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NOTES AND NEWS.

A MEETING of the Court of the University of Manchester was held on the 15th of May, when Sir John Stopford presented a picture in retrospect, and in prospect, of the University over which he had presided as Vice-Chancellor for eleven years. THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

To-day, said Sir John, they faced an immediate increase to 4,000 students and, having spoken of the congestion such numbers caused in all departments, and of the inadequacy of the present accommodation in halls of residence and elsewhere, Sir John asked the Court to consider seriously the question : "What size is the University to be in the future ?"

An ultimate enrolment of 5,000 students was foreshadowed by Sir John, who went on to say that it would be a misfortune of the first magnitude if any considerable increase decided upon should be limited to one or two faculties. The present demand was for graduates in science and technology, but let them not, therefore, neglect the Faculty of Arts. "So much attention has been directed, quite rightly and naturally, to science, medicine, and technology that there is a real danger that we may starve and even forget those who are concerned with the amenities. Without a Faculty of Arts we should quickly cease to be a real University, and unless we maintain a strong and vigorous Faculty of Arts and proceed as quickly as possible to the complete provision of Residence we may sacrifice the finest and in many ways some of the most important things a University stands for."

Referring to some of the more important recent developments, the Vice-Chancellor mentioned that authority had been given for the establishment of a laboratory for the fundamental study of the phenomena of fluid motion—a development likely to have

far-reaching results. It was matter for pride that Professor Goldstein, in response to whose proposals the development had been sanctioned, had accepted the responsible position of chairman of the Aeronautical Research Council. In speaking of developments in the schools of medicine and dentistry Sir John mentioned "the desperate shortage" of dentists in the country, and again appealed for recruits.

To continue a piecemeal extension of the University would be uneconomic, inefficient, and foolish. "I believe we should try now to discover what is the optimum number of students for this particular civic University, giving the fullest regard to standards and all the educational requirements as well as the national and regional needs."

Sir John gave detailed news of the changes in staff, accommodation, and equipment that are necessary or proceeding, and added that there was need to embark on a comprehensive building programme at the earliest possible moment. In this programme, and whatever the ultimate size of University decided upon, he gave first priority in building to the provision of more halls of residence. "The bigger a University becomes", he said, "the greater the need for all those advantages and opportunities which well-appointed and well-staffed halls of residence can provide."

LORD WOOLTON presided as Chancellor for the first time over this session of the Court, and in welcoming him Sir John Stopford remarked that later he would be presenting honorary degrees to the President of the Royal Society and the Minister of Education, both students and graduates, as Lord Woolton was, of the University.

The Court re-elected five of the retiring members, and added Dr. E. J. F. James, the new High Master of Manchester Grammar School, and Mr. L. P. Scott, assistant managing director of the *Manchester Guardian*. Mr. Stanley Best and Mr. Alfred Haworth were re-elected to the Council.

It was decided to confer honorary degrees as Masters of Art on Mr. W. W. Cocker (Accrington); Canon Rowe, diocesan chaplain for education; Mr. Gordon Phillips, of whom the Bishop of Manchester said he "masquerades under the title of 'Lucio' in a paper which tries to guard our morals and our

thinking and does it with considerable success"; Mr. J. D. Hughes, "partner in the firm of Sherratt and Hughes, who has not only sold books but has helped us to choose books and has encouraged us to read them"; and on Mr. Ernest Roberts, Deputy Director of Education for Manchester, "who has created an atmosphere of friendliness in circles where it is quite easy to be controversial and even, without much effort, to be occasionally bitter".

It was also agreed to confer the honorary degree of M.Sc. on Mr. W. A. Kay, whom Professor Manson put in "that omnipotent class of men before whom a mere professor pales into significance"—a head laboratory steward, and "the only man who was present at the actual experiments carried out in Rutherford's laboratory, which can be considered as the birth of perhaps the most tremendous steps forward in science ever taken, and which have culminated, in our present possession and the development of atomic energy."

Under special provision the degree of M.A. will also be conferred on Mr. Arthur Jones, a member of the University, for his independent and important researches in agricultural economics. He is leaving Manchester to take up for the Province of Wales the post of head of the newly formed National Agricultural Advisory Service.

The Degree Day ceremony, on Saturday, the 6th of April, which was presided over by the Chancellor (Lord Woolton), marked the conferment of honorary distinctions on five men "whose public service has been so remarkable and outstanding that we seek for ourselves the honour of their fellowship", were the words of welcome employed by the Chancellor.

THE DEGREE
CEREMONY.

The Presenter (Professor Manson) made more detailed reference to the qualities of the recipients as he presented them.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Mr. W. W. Cocker, Mr. J. D. Hughes, Mr. Ernest Roberts, and Canon William Rowe; while Mr. W. A. Kay received the honorary degree of Master of Science. Mr. Gordon Phillips, of the *Manchester Guardian*, upon whom it had been decided to confer

the honorary degree of M.A. in recognition of "our debt to Lucio", was prevented by illness from attending.

The qualities and achievements of the new graduates were neatly expressed by the Presenter :

Mr. Cocker, architect and builder of his own fortunes, and that in such a way that those who have shared in the work have also shared in the profit, took a full share in the national effort during the war, "not least in the preparation of dichlorodiphenyl-trichloroethane, which in the retrolucution beloved of quarter-masters, might be translated, "powder, chemical, troops for the de-infestation of".

"The true bookseller", Mr. Hughes, was acclaimed as "one who loves good books so well that his stock becomes his collection and every sale a bereavement."

Mr. Roberts, "an officer of high rank and large responsibility in the educational service of this city", was extolled not only for his contribution to education, but for his pioneering work on the Manchester Pensions Committee in the war of 1914-18.

Canon Rowe, a clergyman who, in the fullest sense belongs to the Diocese of Manchester, was also commended for his whole-hearted zeal for the highest ideals in education and a single-minded devotion to their practical realisation.

In honouring Mr. Kay, the University was recognising one of its own glories—a man whose name and fame are known far beyond Manchester and will always be associated with the epoch-making discoveries made here during Rutherford's professorship and Mr. Kay's stewardship. . . . The University is proud to have on its roll of graduates one who has done so much for the advancement of science within its walls.

Congratulating the student graduates, of whom about 160 received degrees, Lord Woolton reminded them of the task which lay ahead—the building of a public and a personal life on the foundation of freedom. "Democratic government", said the Chancellor, calls for the best efforts of each one of us according to our capacity and opportunity. Democracy cannot survive if we leave government and public affairs to the other fellow. The whole world is crying out for leadership and the answer to that falls directly,

as an obligation, on those who have had the privilege of education."

