

THE EAGLE

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
The Master's Tower	127
The Lime Tree	138
Moonstruck	140
Dr Ewin and Dr Pennington	141
The Vase	148
From the Spanish of Calderón	149
"Private Vices, Publick Benefits"	150
Verse	158
Johniana	159
Correspondence	162
College Chronicle:	
Lady Margaret Boat Club	163
Rugby Football	166
Association Football	166
The Chess Club	166
St John's College General Athletic Club	167
Johnian Society: Golf	167
The Adams Society	168
The Historical Society	168
The Medical Society	169
The Law Society	169
The Theological Society	170
The Musical Society	170
The Nashe Society	172
College Awards	173
College Notes	176
Obituary	181
The Library: Additions	191

Illustration:

The Master's Tower

frontispiece

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N.B.—Contributors of anonymous articles or letters will please send their names to *one* of the Editors, who need not communicate them further.

The Editors will welcome assistance in making the Chronicle as complete a record as possible of the careers of members of the College.

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THE MASTER'S TOWER

THE turret and rectangular lobby in the north-eastern corner of the Second Court provide an attractive "case" for the amateur architectural detective. Two of the most important alterations in the fabric of the College—the grafting on of the Second Court in 1599–1602, and the cutting away of the Old Combination Room and Master's Lodge in 1863—affected these two buildings, and scars remain which can be made to tell a good deal about the early form of the College.

§ 1. *Outside*

At least six different types of brickwork can be distinguished. The greater part of both turret and lobby is of the original material of the First Court, a uniform deep red brick, easily distinguishable, especially on a sunny day, from the lighter brick of the Second Court, which is freely spotted with yellow¹. There can in fact be little doubt, in spite of one or two facts to be mentioned later, that tower and lobby were part of the original buildings, erected under Bishop Fisher's supervision in 1511–16. They were certainly built together, for their brickwork is in bond: several bricks have been specially shaped so that they might be laid half in the tower and half in the lobby.

The next oldest piece is the brick plinth that here, as in the rest of the Court, surrounds the foot of the buildings, and seems, at least on the lobby, to be of the Second Court brick. This plinth has everywhere a somewhat detached appearance, and the action of damp has given it a different surface from

¹ A learned discussion of the differences between the bricks will be found in Dr Bonney's account of the College buildings in the *Quatercentenary Memorial Volume* (1911), p. 27.



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the rest of the wall, but it is certainly part of the original design of the Second Court, for it is mentioned in the contract between the College and the architect¹, and is shown in his original elevations, preserved in the College Library.

The "First Court" brick rises in the turret to the general level of the roofs, in the lobby only to a point between the upper two windows. Above this is newer work, in the tower quite modern, in the lobby somewhat older, but different from the Second Court brick, or indeed any I have noticed in the College. (The joins can easily be seen in the photograph.) Both these upper parts are renewals of work at least as old as Loggan's view from the South (1688) in which they appear; but there are many grounds for supposing that they were not part of the 1511 design, but were added in 1600. It must be remembered that the west face of the Hall had quite different proportions before this date. Not only were the gables (of which those on the Hall are, of course, shams) added by the builders of the Second Court, but the level of the gutters was raised, disguising the slope of the roof, which really intersects the wall at a point still clearly marked by the join of the old and the new brick, half-way between the top of the great windows and the foot of the gable windows (see the photograph, on the extreme right). Had the tower always been of its present height more than half of it would have stood up above the walls before the alteration, and produced a very top-heavy effect. Again, during recent repairs, the floor-boards of the gyp-room at the top of the lobby building were taken up and it was seen that the bricks of the tower and of the Hall just below had outdoor pointing and were weathered. It seems clear then that here, as elsewhere in the College, the inferior brick of the Second Court has perished, while that of the first buildings, its senior by eighty years, still presents an unimpaired surface to the weather.

¹ "5. The walls of this building shalbe...from the grownd to the water table three foote fowre ynches [in thickness]; from them to the first flower three foote; from the first to the second flower two foote and a half..." From the articles still preserved in the College, quoted by Willis and Clark, *Architectural History of Cambridge*, vol. II, p. 251.

Besides the main ingredients that have been mentioned, and a few soft red bricks in the crenellations, there is an interesting patch on the lobby wall facing west, at the corner next to the Fellows' entrance. Its outline can be traced by a "fault" in the pointing of the bricks, starting at a height of about six feet and running down to the ground. The reason for this patching was of course the insertion of the pleasant baroque doorway which is now the Fellows' entrance to the Hall. Although the plinth has been re-pointed, the join can still be traced on it by the curious complications in the bricks, and also by the slightly different weathering of the last stone of the water table surmounting the plinth. The insertion of the doorway must, then, have been carried out definitely later than the construction of the plinth, which is itself at this point not earlier than 1599.

The windows of the two buildings also show something of their history. In the turret only two, facing diagonally across towards the opposite corner of the Court, are original, but just a trace of a third can still be seen from outside, namely, the end of its hood-mould, which projects into the angle formed by the turret and the Combination-Room range, two-thirds of the way up the building. The rest of the window is buried between the walls of the First and Second Courts. (This fragment alone is sufficient to show conclusively that the turret is of earlier date than the Second Court.) The remaining windows in the turret, which have wider lights and spandrils, were inserted in 1600 to compensate for the loss of others then blocked up. In the lobby the windows are, as we should expect, of two kinds, in the two lower storeys identical with those of the First Court, in the highest storey slightly different.

In Hamond's plan of Cambridge, taken in 1592¹, there is a glimpse of what may be our tower in its first state. The north range of the College is shown to project a few feet beyond the Hall, and has a little turret at the corner. (It is obvious, by comparison with other examples, that it is

¹ The small court shown behind the First Court is not the present Second Court, but a building erected in 1528 and pulled down in 1599.

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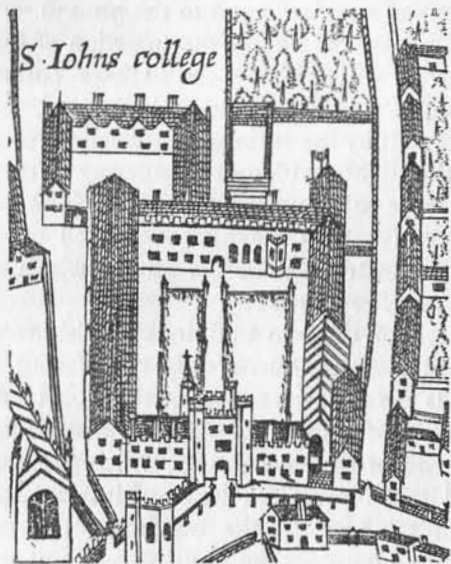
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intended for a tower with a battlement, not for a chimney.) Hamond's work has not the accuracy of Loggan's; he occasionally gets shapes and sizes wrong; but unlike his predecessors, he does not introduce totally imaginary features.



Part of Hamond's plan.

It may safely be assumed that his turret represents something that existed, and its situation is almost identical with that of the turret under discussion.

