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# THE EAGLE

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## CONTENTS

	PAGE
Irish Translations . . . . .	133
Some Reminiscences of my Life, by J. M. Wilson .	134
Verse and Version . . . . .	160
To Cassandra . . . . .	162
Zetetic Cosmology . . . . .	163
The Man who Died . . . . .	166
The Commemoration Sermon . . . . .	168
College Chronicle:	
Lady Margaret Boat Club . . . . .	175
Rugby Football . . . . .	177
Cricket . . . . .	178
Swimming . . . . .	179
The Musical Society . . . . .	179
The Classical Society . . . . .	181
The Adams Society . . . . .	182
The Chess Club . . . . .	183
The Nashe Society . . . . .	183
Obituary . . . . .	184
College Notes . . . . .	197
Johniana . . . . .	202
Book Reviews . . . . .	203
The Library . . . . .	203

Illustrations:

<i>William Heberden, the Elder</i>	to face p. 173
<i>Sir Thomas Watson</i>	to face p. 174
<i>John Haygarth</i>	to face p. 174

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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

VOL. XLVI

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No. 207

## IRISH TRANSLATIONS

### *The Drowning of Coning mac Aedan (c. 720 A.D.)*

THE waves of the sea are very clear ;  
With sand they have covered  
The frail wicker coracle ;  
They threw themselves on Coning.

The ocean has cast its white hair  
Over the coracle of Coning ;  
Well may it smile its hateful smile  
To-day, upon the tree of Tontiu<sup>1</sup>.

### *Autumn Song (c. 850 A.D.)*

My tale to you ; the stag bells,  
Winter snows, summer is gone.

Wind high and cold, the sun low  
His course is short ; the sea flowing high.

Dark red is the fern, whose form has failed ;  
The wild goose sings its accustomed song.

Cold has seized the birds' wings ;  
The season of ice. This is my tale.

K. H. J.

<sup>1</sup> The sacred tree of Leinster.

## SOME REMINISCENCES OF MY LIFE<sup>1</sup>

### CAMBRIDGE

By J. M. WILSON

May 18th, 1913. It is some years now since I wrote anything for these memories of my past life: perhaps I may begin again. But I am now nearer 77 than 76, and neither memory nor hand is quite as active as it was. I am at this moment in the little Pension Uto-Staffel on the Uetliberg, looking down over Zürich, with my wife.

But I must try and recall Cambridge. Term opened in October, about the 10th I imagine, in 1855. My father went up with me to St John's College. I found rooms, said to have been Wordsworth's<sup>2</sup>, assigned me at the top of the left-hand corner staircase farthest from the Porter's Lodge of the 1st Court. It was close to the kitchens. The sitting-room looked into the court; bedroom, and a little sort of boxroom, into a back lane, on the other side of which was Trinity 1st Court, with its clock and its "male and female chimes." I took on all the furniture at about £10; and bought myself a Windsor chair, the one I have used ever since, which is now at my study table at Worcester.

<sup>1</sup> [The late Dr J. M. Wilson (B.A. 1859; Fellow 1860), whose death at the age of 94 is recorded in this number, left certain volumes of unpublished *Reminiscences* of his life. Chapter v of these *Reminiscences* is entitled "Cambridge," and it covers the four years (1855-9) which he spent at St John's College. By permission of his son, Sir Arnold T. Wilson, K.C.I.E., the chapter is printed here, without abbreviation. As will be seen, it was written in May 1913. Dr Wilson was the last survivor of the original Editorial Committee of *The Eagle*. He was the author of the opening article in the first number, which appeared in the Lent Term, 1858. The present Editors are grateful for permission to print in this number a record which thereby becomes his last, as it is also his longest, contribution to *The Eagle*.—ED.]

<sup>2</sup> [J. M. Wilson's rooms were F 4, First Court. Wordsworth's rooms were F 2, on the floor below. See *Lists of Past Occupants of Rooms in St John's College*, compiled by G. C. Moore Smith, M.A. [B.A. 1881; Honorary Fellow, 1931], and published by the Editors of the *Eagle Magazine*, 1895, p. 11; and, for Wordsworth's rooms, *The Eagle*, vol. xvi, pp. 429-30, and vol. xviii, pp. 61-2.—ED.]

I knew no one at the College; Ralph Tatham was Master. Atlay, afterwards Vicar of Leeds and Bishop of Hereford, was my tutor; and in other Colleges, I had some remembrance of Evan Gill, who had gone up to Trinity from K.W.C.<sup>1</sup> two years before; Lamb and Smith of Emmanuel, Whitmore of Caius, and Deane of Emmanuel who had gone up with me from Sedbergh. There was also Longmire of St John's, my contemporary at Sedbergh; but he was a recluse.

Lectures soon began; and it gradually dawned on me that none of us was in the least degree individualised or directed. It mattered to nobody what I did, whether I worked or was idle; whether I read Classics or Mathematics, or nothing at all. There were lectures given in the College Hall, to all the freshmen together, about ninety of us, by Reyner, in Algebra. He would give out about eighteen or twenty questions. Then he went round the hall, looking at the papers we brought on his last lecture. Of course it was useless. The help we got from him was infinitesimal. Later on the Mathematical lectures were very good. Ben Horne's lectures on Optics and Dynamics were as good as lectures could be.

Ben Horne was a character. He was well known at Newmarket; a famous whist player and with a reputation. But he never neglected his work. His lectures were at 8.0 a.m. We assembled in his lecture room: no sign of Ben. So we knocked at his bedroom door. Murmurs from bed clothes within. In three or four minutes in came a rough unshorn unkempt figure in a long dressing gown; he dictated questions, and said "Excuse me for a few minutes" and retired. Then most careful undisturbed work, often lasting till 9.30 or after. "Hadn't we better get some breakfast?" said Ben. Todhunter, too, was a good lecturer, though not an attractive one.

The Classical lectures open to freshmen were certainly not equal to Evans's careful lessons at Sedbergh; and composi-

<sup>1</sup> [King William's College, Isle of Man. J. M. Wilson's father, Edward Wilson, Fellow of St John's College 1826-36, was its first Principal (1833-8). Wilson was born there on 6 November, 1836, and afterwards (1848-53) was in Dr Dixon's house.—ED.]

tions were rarely corrected. The Greek Testament lectures, given by Atlay, to some forty men, were quite elementary. Almost all teaching was given by private tutors.

But during my first term, very early in it, W. E. Mullins<sup>1</sup>, who kept in the room at the bottom of my staircase, called on me: and I regard this as one of the great events of my Cambridge days. It gave the colour to all that followed. Indeed I can scarcely imagine what I should have done without his friendship. He was—and is—(for happily he is still alive and very vigorous)—about two years my senior in years and very much more in experience and self-reliance. He had been through King's College; had come under the strong influence of Maurice, the prophet of that age; and was a reader and disciple of Carlyle, Kingsley, Hughes, Ludlow and other Christian Socialists. He was a reader of German also, and a lover of Goethe, Schiller and others whose names I had never heard. He opened to me on every side vistas of quite unknown country. I had been bred in a country Vicarage, on old-fashioned Evangelical lines; and at schools into which no modern thoughts penetrated. Mullins had had a wholly different education. He was twenty years, not two, my senior.

In the first term I had no aim at all put before me by anyone; I was reading quite at random for the Classical and Mathematical lectures, and that was all. Mullins and I, and sometimes W. G. Adams, amused ourselves with doing Bland's Geometrical and Algebraical problems in such intervals as there were. But after a week or so came the examination for Scholarships, of value varying according to residence, but worth about £25 a year. There was one more valuable Scholarship, called the Port Latin, of £50. Some twenty or thirty or more of us stood for these Scholarships. Of course Arthur Holmes, a brilliant, perhaps unequalled, Shrewsbury scholar, got the Port Latin, and Longmire and

<sup>1</sup> [W. E. Mullins was born in 1834, he entered St John's in the Michaelmas Term 1855, and took his B.A. degree in 1859. He was afterwards a house master at Marlborough. He died in 1918 (*The Eagle*, vol. XL, p. 194).—ED.]

I were elected scholars on our Classics, and some five or six more: R. B. Clifton being one for Mathematics. Yet not one of the Dons, not even Atlay, took the slightest notice of me, nor enquired what I was reading for. Half that term was frittered away. Then an old Sedberghian, John Rigg, Fellow of the College, a shy quiet man, called on me, and found out how much I needed guidance. He offered to coach me more or less for the Bell Scholarship, which was to come off in March; and I went to his rooms for Classical and Mathematical papers, and some direction as to reading. He probably spoke to Atlay; for about that time Atlay sent for me, and told me it was no use my attending his Greek Testament lectures; they were only for poll men "to teach them first aorists," as he said.

At the end of the term we had an examination in Classics and Mathematics, and an absurd *viva voce* examination in Bushby's introduction to the Old Testament. Bushby was an old Sedberghian and a Fellow. The book was of the most elementary kind. Some forty or fifty of us sat round the common room, and questions were asked and passed down till someone answered them.

I went down home at once; and the list followed; and I could scarcely believe my eyes when I found that I was first. A letter of congratulation from Atlay to my father followed. The Mathematics did not go beyond Algebra and Euclid, Trigonometry and Geometrical Conics, and the Classics were as usual some prepared books and some composition and unseens.

I was reading now definitely for the Classical Tripos; and in the Christmas vacation read a good deal, and did some composition. On returning to Cambridge, Rigg advised me to get a classical private tutor for the "Bell" and to go on reading for him in Mathematics. For the "Bell" we were to be examined in Trigonometry and the beginning of Co-ordinate Geometry, of which I knew next to nothing. Atlay agreed, and sent me to a young classical B.A., Pearson, of St John's, who had taken a low first class a year ago. He was told that I was reading for the "Bell." He was a poor

scholar; a languid, uninteresting and supercilious person. He gave me pieces for composition and corrected them, not nearly as well as Evans: and gave me sometimes his own compositions as "fair copy" in which it was not difficult to detect bad blunders. I asked him more than once whether so-and-so was right. "Well, perhaps not, I wrote that as a freshman." Atlay asked me one day what I thought of Pearson; I showed him one of these copies, and told him Pearson's remark. "He shall not get a fellowship at St John's," was his reply: and he did not.

Then in March 1856 came the "Bell" Scholarship examination. This was open to all sons of clergy in their first year in the University. The standard therefore varied a good deal. Classics, it was said, counted 8, Mathematics 2, Divinity 1. My father had held the second "Bell" and so had my cousin W. G. Wilson, then Rector of Forncett St Peter's, and I was very anxious to keep up the tradition. Pearson told me it was waste of time to go in, but I excused myself by saying it was my father's wish, and sent in my name. The papers suited me very well. In Classics, I think I had seen two pieces before, one from a late book in the *Odyssey*; and the Latin Elegiacs suited me, Mrs Hemans' poem, beginning:

Leaves have their time to fall  
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,  
And stars to set: but Thou hast all,  
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death.

I kept for my father a copy of my verses, and still have them. In Mathematics, I did everything except a question or two in Co-ordinate Geometry, which were beyond me. I had not got beyond the straight line. There was a paper in Divinity, i.e., Old and New Testament, long and varied, of which I know very little.

No one had the smallest doubt who would get the first "Bell"; for Arthur Holmes had already, as a freshman, won the blue ribbon of scholarship, the "Craven." This was open to all four years: and had not been won by a freshman

for many years, not, it was said, since Kennedy himself, the master of Shrewsbury, had won it "in his jacket."

Practically no one had any doubt that Henry Sidgwick, who had come up from the head of Rugby School, with a very great reputation, would take the second. One morning Atlay came to my room, and said he was going to a meeting of the Electors of the "Bell," and wished to know particulars of income, family, etc., in case they were asked for; since by the will of the founder if men were equal the money should be given to the one who needed it most. In an hour or so he returned, and told me that I was bracketed with Henry Sidgwick for the second, and that the money was divided between us equally. This was a great joy to my father. I remember a letter from my twin brother Edward—a rare occurrence; he saw, far more clearly than I did, the meaning of such a success: that it heralded a good first class, and a probable fellowship; as my own ambitions at that time were very modest indeed.

I had to go to the V.C. who happened to be Whewell, who was rather gracious, for him, and told me where I stood: I was 2nd in Classics to Holmes, 3rd in Mathematics to Vyvyan and Sidgwick, and 2nd in Divinity to Sidgwick. He showed me the marks; I can only imperfectly recall those in Mathematics,—Vyvyan who was at King William's College with me till he left for Shrewsbury 275, Sidgwick 268, and I was about 263. Probably 275 was full marks.

The paper in Divinity was a curiously discursive one on Old and New Testament. My out-of-the-way reading of my father's old books came in useful: for I had read, for want of other books, such books as Beausobre, Mosheim, Tomline, Marsh, Prideaux, Newton and Keith on *Prophecies*, and Lowth's *Isaiah*. Of the New Testament I knew little. Jeremie, the Divinity Professor, who examined in this subject, sent for me and asked where on earth I got all the odd information I had poured out. He was amused when I told him: and he well remembered my father.

The Lent Term came to an end, and in the Summer Term the problem of my reading took a new phase. At the end



of each May Term there was a College examination in which, in each successive year, Wood's exhibitions of £40 were given to the first three men. The Mathematical papers at the end of the first year included advanced Trigonometry and Algebra, and of course Geometry and Co-ordinate Geometry of which I knew only the elements. I felt bound to go to a Mathematical tutor, and Atlay induced Parkinson, one of the very best honour coaches, as an exception and special favour, to take me for one term in these subjects.

Money was a great object then. My brother's illness, and my University expenses, small as they were, were hard to meet. So I dropped Classics for a term, and read wholeheartedly for Parkinson. Meantime I had arranged with a first rate classical coach to read with him in the Lake Country for the Long Vacation, and subsequently: Hammond of Trinity was the man.

The May examination came; and on the last evening, just before I was going down for the Long, Atlay came to my room to enquire my plans for the Long and afterwards. I told him. He said, No, no, no! I must read Mathematics; I was first in Mathematics, fifty per cent. more than the next man, and it was folly not to go on with them. Parkinson concurred, he said. I argued that I didn't care for Mathematics, had no turn for them. I knew I could do well at Classics—it was giving up a certainty for a chance, and so on. He put his back against the door, and vowed he would not go till I consented to give Parkinson a trial for the ten or eleven weeks of the Long Vacation. So I reluctantly wrote to Hammond to say what had happened, and went down home. Soon followed the list and the College bill, with £40 subtracted from it.

After a short holiday at Nocton<sup>1</sup> I went back to Cambridge for the Long Vacation. It was full eleven weeks or rather more of continuous reading. I went three days a week to Parkinson from 11 to 2. Then he gave me a MS paper on the subject I had been doing, and I took him my work in

<sup>1</sup> [Nocton, Lincolnshire, of which J. M. Wilson's father was then vicar.—ED.]

the interval. There were some ten or fifteen men in the outer lecture room; I only remember one, Bunting of Pembroke, afterwards Sir Percy, Editor of the *Contemporary*.

In that Long Vacation (it seems incredible but it is true), I read Analytical Geometry, Todhunter and Salmon, the Differential Calculus and Integral Calculus, both in Todhunter; supplementing it by De Morgan's great book which fascinated me. Then Differential Equations, a long intricate subject, and Geometry of Three Dimensions. It was an immense quantity to get through. Parkinson made no comment at the time, but he spoke of it after my degree.

My day was very regular. Chapel, if I remember right, was at 8 o'clock, but of this I am not sure. I usually breakfasted at 7.30 and began work at 9, and stuck to it till 2. On the days when I did not go to Parkinson I used often to get restless: took gymnastic exercises at intervals; adopted a standing desk, interrupted the Mathematics by short intervals of poetry or other books: but at last I found myself able to work continuously for the five hours; but when 1.45 came, and some bread and cheese and some beer from the Buttery, and when some friend turned up, as we usually arranged, I was very, very glad. From 2 till 4 I was on the river, or at Fives, or on Parker's Piece, or now and then on a velocipede, in the fullest enjoyment. Long Vacation College elevens played one another on Parker's Piece; or occasionally I played on Fenner's for the Long Vacation University eleven, or sometimes we took long walks or runs. I had a large acquaintance who shared these amusements; but few of them became more than acquaintances.

The mention of cricket reminds me that in the first May Term I was invited to join the College Cricket Club, and paid my subscription. I had taken up to College my old Sedbergh bat, pads and gloves. Very early in the season I was tried in the College 2nd eleven against a Trinity 2nd eleven, on Parker's Piece. We were beaten in the first innings, to which I contributed an 0; and I did not bowl. But in the 2nd innings I was put on to bowl: and it was my day; I took 9 wickets, all clean bowled; and I long kept some annual

Journal of matches in which "b. Wilson" occurred with such monotony. That performance attracted Joe McCormick's attention: and others of the 1st eleven pressed me to go down in term time at 11 to bowl at nets or in matches. This would have been ruin. I talked to Newbery, a very nice cricketing Don; and took his advice and left the Club.

The most amusing cricket was a match among the non-cricketers who came up for the Long. Every member of the College Club was ineligible. We each bowled one over in turn; one, and no more. It was great fun, and very easy to make 50 runs or more, if one had the luck to be drawn to go in early.

