

BULLETIN OF
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No. 1

LIBRARY NOTES AND NEWS.

THE authorities of the Imperial University of Tokyo have appealed to the universities and other learned bodies in this country for help to repair the appalling loss which that national institution has sustained, through the disastrous fire which raged for two days following the calamitous earthquake of September 1st, and in its course reduced to ashes the buildings of the university library with their equipment of 700,000 volumes.

APPEAL
FOR HELP
FROM
TOKYO
UNIVER-
SITY.

The appeal has met with an immediate and sympathetic response, and already grants have been made by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, by the University of Manchester, and by the Governors of the John Rylands Library.

The matter has been very warmly taken up by the Marquess Curzon, in his dual capacity of Foreign Minister and Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and he has appealed to the British Academy to do everything in its power to organize these gifts. The Earl of Balfour, as President of the British Academy, thereupon issued a circular letter, under date of the 27th November, calling attention to the urgency of the appeal, and at the same time pointing out that unless there be some effective attempt to organize the work of restoration, it must surely fail of its full effect, that confusion and duplication will inevitably occur, that much will be left undone that might have been done, and that much will be done twice over.

With the object of providing for the co-ordination of the various efforts, Lord Balfour proposed to the Council of the British Academy the formation of a representative Committee to deal with the problem as a whole, with the result that on the 5th of December such a Committee was appointed. Five days later this Committee held its

first meeting, when an Executive, with power to add to its members, was constituted as follows :—

The Earl of Balfour (Chairman) ; Professor Thompson of the Royal Society ; Sir Frederick G. Kenyon, Director of the British Museum ; Mr. Edmund Gosse, C.B. ; Sir Sidney Lee ; Dr. Alexander Hill, Secretary of the Bureau of the British Universities ; Sir E. Denison Ross ; Sir Alfred Gray, K.C. ; Sir Frederick Macmillan ; Sir E. Hodder Williams ; Mr. Humphry Milford of the Oxford Press ; Dr. Hagberg Wright, Librarian of the London Library ; Mr. Charles F. Clay, Chairman of the Publishers' Association ; Dr. Guppy, Librarian of the John Rylands Library ; and Sir Israel Gollancz, Secretary of the British Academy.

Since it is unlikely that the Executive will meet before the present issue of the BULLETIN is in circulation, we take this opportunity of emphasizing the urgency of the appeal, and of inviting those of our readers, and there must be many, who will be desirous of participating in this practical expression of sympathy with our friends in the Far East, to communicate with us at their earliest convenience.

We, on our side, shall be glad to undertake the responsibility of receiving their contributions, as in the case of their gifts to Louvain, and of arranging for their transmission to Tokyo, as soon as arrangements for shipment of the fruits of this appeal have been completed.

We would ask intending benefactors to be good enough to send to us, in the first instance, lists of the books they wish to offer, so as to obviate the needless duplication referred to by the Earl of Balfour.

Offers of help either in money or books may be sent to : The Librarian, The John Rylands Library, Manchester.

Since the publication of our last report on the British contribution of books towards the reconstruction of the Library of the University of Louvain, we have shipped to Louvain LOUVAIN
LIBRARY. thirty-three cases, containing 1450 volumes, which carries the total number of volumes already transmitted to Louvain, under this scheme, to the substantial figure of 43,694.

We have on several occasions expressed the hope that the ultimate total of the British gift, may be not less than 50,000 volumes ; and we are glad to be able to announce that the realization of that hope is brought appreciably nearer through the generous offer of Miss

Renouf, the daughter of the late eminent Egyptologist, Sir Peter Le Page Renouf, to present her late father's library, consisting of some thousands of volumes, to Louvain, on condition that it be kept together, and be known as the "Renouf Library." This condition has been gladly accepted by the Recteur Magnifique of the University (Monseigneur Ladeuze), who in sending his grateful acknowledgment of the most recent shipment, adds: "Pour tout cela, je vous dis mon plus cordial merci, en vous proclamant à nouveau le premier de nos restaurateurs, en ce qui concerne notre fonds de livres."

In the present issue, Dr. Rendel Harris makes another of his identifications in the region of lost literature connected with the early Christian Church.