§ 2. Inside

If it is recalled that the buildings we are considering were on the outside of the original College buildings, of which they formed part, it is clear that they did not serve the purpose of an ordinary College staircase, and at first it is not obvious what their function was. To answer this question some acquaintance with the disposition of the College buildings before the changes of 1863-9 is necessary. The plan on page 133

indicates the state of this part of the College about 1860, irrelevant partitions in the Master's Lodge being omitted¹.

It will be seen that all the first-floor rooms in this neighbourhood belonged to the Master's Lodge, which extended along the whole of the Second Court, past the Hall, and some way along the First Court. It had no rooms on the ground floor, save a kitchen in a separate building projecting towards St John's Lane. The top-floor garrets are not shown in the plan. They belonged sometimes to the Fellows and undergraduates, sometimes to the Master.

A rough idea of the original buildings (before 1599) may be formed by omitting the walls marked *c* (shaded horizontally); but this is subject to certain reservations.

A first reason for the existence of the lobby building appears immediately on passing through the Fellows' entrance to the Hall (*x*). The plan shows that, of the two blocked doors now visible on the right, one led into the Hall, and the other into the Combination Room². This was the only covered communication between the two rooms: there seems never to have been any opening through the great oak screen at the end of the Hall. It will be noticed on inspection that the uprights of the first doorway are recessed for a door opening out into the lobby, the hinges being still visible on the right in the corner. The other opening has merely ornamental mouldings, and so opened inwards. A precisely similar pair may be seen in the First Court by standing outside the Junior Combination Room. There the opening into the Court is recessed and the hinges of the vanished door remain; the other doorway, leading into the room, has ornamental mouldings, its door

¹ The evidence for details no longer existing is:

(1) for the windows in the north wall, a photograph in the College Library;

(2) for the "step" in the same wall at the junction of the Courts, the same photograph (rather doubtfully) and Dr Bonney's account in the *Memorial Volume* (p. 37);

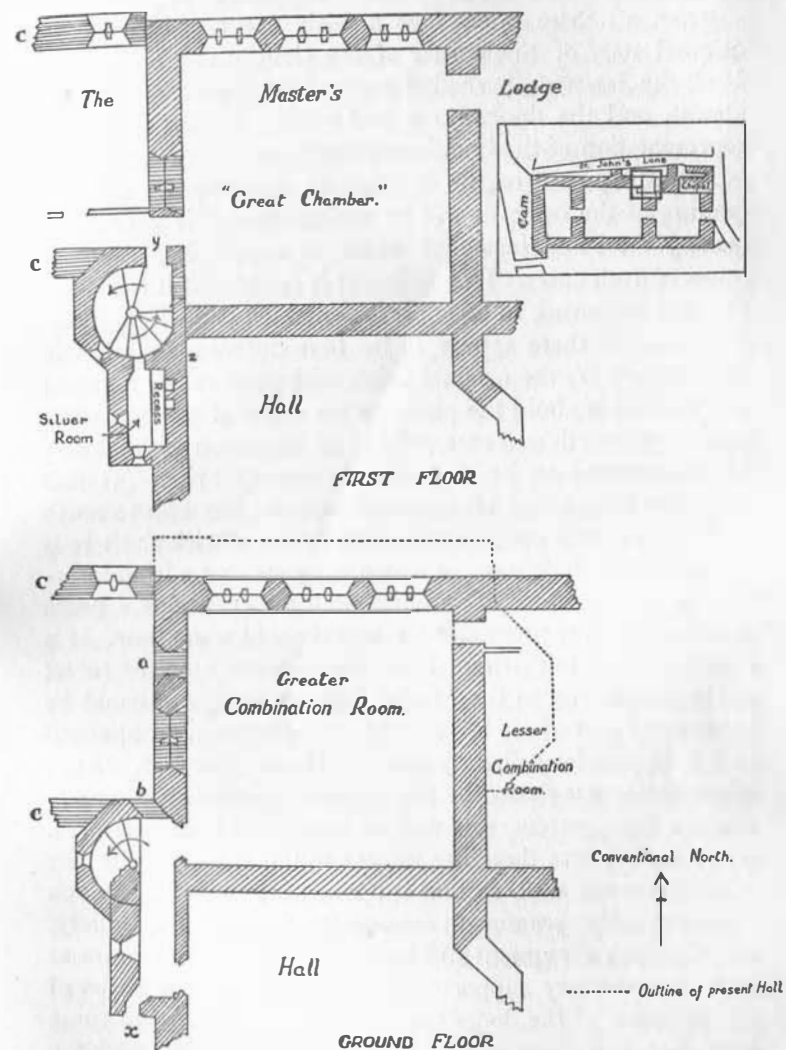
(3) for the position of the end of the Hall, the change in the decoration of the roof, and the line of the old wall of the First Court, the foundations of which can still be seen.

² In this article "Combination Room" always means the Old Combination Room shown in the plan. The Long Gallery was not assigned to the Fellows as a Combination Room until the changes of 1863-9.

opening away from the observer. From the identical character of the corresponding pairs of doorways it is clear that the lobby openings are of the date of the First Court; and the absence of a hood-mould or dripstone shows that they were never exposed to the weather, confirming once more the view that turret and lobby are as old as the College.

It is, however, on ascending the first flight of the turret stairs that the principal reason for the existence of our two buildings becomes clear. In the wall on the right at the top of the flight there is visible a bricked-up doorway, which formerly led into the Master's lodging. According to Willis and Clark¹ this was, for the first few years of the College's existence, the only entrance to the Lodge—at any rate from outside the College—and it was, until recently, always known as "The Master's Tower." Now the Fellows' entrance to the Hall is an insertion not earlier than 1600, and it is difficult to believe that it replaced an earlier opening. For it will be seen by anyone standing in the lobby that any such doorway must cut across the passage in an awkward and unsymmetrical manner, and besides, it has already been noticed that the old Hall door opened outwards across this entrance, a very inconvenient arrangement. If then we assume that before the Second Court was built the southern wall of the lobby was pierced by nothing more than a window, it is natural to go further and conjecture (though there is no tangible evidence) that the original ground-floor opening was at the opposite end, in the north wall of the turret, forming the Master's entrance to the Lodge from his garden (*b* on the plan).

According to a note of Babington², when the panelling was taken down in the Old Combination Room, traces were discovered on the west wall of a large central window flanked by two doors, one the door already discussed, which led to the lobby, while the other, buried and forgotten since the erection of the Second Court, would appear to have led straight out into the Master's garden—a most unlikely arrangement. The most plausible explanation is that a building of some kind



¹ Vol. II, p. 313.

² *The Eagle* 4 (1865), p. 264.

projected at this point—possibly an earlier “Master’s Gallery,” referred to repeatedly in sixteenth-century College documents, built and demolished between 1520 and 1600.

From all these indications a fairly accurate idea of the original state of this corner of the College can be formed. If all the *horizontally* shaded parts of the plan are supposed absent, and the doorways *x* and *y* filled up, the result is a representation of the buildings in (say) 1592.

