall I write of Arthur Hilton? No words can ever depict the man—the winning joyousness of him, the extraordinary vivid expression of fun and humour that lit up the whole face, the sudden unexpected flashes of wit or rhyme that convulsed us with inextinguishable laughter. I will not attempt it. I should probably only succeed in making my reader conceive of him as that most dreadful of all bores—a funny man! Never was anyone less so. He was by nature a very gentle quiet person, but the fun that was in him was altogether too overpowering to be restrained, and it welled up and bubbled over almost independent of the control of its owner. His name will be familiar to Cambridge men for all time as the author of the *Light Green* and numerous parodies contained in it and elsewhere, of which the “Heathen Passeur” and the “Octopus” are perhaps the best. Hilton’s life was a very short one—he was only six and twenty when he died—but into that bare quarter-century he crowded a full hundred years of fun and laughter. His “Life” was written by R. C. Pearce Edgcumbe, and it is very inadequate. But, after all, how could one write a Life of him! So short, and so devoid of incident, it could be little else than a collection of stories.

Hilton was a finished actor and stage manager, and indeed did little else but this at Cambridge, writing burlesques and farces, and his parodies, between whiles. He and Cholmondeley and Augustus Thornton of Trinity, with Miss Mary Guillemard, Miss Kate Lamb and myself, formed a little company and acted at several places in Cambridge and elsewhere. The A.D.C. asked Hilton and myself to join them, but we got as much acting as we could manage, and rather fought shy of the social expenses and waste of time that membership of the Club necessarily entailed in those days. Moreover, we were trained together and knew each other’s ways well—no little advantage in acting—and neither of us would have appreciated starting as novices under a new stage-manager.

Under Hilton’s rule—although he was difficult to please and kept us at it remorselessly—one quite looked forward to rehearsals, wonderful to relate, owing to the fun and humour he gave off, much as radium gives off electrons. And it was all so absolutely natural and spontaneous. We were once acting at the Ferrers’s (later Master of Caius), where a man called Wall was taking a (luckily quite unimportant) part. He was a perfectly hopeless stick, and again and again Hilton went over a passage with him, and then started him off to try it once more. Wall had unconsciously been leaning against a newly whitewashed part of the wings, which had liberally transferred itself to his coat—and his performance was no better. Hilton threw up his hands in despair—“God shall smite thee, thou whited wall!” was all he said.

One of the very few times I ever saw him depressed was when we were giving a piece entitled “How will it End?” It dragged hopelessly and went no better even on the night of the performance. Thompson, Master of Trinity, who was sitting near the front, leant forward and remarked to someone in an audible whisper “Surely there is a mistake in the title: it should be ‘When will it end?’” During the play one of the actors had to address the hero in a tone of deep remonstrance “Oh! Raoul, Raoul!” But he could not pronounce his r’s, and his “Oh! Wowool! Wowool!” was received with shrieks of laughter. It was about all that we evoked that night!

In no way a lover of practical jokes, Hilton once played one when with me which was certainly most ludicrous in its effects. We had been dining together, and after Hall turned in to a tobacconist’s to get a cigar. The girl behind the counter was doing up a package with a large ball of string. Hilton lingered after lighting his weed and affected to take a deep interest in the operation, lolling right across the counter. I could not imagine what he was doing! All at once his arm shot out, and he seized the ball of string, which was fast to the parcel, and in another second he was racing up Sidney Street, taking a turn round a lamp-post here, across the road to a bell-pull there, back again to a door-handle, after encircling a few passers-by, a perambulator, and some dogs, and so on

right up the street till the ball was finished. As it was dark, no one saw what was going on, and the affair "came off" beautifully, a state of hopeless confusion ensuing. Hilton of course returned to the scene with a look of interested astonishment on his face that would have taken in a Pinkerton detective. But I am quite sure that he made his peace with the young woman next day. He was always an immense favourite with the ladies.

In the suddenness and unexpectedness of his wit lay half its charm. He was in a Divinity Class on one occasion, when the lecturer propounded the question—"Let his way be dark and slippery.' To what was the Psalmist probably referring in this passage, Mr Hilton?" Not for an instant did he hesitate. "I should think undoubtedly, Sir, to the episode of Jonah and the whale."

Whom the Gods love die young. What would I not give to recall this most lovable, delightful, and witty of companions. I don't think I ever saw him again after he took his degree. Odd as it may seem, he took Orders, but I honestly believe that this was the life which he most wished and for which he was most fitted. He became curate of Sandwich in 1874 and died there three years later, having won the hearts of all his parishioners. I learnt of his death when I was out in Africa, and for a time, even in that sunny land, all the skies were grey to me.

F. H. H. GUILLEMARD.

A FORGOTTEN PAINTER

IN a quiet side street in Brussels not far from the Porte de Namur may be found one of the lesser sights of the city, the Musée Wiertz. Here is a collection of the paintings of the Belgian artist Antoine Joseph Wiertz, who died in 1865. Naturally they are proud of him in Brussels, from patriotic motives, and foreigners visit the gallery in the course of their sightseeing; but apart from these, Wiertz and his work have vanished out of the minds of men. Yet in his day he was

hailed everywhere as a genius, and he himself was not slow to agree with this opinion. He had won the Grand Prix at the Antwerp Academy in 1832, and when he came to Brussels in 1848, the foremost artist in Belgium, a studio, the present Musée, was built for him at the state expense.

His paintings as they hang in the rooms of the little gallery may perhaps be divided roughly into three groups. First, there are paintings of women, typical Belgian women, with plump whiteish arms and placid faces, leaning out of case-ments and smirking voluptuously at the spectator. They are the women of Rubens, with all their florid lasciviousness and none of their significance; clever, in a way, and entirely unconvincing.

Next comes his more ambitious work, large canvases, combining a classical formality of composition with a realism little short of brutal. Perhaps the most remarkable is the "Battle for the Body of Patroclus," a scene of furious action. The Greek and Trojan heroes, in traditional dress and armour, are grouped in the foreground, a complicated mass, round the body which they have seized and are dragging in opposite directions. The stress is terrific; muscles stand out in strained lumps, fingers grip and tear at flesh that seems to writhe visibly beneath them, one of the combatants has plunged a spear clean through the back of another, whose face is twisted with shock and horror at the moment of his death; the stamping and heaving and laboured panting are almost audible. The body itself gleams palely, a horrid phosphorescent blue (Wiertz was a master at painting realistic corpses). Here at least then he succeeds in producing the effect he wanted; whether that effect is a desirable one is another matter. Another of this class is a huge panel, the height of the room, representing the storming of heaven by the powers of hell. Fie

while the heavenly hosts try to hurl them back from above. The sky in the upper background is a very delicate blue, a colour which Wiertz often managed with some success.

The third group is that which is described by English tourists as "queer." It was these pictures which prompted a

remark I overheard in the gallery, that the degrees of comparison of "weird" are "weird, weirder, Wiertz." They show a strange distorted imagination, a preoccupation with things loathsome and revolting.

with damp slimy walls; in the centre is a coffin, with an inscription signifying that the dead man is a victim of the plague. But he is not dead; he is struggling to push up the coffin-lid, and his greenish yellow face, swathed in winding sheets, glares over the side with an expression of fearful agony at a large repulsive toad in the foreground. It might be an illustration to Edgar Allan Poe's story "Buried Alive"; and, like Poe, Wiertz has often been thought insane.

a picture of a mother sitting by a cottage hearth; she has been driven mad by famine, and is gloating in lunatic glee over the remains of her child's body half wrapped in a cloth on her lap. She holds a bloodstained knife in one hand, and from the cauldron over the fire protrudes one of the baby's legs, hacked off and thrown there in her ravings.

of the gallery a suicide, dressed only in a pair of white trousers, is blowing his head off with a pistol, while two solemn angelic figures look on, acquiescing in his death, and yet with intense pity. A fourth picture takes us down to hell, where Napoleon rises from the flames in his characteristic cocked hat and uniform. A band of old women, the mothers of the men whose death he has caused, surround him, shaking their fists in his face and shrieking curses on him, but he stares through them with folded arms and curling lip and eyes fixed on the distance, not seeming to see them.

That is the kind of thing, cheap emotional stuff, stories of obvious moral; intending to interpret some of the grimmer tragedies of life, and to shock the observer into pity by his vigorous realism, Wiertz only succeeds in producing some competent if conventional figure studies sinking under a weight of preaching, the worn change of puerile sensationalism. This section of his work reminds one in some ways of the fifth-rate French illustrator Gustave Doré, who had something of the same twisted imagination, though much of his work is more purely grotesque than Wiertz's.

Throughout the phases of his painting Wiertz was preoccupied with the human figure; he could draw it with realism and accuracy, and on occasion could put into it an impression of stupendous vitality.

the interest aroused by his romantic "horror" pictures in that century of Poe and de Maupassant, that won him the popular attention that he and they mistook for the acclamation of a genius. Of more value to us is his invention of the "peinture mate," the matt-surface style of oil painting, which is perhaps his one claim to originality and recognition as anything more than a draughtsman and a crank.

But they are very proud of him in Brussels, naturally; and scores of foreigners visit the Musée Wiertz daily in the routine of their sight-seeing. Otherwise, he is forgotten.

K. H. J.

NOCTURNE

CALM is the night and clear
 Whispering, slumberous,
 Soft on the waiting ear
 Melody thrills;
 Gently the river glides,
 Silently murmurous,
 Moveless, the moon abides
 Over the hills.

Listen, a music rings,
 Ghostlike, ethereal,
 Liltng from elfin strings
 Harmonies slow,—
 Music from fairy lands,
 Pipes immaterial—
 Played by an airy hand's
 Gossamer bow.

Dying, the echoes fall,
 Palpitant, shivering
 Drooping, the willow's pall
 Dapples the stream,
 Mourning the vanished strains,
 Passionate, quivering—
 Silence alone remains:
 'Twas but a dream.

J. W. C.

"THE WOMAN IN WHITE" IN FILMLAND

MR Frederick Fairlie, Mrs Vesey, Mr Gilmore, Mr Kyrle, Walter Hartright's mother and sister, and Professor Pesca have no existence in Filmland, while Marian Halcombe is no more than a "walking lady" whose only part is to tell Laura Fairlie that she is wanted, either by her father dying or by Anne Catherick knocking at the window. Thus we have Mr Philip Fairlie present in the flesh. His is the first death, and he accomplishes it very consistently with his evening dress, in which he reclines on a sofa and expires gradually (of some malady which we cannot diagnose) after impressing upon Laura that she must marry Sir Percival Glyde. She promises to do so dutifully enough, and at once goes downstairs to him, though evidently against the grain, for it has been made clear already that something like a secret engagement exists between her and Walter Hartright, who it seems is not a drawing-master but a youth of good station who is one of the guests at Limmeridge Hall for a dance given on the evening of Mr Philip Fairlie's death. Things now move swiftly, for we next find ourselves at Blackwater Park, with Laura as Lady Glyde, and Sir Percival with her settlement drawn up in his favour all ready to be signed by her. Count Fosco is present to father the proceedings. Blackwater Park is far from being a gloomy place, for the rooms, both upstairs and downstairs, to which we are introduced are furnished

cheerfully, and the lake and boat-house form a rather pleasing spot. Laura won't sign, in consequence of a note from Anne Catherick that it will be bad for her if she does. Anne is a mysterious and eccentric young woman who has no obvious connection with the family, and who has a habit of going about after dark in white to knock at windows and demand interviews. She likes scribbling notes also, and is clearly a disturbing factor in life at Blackwater. Soon she begins to ask for interviews at the boat-house, and there she and Laura are discovered by Sir Percival and Count Fosco, who pounce on Laura while Anne scurries off round the corner of the boat-house. Fosco however is an observant person, and has had time to be impressed with the remarkable resemblance between the two, so he speedily evolves a death and substitution scheme. For his assistance in this he demands £10,000 from Sir Percival, and we see the notes paid over without demur, from which it appears that Sir Percival is solvent just now. This is a good piece of work, for it is accomplished some time before we are introduced to either the tombstone or Lady Glyde in captivity. The latter development is led up to by Count Fosco locking Lady Glyde in her bedroom. In Filmland progress is evidently ahead of our world's, for we find our old friends of 1851 attired in the fashion of the present day, and telephones are a matter of course. At Blackwater there are telephones in the bedrooms, and Fosco saves much time and trouble by connecting Lady Glyde's wire with the dining room set. Thus, while she thinks that she has got a trunk call through to Walter in London she is really conversing with Fosco on the ground floor. In due course Fosco unlocks the bedroom door and Lady Glyde emerges in an hysterical state which ends in her collapsing on the floor. Fosco pours something out of a tumbler down her throat, by which she is drugged and so made ready for convenient transport to the asylum, a step which is rendered feasible by the previous death of Anne, which takes place at the boat-house in the course of a severe tussle with Fosco. This incident is disposed of by his waving what looks like a death-certificate inscribed "Heart Failure" in his own writing. Soon afterwards Fosco