The present discovery, or recovery, relates to what Dr. Harris believes to be a lost tract of Tatian on "The Perfection of Discipleship," which must have been written in the last quarter of the second century, some years later than the same writer's "Diatessaron."

RECOVERY
OF A LOST
TATIAN
TRACT.

The tract is found ascribed to St. Ephraim (the great Syrian Father of the second century) in the same manuscript with his commentary on the "Diatessaron" of Tatian, a mine which has been worked over already by a number of scholars, who have failed to locate, or at least to identify this particular lode of ore. The method which Dr. Harris seems to follow is always to dig a few feet deeper than the previous excavators, with the result that he has been able to add already several volumes to the library of recovered early Christian literature.

A translation of the text of the tract, made direct from the Armenian is given. It contains an unwritten saying of Jesus, hitherto known in another form, from quotations by Origen and Didymus of Alexandria. The form in the tract is "Our life-giving Saviour says, He that is near the fire is near Me, and he that is far from Me, is far from the life." The form as previously known to us gives "the Kingdom" instead of "the life."

We congratulate Dr. Harris, upon this noteworthy piece of literary detective work.

In view of the importance of this discovery, which was first made public in the course of his lecture in the library on the 12th December,

we issued a limited number of pre-prints of the article, so that those present at the lecture, might have the opportunity of following Dr. Harris through all the intricacies of his investigations. Copies of this pre-print may still be obtained, price eighteen pence.

As we go to press, Dr. Rendel Harris has furnished us with the following note, which relates to still another of his discoveries. The note is preliminary to fuller treatment of the subject, which we hope to publish in our next issue :

BURIAL-
PLACE OF
MOSES.

“In discoursing in the last issue of the BULLETIN on the fragments of a lost Christian Apology of the second century, preserved in the *Acts of Catherine*, I threw out the suggestion that the reason why the saint was carried to Mount Sinai by the angels, was the desire of the monastic novelist to give her a burial after the manner of Moses in the book of Deuteronomy. So the saint prays that her body may never be found, and disappears.

“And now the evidence has turned up, from an actual manuscript once in the possession of the Sinai convent, that there was a tradition on the part of the confraternity that Moses himself was buried in the Holy Mountain. This throws a fresh light on the composition of the Catherine document, and the translation of the Saint. Jebel Katherin and Jebel Mousa have now a good reason for being adjacent to one another. On this matter more may be expected presently.”

A very welcome appreciation of the value and importance of the historical articles which appear in our pages from time to time, has reached us from the University of Colorado. Professor James F. Willard, whose name is known to our readers, writes : “Your BULLETIN has become one of the magazines all mediævalists must refer to. Your earlier library material may be more valuable, and the articles on the same may rightly occupy a larger amount of space ; but so long as the Manchester group and its allies write for the BULLETIN, it must be looked into with care by all mediævalists.”

HISTORI-
CAL
ARTICLES.

This is only one of many similar testimonies that are constantly reaching us, but we are tempted to print this one, because the present issue contains three articles by members of the group of historians to

which Professor Willard refers. The first is another of Professor Tout's illuminating studies in the history of the evolution of the administrative and political machinery of this country, during the Middle Ages. The second is a product of the Manchester History School, by Mr. B. Wilkinson, who is a graduate of that School, and consequently one of Professor Tout's disciples. In the development of his subject, "The Authorisation of Chancery Writs under Edward III," Mr. Wilkinson has brought out quite clearly the distinction between the Chancery as a department and as a general secretariat, a new point which will explain, if we mistake not, a good deal which, hitherto, has been obscure. The third article is by Mr. C. G. Crump, formerly Assistant-Keeper in the Public Record Office, on "The Criticism of Records," which should prove most useful to students, dealing as it does with some current fallacies. It was originally contributed as a paper to the Manchester Historical Conference, and all who heard it, thought well of it, and were anxious that it should be printed and preserved.

Students of the history of India will welcome the new light which Dr. Mingana is able to shed upon one of the most momentous pages in India's history, by means of the summarized translation of what is probably an unique document, which he has discovered in the Rylands collection of Arabic manuscripts, and which hitherto seems to have escaped the attention of scholars.