Dinner was at 4 o'clock, and from 4.30 to 6 we usually spent over biscuits and raisins and oranges or a modest glass of wine in one another's rooms; often in some other College: and those times did more perhaps for me than any other hours of the day. We talked of everything in heaven and earth, as young men do: very crude and unformed we were, and none of us very brilliant or learned or advanced: we were slowly feeling our way. Mullins was the most widely read, and the most philosophically minded of us. Through him I got to know such books as Coleridge's *Aids to Reflection*, Mill's *Logic*, and Hare's *Guesses at Truth*, the last of which volumes, when I looked at it in later years, was so amazingly commonplace.

Then at 6, Chapel, if I had not been at morning Chapel, and Classics till 8; good steady reading and writing, for 1½ hours or more: some supper at 8, and very often a game of backgammon: and at 8.30 or 9, Mathematics till about 11.

My working day thus included a good 7 hours of Mathematics, and 2 of Classics.

In my second year, beginning October 1856, I read steadily Classics and Mathematics, attending lectures on both subjects, though not all or probably the best of the classical lectures, and doing occasional compositions. I cannot remember the classical lectures as being of much value, but I recall reading Aristotle's *Ethics* and *Politics* with real pleasure. The lecturer was not, I think, in the least interested

in the subject of either; and his only satisfaction was in showing the bad scholarship of the Oxford Editors; Congreve was one, and I think Eaton was another.

It was in my second year that the College Boat Club, the Lady Margaret, blackballed a Sizar, whose name I have forgotten, a very good sort of man, simply because he was a Sizar. This provoked a good deal of comment, as being snobbish. Some vain negotiations went on. Most of the Club were sound on the point, it was believed, but there was a compact minority large enough to carry their point. A new club was therefore started, the Lady Somerset, on the same terms of subscription, as a protest; and I joined it, and rowed pretty regularly. I was never a good oar; but the club was not strong, and I was put in the 1st boat. I found that the training then in vogue, of which I have forgotten the details, excited me, and made me restless; I could not stick to work. So I gave up my place in the boat and rowed 7 in the second boat without training; and enjoyed the delicious sensation of making a bump or two, and pulling into the shore.

Near the end of this term that curious event happened of which I gave an account to H. Sidgwick, Myers and others. One evening towards 9 o'clock, an indescribable feeling of terror and illness came over me. I had done nothing to account for it; I felt sure I was dying. I struggled against it; assured myself I was well; but in vain. I went downstairs, and went in to see Mullins. He exclaimed at once, "What is the matter?" I explained. He put away his books, brewed some hot whiskey, which he must have got from a friend, and water, and talked with me; but he too thought I was dying or something like it. We had an old friend, one Peckover, who kept in the same court, who professed some medical knowledge. He looked very wise, but I don't think he helped me much. Towards 11 I got better, went up to bed, and next morning was perfectly well, when Mullins came up to see me. I dismissed the whole thing from my mind. But just before Hall, Atlay came up and told me what I should otherwise have read in a letter I should receive in



Hall, viz., that my brother Edward was dying, and not expected to live for another hour; and that my father wanted me to go home. Our post left Nocton about 3 o'clock, so that I did not at the moment connect the death with my seizure; but afterwards on reaching home, it appeared that Edward's death and my strange seizure were simultaneous.

My brother and I had seen little of one another for the last two or three years. He was away at Torquay for the winter vacations, and in the summer I had been in the Isle of Man and elsewhere. But I felt his death very much. He had great charm, as well as great gifts, and was much loved and honoured wherever he was. Had he lived, I can see now that he would have been a very noble character, and have had a wide and deep influence.

As the examination at St John's in the work of the term was already begun, I did not go back to Cambridge till January for the Lent Term. I think it was in that term that I got the prize for Latin Declamation, along with Arthur Holmes. Several subjects were put up on the notice board; and he asked me to declaim against him, and we jointly chose the subject. I forget what it was; but it had something to do with Cicero as a philosopher. We took opposite views of Cicero as an eclectic philosopher; declaimed against one another *in the Chapel* at the close of service, standing on the top steps of the first gangways N. and S. The men had to stay and hear us. I believe the custom came to an end in that year. I also got a Latin Essay prize, and the Reading prize in Chapel, and put them all together in my Grote's *Greece*.

In the Summer Term we had several scratch 4 races, old Sedberghians, and other groups; and in one of them I somehow caught cold and pleurisy, and was seriously ill. Dr Bond attended me, and my father came up, and it all looked very serious; but in about three weeks I was well enough to go in for the May examination, though with a very imperfect knowledge of the special subject of that term—Dynamics of a particle. I managed however to keep my place as head of the list, and secured another Wood's Exhibition.

The next Summer Vacation was spent like the one before, now on higher mathematical subjects. I varied my work as before, with Classics, and was thus able to get through a great quantity of work. I had started so late in Mathematics, that I was reading up to the end of my second year what men like Clifton, and some others, had read before they came up.

I recall with great pleasure the friendship which sprang up about this time with J. E. B. Mayor, one of the Fellows, a man of huge learning. J. E. B. Mayor was excessively kind. Some of us used very often to go to tea with him on Sundays, and he would read to us from all sorts of books, Fuller's *Worthies*, Maitland's *Dark Ages*, Baxter, Milton and others. He had a vast library, and was collecting material for a Church History of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. His younger brother J. B. Mayor was also most kind; and I saw a little of Roby, a most genial person. J. B. Mayor and Roby were College Reformers: among other things they were anxious to encourage the study of Moral Sciences in the College, in connection I suppose with the new Tripos. They offered a prize for the best essay on Butler's *Analogy* and *Sermons*, which was one of the subjects for, I think, the last Christmas examination, i.e., one in the third year. An extra paper was set on certain books, connected with the Deism of the period and its philosophy. Men who competed for the prize had to send in their names, and Mayor personally asked me, as head of the year, to send in my name, and to get some others to do the same, just to give the thing a start. He explained that some men were reading these extra books with himself and Roby, and he did not the least expect me to give time to get them up. I was, he knew, fully occupied; but it would give dignity, etc. So I consented, and borrowed some of Mullins's books to look at, and talked them over with Mullins, who had carefully mastered them. My knowledge was absolutely valueless compared with his; but in the examination on Butler, and in the extra paper, I was so far ahead in marks that I got the prize, rather I think to the annoyance of Mayor and Roby,

but to the joy of my generous friend Mullins, who regarded me, rightly, as his pupil.

Then came all the interest that gathered round the publication of the first number of *The Eagle*. I was an undergraduate Editor, and J. B. Mayor the Fellow Editor: and I wrote the first article in it. Mullins and I got together the writers, Ashe, Bush, A. Holmes and Samuel Butler, afterwards so deservedly famous<sup>1</sup>. About this time too, I became very keen on learning languages; and read a good deal of French, and began German. I gave up ten entire days of the Long Vacation to German, beginning Grammar and reading at once and learning a quantity by heart, mainly *Hermann und Dorothea*. At the end of the time I was able to read such books as *Sintram*, and tackled some of Goethe's and Schiller's shorter poems. Afterwards I could read German classical notes, and German scientific books, and I read a good deal of Ewald. But my German has all slipped away, except the few words one wants in travelling. I learnt Spanish also sufficiently to read it; and this came in useful when I was invited in July 1860 to go on the Government Eclipse Expedition to Spain. I began Italian, but it dropped out. Hebrew I had learnt a little of at K.W.C.

I ought to have mentioned our Shakespeare Society—Mullins, Bush, Adams, Ashe and myself. We met on Saturday evenings, pretty regularly for two years. Ashe was the poet of the party. I still recall some of his acute criticisms. Bush and Mullins were careful and well read students; and these three were the main contributors. *The Eagle* sprang from an egg laid in that nest.

As I recall this period, the hours of work will not reappear; it all seems a time of leisure and games, and talk, talk, talk. Yet it is plain that I must have worked very hard.

One of my school friends, W. F. Rowsell, was the son of a Cambridgeshire Vicar, and I used to go out to his home at Six Mile Bottom once or twice a term in my second and third years. There were two sons and four very nice daughters. The eldest married Haig Brown, then Tutor of Peterhouse,

<sup>1</sup> [Cf. *The Eagle*, vol. xv, pp. 325-7, and vol. xxix, pp. 125-7.—Ed.]

and afterwards Head Master of Charterhouse; the next, Adeline, married Porter, the Master of Peterhouse; the third, Flora, married a young officer; and the youngest, Rosalind, became the wife of Sir Charles Barry. They were very pleasant interludes in the Cambridge life.

I also visited at the Grahams. John Graham was Vicar of Hinxton, about ten miles out of Cambridge. His son William was at Sedbergh with me; and we used to walk out; and I got to know the family well.

No special incidents are worth recording in my third year. By the 3rd May I had nearly finished the subjects ordinarily required for the Tripos, and by the end of the first Long Vacation I had read all more or less completely. It is perhaps worth mentioning that Mullins and I were both of us much taken with the method of Trilinear Co-ordinates, or "Abridged Notation," which was then in its infancy: and we used to challenge one another to new and unsolved problems, such as finding the equations to the tangents and normals of the circumscribed and inscribed conics of a triangle, and finding their foci, eccentricity, etc.

At last we resolved on jointly bringing out a small work on Trilinears very soon after our Degrees; and we went on, accumulating in portfolios our papers and solutions. I said something of this to Parkinson, and he urged me not to waste any time on this. He had been already alarmed and distressed at my Editorship of *The Eagle*; and at what he heard of my reading. Once he called on me, and looked over my shelves; and Mill's *Logic* and Reid's *Philosophy*, and Coleridge's *Friend*, and other books caught his eye. He turned them upside down, and said they would ruin my degree.

I believe it was a true instinct which led me to read very widely, if very superficially; it served as a digestive to the masses of Mathematics I was gulping down, for which I had no particular love: but I am not surprised that it frightened Parkinson. For Mullins and I had other things on our hands. In our last two Long Vacations we took the senior classes in Harvey Goodwin's Sunday School, he taking the girls and I the boys as the result of a toss-up. And this led to our

taking some regular hours with a select class of boys in St Giles' Day School: teaching them Euclid, and I think some Latin. The hours for this I remember interfered with regular boating and sufficient exercise. One of the boys whom I so taught in Harvey Goodwin's Sunday School was one Mountain, a Pitt Press boy, to whom I also taught Greek for an hour a week on Sunday evenings for many months. I lost sight of him at my degree: but when I was at Rugby, and went over years afterwards to Loughborough to lecture, I met him once more. He was Head Master of a small endowed school, from which he afterwards went to a larger school. Mullins told me that a gentleman came up to him in a well-known London publisher's shop, and told him that he was one of his pupils, and that he owed everything to what he had done for him.

These recollections, and all sorts of interesting College debates, Port Latin Debating Society, occasional whist or chess or backgammon, boating to Ely, Long Vacation cricket matches at Royston, Saffron Walden or on Fenner's, and all their varied incidents come up. I still see "Fat Ward," as he was called, batting at Fenner's, and Hitchcock telling the waiter "to go on bringing beer till I tell you to stop!" But the heavy monotonous work has all vanished from memory. Nothing that was unpleasant or anxious remains.

After the Long Vacation at Cambridge, which must have been a very severe ten weeks of Mathematics, three of us, C. J. E. Smith, a brilliant pianist, and Codd, both in the year below me, resolved on a Swiss tour. There were five clear weeks before we were due, on about 12th October. We each could muster about £20. How far could we make it go? We travelled 3rd class via Paris to Basle and Zürich with knapsack and umbrella only: and our first night in Switzerland was spent in an inn on the outskirts of Zürich on the Zug Road. Of course we bargained before entering: a franc for supper, a franc for bed, a franc for breakfast: such were our terms, and the good Frau agreed. But next morning she demanded two francs more: we had eaten *so viel Brod*, and *so viel Butter* and *so viel Honig*. We pleaded

the bargain: she set her back against the door. Codd went to the window. Smith implored me to pay: and I paid. Then began our walk, first day to Zug, and boat to Arth, and walk to Rigi Kulm: a stream of Germans and Swiss going up, for the day was glorious. We strode up, passing groups of them: one group paused to watch us. *O mein Gott, Engländer*, we had the satisfaction of hearing. A glorious supper, bed and sunrise on the Kulm: never forgotten, never surpassed. It was the first fine day for weeks, and was perfect. Next day was Sunday. We walked down to Küsnacht and to Luzern: and made similar terms in a little German inn or Gasthaus. We found them invariably clean and civil, and good food and plenty of it. Next day we walked to Lungern and slept there: and on the Tuesday took a guide, a little lad, to show us the footpath over the Brüning, and so to Brienz, and a boat to the Giessbach and back, and slept at Lauterbrunnen. There we fell in with the magnificent guide Ulric Lauener, chancing to ask one day at a cottage which was his. He scorned our idea of walking by Oeschi to Kandersteg; and we took him as guide, and walked up to Mürren in the early morning: the shadow of the Jungfrau swept over me as we crossed the meadows of Mürren. So over the Sefinenfurgge into the head of Kienthal, where he opened a chalet and we slept on the hay: so over the Dündengrat into Oeschinen Thal and down to Kandersteg: we did the Gemmi the same afternoon and slept at Leukerbad. Next day we walked to Leuk and drove to Visp, and walked up to Stalden or St Niklaus. So to Zermatt and I remember we got to the Riffel-Haus on Saturday evening. There we rested all Sunday. The weather was glorious. We went up the Gorner Grat, and I have the whole panorama still before me. At night we had the ever memorable comet of Donati at its greatest brilliancy, covering a clear 90 degrees of arc: a comet to which none since has been comparable. This was in September 1858.

Next day we went up the Cima di Jazzi, and by the old Weiss Thor, a most difficult pass, taking an additional guide down to Macugnaga in the Val Anzasca. I remember

Lauener's charge was eight francs a day whatever we did—and six francs a day for return whenever we parted. A very small tariff compared to present prices.

But I must cut this short. We went to Domo d'Ossola, Baveno, Stresa, Luino, Lugano, San Salvatore, Porlezza, Menaggio, Como, Milan, Colico, Chiavenna, Splügen, Ragaz, Baths of Pfäfers, Constance, Schaffhausen, Waldshut.

Then we fell short of money, and found that we could not afford either a night's lodging, or train to Basle. So we footed it all the way through the night; breakfasted at some workman's café, and got into a slow train for Paris. I had not enough to get more than a very small meal in London, and arrived in Cambridge in splendid condition, with coppers only in my pocket.

Work began at once, I had to revise and collect all the three years work, in a series of most admirable papers set by Parkinson: lectures were all but suspended. There were gaps to be filled, for I had gone rapidly over some subjects. I could get no hint from Parkinson as to my prospects, except that I ought to be in the first twelve, with which I was elated, and which I promptly told my father.

I took a short Christmas holiday, Bush and Ashe, and I think Mullins, all coming with me for Christmas to Nocton. There Ashe wrote his pretty sonnet to my little sister Charlotte. All the way down in the train, and all the way back, I read a treatise of De Morgan on Algebra of two dimensions, of which I had practically no grasp before. Like all his work it was first rate. It was a curiosity then, lying outside the ordinary course for the Tripos I believe, but familiar in all the Professors' lectures, which Parkinson forbade me to attend, as not bearing on the Tripos sufficiently. I had wished to attend Stokes, who was lecturing magnificently on the Undulatory Theory of Light.

At last came the Tripos: it consisted then of three days for papers, then an interval of a week or so; and then those who had come up to the standard for honours, had five days more—ten papers. I can perfectly recall the first paper, twelve questions; each some bit of book-work, a proposition

of Euclid or in Geometrical Conics, followed by a rider or problem. I looked through the paper; and all was easy. One problem came out wrong, a different result from that stated: the paper said that the sum of the squares on the four sides of any quadrilateral figure was greater than the sum of the squares on its diagonals by *twice* the square of the line joining the middle points of the diagonals. I made the difference *four times* that square. I tore up the paper, and could not spare the time to revise, and went on. In about a quarter of an hour, one of the examiners said that there was an error in "such and such a question": for *twice* read *four* times. I had just time to finish the paper, recur to that rider and turn it out, before the three hours were up. I have other clear reminiscences of the problem paper that came last. One was of a type then new to books on Algebra, now familiar to every schoolboy, to show that  $(a + b + c)^4 - (b + c)^4 - (c + a)^4 - (a + b)^4 + a^4 + b^4 + c^4 = 12abc(a + b + c)$ . I felt certain it was not intended to be done by multiplying out; and the artifice, now obvious, occurred to me that the first side equalled 0 when  $a$  was 0; and therefore  $a$  was a factor, and therefore  $abc$ , and therefore the only remaining symmetrical factor of one dimension,  $a + b + c$ ; and that the coefficient was determinable by making  $a, b, c$  each equal to 1; which made the first side  $81 - 3 \times 16 + 3 = 36$ ; and the second side must therefore be  $12 \times 3$ .

