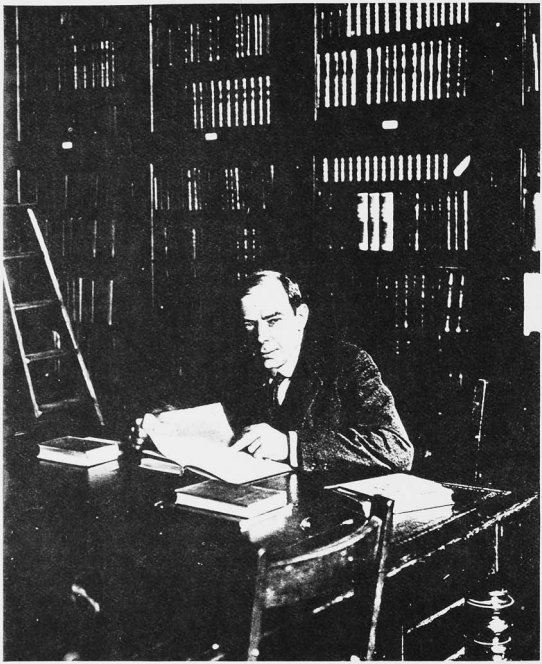

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R. W. CHAMBERS

RAYMOND WILSON CHAMBERS

1874–1942

CHAMBERS was not among those professors who encourage writers of detective stories. 'I never read anything', he once told the present deponent, 'that I do not intend to remember.' It is true that he read *The Times* newspaper and the *Daily Telegraph* daily, and thoroughly. But it is also true that his memory of even this reading was enduring, impeccable, and disconcerting to political opponents. Not only was he, in fact, one of the most widely read of men, but his reading was entirely at his disposal at all times. He gave his whole mind to whatever he did, or read, and was tenacious and attentive. When we add to this habit and quality a deep love of truth and of literature, an ambition to excel in scholarship, and the influence and example of great masters, something remarkable was likely to come of it. Chambers himself would have said that Yorkshire blood gave him a good start.

He was born at Staxton, at the foot of the Yorkshire wolds, on 12th November 1874, but was soon brought to London, and to the Grocers' Company's School. Thence he proceeded, not yet seventeen years of age, to University College, London, which became his abiding place and his club for almost the whole of his life, with annexes in the British Museum, Bodley, or wherever else books were gathered together or scholars were to be met. There he studied under that unrivalled trio, W. P. Ker, A. E. Housman, and Arthur Platt, who gave to many a taste for the humanities even on the high and severe plane of scholarship, and to Chambers a lifelong passion. He never ceased from proclaiming his veneration for them, and in his riper years for Henry Morley, Ker's distinguished predecessor at University College. He took his Bachelor's degree in 1894.

'Life was not all easy', as another Yorkshireman complained some five hundred years before, for the brilliant young student. He knew privation and anxiety, with a father stricken with early paralysis, and with the need to earn a living without delay. His love of books led him to contemplate a career in librarianship, and upon graduation he was employed in the library of the Medico-Chirurgical Society under Sir J. Y. MacAlister, then in the Guildhall Library for a short time, whence he moved to the library of the Royal Agricultural Society under

his friend Sir Ernest Clarke. He was thus away from University College for five years.

But in 1899 he returned, when Ker appointed him to be Quain Student, in succession to Israel Gollancz and Gregory Foster, the latter becoming Assistant Professor, Secretary, and subsequently Provost of University College. In 1902 Chambers took his Master's degree, and in 1904 he was made Assistant Professor. In the meantime, in 1901, he had been appointed to be also Librarian of the sadly neglected College Library, a post which he held and exercised with energy and vision, together with his considerable teaching duties, for over twenty years. Dr. Offor, Brotherton Librarian in the University of Leeds, who began his career as his assistant in that year, has recorded 'Chambers' excitement when he unearthed, almost literally, a Coverdale Bible, a Nuremberg Chronicle, a first edition of Piers Plowman', from the long undisturbed dust of wired bookcases.[1] During his tenure of office the Library developed into one of the greatest of University collections of books, second in England only to those of Oxford and Cambridge, and admirably organized and equipped for the service of a community of scholars and students. In this work Chambers was most ably seconded by a remarkable group of assistants, Col. Newcombe, Dr. Offor, and Dr. Bonser, who all rose to the direction of a great academic library, and the present Librarian of the College, Mr. Wilks. The delegation of responsibility thus made possible freed him in great measure for the pursuit of English scholarship and for teaching. When he left this post in 1922, to succeed Ker as Quain Professor, he had thus already achieved what for many would have counted as a life's work.