"I trust", continued Lord Woolton, "that the graduates of this University will recognise this obligation, and will seek out opportunity in the fields of social betterment in young people's clubs, in religious and educational work, in the councils of local authorities, and in the higher court of Parliament, to bring their knowledge and the rich stimulus of their enthusiasm to the service of the nation."

LORD WOOLTON and MISS ELLEN WILKINSON met again in the afternoon at the University, where years ago they attended as students and passed out as graduates.

As Chancellor, it was Lord Woolton's duty to confer on Miss Wilkinson, now Minister for Education, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Miss Wilkinson was bracketed for that honour with the President of the Royal Society, Professor Robert Robinson, who was also a graduate and teacher at the University, and who now occupies the Waynflete Chair in Oxford.

Other recipients of honorary degrees were Principal Wilbert Francis Howard, of Handsworth College, Birmingham, president in 1944 of the Methodist Conference, as Doctor of Divinity; Professor J. W. Hay Atkins, one time Lecturer in English at Manchester, and for thirty-four years Professor of English at Aberystwyth, as Doctor of Letters; and Air Commodore Frank Whittle,, of whom Professor T. W. Manson, the Presenter, spoke as the occupant of a back room "out of which in due course came the gas turbine for jet propulsion", as Doctor of Science.

The Degree ceremony was enacted with all the customary colour and dignity before a large and distinguished attendance in the Whitworth Hall, where Lord Woolton took the unusual course of giving the congregation an address, devoted largely to industrial and educational trends in the United States, as he recently observed them. After pointing out that the United States had taken from Great Britain the place of a great creditor nation, he said he found a very clear recognition in America of

the value of the commercial possibilities that the new position gave them and a determination to use their abounding enterprise to make a full and proper use of that position.

“ I believe that the initiative that we have temporarily been compelled to surrender has not permanently passed from this country to the United States ”, he added. “ Whether we can regain it or not will, in my judgment, depend more on the vigour and enlightenment of our individual merchants and manufacturers than on the action of Government, although I recognise to the full the help and encouragement that Governments can give to the education of our people and to the part that Universities can play in our industrial reconstruction.

“ If we are to regain our position in the world our industrialists will have to waken up to the part that Universities can play in the industrial life of the country. There is altogether too much temptation at the present time for our ‘ clever boys ’ to be attracted to the Civil Service and to the safe jobs of the world. The advantages of security are displacing the stimulus to adventure, and that is not a good thing for the nation. I suggest to the industrialists of Lancashire that they should make inquiry as to what this University can do to help them to play their part in regaining for the country the commercial leadership of the world. And I ask them to consider at the same time what they can do to make this University fully equipped to render that service to them. America is a long way in advance of us in this matter.”

MISS WILKINSON responded on behalf of all the recipients of honorary degrees. She said that by the Act of 1944, the great gift to the country of the Coalition Government—“ perhaps the greatest war gift any of the Governments made to its people in that time ”—it was laid down that provision should be made for secondary education for all. “ It has fallen to my lot to try to implement that great good departmentally, and as far as it lies in my power ”, the Minister said. “ I intend that that secondary education shall be secondary and not elementary with frills on.

“ Then arises the question of what is to be done with the

quickenings of intelligent interest that even only four years of carefully planned secondary education can do. It is perfectly clear that there must be a big expansion of the Universities." The talent was there: it was not even now finding its way to the Universities, and its full value was not being trained.

"Early next week, I hope on Monday", Miss Wilkinson said at this point, "I hope to make a statement, which I cannot anticipate here, foreshadowing a considerable increase in scholarship provision. In addition to that, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget, like Sir John Anderson in 1942, has so increased the provision that the £2,500,000 which was granted by the State in 1936 are now increased to nine plus millions. Under this new grant the State will pay two-thirds instead of one-third of the total funds expended on University education, and as the Chancellor has foreshadowed further grants, I think we can now say that the paralysing penury will be removed from the Universities and also the excuse of penury."

The Minister expressed the hope that the grant of this money would not intensify the competitive scramble for the older Universities. During the war years two-thirds of those who had State scholarships went to Oxford or Cambridge, and one-third of that cream was spread among the rest. In the last completed academic year nine out of ten State scholarships went in the same direction. That was not healthy, and while she did not wish, as Minister, to force State scholars to go, in the contemptuous term, to the red-brick Universities, what she did hope would happen was that, with the new money available and with the new numbers bounding up, the modern Universities would be so good, so alive to the needs of the modern world, producing such men as they had honoured that day, and such men and women as she saw before her, that the student who had received a State scholarship would look rather pityingly on those old-fashioned colleagues who were going along to the ancient foundations, and would say firmly that he or she was "going modern". That could only happen if they increased and intensified the standards of the work done in the modern Universities.

At the Staff House of Manchester University, on Tuesday, the 20th of August, a presentation was made by Sir John Stopford, the Vice-Chancellor, to Dr. Norman Smith, who retired last year from the registrarship of the University, a post which he had held for twenty-five of the fifty years he had spent in the service of the University.

PRESENTA-
TION TO DR.
NORMAN AND
MRS. SMITH.

Dr. Smith and Mrs. Smith received a personal gift of books. Sir John Stopford received, on behalf of the University from Professor W. J. Pugh, chairman of the informal committee which had arranged this tribute from some three hundred of Dr. Smith's colleagues, former colleagues, and friends, an endowment for an annual prize in the Honours School of General Science, the Norman Smith Prize. Professor Pugh also presented to the University on behalf of the subscribers a portrait of Dr. Smith painted by Miss Gertrude M. Coventry.

Dr. Smith, who was described by Sir John Stopford, as "beloved friend and great registrar—a man without an enemy"—first came to Owens College in January, 1895. In three years he graduated B.Sc. with first-class honours, and in 1901 he gained his M.Sc. In that year he was appointed assistant lecturer in chemistry, and continued in that post until 1912, when he became senior lecturer. In 1920 he was appointed registrar, retaining his post as lecturer.

The Council of the University of Manchester have appointed the Rev. F. R. Smith, D.D. (London), Lecturer in Comparative Religion in King's College, London, as Professor of Comparative Religion and Philosophy of Religion. He took up his duties in succession to Professor L. E. Browne in September.

COMPARATIVE
RELIGION
AND PHILO-
SOPHY OF
RELIGION.

Dr. Smith received the degree of D.D. in 1927 for a work on Comparative Religion entitled "The Fatherhood of God". In 1920 he was appointed Lecturer in Comparative Religion in King's College, London, and in 1927 became a member of the professorial board and a Fellow of the college. In the present year he was appointed chairman of the Board of Studies in Theology in the University of London.