Returning now to the bricked-up doorway on the first landing of the turret it will be noticed that it is very plain, lacking the mouldings that might be expected to grace so important an entry. This difficulty is resolved if it is noticed that the brickwork in which it is contained is itself an insertion; in fact there appear to be four different “strata” in this corner: (1) the original brick with very rough pointing and surface (to hold the plaster with which it was covered); (2) in both north and east walls large insertions of what may be conjectured to be seventeenth-century brick; (3) still smoother bricks that fill up the doorway. But on the north wall brick 2 does not join immediately on to brick 1: there is (4) an intermediate passage which suggests that 2 is an insertion in an insertion. The north wall also contains a beam which proves the presence of a door there at some time. It is rather difficult to disentangle all this. Before 1599 the turret staircase led only to the Master’s apartments, and could be considered part of his house. It was therefore not unnatural that it should lead directly into his Great Chamber. Later, when its use was shared by the Fellows and students living in the top-floor garrets, this was no longer a convenient plan. The opening was therefore moved round the corner to the adjoining north wall, so that it opened into a passage which from the early seventeenth century led to the Long Gallery, and of which a fragment still remains. This much appears to have documentary support¹. If the bricks may be believed the positions of the doors were once more reversed at some later date, but there is no other evidence for this, and the second change is not a natural one.

¹ Willis and Clark, II, p. 314.

When the Second Court was built the ground-floor entry into the turret was of course blocked, and until the piercing of the Fellows’ entry their only way to the Combination Room was through the Hall. This was, however, effectively so before: the turret opening was outside the College, in the Master’s garden, and must have been used exclusively by him.

The small room on the first floor of the lobby building is of considerable interest. It was originally the Master’s private treasury, and was still in use for this purpose some years after the completion of the present Lodge. It is still known as “the Silver Room.” The panelled ceiling, moulded doorway, and carved cupboard doors, show that it was not intended for a mere service room; the strong door and massive lock (still in excellent working order) reveal its function. The great arched recess in its east wall is a curious feature, not easily explained. It corresponds closely in shape and position, with a Hall window; *i.e.* if the lobby building were absent and another window, similar to the existing ones, were made in its natural position in the west wall of the Hall, its head would coincide with this arch. Moreover, the bricks filling the recess are different from those used elsewhere. Here, it seems, we have a really substantial argument for the view that the lobby is an added building, a window in the Hall having been blocked for the purpose. Even apart, however, from the arguments to the contrary that have already been given, a more careful examination of the structure leads to the opposite view. From the plan it will be seen that, if the wall within the recess is thin, the ground-floor wall below it is even thinner¹. Moreover, it supports not only the filling of the recess, but also the mass of brick (*z*) that forms the northern respond of the arch. The stability of the structure can only be explained by supposing that beneath the plaster of the entrance passage there

¹ The thicknesses are: normal wall, 3 ft. 4 in.; silver-room inner wall, within recess, 2 ft. 6 in.; inner wall of entrance passage, 1 ft. 8 in. The surprising fact that the silver-room wall is thicker than the passage wall it stands on is easily verified by noticing that while both room and passage have the same breadth (4 ft. 6 in.), the *outer* wall is nearly a foot thicker on the ground floor (at the window level) than it is above.

is a substantial brick or masonry vault. An eastern abutment for this vault was formerly provided by the north wall of the Hall; its removal must have seriously weakened the whole structure, which now looks, on paper, a little precarious.

It is unlikely that such an elaborate architectural feat would have been undertaken once the building was completed; or that the stone mouldings of the window would have been removed if they had ever been in position. A pure guess at the reason for these complications and coincidences is that the lobby, though contemporary, was an afterthought, added, after the window had been roughed in, to avoid piercing an opening through the great screen. The purpose of the undercutting would be to prevent the lobby from projecting beyond the south wall of the turret. There is further evidence of a change of mind in the carrying of the stone quoins between turret and lobby some feet below the original top of the lobby (see the photograph). There is a slight projection on the silver-room wall at this level, and on removing a fragment of plaster it was found that the turret wall had exterior pointing down to this point.

Within the silver-room recess itself are two small window-like recesses, inside which the wall is little more than a foot-thick. A tempting suggestion was that these were once openings into the Hall, like those in Trinity, through which spectators from the Lodge could look down at important ceremonies and festivities. It was found, however, that the bricks blocking the two "windows" are exactly similar to those in the rest of the great recess, and that their bond continues behind the central pillar.

The higher part of the staircase has less to tell. The window of the buried hood-mould is now plainly seen, transformed into a niche by the end wall of the Second Court, and the difference between the workmanship of the old window and the new is at these close quarters very obvious. On the top landing is a patching of the brickwork in the east wall, similar to that on the floor below. Here was the entrance to the Master's garrets, to which the staircase once led. The small staircase on the left leads up to two more storeys in the turret, forming

two quite commodious rooms, of which the lower has recently been brought into use again.

Further progress in unravelling the history of this corner of the College must wait upon the removal of the plaster that now conceals the walls and roof of the passage on the ground floor of the lobby.

I am much indebted to Mr and Mrs Heitland for information about the old Master's Lodge, and to Mr Briggs for the photograph, on which nearly every detail mentioned in this article can be distinguished.

M. H. A. N.

THE LIME TREE

THOUGH every day a countless multitude
 Flow past this lime, not one of all takes thought
 To feed his eyes upon the tree and the tree
 Performs no miracle: no blind are given sight;
 No heavy-laden pass into lighter strides. . .

I had not thought death had undone so many.

To most the tree is but a shape of wood,
 (A shape, we'll say, for few could give its name)
 Columnal, sometimes sprouting leaves on top,
 As certain as a lamp-post or a house,
 And every bit as boring.

(Thus they confuse
 The living and the dead, when, if they only knew,
 Their limbs might almost feel the very sap
 That drums inside the tree. And yet what else
 From men whose world is safely limited
 By neatly-copied rows of pounds and pence,
 Which, drilled and marshalled by a careful man,
 Give such a nice and satisfying finity;
 From men who write: "S.S. *Nicobar*
 One day from Penang," but shape no image
 Of sweating men who breathe strange drifting scents
 And think at once of land and shade and palms
 Although as yet they see no line of land.)

Sometimes one moment in the early spring
 They've glimpsed a flash of green and groped (un-
 consciously)
 After the symbol of eternal hope
 One moment only for their eyes and hands are weak;
 And sometimes in the summer some have watched
 The drowsy bees close round the yellow fruit.