NEW LIGHT
ON THE
HISTORY
OF INDIA,
1707-1720.

The document is important on three grounds. Firstly, by reason of the competence of the author Muḥammad Jazā'iri, who was the tutor of the grand-children of the famous Moghul Emperor Aurangzib, to deal with the history of his pupil Jahāndār Shah, and the events which immediately preceded and followed it, since he must have had a thorough and intimate knowledge of what he was writing about. Secondly, by reason of the clearness of his description of the causes of the numerous conflicts that took place in India under his own eyes between A.D. 1707 and 1720. And thirdly, by reason of the great number of unknown details that he adds to our knowledge, and the corrections which he enables us to make in many historical points concerning the reign of ten Emperors, usurpers, or pretenders who held sway in India some forty years before the battles

of Plassey (A.D. 1757) and Buxar (A.D. 1764) deprived the descendants of Akbar of the real power that they had previously wielded in that country for more than 200 years.

The additions to the shelves of the library during the year 1923, numbered 3625 volumes, of which 3095 were acquired by purchase, and 530 by gift. That the number of books added by purchase during that period is smaller than was generally the case a year or two ago, is easily accounted for by reason of the abnormally high prices at which books are now published, as compared with those which ruled in pre-war days.

ACCES-
SIONS TO
THE LIB-
RARY IN
1923.

The acquisition by purchase include a number of important sets, which add to the strength of several departments in which the library is already fairly well equipped. Indeed, it has been our constant endeavour to keep our collections abreast of the times in those branches of learning in which the research students and other readers, who make regular use of the library, may reasonably expect to find the latest or best authorities available.

As an indication of the character of the additions, apart from current literature, we mention a few taken almost at random :—

MANUSCRIPTS : Two Armenian MSS. of the Gospels of the 16th and 16th and 17th cent. respectively ; Greek MS. of the Gospels of the 13th cent. ; Beda : "Martyrologium," translated into Dutch, dated 1472 ; Franciscus Philelphus : "Convivia" and two other pieces, Italian MS. with scribe's name, and dated 1459 ; Beda : "Expositio de structura templi Salomonis."—Cassiodorus : "In Cantica canticorum"—"Quotatio capitulorum biblio." XII-XVth cent. ; Eutropius et Paulus Diaconus : "De gestis Romanorum," XVth cent. (France) ; William of Pagham : "Oculus sacerdotum," late XIV-XVth cent. (England) ; Petrus de Riga : "Paraphrasis metrica librorum veteris et novi Testamenti," XIIIth cent. (France) ; "Scriptum salutiferum de mandatis Dei," and other treatises. XVth cent. (England) ; Thomas Aquinas : "De Veritatibus" ; "Summa de tota natura Divinitatis" ; Hugo de St. Victor : "De temptationibus." XVth cent. (England) ; "Diurnale Cisterciense." XVth cent. (England) ; "Diurnale." XIVth cent. (England) ; Petrus de Riga : "Aurora." XIIIth cent. ; "Breviarium ad usum

Fratrum Minorum." XVth cent. (Italy); Miscellanea: Eneae Sylvii de Piccolomineis, Leonardi Justiniani, S. Jeronimi. XV-XVIth cent. (Italy); S. Bonaventura: "De Imitatione Christi," etc. XVth cent. (Germany); Beda: "Liber scintillarum." 1449 (Italy); "S. Bernardini Senensis Sermones." XVth cent. (Italy); Guido Colonna: "Historia Trojana." XVth cent. (Italy); "Concordantia bibliorum." XIVth cent.; Rolewinck (W.), "Fasciculus temporum." XVth cent. (Germany); St. Anselm: "Elucidarium." XIVth cent.; Nicholas de Lyra: "Postilla super psalterium," and S. Jeronimi: "Psalterium." XVth cent. (Germany); Raimondus de Pennafort: "Summa de casibus penitentiae," et "Summa matrimonii," with Johannis Andreae: "Summula." XIV-XVth cent.; "Vocabula Servii." XVIth cent. (Italy); "Biblia Sacra latina" cum picturis. XIIIth cent. (France); "Rituale ad usum ord. Canon Reg. S. Augustini." XVth cent. (England); "Les Coustumes de Bretagne." XVth cent. (France), etc.