Chambers's attachment to the College Library was, indeed, second only to his devotion to scholarship, and he was one of a notable group of scholar-librarians to whose work so much is owed by learning in England. The first important piece of work in which he showed his quality and his powers was done in collaboration and in the background, at an early age. Ker's edition of Berners's *Froissart* in the Tudor Translations, 1901–3, owed much more to Chambers than appears. A long account of the origin of the edition appeared in *The Times Literary Supplement* in a letter from Chambers, dated 8 December 1927, rebutting a statement that the text was a reprint of Utterson. The 'help' given by Chambers, as he there modestly described his share in the joint effort, was indeed important. His own

[1] *The Library Association Record*, June 1942.

more private account of the matter was that he was responsible for both text and annotations after Volume I. He often spoke of the high praise which W. E. Henley expressed for the Index, under Chambers's name, and of his intention, defeated by death, of making public acknowledgement of its excellence. 'You must see to it,' he told his pupil and colleague Miss Husbands, in a whimsical vein, 'that Henley's praise of my Index is mentioned in my obituary.' It is therefore duly recorded here. 'One of the great ones gone,' said Chambers, when Henley died in University College Hospital.

He never lost this interest in Tudor prose, which led later on to great results. But his main activity in this early period was in medieval studies. He was already busy with the text of *Piers Plowman*, with a view to an edition under preparation for the Early English Text Society, from 1909 onwards. But his chief effort was devoted to those Anglo-Saxon studies in which he soon distinguished himself by scholarly work of the highest order.

His first published book under his own name was his well-known and fundamental study of *Widsith*,[1] which appeared in 1912. Chambers's text and commentary upon *Widsith*, and his treatment in this volume of old Germanic heroic poetry and saga in general, established his reputation at once, and gave new life to Anglo-Saxon studies in England, according to competent opinion upon what one reviewer described as 'one of the finest works of Old English scholarship'. It was in recognition of this notable contribution to learning that the University of London conferred upon him the degree of D.Lit. in the same year.

Chambers then turned his attention to a new major task. In 1914 he published a first instalment of his labours upon *Beowulf*, his revision of A. J. Wyatt's edition of the poem. It was, in fact, a new edition in all respects, though it bore the names of both Wyatt and Chambers.

The Great War of 1914–18 interrupted his scholarly activities. But a humble duty well done ranked high in his mind and gave him great satisfaction. Physically unfit as he was to play the part he would have wished, he did what he could, manfully, as an orderly at a great base hospital in France. And the War Memorial Album, which recorded the part played in the War by students of the College, owed much to his pious, unwearied labours.

Beowulf had to wait. But in 1921 came his finest work in

[1] *Widsith: A Study in Old English Heroic Legend.*

this field, his *Introduction to Beowulf*,[1] concerning which the late Sir Allen Mawer wrote:

> The Introduction finally and definitely places its author in the front rank of the great English scholars who have handled the problems of Anglo-Saxon literature and at the same time removes the last vestige of reproach that might be brought against English scholars of letting themselves be outrivalled by scholars of German and Scandinavian nationality. (*Modern Language Review*, January 1923.)

Tribute was paid at the same time to the style and personality of a scholar who could give life, wit, and excitement to a book of severe learning.