By the death of Lord Keynes, which occurred on the 21st of April, the nation has sustained a tragic loss, for he came to our assistance at the time when such a financial leader was sorely needed, and in doing so he gave his life for his country when it could ill spare him.

LORD KEYNES.

John Maynard Keynes was created first Baron Keynes of Tilton, in Sussex, in 1942. His death from a heart attack occurred suddenly at his home, "Ripe" at Firle, Sussex, at sixty-two years of age. Lady Keynes was with her husband when he died.

Born on the 5th of June, 1883, Lord Keynes was the son of John Neville Keynes, and Florence Ada Brown. His father, after a distinguished career as an economist, became Registrar of the University of Cambridge. His mother, who served a term as Mayor of Cambridge, was a daughter of Dr. John Brown, the famous Baptist preacher, and biographer of John Bunyan.

Keynes was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. He read mathematics and was twelfth wrangler in 1905. In 1906 he passed into the Civil Service, and was allotted to the India Office. One of the results of his experience there was his first book, "Indian Currency and Finance" (1913). He was elected Fellow of King's College in 1909, and in the same year became Lecturer in Economics. A year later he became High Steward of Cambridge, and in 1946 Cambridge conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

On the outbreak of war in 1914 he joined the Treasury, becoming recognised as probably the most outstanding of the Civil war servants of that generation.

To quote from one who knew him best, it was a miracle that he was able to undertake the prodigies of work that he shouldered during the war as chief financial adviser to the Government. That it was possible was due to the power of a spirit that transcended the weakness of flesh and blood, and the devotion of a wonderful wife.

No one ever doubted Keynes's superb gift of exposition or tireless industry on such occasions. It was his unwearying patience that provided the constant element of the miraculous.

Keynes's formidable intellectual force commanded something like awe, but his subtle grace and charm, and the shining ability of his character won love. His tongue was feared, as was his pen, but there was a sympathetic human personality beneath that scintillating exterior. Great men, whose qualities include brilliance of intellect, are usually terrifying people, but those who knew Keynes well discovered there was a warm heart and sympathetic human personality beneath what at times appeared to be a forbidding exterior.

He was a patriotic fighter for the future well-being of his own country, but he was also inspired by a world vision of what was needed for the good of all peoples. He devoted himself to his nation's cause, and died at the summit of his powers.

Twenty-seven years have elapsed since the publication of "The Economic Consequences of the Peace", but the memory of that great book still haunts the world.

Keynes was always a man of deep conviction. There was no calculable tactic in his mind when he resigned from the British Peace Delegation in 1919, and wrote the book that made him world famous. He resigned because he could not any longer work for a conference whose policy, in his judgment, was wrong, and must lead to disaster.

He would never have become the exponent of any settled orthodoxy for his powerful imagination was always moving forward, and would have always put him ahead of his age.

His loss will be felt in many spheres. He was the greatest of contemporary economists. He who had ever been the arch-heretic of finance and economics, had become the bright star of the Treasury and the Bank of England.

Lord Keynes was a great lover and patron of the arts. He married Lydia Lopokova when she was prima ballerina in Diaghileff's Ballet, and the marriage was a very happy one. He did much to encourage the ballet in England. He built and endowed the Arts Theatre in Cambridge, later handing it over to be managed by a board of trustees on commercial lines, to the great benefit of the amenities of the town. He was a trustee of the National Gallery.

One of his latest acts was to accept nomination as a trustee

of this (Rylands) Library, but his death came suddenly before he had had the opportunity of signing the Trust Deed. His sudden death has inflicted a serious blow, not only upon the library, but also upon those who would have been his colleagues on the Trust.

In the current issue of "The Times Literary Supplement" (10th August), we are reminded that twenty-seven years ago J. M. Keynes, writing the last passages of his great book, said that he did so "at the dead season of our fortunes", and declared that not the acts of statesmen, but the undercurrents in political history, would shape the next events, and he added that "those forces of instruction and imagination which change opinion" were our only way of influencing these hidden currents.

From that time his name has been splendidly associated with the forces of instruction and imagination which he believed in . . . and it must be with feelings of high admiration and of incalculable loss that readers in many countries find in the latest issue of the "Economic Journal"—edited by him for thirty-three years—his last article.

Once more he comes before the world with familiar simplicity of style to serve wisest instruction and proportioned imagination. His subject is "The Balance of Payments of the United States"; his instruction is that popular ideas on it are wrong, and the imaginative approach to world questions for which he reasons is illustrated in the quiet sentence, "We shall do well not to fear the future too much".

The article in which, being dead, Keynes yet speaks, is, of course, one only to be comprehended in all its meanings and its sources by economists themselves, but it gives the editor of the "Economic Journal" the opportunity to make an announcement which will be welcomed by a wider circle, and of which we eagerly look forward to the fulfilment.

In the course of an epitome of what the death of Lord Keynes means to the world, to Britain, to his friends, and to their own science and their "Journal", the editors propose "to devote a later issue primarily to a memorial of his many-sided genius".

. . . In the annals of English prose, apart from anything

else, there is a place for Keynes, as there has been long since for J. S. Mill and Walter Bagehot.

With deep regret we have to record the death of John Lewis Paton, who from 1903 to 1924 was High Master of Manchester Grammar School, and from 1925 to 1933 was President of the Memorial University College of Newfoundland. His death occurred on the 28th of April, 1946, at Stanley Avenue, Beckenham, in his eighty-third year.

JOHN LEWIS PATON.

Mr. Paton was among the greatest head masters of his time, and throughout the twenty-one years of his residence in Manchester he was a firm friend of the Rylands Library, and for several years was a member of its Council of Governors.

John Lewis Paton, born on 13th August, 1863, was a son of the late Dr. Paton, Congregational Minister of Nottingham, and was at school in Germany, where he became head of the school.

It was at Rugby as an assistant master that Paton first tested his ideals in practice, but both the schools of which he was afterwards the head were of a different type. University College School and Manchester Grammar School were both mainly, if not entirely, for day boys, and for that reason they were ideally suited to Paton's characteristic gifts.

Such schools have their special difficulties and problems, differing essentially from those of the great boarding schools, ancient and modern, and Paton's success in mastering those difficulties was the true measure of his greatness.

At University College School he began, and at Manchester he continued, the plan of taking into his private house, as boarders, a few boys whom he specially wished to help, characteristically making no charge.