The interval was spent in revision of high work, Rigid Dynamics, Lunar and Planetary Theory, Astronomy, Calculus of Functions, and some of the parts I had omitted in Theory of Equations, Finite Differences, etc. But we took much exercise, walks and runs, and there was always the leisure after Hall. One day I went down after Hall to Elijah Johnson's the bookseller to read the papers, which were then of great interest. On the counter was the new copy of some Mathematical Journal; I picked it up, and it contained an article by Slessor, the Senior Wrangler of three or four years before<sup>1</sup>, on the solution of certain problems in Rigid Dynamics

<sup>1</sup> [G. M. Slessor (Queens') was Senior Wrangler in 1858, the year before Wilson.—Ed.]

by a new artifice, referring the data to *moveable axes*. I read it carefully, and mastered the principle, from pure curiosity, not thinking it could be of any use to me.

The five days came: on the third afternoon, I went in with a vile headache, and at one time sat head in hand, unable to do anything. Nothing in the paper seemed possible. I was in despair. I must have broken down dismally on that paper. But in the evening, in the dark, some of us went a long walk, six or seven miles, and a sleep set me right.

Two pieces of singular good fortune occurred to me. One was that a problem in Rigid Dynamics was set, which consisted in determining the path of a ball, thrown in at one side of a rough roller, moving with a certain velocity. It would of course be carried up the side, as a result of the motion. I tackled it by Slesser's method, and got the result stated in the paper. I doubt whether it could have been done otherwise.

Another was that there was an unusual number of questions which could only be solved by the use of Trilinear Coordinates, by no means easy problems. The joint work of Mullins and myself was very useful; I think I got all, or all but one, out.

But it had never occurred to me that I was in the running for a very high place; and I had no more dreamt of being senior than I had of being the Prime Minister; and among ourselves the question was never discussed, not even in chaff; we knew that there were two or three very good men in Caius, one in Queens', one or two more in Trinity; an excellent man in Peterhouse, and there was Clifton of St John's, who I knew was a far better mathematician than I was. But one evening the senior porter of St John's came up to my rooms (which for the last four terms were the top rooms with bay windows in the farthest corner of the New Court)<sup>2</sup> and consulted me as to his bets. He and the other College servants all had their money on me; now they heard there was someone else; "Who was it? who did I recommend?" I shouted to get their money off me, and put it on

<sup>2</sup> [H 16, New Court. See *Past Occupants of Rooms*, p. 67.—ED.]

the field; or on Jack and Stone, and Steel and Brown and Clifton: anybody but me for the first place. He took it very seriously. They all meant to back me, but hedge a little. I fear he went away not much wiser than he came.

Then my father came up: and enjoyed himself greatly. The Dons made much of him; his undergraduate friends, Mullins and Ashe and others did the same. Harvey Goodwin stopped him in King's Parade one day, and asked him what were his expectations. (He was one of the Examiners.) My father said he hoped I should be in the first twelve. The morning came when the list was to be read out in the Senate House. I stayed in my rooms, listening for the clock, now more excited, as a result of the porter's consultation, with dreams of a high place. At last the University Clock; and within a few seconds of its last stroke, I heard steps running upstairs to my door, and the head porter, the Duke of Cambridge we called him, burst in: "Senior Wrangler," he exclaimed, and collapsed on a chair.

I could not stay still. I went down to meet my father as he would return from the Senate House: the courts were absolutely empty; a breakfast party in the Second Court caught sight of me, and ran to the window and gave me a cheer as I walked alone through the court. I met my father in the First Court, along with a lot of friends, and we all trooped back to my rooms, soon filled with a crowd of happy folk. They went off one by one, till we two were left alone. We dropped on our knees: first in silence; then a very few words of thanksgiving and prayer: and when we rose I said, "Now, Daddy, you are to be photographed." He had never been photographed. We had teased him to consent years before; but he refused. At last he had turned and put his hand on my shoulder and said, "I will, Jim, when you are Senior Wrangler." So down we went to a photographer just opposite St Mary's, on the South side, and there and then was taken the excellent photograph. He is sitting, in gown, spectacles in hand resting on his knee.

He used to tell the story of his being in the noisy crowd that morning in the Senate House. The four Examiners



alone were in the gallery; the floor packed with University-men; a clock is heard. "Read, read" is the shout. "That, gentlemen, is not the University Clock." Then the University Clock chimes, and on the first stroke the senior Examiner said, "Wilson." There was a roar, and no more names could be heard, but the four Examiners snowed down lists on paper, to be scrambled for. He was bowled over in the rush, scrambled up, and just saved his spectacles, and someone gave him a list.

A system of telegraphing had been arranged by the College servants, one was inside, and others standing at intervals along Trinity Street and through the College, so that holding up the hand conveyed the intelligence to the foot of my stairs.

The Degree Day was the next day; and the Senior Wrangler had the distinction of going up alone, and being presented for his degree. The gallery was full of undergraduates, cheering and chaffing. My father was recognised, as I returned to him after taking my degree; and someone in the gallery cried, "Three cheers for the Senior Wrangler's father," and a glorious cheer followed.

He had to go back to Nocton; and I stayed on at Cambridge. Of course I sent in my name for the Smith's prize, the examination for which was to come on in a week or so; and read a few advanced sections of books by way of preparation. If I recollect right the examination lasted four days, one long paper of five hours being set on each day; but I am not sure of this. The examination was wholly in high subjects, some of which I had not read. One paper I recall, by Stokes. There were only three questions; and we might only take one. One was on the result of passing light in certain directions, through some combination of crystals; the next on the methods of determining the mass of the moon; the third on the geometrical interpretation of  $\sqrt{-1}$ .

I hesitated between 2 and 3, and finally recalling my De Morgan, chose No. 3. I was not successful, and certainly the verdict was right. The order in the Tripos was 1. Wilson, 2. Brown and Steel equal, 4. Jack, 5. Stone, 6. Clifton, and

the two winners of the Smith's prize were Jack and Clifton. Jack came up from Aberdeen, a good mathematician, and Clifton from University College, London.

It was in some respects a singular year. No two of the first six men were in the same pupil room; and only Clifton and I in the same College; so that no comparison was possible. The betting was wild. I heard afterwards that the first eleven of our year were considered good; but that we should all have been between Stirling and Bailey, the senior and second of 1860, had the two years gone in together. We eleven ran close; the interval between myself and the second being the largest gap, but unusually small for gaps in that part of the list.

My name was sent in for the Classical Tripos: and it was hoped that I should repeat what Cotterill had done years before, viz. take a first class in Classics in addition to the first place in Mathematics. But it was not to be. I fell suddenly ill, from a nervous breakdown; and I am quite unable to recall what took place. I remember my father's sorrowful face; and two doctors visiting me, and a nurse. Then I remember going with my father to London, and consulting Sir T. Watson, his old College friend. He gave me a most thorough examination and a totally different verdict from all the others. "There was nothing the matter, I should soon recover. Go to the Isle of Wight, and do what you please." So we went to Ventnor. I could not walk fifty yards when we came there; but gained strength day by day, and in three months' time got leave to join Prof. Williamson's Birkbeck Laboratory at University College, London. I lived in Hampstead lodgings and came down for five or six hours in the Laboratory every day.

I omitted to say that just before my degree I had seen R. B. Mayor, one of Temple's Rugby masters, and was offered a mastership there in Science (of which I knew nothing) in August! If I failed to teach Science satisfactorily, I was to be a Form Master, or if there were no vacancy in a Form, a Mathematical Master.

About June I made the discovery that my illness had

entirely swept away all my higher Mathematics, indeed all that I had learnt at Cambridge, completely out of my memory. I could not differentiate or integrate; I had forgotten utterly all Lunar Theory, and Dynamics. Nearly the whole of Trigonometry and Conic Sections was a blank. Hence during the Summer I spent many hours each day in *learning*, not revising, Trigonometry and Conics, and the Calculus. Happily Algebra and Euclid were safe. All the Mathematics I have used since were acquired *de novo* after my degree.

In 1860 I went up for my Fellowship, and was elected on my *Classics*; I was unable to touch the mathematical papers, and explained to the Examiners what had happened. I was elected; but never resided. It was the time when we were building the new Chapel, and Master's Lodge, and pulling down many houses where the Master's Lodge now stands: and the Fellowships were much reduced in value.

I have said little or nothing of my friends and acquaintances at Cambridge. W. E. Mullins was much the closest. He became, on my recommendation, tutor to Sir J. K. Shuttleworth's two sons, Robin and Lionel. (Sir James had offered me after my degree a post in the Education Office with good prospects, and I went up to see him about it and stayed at his house.) Then Bradley offered Mullins a mastership at Marlborough College, where he had a house for many years. He is now, 1913, at the age of 79 I suppose, very active in London County Council work, and *exactly* what he was fifty-five years ago!

T. Ashe was our poet, a gentle, fair, sensitive creature most lovable. He wrote a good many volumes of tender, musical, imaginative poetry, but not of the sort that interpreted the age. He was essentially a minor poet. He took Orders, and afterwards resigned them; he would answer no letter from his old friends, and we lost sight of him for years. Then we heard of his death.

T. H. Bush was a remarkable man, short, solid, rather silent. He had been the house-boy of my uncle James Pears, when Head Master of the Grammar School, Bath. Then it

was discovered that in intervals of work he had learnt Latin, Euclid and Algebra from old books the boys left about. My uncle then put him into the School, though he continued to do all or most of the house-work. He got into the highest form; and then an Oriental Language teacher died suddenly, some few months before some boys were going up for the examination in Hindustani and other Oriental Languages at Haileybury. There was a difficulty in replacing him at short notice, and Bush offered to take the post. It seemed incredible; but my uncle sent him up to Oxford to be examined by Monier Williams who reported him competent to teach three Indian languages. So he became *Master* instead of *house-boy*. He saved money enough to put himself to College; took a fair Mathematical degree, about fifteenth Wrangler, and some Hebrew prizes; and after his degree offered himself to the Bishop of Salisbury to go to some neglected village, and there take pupils, and start a mission service, in the first place as a layman. He was sent to Burton, near Christchurch, Hants. I more than once visited him there. He lodged in a farmhouse, which was added to for him; built School and Church; took Orders; married a lady with a considerable fortune, and then was appointed to the living of Christchurch, one of the finest Churches in England with an income of £40 a year! He spent his time and money in thoroughly and wisely restoring this splendid Church; and died three or four years ago.

R. B. Clifton was appointed very soon after his degree to Owen's College, Manchester, and after a year or two to be Professor of Physics at Oxford, where he is still, having held the Professorship fifty years. I saw nothing of him till I went to Clifton College, where he had sent his two sons.

W. G. Adams, brother of J. C. Adams, was also one of my friends. He was very soon appointed Professor of Engineering at King's College, London. He held it for many years, forty or more, and died in April 1915.

Gorst, now Sir J. E., a year or two my senior, only called on me in my fourth year. He was a delightful person; but we saw little of one another.

E. J. Stone was Astronomer Royal at the Cape of Good Hope, and then at Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford. Barlow, also senior to me, I saw something of. He was a dull man, as we thought, who took a multiplicity of second classes, three or four I think. But he held a certain status in the College as a B.A.; he was leader of the Evangelicals; and we thought it wise to put him on the editorial staff of *The Eagle*. He never wrote anything for us, was ordained to a Church at Islington, and was made Dean of Peterborough.

Arthur Holmes, the brilliant scholar, was second to Sidgwick in the Classical Tripos, and became fellow and tutor of Clare. He married unhappily, and destroyed himself.

H. Sidgwick, of whom I saw but little as an undergraduate, but a most delightful acquaintance, is known to every one.

Edwin Abbot, a year below me, was a valued and brilliant friend. He has devoted himself, with the assistance of a most scholarly daughter, to minute study of the New Testament Greek. He was Senior Classic, and Head Master of the City of London School.

About the time of my degree I began to think what I should do afterwards. I put aside the prospects of staying up at Cambridge as a lecturer or coach. I was offered a private tutorship to some youngster, to spend two years in travel with him, at £300 or £500 a year and all expenses. This came through my uncle James Pears. I was pressed to go to the Bar; and a man who was two or three years my senior in St John's, then reading with some great leader at the Bar, got me the offer of a place in his office, to study scientific cases, in fact to do what Moulton did a few years later. This tempted me; but I wanted money at once, to help my father with the education of my brothers. Then Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, head of the Education Department, invited me to visit him in London, and offered me a post in the Education Office; and finally Robert Mayor came to Cambridge, at Temple's request, to look for a man whom he could appoint to succeed Highton who was going to Cheltenham as Head Master. Mayor told me that he could find no one in Cambridge of any general education, who

knew any Science; and had been advised to see me, and enquire whether in the months between January and August I would do my best to learn some! He offered me the largest immediate salary except the private tutorship—and I accepted. Shortly after my illness I went down to see Temple. He told me afterwards he thought he had made a very bad bargain in appointing me; and so in truth did I. No one could have felt more unfit; and I was in weak health.

Then I bid farewell to Cambridge, only returning to it for my Fellowship examination.

I got my Fellowship in 1860, and retained it till I married.

All this I have written has been entirely concerned with events of the outer life. What was I in the matter of religion? I think I must have been in a singularly conventional and non-introspective or philosophical condition. Mullins and I taught in Harvey Goodwin's Sunday School during the Long Vacations: I had some young University Press boys and bookseller boys to my rooms on Sunday evenings to read the New Testament; I attended University sermons generally and Harvey Goodwin at St Edward's on the Sunday evenings; I said my prayers; I read carefully some Greek Testament. But it all seems to have been superficial and slight and boyish. My talks with Mullins and Ashe went deeper, but the discussions were more for the pleasure of debate than in real quest of vital truth. I had unconsciously abandoned or nearly abandoned the theory of verbal inspiration, and some of the Evangelical doctrine; and I found that I could not now talk freely with my father; but the matter had not yet, from a philosophical point of view, begun really to interest me. In fact I think I was little more than a boy in these matters, for many years. They were not vital to me, and I had no great curiosity about them. I lived from day to day and enjoyed life to the full. I had not then, and have never had since, any special gift or talent; I could take pains, I could just do what lay before me to do, not brilliantly, but with fair efficiency. And to this efficiency, the three-and-a-half years spent at Cambridge contributed very largely.

## VERSE

**A**UGUSTUS still survives in Maro's strain,  
 And Spenser's verse prolongs Eliza's reign;  
 Great George's acts let tuneful Cibber sing;  
 For Nature form'd the Poet for the King.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Brothers, I am sixty-one,  
 And my course on earth is run;  
 Peace should follow after storm;  
 Pass me down the chloroform.

BY SOME ADMIRER OF SIR WILLIAM OSLER.

Some day or other ('tis a general curse)  
 The wisest author stumbles into verse.

R. L. S.

If you could see your ancestors all standing in a row,  
 There might be some of them, perhaps, you wouldn't care to  
 know;  
 But there's another question, which requires a different  
 view—  
 If you could see your ancestors, would they be proud of you?

When the ways of our parents we view,  
 'Tis a comforting thought—and it's true—  
 That, though they are trying,  
 There's still no denying  
 At the worst we can only have two.

Our learned Professor of Chemic,  
 The most white of our Knights academic,  
 He knows every language,  
 And can ask for a sandguage  
 In Japhetic or Hamic or Shemic.

(WRITTEN OF SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY, THE CHEMIST,  
 AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.)

## VERSION

**A**UGUSTUS vivit; satis est cecinisse Maronem;  
 Spenser dum legitur regnat Elissa diu;  
 Formavit Natura, canat qui facta Georgi,  
 Cibberium. Dignus rege poeta suo.

Sex decies annis, fratres, superadditur unus,  
 Metaque iam cursus conspicienda mei;  
 Pacem post hiemes melius cognoscere; pacem  
 (Capsam tradatis) pota cicuta dabit.

Serius ocius—hoc voluit mala Parca—Camenis  
 Et nimium sapiens cedet, et ipse canet.

Tu proavos longam seriem si cernere posses,  
 Hic tibi non cordi forte vel ille foret;  
 Sed dubito; proavis fastidia nulla moveres  
 Tu quoque? sic stirpem degenerasse suam?

Si doleas mores spectare et facta parentum,  
 Unum solamen semper habere potes;  
 Etsi delirant, plures Natura duobus  
 Dat nulli, reputans hoc satis esse mali.

Sunt inter socios equites; huic Chemica cordi est;  
 Candidior tamen hoc, credite, nullus eques;  
 Quidquid Sem loquitur, blaterat Cham, garrit Iaphet,  
 Hoc novit. Crambe doctus ubique rogat.

T. R. G.

## TO CASSANDRA

[From the French of Pierre de Ronsard.]

SWEET Love, come out and seek the rose  
 That just this morning left repose  
 To show her purple to our view;  
 Does she fade, or age, or languish,  
 Curling petals in her anguish,  
 The rose that's not more fair than you?

Weary, forlorn, how short a day,  
 Sweet Love, our rose has yet to stay,  
 Until her beauties, left to rot,  
 Weary, at last cruel nature leave—  
 Cruel for only from morn to eve  
 Can such a flower grace our plot.

Believe me, Love, I pray you do,  
 While life's young vigour flows through you  
 In all its freshest greenery;  
 Clutch, clutch at youth, for all too soon,  
 Like that sweet flower, you'll pass your noon,  
 And age will mar your finery.