The British Academy set the seal upon his reputation as a scholar by electing him to its Fellowship in 1927, and upon his work on *Beowulf* in particular by awarding him its Biennial Prize for English Studies in respect of that work in 1928.

Again, when Chambers published a revised edition of the *Introduction* in 1932, bringing his survey up to date, and adding a great deal of new matter, with a fuller, exhaustive bibliography, the greatest of his rivals as a *Beowulf* scholar, Professor Klaeber, wrote of Chambers's work as a landmark in scholarship and a humanizing of a recondite subject. All the resources of archaeological study and knowledge, and a close and intimate familiarity with Scandinavian history and literature, were here combined with mastery of Anglo-Saxon studies to produce a work of the highest authority and importance.

The following year, 1933, saw the completion of Chambers's last major piece of work in this field, the magnificent collotype facsimile edition of the *Exeter Book*, in which he collaborated with Professor Max Förster and Dr. Robin Flower. No less perfect work could have superseded Sir Israel Gollancz's earlier, but incomplete, edition in type-facsimile, with translation, of 1893.[2]

Here, then, was a second achievement that might have satisfied a man as his life's work.

It brought further recognition of Chambers's standing, both at home and abroad. The University of Durham conferred upon him in 1932 its Honorary Doctorate of Letters. The Modern Language Association of America, in 1930, made him an Honorary Member. In 1933 the Johns Hopkins Univer-

[1] *Beowulf. An Introduction to the Study of the Poem, with a Discussion of the Stories of Offa and Finn.*

[2] E.E.T.S., o.s. 104. It was completed by Professor W. S. Mackie of Capetown in a second volume of 1934.

sity honoured him with an invitation to deliver the Turnbull Lectures in Baltimore. In the same year the Philological Society, so closely associated with University College, chose him to be its President. And in 1935 the University of Cambridge also honoured him, when Trinity College elected him Clark Lecturer for that year.

A third great achievement, however, was yet to come, and in a different field. The starting-point was that early interest in Tudor prose which had been aroused by his study of Berners's *Froissart*. The result in the end was that Chambers, so long known in the world of scholarship by his work upon *Widsith* and upon *Beowulf*, attained a wider reputation as scholar and writer among general readers as the biographer of Thomas More, and among students of literature as the author also of a notable essay upon 'The Continuity of English Prose'.

The first-fruits of these deep interests, so long set aside in favour of Anglo-Saxon studies, were a remarkable lecture delivered before the British Academy in 1926, upon 'The Saga and the Myth of Sir Thomas More', and a solid and conclusive article in the *Modern Language Review* for October 1928 upon 'More's *History of Richard III*', vindicating the importance of this historical work and More's authorship of it. This study of More was set in the frame of wider studies in the development of English prose, which in their turn led to consideration of continuity in the development of English poetry. It is impossible to dissociate these studies in continuity from the conservative trend of Chambers's political and historical thought, which forbade him to accept the point of view so ably represented by his colleague Professor A. F. Pollard, concerning the true interpretation of the Reformation, or those views which attributed to the Norman Conquest the entry of England into the European comity of thought and culture. These wider studies furnished the material for the two notable series of lectures already referred to, the Turnbull Lectures of 1933 upon 'The Continuity of English Poetry', and the Clark Lectures of 1935–6 upon 'English Prose between Chaucer and Raleigh'. But the focus of all this interest was More.

A profoundly religious man himself, Chambers had long been drawn to More as an Englishman of heroic quality in his religion, as an unbending protagonist of religious freedom, against the tyranny of State compulsion under Henry VIII, and as a man whose private life was at all points consonant with his convictions. He never wearied, in his teaching, of pressing

the claims of More to one of the highest places in the history of literature, as the father of modern English prose writing. And he saw in More not only the scholar, the judge, the writer, but also, and above all, the type and model of all that is best in the English people.