and Glyde pay a visit to the asylum to make sure that Laura is safely caged. This she is, for while the two men gloat at her round a corner, she is seen sitting on her bed behind strong bars just like those of the Lion House. The nurse who superintends the exhibition ought to be called a wardress, for she wears a shiny belt with immense keys and has something very like a helmet on her head. After the wicked pair have left this scene their victim becomes violently hysterical in bed, plunging about in the porpoise-like manner of Fascination Fledgeby. But after a time she discovers that the wardress has forgotten to lock the cage. So out Laura runs, and makes at once for Anne Catherick's grave, which turns out to be in Blackwater churchyard instead of at Limmeridge. In the asylum Lady Glyde was dressed with appropriate plainness, but now she has resumed her old habit of going everywhere and at all times of day and night in a dinner dress, though the light shawl she usually adds is now replaced by the Anne Catherick mode of all-white. Her stay in the churchyard must be a long one, and is seemingly without shelter to go to and without means of obtaining food, for it continues till Walter Hartright turns up, and he has to come all the way from South America, where we now behold him in a cabaret patronised by very dubious Spanish people. In this company he is apparently consoling himself for the loss of Lady Glyde when he reads in a newspaper that she is waiting for him in the churchyard. He flings aside the arm of the siren with whom he is sitting and is off to Blackwater churchyard, where there is mutual recognition beside the tombstone. Lady Glyde tells him all about things, and he then comes to the conclusion that it would be well to get her under a roof again. Mrs Catherick, whom we now see for the first time, and whose connection with the other characters remains unexplained, lives close by, and is altogether a kind-hearted benevolent woman, for she responds with pleasure to Walter's "Can she stay with you?" We gather that the resemblance to Anne predisposes Mrs Catherick in Laura's favour. This happy arrangement sets Walter free for a serious talk with Sir Percival, and he finds him and the Count at home. Walter enters quickly and at

once tells the Baronet that he isn't one at all, though he adds to this that he is going to examine the Church Register to clinch his opinion. Heated words ensue, and Sir Percival states that he proposes to have first innings in the vestry, a resolve which is backed by Count Fosco's revolver producing a speedy "hands-up" on Walter's part. Mrs Catherick keeps the church keys, and soon Laura sees her husband coming up the garden path, whereupon she hides in the cupboard. When the coast is clear she comes out and naturally pursues Sir Percival and catches him *flag. del.* in the vestry, Register in hand. He is annoyed and one of his gestures upsets the lamp, upon which the vestry catches fire. This occurs in a curiously patchy manner, for we see the table burning furiously in half-a-dozen places without any smoke. The rest of the furniture and the walls of the vestry break into flame in a similar manner, some parts being highly inflammable and others quite unflammable. Vast clouds of smoke come from other parts we do not see, and Sir Percival is speedily overcome and succumbs in a corner. Laura, however, is as good as a salamander: it is true that she faints once or twice, but in the intervals she divides her time between praiseworthy efforts to bring her husband back to life and attempts to get out. She tries both doors and smashes one small pane of glass. (The church is Saxon with Decorated windows.) The fire, though it started so rapidly, does not spread any more after the first minute or so, but it has attracted the attention of the parishioners, who, headed by Walter, come in a body carrying a battering ram with which they burst in a door. Sir Percival is reverently carried off to Blackwater House, while Laura, quite fresh again, walks back to Mrs Catherick's without a smut on her face and with the beloved dinner dress quite unharmed. Thus we have passed death no. 3, and there remains only Count Fosco to be dealt with. Why he resolves on suicide we do not see, for there is no sign that he is suspected of improper proceedings. But he sits down at a study table and after some observations about his behaviour being consistent with the course events have taken he swallows some kind of pill and dies very peacefully. With his departure

we have only the widowed Laura and Walter left to interest us. We find them back at Limmeridge, happily married and in possession, in fact, sitting on the same sofa on which we saw them at the evening dance of long ago.

H. H. B.

COLLEGE CHRONICLE

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB

President: THE MASTER. *Treasurer:* MR E. CUNNINGHAM. *First Boat Captain:* R. H. H. SYMONDS. *Second Boat Captain:* J. R. OWEN. *Additional Boat Captains:* D. HAIG THOMAS, F. J. CONNELL. *Junior Treasurer:* J. E. PRINCE. *Secretary:* G. P. EASTEN.

HENLEY 1930

THE Regatta of 1930 was one upon which we may look back with satisfaction. Altogether we were a party of twenty-one, and entered three crews: our First Boat for the Ladies' Challenge Plate; the Second Boat for the Thames Challenge Cup; and a Four for the Visitors' Challenge Cup.

Let us say now how extremely grateful we are to all those who, by their generosity, enabled us to take this large party. Henley is not a picnic for the crews and is such an expense that without help from the College it would be impossible for us to go at all.

The only change in the First Boat was at "4." E. H. Whitaker was unable to make the trip and the captain, O. V. Bevan, who had been unable to row in the May Races, took his place and his inclusion materially strengthened the crew. In the Second Boat E. H. Schupbach and E. W. Thomas took the places of K. A. McIntosh and N. Booth.

Of course our hopes were centred on the First Boat; the Second Boat going mainly to gain experience and to pace the First Boat, in which they succeeded admirably. They were a very lively and pretty crew and for a short distance were as fast as any boat at the Regatta. In practice they continually beat the First Boat which, without their invaluable pacing, would have been a very different crew.

The Four we made a very secondary affair, keeping our energy for the VIIIs. Nevertheless, it was good practice and gave the three biggest men in the boat the chance of getting really fit.

And now a word for the two spare men who were as keen and

worked as hard as anyone. Had anybody, for one reason or another, been unable to row, either would have made a reliable and efficient substitute. (And that is more than can be said for the majority of spare men.)

Sir Henry Howard coached the three boats, all the time, and few can realise the strain, both mental and physical, which that entails. Riding up and down the towpath at least 6 times a day, and frequently more, on a horse which, if urged to greater efforts, preferred a sharp perpendicular rather than a smooth horizontal action, must have been extremely tiring, and no words can express our admiration and gratitude towards him: our success, such as it was, was entirely due to one man—Sir Henry.

In the first heat of the Ladies' Plate we scored a very easy victory over Magdalen College, Oxford, paddling home from Fawley.

The Second Boat and the Four had each drawn a bye.

In the second round the First Boat met Emmanuel College, Cambridge, a crew much improved since the May Races and they had already beaten Selwyn the day before. We went very well and gained slowly all the way to win comfortably by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths in 7 min. 46 sec.

The Second Boat did well to win their first race in the Thames Cup, beating Oriel College, Oxford, by $1\frac{3}{4}$ lengths in 8 min. 2 sec. At the stake boat our men were very nervous and started badly, and from the Umpire's launch it looked as though they were not going to settle down: but Connell refused to be hurried and by holding the stroke right out he steadied his crew who, suddenly finding themselves, backed him up splendidly and won a good race.

In the Visitors' Challenge Cup, Brasenose College, Oxford, the ultimate winners, left us very quickly and we paddled over behind.

In the semi-final of the Ladies' we met Eton College who had previously beaten Bedford School and First Trinity. It is never pleasant rowing against a school crew and this race was no exception: we started "half-cock" and rowed badly all the way to win easily by $1\frac{1}{4}$ lengths.

The Second Boat met Worcester College, Oxford, a more experienced, and much heavier crew, who therefore found the strong head wind in their favour. Our crew were scrappy and generally not so good as on the day before, but all rowed hard and in one of the best races of the day were only beaten by $\frac{3}{4}$ length. They had put up a very good show and must have gained invaluable experience for both rowing and coaching this year.

In the Final of the Ladies' Plate we met Pembroke College,

RECEIPTS

G.A.C.	£	s.	d.
Rent of Grounds	1135	0	0
Sundry Receipts	24	0	0
Overdraft at Bank	8	7	2
	191	4	5

EXPENDITURE

Overdraft at Bank	£	s.	d.
C.U.R.U.F.C. and C.U.A.F.C.	67	5	10
C.U.A.C.	3	3	0
C.U.H.C.	10	10	0
C.U.C.C.	7	7	0
C.U.L.T.C.	5	0	0
C.U.S.C.	9	14	0
Rates	25	0	0
Wages	116	19	6
Insurance of Staff	416	12	0
Pension	15	0	0
Insurance	39	0	0
Water Co.	7	1	10
Motor Mowers	5	0	10
Grass seed, Ammonium Sulphate, etc.	71	19	1
Uptake of Pavilion, Ground, and Implements	25	18	7
Steward	65	0	9
Athletic Club	15	3	7
Fives Club	50	0	0
Rugby Club	37	2	2
Association Club	55	5	0
Hockey Club	58	13	6
Cricket Club	38	1	6
Lawn Tennis Club	72	16	2
Swimming Club	55	8	8
Lacrosse Club	2	6	9
Rifle Club	1	16	0
Licences	1	10	0
Cheque Book	10	0	0
Hire of Grounds	36	0	0
Sundry Expenses	42	15	10
	£1358	11	7

£1358 11 7

Audited and found correct

F. PURYER WHITE.

November 15th, 1930.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

President: MR E. E. SIKES. Musical Director: DR C. B. ROTHAM.
Treasurer: MR E. CUNNINGHAM. Secretary: J. ST J. ROTHAM.

Two smoking concerts have been held during the Michaelmas Term. Happily some musical talent was discovered in the first year, to replace losses at the end of June. In the first concert, which was held in lecture room V, D. R. G. Thoday played a Mozart Violin Sonata very neatly, and Mr Charlesworth and J. St J. Rootham rollicked through some delightful Breton Folk Tunes cleverly arranged for Piano Duet by Ladmiraalt: this they followed up by what was perhaps the best ensemble effort of the evening, Debussy's *Petite Suite*. H. F. H. Benson was impressive in *The Bells of San Marie* by John Ireland, and F. W. Burgess showed that he could manage both Schumann and Debussy. A Clarinet Solo by J. E. Prince, a String Quartet of Mozart, and two pieces by the College Chorus, Vaughan Williams's arrangement of *The Turtle Dove* and Peter Warlock's *The Animals came in Two by Two*—the "comicturn" of the evening—completed the programme.

The second concert made history. It was held, by kind permission of the Master and Fellows, in the Combination Room, for the first time since the formation of the Society. Whether or not owing to the listeners' delight at the architectural beauties of the room, the concert was a very successful one. The College Chorus opened with two Elizabethan part songs, and were followed by J. Diver with a Violoncello Sonata of de Fesch. S. G. H. Loosley sang three songs from Vaughan Williams's *On Wenlock Edge* with real feeling and skill, and quite held his audience; while Mr Newman gave a delightfully polished performance of Ravel's intricate *Sonatine* for Piano. A Haydn trio, played by D. R. G. Thoday, J. Diver and L. Suggitt, and D. D. Arundell's witty arrangement of nursery rhymes for Piano à quatre mains followed, and the programme ended with three part songs sung by the College chorus. The last of these—Vaughan Williams's *Wassail Song*—they sang with rare vigour, and thoroughly deserved the encore which they were made to give. It is pleasant to see a chorus enjoy itself as this one did. This notice would not be complete without a mention of L. Suggitt's pianistic abilities: whether as accompanist, or in duet or trio, he was always very good indeed.

COLLEGE AWARDS, JUNE AND JULY 1930

STUDENTSHIPS

STRATHCONA: Ds Gatty, H. W. P., Ds Nobbs, D., Pringle, J., Wormell, D. E. W., White, F. W. G.
 MACMAHON LAW: Ds I. L. Lewis, Ds Philipps-Williams, W. J.
 HUTCHINSON: Champion, F. C.
 TAYLOR: Ds Lamartine Yates, P.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS

ELECTED TO FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS: Baldwin, E. H. F., Cohen, J., Fosbrooke, H. A., Francis, H. E., Getty, R. J., Innes, A., Jackson, F. S., Jackson, K. H., Jagger, J. G., Lim, K. K., Morris, T. D., Murray, H. A., Rees, R. G., Rhoden, H. G., Wheeler, G.
 ELECTED TO AN EXHIBITION: McLaren, C. C.
 HOARE EXHIBITION: Macro, W. B.
 TAYLOR EXHIBITIONS: Champion, F. C., Pringle, J.
 STRATHCONA EXHIBITION: Harding, J. W.