In later life he often told how his interest in English literature was awakened by hearing Owen Seaman recite Tennyson's "Idylls" in the dormitory at night. Ever afterwards he deplored the narrow view that would confine a boy's reading to the classics, and as sixth form master at several schools he took great pains to remedy the deficiency.

Going up to St. John's, Cambridge, he was placed in the

first division of the first class in the Classical Tripos, Part I, of 1886, and he also obtained a first in Part II in 1887, with special distinction, and was second Chancellor's medallist. He was at once elected a Fellow of St. John's and, after being an assistant master at the Leys School, Cambridge, for a year, he was invited by Dr. Percival to take the Lower Bench at Rugby.

At the beginning of his career Paton struck out boldly for kindly understanding interest in the individual boy, vivacity in class teaching, and wide social sympathies. He held the post of Tutor to the Town boys, and saw other work outside the school waiting to be done, including classes for workmen in the town—a great railway centre.

After ten years at Rugby he was appointed head master of University College, London, where he started a very successful commercial side. At Manchester he tried to do the same thing, but desisted when he found the University was opening a faculty of commerce. His originality was unbounded. He organised an exhibition of boys' hobbies and when asked if it might include a collection of caricatures of the masters, he replied: "Yes, if you begin with me".

Paton understood the boys' overflowing spirits, joining them in their open-air recreations, sympathising with their foibles, confessing his own youthful delinquencies, understanding their temptations, tactfully guiding their spiritual struggles, and at the same time denouncing with fierce wrath anything that savoured of meanness and above all of impurity.

It was in Manchester that Paton found the real work of his life. He developed a strong affection for the northern boy, and he found full scope and was given a free hand to carry out his ideals, which included important reforms in teaching. The results were striking, for not only did the school more than maintain its high standard in University distinctions, but was successful in the newly instituted Certificate Examinations, which he was quick to adopt as a test.

A lover of nature himself, he encouraged all efforts to open their eyes to its beauties. The same was true of music and art, especially handicraft, but his influence extended far beyond the work done in class hours.

From the first he saw the inner value of the Scout movement, and introduced it with great success, taking part in it himself. The masters whom he trained led trekking parties of boys across France over the Alps into Italy, over the Pyrenees, through the Black Forest, and along the coasts of Norway. He gave special attention to physical drill, and medical inspection. He joined the boys in their cross-country runs, and, under his regime, the school games flourished as never before. He was untiring in his efforts to train his boys to help others, to support the lads clubs founded by old boys of the school.

By the time he left, in 1924, the boys under him numbered 1800. He founded and presided over the Old Mancunians Association.

All the time he was carrying on ceaseless activities for the betterment of those outside the school. Work for temperance, and relief of famine-stricken areas abroad. He fought the evils of gambling and betting, and organised a movement for providing real recreation for the people's leisure. He promoted friendly international relations, by interchange of scholars and teachers, by entertaining parties from foreign schools, and by encouraging visits to foreign countries.

Paton was in constant demand as speaker and preacher, and was always fresh, breezy and inspiring. As an educationist he filled a number of high positions, and as a member of the Consultative Committee his advice was of the greatest value to what then was the Board of Education. He found little leisure for writing. His one important book was his biography of his father, which appeared in 1914.

After leaving Manchester he lectured for the National Council of Education in Canada, until in 1923 he was appointed President of the Memorial College of St. John's, Newfoundland, a post he held until 1933. He not only carried out his duties of administration, but took more than his share in the work of teaching. In Newfoundland, as in England, he found time to take a close interest in matters outside his official duties. He saw the necessity of developing the interest of the people in the study of the natural resources of their country. Here he was an inspiration and a force, not only in the college but in the wider sphere of Newfoundland life.

In 1934 he retired and found a haven in Kent, not far from the road followed by the Canterbury Pilgrims. But here again he found opportunities for activity, not actually teaching, but with his finger on the pulse of education. In 1939, with the noise of the Battle of Britain roaring overhead, he laboured on, working for refugees, evacuees, the College of the Sea, war savings, and on the land. In his seventy-eighth year he was once more called back to the class-room to fill a gap in the ranks of the teachers as an assistant master.

This bare record can convey but a fraction of the activity of this long life of service. Not one good cause ever appealed to Paton in vain.

His last visit to Manchester in 1941 was, appropriately enough, to deliver the Memorial Lecture in the Rylands Library on the occasion of the tercentenary of the visit of Comenius to this country. It was a noble tribute of probably the greatest educationist of this century to the greatest educationist of the seventeenth.

For many of the foregoing tributes we are indebted to the writers of the obituary notices which appeared in *The Times* and the *Manchester Guardian*.

We regret also to have to record the death of Charles Henry St. John Hornby, which took place at his residence at Chantmarle, Dorchester, on Friday, the 26th of April.

ST. JOHN HORNBY.

Mr. Hornby, born on the 25th of June, 1867, was the eldest son of the Rev. C. E. Hornby of Ashendene, Hertfordshire. He was educated at Harrow and New College, Oxford, where he obtained his Blue for rowing number four in the Oxford eight, which beat Cambridge by a length in 1890.

Having been called to the Bar in 1892, he entered the business of W. H. Smith and Son, and became, in course of time, its senior partner, and was responsible for arranging with Moberly Bell the terms upon which *The Times* should be sold from shops and bookstalls throughout the country.

In 1894, at the age of twenty-seven, Mr. Hornby set up a printing press as a family affair in Hertfordshire. For several

years all the work was done by Mr. Hornby and his sisters, and "some little help from Cicely Barclay".

In 1898 he married Cicely, the eldest daughter of Charles Barclay, of Bayford, and in 1899 the press was moved to Shelley House, in Cheyne Walk, on the Thames Embankment, at Chelsea. Here Mrs. Hornby was the helpmeet and collaborator of her husband from the first in the development of the Press, which has become world famous, and we dare to say unsurpassed. It was from the first a personal venture whence broadsides and poems, commemorating some family event, were made the stepping stones to the great press, which was evolved from these small beginnings. Here Mr. Hornby continued to do much of the setting himself but, later, was assisted by one or two discerning workmen.

When considering the type which was to form the basis of his new fount, he realised that Jenson's type had been appropriated by William Morris for his Kelmscott Press, and by Cobden Sanderson, after improvement, for his Doves Press, and he was induced to turn to the type of the two migrant German printers, Sweynheym and Pannartz, who set up their first press in Italy at Subiaco, some forty miles from Rome, and designed, or had designed for them, a type which they first employed in printing an edition of Cicero's "De Officiis". That type, with modifications, was adopted by Hornby.