Or hurried on along the burning road
 To reach the lime tree's lonely patch of shade
 And rest their eyes one moment from the glare
 And feel one moment a breath of woodland coolness
 Fading away into the forest dim. . .
 And sometimes in the winter some have shuddered
 —Childish of course to feel for senseless wood
 Whate'er the learned Indian may say—
 To watch the callous woodmen hack the boughs
 With crude and jagged strokes
 But even those who have these passing thoughts
 Would never dare to speak them out aloud.
 And yet, although no blade of waving grass
 Grows round its roots, but only the stone pavement,
 Only a layer of gravel and the gutter stones,
 And though the roar and fume of motor-buses
 Drives all the birds from out its grimy boughs,
 It is a wondrous thing. Consider only
 The tiny speck of seed from which it grew,
 And how it fought and battled through the soil.
 —You, man, would only rot beneath the soil!—
 And think how great its foster-parents were.
 Were yours as great as these? The kind old sun
 Suckled it from birth, and, with strange tenderness
 For hands so gnarled and brown, drew it at length
 From out the ground; the wizard, gravity,
 Gave it a straight strong guardsman's back;
 And wind, the unseen gymnast, trained its boughs,
 Sometimes impatiently with angry snaps of his fingers
 And twirling of his Aldershot moustache,
 And sometimes caressingly on a lazy summer day,
 At nine and noon and five incessantly
 While sightless men and women hurried by.

E. P.

MOONSTRUCK

THE moon has hung a silver casket at my feet
 And paved a silver pathway up the sky:
 The frail wind's beat
 Sends empty shudders up the empty sky,
 And moves the dull leaf-shoulders till they shudder
 At my feet,
 And die.

The dull leaf-shoulders thrill again and shudder
 And weave a dappled river-rushing cry:
 Hangs like blown udder
 The empty moon upon an empty sky;
 And faint-lit candles mock the frowning bedside star
 To flutter,
 And fly . . .

Drunk—
 Wine swept billows on a heaving sea;
 Faint spittle-sperm filthed bottles
 Ever bobbed and sunk
 Where daylight throttles
 You and me.
 Cloud gathering blackness;
 Rain blossoming grain;
 Man wandering luckless;
 Woman's labouring groan.
 Hopelessly helpless
 Belief ever dinned:
 Every creed hopeless.
 Seaman found drowned,
 Drunk . . .

The moon has flung a silver shadow on my head
 And poured a silver tideway down the sky:
 The wild wind fled
 Sends empty shudders down the empty sky,
 And proves that dull leaf-shoulders ever shudder
 O'er my head—
 Then die.

M. A.

DR EWIN AND DR PENNINGTON

A CORRESPONDENCE

ON April 4th, 1790, there was a riot in Cambridge, on which the *Cambridge Chronicle* reported on the following Saturday.

On Sunday last, about eight o'clock in the evening, a number of people assembled in a tumultuous and riotous manner, before the house of a gentleman of large property in this town, broke the windows and window-shutters, forced into the house, destroyed a considerable part of the furniture, and demolished a very curious window of painted glass. The magistrates and constables attended, but notwithstanding all their endeavours, and reading the riot act, it was near eleven o'clock before the people dispersed. Two persons were apprehended and committed to prison. The next day the magistrates gave notice by a printed bill that all disturbers of the peace would be punished with the utmost severity; the constables attended in the evening; and it being generally reported that the object of the people's resentment had quitted Cambridge, everything has since remained quiet. These outrages were occasioned by a rumour, that the owner of the house had been accused of an odious crime: and this gaining credit, the populace took the above method of shewing their detestation of it.

The object of the people's resentment was a certain William Howell Ewin; and the claim to fame, which has justified his inclusion in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, was that he was an usurer. He was born the son of a grocer and brewer, Thomas Ewin, in St Sepulchre's parish, Cambridge, in 1731, and was educated at St John's College, as a member of which he took the degrees of B.A. 1753, M.A. 1759 and LL.D. 1766. He was not content with enjoying the large fortune which his father left to him. He preferred to receive his own with usury, and notably in 1775 and 1776 he lent money "to a scholar of Trinity College named William Bird, then a minor and without a father, whom he had also caused to be imprisoned in a sponging-house. The sum advanced was £750, for which he took notes to the amount of £1090."

For this he was deprived of his degrees by the Vice-Chancellor but was reinstated after an appeal to the royal courts. He caused something of a stir by appearing at the ceremony in the Senate House in his doctor's gown, which he was obliged to take off. But misfortunes never come singly; and in 1781 he was deprived of his commission as a Justice of the Peace. This time he was not reinstated. However he continued to live in Cambridge, at number 69 Bridge Street; and being "busy and meddling in other people's concerns" (as Nicholls calls him), as well as "frugal and economical in his habits" (as Cole), he was a public figure if not a public official. An anecdote given by Cole shows that he had the ability both to kill two birds with one stone and behave in such a manner as to endear himself to those with whom he came in contact.

He was at a coffee-house. . . , where some Fellow Commoners who owed him a grudge, sitting in the next Box to him, in order to affront him, pretended to call their dog Squintum, and frequently repeated the name very loudly in the coffee-house, and in their joviality swore many oaths, and caressed their dog. Dr Ewin, as did his father, squinted very much. . . . He was sufficiently mortified to be so affronted in public; however he carefully marked down the number of oaths sworn by these gentlemen, whom he made to pay severally the penalty of five shillings each oath, which amounted to a good round sum.

So it is not surprising that he had his windows broken with tolerable regularity or that a ballad, called "Dr Squintum" (printed by the Master in the third volume of the Admissions, together with the extracts from the memoir-writers given above), should be hawked about the streets, even though his education at the College had naturally given to him, or developed in him, easy manners, a cheerful temper, extensive knowledge and great taste in the polite arts.

His connexion with the Fellows seems to have remained fairly close. For when, after the riot of 1790, he thought it advisable to move away from Cambridge, he sold his house to Dr Isaac Pennington (President of the College, Professor of Chemistry, and later Regius Professor of Physic) from whom the house and the adjoining property have come, *via* Dr James

Wood, to the College. The date, 1791, on the rain-water pipes presumably bears witness to the repairs made by the new owner. But a correspondence which survives in the Muniment Room shows that the transaction was not so straightforward as all that. It was complicated by the fact that Ewin was a Doctor of Laws, endowed both by nature and by training with all a lawyer's strict attention to detail and informed by a nearness that was curiously mixed with generous impulses; and, for his part, Pennington seems to have behaved unreasonably.

The correspondence begins with an agreement signed both by Ewin and by Pennington, dated September 20th, 1790; whereby Ewin undertakes to sell to Pennington the houses now numbered 68 and 69 Bridge Street, the first then a public-house called "The Bell," the second Ewin's own dwelling-house, for the sum of £2000, with certain fixtures specified in a schedule attached. Ewin is to do the repairs necessitated by the riot by October 20th next; there is an annual charge on the property of 20 bushels of sea-coal (which we call coal, since it is brought to us overland), half for the poor of St Sepulchre's parish, half for those of the parish of St Michael; and £5 of the purchase-money are paid at the signing of the agreement, £1995 remaining to be paid on October 20th following. On the same day, there is the following cordial letter from Ewin to Pennington, which may be given as a complete specimen of Ewin's epistolary style:

Monday morning.
Sep^{er} 20. 1790.