PRIZES

ADAMS MEMORIAL PRIZE: Cleary, D. M.
 BONNEY AWARD FOR GEOLOGY: Ds Fuchs, V. E.
 ESSAY PRIZES: 3rd year, Thompson, A. D.; 2nd year, Nobbs, D.; 1st year, Megaw, J.
 GRAVES PRIZE: Burgess, T. C.
 HAWKSLEY BURBURY PRIZES (for Greek Verse): Jackson, K. H.
 READING PRIZES: Brooks, J. C., Tiarks, G. L., bracketed equal.

PRIZES AWARDED ON COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

Intercollegiate *Tripes Part I* *Tripes Part II*

MATHEMATICS

Carter, G. W.	Appleby, M.	Cleary, D. M.
Hunt, S. R.	Buckingham, R. A.	Cohen, J.
Lapwood, E. R. (<i>Wright's Prize</i>)	Macro, W. B.	
Morris, T. D.	Navaratnarajah, P.	
Wild, A. C.	Schofield, H.	

CLASSICS

Lane, E. A. (<i>Wright's Prize</i>)	Davies, H. S.	Burgess, T. C.
Lorimer, G.	Dudley, D. R.	(<i>Wright's Prize</i>)
Nelson, K. E.	Jackson, K. H.	Elsworth, W. L.
Rootham, J. St J.	(<i>Wright's Prize</i>)	Getty, R. J.
Stoddard, T. L. (<i>Wright's Prize</i>)	Megaw, J.	Wormell, D. E. W.
Vokes, F. E.	(<i>Wright's Prize</i>)	(<i>Wright's Prize</i>)
	Murray, H. A.	
	(<i>Wright's Prize</i>)	

*Intercollegiate**Tripes Part I**Tripes Part II*

NATURAL SCIENCES

Cosh, F. S.	Baldwin, E. H. F.	Alcock, R. S.
Fergusson, J. D.	Innes, A.	(<i>Hughes Prize</i>)
Laycock, H. T.	Miller, H.	Trowell, O. A.
Litherland, G.	(<i>Wright's Prize</i>)	Whipp, B.
Shore, T. L. H.	Mitchell, J. S.	
	Petch, C. P.	
	Pochin, E. E.	

HISTORY

Carter, D.	Wheeler, G.	Nobbs, D. (<i>Hughes Prize</i>)
		Weston, W. G.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES

Marmorstein, E.	Coggan, F. D. (<i>Wright's Prize</i>)	GEOGRAPHY Sharpe, E. E. (<i>Wright's Prize</i>)
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ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

<i>Tripes Section A</i>	<i>Tripes Part II</i>
Fosbrooke, H. A.	Lamartine Yates, P. (<i>Hughes Prize</i>)

MECHANICAL SCIENCES

<i>Intercollegiate (Second Year)</i>	<i>Tripes</i>
Jagger, J. G. (<i>Wright's Prize</i>)	Beavan, J. A. (<i>Wright's Prize</i>)
Jackson, F. S.	Cooke, G. E. (<i>Hughes Prize</i>)
McLaren, C. C.	Rhoden, H. G. (<i>Wright's Prize</i>)
	Stephens, A. V. (<i>Wright's Prize</i>)

MODERN AND MEDIEVAL LANGUAGES

<i>Intercollegiate</i>	<i>Tripes Part I</i>
Astle, E. W. B.	Creek, E. G.
Brooke, J. C.	de Winton, C. F. S.
	Haviland, D. W. L.
	Hay, M.
	Kuester, H. U. O.
	Richardson, J. S.
	Weltman, J. (<i>Wright's Prize</i>)

LAW

<i>Tripes Part I</i>	<i>Tripes Part II</i>
Rees, R. G. (<i>Wright's Prize</i>)	Ormerod, A. H.
Francis, H. E.	
Lim, K. K.	

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS

(December 1929)

Major Scholarships:

- O'Donovan, D., St Ignatius' College, Stamford Hill, for Mathematics (Baylis Scholarship).
 Mottershead, F. W., King Edward VI School, Birmingham, for Mathematics.
 Clemow, J., Borden Grammar School, Sittingbourne, for Mathematics.
 Landells, J. W., Fettes College, for Classics.
 Keidan, J. M., Bradford Grammar School, for Classics.
 Valentine, D. H., Manchester Grammar School, for Natural Sciences (Lister Scholarship).
 Harding, D. A., Whitgift Grammar School, for Natural Sciences.
 Porter, L. S., City of London School, for Natural Sciences.

Minor Scholarships:

- Buxton, G. H. L., City of Norwich School, for Mathematics.
 Davies, D. I., Manchester Grammar School, for Classics.
 Davies, J. G. W., Tonbridge School, for Classics.
 Wilson, H., Manchester Grammar School, for Classics (Patchett Scholarship).
 Milner, C. J., Worksop College, for Natural Sciences.
 Parker, K. A. L., Tottenham Grammar School, for History.
 Maston, C. J., Bradford Grammar School, for History.

Exhibitions:

- Scruse, G. E. T., Cheltenham College, for Natural Sciences.
 Harman, R. C., Oundle School, for History.
 Davey, J., Ashville College, Harrogate, for History.
 Howard, J., Manchester Grammar School, for Modern Languages.

SCHOLARSHIPS, CLOSE AND OPEN EXHIBITIONS
AND SIZARSHIPS

(June 1930)

Scholarships:

- Burgess, F. W., Brentwood School, for Mathematics.
 Newman, C. G., Watford Grammar School, for Natural Sciences.

Exhibition:

- Johnson, W. A., Manchester Grammar School, for Natural Sciences.

To Sizarships:

- Leathem, T., Marlborough College.
 Love, C. C., Oakham School.
 Rowe, J. B., Bradford Grammar School.

To Close Exhibitions:

- Johnson:* Love, C. C., Oakham School.
Baker: Blakstad, G. C. C., Durham School.
Downman: Pye-Finch, K. A., Pocklington School.
Somerset: Gregory, D. L., Hereford School.
Somerset: Taylor, P. T., Manchester Grammar School.
Marquis of Exeter: Jones, H. E., Stamford School.
Vidalian: Gibbons, T. J., Exeter School.

JOHNIAN SOCIETY

THE Seventh Annual Meeting and Dinner of the Johnian Society was held on Tuesday the 8th of July, 1930, at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, with the late Lord Melchett in the Chair. Mr E. E. Sikes, President of the College, was elected President for the ensuing year.

The Master and the Bishop of Goulburn responded to the Toast of The College. The health of the President was proposed by Sir Percy Sargent, and that of the President Elect (Mr Sikes) was proposed by Mr J. C. Squire. The toast of The Lady Margaret Boat Club was proposed by Mr H. H. S. Hartley and the First Boat Captain replied. The Society entertained the victorious Ladies' Plate crew at dinner.

JOHNIAN SOCIETY

ANNUAL DINNER, 8th July 1930

List of Diners

1870	1878
W. Glynn Williams	Rev. J. S. Clementson
	Sir Jeremiah Colman, Bt.
1871	The Ven. C. P. Cory
Rev. A. W. Callis	1881
Sir R. Forsyth Scott	E. Hall Craggs
Dr F. J. Waldo	J. M. Levien
Rev. R. J. Ellis	Rev. J. B. Marsh
1873	1885
C. Pendlebury	Rev. R. H. Bigg
1874	E. J. Brooks
R. C. Smith-Carington	Rev. C. H. Sellwood Godwin
1875	1886
Rev. W. H. Hornby Steer	P. Houghton Brown
Henry Lattey	Dr L. G. Glover
1876	Rev. Canon A. C. Thompson
Humphrey Sandford	E. E. Sikes
	Lord Melchett

1887		1902
The Rt Rev. The Lord Bishop of Goulburn	H. Wilson Harris J. Nissim	
1888		1903
Allen Foxley	J. C. Squire J. L. P. Cort R. E. Newbery A. J. Read	
1889		
Dr W. Langdon Brown		
1890		1904
The Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Plymouth	Captain P. Johnston-Saint	
1891		1905
Sir Percy Sargent	L. R. D. Anderson	
1892		1906
F. A. Rose	Dr T. H. G. Shore H. L. Penfold F. D. Morton, K.C. S. E. Sewell E. Davies Allen Watkins	
1893		
L. H. Luddington		
1894		
E. W. Airy Dr W. H. W. Attlee		1907
1895		
Rev. A. E. Bevan Captain C. S. P. Franklin A. S. Lupton Dr J. W. Rob	Dr S. G. Askey Major J. G. H. Budd J. C. Perry L. Danvers Smith Rev. R. F. Donne	
1896		1908
Dr R. P. Paranjpye Frank Jeans	A. Alexander	
1897		1909
C. Kingdon Major A. K. McDonald Dr Otto May Dr O. V. Payne Rev. R. S. C. H. Wood H. R. D. May The Hon. Mr Justice Russell V. W. Massy Royds	F. B. Reece	
1898		1910
E. W. G. Masterman A. Latifi	P. Quass W. F. Eberlie	
1899		1911
J. W. Linnell S. G. MacDonald	E. Miller	
1900		1912
W. Iliffe Harding	S. Nissim Dr E. F. S. Gordon A. G. Hurry H. J. Goolden F. Puryer White	
		1913
	F. H. C. Butler F. W. Lawe E. Booth	
		1914
	Dr J. A. Struthers E. Miller	

1918		1925
A. S. Le Maitre		J. Peddie W. W. Sargent R. Somerville
1919		1926
H. H. S. Hartley A. S. Davidson J. G. Dower F. W. Law E. W. R. Peterson N. Laski L. J. L. Lean G. A. H. Buttle R. K. Green		C. E. F. Plutte
1920		1927
E. W. F. Hall Craggs E. W. Winch N. Long Brown		K. C. Banks F. B. s'Jacob J. H. M. Ward
1921		1928
H. H. Fagnani		O. V. Bevan G. P. Easten J. Sargent J. R. Owen R. H. H. Symonds
		1929
		H. M. Casson D. Haig Thomas

OBITUARY

ALFRED JAMES STEVENS (B.A. 1867), Senior Fellow of the College, died at St John's College on 23 October, 1930, at the age of 88. He was elected Fellow in 1868. When the College obtained new statutes in 1882, he decided to remain under the old statutes which secured to a Fellow his Fellowship for life without the obligation to perform any duties, but did not allow him to marry. This class of Fellow has now almost died out.

Alfred James Stevens, born in 1842, the son of a corn-merchant in Jersey, was educated at the Victoria College, Jersey, before coming up to St John's. He was fourth Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1867, and was ordained in 1870, but never took up any regular clerical work. He was for a short time a master at Clifton College and later, in 1873 and 1874, mathematical master at Felsted. Boys of real ability found him stimulating and suggestive and have testified to this in after life, but large classes sometimes took advantage of his unworldliness and got out of hand. Another St John's man, the Rev. W. A. Cox, who died in 1923, was classical master at Felsted at the same time, but both Stevens and Cox soon returned to St John's and did not leave the College again.

Stevens wrote a paper entitled "The Repulsion of Solid Bodies Referable to Radiation," which was first privately printed at

Cambridge and was reproduced in the *Engineer* in 1876. It was a speculation concerning molecular physics in which he attempted to explain Crookes's well-known experiments on the motion of bodies delicately balanced in a vacuum when under the influence of a beam of light or heat. Stevens held no college office, and took very little part in college affairs. He was interested in music and was treasurer of the college musical society for many years. Singularly gentle and retiring in his habits, he rarely appeared at social gatherings, and very few were aware of his kindness and generosity. He had occupied a set of rooms on the first floor of Staircase F, Third Court, (F. 3), since 1883.

WILLIAM JOHN GREENSTREET (B.A. 1883) died on June 28, 1930, aged 68. He was the eldest son of Mr Thomas Greenstreet and was educated at St Saviour's Grammar School, Southwark, and at St John's and was a junior optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1882. He entered the teaching profession as an assistant master at Doncaster Grammar School, and in 1889 became headmaster of the Cardiff Proprietary School. He was headmaster of Marling School, Stroud, from 1891 to 1910, when he retired to Burghfield Common, near Reading, with the intention of devoting himself to literary work. He married Ethel D. Medina, daughter of Dr J. K. Spender, of Bath; she died in 1903 and, in 1912, he married Amy Jane Teale, of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire.

The following notice, by Dr F. S. Macaulay, is reprinted by permission from the *Mathematical Gazette*.