Hornby was not only a discriminating collector of mediæval and renaissance manuscripts, but with the help of printers, illuminators, calligraphers and binders, whom he inspired and commissioned to assist him, he succeeded in the establishment of his world-famous press.

By the year 1935, when he closed the career of the Ashendene Press, he had printed forty major books, in as many years. His crowning book was a text of "Ecclesiasticus", edited by his partner, Mr. A. D. Power.

A writer in the "Times Literary Supplement" has well said : that "centuries from now there will be exhibitions of beautiful books, as there are to-day. Often, in the future, the final book of the Ashendene Press will be laid open under glass, and most often, one hopes, at pages 90-91, not only because it is at the

middle of the volume, not only because a fine initial and chapter heading are on the recto page, but also because on the left hand page the student will read :

‘ I came last of all,
As one that gleaneth after the grape-gatherers :
By the blessing of the Lord I made progress,
And filled my wine press as a grape-gatherer.
Consider that I laboured not for myself alone,
But for all them that seek instruction.’

Can there be a living man who would not envy so great a printer the experience of setting those lines in his crowning book ?

And yet, we venture to consider that an equally interesting volume produced by the press was :

“ A descriptive Bibliography of the Books printed at the Ashendene Press MDCCCXCV—MCMXXXV,” which has become world-famous.

By the death of Sir Charles W. C. Oman, which took place on the 25th of June, the study of history has suffered a loss which may be described as well-nigh irreparable.

SIR CHARLES OMAN.

Sir Charles was Chichele Professor of Modern History from 1905 until his recent retirement. He was eighty-six years of age.

Charles William Chadwick Oman was of Orcadian descent, but was born in India, in 1860, where his father was a planter. From Winchester he proceeded to New College, Oxford, as a scholar in 1878. A distinguished career was crowned by his election, in 1883, to a Fellowship of All Souls College, with which he has been connected ever since.

After many years of work in the historical teaching of the University, and more especially of New College, he became, in 1900, deputy for the Chichele Professor of Modern History (Montagu Burrows), and upon the death of Dr. Burrows in 1905, he succeeded him, and had only lately retired.

Oman possessed a wider range of knowledge than almost any other contemporary historian. His early reputation was gained by his work on military history, and he remained faithful

to this topic, and will be best remembered by his books on the art of war in the Middle Ages (1898), and in the sixteenth century (1937), and by his great "History of the Peninsula War". But he was also a recognised authority and published important works upon Russian and Byzantine history, the "dark ages" of European history, the Anglo-Saxon and Lancastrian periods of English history, and other topics. He had the gift of writing good small books as well as large ones, and his school histories of Greece and England have a vast circulation. There was no period of Western history upon which he was not qualified to express an opinion, and his knowledge of sources was encyclopædic.

He was keenly interested in the personal aspects of history, and his interest illuminated all his writings. He was a pronounced Conservative, but he never allowed his convictions to prejudice his historical work, which was remote from current controversies.

We regret to have to record the death of Dr. Theodore Watt, managing director of the Aberdeen University Press, which took place on Friday, the 5th of July. Theodore Watt, who was born at Aberdeen on the 5th of February, 1884, was the third son of William Watt, joint editor and proprietor of the *Aberdeen Free Press*. He was educated at the Grammar School and University of his native town, graduating in Arts in 1904.

DOCTOR THEODORE WATT.

In that same year he entered the service of the Rosemount Press, and in 1932, when the Press was amalgamated with the Aberdeen University Press, he was appointed managing director of the new company.

Watt served as president of the Scottish Alliance of Master Printers from 1930 to 1932, and was president of the British Federation of Master Printers for 1937-38. In 1937 he headed the British delegation to the International Congress of Master Printers in Budapest. In Aberdeen he was for many years prominent as an educational administrator, and throughout his life he kept in close touch with his old school and University. At school he edited the school magazine, and later compiled "The Aberdeen Grammar School Roll of Pupils, 1795-1919",

and at the University he edited "Alma Mater", and later published "The Roll of Graduates in the University of Aberdeen, 1901-25", with supplement for the years 1860-1900. He was an assessor on the General Council of the University Court in 1942. In 1938 the University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

His other publications included "A Record of the Celebration of the Tercentenary of the Introduction of the Art of Printing into Aberdeen by Edward Raban in the year 1862".

Throughout the years of his direction of the Press as general manager Dr. Watt rendered great service to the Rylands Library, which we remember with gratitude.

We learn with pleasure that Dr. Edward W. Watt is to succeed his brother as general manager of the Press.

A small part of St. Paul's Cathedral, the Metropolitan Cathedral Church of the British Empire in London is to become for ever America. In November, 1945, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Viscount Trenchard and Sir Clive Baillieu, as President and Chairman respectively of the American and British

AMERICAN
MEMORIAL
CHAPEL IN
ST. PAUL'S
CATHEDRAL.

Commonwealth Association wrote to *The Times*, to appeal for support for the creation within St. Paul's Cathedral of a Chapel to serve as a permanent memorial to the common sacrifice of the British and American peoples in the World War. St. Paul's, where the most eminent of our own fighting leaders have been laid to rest or commemorated, and whose survival amid the surrounding destruction became for many during the darkest hours of the war a symbol of the ultimate deliverance, is a fitting shrine for the memorial of the united endeavours of the Anglo-Saxon race in the cause of freedom.

The proposed Chapel will especially commemorate those Americans who died and lie buried in this country, or who fell when fighting in operations based on these islands. A Roll of Honour containing the names of these men and women, in the preparation of which General Eisenhower has asked to be permitted to co-operate, will be handed over to the Dean and Chapter for safe keeping in the Chapel.

The eastern apse of the Cathedral, behind the High Altar, is the site chosen for the Memorial Chapel. The three existing windows will be glazed with coloured glass depicting appropriate subjects ; there will be specially designed lecterns to hold the books of the Roll of Honour ; the whole will be planned and furnished as to form a self-contained shrine. It is envisaged that in future years this Chapel will become a place of pilgrimage for citizens of the United States who visit this country.

The Pilgrim Trust, having in mind the source from which the Trust originated, and the national character of the proposed Memorial Chapel in St. Paul's Cathedral, sent a substantial donation to the fund.

Such is the just and appropriate gesture at the end of the second great war, in which Americans have come to fight with us against the common enemy entrenched in Europe, and we are grateful to the Trustees of the Pilgrim Trust for their ready initiation of the appeal for help, coupled with their support, to enable us to give to this memorial the character of a national memorial to our former American allies.