Chambers's enduring and close association with Professor A. W. Reed, whose life's work was devoted to this period of our history and literature, and to the editing of More's prose works, helped to concentrate and feed his interest in this great figure, as did also his contact with Catholic scholars, in particular Monsignor Philip Hallett. He collaborated with Dr. E. V. Hitchcock, his pupil, colleague, and close family friend, in her edition of Harpsfield's *Life of More* (1932), a prolegomenon to his own monograph, *Thomas More*, which appeared in 1935.

Chambers's long essay upon 'The Continuity of English Prose' formed part of the preface to Harpsfield's *Life*, and it was also issued separately. This was not merely a revolt in favour of More against Wyclif as the first great writer of modern English prose. It was a rejection of the concept that there was any breach of continuity in its development from Anglo-Saxon days through Middle English down to the essential fifteenth century, the fame of whose writers in devotional prose was fully vindicated by Chambers. The key to this continuity was to be found in proper attention to religious writings throughout this long period.

Apart from the literary and scholarly success of *Thomas More*, the book took its place with other devoted work, such as Monsignor Hallett's translation of Stapleton's Latin *Life of More*, in the movement which sought recognition of More's spiritual greatness. It was among Chambers's proudest memories that he received a letter of thanks from His Holiness Pope Pius XI, with an autographed photograph. I have it on the authority of Monsignor Hallett that Chambers's work helped on a cause that both he and Chambers had much at heart, the canonization of More and Fisher, which was accomplished on 19 May 1935. It is well to record that this was the work of a faithful son of the Church of England, who took pleasure in the reading of the Lessons and let nothing interfere with this duty in his parish church of Southgate during his long residence in North London.

When he heard of the canonization Chambers was in America on a second visit. In 1935 the Huntington Library in California had invited him to go again, with Professor A. W. Reed,

to study its Langland manuscripts. While there he gave a broadcast address, the only occasion I can trace when he did so, and the subject was Thomas More, on 6 July 1935.

It was not possible that Chambers should not also have 'attended to' Shakespeare, to use Ker's favourite phrase for literary studies. He had, in fact, much to say about Shakespeare. To this he was moved, in part at least, by his work upon More and by the attention directed to the now famous biographical play *Sir Thomas Moore* through the remarkable studies of Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, Professor A. W. Pollard, and Dr. W. W. Greg, which led to the attribution to Shakespeare of the 'Three Pages' of Addition D as his own holograph manuscript.

When that admirable book appeared, *Shakespeare's Hand in Sir Thomas More*, edited by Dr. Pollard, in 1923, it included an essay by Chambers, 'The Expression of Ideas in the Three Pages and in Shakespeare', upon relations between the thought and expression of Shakespeare in his known plays and in Addition D. To many readers this essay carried a conviction which even the most conclusive palaeographical arguments, or Professor Dover Wilson's acute analysis of the bibliographical parallels, failed to induce. He returned to the charge in 1931, with an article in the *Modern Language Review*, and again in 1937. The lecture then delivered in Manchester University was finally printed as the essay upon 'Shakespeare and the Play of More', a new and full survey, in *Man's Unconquerable Mind* (1939), a remarkable and widely read collection of essays and addresses.

Later studies took form in his British Academy Annual Shakespeare Lecture in 1937 upon '*Measure for Measure* and the Jacobean Shakespeare', and the inaugural Ker Memorial Lecture at Glasgow University in 1939 upon '*King Lear*'.

His last important public utterance was his 1941 British Academy Warton Lecture on 'Poets and their Critics: Langland and Milton', a counterblast to iconoclasts. The lecture concluded with words that give a clue to his fundamental attitude towards great poetry:

> Let us beware how we give consent to the breaking down of one stone from the walls with which the sacred poets have fortified the town of Mansoul.

Such a warning, resting upon unrivalled scholarship, a powerful and faithful intellect, and a lifetime spent in close and familiar

communion with high literature in many tongues, may well be a watchword against that kind of criticism which, uneasy in the company of the great, seeks to reduce their stature to a level where envy ceases.