"My recollections of W. J. Greenstreet date back half a century when we were both undergraduates at Cambridge, but we did not become personally acquainted till many years later. He had a slightly stooping figure and kind protective face which dissolved any feeling of awe produced by his great strength and height, penetrating eyes, and full-grown beard. He had two inseparable friends, E. F. J. Love and G. F. Stout. When in company together they drew the attention of every one who saw them. They looked more like three generations than contemporaries, Greenstreet being plainly the responsible head and Stout the cheerful but inscrutable infant, while Love appeared to be more normal and rather embarrassed by the strangeness of his companions. It was natural that such a remarkable-looking trio should receive a nickname; so they became known as the Three Graces. Too soon the inseparables were to become separated, each to make his mark in his special province; Greenstreet in Mathematics, Love in Science and Thermo-dynamics, and Stout in Classics and Philosophy.

It was a common interest in the *Mathematical Gazette* that brought Greenstreet and myself into touch with one another. At the beginning of 1896 I agreed to take charge of the *Gazette* until a permanent successor to its editor and founder, E. M. Langley, could be found. I do not remember how it came about; but very soon I was relying on Greenstreet for untiring help and advice. In July, 1897, he wrote that he would help in any way the Council of the Mathematical Association thought advisable; and a year later he yielded to the pressure of myself and his friend, Professor Lloyd Tanner, to accept the editorship. From that time he carried on the difficult and heavy work till his death, more than thirty years later. As the circle of his contributors increased he gradually succeeded in making the *Gazette* the most readable and interesting of all mathematical journals. When he first undertook it, and for a further dozen years, he was Headmaster of the Marling School, Stroud; and I used to spend week-ends there from time to time. It was a joyous household. His wife was one of the brilliant family of Spenders, and contributed under the name of Aunt Medina the fashion articles to the *Daily News*, while Greenstreet supplied the Science Notes to the *Westminster Gazette* so long as it remained an evening paper. The rest of the household consisted of the school matron, who afterwards became his second wife, and two small children. All these pursued their individual aims and experiments independently of the rest, but formed a most harmonious whole. The *Mathematical Gazette* and methods of teaching were regarded as queer but harmless subjects of conversation in which they had no share. Greenstreet was specially keen on oral teaching and quickness of answering, a natural outcome of his own quickness and versatility. He was writing an Algebra in collaboration with Lloyd Tanner in which his special methods were elaborated; but, so far as I know, it never saw the light, and probably was never completed. With his wife he also made a not inappreciable addition to their joint income by solving prize competitions, acrostics and others; the same taste found an incessant and more professional but unremunerated satisfaction in the mathematical columns of the *Educational Times*.

A great tragedy befell him in the summer holidays of 1903, when his wife was drowned in his sight in a heroic and unavailing attempt to save her maid. She was a good swimmer but knew full well what a risk she ran from a weak heart. The remembrance of that day was written on his face for the rest of his life, and seemed to lurk in the sound of every word he spoke. It was followed by years of great despondency in which all interest in life had vanished.

There were times when he was in great danger of falling into a state of melancholy; but he was saved by forcing his mind into the ordinary routine of his duties as headmaster and editor, and by a sense, whether conscious or not, that his mission in life was not yet completed. Hard work and a deep concern for others finally brought him round to a normal state once more.

Greenstreet did not fail to reach distinction; his name was well known to the whole mathematical world, and his monument was the *Mathematical Gazette*; but he did not reach a position to which his merit and ability entitled him. Luck was against him; his chance never came; and he was content. At the age of fifty he found that his ideals for his school were in opposition to those under whom he held his appointment, and in order not to sacrifice his freedom he resigned. He took a house on Burghfield Common in the midst of a fir-clad country, a few miles outside Reading; and there continued his literary work, lectured to pupil teachers, and applied himself with ever-increasing ardour to the editing of his favourite *Gazette*. His knowledge of what had been written in the range of modern elementary mathematics was probably greater than that of any other living person. He not only remembered what had been written on any topic but could lay his hands at once in his library on the volume where it was to be found. His memory and rapidity and ease of literary expression were such that he seldom had to make any alteration in the first draft of the articles and reviews he wrote. His conversation was full of humour, always with a warm and sympathetic ring in it; while everything he said was exhilarating and easy of apprehension. He was a great friend. He asked for and gained one's complete confidence. We discussed all our hopes and fears, successes and failures, and in any case of doubt or trouble his counsel was always wise and freely given. While one felt that he would himself be prepared to take risks regardless of consequences, he would try to dissuade others from doing so.

Mention ought not to be omitted of the other inmates of the house on Burghfield Common. The chief of these were Sohrab and Rustum, twin pugs, who behaved with great decorum, and understood all that their master said to them. He was their benevolent ruler and protector. They formed his body-guard when he went for a stroll; and came out to receive him when he returned from longer journeys. There was also an advance guard, a little black dog of incredible activity and springy lightness, the only one of its kind I have known.

His devoted wife survives him; also his son, Surgeon-Com-

mander N. B. de M. Greenstreet R.N., of St John's (B.A. 1915), and his daughter, who spent her energy and strength and impaired her health in the cause of her Country."

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY (B.A. 1909), of Terry's Field, Downe, Kent, died on 7 October, 1930, aged 59. The following notice, by Dr F. C. Burkitt, Norrisian Professor of Divinity, is reprinted, by permission, from *The Times* of 21 October, 1930.

"Montgomery, who was only 59, was born in Liverpool, and took his London B.D. while still there as a preparation for the Presbyterian ministry, but his health prevented an active pastorate, and he came up to Cambridge, where in due course he took his M.A. as a member of St John's College. During the War he was taken into the Censor's Department in 1916, in the same year he was transferred to the Admiralty, and at the conclusion of peace was taken on by the Foreign Office, where he remained till his sudden death. He is survived by his widow and daughter.

It was Montgomery's special skill as a translator that made him so useful in the public service, and it is as a translator that he made his name. He was co-editor of the *Confessions* of St Augustine in the Cambridge Patristic Series, and his book on the life and thought of the great African Father (published in 1914) shows the depth of his reading and the acuteness of his own observation, as well as that of Augustine's. But his finest piece of work, for which he will long be remembered, is his magnificent translation of Schweitzer's great book, called in German *Von Reimarus zu Wrede*, but in English *The Quest of the Historical Jesus*, published in 1914. I suppose that no German work has ever been rendered into English so idiomatically and yet so faithfully as Montgomery's *Quest*.

The very notable ability and judgment, which impressed all his friends, were matched by a singular degree of modesty and reticence, though he was always ready to defend his opinions on matters where he judged he had a right to maintain them. I never remember a more interesting duel of scholars than the discussion between Montgomery and Dr Inge at a meeting of the Cambridge Theological Society about Augustine's state of mind at the time of his conversion. Both speakers were eminently learned in their subject, both were eminently able, and (as far as I can recollect) the honours were easy.

Montgomery's translation of Schweitzer's recent book on St Paul's Mysticism was, I understand, practically finished, so that his sudden death will not deprive the world of this last legacy of a most learned and lovable scholar."

GEORGE HUGH KIDD MACALISTER (B.A. 1901), late Principal of King Edward VII College of Medicine, Singapore, died in London on 2 November 1930, at the age of 51. He was the younger son of Dr Alexander Macalister, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Anatomy in the University from 1883 to 1919, and Fellow of St John's College. Hugh was educated at the Perse School and at Charterhouse, and came up to this College with a minor scholarship in 1898. In 1900 he was elected a foundation scholar, and graduated with second class honours in the Natural Sciences Tripos Part I of 1901. He studied medicine in the University school and at Guy's Hospital, London, and took his M.B., B.C., in 1906. While holding several resident medical posts in London he prepared for and obtained the University Diploma in Public Health, and the degree of M.D., in 1909. From 1910 onwards he served as Bacteriologist to Guy's Hospital, the Lister Institute, and the Wellcome Research Laboratories; and in 1914, after the early death of his first wife, he accepted a Government appointment as Pathologist to the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory at Muktesar, India. In 1916 he joined the Indian Medical Service with a temporary commission, and served in Baghdad during the War. The Colonial Office appointed him Principal of the Singapore Medical School in 1918. He proceeded to develop the Institution, and during his years of office succeeded in procuring Endowments for a number of full-time chairs, and for the erection and equipment of a large and handsome building, one of the finest of its kind in the East. As King Edward VII College of Medicine it has attained to an eminent position as a medical school and a centre of research, and its diploma (L.M.S.) is recognised as qualifying for registration in this country. He held the chair of Clinical Medicine in the College, and was honorary Physician in the hospitals attached to it. His professional brethren recognised his fine qualities, and elected him President of the Malaya Branch of the British Medical Association, and Secretary of the States Medical Council. On leave in 1927 he was appointed Government Representative at the League of Nations Conference on Rabies, held in Paris. In the same year he was sent by the Government to Sierra Leone as a commissioner to advise on subordinate medical education in West Africa. For his services he received the thanks of the Secretary of State. Over the course of years he published a number of memoirs on subjects related to pathology and tropical medicine; their value was recognised by the Royal College of Physicians of London, which three years ago elected him a member, without examination. On account of failure of his health he

retired from Singapore last June, and came to reside with his wife and two young daughters in Cambridge. His funeral took place on 4 November in St Columba's Presbyterian Church, Cambridge, and was attended by a large number of members of St John's, and of the University, who mourn his untimely death.

JOHN EDWARD PURVIS (B.A. 1893) died at a nursing home in Cambridge on November 1, 1930. The following notice is reprinted from the *Cambridge Review*.

"John Edward Purvis entered St John's College in October, 1889, and read for the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, 1891 and Part II, 1893. He specialized in Chemistry, and for many years was assistant to Professor Liveing, having rooms assigned to him over the Chemical Laboratory.

When Professor Liveing retired in 1908, Purvis came to live in a set of rooms high up over the entrance gateway at Corpus, at which College he was already acting as Director of Studies in Chemistry; these rooms were his home for the rest of his life.

In 1909 he was appointed as University Lecturer in "Chemistry and Physics in their application to Hygiene and Preventive Medicine," a post which he held at his death. His University work was chiefly concerned with the teaching and examination of candidates for the D.P.H. Examinations.

He published several papers on spectroscopic investigations connected with food hygiene.

During the War he was away from Cambridge superintending the manufacture of high explosives.

In November, 1908, he was elected as a University member of the Borough Council, and in November, 1925, he succeeded the late Mr H. M. Taylor as a University Alderman. His scientific and technical knowledge made him a very valuable member of the Sewage Disposal Committee and Public Health Committee. He became Chairman of the former Committee in 1923 and took a leading part in the re-organisation of the work for which this Committee is responsible; at a Belfast Congress he gave an address on his investigations at the Borough Sewage Farm. On the Public Health Committee he did useful work in all matters relating to milk regulations and to food examination by the Public Analyst. He also served for short periods on the Commons, Plans and Education Committees.

In November, 1928, he was elected Mayor, but long before the end of his year of office his health failed, and only seldom and for brief spells did he regain his full vigour.

Purvis took an active part in various organisations in the Town, was a member of the Cambridge Rotary Club and a frequent visitor to the rooms of the Y.M.C.A., where his friendly co-operation was highly valued.”

C. A. E. P.

HENRY BRETTINGHAM ADAMS (B.A. 1872), barrister-at-law, died at Teignmouth on December 3, 1930, aged 82. He was the son of Henry Adams, of London, architect. He was called to the bar by Lincoln's Inn on January 26, 1877.

JOSEPH HURTON AVELING BARKER (Matric. 1884), of St German's Hall, King's Lynn, Norfolk, died at 40, Redcliffe Gardens, S.W. on October 13, 1930, aged 66.

HERBERT CHENEY BEMROSE (Matric. 1892) died at Hazelbrow, Duffield, Derbyshire, on June 30, 1930, aged 57.

The Rev. THOMAS JOHN FILMER BENNETT (B.A. 1876), of Darlaston Road, Wimbledon, died in 1930, aged 75.

The Rev. JOHN WATSON GORDON BISHOP (Matric. 1874) died at 21, Lansdowne Road, Tunbridge Wells, on November 2, 1930, aged 80. He was ordained in 1877, held curacies at Thetford, Cambridge and Norwich, and was chaplain at Grasse, 1883-86.