London has already commemorated in stone great Americans. One is George Washington, whose statue stands outside the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square, and the other, Abraham Lincoln, who faces Westminster Abbey. A third is to be erected in commemoration of Theodore Roosevelt.

In the belief that many of the people of Britain will wish to make the chapel a truly national memorial to their former American Allies, the organisers invite contributions of any amount, which may be paid over the counter of any Bank in the British Isles.

An interesting movement has been set on foot, with a view of establishing an active association between the Universities of Manchester and Strasbourg, and to inaugurate a " Manchester-Strasbourg Association ".

PROPOSED
MANCHESTER
STRASBOURG
ASSOCIA-
TION.

A delegation appointed by the Senate, consisting of Professors Robert Platt (Medicine), C. W. Wardlaw (Botany), and Eugène Vinaver (French Language and Literature) in the University of Manchester, paid a visit to the

University of Strasbourg at the invitation of the University and the French Government, whose mission was to investigate the possibilities of a close co-operation between the two Universities.

The delegation made a stay of three days in Strasbourg, and the results of their visit exceeded their highest expectations. They succeeded not only in obtaining much useful information about the various Faculties, but in discovering many practical ways in which the activities of the University of Manchester could be linked with those of Strasbourg.

The three main points discussed were exchange of students, exchange of teachers, and exchange of publications. In all these directions there is much that can be done. It is hoped that a number of Manchester post-graduate students will have the opportunity of spending a year each in Manchester, and *vice-versa*. There are also to be regular visits of Strasbourg professors to Manchester, and of Manchester professors to Strasbourg. The two Universities can supplement each other's work very usefully and this applies as much to Science and Medicine as to Arts and Theology. We are expecting a return visit of Strasbourg professors in Manchester next session, and it is hoped that some of them will take the opportunity of lecturing to our students.

The exchange of publications will take the form of a close co-operation between our University Press and the Strasbourg University Press.

The latter has two important series, one for the Faculty of Arts and one for the Faculty of Theology. We shall receive them both and send to them our publications in exchange.

The report of the delegates has been adopted by a Senate Committee, but it has not yet been before the Senate. The whole matter will take a more concrete and official form next term, as soon as Senate and Council have dealt with it, but there is little doubt that it will be sympathetically treated, and that the scheme will very soon be put into operation.

Elsewhere we print an article by Professor Jean Frappier, one of the Strasbourg professors, on "Le Style de Villehardouin dans les discours de sa chronique". Apart from the intrinsic interest of the article, its publication in the RYLANDS BULLETIN,

we are assured, would be much appreciated, both in Manchester and in Strasbourg, as the first concrete manifestation of the newly established association between the two Universities.

It is hoped that the co-operation between the two Universities will extend to all Faculties, and will take the form of frequent exchanges of students, teachers and publications.

The Strasbourg University Press is only too anxious to co-operate in this way. The publication of the works of the Manchester scholars in Strasbourg, and of the Strasbourg scholars in Manchester, is likely to be helpful on both sides, and would greatly strengthen the links between them.

A meeting of the Lancashire Parish Register Society was held in the Central Library, Manchester, at 2.15 P.M. on Tuesday, 10th September. The chair was taken by Professor C. R. Cheney, Professor of Medieval History in the University of Manchester, who succeeded Dr. E. F. Jacob, F.B.A., as President of the Society on the latter's resignation earlier this year owing to his return to All Souls College, Oxford. Dr. Jacob retains a seat on the Council.

Professor Cheney drew attention to the excellent progress being made by the Society with its publications, volume 84 of which, the Register of Burtonwood Chapel in Warrington parish for 1668-1837, had recently appeared, edited by Dr. R. Dickinson. Huyton, edited by Mr. F. A. Bailey, already in print, only awaited binding, and would probably be in the hands of members during October. Sefton, which begins in 1597, should appear in 1947, edited by the Rev. C. F. Russell, and Lancaster the following year. In addition, an extra volume, the Register of Leigh, had been transcribed by the Joint Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. Sparke, and would be published as soon as possible. Efforts were also being made to arrange for the publication of a second extra volume, the Commonwealth Register of the Collegiate Church of Manchester, which had been transcribed by the Hon. Treasurer, Dr. E. Bosdin Leech, and the Rev. J. Flitcroft. This Register, at one time missing for some sixty years but fortunately still in an excellent state of preservation, was exhibited to members,

LANCASHIRE
PARISH
REGISTER
SOCIETY.

together with some fifty manuscript volumes of Lancashire Parish Registers transcribed by members of the Society in addition to those already published.

In his report the Hon. Secretary stated that of Lancashire Registers beginning in the sixteenth century only ten remained unprinted and expressed the hope that these would be published in the near future. The Hon. Treasurer said that it was only by keeping volumes down in size a little and by gifts from various supporters that the Society was enabled to "keep level"; the publication of the Leigh Register as an extra volume, for example, was made possible by a donation of £250 by Mr. T. R. Dootson of Leigh. It had been hoped to deal with Lancaster similarly, but the Register would have to appear as an ordinary volume in 1948. The cost of the average volume issued by the Society was about £200. Attention was also drawn to the fact that the Society has compiled a guide to transcribers, editors and indexers working on Parish Registers, with the aim of saving labour and printing space and also of securing uniformity.

Negotiations are in progress between Commander C. G. Vyner, of Studley Royal, owner of Fountains Abbey, and the Roman Catholic Church for the sale of the FOUNTAINS ABBEY. It is the intention of the Church, should the sale be completed, to restore the Abbey as a Benedictine Monastery, thus making a memorial to the members of the Catholic faith who fell in the two great wars.

A contract of sale already drawn up also includes Fountains Hall and sixty acres of land, and contains a provision safeguarding present public access to grounds and abbey.

Fountains was a Cistercian monastery, but inasmuch as the Cistercians were a branch of the Benedictine Order, founded to restore the Benedictine system to its original severity, there is a relationship between the founders and the prospective occupiers.

Fountains Hall was built in the sixteenth century of stone taken from the abbey.

Studley Royal and Fountains became one estate in 1768, and on the death of the second Marquis of Ripon without issue,

in 1923, it was bought by its present owner, the second cousin of the Marquis.

We have before us the fifteenth annual report of "The Pilgrim Trust", the opening paragraphs of which are devoted to a fitting tribute by the Chairman, Lord Macmillan, to the fifteen years of devoted service of Mr. Thomas Jones, C.H., as Secretary of the Trust.

THE PILGRIM
TRUST.

As the report points out, the word "enjoyed" is the right word to employ in speaking of the happy relationship which for fifteen years subsisted between the Trustees and their Secretary.