SIR

Permitt me to Thank you for the very Civil Message you sent me by Mr Thackeray [last] night respecting the use of the little Wine Vault & your offer of other Accomodations *to us*, as I know it will be very Acceptable to my Sister, who must come for a week or Two, to Pack up her most Confused and Tumbled together Property; the Gentlemen as they called themselves could conceive me hid in Draws of Ladies Linnen or Cloathes, & ye Honble man of your Coll: could not find me in a Cabinet of Small articles. I most Sincerely wish you long life, wealth & happiness to enjoy

the Premises you have bought of me, & I assure you, a more convenient Dwelling no man *can have*, Two men Ser^{ts} in my house, being so compact, & their work lying so near together, can Do as well as Three men Ser^{ts} in most houses not so large, & *there* is a saving of forty pounds a year there. As to what passed at Mr Burleighs I cannot speak to. But everything that I agreed to with Mr Thackeray Sen: shall be fulfilled by me, & at the Time of agreeing, I told him that I laid the furniture of the Greenhouse, Stoves, Plants, Tubs & Potts at Twenty pounds, & that ye whole of what I should leave would be near a hundred pounds, but I Did not mention any particulars more, but the Greenhouse etc.: I make no Doubt but you will be Satisfied with your Bargain, tho' I know its the fashion to find fault with any new Purchase: how my Sister will act about the Furniture I Cannot say, if we part with *the whole*, you shall certainly have it at a fair Valuation of Two men, or if we have any part you shall have it on the same terms; you have in my fixtures a most Excellent Range, made full of Conveniencies that can be & an excellent Jack, both unusual work & made by good hands. they cost me I think 15 guineas. & two stoves near it. If my Sister should stand in need of either personal Protection, or any other, I hope you will attend to her. for I assure you, she Dreads coming & can not look on ingratitude without great emotions, tho' in a Sanctified Dress. I am

Sir your most obedient

humble Serv^t W. H. Ewin.

And there is a postscript offering advice about any alterations that Pennington may wish to make.

There follows a series of letters about doing up the house, one every two or three days, mostly written from Soham, whither Ewin seems to have retired. The communications include the alterations to the house, a gallery "where I made a kind of recess & made ye Arch & Pillars & within I meant to Place Something that would Strike ye eye. I once thought of a Large Busto, or a Plaister Statue, but hearing of an Old Cabinet which once belonged to Shelford house, & was Paliocurious, I bought it & had begun repairing it & would have been finished this summer & I had ye Ancient Frame fitted, which Draws out from ye bottom: this I take with me"; talk about the title-deeds and a plan "which was in the same Escritoire which was broke open & the Papers Dispersed in

ye Street: its most likely this might please some one"; advice to a new house-holder, "Get a copy of the Land-Tax . . . you can see if they raise you or fall others, this will secure every dirty Trick of raising your Premiums"; and continuous offers of help in postscripts. But difficulties had begun to arise by October. On the 6th Ewin writes the following note in Cambridge:

Sir I should certainly wish to oblige you in any thing but Mr Smith has within my own hearing said Such Things that we cannot wish him to Come into ye house any more there is nothing that hurt us more than to refuse you this but he said it unprovoked & before the Serv^{ts} too bad in Deed & I am sure you will not press it take any body else out of any other Shops I assure my Sister is much alleviated by your goodness & we will be out of the Time if we are alive to give you Possession I am Sir

your most obliged

Friend W. H. Ewin

I am sure you will not repent of your Purchase & over Accomodating Disposition.

The next stage shows no signs of haste, but is no longer at all cordial. It is written in the third person and announces, on October 21st, the removal of Dr and Mrs (Miss) Ewin from Cambridge. Also "Dr P has something by this Time to Send to Dr E whose Serv^t brings this & is at Mr Hancocks opposite to Dr Ewins late Dwelling & returns at four oClock tomorrow afternoon. Soham Thursday night nine oClock." Then matters become more cordial again, and Ewin, on the 24th, writes to say that he has left behind him two pictures, one of Dr Lambert "later master of your College & the other old Mr Baker the Antiquarian," perhaps the picture that now hangs in the Combination Room. He left as well "the bones and Teeth on Gums of some kind of Animal," which he had dug up, fossilised, in the garden.

Pennington, however, who seems to have been to London to consult his brother, a lawyer, returned unsatisfied with the title. To this Ewin's reply was that "where writings have been Flung out into a Publick Street & there Distributed amongst a Mob & the next Day hawked about from house to

house it might be the Interest of some persons to Secrete or Destroy the Deeds & render almost useless what remained." In November the question of the cost of the fixtures is discussed, again rather acrimoniously. Ewin is surprised that Pennington should take so long to pay, but mitigates his demands with a great deal more good advice, mixed with gibes at the neighbours. He had suppressed the playing of "*Nine Pins and Roley Poley*" in the inn-yard over the garden wall; the staging in the greenhouse "cost me about Ten pounds, tho' I attended myself to the work"; and altogether the things he is selling become more valuable as the arrangements proceed.

I valued the Fixtures & so I Do ye Pots and Plants as they cost me in proportion & had I a house to have put everything in, I would take them, pay every expense & give you a Sumptuous piece of Plate for your side board & thank you too. I know what it is to Buy & *I now know* what it is to part with them... If necessity about this furniture should Call me to Cambridge soon, I shall Crave ye Protection of ye Vicechancellor [William Craven, Master of St John's] in Person at St Johns & will not leave till ye business is finished or resolved to be contested at once. I have kept Copies of every letter on this unhappy business.

But on December 7th he acknowledges note for £175, so presumably his threats were enough. Notwithstanding, Pennington was still sending Ewin bills for the rates paid while the latter was packing up and other small items in August 1791, and maintaining that the coal-charge had never been mentioned in the agreement. Pennington was more than a match in invective for Ewin when he chose:

Sir, I have your favour by Mr Thackeray and am sorry you should put yourself so much out of humour; in the first place there is no ground for it and in the second place it can be of no use.

But the letters have not survived in which they came to terms at last.

Best of all, however, for its professions of human sentiments, is the letter written to Pennington's lawyer brother in London by Ewin. The lawyer had written about the title and

the non-payment of the rest of the purchase-money at the proper time; and Ewin produced the following reply.

... Had you paid me at ye Time fixed, I should have laid out my money at £40 to my advantage & shows ye Motto of a Great man to be True. "Mora, Trahit, Periculum." And I can say, that the Delay need not have been, because there was not any one Article yt wanted Clearing up in ye Title... My house was mine... I bought it myself, so that a very small part would have been Subject to ye charge [of paying a legacy, under his father's will, to his sister], which I could have indemnified myself or Thank God (tho' an unfortunate man) could have found friends to have Done it for me & give me leave to Say, & leave it for your belief or not, but if ever I Committed ye Crime Laid to my Charge with any one person living or Dead, I hope never to receive eternal bliss in ye life to come; & with my Dying breath I will & can with Confidence confirm my Innocency, & had not I formerly Defeated my University enemies, I am Certain what has happened could never have been Carried into Execution un-noticed, but Severely Punished. Excuse my saying what I have Done, but Such Treatment cannot be forgot, but must have its vent at Times.