The Rev. HUBERT BROOKE (B.A. 1875) died in Bournemouth on August 25, 1930. He graduated with a second class in the Classical Tripos and was ordained in 1875. He was perpetual curate of St Bride's, Liverpool, 1878-85, of St Mary's Chapel, Reading, 1888-95, chaplain at Les Avants, Switzerland, 1895-97, vicar of St Margaret's, Brighton, 1897-1910. He then became C.M.S. Missioner, being Commissary of Gippsland and of Bendigo. He was the author of numerous devotional works.

The Rev. JOHNSTON CARNEGIE BROWN (B.A. 1885) died at 15, Lyndewode Road, Cambridge, on October 23, 1930, aged 68. He was the son of Walter Brown, of Edinburgh, and was educated at Manchester Grammar School. At St John's he was a prominent member of the L.M.B.C. and rowed in the Trial Eights in 1883. After the war he showed his keenness by coaching the Lady Margaret Boats. Ordained in 1885, he was vicar of St John's, Hull, 1888-94, of St Paul's, Brixton, 1895-1901. The next sixteen years he spent in Palestine, as Incumbent of Christ Church, Jerusalem, and Head of the English Church Mission to the Jews. From 1905 to 1917 he was an honorary canon of St George's Cathedral, Jerusalem. On his return to England in 1917 he became

vicar of St Paul's, Cambridge, retiring, owing to failing health, in 1928. He married, in 1893, Jessie, daughter of the Rev. H. Woods Tindall, rector of St Edmund's, Manchester.

ERNEST JAMES CARLISLE (B.A. 1888), solicitor, died at Bishops Down Grange, Tunbridge Wells, on August 8, 1930, aged 63. He was admitted a solicitor in November, 1891, and was senior partner of the firm of Carlisle, Birley and Carlisle, of Manchester.

The Rev. HENRY EDWARD DANDY (B.A. 1880) died at Exmouth on September 10, 1930, aged 72. He was Munstevan Exhibitioner of the College, and graduated through the Theological Tripos of 1880. Ordained the same year, he became vicar of Bream in 1882, and then, in 1896, vicar of Kingswood, Bristol, holding this living until his death. From 1919 he had been an honorary canon of Bristol.

HERBERT EDWIN TONGE DAWES (B.A. 1903) died at Glenthorne, Putney Park Avenue, S.W., on November 4, 1930, aged 49. He was a doctor in general practice at Putney, having been trained at St Thomas's Hospital, and becoming M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1907.

ARTHUR WILLIAM EASTWOOD (B.A. 1898), of Heath Brow School, Hemel Hempstead, died in 1930. He was educated at St Peter's School, York, and at Cambridge. In 1899 he was appointed to a mastership at Newton College, Newton Abbott, and in 1912 became headmaster of Heath Brow School, Boxmoor, Herts., remaining here until his death.

WALTER EDMUNDS (B.A. 1872, M.D. 1879) died at Worthing on September 23, 1930, aged 80. After leaving Cambridge he went to St Thomas's Hospital, becoming F.R.C.S. in 1877. He served as surgeon in the Franco-Russian War, 1877-8. He was an authority on the diseases of the thyroid glands and was Erasmus Wilson Lecturer of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1901.

ALFRED WILLIAM FOSTER (B.A. 1898), secretary of the Paper Makers' Association, died on December 1, 1930. He was a scholar of the College, and graduated as a senior optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1898.

CECIL HILL GARLAND (M.A. 1881) died at Longview, Mayfield, Sussex, on October 1, 1930, aged 72. He was educated at Shrewsbury School and St John's, where he was Abbott Scholar 1878, Porson Prizeman 1880, and eighth classic 1881. He was appointed to a mastership at Ipswich School in 1883, leaving here in 1892 for Haileybury College, where he remained until his retirement in 1919.

The Rev. JOSHUA HORATIO GREAVES (B.A. 1880) died in a nursing home in London on July 8, 1930, aged 74. He was a scholar of the College and obtained a second class in the Theological Tripos. He was ordained in 1880 and from 1887 had been incumbent of St Paul's, Harringay, N

HARCOURT HENRY LOWNDES HILL (B.A. 1885), son of the late Capt. Henry Geary Hill, R.A., died at Strasbourg, France, on September 21, 1930, aged 67.

The Rev THOMAS WILLIAM HUTCHINSON (B.A. 1873) died on August 6, 1930, aged 78. Ordained in 1885, he became vicar of New Buckenham, Norfolk, in 1888 and of Great Wilbraham in 1896. In 1911 he was presented to the College living of Stoke Row, Henley-on-Thames; and held this until his death.

WILLIAM BURTON MARSHALL (B.A. 1902) died at 15, Parkfield Road, Liverpool, on August 29, 1930. He was the son of W. B. Marshall, was born at Liverpool on July 3, 1880 and was educated at Sedbergh. After leaving Cambridge he went to Liverpool for hospital training, becoming M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1906. He was house surgeon in the gynaecological wards at Liverpool Royal Infirmary 1906-7, clinical assistant to the Haydock Lodge Asylum 1907-8, and later surgeon to the Leyland and Bibby lines. During the war he served as Major, R.A.M.C. (T.F.), first at the 1st Eastern General Hospital, Cambridge, and then at No. 55 General Hospital, France. After the war he returned to general practice, and was honorary physician to the Jenny Lind Hospital for Children, Norwich. He married Kathleen, daughter of Sir John Baraston.

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK MERES (B.A. 1864) died at Bourton Hall, Totnes, on September 8, 1930, aged 88. He was educated at Oakham Grammar School and at St John's, and was appointed to the Bengal Civil Service after the examination of 1863. He served in Bengal and Assam as assistant magistrate and collector and then as district and sessions judge at Midnapore. In 1885 he was appointed acting judicial commissioner and president of the educational syndicate in Lower Burma. He retired in May, 1890.

The Rev. WILLIAM COWAN HARRISON MORELAND (B.A. 1889) was accidentally killed on July 10, 1930, aged 65. He was the son of John Harrison Moreland, of Belfast, and obtained a second class in the Mediaeval and Modern Languages Tripos. He was ordained in 1907 and held curacies in London; from 1920 he had been vicar of St Stephen's, Paddington.

HENRY HOWARD MURPHY (B.A. 1872, M.D. 1881) died at 18, Claremont Road, Twickenham, on November 23, 1930, aged 79. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Dr Robert Murphy, senior chaplain and registrar of the diocese of Madras, and was born at Waterford on June 27, 1851. After leaving Cambridge he went to St George's Hospital for hospital training and became L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. in 1876. He was resident physician to the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, 1878, and was afterwards in general practice at Twickenham, becoming consulting physician to the St John's Hospital, Twickenham. He married Annie, daughter of J. Llewellyn.

CHARLES PEARSON (B.A. 1854) died at 35, Marlborough Street, Bournemouth, on September 10, 1930, aged 99. He was the son of the Rev. George Pearson (B.A. 1814), Fellow of the College, and Christian Advocate of the University, and was born at Castle Camps Rectory, Cambridgeshire, on March 21, 1831. He was educated on the foundation at the old Charterhouse and was a scholar of the College, graduating with a second class in the Classical Tripos. He was appointed assistant master at Charterhouse in 1855; in 1860 he joined the Education Service in India and was principal first at Agra College and then at Lahore College. Later he became director of public instruction in the North-West Provinces and was a member of the Indian Education Commission of 1883. He retired on pension in 1885.

The Rev. RICHARD WILSON PHILLIPS (B.A. 1874) died at Narberth, Pembrokeshire, on November 11, 1930, aged 78. He was the son of the late Rev. Prebendary Phillips, of Crunwre Rectory, Pembrokeshire. He was ordained in 1904 and from 1914 to 1928 was rector of Llandawke with Pendine.

The Rev. SIMON MORTLOCK RANSON (B.A. 1872) died at Glenaldon, Worthing, on October 15, 1930, aged 88. He obtained a second class in the Moral Sciences Tripos and was ordained in 1871. He was vicar of Pishill with Assendon, Oxfordshire, 1878-83, curate of Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, 1883-4, vicar of St Alban's, Streatham, 1887-1907.

ARTHUR SANKEY REID (B.A. 1880) died at Greenburn, Balfour Station, Stirlingshire, on June 26, 1930, aged 72. He was educated at Sutton Valence School and at St John's, where he obtained a first class in the Natural Sciences Tripos of 1879. After two years at York and two at Sutton Valence, he was appointed in 1885

science master at Trinity College, Glenalmond, where he remained until his retirement in 1919, being house-master of "New Wing." For 34 years he was editor of the *Glenalmond Chronicle*, and he also edited the *Index Glenamonensis*.

The Rev. EDWARD THEODORE SANDYS (B.A. 1886) died at Stapleford on July 1, 1930, aged 65. He was a half-brother of Sir John Sandys, late Public Orator of the University, and was educated at Harrow and at St John's. He then went to Ridley Hall and was ordained in 1887. After holding a curacy at Aston, Birmingham, he went out to India in 1890 and worked with the Church Missionary Society at Calcutta for thirty-five years, during the latter part of which he was C.M.S. secretary for the North India Mission. He became an honorary canon of Calcutta Cathedral. In 1925 he retired and accepted the living of Bramfield, Hertfordshire, to which was afterwards joined that of Stapleford. He married, first, in 1893, Edith T. Sampson and second, in 1899, Hilare K. E. Brown.

EDWARD SOMES SAXTON (B.A. 1870), barrister-at-law, died at 2 Westgate Road, Beckenham, on June 12, 1930, aged 81. He was the son of Edward Saxton, of Sydenham Hill, Kent, solicitor, and was educated at Tonbridge School and at St John's, where he obtained a first class in the Classical Tripos. He was called to the bar by Lincoln's Inn on April 30, 1872. He married, in 1878, Evelyn Meigh Peek.

The Rev. SIDNEY MARSHALL SMITH (B.A. 1890) died at Halifax on May 7, 1930. He was ordained in 1892, was vicar of Hebden Bridge, 1902-1919, of Holy Trinity, Halifax, 1919-24. From 1921 he had been assistant rural dean of Halifax, and from 1925 an honorary canon of Wakefield.

JOHN KELLAND STEVENS (B.A. 1914) died in Cambridge on November 18, 1930, aged 38. He was the third son of W. H. Stevens, of Mortimer Road, Cambridge, and was educated at the Perse School and at St John's, where he graduated through the Classical Tripos. After the war, in which he served as a despatch rider and later as Railway Transport Officer, he joined the staff of the Middlesex County School, Hendon. From there he moved to the Haberdashers' Aske Hampstead School, Cricklewood.

JOHN MORRIS STONE (B.A. 1880), barrister-at-law, died at Eastbourne on November 11, 1930, aged 73. He was the third son of Thomas Stone, of London, solicitor, and was born on March 18,

1857. He was a senior optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1880, and entered as a student of Lincoln's Inn, obtaining a scholarship in real and personal property law and an equity lecture prize in 1882. He was called to the bar by Lincoln's Inn on January 25, 1883.

EDWARD THOMAS SWEETING (Matric. 1897), organist of the College from 1897 to 1901, died at St Albans on July 8, 1930, aged 66. He received his musical training at the National Training School of Music, now the Royal College of Music, and graduated bachelor of music at Oxford in 1889, and doctor in 1894. Before coming to St John's he was organist at Rossall School, 1882-1897, and after leaving Cambridge he became master of music at Winchester College, retiring recently.

RICHARD HERBERT VERCOE (B.A. 1906), of "Generals," Boreham, Chelmsford, medical officer of health for Chelmsford, died on March 22, 1930, aged 45. He received his medical training at University College Hospital, London, and had been clinical assistant at the Brompton Hospital and casualty house-surgeon and senior house-physician at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Tottenham. He was the author of the terminal chapter in Byam's *Trench Fever*, and of several papers on the health of school children in the *Lancet*.

The Rev. ROBERT KATER VINTER (B.A. 1869) died at 15, St Andrew's Road, Bedford, on September 1, 1930, aged 82. He was an exhibitor of the College and was a senior optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1869. He was ordained in 1873 and was second master of Queen Mary's School, Walsall, 1873-77. He then became head-master of Kimbolton Grammar School, remaining here until 1884, when he became vicar of Kimbolton, having previously occupied that position for a year during an interregnum. In 1899 he was presented to the College living of Marton-cum-Grafton, where he remained until 1914, for the last three years being rural dean of Boroughbridge. In 1914 he was preferred by the College to Houghton Conquest, retiring in 1923. His chief hobby was music and he wrote and published hymns and chants.

AUSTIN JAMES WILSON (B.A. 1930) died from peritonitis at Mombasa, Kenya, on November 19, 1930, aged 22. He was the eldest son of Mr and Mrs A. J. Wilson, of Mauritius and Nice, and, while at St John's, read law.