## ZETETIC COSMOLOGY

THE words of our title mean just this—Flat-earthism. We think that they are derived from two Greek words, *zeto* = I know, that is I know better than anyone else, and something else, but our classical readers will know all about this.

To continue—it is well known that nearly all organs of publication (and their editors) are horribly narrow-minded, far too narrow, indeed, to welcome a defence of flat-earthism. *The Eagle* stands (or flies) alone. *Vive l'Aigle!*

When the writer was just half as high as he is now he asked his school teacher how she knew that the earth was round. There was a pause, it was clear she had forgotten, then an inspiration came and an abrupt reply. "Because you can go round it." The subject was quickly changed. But we hope to be able to show that this is no reason whatever. How tragic it is that youth should be in such hands!

Well,—the earth you know is a flat disc like a penny, its North pole is in the centre, its South round the periphery,—largely unexplored. Vast regions of ice prevent people from falling over the edge. All is simple so far.

But, the supercritical will ask, what happens to the sun during the night? We are not of those who would propound a subterranean tunnel, nor yet of those who believe that a new sun rises each morning. It is very simple: you see, about midway between the edge of the world and its centre there is the equator. Poised directly above this the sun goes round and round in a circle. (It seems to rise and fall a bit according to the season by the way.) So it is light at the other side of the world when it is night here; the sun sets when it is a long way away, or perhaps it hides behind the North pole, which may be elevated a little. Anyhow, no respectable zetetic cosmologist thinks the world is absolutely flat.

So much for that. And now what about going round the world? This, too, is simple. The compass points to the middle



of the disc, that is to the North pole, and in moving at right angles to North you just go round in a circle.

There remains one objection—my reader is wondering whether I will politely leave out the disappearance of the hull of a ship as it goes over the horizon. He remembers that Professor Huxley said, "We assume the convexity of water because we have no other way to explain the disappearance of ships at sea." Had the Professor thought before he spoke, the words would have never been uttered. I will explain this way. Imagine you are looking along straight railway lines. In the distance, where they seem to merge into one, a tree has been felled across them. You will not see two lines at this point but you will see the tree, for it subtends more than a minute of angle at your eye while the rails do not. If you like it, the portion of the tree between the rails seems to vanish although the whole tree is visible. In like manner the hull of a ship seems to vanish when you cannot resolve its top and bottom, but the mast is still visible.

In so short an article we cannot answer every objection, but we assure our readers that even if they do not agree with flat-earthism, at any rate things can be as easily explained so far on this theory as on the globular hypothesis.

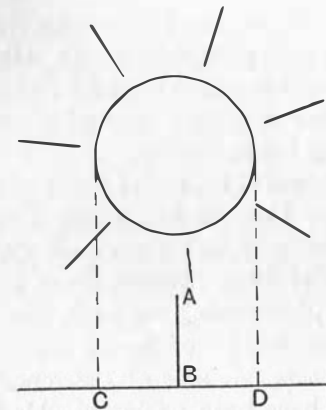
We will turn now from destructive to constructive criticism.

In different parts of the world the smaller stars (astronomers say "the more distant," which is begging the question) show no parallax on applying the method of spherical triangulation, —*if* we assume that the earth is a globe. There are thus two alternatives open to us. Either (1) the stars are at ridiculous distances, or, (2) the earth is flat. The first idea need hardly be confuted!

We use, therefore, the usual triangulation for finding the height of the sun, and it comes out at about 3400 miles. Now the sun subtends an angle of  $0^{\circ} 32'$ , and this in radian measure multiplied by the above distance gives the diameter of the sun as 31 to 32 miles.

Happily this result may be verified independently. For a vertical body  $AB$  (see figure) may be moved from  $C$  to  $D$  with-

out causing a shadow when the source of light is directly above. Now it has been found both on sea and on land that vertical sticks do not cast a shadow for 16 miles north or south of the equator with the sun overhead. The argument is independent of the distance of the sun. Hence the diameter of the latter is 32 miles, which is in good agreement with the previous estimate.



Space forbids further details, the subject is ill advanced, and we can only hope that a few wranglers will be inspired to take it up. How we envy our children, or our children's children! Their wise teachers will not worry them with poly-integrals in  $n$ -dimensional space-time. All is so simple, but scientists dislike simplicity. Professor Eddington thinks in 16 dimensions and Einstein in 20. O happy Zetetic Cosmologist, you need only think in two! And far from pouring scorn upon you we are sure that Professor Einstein would agree that, if you wish to think it so, the earth is whatever shape you like.

R. E. D. C.

## THE MAN WHO DIED

““MOTHER!” he whimpered—“Mother!”  
 ‘She was the only thing that held him up, himself, amid all this. And she was gone, intermingled herself. He wanted her to touch him, have him alongside with her.

‘But no, he would not give in. Turning sharply, he walked towards the city’s gold phosphorescence. His fists were shut, his mouth set fast. He would not take that direction, to the darkness, to follow her. He walked towards the faintly humming, glowing town, quickly.’

So Lawrence set out at the end of *Sons and Lovers*, choosing the bitter struggle through life, rather than the effortless release through death. Lately there have appeared two vital books: the one, Middleton Murry’s life of Lawrence, *Son of Woman*; the other, Lawrence’s last work, *The Man Who Died*. Never has Lawrence had a more honest critic than Mr Murry, yet in *Son of Woman* one side of Lawrence’s teaching and destiny seems to have been neglected. He was always the prophet of living, in an age when death is more often preached than life, and philosophy has become a cult of suicide. Lawrence is portrayed in this biography as a man crucified by sex, by a doctrine which was in itself a lie, being based on the prophet’s own impotency. And for this honest and painstaking exposure of the soul of a great man we are eternally grateful, since it explains much in Lawrence which was perforce unintelligible to an uninitiated reader. But the danger lies in reading this as if Lawrence knew that he was preaching a lie and died blaspheming against his own Holy Ghost. To be convinced that this is not true, it is only necessary to read *The Man Who Died*.

The story must by now be well known to all. The man who had died, having been taken down from the Cross before death, recovered in the tomb and arrived at a peasant’s dwelling in time to assist in the capture of an escaped cock. He remained in the cottage until his wounds healed and then

departed with the cock, which he liberated amid the hens of an inn after it had slain the former cockerel. The man who had died then travels on, finds refuge in a convent of Isis, falls in love with the Priestess, and is forced to flee later, when she is with child by him.

The story itself need give offence to no one, for the man who had died is much more the perfect dream-creation of Lawrence’s imagination than the Christ of Christian tradition. The book may indeed best be read as Lawrence’s dream of perfection in human love. The woman, unlike Miriam, Clara, Ursula or any other of his former women, is a mystic, a believer in the lotus goddess Isis awaiting fecundation of her womb by Osiris, “dead and scattered asunder, dead, torn apart, and thrown into fragments over the wide world.” So the priestess awaits her own lover, “she would wait for the lotus to stir.” She goes to look at the man who had died, sleeping in the shelter she had granted him as a vagabond the night before, since her slaves have informed her that he is a crucified malefactor. “For the first time she was touched on the quick at the sight of a man, as if the tip of a fine flame of living had touched her. It was the first time. Men had roused all kinds of feelings in her, but never had touched her with the tip-flame of life.” When he awakes she questions him. “‘Is it well with thee here?’ she asked him, ‘Has Isis brought thee home to herself?’ . . . ‘I know not,’ he said.” But he stays, and that evening is invited by the priestess to “come to Isis.” She anoints his wounds with ointment and he feels, for the first time, the love of a woman overcoming him.

“And he drew her to his breast with a passion of tenderness and consuming desire, and the last thought: ‘My hour is upon me, I am taken unawares—.’

“So he knew her, and was one with her. Afterwards, with a dim wonder, she touched the great scars in his sides with her finger tips and said: ‘But they no longer hurt?’

“They are suns!’ he said, ‘They shine from your touch. They are my atonement with you’ . . . .”

We wish it could end there, but Lawrence is too truthful to deceive even himself so near the grave. The slaves of the

priestess' mother are roused against him and he has to flee into the night leaving the priestess alone with her yet unborn child.

"And when the nightingale calls again from your valley-bed, I shall come again, sure as spring."

What does it matter if the whole is a false attempt to make Christ vindicate Lawrence by renouncing His own teaching? Christ is too great in Himself to be so perverted, just as Lawrence is too great for such an attempt to be allowed to vilify his whole character. If we forget that the Man who died was Christ and regard him only as Lawrence perfected, the book loses nothing in beauty or validity, and gains much in truth. At last the battle of love is over; the perfect consummation has been attained. A dream of a disillusioned and disappointed man? Yet if so, who would not try to travel his road and even die his death, for the beauty of that dream of the victory of love over hate, and life over death?

## THE COMMEMORATION SERMON

AT the Service of Commemoration of Benefactors, held in the College Chapel on 3 May, 1931, the Fourth Sunday after Easter, the sermon was preached by SIR HUMPHRY ROLLESTON, Regius Professor of Physic.

A wise man shall inherit glory among his people,  
and his name shall be perpetual.

*Ecclesiasticus xxxvii. 26.*

It is a long roll-call of names—many unfamiliar—of those, mainly sons of the College, who have done good service to the advancement of learning here, and so in the wider world, in the various aspects of spirit, mind, body, or estate. From the College has issued a long procession of prelates and theologians, classical scholars and philosophers, poets and historians, statesmen, mathematicians, astronomers and physicists, pioneers and leaders in the sciences of nature and disease, as well as those who have furthered these forms of

research and study by generous donations—benefactors in the everyday use of the word, who have thus made it possible for the College to be the *alma mater* of the benefactors in a broader sense, namely the discovery of new truths and the creation of sound learning.

It is dutiful and right on these occasions to detach our thoughts for a space from the busy fever of life, to forget our own future and futilities, and to recall from the past the memory of those who enabled us to be their dependents in a College of which, "as a place of education, religion, learning and research," to repeat the words recently quoted by our latest benefactor J. R. Tanner, they have made us legitimately proud. To set out in detail the reasons for our admiration and gratitude, to point out the virtues and self-denying ordinances of individuals, and to illustrate the value of the example they set in adding to knowledge and therefore to human happiness, is obviously impossible. A moment's consideration of what they accomplished in circumstances so much less favourable than those of the present day inevitably induces humility and an uneasy questioning doubt whether we are maintaining the high standard of the fathers who begat us. To a few outstanding figures, including some pioneers of the particular branch of science connected with disease, attention may be briefly directed.

*Sir John Cheke* (1514-57), born in Cambridge three years after the College was founded, was in 1529-30 eighteenth in the *Ordo Senioritatis*, out of which the Mathematical Tripos gradually evolved, the actual change in name of the examination taking place in 1747-8. Elected a Fellow on March 26, 1529, he was the last "Master of Glomery" (1539-40), a University officer whose mysterious title has aroused explanations: according to Thomas Baker (*History of the College of St John the Evangelist, Cambridge*, edited by J. E. B. Mayor, 1869, Part 1, pp. 28-30), our antiquarian historian, he looked after, and on occasion, as in the Senate House, marshalled (*glomerare = congregare*) the students ("glomerels") preparing to be schoolmasters who took the old-time degree in grammar which ceased to exist after 1548. According

to W. W. Skeat (quoted by H. P. Stokes, *The Mediaeval Hostels of the University of Cambridge*, 1924, p. 57) the word "glomery" is a perversion of *grammaire*, grammar. For the duty of giving instruction in grammar Cheke was, as one of the early Greek scholars in this country, eminently fitted; together with (Sir) Thomas Smith he introduced a reformed pronunciation of Greek; this differed from that on the Continent, and eventually gained the day; but in the meanwhile brought down on their heads the prohibition of the Chancellor, Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester. Cheke taught Greek on these lines gratuitously in the University until he was appointed the first Regius Professor of Greek in 1540; he was subsequently Public Orator (1544), Tutor to Edward VI (1544), Provost of King's (1548-50), and Secretary of State. But what touches us more closely, he initiated an improved method of study here and, according to Roger Ascham, "laid the very foundation of learning in this College."

But there were earlier and therefore more influential pioneers in re-establishing at the Renaissance the spirit and study of Greek learning in this country: William Grocyn (1446-1519) of Oxford, his pupil Thomas Linacre (1460?-1524), Desiderius Erasmus (1466-1536) of Queens', and Richard Croke (1489?-1558), Fellow of this College, who began lecturing on Greek in the University in 1518. Linacre—grammarians, scholar, and medical humanist—was a benefactor though not a member of this College. A Fellow of All Souls, Oxford (1484), he endowed two lectureships at Oxford and one at this College in 1524, thus showing in Thomas Fuller's quaint phrase "dutifully his respect to his mother, double above his aunt."

This is the oldest medical lectureship in the University, dating, like the Rede lectureship, from 1524, sixteen years before the establishment of the Regius Professorships. It was intended by Linacre to establish a living, active School of Medicine in the University, but this was not to be for more than three centuries. The Linacre Lecture is now given on the day, May 6, which celebrates the miracle of St John the

Evangelist's escape from the intended martyrdom ordered by Domitian (the last of the twelve Caesars) in A.D. 95, by immersion in a cauldron of boiling oil before the Latin Gate, so called because it led from Rome to Latium. It is indeed fitting that this year's Linacre Lecture should be given by Sir John Rose Bradford, who for the last five years has been President of the Royal College of Physicians of London, Linacre's magnificent foundation for the encouragement of scholar-physicians, of which he was himself the first president when it was constituted by Letters Patent Henry VIII, dated September 23, 1518. In the sixteenth century scholars took all knowledge as their province, and physicians played a prominent part in sciences other than their own.

*William Gilbert* (1540-1603), Fellow of the College from March 16, 1560-1, was an outstanding example of one who carried out this ideal; for 1560, the year he was President of the Royal College of Physicians of London, saw the publication of his patient researches in *De Magnete, Magneticisque Corporibus, et de Magno Magnete Tellure, Physiologia Nova*; "this treatise was the earliest as well as one of the chief of the select classics of physical science," and acclaims him "as the originator, in both its branches, of the vast modern development, which on the technical side has now dominated all engineering practice, and on the theoretical side lies at the very foundation of Natural Philosophy" (J. Larmor). It is said to have stimulated Galileo to work on the subject; it certainly made Gilbert the father of experimental philosophy in this country, thus justifying Dryden's prophecy: "Gilbert shall live till loadstones cease to draw."

*Charles Algernon Parsons* (1854-1931), who died on February 11, was the greatest engineer since James Watt, a century ago, and in 1927 was therefore deservedly the first in this branch of applied science to receive the Order of Merit, instituted in 1902. A pioneer in several directions, it was as the creator of the steam turbine that he made the most notable engineering advance during the last hundred years; his ingenuity enormously facilitated the generation of electricity, thus supplementing the discoveries of his

predecessor William Gilbert. "In addition to these achievements he made important researches in physics, the resources at his command enabling him to experiment on a scale not possible in a physical laboratory. He spent much time on the production of diamonds from ordinary carbon which the great French chemist, Moissan, claimed to have accomplished; he came to the conclusion that this claim was unfounded and that diamonds have not yet been made artificially. For some years before his death he had been keenly interested in the manufacture of large lenses for astronomical telescopes, and made great advances both in the manufacture of the glass and the shaping of the lenses" (J. J. Thomson).

With the growth of knowledge in centuries subsequent to the seventeenth the human mind could no longer keep pace, hence there appeared a gap which widened into a gulf between the cultivation of purely intellectual knowledge and the material care of the body. Though the first may be relatively attractive and the latter repulsive to the academic mind concentrated on the problems of abstract philosophy and the realms of infinity, it remains true "that the mind hath phases as the body hath" (P. J. Bailey's *Festus*), and that they are influenced by the state of the body, through which the mind works and manifests its activities. It may be well to recall what Thomas Carlyle said in his Rectorial address at the University of Edinburgh in 1866:

"Finally, gentlemen, I have one advice to give you, which is practically of very great importance, though a very humble one. I have no doubt you will have among you people ardently bent to consider life cheap, for the purpose of getting forward in what they are aiming at of high; and you are to consider throughout, much more than is done at present, that health is a thing to be attended to continually—that you are to regard that as the very highest of temporal things for you. There is no kind of achievement you could make in the world that is equal to perfect health. What are nuggets and millions? The French financier said, 'Alas! why is there no sleep to be sold?' Sleep was not in the market at any quotation. It is a curious thing that I remarked long ago, and have





WILLIAM HEBERDEN, THE ELDER, M.D., F.R.S. (1710-1801)

often turned in my head; that the old word for 'holy' in the German language—*heilig*—also means 'healthy.' And so *Heilbronn* means 'holy-well,' or 'healthy-well.' We have in the Scotch 'hale'; and, I suppose our English word 'whole'—with a 'w'—all of one piece, without any hole in it—is the same word. I find that you could not get any better definition of what 'holy' really is than 'healthy'—'completely healthy.' *Mens sana in corpore sano.*"

Of the numerous members of this College who, to use an old phrase, have entered on the physic line, three in the last two centuries stand out as having by their teaching and example greatly influenced their own and succeeding generations.