Chambers's latter years were marked by further honours for a scholar who had now become a public figure. The University of Leeds conferred upon him its Honorary Litt.D. in 1936, at the opening ceremony of its great Brotherton Library. *Thomas More* won for him, in the same year, the James Tait Black Memorial Book Prize 'for the best biography or literary work of that nature'. In 1937 the Bavarian Academy of Science elected him to be a Corresponding Member. And in 1938, the year before the Second Great War, he undertook a new and great responsibility. He had long been closely associated with the work of the Early English Text Society, and now, upon the resignation of Alfred Pollard, soon to be followed by the lamented death of that great and beloved scholar, Chambers was chosen to succeed him as Honorary Director of the Society. The choice was indeed inevitable. But the war years brought with this office many anxieties and troubles, despite the constant counsel of Dr. Flower and the devotion of Dr. Mabel Day, Assistant Director and Secretary of the Society.

A further distinction conferred upon Chambers in 1937 was his election to the Council of the British Academy. There was never a man more appreciative of the honours that fell to his lot, as never was scholar more worthy of them. In particular, he cherished greatly his Fellowship of the Academy and the society he enjoyed in its meetings or on its Council. The British Academy was his favourite audience, and he gave of his best in a notable series of Academy lectures, from 'The Saga and the Myth of Sir Thomas More' in 1926 to 'Poets and their Critics' in 1941.

It might hardly seem likely that there was room in this crowded life of scholarship for any further major achievement. Yet what might have been Chambers's greatest piece of work, indeed, remained unfinished at his death, his work upon *Piers Plowman*. He had long been deeply engaged in this task. As far back as in April 1909 there appeared an important article by Chambers and J. H. G. Grattan on 'The Text of *Piers Plowman*. I. The A-Text', and a second from his own pen, upon 'The Authorship of *Piers Plowman*' in January 1910, both in the *Modern Language Review*. These were followed in 1911 by 'The Original Form of the A-Text of *Piers Plowman*', by

Chambers, in 1916 by 'The Text of *Piers Plowman*: Critical Methods', by Chambers and Grattan, and in 1919 by 'The Three Texts of *Piers Plowman* and their Grammatical Forms', by Chambers. He was drawn away by other interests, and little progress was made for some years thereafter. The present writer later on asked him to survey the problem and to lay out a plan of work towards the completion of the task, for the same journal. In January 1931 a notable long article appeared, upon 'The Text of *Piers Plowman*', by Chambers and Grattan. In the arduous task of collating the many manuscripts of the poem, he was helped in the earlier years by colleagues, Mrs. Blackman and Professor Grattan, and in later years by young scholars like Dr. Mitchell and Mr. Kane, who came to study under his direction. He returned from his visit to California with much added material for his proposed definitive edition of the text. The war interfered with the progress of the work, as with so many good matters, though in 1941 *Work in Progress in the Modern Humanities* recorded him as occupied with 'an investigation of the fifty-one manuscripts of *Piers Plowman*'. The mass of material left towards this end awaits an Elisha to his Elijah, if the work is to be completed. But two completed achievements remain.

First, the text of the A-version was already in proof for the Early English Text Society as early as in 1913, though not yet published. Second, the theory of multiple authorship has been massively and conclusively rebutted. There remains one poet and thinker, among the noblest in any language. These achievements are monument enough to a great Langland scholar, who also defended and vindicated the memorable work of Walter Skeat, the founder of Langland studies in this country, from all belittling attack.

Having said all this, much yet remains. The admirably complete bibliography of Chambers's writings, compiled by Miss Winifred Husbands and printed here as an appendix, gives proof not only of his enormous and varied activity in scholarship but also of his loyalty to his masters and his friends. It was, he said, mainly 'for the pleasure of working with Walter Seton' that he collaborated with that scholarly Secretary of the College, a perfervid Scot and a devoted Franciscan student, towards an edition of Bellenden's 1531 translation of Hector Boece, at the end of the last war. Upon Seton's death, Chambers continued, in collaboration with his colleague Dr. Edith Batho, in pious duty to Seton's memory. It was not until 1938

that the first volume appeared, in the Scottish Text Society's publications, edited by Chambers and Dr. Batho. The work was completed by his colleagues under his direction, and the second volume appeared in 1944, edited by Dr. Batho and Miss Husbands.