The Rev. ALFRED DUNCAN WOOLLEY (B.A. 1873) died at 5a, Norton Road, Hove, on August 6, 1930, aged 79. He was an exhibitor of the College and obtained a second class in the Classical Tripos. He was ordained in 1878, was vicar of Westcott, Dorking, 1894-1910, and rector of Weston Patrick with Weston Corbett, Basingstoke, 1910-19.

COLLEGE NOTES

AT the Annual Election on November 3, 1930, the following were elected into Fellowships in the College:

WILLIAM DOUGLAS VALLANCE HODGE, formerly Scholar; Wrangler b*, Mathematical Tripos, Part II, 1925; Smith's Prize, 1927; now lecturer at the University of Bristol.

JOHN GREENLEES SEMPLE, formerly Scholar, Wrangler b*, Mathematical Tripos, Part II, 1926; Philip Bayliss Student, 1927-8; Rayleigh Prize, 1929; now Professor of Mathematics, Queen's University, Belfast.

PHILIP EWART VERNON, formerly Scholar; Class I, Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, 1926; Class I, Moral Sciences Tripos, Part II, 1927; Strathcona Student, 1927-8; Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship in Social Science at Yale University, 1929.

A Royal Medal has been awarded by the President and Council of the Royal Society to Professor J. E. MARR (B.A. 1879), Fellow, for his pioneer work in the accurate zoning of the palaeozoic rocks.

Professor MARR has been elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

The Guy medal in gold of the Royal Statistical Society has been awarded to Mr A. W. FLUX (B.A. 1887), formerly Fellow, for distinguished service to statistical science.

Mr JOHN WALTON (B.A. 1920) has been appointed Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow.

The Rev. E. C. RATCLIFF (B.A. 1920) has been elected to an Official Fellowship at The Queen's College, Oxford.

Mr H. G. SANDERS (B.A. 1920) has been appointed a University Lecturer in Agriculture.

Mr W. P. BARRETT (B.A. 1927) has been appointed Assistant Lecturer in English at King's College, London.

Mr M. J. POLLARD (B.A. 1926) has been appointed Lecturer in Mathematics in the University of Cape Town.

Professor P. H. WINFIELD (B.A. 1899), Fellow, was President of the Society of Public Teachers of Law during the year 1929-30. He delivered the Tagore Lectures in the University of Calcutta in the autumn of 1930.

Mr E. MCKENZIE TAYLOR (Ph.D. 1927) has been appointed Scientific Research Officer, Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department, Lahore, India.

At the 75th anniversary of the Zürich Polytechnic High School, Professor A. E. H. LOVE (B.A. 1885), Honorary Fellow, was elected doctor *honoris causa*.

The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers has awarded a Telford Premium to Dr F. W. CARTER (B.A. 1895), of Rugby.

The first award of the Sandys Studentship of the University has been made to D. E. W. WORMELL (B.A. 1930).

Three of the four prizes awarded on performance in the Mechanical Science Tripos, 1930, have been given to members of the College: the *A. Denny Prize* to G. E. COOKE, the *Ricardo Prize* to H. C. RHODEN, and the *J. B. Seely Prize* to A. V. STEPHENS.

Mr E. W. R. PETERSON (B.A. 1922) has been elected a member of the Church Assembly for London.

The following members of the College have been called to the Bar: On July 2, 1930, by the Inner Temple, E. W. R. PETERSON (B.A. 1922), D. R. LASCELLES (B.A. 1929), G. E. WALKER (B.A. 1928), E. P. BRADLOW (B.A. 1929).

On September 17, 1930, by the Inner Temple, N. LONG BROWN (B.A. 1924); by the Middle Temple, L. J. LINCOLN (B.A. 1928).

R. G. REES (Matric. 1929) has been awarded a Yarborough-Anderson Scholarship at the Inner Temple.

K. K. LIM (Matric. 1928) has been awarded the Council of Legal Education Prize for First Place in Criminal Law, 1930, and also the Poland Prize at the Inner Temple.

J. MEGAW (Matric. 1928) has been awarded an entrance scholarship at Gray's Inn.

I. L. LEWIS (B.A. 1929) has been awarded a Harmsworth Law Scholarship at the Middle Temple.

The Adams Memorial Prize has been awarded to G. W. CARTER (Matric. 1928) and E. R. LAPWOOD (Matric. 1928).

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

The Rev. G. D. WHITE (B.A. 1887), rector and rural dean of Wallasey, to an honorary canonry in Chester Cathedral.

The Rev. W. H. VERITY (B.A. 1889), assistant rural dean of Huddersfield, to the canonry of St Aidan in Wakefield Cathedral.

The Rev. H. M. St C. TAPPER (B.A. 1894), vicar of St Martin's, Scarborough, to a prebendal stall in York Minster.

The Rev. A. J. ROBERTSON (B.A. 1890), rector of New Alresford, to an honorary canonry in Winchester Cathedral.

The Rev. H. L. PASS (B.A. 1898), principal of Chichester Theological College, to be a prebendary in Chichester Cathedral.

The Rev. J. C. H. HOW (B.A. 1903), rector of Liverpool, to be rural dean of Liverpool North.

The Rev. W. H. HARDING (B.A. 1892), vicar of Churcham, to be rural dean of North Forest in the diocese of Gloucester.

The Rev. E. A. HENSLEY (B.A. 1890), vicar of Christ Church, Sandown, Isle of Wight, to be rector of Aston, Stevenage, Hertfordshire.

The Rev. W. K. CLAY (B.A. 1902), rector of Maid's Moreton, Buckingham, to the united benefice of Teffont-Ewyas with Teffont Magna.

The Rev. S. E. SEARS (B.A. 1902), vicar of Charnock Richard, Chorley, Lancashire, to be vicar of Flitwick, Bedfordshire.

The Rev. W. FAIRLIE CLARKE (B.A. 1897), vicar of St Andrew's, Watford, to be rector of Hallaton, Leicestershire.

The Rev. C. H. STOKES (B.A. 1902), rector of Kynnersley and Preston Wealdmoors, Shropshire, to be rector of Epworth, Doncaster.

The Rev. R. H. S. GOBBITT (B.A. 1920) to be vicar of St Martin's, Knowle, Bristol.

The Rev. R. P. DODD (B.A. 1908), formerly Chaplain of the College, vice-principal of Knutsford Test School, to be Chaplain of Wellington School, Somerset.

Marriages

NEVILL FRANCIS MOTT (B.A. 1927), Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, son of Mr and Mrs C. F. Mott, of Liverpool, to RUTH ELEANOR HORDER, daughter of Mr and Mrs Gerald M. Horder, of Ealing Green—on March 24, 1930, in Manchester.

GEORGE TRESTRAIL MORTON (B.A. 1925), son of Thomas Morton, to JOAN STAFFORD, daughter of Hugh G. Stafford—on July 3, 1930, at St George's, Hanover Square.

RICHARD BERTOLD TREKMAN HALL CRAGGS (B.A. 1925), second son of Ernest Hall Craggs (B.A. 1884), to GWENDOLEN OLIVER, daughter of F.A. Oliver, H.M. Consul-General (retired)—on July 15, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Brompton.

FREDERIC PHILIP CHEETHAM (B.A. 1912), Principal of Egerton Hall, Manchester, to HELEN ELIZABETH MACINTOSH, daughter of J. D. MacIntosh, of Woodford Green—on July 19, 1930, at Chingford Parish Church.

FRANK DAVIES (B.A. 1928), son of Bertram Davies, solicitor, of Hendon, to FRED A BOND, daughter of Thomas H. Bond, of Blackwell, Worcestershire—on August 20, 1930, at the Wesleyan Church, Blackwell.

THOMAS ARTHUR ALAN BROADBENT (B.A. 1924), lecturer in mathematics at Reading University, son of G. T. Broadbent, of Consett, Durham, to NITA HORSBURGH HODGE, daughter of A. J. Hodge, of Edinburgh, and sister of W. V. Hodge (B.A. 1925), Fellow—on August 30, 1930, at Maryfield (South) Church, Edinburgh.

WILLIAM TAYLOR (B.A. 1925), senior mathematical master at Wolverhampton Grammar School, to ELSIE MAY FIRTH—on August 19, 1930, at the Church of the Holy Innocents, Fallowfield, Manchester.

ROBERT LESLIE HOWLAND (B.A. 1928), Fellow, to EILEEN TAIT, daughter of R. R. Tait, of Morven, Ruislip—on September 11, 1930, at Stoke Poges Church.

LEWIS BOSTOCK RADFORD (B.A. 1890), Bishop of Goulburn, New South Wales, to ENID MARY HASELDEN WHITE, daughter of the late Rev. Walter Montagu White, formerly of Queanbeyan, New South Wales—on October 21, 1930, at the parish church of Bishop Middleham, co. Durham.

EDWARD EARLE RAVEN (B.A. 1912), Fellow and Dean of the College, to ESTHER MARGARET BROOKS, daughter of William C. Brooks of Blackheath—on December 10, 1930, at St Margaret's Church, Lee.

JOHNIANA

IN 1637 Andrew Rej of Nagłowic was sent as ambassador from Vladislav IV, King of Poland, to King Charles I. He was accompanied by the Moravian Protestant exile, Johannes Laetus (1609–56), who wrote a Latin account of the journey, the *Peregrinatio*. This has just been published at Brno by Professor Otakar Odložilík, and among many interesting particulars contains a narrative of their visit to Cambridge, 3–5 September, new style. Besides St Catharine's, Trinity, and King's, they went over St John's, and we excerpt the passage relating to the College, with a passage or two on members of the university (pp. 72, 73, 75).

“Crebri occurrunt nobis Academiae celeberrimae cives, togati et pileo instar Iudeorum ornati; theologiae studiosorum vestitus niger, nobilium variabat, viridis vero crebrior occurrebat eadem tamen forma supra nominata. Antiquitus enim constitutum fuit, ut omnes veste talari ad morem Iudaeorum uterentur, aliud pileamenti genus non gererent, nisi cappas et eas non gradu aliquo donati rotundas, donati quadratas. . . Collegia perrepto, non sine quadam bile, quod desiderium meum per inscitiam studiosorum morari videbam. Plerique Latinae linguae usum nullum habent, nec peregrinos sermone Latino loquentes intelligunt, sciscitati vel pudore suffusi, quibus aliqua frons, recedunt, vel qui perfrictioris frontis sunt, rident. . .

Venimus inde in Collegium D. Johannis. Secundas illud post Collegium Trinitatis obtinet, aedificium splendidum, arcem dixeris, omnia hic in admirationem hominem rapiunt, cubacula, areae, templum, aula, bibliotheca, quae non parum ab eximie docto clarissimoque episcopo Lincolniensi, cuius etiam effigiem foribus superimpositam videre, aucta est. Bonus ille vir et Orthodoxorum potissimum religionis ergo pulsorum singularis patronus, nostro tempore in arce regia ad Thamesin Londinii custodiae mandatus erat. Cuius culpam ut ignoramus, ita invidiam fuisse et amorem Orthodoxias suspicamus, ex animoque sortem miseram dolemus. Dedit hoc collegium doctissimos, qui post autores reformantium vix pares habuere, Guilelmum Vitakerum et Guilelmum Parkinsium Theologos, utrumque ut publicum Academiae illius professorem, ita de re Christiana optime meritum.”