*William Heberden* (1710-1801) the elder was a Fellow of the College (1731-52), (Linacre Lecturer, 1734-38) and for the rest of his active life a physician in London. His name is still often on the lips of his present-day followers, and his famous *Commentaries on the History and Cure of Disease*, left to be published after his death though completed seventeen years previously, were for many years a standard of accurate observation and description, earning him the title of "the English Celsus." While indefatigable in making and recording his observations and deductions, he was reluctant to let his light shine before men, being quite content to leave them as a guide for his sons, one of whom, William Heberden the younger (1767-1845), was a very brilliant classical scholar and physician-in-ordinary to George III. He was indeed of opinion that "if men of letters could be obliged to write always with a view to publishing, though without ever doing so, they would perhaps be the happiest of men." Further evidence of this principle is forthcoming in the manuscript of *An Introduction to the Study of Physic*, probably written before 1756, which was only discovered in a second-hand bookshop, authentically identified as his, and for the first time published in 1928 by Dr Leroy Crummer. In addition to being a good classical scholar, Samuel Johnson, speaking of him as "Ultimus Romanorum, the last of our learned physicians," he was a patron of letters; in 1768 at

his own expense he had printed three plays of Euripides edited by Jeremiah Markland (1693-1776), Fellow of Peterhouse. The following incident illustrates his Christian charity: the widow of Conyers Middleton (1683-1750), D.D., who was for a time *protobibliothecarius* and Woodwardian Professor of Geology in the University and an unorthodox divine who disputed the credibility of miracles, consulted Heberden about the publication of a manuscript of her husband's on *The Inefficacy of Prayer*; after reading it Heberden considered that it would be injurious for her husband's reputation, but as the matter was pressing said that he would ascertain what a publisher would give for the copyright. This was found to be £150, and accordingly he paid the widow £200 and consigned the manuscript to the flames.

*Sir Thomas Watson* (1792-1882), Fellow of the College (1816-25), Linacre Lecturer (1822-6), Junior Proctor (1823), was President of the Royal College of Physicians of London<sup>1</sup> (1862-7), and in 1843 published his *Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine* which for thirty years or more was the chief English textbook of Medicine and can still be read for its clinical descriptions and its lucid scholarly style which has brought him the title of "the Cicero of English Medicine." He was made an Honorary Fellow of the College at the same time as his exact contemporary Sir John Herschel (1792-1871).

*John Haygarth* (1740-1827) is little known now except for the eponym "Haygarth's nodes" derived from the name "Nodosity of the Joints" which he gave to chronic rheumatoid arthritis. He deserves, however, to be borne in perpetual benediction for the great service of originating the isolation of patients with infectious fevers from others; this now obvious and universally adopted precaution of having separate

<sup>1</sup> Of the 84 Presidents of the Royal College of Physicians since 1518, there have been 38 with Cambridge degrees (St John's 7, Gonville and Caius 6, Peterhouse, Queens' and Trinity 3 each). With Oxford degrees there were 33 and of these 3 also had the Cambridge degree of M.D. In early days incorporation at the two older Universities of those with doctorates obtained abroad was quite common.



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JOHN HAYGARTH, M.D.



SIR THOMAS WATSON, BART.

wards for fever patients he proposed in 1774 and in 1783 carried into effect at the Chester Infirmary, where he was physician from 1767 to 1798. He continued to be most active in advocating measures for the prevention of fevers and formulated "the rules of safety." Like Heberden, he was a most careful note-taker, as is shown by his records of 10,549 poor patients at the Chester Infirmary. In 1798 he moved to Bath, where he was busily engaged not only in medical practice but in projects for the public good, such as the education of the poor (1812) and the establishment of Savings Banks (1813). His is an example of in how many ways a man may benefit his fellow-men<sup>1</sup>.

The death on April 15 of *James Maurice Wilson* (1836–1931) removes one of the two oldest members on the College books; he was senior wrangler in 1859, and played many parts in his long life. For twenty years he was a master at Rugby, where he entirely reorganized the teaching of science; was then headmaster of Clifton (1878–90), Vicar of Rochdale (1890–1905), and resident Canon at Worcester (1905–26). A science master when Darwin's *Origin of Species* (1859) burst on the world, the main inspiration of his life was to harmonize "as in binocular vision" the revelations of science with religious faith.

<sup>1</sup> He was educated at Sedbergh School and in 1756 was one of the first three pupils of John Dawson (1734–1820), surgeon and afterwards private coach in mathematics for Cambridge men, including eight senior wranglers, who resorted to Sedbergh. On June 25, 1759, Haygarth was admitted a pensioner at St John's, and proceeded to the degree of M.B. in 1766.

## 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 Captains:* D. HAIG-THOMAS, F. J. CONNELL. *Secretary:* G. P. EASTEN. *Junior Treasurer:* J. E. PRINCE.

## LENT TERM 1931

TAking the Club as a whole, our performance in the Lent Races this year was the best for several years. The Third Boat went up four places, thus gaining the fourth set of oars the Club has won in four terms—and a vac. But the First Boat did not quite come up to expectations. It was hard on the Second Boat to get such a dose of “crabs,” but of course no Lents would be complete without a few of them. The Third Boat was fortunate to get its share over on the way down to the start.

On the first night, the First Boat came within their distance of First Trinity at the start, but in the Plough the head wind found out our lack of leg drive, with the result that First Trinity bumped ahead of us, and we rowed over. On the second night, as Trinity Hall had been handed down to us the night before, we got our bump, but rowed over on the last two nights.

The Second Boat's catastrophe on the first night may be put down to unreliability brought about by their mental attitude. Hardly had we started, when two crabs were caught, and Jesus III caught us, almost before we realised our plight. On the second night, determined to make no mistake about it, we went off very well from the start, and caught Jesus III back again at the Ditch. On the third night at Grassy we were well up on Corpus, who in their turn were well up on Third Trinity; but Third Trinity were unable to keep away, and were bumped before we could catch Corpus, leaving us to row over, and to bump Third Trinity on the last night.

The Third Boat always made their bumps so early, that they never got a glimpse of Grassy, and they do not know to this day what a bumping race can be like. Having dealt with Pembroke IV, whom they had been watching with greedy eyes throughout practice, they proceeded to work their way relentlessly past Peterhouse II, Pembroke III, and Trinity Hall III. A certain amount of luck always enters into the bumping races, but the success of the Third Boat is due chiefly to the wonderful determination of the crew, and to the fact that they had to some extent learned to use their legs.

The Fourth Boat, after rowing very hard to keep away from Peterhouse III on the first two nights, were rather tired, and went down on the last two nights.

There were five entries for the “Bateman Pairs,” which were won by O. V. Bevan and G. R. Millar.

## First Boat

Bow	A. C. Wild	...	11.2
2	S. G. H. Loosley	...	11.7
3	J. E. Prince	...	11.0
4	F. J. Connell	...	12.3
5	K. A. McIntosh	...	11.10
6	F. M. Symonds	...	12.4
7	E. H. Schüpbach	...	11.5
Str.	G. R. Millar	...	11.1
Cox	H. M. Casson	...	8.10

Coaches: Mr R. H. Meldrum  
O. V. Bevan

## Second Boat

Bow	W. H. Rowntree	...	10.3
2	E. W. Thomas	...	11.7
3	H. Taft	...	11.4
4	W. R. B. Murray	...	11.12
5	M. L. Amin	...	11.12
6	R. M. Connell	...	13.1
7	I. W. Cornwall	...	11.4
Str.	R. C. Harman	...	11.4
Cox	W. G. Walker	...	8.10

Coaches: O. V. Bevan  
J. R. Owen

## Third Boat

Bow	W. J. C. Todd	...	11.6
2	C. J. F. P-Wolley	...	11.8
3	D. L. Simpson	...	11.2
4	H. W. F. Scott	...	10.11
5	C. M. Glover	...	13.4
6	J. T. Wilson	...	13.10
7	R. S. Ross	...	11.3
Str.	T. Dunlop	...	10.7
Cox	M. Appleby	...	8.10

Coaches: G. P. Easten  
J. R. Owen  
J. I. Moore

## Fourth Boat

Bow	F. H. Dixon	...	10.7
2	D. R. Dudley	...	11.7
3	P. V. Stevenson	...	9.13
4	R. Adcock	...	11.7
5	W. Bonsey	...	11.2
6	S. T. Eve	...	10.8
7	G. C. C. Blakstad	...	9.12
Str.	A. L. d'Antal	...	10.9
Cox	R. W. K. Hart	...	8.12

Coaches: J. R. Owen  
G. P. Easten

## RUGBY FOOTBALL

President: PROFESSOR P. H. WINFIELD. Captain: P. R. K. WHITAKER.  
Hon. Sec.: P. D. MACDONALD.

We can look back on this last season with satisfaction, for although we failed to gain our ultimate ambition by winning the Cup, we achieved several notable victories over teams like London University and the National Provincial Bank. During the Michaelmas Term we had an excellent record, only losing one match and having a large margin of points in our favour.

During the Christmas vacation a tour was arranged in Manchester, but when we arrived there the ground was frostbound as it had been for some time, and in addition the fog was so thick that we only saw the Manchester Town Hall clock once, the lights being on in the city day and night all the time we were there. No matches could therefore be played, which was a great pity, because we had fixtures against Manchester, Heaton Moor and



Sale, all really good clubs, the latter including their internationals against us in a Charity match. It was unfortunate that we got no games because it would have given the "Cupper" side first-class experience, which we felt the need of when the Knock-outs came on.

In the "Knock-out" we drew Sidney Sussex in the first round and beat them somewhat easily on a very wet ground. We then came up against Trinity, and after an even first half we scored 20 points in the last ten minutes to win by 31-3. The team in the second half played really well together and their combination was brilliant. In the semi-final we came up against Jesus, a very fast and well-trained side. After a gruelling game we were beaten by 11-3, the forwards playing exceptionally well.

Next year's prospects are exceedingly bright; for about twelve of this year's side will again be in residence, and the experience gained by playing together this year will be invaluable.

The team was: D. F. Alderson: G. H. Bailey, H. A. Corsellis, J. G. W. Davies, C. R. Morison: W. T. Anderson, J. F. Dow: P. R. K. Whitaker, P. D. Macdonald, R. J. Payne, J. Megaw, W. A. Law, J. McCutcheon, J. L. W. Bowley, R. H. Pott.

## CRICKET

LIKE all other games, cricket has suffered from the bad weather. It has only been possible to play eleven matches, seven of which have been won. The cricket side remains unbeaten. This season's record is quite remarkable, owing to the difficulty of completing matches in the limited time which is available for cricket. Two-day matches provide the best opportunity of finishing a game. Jesus and Clare were defeated in two-day matches, while the other two-day game, against Caius, was scratched because of rain.

The team is a strong one, particularly in batting, though the services of F. R. Brown and J. G. W. Davies are, naturally, required elsewhere. P. R. K. Whitaker has maintained a consistently good standard as a batsman and as a bowler throughout the season. The Colman Trophy, a cup awarded annually to the player who, in the opinion of the team, has been of most use to the side, was awarded to him. D. L. Davies and D. G. Lewis should both be mentioned here for their consistent value as opening bowlers. The fielding of the team has improved throughout the season. In the match against Jesus it was bad. In the last few matches, however, it has been definitely good. The team went for the annual cricket

tour to Brighton on June 21st. An account of the tour should appear in the next number of *The Eagle*.

The team was: J. C. Brooks, J. A. Sutor, D. L. Davies, P. R. K. Whitaker, F. R. Brown, T. J. MacDonald, N. B. Brain, W. A. K. Royle, N. G. Reddy, J. G. W. Davies, D. G. Lewis, J. L. W. Bowley, D. R. Dudley.

## THE SWIMMING CLUB

*President:* MR H. H. BRINDLEY. *Captain:* G. W. E. AIREY. *Hon. Sec.:* E. P. QUIBELL.

*Team:* G. W. E. Airey (*capt.*), E. P. Quibell, H. F. H. Benson, G. H. Baines, S. D. Calvert, R. Shaw, R. Montague-Jones, G. Fraser, H. St C. Stewart.

	Matches	Result	
		Swimming	Polo
May 8	v. Christ's ... ..	Won	Lost
11	v. Clare ... ..	"	Won
12	v. Emmanuel ... ..	"	Lost
15	v. Trinity ... ..	"	"
20	v. Cambridge Amateur S.C.	"	"
21	v. Christ's ... ..	Lost	Won
23	v. Leys School ... ..	Won	Lost
30	v. Bedford ... ..	Lost	Won

A VERY encouraging amount of interest was shown in the Club this year, and the results show a distinct improvement, compared with previous years. In the Inter-Collegiate Knock-out the water-polo team was beaten in the second round, but the relay team reached the final. G. H. Baines, a freshman, has been swimming in the 50 yards for the 'Varsity, and has proved a useful acquisition to the College team. More than double the number of people last year turned out throughout the term and the prospects seem very good for next season.

## THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

*President:* THE PRESIDENT. *Treasurer:* MR E. CUNNINGHAM. *Musical Director:* DR C. B. Rootham. *Hon. Secretary:* J. ST J. Rootham. *Committee:* MR M. H. A. NEWMAN, J. C. BROOKS, J. R. STEVENS, H. F. H. BENSON, J. STRUTHERS, F. J. CONNELL, R. H. A. SQUIRE, L. SUGGITT.

OWING to the production of the *Fairy Queen*, the Bach Mass and the many other musical activities of the University, it was decided

to hold only one smoking concert during the Lent Term. This took place in the Hall, and it is to be hoped that this practice will be continued, as the Hall is second only to the Combination Room as a setting for a concert.

A higher standard of performance was reached than in any of the previous concerts; H. F. H. Benson and D. R. G. Thoday stood out with songs by Parry and Matlock and a Bach Violin Sonata respectively—altogether a very pleasant evening. The thanks of the Society are due to several Fellows of the College, in particular to the President for his kindness and active interest, Mr Cunningham for his management of its finance, and Dr Rootham for his unfailing readiness to help and advise in musical matters.

The programme for the May Concert is given below, and an account of it will be included in the next number of *The Eagle*.

## PROGRAMME

### I. MADRIGAL AND FOLK SONG SETTINGS

- (a) "Great God of Love" *R. L. de Pearsall*  
 (b) "Blow the Wind Southerly" *arr. by W. G. Whittaker*  
 (c) Barbara Allen *arr. by Dennis Arundell*

THE CHORUS

### 2. PIANOFORTE SOLOS

- Prelude No. 5 *Chopin*  
 Study Op. Post., No. 2  
 Prelude No. 21  
 F. W. BURGESS

### 3. SONGS

- (a) Arabia *W. Denis Browne*  
 (b) Epitaph on Salathiel Pavy  
 (c) Diaphenia

J. R. STEVENS

Pianoforte Accompaniment: L. SUGGITT

### 4. TRIO IN THREE SHORT MOVEMENTS, FOR PIANOFORTE, VIOLIN AND VIOLONCELLO (First Performance)

*C. B. Rootham*  
 Pianoforte: DR C. B. ROTHAM Violin: D. R. G. THODAY  
 Violoncello: J. ST J. ROTHAM

INTERVAL

### 5. VOCAL QUARTETS

- (a) The Boar's Head *Arnold Bax*  
 (b) We be Soldiers three *arr. by Julius Harrison*  
 J. R. STEVENS J. G. W. DAVIES  
 J. E. KING H. F. H. BENSON

### 6. PIANOFORTE DUETS

"Ma Mère l'Oye" *Ravel*  
 L. SUGGITT F. J. CONNELL

### 7. SONG

"Varlaam's Ballad" (Boris Godounov) *Moussorgsky*

H. F. H. BENSON

Pianoforte Accompaniment: MR M. H. A. NEWMAN

### 8. SONATA FOR VIOLIN AND PIANOFORTE

*Bach*

Violin: D. R. G. THODAY Pianoforte: L. SUGGITT

### 9. FOLK SONG SETTINGS

- (a) "By that Dim Lake" *arr. by G. Molyneux Palmer*  
 (b) "Brigg Fair" *arr. by Percy Aldridge Grainger*  
 (c) "Young Richard of Taunton Dean" *arr. by Gerrard Williams*

THE CHORUS

Tenor Solo: S. G. H. LOOSLEY

### 10. THE COLLEGE BOATING SONG

THE FIRST MAY BOAT AND CHORUS

## THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY

*President:* J. MEGAW. *Secretary:* K. H. JACKSON. *Treasurer:* D. R. DUDLEY.

We have not met this year as often as we could have wished; pressure of Triposes prevented functioning in the May Term, and there was not sufficient enthusiasm for a dinner, not even for a Roman Dinner in togas and wreaths. Consequently we have only had four meetings and one entertainment. These were:

Michaelmas Term. On November 11th, Members' Papers. K. H. Jackson read a paper on "Aphrodite, a goddess with a past," dwelling on the history and identity of the Mediterranean and Anatolian mother goddesses. E. A. Lane followed with a paper on "Black Magic," a truly horrific discussion of the Thessalian witches and their disciples in the ancient world.

On November 20th Professor Adcock talked to us about the "Arts and Crafts of the Attic Orators," with a brilliant summary of the sharp practice employed by Athenian pleaders, and a parody of it by Verrall.

