The Advertiser
September 10th, 1914.
ROME AND ART.

INTERESTING ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Presiding at a lecture by Dr. Ashby (Director of the British School at Rome) on Wednesday evening, his Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry Gwynn) said, finding himself within the walls of the Adelaide University, he took that opportunity to congratulate the authorities and members of the student and distinguished institution, first, on the quick return to health of their Chancellor; and, second, on the well-earned honor recently conferred by his Majesty the King on the Vice-Chancellor.

He hoped both those distinguished public servants would be spared for many years to continue to add dignity to their respective institutions. He had much pleasure in introducing Dr. Thomas Ashby, the Director of the British School in Rome. He was hopeful that the outcome of that evening’s meeting would be that Australian students would compete for the scholarships offered by the school, not only to reap the advantage offered to them by the school, but also take their full of the wonderful and beautiful city of Rome. Wandering through the ruins of ancient Rome they came to the Temple of Peace and War, and he could think of no more appropriate ground on which to be in the midst of what would pass to consider what was essentially the work of peace. The Romans were not only great in their Imperial deeds. No people had left a more glorious and eloquent record of their history in stone and in stone. (Applause.)

Their construction marked the face of Europe and left behind them the camp prototype of the walled medieval city along whose roads generations of soldiers had marched and merchants had carried their goods. They had left, from the Adriatic to the North Sea, and in Great Britain, the foundations and order of the age of higher civilization. In course of time the stream rolled on and on and the continuous waves poured into Italy through that tempting gateway—the fertile valley of the Po. The middle ages were a period of constant battling against the sea from their respective warring cities. The sea advanced, and even the flower of Italy in its prime passed into the rival cities. And yet the land stood firm and put forth manifold blooms, whilst artists and thinkers were building and beautifying the temple of Rome. Florence could think with pride of Michael Angelo, defending the laws against the Plague, of the fire from Montecatini, and how much he did for that poet. Oh, Italy, to whom the fate did give That crown of beauty, burden of thy brow! Would that the gods who wish that thou shouldst live, Grant all thy beauty, or more strength allow.

Finally the hour came. Modern Italy, rejuvenated, had turned a new page, and had written “unity” upon it. Another peaceful mission was taking place. Gifted sons of various nationalities were sent to Italy, and the chief amongst them was a semi-Oratorian, who recorded its monuments, the transport, and the treasures of Rome, the very name of which was an inspiration. (Applause.)
BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME.

LECTURE BY DR. ASHBY.

On Wednesday evening Dr. Thomas Ashby, F.S.A., director of the British School at Rome, lectured to a large audience at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, Adelaide University, on "The British School at Rome and the relation of the school to arts and letters." His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry Galway) presided, and in introducing the lecturer referred to the history and art treasures of the eternal city.

Dr. Ashby, who was given a splendid reception, mentioned that his school offered scholarships in architecture, sculpture, and decorative painting of the annual value of £200 each. They were open to British subjects of both sexes under 30 years of age. He explained the aims of the school, and referred to the vast output of work which was awaiting students at a kind of "building workshop." The British School was the last in the field, but it was doing much valuable work, and they hoped to induce some Australians to go to Rome, where there was an unending field of interest.

The school was founded in 1901, and from the first architectural students had found their way to Rome. It was a small institution, but early in 1911 a new movement began, and fine arts were included with the object of affording facilities to British students similar to those which were already enjoyed by students of the American and other schools.

Architectural, descriptive, painting, and sculpture were encouraged. Dr. Ashby explained the method of awarding scholarships and urged Australian students to avail themselves of the advantage of competing for these. The first stage of the competitions could be conducted at home, but for the final competition it was necessary to go to Europe. The winner was awarded as an honor, and a student who was qualified for this had progressed far enough, as he had at least one year's residence in Europe, where the best examples of art were to be found. He suggested that local scholarships might be founded. One such scholarship already existed in South Africa, and the student holding it had done valuable work in attempting to solve some of the problems associated with one of the important ruins in Rome. There was a great intellectual value attached to working along with others in a great centre of art and architectural wealth. Even apart from the facilities, the school had to offer, the work conducted privately in association with others of kindred tastes and aspirations could not fail to be profitable.

The lecturer then showed a number of lantern views dealing with historic buildings. He outlined some of the work which had been done by students in investigating ruins and searching for the key to the original design and the meaning of the ornamentations.
ECONOMIC HISTORY OF ENGLAND

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURE

At the Adelaide University on Friday afternoon, Acting Professor Portus delivered a lecture on "Economic History of England." He dealt with the domestic system of medieval England, and contrasted it with the economic conditions of the present day, wherein the lord of the manor was parceled into strips and the forces working together. The lecturer described the change in the system, and how the lord of the manor, which, in fact, ruled everything, if his tenants chose to do as he pleased, but from him just what the custom demanded. The tenants did not know what their landlords had been doing or why they had been doing it. They were also extremely varied in terms of the economic working of the land. The reason for the changes was evident, and it was that if they chose to do as he pleased, but from him just what the custom demanded. The tenants did not know what their landlords had been doing or why they had been doing it. They were also extremely varied in terms of the economic working of the land. The reason for the changes was evident, and it was that if they chose to do as he pleased, but from him just what the custom demanded. The tenants did not know what their landlords had been doing or why they had been doing it.
A WHITE WORLD

WITH MAWSON IN THE SOUTH

A THRILLING LECTURE.

With the aid of simple narrative and wonderful pictures Sir Douglas Mawson last evening brought the Antarctic to Adelaide. It is a far cry to ice-bound Adelie Land, but with such compelling interest were the multifarious incidents in the life of Sir Douglas and his intrepid band of explorers invented that in mind the great audience in the Town Hall spanned the leagues of ocean and warmly with the lecturer on "opal-tinted icefields," and watched at pifty the seals and penguins—the only fauna of the vast region. Even if Sir Douglas is not entirely at home on the platform, he is quite capable in his quiet, direct manner of holding an audience enthralled what time he tells of the wealth of scientific knowledge gained by his expedition, and the hairbreadth escapes from death that he and his comrades experienced. Last night he was in turn educational, humorous, and dramatic as he touched on each phase of his sojourn in the south, and at no time was he followed more closely than when he told of those fatalities which robbed him of his two brave companions, Ninnis and Mortz, and his subsequent wanderings alone in a wilderness of ice and snow. The lecture will be repeated this evening, and those who have not yet heard Sir Douglas' story should make it their business to do so.