often omitted separate dedications, whether the subject were a royal birth, which closely concerned the queen, or the death of the Lord Protector, which concerned her not at all.

The gradual acceptance of this "meandering stream" of English verse is illustrated by the increasingly careful arrangement of the English poems, the greater amount of English poetry, and the increasing importance of contributors writing in the vernacular. Up to 1633 the few royal miscellanies from both universities which contained English verse commonly scattered it at random throughout the volumes. After 1633, the English verse regularly appeared in a separate section at the end, often preceded by a separate introduction, which was not infrequently written by the vice-chancellor. Before 1633, the amount of English was seldom greater than that of any other vernacular. After that date, it increased (especially at Oxford) and usually ranked second, though never a close second, to Latin. The Latin section of the usual royal miscellany (again especially at Oxford) had a formal, though flexible, sequence: the vice-chancellor, followed by other important university officials, professors, and noblemen's sons; then by holders of high degrees; and finally by holders of lesser degrees and undergraduates. The earlier English sections had no special order of contributors and showed no attempt to represent the important names of the universities. By 1660, however, the Oxford English sections, at least, began to show traces of the same arrangement as the Latin.

From the time of Henrietta Maria's death to the end of the century, the custom of including English poetry in the royal miscellanies was strong enough to continue by itself, but not without modification. Cambridge, which had used English in only three royal miscellanies between 1630 and 1669, included it in nine out of twelve from 1670 to 1700. Oxford, which had omitted it in one royal miscellany during the earlier period, now used it in only two out of ten. After Henrietta Maria's death, Cambridge extended her use of English poetry to such subjects as royal coronations and marriages. Oxford, on the other hand, used English in the only birth miscellany which she published during this period, but ceased to use it on such subjects as royal deaths, returns of the king from abroad, and other occasions on which she had previously published English poetry. Thus Cambridge had evidently taken advantage of the precedent for pleasing the queen to make the vernacular a fairly regular part of royal miscellanies; whereas Oxford was evidently adhering to her previous policy of restricting university miscellanies to the learned languages, except when special occasion made the vernacular seemed more courteous. In both cases, however, a precedent had been set, so that such primarily vernacular poets as Cowley and Cleveland were able to publish some of their early English poetry in this stronghold of Anglo-Latin verse.

Oberlin, Ohio.

ALBERTA TURNER.

COLERIDGE'S LETTERS

With the kind consent and co-operation of the Coleridge family, I am preparing an edition of the complete correspondence of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. If any of your readers can give me information concerning the whereabouts of manuscripts, I shall be most grateful. I am particularly anxious to trace Coleridge's letters to Southey, the Beaumonts, and the Morgan family.

E. LESLIE GRIGGS.

GEORGE ELIOT AND THE CLASSICS

2.—Latin

(Continued from page 149)

In the Essays under "Evangelical Christianity," the glib, unscrupulous, and prophesying Dr. Cumming is firmly assured of his mediocrity. "His motto apparently is, Christianitatem, quocunque modo, Christianitatem." He will take any means to promote his Calvinistic Protestantism. Who would suspect an adaptation of Horace here? Yet George Eliot was thinking of his