On December 3rd we were invited to Newnham to a performance of the *Pseudolus*. The translation was vigorous and amusing, and the outstanding piece of acting was Pseudolus herself, who in an incredible wig was the life of the play.

Lent Term. On February 13th the Rev. C. F. Angus told us about Pytheas of Marseilles, the maligned Greek visitor to Britain. He showed that Pytheas really had been here, and had brought back reliable reports of the midnight sun, which together with a certain remark about Ireland proved he was not the liar Strabo called him.

On March 4th Mr A. P. Sinker described his travels with Professor Calder in Phrygia in search of inscriptions, and his encounters with the inhabitants, which were generally brought to a prosperous end by a certain Bearded One of Conia. "We are looking for Written Stones," was their introduction, and the magic name Angora the password.

Since then we have had no meeting, but we hope to make up for it next year, and with the funds in hand provide even more unconsumed coffee and cigarettes.

### THE ADAMS SOCIETY

*President:* D. M. CLEARY. *Vice-President:* E. R. LAPWOOD. *Secretary:* G. S. ESCRITT. *Treasurer:* F. G. SMITH.

AT the beginning of this year the Adams Society showed its vitality by adopting fixture cards for the first time. We have had seven meetings with an average attendance of twenty-five members.

At the first meeting Professor Baker effectually quelled any doubts there may have been on the justification for the study of Mathematics. This was a very timely piece of encouragement based on considerable reflection.

At the second meeting we had as our guests the Newnham Science Club, when Mr W. M. Smart delivered a very interesting paper on "Planetary Discoveries." Considerable attention was paid to the work of John Couch Adams—to whose memory this Society is dedicated—in the discovery of Neptune.

We had the honour, at the end of the Michaelmas Term, of hearing a paper on "The Distribution of Prime Numbers," by Professor Littlewood, one of the foremost workers in this field.

At the next meeting Mr T. G. Room gave a delightful paper on "Freedom in Geometry." After establishing the elementary principles, the lecturer applied them to the consideration of the invariants in the transformation of loci.

After being plunged into space of  $n$  dimensions by Mr Room, we were conducted into the regions of Space-Time by Dr Robb, who addressed us on "The Idea of Order as a Foundation of Space-Time Theory." The occasion was the joint meeting with the Trinity Mathematical Society. The lecturer, well armed with most intricate models, demonstrated how the fundamental postulates of this theory depend on the primary idea of order, the "before and after" relationship.

After so much Pure Mathematics, it was a pleasant change to hear Mr Dean speak to us on "Bridge Stresses." He examined the effect of engines passing over bridges and reassured the Society on the ability of our bridges—owing to a previous overestimate of the effect of stress—to carry the present heavy traffic.

At the last meeting of the year, the retiring President applied the methods of Projective Geometry to the discussion of the Cyclide.

### THE CHESS CLUB

SINCE last these notes appeared, the Club has had quite a successful season—rather more so, in point of fact, than would appear from match results as seen on paper.

The friendly matches were, in general, quite satisfactory as to results, but in the Inter-Collegiate Tournament of the Lent Term we sustained defeat in the first round by a narrow margin.

The annual fixture with the Newnham Club, instituted a year ago, was maintained.

### THE NASHE SOCIETY

*President:* G. FRASER. *Secretary:* J. BREARLEY. *Treasurer:* D. R. DUDLEY.

AFTER an unfortunate and unavoidable lapse during the Michaelmas Term, the Nashe Society recommenced its activities on January 22nd with a talk by Mr Robert Gibbings on "The Private Life of a Private Press." Mr Gibbings, who owns the famous Golden Cockerel Press, and is himself a well-known wood-cut artist, illustrated his talk by means of a number of lantern slides

taken from his own productions. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the talk was Mr Gibbings's account of a recent holiday in the South Seas, whither he went in search of material for his work *The Seventh Man*.

This was followed on February 15th by a visit to "Finella" by invitation of the owner, Mr Mansfield D. Forbes; and at the third meeting, on March 5th, Mr Val Gielgud, Productions Director to the B.B.C., described in detail the production of a radio play, and invited members of the Society to visit him at Savoy Hill.

Two meetings were held during the Easter Term. At the first, on April 27th, Dr Joseph Needham of Gonville and Caius College read a paper on "Religion in a Scientific Age," and managed to hold his own in a lively discussion which lasted till close on midnight.

Readings from modern poetry by Mr Harold Monro on May 13th concluded the season's programme.

## OBITUARY

JOSEPH ROBSON TANNER (B.A. 1883), Fellow of the College, died at Aldeburgh, Suffolk, on January 16th, 1931, at the age of 70. The funeral service was held in the College Chapel on January 21st, 1931.

J. R. Tanner was the son of Joseph Tanner, the head of a printing firm at Frome, Somerset. He was born on July 28th, 1860, and was educated at Mill Hill School. He entered St John's College in 1879 and was admitted Scholar in June 1881. He was placed in the First Class of the Historical Tripos in 1882, and was President of the Union Society, being afterwards Treasurer of the Union from 1902 to 1915. He was admitted to a Foundress Fellowship in November 1886, and held many important posts in the College. He was College Lecturer in History from 1883 to 1912, Director of Historical Studies from 1905 to 1920, Assistant Tutor from 1895 to 1900, Tutor from 1900 to 1912, and Tutorial Bursar from 1900 to 1921. In addition to his College work, he was for some years Lecturer on Indian History to the Indian Civil Service students, a member of the Council of the Senate for thirteen years, and a prominent member of the Press Syndicate. He acted as deputy for the Regius Professor of Modern History from 1926 to 1927. He was admitted Litt.D. in 1905. He edited the valuable *Historical Register of the University of Cambridge*, which appeared in 1917.

He married in 1888 Charlotte Maria, daughter of Mr George Larkman, of Belton, in Suffolk.

Mr W. E. Heitland writes:

"I claim to have been the proposer of the first move towards engaging Tanner in the service of the College. He was invited to give lectures, not appointed a Lecturer. At that time, when things were going down, and it was not easy to see our way to enlarging the College Staff on a falling income, it was needful to move tentatively. Soon St John's was eager to give a permanent statutory position to one of its most successful Lecturers. His character and social gifts made it clear that here was a Tutor ready-made. And so he went on, ever growing, and improving all he touched in his quiet course. The new Tutorial system was largely the result of his wise and genial direction—and what an improvement it is on the old! For my part I rejoice that he was able to get done several reforms that I had hoped for in vain.

"Tanner is a great loss to the Humanistic side of our academic life. In historical studies he was still doing good work to the last. The scrupulous care and good sense with which he handled evidence are generally recognized. His power of lucid exposition and ready acceptance of suggestive criticism from a non-expert are well known to me from experience. These qualities he had by birth, and had developed them to a remarkable degree by long practice in Union debates."

Mr E. A. Benians writes:

"In 1882 Dr Tanner's name appeared as second in the first class in the old undivided Historical Tripos, and in the following year he was appointed to a Lectureship in History in the College: for forty years from that time he played no inconsiderable part in the teaching and administration of the Cambridge School of History. His interests as a scholar lay primarily in two fields—the English Navy of the Seventeenth Century and the modern constitutional history of England. On the latter subject he lectured for many years. The course was carefully written out, periodically revised and always read in the lecture room. But Tanner read well; he had a singular clarity of diction and arrangement and the art at once to instruct and to interest, and the course was a stimulus to many generations of students. From 1909 to 1914 he was Chairman of the Historical Board and guided the policy of the School till ill-health compelled him to reduce his work. He was an excellent Chairman—unfailing in good nature, apt in speech, clear headed in business and always ready to take trouble.

During the busy years of administration and teaching, when he was College Tutor and Lecturer, and was serving, too, for a long time on the Council of the Senate, Tanner laid the foundation of his reputation as a naval historian. In 1896 he edited *Holland's Discourse of the Navy* for the Navy Records Society, in 1897 and 1899 he published in the *English Historical Review* three articles on the administration of the Navy from the Restoration to the Revolution, in 1903 he brought out the first volume of his *Descriptive Catalogue of the Naval MSS in the Pepysian Library at Magdalene College*—a work which ran into four volumes and occupied him until 1925, and in 1904 and 1906 he contributed two chapters to the *Cambridge Modern History* (vols. iv and v) on the Anglo-Dutch Wars of the Seventeenth Century.

“His retirement from his College offices after the War, and then from Cambridge, gave him leisure for the literary and historical activities that filled the last decade of his life and were the ampler fruit of previous years of work. In 1918 he became joint-Editor of the *Cambridge Medieval History* with two other members of the College, former pupils of his, Dr Previt -Orton and Mr Z. N. Brooke. His constitutional studies now bore fruit in three works—*Tudor Constitutional Documents* (1922), *English Constitutional Conflicts of the Seventeenth Century* (1928) and *Constitutional Documents of the Reign of James I* (1930).

“His other main interest was still the Navy and particularly Samuel Pepys. In 1920 he published *Samuel Pepys and the Royal Navy*—the Lees Knowles lectures at Trinity which he had delivered in the previous year. *Mr Pepys, an Introduction to the Diary*, was published in 1925, the year in which he brought out the last volume of the *Catalogue of Naval MSS in the Pepysian Library*. In 1926 he edited *Pepys' Naval Minutes* for the Navy Records Society, and in 1926 and 1929 three volumes of Pepys' private correspondence (1679–1703).

“In 1926, during the illness of the late Professor Bury, the University invited Tanner to act as Deputy Professor. ‘The invitation to act as Deputy Professor,’ he wrote, ‘has given me a great deal of pleasure. It is like being taken down off the shelf and dusted.’ After a little hesitation he accepted, and delivered a course on ‘The English Parliament in the Seventeenth Century,’ which was afterwards published as the second of the constitutional works already mentioned.

“Tanner's work was done in the years when the History School was growing from small beginnings to its present popularity and he will always be remembered in the School, not only for a gracious personality, but for the strenuous part he played in its

development and the scholarly example he set. Promotion in the School did not come his way: he endured the dust without the palm. But his books are a worthy monument of a scholarly career. In naval history he was among the pioneers; in seventeenth century history he made contributions in a field where great historians had devoted their lives; in constitutional history, like Maitland, he made the dry bones live. The historian, he held, to be worth his salt, must go to the original sources, but he need not for that reason forget that history is a record of life. A shrewd and sympathetic judgment, an urbane and lively style, characterize his work. In history, as in life, he was good company and a sure guide.”

The Hon. Sir CHARLES ALGERNON PARSONS (B.A. 1877), K.C.B., O.M., F.R.S., died at sea on February 11th, 1931, at the age of 76. He was born on June 13th, 1854, the fourth son of the third Earl of Rosse. He went to no school, but was for a short time at Dublin University, and then came up to St John's College as a Scholar in the Michaelmas Term, 1873. He was eleventh Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos in 1877. His genius as an engineer, above all in connexion with the steam turbine, but also in many other fields, was recognized by many honorary degrees, by his election to the Royal Society in 1898 and the award of the Rumford and Copley Medals, and in 1927 by the Order of Merit, he being the first engineer to receive it. He was elected to an Honorary Fellowship in St John's College in 1903. A Memorial Service was held in the College Chapel on March 3rd, 1931, at the same time as the Memorial Service in Westminster Abbey.

JAMES MAURICE WILSON (B.A. 1859) died at Steep, near Petersfield, on April 15th, 1931, at the age of 94.

J. M. Wilson was born on November 6th, 1836, at King William's College, Isle of Man, where his father, the Rev. Edward Wilson, was then the first headmaster. Edward Wilson (B.A. 1825) was a Johnian; he had entered the College in 1821, was a Wrangler in 1825, and in 1826 was elected to a Fellowship, which he held till 1836. J. M. Wilson, one of twin sons, was at King William's College, which his father had left some years before, from 1848 to 1853, and afterwards at Sedbergh. He came up to St John's College in October 1855. He gained the Bell University Scholarship in 1856 (as his father had in 1822), being bracketed with Henry Sidgwick; and in 1859 he was Senior Wrangler. Of the four years he spent at St John's, he has left an account in a chapter of reminiscences, written in 1913, and printed elsewhere



in this Number. It was during these years that *The Eagle* was founded. Wilson was a member of the original Editorial Committee, and, it is believed, was the real promoter of the magazine. He wrote the opening article in the first Number, which appeared in the Lent Term, 1858. He later wrote an account of its foundation, called "Our First Flight," and this was printed in *The Eagle* (vol. xv, pp. 325-27). In the Number for the Lent Term, 1908, when *The Eagle* celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, is a photograph showing J. M. Wilson with the four other members of the original Committee (vol. xxix, p. 125). Wilson was admitted to a Fellowship on March 27th, 1860, and he remained a Fellow till his marriage in 1868; but he never resided. Shortly after taking his degree, he was appointed by Temple to a mastership in mathematics and science at Rugby. There he succeeded to R. B. Mayor's house in 1863, when still in his twenty-seventh year. He remained at Rugby till 1879, but towards the close of that period he lost his first wife (*née* Anne Elizabeth Moore), and felt he must seek a change of work. He was offered the headmastership of Clifton College, in succession to Percival, and accepted it. He was ordained deacon and priest in 1879 by Bishop Temple. T. E. Brown, the poet, a life-long friend, was then a master at Clifton and producing his best work. They had first met at King William's College, where for a short time they were boys together. Wilson lived to see the centenary of Brown's birth, and, though himself ninety-three, he both wrote an article on his friend for *The Times* (May 5th, 1930), and delivered a lecture before the London Manx Society. He left Clifton in 1890 to become vicar of Rochdale and Archdeacon of Manchester. In 1905 he was offered a canonry at Worcester by Balfour, and accepted. He lived in Worcester, where he was also Librarian (1906-25) and Sub-Dean (1916-25), till 1926, when he resigned his canonry and went to live at Steep, near Petersfield.

Though he never lived in Cambridge after 1859, he visited it many times. He was Hulsean Lecturer in 1898, Lady Margaret's Preacher in 1900, Lecturer in Pastoral Theology in 1903. His last visit was in the summer of 1924, when he came to preach before the University on May 18th. On the same occasion he read a paper in St John's College (it was in the rooms E 5 Second Court) to a Cambridge Society. This paper was afterwards published (*The Theological Outlook*. The "D" Society Pamphlets No. 1. Bowes and Bowes, 1924), and the pamphlet contains a delightful portrait. A few days later, he wrote to a friend, "It was a novel sight to old Cambridge eyes to see an undergraduate sitting next to two Professors of Divinity in a room with men

smoking and squatting on sofas and the floor, listening for nearly an hour to the words of an old man. As I told them, the last time I had sat in a lecture room with a Divinity Professor he was *reading*—as bound to do—Pearson on the Creed: and I was happily undisturbed as I read Todhunter's *Calculus of Functions* if I remember right." Those who were present will not forget the paper, and still less the personal reminiscences which followed it.

Wilson's mental vigour and his variety of interests were extraordinary. When at Rugby, he was much occupied with astronomy as well as with his more ordinary school work. He founded the Mathematical Association, of which afterwards, in 1921, he was elected President. When at Worcester, he set himself to master the archives of the foundation, edited the accounts of the Priory of Worcester, the *Compotus Rolls* of 1278, and part of the *Liber Albus*. But most notable were his theological writings, which included his Clifton sermons, the Hulsean Lectures on the Atonement, addresses to working men on religion and the Bible, and a series of remarkable essays published during the last years of his life. His vigour and freshness and his interest in the future were never abated. In an essay published in 1925, he wrote, "I was already the science master at Rugby School in November, 1859, when Darwin's *Origin of Species* was first published, and have therefore experienced the first difficulty in assimilating the implications of its teaching which a younger generation has escaped"; he continued, "both before and after my ordination, now nearly fifty years ago, I have constantly endeavoured to combine, as in binocular vision, the religious and scientific aspects of truth." In the theological world, he was a pioneer; and he remained so, in a quite extraordinary degree, to the very end of his long and active life.

He married in 1883 as his second wife Georgina Mary Talbot, and left two sons (Sir Arnold Wilson and Mr Steuart Wilson) and three daughters. He lost two sons on active service in the War, and Mrs Wilson died in 1926.

ALFRED MORITZ MOND (*Matric.* 1886), 1st Baron Melchett of Landford, P.C., F.R.S., died at 35 Lowndes Square, S.W. 1, on December 27th, 1930, at the age of 62.

Alfred Mond, son of Dr Ludwig Mond, was born at Farnworth, near Widnes, Lancashire, on October 23rd, 1868. He was at school at Cheltenham, and entered St John's College in October 1886; but he did not take a degree. He was later at Edinburgh University, was called to the Bar in 1894, and practised on the



North Wales and Cheshire circuit. He first became prominent as an industrialist through his association with the firms of Brunner Mond and Co., Ltd., of which he became a Director in 1895, and the Mond Nickel Co., of which he was Managing Director at about the same time. Both these companies had been founded by his father. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., of which he was Chairman, was formed in 1926. Mond was Liberal member for Chester in 1906, for Swansea continuously from 1910 to 1923, and for Carmarthen in 1924. He was First Commissioner of Works from 1916 to 1921, and Minister of Health from 1921 to 1922. He joined the Unionists in 1926, and was created a Peer in June 1928. His *Industry and Politics* was published in 1927, and it reflects the two main interests to which he then devoted himself—the large-scale organization of industry, and the co-operation of organized labour and organized management in industry. The latter interest resulted in the Mond-Turner Conferences in 1927: conferences represented, on the one side by Mr Ben Turner, Chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Conference, and on the other by Mond and a powerful group of Industrialists. He also took a keen interest in the economic development of the Empire, and published his *Imperial Economic Unity* in 1930.