Amongst the printed books the following may be mentioned:—

ART, ARCHITECTURE, etc.: Hennessy (U. P.), "Early Chinese Jades," 1923; Hobson (R. R.), "The Wares of the Ming Dynasty," 1923; Waley (A.), "Chinese Painting," 1923; Tillyard (E. M. W.), "The Hope Vases," 1923; "Corpus Vasorum antiquorum," 1921, etc.; King (W. A. H.), "Chelsea Porcelain," 1922; Pfuhl (E.), "Malerei und Zeichnung der Griechen," 1923, 3 vols.; Jéquier (G.), "L'architecture dans l'ancienne Egypte: Les Temples Ramesides," 1923; Sagarra (F. de), "Sigillografia Catalana," 1922, 3 vols.; "Sir Christopher Wren Bicentenary Memorial Volume," 1923; Drinkwater (J.) and Rutherford (A.), "Claud Lovat Fraser," 1923; Martin (Henri), "La Miniature française du XIII^e au XV^e siècle," 1923, 4to; Courboin (F.), "Histoire illustrée de la Gravure en France," 1923, 2 vols., 4to; "Der Codex Aureus der Münchener Staats Bibliothek," vols. 3-5, 1923, Fol.; Haebler (C.), "Geschichte des Spanischen Frühdruckes in Stammbäumen," 1923, Fol.; "Collezione Artistiche dei Palazzi Apostolici," vol. 4, 1922, 4to; Marucchi (O.), "I Monumenti del Museo Cristiano Pio Lateranense," 1910, 4to; Sarre (F.), "Islamic Bookbinding," 1923, 4to.

HISTORY, ARCHÆOLOGY, etc.: Calmet (A.), "Histoire de Lorraine," 1745-47, 7 vols., Fol.; "Hansard's Parliamentary Debates," 1899-1922, 263 vols., 8vo; "Forschungen zur Deutschen Geschichte," 1860-86, 26 vols., 8vo; "Bulletin du Comité des Travaux Historiques et Scientifiques," 1882-1920, 39 vols., 8vo; Cartailiac (E.), "Dictionnaire archéologique de la Gaule," 1875-1919, 2 vols., 4to; "Dictionnaire Topographique de la France," 1871-1911, 24 vols., 4to.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE: A collection of late 18th and early 19th century English novels, 116 vols., 8vo; "Les Classiques Français du Moyen Age," 1-30, 1921-23, 30 vols., 8vo; "Bibliothèque Méridionale: 2me Série," 1891-1915, 17 vols., 8vo; "Gesellschaft für Romanische Literatur," 1920-23, 42 vols., 8vo; "The Works of Daniel Defoe," 1903, 16 vols., 8vo; "The Caerleon Edition of the Works of Arthur Machen," 1923, 9 vols., 8vo; "The Manaton Edition of the Works of John Galsworthy," vols. 1-6, 1923; "The Norwich Edition of the Works of George Borrow," vols. 1-9, 1923; "The Novels of Jane Austen," Edited by R. W. Chapman, 1923, 5 vols., 8vo; Tate (Nahum), A Collection of his Plays, 1678, etc., 11 vols., 4to; Crowe (John), A Collection of his Plays, 1671, etc., 16 vols., 4to; Dilke (Thomas), A Collection of his Plays, 1696, etc., 10 vols., 4to; Lee (Nathaniel), A Collection of his Plays, 1694, etc., 13 vols., 4to; Cotton (Charles), "Poems," 1689, 8vo; Lyly (John), "Sixe Court Comedies," 1632, 8vo; Zola (Emile), "Œuvres complètes illustrées," 1906, 19 vols., 8vo; Maupassant (Guy de), "Œuvres complètes illustrées," 1901-06, 29 vols., 8vo; Masriera Colomer (A.), "Diccionario de diccionarios, castellano, latino, portugués, francés, italiano, catalán, inglés y alemán," 1917, 4 vols., 4to.