Three years later, the affair was still dragging on. For there is preserved a letter from the lawyer Pennington to his brother, dated from Bourn Bridge, March 26th, 1794. In it he talks of prosecuting Ewin at Cambridge Assizes for money which he owes in connexion with the sale of the house. And it also contains some curious sidelights on the conditions then obtaining. William Pennington was on his way back to London from the Assizes at Bury St Edmund's.

On Monday at Bury great part of the Day was employed in the Trial of John Nicholls the Father & Nathan Nicholls his son for the Murder of Sarah the Daughter of John—about 18 years of Age & the Son not 20—the son committed the Murder by the Directions of the Father so that both were principals... Father & Son will both be executed toDay—the Son dissected and anatomized & the Father hung in chains (near Euston) where the Offence was committed... Dr Ewin shall be written to again by Dr Sr your aff^{to} Bro^r Wm Pennington. Mons^r le Duc de Liancourt dined with us at Bury. Mr Phipps has just informed me he has heard the Cam: Mail was robbed last night.

And so the correspondence ends. Dr Ewin passes to New Brentford, where he continued to meddle in parish affairs, died in 1804 and was buried under a monument by Flaxman which also commemorates his sister, in the church of St Lawrence. And Dr Pennington, in his turn, died at his house in Bridge Street, in 1817, leaving part of his property to the College for the foundation of two Exhibitions, and commemorated by a tablet in the ante-chapel. H. G.

THE VASE

THE hands were swift to break; and with the vase
 Something in the mind snapped, swiftly too.
 And now I stand, striving to recollect
 (Now that the pieces have been swept away)
 The surface of the vase, its patterned glaze,
 The edgeless curve of shape in varying planes
 With space uncoloured filtering through the pores.
 And then beyond this timeless, spaceless vase
 To where it stood, peculiar yet a part,
 Upon the mantle-piece in the old house
 Where childhood laughed. It has remained
 The symbol of that life, and could recall
 From a mere glance the firelight and the scent
 Of winter dusks, when the bleak air outside
 Lent to the gentle room a secret warmth;
 Or nimble mornings when the fierce red coals
 Stared like a crystal till the fabric dropped
 With a great shaking. Thus had the past life
 Continued in the vase, and that alone
 Could bridge from bank to bank the memory's void.

And now that the vase is gone
 The fabric of the life falls too, and stays
 Only in weak attenuated tones
 Too shadowy for deliberate will to catch.

It comes but in sudden flashes of the wind
 And strange even then—each time a little less
 Like its real self. Better it is I think
 Entirely to forget, than to destroy
 The life's true image with an untrue dream.

We do much murder, many vases break
 That kept our memories whole. It will require
 My hands to be more careful when they take
 The precious products of the potter's fire.

A. P. P.

FROM THE SPANISH OF CALDERÓN

THESE flowers which have been mirth and proud display
 Waking in splendour at the break of day,
 Will be at eve an empty, piteous sight
 Nursed in the bosom of the chilly night.
 These hues that to defy the sky make bold
 —The rainbow streaked with scarlet, white and gold—
 Will be the lesson of the human race:
 So much attempted in a day's short space!
 The roses early were astir to bloom
 And blossomed only that they might grow old:
 Cradle and tomb in one small bud behold.
 Men saw their fortunes to be those of flowers;
 They died the same day that they left the womb;
 And centuries in the passing were but hours.

A. P. P.

“PRIVATE VICES, PUBLICK BENEFITS”

WHAT is “English Individualism”? The eighteenth-century Oligarchy might have answered: Bluff commonsense, or Aversion from deductive reasoning. The eighteenth-century Mob might have answered: Love of liberty and hatred of wooden shoes. For the political philosopher, however, English Individualism has a deeper significance. The sixteenth-century State not only administered law and order, it controlled religious, economic, moral and cultural life. English Individualism signifies the separation of *Staat* from *Gesellschaft*, the disruption of the Commonwealth (ideal of the sixteenth century) by religious toleration and economic *laissez-faire*. Bernard Mandeville, a contemporary of Locke and Walpole, was an empiricist and full of bluff commonsense; he loved liberty and hated wooden shoes; he advocated religious toleration and *laissez-faire*. And yet he saw the book in which he displayed all these qualities and opinions twice presented by the Grand Jury as a public nuisance, and heartily condemned from every pulpit in England. He was unpopular for generations. John Wesley protested that not even Voltaire could have said so much for wickedness. Crabb Robinson described Mandeville’s book as the “wickedest, cleverest book in the English language.” What is the reason for this paradox? Why was Mandeville, the English Individualist, persistently and severely attacked by Englishmen, Individualists and others, in every generation from his own to the present?

It is hardly an adequate answer, that the paradoxical title of Mandeville’s work, *The Fable of the Bees, or Private Vices, Publick Benefits*, has plunged most people into a kind of mental hysteria. Mandeville himself observed: “I am sorry if the Words (Private Vices, Publick Benefits) have ever given any offence to a well-meaning Man. The Mystery of them is soon unfolded when once they are rightly understood.”

The Mystery is indeed unfolded by Mandeville’s definition of virtue, which is really composed of two definitions, one of which had been adopted by orthodox theologians, the other by rationalists. According to the theologians, virtue was a conquest of self, to be achieved by divine grace. In the words of St Augustine: “Omnis infidelium vita peccatum est; et nihil est bonum sine summo bono. Ubi enim deest agnitio aeternae et incommutabilis veritatis, falsa virtus est, etiam in optimis moribus.” The rationalists maintained that virtue was conduct in accord with the dictates of “sheer reason.” There was no logical inconsistency in combining these two conceptions of virtue.

But when Mandeville came to examine the world in the light of his definition, he could find no virtue, for he believed with Pascal: “Tout notre raisonnement se réduit à céder au sentiment”; and secondly, he detested the idea of virtue as something independent of its consequences—the religious virtues of chastity and poverty which made men roll themselves naked in thorns and spread disease wherever they walked. It is evidently possible to regard the good things of this world as vanities: it is also possible to regard them as wealth or welfare. Mandeville held the latter position. He makes it quite clear that the only vice to be encouraged is useful vice, that vices are to be punished as soon as they grow into crimes. He was trying to show his readers that as what many important and influential people considered “vice” actually produces all the good things in the world, there is something wrong with the terminology of these people. Mandeville is indeed a Utilitarian: he believes that men act for happiness, which fact is its own justification. He observes, in one of his immense footnotes, that “if a Publick Act, taking in all its Consequences, really produces a greater Quantity of Good, it must, and ought to be term’d a good Act.” Mandeville died only sixteen years before Bentham was born.