A CORRESPONDENT in the *Morning Post* of 16 August 1930, referring to early accounts of cricket and football, quotes the description of football given in the Latin life of John Barwick (*Vita Johannis Barwick, S.T.P.*, by Peter Barwick, London 1721). John Barwick entered St John's College, Cambridge, in May, 1631, under the tuition of Thomas Fothergil; he afterwards was elected a Fellow, and later became successively Dean of Durham and Dean of St Paul's. After an account of his diligence as an undergraduate, the *Life* continues,

“Nec tamen adeò sedentariis studiis immori placuit, ut animum lassatum non identidem subsecivis horis corporis exercitiis, iisque satis Athleticis, reficeret; vecte scilicet validissimo lacertorum nixu jactando, aut pilâ (quod moris erat) per densas conglomerantium adversariorum catervas, pedibus agitandâ.” (p. 8)

It goes on to tell of the misfortune which befel one of the players, and to describe Barwick's other activities as an undergraduate. The whole passage may be quoted from the English version of the *Life* (*The Life of the Reverend Dr John Barwick, D.D.*, London, 1724):

“Nor yet was he so wholly wedded to his Studies, but that at leisure hours he would frequently recreate himself with bodily Exercises, and those violent enough, such as pitching the Bar, and playing at Football; at the latter of which having once the ill Fortune to break the Collar-Bone of one of his Fellow Collegians, he was all his Life after so heartily concerned for this Mischance, that though the Bone was well set, and soon perfectly cured, yet he would never be prevailed upon to play at Football more; so far was he from the Inhumanity of those, who have no Sense of the Misfortunes of others. Sometimes he would temper his severer Studies with softer Recreations, particularly with Musick, deservedly accounted one of the *Liberal Arts*, and that which sweetens as well as adorns all the rest; yet no one had a greater Abhorrence of that execrable Musick, which ministers to Lewdness and Intemperance [*quâ Baccho aut Cupidini litari solet*]. That in which he delighted was chaste, severe, sober, holy; and the Use he made of it, was to bear his Part in singing forth God's Praises in the publick Choir, with a Sweetness of Melody equal to that Fervency of Devotion, wherewith he daily celebrated them in his Closet. To this Study, which adds so much Life and Ornament to Divine Worship, he was always, by his Example as well as Advice, endeavouring to persuade such of his Fellow Collegians of the younger sort, as their Voices, their Age, and their Genius rendered capable thereof: Nor did he repent to have studied himself, what

he found so useful for the Management of a Choir, when he was afterwards promoted to the Government of a Cathedral." (pp. 9, 10)

THE *First Book of the Psalms, according to the text of the Cambridge MS Bible, with the longer Commentary of R. David Quinhi*, critically edited . . . by S. M. SCHILLER-SZINESSY, M.A., Ph.D., University Reader in Talmudic, Cambridge, 1883.

The Editor's preface, where (pp. viii-ix) will be found the Hebrew original of the following passage, is written in a style pleasantly reminiscent of that frequently favoured by the most erudite composers of mediaeval Hebrew prose. No English translation of this preface has previously appeared.

"And as often as I speak in blessing, thus say I of another scholar: 'Behold, I have undertaken to bless—yea, I have found its main object—and He blessed, so I cannot reverse it; from Truth I cannot turn back.'

May the blessing of Heaven come down from above and raise, in importance and degree, the head of this other enlightened scholar, one highly exalted and to none second; amongst lovable men distinguished for his wisdom and discretion. His cheeks are of flaming fire: day and night he labours in the Law of Israel, and he knows her paths full well. This is none other than Dr Charles Taylor—all who behold him shall call him blessed—the Master of the College of St John the Evangelist.

He gives of his time and his powers to the work of his Master, stimulating his instructor, standing by his side. Over Scripture and Homily has he stretched forth his hand. He is wont to swim in the sea of the Talmud. He has gone down to the depths of Cabbala and in lands far off is his name renowned.

In Grammar and Philology, he towers over all. And when he went down into the abyss of the sea of Wisdom, deep he sank and brought up treasure from the mighty waters, and setting restraint aside, he brought forth a wondrous work, wherein he placed his lofty interpretations of the Ethics of the Fathers, . . . and with all his occupations and the many claims made upon him, he always remained my supporter and my master. And when, a theologian and a geometrician (see his book, mentioned to his praise and the honour of his name, *Geometry of Conics*. And besides these, he brought into the light of day, ever so many desirable books, in the sciences of Theology and Geometry: and all of them alike show forth and bear witness to the abundance of his wisdom.), he became the head of a great House of Learning, he helped me with his valiant arm and with his victorious right-hand supported me:

he set his eye on the work, and his heart to the collation and arrangement, shutting the door against every inaccuracy or error.

I will raise a cry to the Rock of my salvation. May He be with him and may He exalt him—to an ever loftier degree!"

G. A. Y.

THE extract which follows is taken, by permission of the publishers, Messrs Cassell and Co., from General J. CHARTERIS'S book *Field Marshall Earl Haig* (1929), pp. 167-9. The writer the book was closely associated with Lord Haig throughout the War. The meteorological reporter who was concerned is Ernest Gold, 3rd Wrangler 1903, Fellow of St John's 1906-12, Schuster Reader in Dynamical Meteorology 1907-10, Lieut.-Col. (temporary) R.E., D.S.O. 1916, F.R.S. 1918, now Assistant Director of the Meteorological Service. Gas warfare had recently been imposed by the enemy, with devastating results, that demanded a counter-stroke of the same kind. The episode belongs to the Battle of Loos, on September 25, 1915:

"The question of the Reserves, though the main, was not Haig's only preoccupation. The British were for the first time making use of cloud poison gas. Much was hoped from this new implement of destruction; but its efficacy and even its use depended solely upon the direction and the strength of the wind. If the wind failed altogether, the gas would hang over our own trenches; if it backed, it would send the cloud of gas over the congested area in their rear.

Mr Gold, one of the senior officials of the Meteorological Department in London, had been placed at Haig's disposal, and was now at I Army Headquarters, attached to the Intelligence Service. Just before midnight the wind, hitherto favourable, had fallen, and there had even been a few gentle breezes blowing from the enemy's trenches. At midnight there was not a breath of wind, and Mr Gold and the Intelligence Service were receiving with the deepest anxiety during these last hours the reports from instruments erected at various points throughout the whole area.

Haig himself slept untroubled, but at 2 a.m., when according to the plan of battle the decision was to be made, he was awakened to be given the disquieting news that the weather reports from all parts of the area were unfavourable. Mr Gold, with the information at his disposal from distant meteorological stations far beyond the battlefield, still predicted that just before sunrise a breeze would spring up from the right direction, and would last for a few hours. Staff Officers were waiting to convey to the troops the final

orders whether or not the gas was to be discharged. Haig ordered the decision to be postponed and went to sleep again. For two more hours there were still no signs of the promised wind. At 4 a.m. Haig, with Colonel Fletcher, his Staff Officer, went to the meteorological station to make the definite pronouncement. Gold was still confident, but there was nothing in the reports from the immediate area that appeared to justify his forecast, and Haig deferred the decision to the last moment.

It was a strange scene of war. The small hut, which was the meteorological headquarters; the darkness of the night only broken by the distant flashes of the guns; Gold busy with his calculations of that most incalculable of all factors in warfare—the weather; the Staff Officers eager and anxious, and Haig himself silent and motionless, save that from time to time he looked at his watch, and counted the minutes that remained before the decision must be made.

Each report was given to him as it arrived from the distant meteorological stations, and until 5 a.m. none was favourable.

The decision was fateful. If the wind proved unfavourable, and the gas was discharged, it would be an added peril to our own troops, and there could be small possibility of their success. If favourable, and the gas was withheld, its absence would cost many lives, and might prejudice the result of the whole operation.

At 5.15 a single report from a single station noted a slight breath of wind in the right direction and just at the same time the smoke from the cigarette in Colonel Fletcher's hand was seen to move slowly but surely towards the enemy's lines. In one short incisive sentence Haig gave the order that the gas was to be discharged, and walked slowly away to his own quarters.

Even before the order could reach the troops all Gold's hopes were fulfilled: the wind increased and blew steadily in moderate strength in the right direction, and under cover of the gas immediate success attended the first stages of the attack. Two hours later reports began to arrive stating that the whole of the first-line German trenches were in our hands, and Haig anxiously awaited the transfer of the control of the General Reserve, which even at this moment he might have pushed forward with success."

THE LIBRARY

Donations and Additions to the Library during the half year ending Michaelmas, 1930.

(* The Asterisk denotes a past or present Member of the College.)

From the Master.

Archaeologia. Vol. LXXIX. (Soc. of Antiq. of Lond.)

4to. Lond. 1929.

Exhibition of English Mediaeval Art. Victoria and Albert Museum, 1930. *Catalogue (with vol. of plates.)*

2 pts. sm. 4to. Lond. 1930.

Notes upon MSS. and books in the College Library made by the Rev. J. S. Wood, D.D., sometime President and Hon. Librarian of the College.

4to. c. 1861-82.

From C. J. Beadon, Esq.

MS. Latin orations and sermons, etc., of Richard Beadon* (ob. 1824). Fellow of the College, Public Orator, and Bp. of Bath and Wells.

New Testament in Greek. (Pt. II only.) 16mo. Paris, 1549.

[Belonged to Professor T. Rutherford, D.D., Fellow of the College, ob. 1771.]

From Rev. J. S. Boys Smith, M.A.

T[URBERVILLE] (H[ENRY]). *An abridgment of Christian Doctrine.*

12mo. Basileae, 1680.

[Contains contemp. MS. note "...given to Edward Lord Viscount Irwin at Rome... 1686 by Cardinal Howard", sometime Fellow Commoner of the College.]

From H. H. Brindley, M.A., F.S.A.

International Geographical Congress, Cambridge, July 1928.

Report of the proceedings. 1a. 8vo. Camb. 1930.

From J. Brownbill, M.A.

MOULTON (H. R.). *Palaeography, genealogy, and topography.*

Selections from the collections of H. R. Moulton.

4to. Lond. 1930.

— *Palaeography. Examples of historical documents, etc.*

4to. Lond. [1930?].

From Professor W. B. Cannon, C.B., M.D.

CANNON (W. B.). *The Linacre lecture on the autonomic nervous system: an interpretation.* Delivered May 6th, 1930. Repr. from *The Lancet.*

8vo. Lond. 1930.

From G. G. Coulton, Litt.D., F.B.A.

*COULTON (G. G.). *The Pope not infallible*. A public lecture. . .
Cambridge, Feb. 24th, 1930. 8vo. Lond. 1930.

From Rev. Professor J. M. Creed, D.D.

The Gospel according to St Luke. Greek text, with introd., notes,
etc., by J. M. CREED*. 8vo. Lond. 1930.

From P. A. M. Dirac, Ph.D., F.R.S.

*DIRAC (P. A. M.). *The principles of quantum mechanics*.
1a. 8vo. Oxford, 1930.

From T. R. Glover, M.A., D.D.

Cartoon of Dr G. G. COULTON*. (*The Old Cambridge*, 13 Mar.
1920.)

From Miss Alys L. Gregory.

GREGORY (A. L.). *The Cambridge manuscript of the Questiones of
Stephen Langton*. Repr. from *The New Scholasticism*. Vol. iv.
8vo. Baltimore, 1930.

From C. R. Haines, D.D., F.S.A.

HAINES (C. R.). *Dover Priory. A history of the priory of St Mary
the Virgin, and St Martin of the New Work*. 8vo. Camb. 1930.

From E. Hampden-Cook, M.A.

*HAMPDEN-COOK (E.). *Unemployment, its causes and its cure*. An
address. Priv. printed, 8vo. 1926.

From A. Harker, M.A., F.R.S.

Det Norske Videnskaps-Akademi i Oslo.

Årbok. 1925-9.

Avhandlingar. Mat.-Nat. Klasse. 1925-9.

Skrifter. Mat.-Nat. Klasse. 1925-9.

Register til Forhandlingar og Skrifter, 1858-1924.

1a. 8vo. Oslo, 1925-30.

From W. E. Heitland, M.A.

Codex Theodosianus, cum . . . commentariis J. Gothofredi. Editio
nova . . . iterum recognita . . . J. D. RITTER.
6 vols. in 7. fol. Lipsiae, 1736-45.

Dictionary of the Gaelic language. By the Rev. N. MACLEOD and
Rev. D. DEWAR. 8vo. Lond. 1845.

HENRY (J.). *Aeneidea, or critical . . . remarks on the Aeneis*.

4 vols. 1a. 8vo. Lond., etc., 1873-89.

HOWARD (J.). *An account of . . . lazarettos in Europe; . . . with ob-
servations on . . . prisons and hospitals*.
4to. Warrington, 1789.

*Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus: an improved edition of the Liber Valorum;
. . . valuation of all the livings in England and Wales*. By the
Rev. J. LLOYD. 8vo. Lond. 1788.

From Sir Percival Horton-Smith-Hartley, C.V.O.

Exhibition of English Mediaeval Art. Victoria and Albert Mu-
seum. 1930. *Catalogue*. sm. 4to. Lond. 1930.

From the Famille Janssen and Mons. H. Dehérain.

JANSSEN (JULES). *Œuvres scientifiques*. Recueillies et publiées par
H. DEHÉRAIN. Tome II. 1a. 8vo. Paris, 1930.

From Sir Donald MacAlister of Tarbert, Bart., K.C.B.

SAMPSON (J.). *The Wind on the Heath. A gypsy anthology*.
sm. 8vo. Lond. 1930.

[Also many pamphlets and parts of periodicals.]

From G. H. Mees, M.A.

*MEES (G. H.). *De boodschap van Sri Rámakrishna, een Hindoe
heilige der negentiende eeuw*. sm. 8vo. Den Haag, 1929.