THEOLOGY: Acta Martyrum et sanctorum [In Syriac], Ed. P. Bedjan, 1890-97, 7 vols., 8vo; Assemanus (J. S.), "Kalendaria ecclesiæ universæ," 1755, 6 vols., 4to; "Heures à l'usage de Paris," Paris: A. Verard, 1495, 8vo; Aeneas Sylvius [Pius, II.], "Epistolae in Cardinalatu editae" [Strassburg: the "R" Printer, *circa* 1465], Fol.; Turrecremata (Joannes de), "Quaestiones evangeliorum de tempore," Rome: J. Scheurener, 1487, Fol.; Thomas Aquinas: "Summa theologia," Padua: Albrecht of Stendhal, 1473, Fol.; Duns Scotus: "Super secundo libro sententiarum cum tabula," Venice: Rizus, 1490, Fol.

The gifts to the library during the year numbered 530 volumes, amongst which were many works which it would have been difficult, in some cases impossible, to obtain through the ordinary channels of supply. Notably:

GIFTS TO
THE LIB-
RARY.

“The Apocalypse in Latin and French : Bodleian MS. Douce 180” (Roxburghe Club), 1922, 4to, presented by Mr. C. H. St. John Hornby. A set of the “Novitates Zoologicae,” 1894-1923, in 30 volumes, presented by Lord Rothschild. “Hansard’s Parliamentary Debates,” 1906-11, in 81 volumes, a very welcome collection of Reports of the Board of Trade, Board of Education, Local Government Board, etc., a long range of the Army List, and other publications, which add to the completeness of our collections, presented by Sir Lees Knowles, Bart, “The Chairman’s Album and distinguished Visitors Book,” in connection with the Manchester Royal Jubilee Exhibition, 1887, containing autographs of all the notable people who attended, presented by L. B. Lee, Esq. “The Tomb of Puyemré at Thebes . . . 1922-23,” 2 vols., Folio, in The Robert de Peyster Tytus Memorial Series, presented by Mrs. E. J. Tytus.

The following is a list of the lecture arrangements for the second half of the present session.

LIBRARY
LECTURES.

EVENING LECTURES (7.30 p.m.).

Wednesday, 9th January, 1924. “Moses and the origin of the Religion of Israel.” By A. S. Peake, M.A., D.D., etc., Rylands Professor of Biblical Exegesis in the University of Manchester.

Wednesday, 13th February, 1924. “Some Monuments of the Great Persecution.” By W. M. Calder, M.A., Hulme Professor of Greek in the University of Manchester.

Wednesday, 12th March, 1924. “Shakespeare’s Fortunes in the Mind of Europe.” By C. H. Herford, Litt.D., Honorary Professor of English Literature in the University of Manchester.

Wednesday, 9th April, 1924. “Shakespeare’s ‘Henry the Eighth’: a Blend of Tragedy and Masque.” By Richard G. Moulton, M.A., Ph.D., Litt.D., etc., Emeritus Professor of Literary Theory and Interpretation in the University of Chicago.

AFTERNOON LECTURES (3 p.m.).

Tuesday, 22nd January, 1924. "The Poems of Henry Vaughan." By J. Rendel Harris, Litt.D., LL.D., D.Theol., etc.

Tuesday, 8th April, 1924. "Some Curiosities of Mythology in the Odyssey." By Richard G. Moulton, M.A., Ph.D., Litt.D., etc.

The ceremonial installation of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres as Chancellor of the University of Manchester, whose unopposed election to the office in succession to Viscount Morley, of Blackburn, was referred to in our last issue, took place in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Saturday, the 12th of November, in the presence of an assemblage of not fewer than 3000 people.

INSTALLATION OF
THE CHANCELLOR OF
THE UNIVERSITY.

Regret has been expressed that the ceremony did not take place in the Whitworth Hall of the University, but for such a noteworthy occasion the seating capacity of the University hall would have been quite inadequate, whilst the Free Trade Hall, invested as it is with the dignified character of a great forum, provided it with an equally appropriate setting.

