

Daily Herald 9/6/15

## STRATFORD-UPON-AVON

### LECTURE BY PROFESSOR HENDERSON.

The first of Professor G. E. Henderson's three illustrated lectures, dealing with "Shakespeare's Home and Homeland," was delivered at the University last evening. The first lecture, which chiefly dealt with the neighborhood in which Shakespeare spent most of his life, was entitled "Stratford-upon-Avon."

The first views of the vicinity were taken from photographs and paintings, as near to the eighteenth century as the professor was able to procure.

A map showing places of interest mentioned in some of Shakespeare's poems and plays was then focussed upon the screen.

The most interesting place of all was the traditional birthroom of Shakespeare. The house in which Shakespeare was supposed to have been born was bought by the Government for £3000 in 1864. This house has been renovated, and now it attracts on an average 43,000 visitors a year. These visitors comprised 70 nationalities. During 1912-13, 9190 Americans, 927 Canadians, 552 Germans, and 722 Australians visited this wonderful house. Ten thousand signatures of visitors are to be seen written upon the walls and ceiling.

The professor said that he had seen two signatures bearing the date of 1792, but the caretaker assured him that she had seen one signature dated as far back as 1742.

✓ *Advertisement*  
*June 9<sup>th</sup> 1915*

DR. EDWARD DANIEL KLEEMAN, who is a native of South Australia, and began his education at a public school in the country, subsequently becoming a D.Sc. of the University of Adelaide, has been appointed professor of physics at the University of Chenectady, New York State. In 1905, when he obtained the degree of B.Sc. (Adelaide), the Chancellor (Sir Samuel Vay) said:—"As an illustration of what self-reliance and enthusiasm for one's work will do, the career of Mr. Kleeman has no parallel in the history of the university since its foundation. Mr. Kleeman was in the country, and having a bent for mathematics he used to write to Professor Bragg and send him examples of his work. Professor Bragg became interested, and advised him if possible to come to the university. Mr. Kleeman saved up a little money and did so." In 1904 Dr. Kleeman was awarded a research bursary by the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1905. This was followed by the award in 1905 of a travelling scholarship, with which he proceeded to Cambridge. This scholarship is usually tenable for two years, but in exceptional cases for a third year. Dr. Kleeman was one of the few who have held it for three years. He obtained his D.Sc. degree of the Adelaide University in 1908. In Adelaide Dr. Kleeman was closely associated with Professor Bragg in radium research work, which secured world-wide recognition among scientists. At Cambridge he was awarded several valuable scholarships for research, and he was for some time a demonstrator in physics. He has published many papers containing reports of his investigations.

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## SHAKESPEARE'S TOWN.

### LECTURE BY PROFESSOR HENDERSON.

In the Prince of Wales Theatre, Adelaide University, on Tuesday evening Professor G. C. Henderson, M.A., delivered a lecture of fascinating interest to a large assembly on Stratford-upon-Avon. It was the first of an illustrated series of three discourses dealing with "Shakespeare's Home and Homeland." Such a remarkably good attendance, and its concentration of attention upon all the speaker had to say, was not only an evidence of the sustained affection of a great many Adelaide people—even in a time of serious distraction like the present—for the works of the illustrious Bard of Avon, but also of the popularity of Professor Henderson as a public lecturer. The subject is one he is well qualified to handle, as during his last visit to England he made a long and close study at Stratford into a number of debated points regarding Shakespeare's life and associations. The titles of the two subsequent lectures will be "Shakespeare's Homeland" and "Shakespeare's London."

The Professor said he intended first to describe the great dramatist's environment at Stratford-upon-Avon, principally because there were many theories regarding the development of his power, which were based almost entirely in some cases upon a study of his works. Here and there would be found certain incontrovertible facts associated with Shakespeare's life, and others that could not and ought not to be included in any study of the development of his power. There was the theory, for instance, that he wrote the great comedies in the joyous period of his life, the tragedies after misfortune had overtaken him, and comedies again towards the end of his life because a serene feeling had come over him in that portion of his career. George Brandes was the best representative of that school, and had written a book in which he took up that view. After going to Stratford, however, and working up facts, also in London, he (Professor Henderson) had come to the conclusion that the theory was not borne out, and it was only because of the obstinate nature of certain facts that one was able to arrive at that decision. There was another theory that was hardly worthy of mention, and that was the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy—the argument that Bacon wrote the works attributed to his contemporary. The people who subscribed to that theory had been alluded to in rather strong language as "literary lunatics." (Laughter.) What he was prepared to say regarding them was that if facts had been reckoned with and due acknowledgment given to them the world would not have been troubled with such a theory at all. (Applause.) Professor Henderson proceeded to draw attention to matters of great significance in Shakespeare's life which, he contended, made it impossible for the Bacon arguments to be upheld. It was his aim to bring the Shakespeare of controversy down to the Shakespeare of fact as far as possible, according to the revelations of recent research and the information he had himself been able to obtain on the other side of the world.

A fine series of illustrations were shown, comprising reproductions of ancient prints and engravings, and photographs of buildings and relics taken recently. A lucid explanation accompanied each one. The views included a map showing the principal thoroughfares of Stratford in Elizabeth's reign, the traditional birthroom, the museum, the kitchen, old Tudor houses and other buildings of Shakespearian interest, the River Avon, the grave in Trinity Church, the Memorial Theatre, the parish register with entries of baptism and burial, and scenery among which the poet lived. The lecturer said nearly all the trees, flowers, shrubs, and creepers mentioned in the plays grew in Warwickshire, which was a very important part in relation to the question of authenticity. Shakespeare's works showed that in his youth he must have been a very careful student of the plant life in his neighborhood.

In conclusion Professor Henderson stated that anyone wandering round Stratford could not fail to be impressed by the indications of how far Shakespeare had left his personality on that town. Even on mustard pots in the hotels the visitors found the inscription, "The evil that men do lives after them." Just why those words should be on mustard pots he did not know. (Laughter.) In 1913, an average year, there were no fewer than 42,000 visitors to Shakespeare's birthplace, representing 70 different nationalities. It was rather creditable for Australia, so far distant, to have had 722 of her people go there. (Applause.)

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## Sydney University's Part.

SYDNEY, June 9.

One hundred and sixty graduates of the Sydney University have joined the colours in the capacity of doctors—91 of them with Australian forces and the remainder with the Royal Army Medical Corps. Most of these are doing good work in France and England. Some are attached to the Australian voluntary hospital at Wimereux. One was a member of a party which went to Serbia in Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht, and is now helping to fight diseases which are ravaging that country. The only two Australian lady doctors who are known to be actually at the front both took their degrees at Sydney University.

✓ Advertiser 10 June 15

## DOCTORS FOR THE FRONT.

Melbourne, June 9.

With the idea of discussing some scheme for remedying the shortage of doctors for military service a deputation from the Melbourne University Senate yesterday waited on the Minister of Defence. The Minister subsequently stated that the senate had offered to place the services of the staff of the University at the disposal of the department in any way that they could be availed of. He had pointed out to them the difficulty the Defence Department was in regard to medical men for service at the front, and at base hospitals in Australia, and had made certain propositions to them which they had promised to give full and early consideration. It is practically certain that the authorities of the University will eventually come into line with the Senates of the Adelaide and Sydney Universities. The authorities have agreed to allow their fourth and fifth year classes of medical students to take their final examinations at an earlier date than they would ordinarily have done, the concession, however, only applying to men who have volunteered for active service. In the case of fourth year students, the examination will be passed a year earlier, thus releasing the men for medical service.

Various Papers

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see pp. 181, 184.