From T. E. Page, M.A., Litt.D.

Loeb Classical Library. Athenaeus. Vol. iv. Cicero, *Speeches*,
Pro publico Quinctio, etc. Josephus. Vol. iv. Plato, *Republic*.
Vol. i. Strabo. Vol. vii. 5 vols. sm. 8vo. Lond. 1930.

From C. W. Previté-Orton, Litt.D., F.B.A.

BRUNNER (H.). *Grundzüge der deutschen Rechtsgeschichte*. 6te Aufl.
8vo. München, etc. 1913.

FOUGÈRES (G.) etc. *Les premières civilisations*. 2me édn. (*Peuples
et civilisations*. *Hist. gén.*, publ. par L. Halphen, 1.)
8vo. Paris, 1929.

MINTO (J.). *Reference books. A classified and annotated guide*.
4to. Lond. 1929.

TREVELYAN (J. P.). *Short history of the Italian people*. 3rd edn.
8vo. Lond. 1929.

[Also papers published by the British Academy and John Rylands
Library, with many other pamphlets.]

From Professor Sir Humphry Rolleston, Bart., G.C.V.O.

*ROLLESTON (SIR HUMPHRY). *Medical friendships, clubs, and
societies*. Repr. from *Annals of Medical History*. New series.
Vol. II. 1a. 8vo. New York, 1930.

ADAM (R. B.). *The R. B. Adam library relating to Dr Samuel Johnson and his era.*

(Printed for the author.) 3 vols. 4to. Buffalo, 1929.

From Rev. C. A. Anderson Scott, D.D.

*SCOTT (C. A. ANDERSON). *New Testament ethics: an introduction.* (Hulsean lectures, 1929.) sm. 8vo. Camb. 1930.

From W. Shaw, M.D.

*SHAW (W.). *Irregular uterine haemorrhage.* Repr. from the *Journal of Obstetrics*. Vol. xxxvi. (Raymond Horton-Smith Prize, 1928-9.) 4to. Manchester, 1929.

From Professor G. C. Moore Smith, Litt.D.

Silhouette portrait of Rev. James Tobias Cook, 3rd Wrangler, 1807, Fellow of the College, 1809-12.

From J. R. Tanner, Litt.D.

RUINART (T.). *Acta martyrum.* 1a. 8vo. Ratisbonae, 1859.

From E. C. S. Wade, M.A., LL.M.

*WADE (E. C. S.). *Consultation of the judiciary by the executive.* (*Law Quarterly Review*, April, 1930.) 8vo. Lond. 1930.

From F. Puryer White, M.A.

COWIE (Rev. M.). *Catalogue of the manuscripts and scarce books in the Library of St John's College, Cambridge.* 2 pts. 4to. Camb. 1842-3. [Belonged to, and annotated by, the Rev. J. S. Wood, D.D., sometime President and Hon. Librarian of the College.]

From G. Udny Yule, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S.

BEHMEN (JACOB). *Memoirs done . . . into English from . . . the German,* with preface . . . by FRANCIS OKELY.*

12mo. Northampton, 1780.

THOMPSON (A. J.). *Logarithmica Britannica, being a standard table of logarithms to twenty decimal places.* Pt. IV.

4to. Camb. 1928.

Periodicals were received from the following: *The Master, Mr Charlesworth, Professor Sir Joseph Larmor, Sir Donald MacAlister, Dr Previté-Orton, Rev. J. T. Ward, Mr White, the Geologiska Kommissionen i Finland, and the Royal Astronomical Society.*

ADDITIONS

GENERAL

Annual Register . . . for the year 1929. 8vo. Lond. 1930.

Student's Handbook to the University and Colleges of Cambridge. 29th edn., rev. to 30 June 1930. sm. 8vo. Camb. 1930.

ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY

BROWN (B. BALDWIN). *The arts in early England.* Vol. VI, pt. I. 8vo. Lond. 1930.

Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England). *An inventory of the Historical Monuments in London.* Vol. V. East London. 4to. Lond. 1930.

CLASSICS

ARISTOTLE. *Works.* English transln., ed. by W. D. ROSS. Vol. II pt. I. Physica. Transl. by R. P. HARDIE and R. K. GAYE. 8vo. Oxford, 1930.

Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum. Vol. XIV. Suppl. 1a. fol. Berolini, 1930.

LIVIUS. *Ab urbe condita.* Recog. C. F. WALTERS et R. S. CONWAY. Tom. III. (*Script. Class. Bibl. Oxon.*) 8vo. Oxonii, 1930.

MAY (J.). *Catalogue of the Roman pottery in the Colchester and Essex Museum.* 4to. Camb. 1930.

PENDLEBURY (J. D. S.). *Aegyptiaca. A catalogue of Egyptian objects in the Aegean area.* 4to. Camb. 1930.

Thesaurus linguae Latinae. Vol. V, fasc. IX. dolor-donec. 4to. Lipsiae, 1930.

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BARNES (D. G.). *History of the English corn laws from 1660-1846.* 8vo. Lond. 1930.

LONGFIELD (A. K.). *Anglo-Irish trade in the sixteenth century.* 8vo. Lond. 1929.

HISTORY

- Anglo-Saxon Wills*. Ed. with transl. and notes by D. WHITELOCK. 8vo. Camb. 1930.
- Biographie française, Dictionnaire de*. Sous la direction de J. BALTEAU, A. RASTOUL, et M. PRÉVOST. Fasc. I and II. (Age-Adegrin.) 1a. 8vo. Paris, 1929-30.
- BURNET (GILBERT) Bp. *History of his own time*. Ed. by M. J. ROUTH. 2nd edn. 6 vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1833.
- Cambridge History of the British Empire*. Ed. by J. HOLLAND ROSE, A. P. NEWTON, and E. A. BENIANS*. Vol. VI. Canada and Newfoundland. 8vo. Camb. 1930.
- COMNENA (ANNA). *The Alexiad... being the history of the reign of... Alexius I, ... 1081-1118 A.D.* Transl. by E. A. S. DAWES. 8vo. Lond., 1928.
- CORY (Sir G. E.). *The rise of South Africa*. Vol. v. 8vo. Lond. 1930.
- EDWARDES (S. M.) and GARRETT (H. L. O.). *Mughal rule in India*. 8vo. Lond. 1930.
- France. *Recueil des instructions données aux ambassadeurs... de France*. XXIV, XXV. *Angleterre*. Tomes I, II (1648-90). Ed. by J. J. JUSSEMAND. 8vo. Paris, 1929.
- GLOTZ (G.). ed. *Histoire générale*. Sect. 1, pt. 1. *Histoire de l'Orient*. Par A. MORET. Fasc. 2. 8vo. Paris, 1930.
- Historical MSS. Commission. *Calendar of the MSS. of the Marquess of Salisbury, Hatfield House, Herts*. Pt. xv. 8vo. Lond. 1930.
- Supplementary report on the MSS. of the Earl of Mar and Kellie, ... Alloa House, Clackmannanshire*. 8vo. Lond. 1930.
- KENNEY (J. F.). *The sources for the early history of Ireland. An introd. and guide*. Vol. I. Ecclesiastical. 8vo. New York, 1929.
- MORRELL (W. P.). *British colonial policy in the age of Peel and Russell*. 8vo. Oxford, 1930.
- NORTH (Hon. ROGER). *The lives of the Rt Hon. Francis North, Baron Guilford*, the Hon. Sir Dudley North, and the Hon. and Rev. Dr John North*. Ed. by A. JESSOPP*, D.D. 3 vols. sm. 8vo. Lond. 1890.
- Oxford Historical Society. Vol. LXXXVIII. *The Boarstall Cartulary*. Ed. by Rev. H. E. SALTER. 8vo. Oxford, 1930.

- Public Record Office publications. 4 vols. 1a. 8vo. Lond. 1930.
- Calendar of State Papers, Colonial series, America and West Indies*. Jan. 1716-July 1717.
- Calendar of State Papers and MSS. relating to English affairs existing in the archives of Venice, etc.* Vol. XXX. A.D. 1655-6.
- Close Rolls of the reign of Henry III*. A.D. 1253-4.
- Register of Edward the Black Prince*. Pt. I. A.D. 1346-8.
- Royal Historical Society. Camden 3rd series. Vol. XLIV. *Private correspondence of Chesterfield and Newcastle, 1744-6*. Ed. by Sir R. LODGE. sm. 4to. Lond. 1930.
- TROMP (MAARTEN HARPERTSZOON). *Journal. Anno 1639*. Transl. and ed. by C. R. BOXER. 8vo. Camb. 1930.

LAW

- British Year Book of International Law, 1930*. 1a. 8vo. Lond. 1930.
- Laws of England*. Suppl. no. 20, bringing the work up to 1930. 1a. 8vo. Lond. 1930.
- Selden Society. Vol. XLVI. *Select cases concerning the Law Merchant A.D. 1239-1633*. Vol. II. Ed. by H. HALL.

MATHEMATICS

- GAUSS (C. J.). *Werke*. Bk. x, 2, Abh. 6. 4to. Berlin, 1930.
- SOMMERFELD (A.). *Wave-mechanics*. Transl. by H. L. BROSE. (Suppl. vol. to *Atomic structure*.) 8vo. Lond. 1930.

MODERN LANGUAGES AND ENGLISH

LITERATURE

- Classiques français du moyen âge. Éd. par M. ROQUES.
38. RENAUT DE BEAUJEU. *Le bel inconnu*. Ed. par G. P. WILLIAMS. sm. 8vo. Paris, 1929.
62. *Énéas*. Éd. par J. J. SALVERDA DE GRAVE. Tome II. sm. 8vo. Paris, 1929.
63. *Fouken. Fitz Warin*. Éd. par L. BRANDIN. sm. 8vo. Paris, 1930.
- Early English Text Society. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1930.
- No. 179. NEVILL (WILLIAM). *The Castell of Pleasure*. Ed. by R. D. CORNELIUS.
- No. 180. MORE (Sir THOMAS). *The Apology*. Ed. by A. I. TAFT.

MORAL SCIENCES

- BORING (E. G.). *History of experimental psychology.* 8vo. Lond. 1929.
 BROAD (C. D.). *Five types of ethical theory.* 8vo. Lond. 1930.
 FLETCHER (H.). *Speech and hearing.* 8vo. Lond. 1929.

NATURAL SCIENCES

- GUNTHER (R. T.). *Early science in Oxford.* Vols. VI and VII. (Life and work of Robert Hooke.) 8vo. Oxford, 1930.

THEOLOGY AND CHURCH HISTORY

- BETHUNE-BAKER (J. F.) ed. *The Christian Religion: its origin and progress.* Vol. III. sm. 8vo. Camb. 1930.
 CABROL (F.) etc. *Dictionnaire d'archéologie chrétienne et de liturgie.* Fasc. 98-103. (Lit-Lydie.) la. 8vo. Paris, 1930.
 Canterbury and York Society.
 Diocesis Londoniensis. Registrum Simonis de Sudbiria. Pars 5. 8vo. Lond. 1929.
 Diocesis Roffensis. Registrum Hamonis Hethe. Pars 3. 8vo. Lond. 1929.
 CASPAR (E.). *Geschichte des Papsttums von den Anfängen bis zur Höhe der Weltherrschaft.* Bd. I. la. 8vo. Tübingen, 1930.
 HENRY VIII, King, (and Cardinal JOHN FISHER*). *Assertio septem Sacramentorum adversus Mart. Lutherum. Accedit quoque... Johan. Roffen. episcopi contra Lutheri captivitatem Babylonicam, Assertionis Regiæ defensio.* 2 pts. 16mo. Parisiis, 1562. e/
 ORIGINES. *Werke.* Bd. IX. Herausg. von M. RAUER. (*Die griech. christl. Schriftsteller.* Bd. XXXV.) 8vo. Leipzig, 1930.
 PHILO ALEXANDRINUS. *Opera.* Ed. L. COHN et P. WENDLAND. Vol. VII. Indices. Pars 2. 8vo. Berolini, 1930.
 SAUNDERS (H. W.). *An introduction to the obedientiary and manor rolls of Norwich Cathedral Priory.* 8vo. Norwich, 1930.
 Worcestershire Historical Society.
 The register of William de Geynesburgh, Bp. of Worcester, 1302-7. Introd. by R. A. WILSON. 4to. Worcester, 1929.
 The register of Thomas de Cobham, Bp. of Worcester, 1317-27. Ed. by E. H. PEARCE, Bp. of Worcester. 4to. Worcester, 1930.