The ceremonial was simple and dignified, even stately, from beginning to end; to borrow the words of Burke which were quoted by Professor Alexander in another connection, Lord Crawford was admitted into a distinguished succession "with mild majesty and sober pomp." Of pomp there was just a seemly measure, and its sobriety made the significance of the event felt the more acutely.

The congregation having assembled, and the new Chancellor having been conducted to his seat for installation, the Vice-Chancellor (Sir Henry Miers), in welcoming Lord Crawford to the position of head of the University, said they regarded with pride the great family tradition which their new Chancellor inherited, and the record of public service which he had achieved. They shared the esteem in which his learned and stimulating contributions to knowledge, and particularly to the history of Italian art, were held. "May your advent to Manchester," said Sir Henry, "be an inspiration to those who desire to redeem this city from the unseemly conditions of its industrial life and restore as far as may be its ancient heritage of beauty. As a resident in Lancashire, and one familiar with its needs,

you will doubtless agree it is the duty of a 'great University, planted in the midst of an industrial area, to cultivate all fields of knowledge, and not only those which are directly associated with its commercial applications. Under your Chancellorship there is no danger lest the activities of the University be in any such way restricted." Recalling that Lord Crawford's grandfather amassed a great collection of ancient manuscripts which was now one of the most valued treasures of Manchester's famous library, and that his father gave to the nation a great astronomical observatory, Sir Henry said they felt sure that the Chancellor, inheriting such traditions of learning and research, would support the University in its endeavours to promote the higher studies in all branches of learning. "We welcome you," he said in conclusion, "with full confidence that the interests of the University are safe in your hands, that we may turn to you for advice and guidance, not only in times of trouble but in the normal progress of our affairs, and that you will be ready to support, both by your presence and by your influence, the University which to-day acclaims you as its Chancellor."

Lord Crawford, responding, said: "I express to you my cordial and my heartfelt thanks for having invested me with the greatest honour which it is within the power of Lancashire to confer. Under such conditions it was natural that I should desire to some extent to share my honour with my illustrious predecessor in office. After resigning the Chancellorship the late Lord Morley consented to accept an honorary degree from the University. He wrote to me expressing his satisfaction. 'It is,' he said, 'an uncommon gratification, and when you name it as a mark of affection you used the word which, as a born Lancashire man, I am bound to prize and covet beyond and aside from all others.' Alas, that Lord Morley should not be here in person to-day to accept that compliment, for he truly loved the University. He identified himself with everything relating to its welfare and to its interests. And I, too, who have close affinities with Lancashire—for I live in a township equi-distant between Manchester and Liverpool, in an ancient and loyal borough, which the Mayor of Wigan claims, geographically at least, and I believe he puts his claim no higher, to be the very heart and centre of the County Palatine—I, too, feel deep affection and regard for everything which shall amplify and illuminate and enrich the life of our throbbing community.

“How much the University can contribute to that ideal. How emphatic its duty to analyse the special needs of our district, to embrace and to comprehend them all, and thus to respond to all the varied and complex requirements of our country. But never, never at the cost of restricting the scope or the range of its studies ; and above all, never relaxing the highest standards of its intellectual life. Upon the University, or perhaps I should say upon the zeal and the ardour of its professional staff, must primarily depend the solemn duty of keeping bright the lamp of learning. *Arduus ad solem*, as your motto says. And have we not often read that wisdom is more beautiful than the sun and above all the order of the stars ? Yes, as your Vice-Chancellor said just now, the supreme objective must always remain the cultivation of the higher studies ; the investigation of fundamental problems which can receive the continuous and searching investigation they require only through the agency of a University. This, I say, is the special province of the permanent staff.