So also, upon the death of Ker, his executors asked Chambers to edit certain lectures delivered in University College and taken down *verbatim* by Dr. Hitchcock at Ker's request. The whole Department of English joined with Chambers in the task of editing the book, which went far beyond the mere checking of text, even to some measure of rewriting, where Ker's known preciseness was wanting in these impromptu deliveries. Ker's *Form and Style in English Poetry*, published in 1928, was a considerable addition to the comparatively slight memorials in print of Ker's vast scholarship and reading. Chambers had intended to edit also two further sets of lectures of Ker, similarly recorded by Miss Hitchcock, upon the 'Eighteenth Century' and the 'Romantic Age', together with Miss Husbands's excellent bibliography of his writings, and an enlarged version of Chambers's own *Memoir* of Ker, all of which remain unpublished as yet, in the possession of Chambers's executors, as are also Chambers's own Turnbull Lectures, carefully revised for press.

The loyalty of Chambers to Ker was the measure of his own colleagues' loyalty to him. He was an inspiring and active teacher all his life, and attracted his students to the highest standards of scholarship. In due course some of his pupils and Ker's came to be his colleagues and his helpers in many ways. He was the central figure in a busy and friendly hive of industry, in which interests and views were shared in the service of all. When, in 1928, a second Chair was created by generous endowment in the Department of English, to which the present writer, then Reader under Chambers, was elected, to be Joint Head of the Department with the Quain Professor, a lesser man might have thought his position diminished and might even have offered resistance to this aspect of the proposals. The Northcliffe Professor, it is true, inserted a secret clause into the unwritten regulations for the duumvirate, the clause providing privately for a casting vote invariably to lie with the Quain Professor. But the need never arose during thirteen years of the closest collaboration. It was typical of Chambers's generosity, as of his unfailing wit, that he dubbed the Professors the Two Kings of Brentford and delighted in elaborating the jest. He was happy in the affection and admiration of his nearest col-

leagues, as of the whole academic body of the College. There was added satisfaction in his relations with other scholars, not least in his friendship with men like W. W. Lawrence and Kemp Malone in the United States, or Max Förster in Munich, among many. He was a generous and voluminous letter-writer, and gave greatly of himself in his letters. In his later years he took even greater comfort from sharing thoughts with other men of note, as the shadows darkened upon the world in the fateful nineteen-thirties.

Chambers never married. In his early days he and his only sister, Miss Gertrude Chambers, devoted themselves to the needs of a paralysed father, and in later days to each other in an ideal relationship which gave the scholar the comfort and home-life he needed. There is little to record in his private life. He spent many holidays in Switzerland, with his sister, and was led by the example of W. P. Ker, an enthusiastic Alpinist, to a successful assault upon Monte Rosa. His work on *Beowulf* took him to Norway, where he learned to ski, and to Denmark. And the present writer learned of a visit to Italy from a postcard recording his pilgrimage to the tomb of Romeo and Juliet in Verona. His visits to Florence and Assisi were events of great significance to the lover of Dante and St. Francis. He was an indefatigable godfather, and in his relations with his god-children gave evidence of the kindly and serious earnestness and love with which he rejoiced in the hopeful excellence of the generations to come. We need not wonder, therefore, if, among the many activities associated with University College, St. Christopher's Working Boys' Club was especially a matter of concern to Chambers, its Secretary for many years. To it he gave much of his thought and his time. It was also one of the principal beneficiaries of his private, often secret, benevolence. It was a college beadle—and Chambers was popular with college servants, no mean judges of men—who recalled after Chambers's death festivities shared by him with the boys and young men of St. Pancras, a Christmas Treat in College, a Ramblers' Club on Saturdays, and the fortnight's camp at the seaside.