The dominant idea in the mind of Mr. John Harkness, the founder of the Trust, was to promote and assist the preservation of the spiritual and material heritage of our land, and the translation of that lofty aim into practical action became the day-to-day work of the Trust.

Here T. J. was in his element, says the report, and for that very reason his memory will be cherished and honoured, and we wish him many years of life in which to enjoy the well-merited honour that has been conferred upon him as a "Pilgrim Trustee".

This is the first report he has not produced, and it is certainly fitting that it should be adorned with his portrait and be prefaced by a tribute of gratitude to him for his invaluable services throughout the years that have elapsed since its foundation.

We congratulate the Hon. J. F. A. Brown upon his appointment as successor to Mr. Jones, and we wish him joy and success in the responsible position he now takes up, in which happily he will enjoy the co-operation of his predecessor.

Much as we should like to refer at length to work the Trust has accomplished during the war years of its removal to Harlech, with all the attendant difficulties, the limitation of space prevents us; the news, however, of its return to London, and of its continued activities, in spite of their unavoidable curtailment, is very welcome.

We cannot refrain from the briefest reference to the work which the Trust has accomplished in connexion with the American Memorial Chapel in St. Paul's Cathedral; Sir John Soane's Museum; Abingdon Abbey; St. Augustine's Abbey, Canter-

bury ; Preservation of Stained Glass ; and Westminster Abbey Monuments, to mention only a few which are of special interest to the writer.

The President of the Ruskin Society and Friends of Brantwood (Mr. J. Howard Whitehouse), speaking at the anniversary meeting held at Coniston on Saturday, ^{RUSKIN'S HOME.} the 10th of August, announced that Oxford University had accepted the gift of Ruskin's home, " Brantwood ", on the shores of Lake Coniston, as a holiday centre for senior members and their families, and as a reading centre for undergraduates.

Oxford University, it was stated, had agreed to co-operate with the Lancashire Education Committee in building a college of adult education on part of two hundred acres of land entailed in the gift of Brantwood.

Dr. E. Ashworth Underwood, the Director of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, 183-193 Euston Road, London, N.W. 1, asks us to announce that a cata- ^{WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM.}logue of the extensive library of the museum is being prepared, but that it will be some time before this work will be published. Meanwhile, if any person who is preparing a bibliography of the works of any writer in the field of medicine or the allied sciences desires to include the location of known copies of the different works, Dr. Underwood will be pleased to send him, on request, a list of the various works and separate editions of that writer which are in the library of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, and applications should be made to him in writing. It is hoped to open the library for the use of students at an early date, and an announcement will be made to that effect, but meanwhile the above particulars will be supplied on request.

Sir John Shelley-Rolls, great nephew of the poet, has given to the Bodleian Library his collection of Shelley MSS., including fourteen notebooks of the poet, a ^{SHELLEY MANUSCRIPTS.} volume of holograph fragments of verse and prose, twenty-seven letters, five notebooks of Mary Shelley, and over a hundred of her letters. The most important section

of this new gift is undoubtedly the notebooks from which the greater part of the lyrical poems has been rescued by a series of editors from Mary Shelley, who published the "Posthumous Poems" in 1824, down to Roger Ingpen and Sir John Shelley-Rolls himself. Their importance for constituting the text of the poems may be gauged from the fact that of the fourteen poems of Shelley included in the "Oxford Book of English Verse", six were printed in his lifetime and seven came from the notebooks.

The Bodleian already had a collection of Shelley relics and MSS., mainly given by Lady Shelley in 1893. Sir John Shelley-Rolls's munificence will give the Library a unique position for students of Shelley.

Two very important works on library administration have reached us from Chicago and North Carolina, both of which are very welcome additions to our reference resources upon the functions of the University library, and upon the facilities for study and research they offer.

UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY
ADMINISTRATION.

The first is from the University of Chicago, and consists of :
"A Study of the Organization, Administration and Functions of the University Library." By Louis Round Wilson and Maurice F. Tauber. University of Chicago Press. \$5.

It deals primarily with the functions of the University and its library, and in the course of its seventeen chapters it covers in an exhaustive manner the principles and methods which characterise the organisation, administration and function of the University library.

It is a volume that runs to 570 pages, divided into seventeen chapters, each of which is furnished with an exhaustive bibliography, forming a compendium of information upon the various departments of the library it is intended to serve. It is a most valuable reference tool, which should find a place upon the shelves of every large library, and should be at hand for constant reference by the chief, and also by members of the senior staff and the administrative body.

We congratulate the editors upon the production of a volume which will be a constant source of guidance and inspiration to the writer of this note.

The second work deals with :

“Library Resources of the University of North Carolina :
A Summary of Facilities for Study and Research. Edited
with a Foreword by Charles E. Rush, Director of Libraries.”
University of North Carolina Press. Price \$3.50.

This survey of the library's resources was prepared with the assistance of members of the Faculty, and is edited with a Foreword by the Director of Libraries.

Never before has it been our privilege to examine two such outstanding expositions of library practice as those before us.

The occasion of the North Carolina volume was the Sesqui-centennial Celebration of the University, and there could be no more appropriate gesture than to commemorate it by the production of such a volume dealing, as it does, with the rôle of the University in its responsibility for the promotion of culture and scholarship.

This survey by specialists who know intimately the strength and needs of the library's collections in their particular fields of responsibility was the ideal plan of measuring the resources of the life and activities of the University.

The chief emphasis is upon the promotion of culture and scholarship and the record, to judge from a hurried perusal of the volume, calls for very hearty congratulation, and we venture to offer to Mr. Rush, and his staff of collaborators, our grateful thanks for a most inspiring group of studies, which will act as incentives to those who follow them in their ambitious promotion of the high aims they have set before themselves.

Mr. Rush, as Director, is to be most warmly congratulated upon the part he has taken in organising this set of studies, and to his active staff of collaborators in the production of such an attractive volume.

The following is a list of recent publications, consisting of articles which have appeared in preceding issues of the BULLETIN :—

“Monte Cassino, 529-1944.” By Dom Romanus
Rio. 8vo, pp. 20. Price eighteenpence net.

RECENT
RYLANDS
PUBLICA-
TIONS.