Mond was a vigorous supporter of the Zionist movement. He was joint Chairman with Dr Weizmann of the Jewish Agency and Chairman of the Economic Board for Palestine. He also subscribed largely to the special room in the National Gallery in which is housed Dr Ludwig Mond's bequest of pictures.

He married in 1894 Violet (afterwards Dame Violet Mond), daughter of Mr James Henry Goetze.

Mr W. E. Heitland writes:

"I feel that I ought to send a few words in reference to the late Lord Melchett. Alfred Mond was entered on my side at the advice of P. T. Main, the College Lecturer in Chemistry, by his father Mr Ludwig Mond. It did not take long for me to discover that I had to deal with a young man of singular force, to whom the commonplace ambitions of an ordinary academic course were of little importance compared with his own designs. As Tutor, I was several times urged to put pressure on him to keep lectures regularly and not let his activities in Union debates absorb the attention due to Chemistry. This was more easily said than done. It was not idleness or general slackness that led him to disappoint lecturers and examiners. His energy was wonderful, and more and more I became convinced that official talk was wasted on a man

so bent on a clearly-marked policy of his own. After he went down without a Degree, the apparent failure was followed by the successful career of which we have been witnesses. I would make two remarks on this sequel. Seldom does a young man rise to eminence in both Politics and Finance by a road so self-directed as that of Lord Melchett. And, unless a young man has something like Genius, and is free from financial anxieties, perhaps he had better travel by the common highway of a Degree."

The Rev. JOSIAH MARLING APPERLY (B.A. 1881) died at Salisbury on March 5th, 1931, aged 82. He was vicar of Tonge, Sittingbourne, from 1886 to 1926.

JOHN VERNON BLACKMAN (B.A. 1929), younger son of Professor V. H. Blackman, formerly Fellow, died at 17 Berkeley Place, Wimbledon, on May 3rd, 1931, aged 24.

JOHN BROWNBILL (B.A. 1878), of 257 Thorold Road, Ilford, Essex, died on May 20th, 1931. He was educated at Everton, near Liverpool, and graduated as nineteenth Wrangler in 1878. For some years he was a proof reader on the *Liverpool Courier*, but some articles on Cheshire history, written for the *Chester Courant*, led to his becoming jointly responsible with the late Dr Farrer for the eight volumes of the *Victoria County History of Lancaster*. From 1911 to 1928 he was editor of the *Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society*. Later he was engaged in medieval pedigree work at the Public Record Office for *The Complete Peerage*.

The Rev. RICHARD PARRY BURNETT (B.A. 1876) died at Cornwell Rectory on December 30th, 1930, aged 77. He was chaplain of Vellore 1880 to 1882, domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Madras from 1882 to 1884, then becoming chaplain of Black Town. After a couple of years furlough he became chaplain successively of St John, Bangalore, of Coonoor and of Bolarum, all in the diocese of Madras. In 1898 he returned to England and from 1900 had been rector of Cornwell, Oxfordshire.

SYDNEY DAVID CADDICK (B.A. 1903) died at 93 Avenue Road, Southampton, on January 16th, 1931, aged 49. He was born at Wolverhampton and was educated at Denstone. In 1903 he joined the staff of Handel College, Southampton, a private school in the Polygon, conducted by the Rev. F. N. Harvey. He was appointed to a mastership at King Edward VI School, Southampton, in 1908, where he remained until his death. He took an enthusiastic part

in the school games and was himself a keen cricketer, playing for the Hampshire Hogs, and Rugby footballer, being for two years captain of the Trojans.

The Rev. ALBERT CHADWICK (B.A. 1884), of Ryelands, Kelvedon, Essex, died at Clunes House, Cromarty, on February 9th, 1931. He was a Senior Optime in the Tripos of 1884 and obtained a third class in the Theological Tripos in 1886. He was vicar of Shadwell, Yorkshire, from 1905 to 1916, rector of Denbury, Devonshire, from 1916 to 1925, and the last year had been priest in charge of Cromarty Mission, Ross-shire.

The Rev. ARTHUR GREIG CHAPMAN (B.A. 1884) died at Tolpedn, Carbis Bay, Cornwall, on March 15th, 1931, aged 71. He was vicar of Tintagel from 1894 to 1916, being rural dean of Trigg Minor from 1905 to 1908 and again from 1911 to 1916. He then became vicar of St Uny, Lelant, retiring in 1928.

The Rev. FREDERICK WILLIAM CLARKE (B.A. 1880) died at Edengrove, Chelston, Torquay, on May 18th, 1931, aged 77. He was a Senior Optime in the Tripos of 1880 and was ordained in 1881, after a year at Chancellor's School, Lincoln. He was vicar of Caldicot 1893 to 1916 and rector of Cherington, Gloucestershire, from 1918 to 1926.

The Rev. WILLIAM CROUCH (B.A. 1871), of Bisham Lodge, Gloucester Road, Teddington, died at Worthing on June 9th, 1931, aged 82. He was a Junior Optime in the Tripos of 1871. He was rector and vicar of Gamlingay, 1890 to 1913, and afterwards held curacies in Teddington, Middlesex.

The Rev. HUGH LEYLAND DAWSON (B.A. 1882) died at 15 Springfield Place, Bath, on January 28th, 1931, aged 71. From 1895 to 1927 he was perpetual curate of Clandown, Somerset.

The Rev. CHARLES EDWARD GAUSSEN (B.A. 1878) died at Little Grange, Crowborough, on March 9th, 1931, aged 77. He was an Exhibitioner of the College and was ordained in 1880. He was vicar of St Mary, Brighton, from 1895 to 1905 and vicar of Nettleden with Potten End from 1905 to 1921.

WILLIAM PRESTON GILL (*Matric.* 1884) died at Yeomanstown, Co. Kildare, on April 27th, 1931.

The Rev. HENRY BACHE HARVEY (B.A. 1885), vicar of St Augustine's, Swindon, died on May 28th, 1931. He was vicar of Palmerston North, New Zealand, from 1887 to 1895; he then held

a curacy at Tiverton-on-Avon, and in 1902 was placed in charge of St Augustine's mission district in Swindon, becoming vicar when it was made a parish in 1908. He had been honorary chaplain to the Bishop of Bristol since 1924, and in 1927 was made an honorary canon of Bristol Cathedral.

The Rev. WILLIAM THOMAS MACKENZIE HOOPPELL (B.A. 1885) died in 1930. He was a Wood Exhibitioner of the College and obtained a third class in the Moral Science Tripos. Since 1900 he had been rector of Draycott-le-Moors, near Stoke-on-Trent.

The Rev. GEOFFREY ARTHUR HOPKINS (B.A. 1902), rector of Houghton Conquest, Bedford, died on March 3rd, 1931. He was the third son of the late T. M. Hopkins, of Worcester. In 1912 he became vicar of Lydbrook, Ross-on-Wye, and in 1927 was presented to the College living of Houghton Conquest. He was a prominent member of the English Church Association.

HUGH ALEXANDER LYON LAIDLAW (B.A. 1907) died at 12 Perceval Avenue, Belsize Park, on January 21st, 1931, aged 45. He was the third of five brothers to be at St John's, the two youngest, C. G. P. Laidlaw and W. S. Laidlaw, being killed in the War (see *Eagle*, vol. xxxvi, p. 352 and vol. xxxix, p. 225).

SYDNEY HERBERT ARTHUR LAMBERT (B.A. 1887), Chairman of the Harrow School Medical Board and Medical Superintendent, Harrow School Sanatorium, died at Harrow on February 12th, 1931.

The following notice is reprinted, by permission, from *The Harrovian*:

"Dr Lambert... came from British Guiana, the son of Richard Sydney Lambert, of Horfield House, near Bristol. His mother was daughter of the Hon. James Keens, at one time Lieut.-Governor of Tobago, West Indies.

"At Queen's College, British Guiana, he won a Colonial Scholarship and with it went to St John's College, Cambridge, in 1884, before he had reached the age of 17. Hence arose his nickname of 'The Babe.' After taking his degree, he continued his studies at St Mary's Hospital, London. He next became House-Physician at the Brompton Hospital.

"In 1894 Dr Lambert accepted the invitation of Dr Bindloss to join the medical firm of Briggs and Bindloss, and within two years he had become a partner.

"It may be truly said that from this moment his whole being and his every thought were wrapped up in the School: and although

he has been a familiar figure among us for 36 years, he showed no evident signs of age or decay in his activities of mind or body. For the last 14 years he had been chairman of the panel of School doctors and was the official adviser to the Headmaster. He served under Dr Welldon, Dr Wood, Dr Ford and Dr Norwood, and was a friend of them all. Nor is this surprising, for he radiated affection, geniality, frankness, and good humour. Difficulties and hostilities melted away under the sunshine of his happy disposition.

"No one could have suspected that he had any physical weakness, for he toiled unceasingly from morn to night, and often during the night, and yet he always looked the same. Recently he returned from an enjoyable trip to Tangiers after an attack of influenza in the Christmas holidays. He was very ill one night and he attributed the attack to some strong Moorish coffee. His diagnosis of his own illness was probably incorrect. But when it came to discovering the cause of the trouble in the serious illnesses of his patients, he rarely failed; and many a boy, many an adult, owe their return to health and vigour to his skill, watchfulness and untiring devotion.

"Dr Lambert had a large private practice, and his care of those who could not pay was as great as for those who could.

"The supreme test came in the influenza outbreak of 1918, when 400 boys fell to the disease. Dr Lambert's colleagues were serving in the Army, and his only assistant was a man who had been invalided out of the Medical Service. The burden was doubled by his responsibilities to a large 'civil' population whose own doctors had been called up. Boys' mothers were organised as nurses, cooks and bottle-washers, and Harrow came through. It is certain that no praise can be too high for the way in which Dr Lambert met the almost incredible difficulties of those days.

"He lived to see the fruition of his persistent efforts to have a complete and splendid School sanatorium, second to none, and also the building and extension of the Harrow Hospital.

"In 1928 he was elected to the Athenaeum; and in the same year he was elected an Honorary Member of the Harrow Association. Nothing in his experience delighted him more than this recognition of his years of work in the School he loved so deeply."

FREDERICK THOMAS RIDLEY (B.A. 1877) died at 74 Stanford Avenue, Brighton on January 20th, 1931, aged 75. He was the son of the Rev. Thomas Ridley, vicar of Wield, Hampshire, and was educated at Hereford Cathedral School and at St John's. He was Exhibitioner of the College and graduated in the Mathematical Tripos of 1877. He was Mathematical Master at Mr A. C. Wathen's

School at Brighton for nine years, and then opened a Preparatory School at Reigate in 1889, continuing there until 1911, when he retired from scholastic work. He married in 1897, Elizabeth, daughter of Francis W. Herbert.

PHILIP JOHN AMBROSE SECCOMBE (B.A. 1890) died on December 4th, 1930, at 12 Chester Square, Regent's Park, aged 61. He was the son of J. T. Seccombe, M.D., J.P., and was educated at Felsted. After leaving Cambridge he went to St Thomas's Hospital, where he became M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1894. He was House Surgeon at the West London Hospital in 1897. From 1906 to 1914 he was medical officer in charge of the British Hospital at Oporto. During the war he was a Major in the R.A.M.C. and afterwards he was in the Medical Service of the Ministry of Pensions. He married Sybil, daughter of Colonel J. R. Watson.

The Rev. HARRY JAMES SHARP (B.A. 1878) died in a nursing home in Devonshire on June 3rd, 1931. He was a Somerset Exhibitioner of the College and was ordained in 1881. He was vicar of St Hilda, Leeds, from 1889 to 1908, and of St Mary, Somers Town, from 1908 to 1917. Latterly he had acted as Honorary Secretary of the New Guinea Mission in England.

The Rev. HENRY GIBSON SMITH (B.A. 1881) died on April 4th, 1931.

We have received the following notice:

Henry Gibson Smith was born in Manchester in 1855. He was at first educated privately, but later entered Owens' College, where he was contemporary with the present Master of Trinity and Professor Holland Rose and George Gissing, the novelist. At Owens' he was head classical man of his year and won high distinction in the London University Examinations. In 1874 in what was then called the First B.A. in Classical Honours he shared with Professor Postgate, who was then in his second year at Cambridge, the honour of being the only two placed in the first class. In 1875 in the Second B.A. he headed the list, though as was then more often the case than not, no one was given a first class. In 1876 he was a candidate for the Entrance Scholarships at St John's and was placed equal first with the writer of this notice, and in the Mays of the next year, he was top altogether. In fact at that time he had every prospect of taking a very high place in the Classical Tripos with a Fellowship to follow. But in the autumn of 1879 a complete breakdown, partly induced by family trouble, destroyed these prospects. He was away from Cambridge

for a year and though he returned at the end of 1880 and resumed his work to some extent, he had to be content with a good place in the second class of the Tripos in the subsequent spring. Before he took his degree he had been offered and had provisionally accepted the post of second master at Warrington Grammar School, a good specimen of the old northern schools. In Warrington he settled down for some years, and here he met and married Miss Dido Chorley who survives him. He did not however seek scholastic promotion. His religious ideas had developed much during his illness and in 1881 he was ordained and combined active clerical work with scholastic in Warrington. In 1891 he became rector of Halewood and in 1902 vicar of Allerton, an important and opulent suburb of Liverpool, the church of which is famous for its beautiful Burne-Jones windows. Here he stayed till 1919, having been made Rural Dean of Childwall and Honorary Canon of Liverpool in 1906. But all through these years the neurasthenia which had broken up his work at Cambridge returned at intervals. In 1919 he was advised to give up active work and settled in a charming cottage in the Lledr Valley facing the Snowdon range. Here he lived for 12 years, sometimes clouded by the same illness, though with many long and happy periods.

Apart from his parochial work Smith took a very prominent part in the educational administration both of the City and Diocese of Liverpool. He was first secretary and then president of the Diocesan Council of Education, also a member of the Council of Liverpool University and of the City Education Committee and vice-chairman of its Secondary Education sub-committee. He was especially interested in promoting emigration schemes and succeeded in settling a good many Liverpool boys happily in New Zealand. I remember hearing that on his retirement a fund was raised to commemorate his services by founding a Henry Gibson Smith prize or exhibition, though I do not remember the exact particulars.

It was by this side of his work that he was best known to the general public and by this perhaps he will be most widely remembered. But he did not allow these activities to interfere with the calls of his parish, where his sweet nature and broad-mindedness, coupled with a strong gift of personal influence, won him on every side affection and respect.

F. H. C.

The Rev. FRANK WEBSTER WHALEY (B.A. 1881), of the Arches, Lee-on-Solent, died on April 12th, 1931. He was educated at Sedbergh. He was vicar of Horton-in-Ribblesdale from 1883 to 1923.

EDWARD JOHN LUCIE WHITAKER (B.A. 1889), barrister-at-law, died on February 20th, 1931, at 13 Addison Park Mansions, W. He was called to the bar by Lincoln's Inn on June 14th, 1893.

CHARLES RICHARD FILDES WINTRINGHAM (B.A. 1930) was killed in a flying accident on March 27th, 1931, when the machine which he was piloting fell into the sea off Herne Bay. He was born in 1909 and was educated at Gresham's School, Holt, and at St John's, where he took the Law Tripos. On going down he was given a commission in the Royal Air Force.

PERCY THEOBALD WRIGLEY (B.A. 1880), late of the Royal College of Science, South Kensington, died at Shrublands, Kew, on January 7th, 1931.

## COLLEGE NOTES

MR HAROLD HULME BRINDLEY (B.A. 1887) has been elected into a Fellowship.

The following have been elected Honorary Fellows of the College:

MR THOMAS ETHELBERG PAGE (B.A. 1873), formerly Fellow, Sixth Form Master at Charterhouse from 1873 to 1910, an editor of the Loeb Classical Library.

DR GEORGE CHARLES MOORE SMITH (B.A. 1881), Emeritus Professor of the English Language and Literature in the University of Sheffield.

DR GRAFTON ELLIOT SMITH (B.A. 1898), formerly Fellow, Professor of Anatomy in the University of London.

MR G. U. YULE (M.A. 1913), Fellow, has been appointed Reader in Statistics as from January 1st, 1931.

MR HAROLD JEFFREYS (B.A. 1913), Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer, has been appointed Reader in Geophysics as from April 1st, 1931.

MR M. P. CHARLESWORTH (B.A. 1920), Fellow, Tutor and Classical Lecturer, has been appointed Laurence Reader in Classics (Ancient History) as from August 1st, 1931, and in consequence resigns his Tutorship.

MR J. S. BOYS SMITH (B.A. 1922) and Mr R. L. HOWLAND (B.A. 1927), Fellows of the College, have been appointed Assistant Tutors.