“To those who are students of to-day I would offer one word of respectful advice. The University offers you full measure of learning, of recreation, and of fellowship, but in return it asks for self-discipline, for control of the mind through subordination to the general interests of the community. May not the University also claim in return the affection of its young society. I shall always hope that every aspect of your varied ambitions may collaborate in the service of the University as a whole ; that science may realise its duties to the arts, and that the humanities shall never forget their obligations to chemistry, or to engineering, or to medicine ; in short, that groups which appear to diverge, while concentrating on their own particular objectives, shall combine in acknowledging their debt to the unity and to the catholicity of learning as a whole. You students will best seek your access to the realms of knowledge along the pathway of self-discipline. I think that you start on your journey well equipped to learn the great lessons of life as well as the lessons of the schools. Courage you assuredly possess, because you come from a brave stock ; independence, too, because you are Lancashire people ; but the virtue of courage and the merit of independence are not in themselves all-sufficient. Discipline is their best ally. Without it courage is too often misdirected, and it is from and through discipline that independence draws its richest inspiration.”

Having once more expressed thanks for the honour done to him, Lord Crawford concluded: "I lay my services at the feet of the University with all devotion, *Salva sit universitas nostra.*"

Professor Alexander, who acted as public orator, then presented the following ladies and gentlemen for honorary degrees: *Doctor of Divinity*: Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York. *Doctor of Laws*: Dr. John George Adami, Vice-Chancellor of Liverpool University; Lord Justice Sir John Eldon Bankes; Mr. David Young Cameron, etcher and landscape-painter; Miss Sybil Thorndike, dramatic artist; and Sir Thomas Herbert Warren, President of Magdalen College, Oxford. *Doctor of Letters*: Mr. John Masefield, poet; and Mrs. Eugène Strong, Sub-Director of the British School of Archæology at Rome. *Doctor of Science*: Sir Arthur Keith, eminent anatomist.

Lord Crawford, by his choice of the recipients for honorary degrees at this, his first degree ceremony, illustrated his breadth of understanding of high accomplishment in many fields. It was the most original, diverse, and yet thoroughly unassailable list of the kind that has yet been presented to any University, on such an occasion. The tragic art of Miss Sybil Thorndike, the poetic genius of Mr. John Masefield, and the fine etched lines of Mr. Cameron being, each and all of them, just such triumphant exertions of the striving mind and eager heart as universities may fitly honour. There is always something peculiarly satisfactory in the conferment of any of these genuinely valued distinctions upon those whom fortune has endowed with choice mental powers, whilst withholding from them in youth the help and happiness of residence at a University.

Another happy feature of the day's ceremonies was the genuine and manifest cordiality of the relations between the University, and the Corporations both of Manchester and of many neighbouring towns. The impressive representation of Lancashire municipalities in the University procession, and the cordiality of the University's hosts at the Manchester Town Hall afterwards, when the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Manchester entertained at luncheon a company representative of the University, the professions, and industry, showed how rapidly the new consciousness of a municipal estate in the local University is growing.

We have pleasure in announcing the publication of the original Arabic text of "Tabari's Apology for Islam," the English translation of which, by Dr. A. Mingana, was published last year, under the title: "The Book of Religion and Empire." The original text has been excellently printed in Cairo, and may be obtained from the regular agents of the Library, or from the Librarian, at the price of five shillings. Copies of the English edition also may still be obtained from the same sources, price half-a-guinea.

"TABARI'S
APOLOGY
FOR
ISLAM."

The work has been most enthusiastically welcomed by scholars in the East, as well as in the West. Dr. Mingana has received most gratifying congratulatory letters from Mecca, Fez, Jerusalem, Irak, Cairo, also from the veteran orientalist Professor Noldske, and from Professor Snouck Hurgronji, to mention only a few. All the correspondents are agreed that Dr. Mingana has rendered a great service to all students of Arabic, as well as to Islam, by his discovery, also by his work as editor and translator.

Our next issue, which will appear in July, will contain amongst other contributions the following: "Under Hannibal's Shadow," by Professor Conway; "Moses and the Origin of the Religion of Israel," by Professor A. S. Peake; "The Authorship of the Second Epistle of St. Clement," by Dr. Rendel Harris; "Recent Discoveries in Greece," by Mrs. M. Herford Braunholtz; "Shakespeare's Fortunes in the Mind of Europe," by Professor C. H. Herford, a fifth article by Mr. H. C. Hoskier on "Recent Investigations in the Manuscripts of the Apocalypse," and a further instalment of Dr. Fawtier's "Hand-list of Charters in the John Rylands Library."

THE NEXT
ISSUE.