“We are ever pushing our Reason which way soever we feel Passion to draw it.” There are only two fundamental springs of action—pride, which is love of praise, and honour, which is fear of blame. The very desire not to appear proud

is pride, for the true gentleman takes pride in never appearing proud. All men would be cowards if they durst! "The only useful Passion that Man is possess'd of toward the Peace and Quiet of a Society, is his Fear, and the more you work upon it the more orderly and governable he'll be. . . . The Courage which is only useful to the Body Politick and what is generally call'd true Valour, is artificial and consists in a Superlative Horror against Shame." Mandeville had read Hobbes. But what about man's gregariousness? Doesn't this indicate a generous love in man? No: man loves company, as he does everything else, for his own sake, "No friendships or Civilities are lasting that are not reciprocal. . . . The Sociableness of Man arises only from these Two things, viz. The multiplicity of his Desires, and the continual opposition he meets with in his Endeavours to gratify them."

Mandeville must have angered his readers when he told them that for want of self-knowledge, they were deceiving themselves. Pride, luxury and fear are still rather disreputable words: in Mandeville's time, they were considerably more so. Englishmen insisted then much more strongly than they do now that the greatness and goodness of a nation are made up of the humility, simple living and courage of its inhabitants; they insisted they were Christians, Spartans and worth four of any Frenchman. For some were not quite sure that they did not see ghouls and salamanders haunting the fields at twilight. They called themselves Spartans because they were not convinced that poverty was not a virtue, and perhaps because in a world poorer than the present (so it has been estimated) by nine billion man-power, it was more natural to make a virtue of necessity. Finally, in a country whose population was only about one-quarter of that of its hereditary foe, it seemed not unreasonable to argue that if each Englishman had not been able to beat four Frenchmen, England would have been enslaved. Mandeville was a physician of repute, and in consequence had to be taken seriously, for the eighteenth-century physician was both what would now be called "doctor of medicine" and "psychologist." Ever since the times of the ancient Greeks, physicians

had taught that man's mental and moral constitution was determined by the relative proportions of the four "humours" which combine to compose a man's temperament.

Another important cause of Mandeville's unpopularity was his attack on the charity schools. It is unhistorical to date Humanitarianism in England from Wilberforce and Hannah More. Long before that time Addison had written to an approving public: "I have always looked on this institution of charity-schools as the glory of the age we live in. . . . It seems to promise us an honest and virtuous posterity. There will be few in the next generation who will not at least be able to write and read, and have not had the early tincture of religion." A contemporary estimated that in 1718 there were in the United Kingdom some 1500 charity schools, attended by some 24,000 boys and some 6000 girls.

"Whoever dares openly oppose Charity-Schools," wrote Mandeville, "is in danger of being stoned by the Rabble." From motives dictated presumably neither by love of praise nor fear of blame, he continued: "Charity-Schools are in Fashion in the same manner as Hoop'd Petticoats, by Caprice, and no more Reason can be given for the one than the other." He argued that no one will do unpleasant work unless compelled to by necessity. There is much unpleasant work to be done. Therefore, by educating children "to expect comforts they will not have and to loathe occupations they must engage in," charity schools are subversive of the future happiness and usefulness of the scholars. "To be compassionate to excess where Reason forbids it is an unpardonable Weakness. . . . By bringing children up in Ignorance you may inure them to real Hardship without being ever sensible themselves that they are such."

Such sentiments infuriate philanthropists. It is necessary, however, to read Mandeville's words in their historical setting. This, indeed, is Mandeville's own teaching: "It is the Opinion of most People," he says, "and mine among the rest, that the most commendable Quality of the present Czar of Muscovy is his unwearied Application in raising his Subjects from their native Stupidity and Civilising his

Nation. . . . But what is that to us who labour under a contrary Disease? Russia has too few knowing Men, and Great Britain too many." What was "Equality of Opportunity" to a people which believed that men were meant to live in that station to which God had pleased to call them? What was the "Good Life For All" to a hard-headed man writing before there were any machines to do the dirty work? For in Mandeville's time, the technique of production had scarcely advanced beyond that of the Ancient Egyptians. What importance could Mandeville have attached to the argument of present-day Socialists, that there exists a treasure of talent waiting to be discovered among the lower orders? Mandeville would have answered that the lower orders scattered in country homesteads had produced no evidence of intellectual ability, that the mobs in the big cities had produced only drunkenness, squalor and disease. Mandeville lived through one of the gravest calamities in English history, the Gin Fever—"Intoxicating Gin, that charms the inactive, the desperate and crazy of either sex"). It was foreign to the ideas of that society to discover hidden talent among poor children. Addison's friends were merely trying to make the Mob less drunken and more docile. They professed, it is true, other and nobler aims. They were, therefore, infuriated when Mandeville not only imputed to them low aims, but dismissed them as suicidal. Mandeville's argument was irrefutable: contemporaries and subsequent generations, who regarded it as pernicious, found they could not demolish it by reason, and tried to do so by abuse.

In an age which thought anarchy of the devil, Mandeville showed himself a philosophic anarchist. He can see no point in τὸ κάλον. He will admit no *summumbonum*. Beauty? What is beautiful in one country is not so in another. Morality? "Plurality of Wives is odious among Christians. But Polygamy is not shocking to a Mahometan." His opinion, "What men have learned from their Infancy enslaves them," serves as a text to attack not only charity schools, but also Philosophers. What would Professor Ernest Barker think of this? "A Person Educated under a great Philosopher may have a

better opinion of his inward State than it really deserves, and believe himself Virtuous, because his Passions lie dormant. He may form fine Notions of the Social Virtues, and the Contempt of Death, write well of them in his Closet, and talk eloquently of them in Company." Virtue consists in Action. "That boasted middle way, and the calm Virtues recommended in the Characteristicks, are good for nothing but to breed Drones. . . . Man's strong Habits and Inclinations can only be subdued by Passions of greater Violence." People were burned at the stake even in Mandeville's life-time for heresy and sorcery; and these remarks of Mandeville's must have seemed to many of his contemporaries not far short of those damnable sins.

Could no one, then, find a good word for Mandeville? Did not his economic Individualism, his Constitutionalism, his religious tolerance, bring him any public friends? His Bees, after all:

No Bees had better Government,
More Fickleness, or less Content:
They were not slaves to Tyranny,
Nor rul'd by wild Democracy;
But Kings, that could not wrong, because
Their Power was circumscrib'd by laws.

Did not this please both Whigs and Tories? By displeasing neither, it probably displeased both.

Mandeville shows he lacked much interest in any particular religion. He doesn't even attack Popery. But he did attack religious dogma and intolerance and obscurantism. He said the Universities should be open to men of all sects. He thought it a "Vulgar Error that no body can spell or write English well without a little smatch of Latin. This is upheld by the Pedants in their own Interest"; he recommended Oxford and Cambridge to teach a little less Latin and Greek, and a little more Medicine. "A Man may as well qualify himself at Oxford and Cambridge to be a Turkey-Merchant as he can to be a Physician." These things evidently could not make Mandeville popular; they merely annoyed the parsons and the friends of Lord Chesterfield.