“Concerning the Reconstruction of the Aramaic Gospels.” By

- David Daube, LL.D., Ph.D. 8vo, pp. 36. Price two shillings net.
- "In Commemoration of Archbishop Laud, executed on Tower Hill, 1645." By J. R. H. Moorman, D.D. 8vo, pp. 16. Price eighteenpence net.
- "The Pentateuch Problem : Some New Aspects." By Edward Robertson, D.Litt., D.D. 8vo, pp. 22. Price eighteenpence net.
- "Forethoughts on Later Greek Comedy." By T. B. L. Webster, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo, pp. 16. Price eighteenpence net.
- "Arabic Transmission of Greek Thought to Medieval Europe." By R. Walzer. 8vo, pp. 24. Price eighteenpence net.
- "The Morrow of the Great Charter : An Addendum." By H. G. Richardson, M.A., B.Sc. 8vo, pp. 16. Price eighteenpence net.
- "Psychological Implications of the Culture-Pattern Theory." By T. H. Pear, M.A., B.Sc. 8vo, pp. 24. Price eighteenpence net.
- "The Character of the Gospel-Record." By C. J. Cadoux, M.A., D.D., D.Litt. 8vo, pp. 20. Price eighteenpence net.
- "A hitherto unnoticed Biblical MS. in the Library of the Dean and Chapter of York." By F. Harrison, Canon, Chancellor and Librarian. 8vo, pp. 20. Price eighteenpence net.
- "English University Clerks in the Later Middle Ages : The Problem of Maintenance." By Ernest F. Jacob, M.A., D.Phil. 8vo, pp. 24. Price eighteenpence net.
- "The Unity of the Old Testament." By Harold H. Rowley, M.A., D.D. 8vo, pp. 36. Price two shillings net.
- "The Psychology of Togetherness." By H. Bompas Smith, M.A., M.Ed. 8vo, pp. 10. Price one shilling net.
- "Menander's Plays of Reconciliation." By T. B. L. Webster, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo, pp. 26. Price eighteenpence net.
- "The Life of Jesus : A Survey of the Available Material : (4) The Gospel According to St. Matthew." By T. W. Manson, M.A., Litt.D., D.D., F.B.A. 8vo, pp. 29. Price eighteenpence net.

The following is a list of the public afternoon lectures (the forty-fifth series) which have been arranged for delivery in the lecture-hall of the Library during the current session, 1946-47: At 3 p.m. in the afternoon:

RYLANDS
PUBLIC
LECTURES.

- Wednesday, 16th October, 1946. "King Lear." By H. B. Charlton, M.A., Professor of English Language and Literature in the University of Manchester.
- Wednesday, 13th November, 1946. "A Traveller in the Fourth Century, A.D., from Unpublished Greek Papyri in the Rylands Collection." By Colin H. Roberts, M.A., Editor of the Rylands "Catalogue of Greek Papyri," Fellow of St. John's, Oxford.
- Wednesday, 11th December, 1946. "Menander: Plays of Social Criticism." By T. B. L. Webster, M.A., F.S.A., Hulme Professor of Greek in the University of Manchester.
- Wednesday, 8th January, 1947. "The Zū-bird in Ancient Mesopotamian Art and Literature." By T. Fish, Ph.D. (Camb.), Lecturer in Semitic Languages and Literatures in the University of Manchester.
- Wednesday, 12th February, 1947. "The Life of Jesus: A Study of the Available Material. (5) The Gospel According to St. John." By T. W. Manson, M.A., D.Litt., D.D., F.B.A., Rylands Professor of Biblical Criticism and Exegesis in the University of Manchester.
- Wednesday, 12th March, 1947. "Peace, War, and Culture Patterns." By T. H. Pear, M.A., B.Sc., Professor of Psychology in the University of Manchester.

The following titles represent a selection of the works added to the shelves of the Library since the publication of our last issue.

ART AND BIBLIOGRAPHY: BLUNT (Anthony), "The French Drawings in the Collection of His Majesty the King at Windsor Castle," fol.; GENERAL ACCESSIONS TO THE BRITISH ACADEMY, "Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Vol. 3, The Lockett Collection, part 4: Peloponnese-Aeolis," 4to; BRITISH MUSEUM, "General Catalogue of printed

books. Second edition, Vol. 39: *Clau-Cosa*," fol.; CLARK (Sir Kenneth), "Leon Battista Alberti on painting. Annual Italian Lecture of the British Academy, 1944," 8vo; "CORPUS VASORUM ANTIQUORUM." U.S. of America, Metropolitan Museum, New York, Fasc. 1: *Arrentine Relief Ware* by C. Alexander," 4to; DEGAS, "Works in Sculpture, edited by John Rewald," 4to; DOUGLAS (R. Langton), "Piero di Cosimo," 8vo; KENDRICK (T. D.), "Anglo-Saxon Art to A.D. 900," 8vo; KIMBALL (Fiske), "The creation of Rococco" (Philadelphia Museum of Art)," 8vo; NIJHOFF (W.) and Kronenberg (M. E.), "Nederlandsche Bibliographie, 1500-40," 8vo; PANOFKY (Erwin), "Albrecht Dürer," 2 vols., fol.; SORBELLI (A.), "Inventari dei manoscritti delle Biblioteche d'Italia (Fondata dal G. Mazzatinti)," Vols. 72-74, 4to; SUMMERSON (John), "Georgian architecture," 8vo; TAYLOR (Archer), "Renaissance guides to books: an inventory and some conclusions," 8vo.

HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGY: ALLEN (G. C.), "A short economic history of modern Japan: 1867-1937," 8vo; ARNOTT (W. G.), "The place-names of the Deben valley parishes," 8vo; ATIYAH (E.), "An Arab tells his story: a study of loyalties," 8vo; BALTEAU (J.) etc., "Dictionnaire de biographie française," fasc. 19, 4to; BARKER (E.), "Essays on government," 8vo; BASLER REFORMATION, "Aktensammlung zur Geschichte der Basler Reformation," 5 vols., 8vo; BAYKOV (A.), "The development of the Soviet economic system," 8vo; BOWEN (R. Le Baron), "Early Rehoboth: documented historical studies of families and events in this Plymouth Colony township," 8vo; BOYD (J. P.), "The Declaration of Independence: the evolution of the text as shown in facsimiles of various drafts by Thomas Jefferson," fol.; BRITAIN, "Recording Britain" (A pictorial record of Britain's changing face, financed by the Pilgrim Trust, by 95 well-known artists), 4 vols., 4to; CHADWICK (H. M.), "The nationalities of Europe and the growth of national ideologies," 8vo; CHADWICK (N. K.), "The beginnings of Russian history: an enquiry into sources," 8vo; CHAIR (Somerset de), "A mind on the march," 8vo; CHENEY (C. R.), "Handbook of dates for students of English history" (Royal Historical Society), 8vo; CLARKE (M. L.), "Greek studies in England, 1700-1830,"

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