The war years filled the last chapter of Chambers's life. He had scarcely recovered from a grave operation which aged him, when the blow fell. The deep roots of his being, in University College and in London, were torn up when the College moved to Wales. Even the hospitality of Aberystwyth, or the presence of his friend Dr. Robin Flower with some part of the British

Museum Library housed in the National Library of Wales, could not fill the void. The grievous damage done to University College, the destruction of much of the great library which he had helped to build up as its Librarian for over twenty years, and the annihilation of Chelsea Old Church, in which More worshipped, scarred Chambers too, mentally and physically, though not spiritually. Upon the loss of my own library, Chambers sent me a book to encourage a fresh start, *The Whole Workes of W. Tyndall, Iohn Frith, and Doct. Barnes*, 1573. And on the fly-leaf he wrote:

> 'Our souls be not faint, though our bodies be weary'
> *Mortui resurgent.* October 18, 1940.

There was no wavering in his faith, nor diminution of his activity, during these troubled last years. He ended as he had begun, absorbed in scholarship and in University College. He retired from the Quain Chair in 1941, a Chair made great by Henry Morley and W. P. Ker, made yet greater by Chambers, and now a Siege Perilous but also an inspiration and a challenge for their successor. But he consented to continue as Special Lecturer. His last work of all was the preparation of a lecture upon the history and significance of the College, to be delivered to its scattered groups in Welsh centres, at Aberystwyth, Bangor, and Swansea.

> I have ended my teaching exactly as I should have wished. Two crowded lectures to students on the History of University College; the third stopped by my sudden illness the night before.

So he wrote to a friend from Swansea. The journey had brought on a fatal illness, and he died there a few days after this letter was written, on St. George's Day, 1942.

The history of criticism has hitherto been inclined to disqualify professors of literature from consideration, in favour of non-academic writers. But it would be a queer and incomprehensible survey of critical thought and writing which, in fifty years' time, were to leave out Saintsbury, Bradley, Ker, Elton, Chambers, and Grierson, if we may make a selection from among professors of critical stature within our own personal knowledge. The sweep and scope of Saintsbury's histories, or of Elton's great surveys; Bradley's masterpiece of critical exegesis upon one great theme; the essence of vast reading compressed into Ker's highly original and stimulating writings; the masterly and masterful approach of Grierson to seventeenth-century prose and poetry and to Donne in particu-

lar: none of these is the precise claim of Chambers to rank among the highest. But as absolute scholar, in a wide field of learning, he was perhaps unequalled among the professors of our day in English. His work upon *Beowulf* and *Piers Plowman* remains as the firm foundation upon which all further study must rest. It would, moreover, be difficult to deny the claim of his *Thomas More* to be considered among the greatest biographies in English, or the claim of 'The Continuity of English Prose' to a high place among critical essays of classical quality. In all his writings, the personal note, the all-pervading humour, the lively gusto, the vast allusiveness, the unswerving faith in what is best in the life and the art of man, the warm recognition of excellence in others, which mark them: all give a picture of the man and of his mind and heart which is for ever on record for future generations.

C. J. Sisson

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

E.E.T.S.	Early English Text Society.	*R.E.S.*	*Review of English Studies.*
H.J.	*Hibbert Journal.*	*S.H.R.*	*Scottish Historical Review.*
L.A.R.	*Library Association Record.*	*T.L.S.*	*Times Literary Supplement.*
L.M.S.	*London Mediaeval Studies.*	*U.C.G.*	*University College Gazette.*
M.L.Q.	*Modern Language Quarterly.*	*U.C.M.*	*University College Magazine.*
M.L.R.	*Modern Language Review.*	*U.M.*	*University College London Union Magazine.*
N. & Q.	*Notes and Queries.*		
N.P.	*New Phineas* (Magazine of University College London in evacuation).		