Mr C. W. GUILLEBAUD (B.A. 1912), Fellow and Tutor, has been nominated by the College as a Pro-Proctor for the ensuing academical year.

Mr J. S. BOYS SMITH (B.A. 1922), Fellow, has been appointed University Lecturer in the Faculty of Divinity.

Mr S. GOLDSTEIN (B.A. 1925), Fellow, has been appointed University Lecturer in the Faculty of Mathematics.

Mr E. C. S. WADE (B.A. 1920), Fellow and Law Lecturer, has been appointed Tutor of his original College, Gonville and Caius.

Mr R. O. REDMAN (B.A. 1926) has been appointed Assistant Director of the Solar Physics Observatory.

In the New Year Honours, 1931, Mr GORDON SIDNEY HARDY, I.C.S. (B.A. 1905), acting member of the Central Board of Revenue, Government of India, and Mr BIRENDRANATH DE, I.C.S. (B.A. 1906), officiating commissioner, Berar Division, Central Provinces, were awarded the C.I.E.

In the Birthday Honours, June, 1931, knighthoods were conferred on PENDRILL CHARLES VARRIER JONES (B.A. 1905), founder and medical director of Papworth Village Settlement for the treatment of tuberculosis, and on DONALD KINGDON (B.A. 1905), chief justice of Nigeria.

Professor MILES WALKER (B.A. 1899) has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

A Royal Medal of the Royal Society has been awarded to Dr JOHN EDWARD MARR (B.A. 1879), Fellow, Emeritus Professor of Geology.

The Duddell Medal of the Physical Society has been awarded to Sir JOHN AMBROSE FLEMING (B.A. 1881), Honorary Fellow of the College.

Mr G. R. POTTER (B.A. 1922), Lecturer in Mediaeval History, Queen's University, Belfast, has been appointed Professor of Modern History in the University of Sheffield.

Mr P. J. GRIGG (B.A. 1912) has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue.

Mr L. C. H. HORTON-SMITH (B.A. 1893), formerly Fellow, has been appointed honorary secretary of the Referees (Landlord and Tenant Act 1927) Association.

Sir LEWIS DIBDIN (B.A. 1874), Honorary Fellow, has been appointed a Lay Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England on his retirement from the post of First Church Estates Commissioner.

Mr W. G. CONSTABLE (B.A. 1909), formerly Fellow, assistant director of the National Gallery, has been appointed Professor of the History of Art in the University of London as from October 1st, 1932.

Mr L. C. SOAR (B.A. 1922), mathematical master at Whitgift Grammar School, has been appointed headmaster of the Royal Grammar School, Henley-on-Thames.

Mr G. W. BAIN (B.A. 1913), master at Marlborough College, has been appointed to a house-mastership at Repton.

The Rev. T. ALLEN MOXON (B.A. 1899), sixth form master at Shrewsbury School, has been appointed headmaster of Denstone College.

Mr K. R. BRAIN (B.A. 1926) has been appointed headmaster of Holmfirth Grammar School.

Mr T. W. WATSON (B.A. 1911) has been appointed headmaster of the Grammar School, Dudley.

Mr JOHN WALTON (B.A. 1920), Professor of Botany, University of Glasgow, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Mr W. C. B. TUNSTALL (B.A. 1921), of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, has been appointed secretary of the Navy Records Society.

The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have awarded a Senior Exhibition to Mr W. V. D. HODGE (B.A. 1925), Fellow.

As a result of the competitive examinations held in July and August, 1930, the following Civil Service appointments have been made:

K. L. DUNKLEY to the Board of Education, G. E. BOYD SHANNON to the Colonial or Dominions Office, M. C. KENDALL to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, G. E. TURNER and J. T. REA to Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Services.

A. C. T. EDWARDS (B.A. 1930) and H. A. FOSBROOKE (B.A. 1930) have been appointed cadets in the administrative services in Tropical Africa, in Nigeria and Tanganyika, respectively.



A Henry Fellowship at Yale University has been awarded to D. E. W. WORMELL (B.A. 1930).

A Cholmely Studentship at Lincoln's Inn has been awarded to A. H. ORMEROD (B.A. 1930).

A special prize of 100 guineas has been awarded by the Benchers of Gray's Inn to H. E. FRANCIS (*Matric.* 1929).

The Hispano-British Scholarship has been awarded to J. C. BROOKE (B.A. 1931).

H. C. F. HARWOOD (*Matric.* 1926) has received a commission in The Buffs.

Goldsmiths' Company Exhibitions have been awarded to J. CLEMOW, for mathematics, and to C. J. MILNER, for physics.

Sir William Browne's Medal for a Greek Ode or Elegy has been awarded to K. H. JACKSON.

The essay submitted by J. W. ARCHBOLD (B.A. 1929) for the Smith's Prize received the mark of distinction.

Mr G. G. MOWAT (B.A. 1929), St Thomas's Hospital, and Mr C. A. W. WHITFIELD (B.A. 1928), University College Hospital, have been admitted members of the Royal College of Surgeons.

On January 29th, 1931, licence to practise was granted by the Royal College of Physicians to T. D. G. WILSON (B.A. 1927), University College Hospital.

Last June a subscription was started in memory of Professor K. J. P. ORTON (B.A. 1895), in order to found a biennial Kennedy Orton Lecture on the life of the countryside at the University College of North Wales, Bangor. The sum of £178 has been collected, and its administration accepted by the Council of the University College. The first lecture, on some aspects of bird life and behaviour, will be delivered in the spring of 1932.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

The Rev. C. L. DUNKERLEY (B.A. 1914), vicar of Laleham, Middlesex, to be rector of Iver Heath, Bucks.

The Rev. P. N. H. PALMER (B.A. 1924), curate of St John, Lowestoft, to be rector of Girton, Cambridge.

The Rev. A. W. BUTTERWORTH (B.A. 1923), curate of St John the Baptist, Croydon, to be rector of St Giles, Colchester.

The Rev. A. R. TREMEARNE (B.A. 1908), curate of St Mary Boltons, South Kensington, to be vicar of Redbourn, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. E. M. BENSON (B.A. 1897), vicar of All Saints, Preston, to be vicar of St Jude, Wolverhampton.

The Rev. R. S. C. H. WOOD (B.A. 1900), rector of Hothfield, Kent, to be vicar of Stoke-Row, South Oxfordshire.

The Rev. C. E. SIDEBOTHAM (B.A. 1902), vicar of St Paul, Liverpool, to be vicar of Leintwardine with Adforton, Hereford.

The Rev. C. G. T. COLSON (B.A. 1913), vicar of Northfleet, Kent, to be vicar of St Michael, Paddington.

The Rev. W. C. B. PURSER (B.A. 1900), curate of Lyminge, Kent, to be vicar of Teynham with St Andrew, Sittingbourne.

The Rev. R. S. EVES (B.A. 1909), vicar of St Barnabas, Pimlico, formerly Chaplain of the College, to be vicar of St Alban's, Holborn.

The Rev. J. C. WILCOX (B.A. 1886) to be rector of Beeby, Leicester.

The Rev. K. CLARKE (B.A. 1896), vicar of Bognor, to be a Prebendary in Chichester Cathedral.

The Rev. J. A. TELFORD (B.A. 1891), vicar of Seven Kings, to be rector of Dengie with Asheldham.

The Rev. F. W. FISHER (B.A. 1883) has resigned the rectory of Stansted, near Wrotham, Kent, which he has held since 1918.

The following members of the College have been ordained:

*Advent, 1930*

*Priest:* R. S. MAXWELL (B.A. 1924), All Saints, Notting Hill; D. H. OWEN (B.A. 1919), Christ Church, Albany Street, St Pancras.

*Deacon:* O. K. DE LA T. DE BERRY (B.A. 1929), Ridley Hall, to St Mary, Islington; J. R. M. JOHNSTONE (B.A. 1929), Cuddesdon, to Otley Parish Church; E. C. ROWLANDS (B.A. 1928), St Michael's Theological College, Llandaff, to St Andrew, Llwynypia, Llandaff.



*Lent, 1931*

*Deacon:* J. C. McCORMICK (B.A. 1928), Scho. Canc. Lincoln, to Bolton Parish Church.

*Trinity, 1931*

*Priest:* R. H. BAINES (B.A. 1928) in the diocese of Coventry; F. H. MONCREIFF (B.A. 1927) in the diocese of Ely; G. E. MARTINEAU (B.A. 1926) in the diocese of Derby.

*Deacon:* H. I. NOAKES (B.A. 1928) to Waltham Abbey.

*Marriages*

CHARLES STANLEY PINCKARD FRANKLIN (B.A. 1898), Instructor Captain, Royal Navy, to EVELYN GRAYSON WHITE—on December 27th, 1930, at the Chapel of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

PHILIP HIGHFIELD HIGHFIELD-JONES (B.A. 1916), Major, The South Staffordshire Regiment, son of Mr and Mrs B. Highfield-Jones, of Harlech, Merioneth, to MURIEL REED, daughter of Mr and Mrs F. H. Reed, of Newbridge Crescent, Wolverhampton—on March 10th, 1931, at Tettenhall Collegiate Church.

JOHN McINTOSH SWIFT (B.A. 1908), vicar of Garston, Liverpool, to MARION WALLEY, daughter of Mr R. T. Walley, of Western Drive, Grassendale—on April 29th, 1931, in Chester Cathedral.

RONALD PEDDIE (B.A. 1926), elder son of the late Rev. James Peddie and Mrs Anderson, of Milliken Park, Renfrewshire, to VERA NICKLIN, daughter of the late W. C. Nicklin, of Guildford—on June 2nd, 1931, at Holy Trinity Church, Bramley, Surrey.

## JOHNIANA

Dr Harold Jeffreys, Reader in Geo-Physics in Cambridge University, is delighted with the earthquake. "To my mind," he said yesterday, "it was almost a perfect earthquake."

*The Evening Standard*, June 8th, 1931.

## BOOK REVIEWS

*The Masque of Lady Margaret*, by C. L. F. DALTON and MARY KELLY.

Scenes from the life of Lady Margaret Beaufort, which were acted on June 10th and 11th in Bedford Park by the Bedford County Federation of Women's Institutes, giving in dramatic form a sketch of her character and some outstanding moments in her career. The introduction gives a complete summary of her history, and a useful genealogical table is appended. Among other illustrations is a reproduction of the very fine Portrait in the National Portrait Gallery. This book should be of particular interest to Johnians.

*Roc*, by EDMUND VALE. (Dent.)

Roc is an Irish setter, who was found in a shell-hole, two days after the battle in which Vimy Ridge was stormed and taken, April 9th, 1917. The story reveals a picture of battle-fields, back areas, British soldiers and French peasants as seen through the eyes of a dog. Roc has adventures with Driver Joe Timmins, with another dog Jack, with cats, with Sergeant Waters, with kites, with trout; and his amusing escapades include one love affair. He passed through the war uninjured but was run over by a motor car in England, to the undying sorrow of his master, Big Brown.

The book is attractively produced and is illustrated by pleasant pencil drawings.

## THE LIBRARY

Donations and Additions to the Library during the half-year ending Lady Day, 1931.

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

*From the Astronomer Royal.*

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope. *Report...for 1929.*  
fol. Lond. 1930.

— — Greenwich. *Observations made...in 1928.*  
4to. Lond. 1930.

Nizamiah Observatory, Hyderabad. *Astrographic catalogue,*  
19000 . Vol. VII.  
4to. Edin. 1930.

*From A. T. Bartholomew, M.A.*

\*BUTLER (SAMUEL), D.D. *Atlas of modern geography.* New edn.  
1a. 8vo. Lond. 1851.

HOMER. *The Iliad*. Rendered into English prose by SAMUEL BUTLER\*. (Corrected reprint.) 8vo. Lond. 1930.

MEISSNER (P.). *Samuel Butler\* der Jüngere. Eine Studie zur Kultur des ausgehenden Viktorianismus*. 8vo. Leipzig, 1931.

[With many other additions to the Samuel Butler Collection.]

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

LE KEUX (J.). *Memorials of Cambridge*. Views...engraved by J. LE KEUX, with historical...accounts by T. WRIGHT and H. L. JONES. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1847.

Photographs of a letter written by Bishop Burnet to Rev. Thomas Baker\*. (See *The Eagle*, vol. XLVI, pp. 74 ff.)

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

KINGSFORD (H. S.). *The epigraphy of medieval English seals*. (Repr. from *Archaeologia*, LXXIX.) 4to. Lond. 1929.

Society for Nautical Research. *Annual report for...1929*. [Contains a history of The Queen's House, Greenwich, the future home of the National Maritime Museum, etc.] 4to. Lond. [1930].

From the late J. Brownbill, M.A.

SMITH (J. P.). *The genealogists' atlas of Lancashire*. 4to. Liverpool, 1930.

From Col. A. G. Butler, D.S.O., M.B.

\*BUTLER (Col. A. G.) and others. *The official history of the Australian Army Medical Services in the War of 1914-18*. (Australian War Memorial.) Vol. 1. 8vo. Melbourne, 1930.

From M. P. Charlesworth, M.A.

MOORE (G. F.). *Judaism in the first centuries of the Christian Era: the age of the Tannaim*. 2 vols. 1a. 8vo. Camb., Mass., 1927.

WEST (L. C.). *Imperial Roman Spain: objects of trade*. 8vo. Oxford, 1929.

From S. A. Cook, Litt.D., F.B.A.

COOK (S. A.). *The religion of ancient Palestine in the light of archaeology*. (Schweich lectures of the British Academy, 1925.) 8vo. Lond. 1930.

From Professor G. Elliot Smith, F.R.S.

\*ELLIOT SMITH (G.). *The significance of the Peking man*. (Henderson Trust lecture...Edinburgh, 1931.) sm. 4to. Edin. 1931.

From I. L. Evans, M.A.

*Psalmu Dafydd o'r un Cyfieithiad a'r Beibl Cyffredin*. The Psalms, translated into Welsh by WILLIAM MORGAN\*, D.D., and originally printed in...1588. Reproduced in photographic facsimile for [and ed. by] Thomas Powel. sm. 4to. Lond. 1896.

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

*The Cambridge Meteor*. Nos. 1-7. June 7-14, 1882 [no more publ.]. 8vo. Camb. 1882.

GOTHEIN (E.). *Ignatius von Loyola und die Gegenreformation*. 8vo. Halle, 1895. [From the library of Professor J. E. B. Mayor\*.]

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

Palaeontographical Society. Vol. LXXXII. 4to. Lond. 1930.

From P. P. Hopkinson, B.A.

\*MAYOR (Professor J. E. B.). Autog. letter to the Rev. Augustus Jessopp\*, D.D., dated Nov. 11th, 1869.

From W. H. Ingram, Esq.

BALLANTINE (J. P.), INGRAM (W. H.), and others. *Six studies in mathematics*. (Univ. of Washington publns. in Maths., II, 1.) 1a. 8vo. Seattle, 1930.

From H. Jeffreys, M.A., F.R.S.

\*JEFFREYS (H.). *Scientific inference*. 8vo. Camb. 1931.

From J. Mewburn Levien, Esq.

\*LEVIEN (J. MEWBURN). *Sir Charles Santley*. 8vo. [Lond. 1930?]

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

*Medical Register*, 1930. 1a. 8vo. Lond. 1930.

ROLLO (W.). *Archivum historicum Romanum*. 8vo. Lond. 1930.

[Also many pamphlets and periodicals.]

From Frank Marcham, Esq.

WYATT (H. F.) and \*HORTON-SMITH (L. G. H.). *The passing of the Great Fleet*. 8vo. Lond. 1909.

[From the library of the late Lord Birkenhead.]

From J. Nissim, M.A., LL.B.

\*NISSIM (J.). *Rudiments of the Jewish law of inheritance upon intestacy and bequests*. (Publns. of the Soc. for Jewish jurisprudence: English branch. No. 1.) 8vo. Lond. 1931.

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

Loeb Classical Library. St Augustine, *Select Letters*. St Basil, *Letters*. Bede, *Opera historica*. 2 vols. Demosthenes, *Olynthiacs*, etc. Lysias. Philo. vol. III. 7 vols. sm. 8vo. Lond. 1930.

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

BELLOTT (H. HALE). *University College, London, 1826-1926*.  
1a. 8vo. Lond. 1929.

LIUDPRAND OF CREMONA. *Works*. Transl. with an introd. by F. A. WRIGHT. (Broadway Medieval Library.)  
8vo. Lond. 1930.

Navy Records Society publns.:

LXVI. *Letters and papers relating to the First Dutch War, 1652-4*. Ed. by C. T. ATKINSON. 8vo. Lond. 1930.

LXVII. *The Byng Papers*. Ed. by [W. C.] B. TUNSTALL\*.  
8vo. Lond. 1930.

SHARP (D. E.). *Franciscan philosophy at Oxford in the thirteenth century*. (Brit. Soc. of Franciscan Studies, xvi.)  
8vo. Lond. 1930.

[Also papers published by the British Academy and John Rylands Library, etc.]

## From Dr J. Raeder.

ORIBASIVS. *Collectionum medicarum reliquiae*. Vol. III. Edidit J. RAEDER. (Corpus medicorum Graecorum, VI, 2, i.)  
1a. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1931.

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

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