He was less an advocate of Economic Individualism than a very individualistic economist. Contemporaries (like the modern Dictionary of Political Economy) regarded him as a crank. True, he attacked the old State Labour Code: "The Proportion as to Numbers in every Trade finds itself, and is never better kept than when no body meddles or interferes with it." Relating the experiences of the Dutch, he pleaded for Freer Trade. But what he was really concerned about was to show (what politicians and the public have not learned to this day) that industry cannot flourish in a community which regards Thrift as a major virtue. One cannot increase prosperity by preaching Economy. In the community of the Bees,

Envy itself and Vanity,
Were Ministers of Industry;
Their darling Folly, Fickleness,
In Diet, Furniture and Dress
That strange ridic'ulous Vice, was made
The very Wheel that turn'd the Trade...
Thus every Part was full of Vice
Yet the whole Mass a Paradise...
Such were the Blessings of that State;
Their Crimes conspir'd to make them Great.

When Jove swore

He'd rid

The bawling Hive of Fraud; and did...
But, Oh ye Gods! What Consternation,
How vast and sudden was th' Alteration!...
All Arts and Crafts neglected lie;
Content, the Bane of Industry,
Makes 'em admire their homely Store,
And neither seek nor covet more.

The Moral:

Then leave Complaints: Fools only strive
To make a Great an Honest Hive.

For lawyers live on dishonesty, physicians on ill Health, soldiers on pride, harlots on lust, builders on ostentation, and tailors on vanity. Noblemen are extravagant, but this very extravagance increases prosperity by increasing the velocity

of circulation of money. This argument is not absurd. In Mandeville's time, the supply of money was not keeping pace with the growth of business. Inn-keepers were actually empowered to strike coins. If the general shortage of money had been intensified by hoarding, the country might have suffered a very severe Deflation.

Many classical economists supposed Mandeville held the "Make-Work Fallacy." This supposition receives no justification from Mandeville's writings. Is it likely, indeed, that a man of Mandeville's intellectual calibre would argue (as the Make-Work School argues) that earthquakes should be welcomed since they make work for builders and grave-diggers? He most explicitly denied the false meanings that have been read into him. "Should any of my Readers draw Conclusions *in infinitum* from my Assertions that Goods sunk or burnt are as beneficial to the Poor as if they had been well sold and put to their proper Uses, I would count him a Caviller." And again: "Whoever can subsist and lives above his Income is a Fool." What he believed was that "Goods sunk or burnt," and foolish extravagances, are beneficial to the class of workers which will have increased occupation in supplying the extra demands: and also to the community, for the catastrophe is like a stone flung into economic waters, which produces ever-widening circles of prosperity. A more pertinent criticism is that the extravagant man only benefits his neighbours if "saving" exceeds "investment." But this condition was present in Mandeville's time, and indeed, has usually obtained throughout history.

Dr Johnson confessed that Mandeville opened his views into real life very much. He enjoyed the vigour and brilliance of Mandeville's style, the arguments of one of the earliest and ablest of English Individualists, and the extraordinary impression he made upon his century. But Mandeville's interest is not solely antiquarian. His attack on Reality interests the philosopher *qua* philosopher; his denial of "Good Taste" shocks the aesthete who is sure of himself; his denunciation of "Saving" delights the economist, if he is indeed an economist. His book is, as he says, designed for the "Reader's

Diversion." He says he loved good company and good talk. After reading *Private Vices, Publick Benefits*, one can well believe it, and one is left with a feeling of sorrow at being too late to join in the conversation.

D. C.

By the Life-Giver ever life-informed,
 Moving interminably things long dead
 To make new life; or wrecking life half formed
 To hurl it with strange dying things sea-fed
 To foster life upon the dead dry land,
 What is thy secret, Sea?—which draws
 Man by the soul to wander on thy sand,
 Seeing at lowest ebb or full-flood's pause
 Death-Proteus leaning from three greater waves
 Ever three parts of that lost knowledge giving,
 Ne'er wholly known to us this side our graves,
 —The knowledge of right aim and art of living:

That in thee, Death, the sunset of our seeing
 Is not the fruitless end, but hopeful youth of being?

JOHNIANA

THE Publisher's Preface to the Russian translation of *Principles of Quantum Mechanics*, by P. A. M. Dirac, Moscow and Leningrad, 1932, contains the following passage:

"The publishers are well aware that there is contained in this work a whole series of opinions, both explicit and implicit, which are totally incompatible with Dialectical Materialism.

"But it is precisely the necessity for a smashing attack on the Theoretical Front against Idealism, against Mechanism, and against a whole series of eclectic doctrines, that makes it a duty of the publisher to provide Soviet scientists with the concrete material that plays a crucial part in the foundation of these theories, in order that, critically assimilated, this material may be employed on the front of the fight for Dialectical Materialism.

"The appearance of these books in Russian will make it possible for wider circles of Soviet scientists and philosophers to discuss the questions involved in them. Besides this the publishers are convinced that these books will produce a counter-flow of works by our Soviet scientists on these questions, and will make it possible, by the use of the method of Dialectical Materialism, to set our science on an even higher level."

W. M. W. writes: An autograph letter of Robert Herrick, written during the period 1613-16 when he was a fellow-commoner of St John's College and a member of the brilliant if disorderly group of writers known as the University wits, appeared recently in a London sale-room.

Letters of Herrick are extremely rare. With the exception of a few still in the possession of the Herrick family, it is believed that no other specimens have survived, in either public or private collections. The present letter was originally in the possession of the Herrick family at Beaumanor Park,

Leicestershire, from whom it passed to Lady Sitwell, of Rempstone, Derbyshire, and then to her grandson, Canon Egerton Leigh of Richmond, Yorkshire. It was sold at Stevens's Auction Rooms, Covent Garden, on September 13th, 1932, for £235.

The letter is addressed to the poet's uncle, Sir William Hearick or Herrick, of Great Wood Street, London, one of the most prominent goldsmiths of the period, who brought up the Herrick children after the death (perhaps suicide) of their father. It will be noticed that the poet signs his name Robin Hearick. The spelling of names at this time was by no means fixed, as can be seen from the classic example of Shakespeare.

The letter consists of a single quarto page and reads:

Cambridg St Johns

Sr the first place testifies my deutie the second only reiterates the former letter, of which (as I may iustly wonder) I heard no answere, neither concerning the payment or receat of the letter, (it is best knowne to your self) upon which ignorance I have sent this oratour, entreating you to paye to mr Adrian Marius bookseller of the black fryers the sum of 10 li, from whome so soone as it is payd I shall receive a dew acknowledgmen. I shall not need to amplyfy my sense for this warrants sufficiencie. I expect your countenance and your furtherance to my well beeing who hath power to command my service to eternitie. Heaven be your guide to direct you to perfection which is the end of mans endeavour:

I expect an answere from mr Adrian concerning the receipt.

Robin Hearick
obliged to your
virtue eternally:

[This letter is reproduced in facsimile in *Robert Herrick: a Biographical and Critical Study*, by F. W. Moorman, London, 1910.]

"I was much interested in Lord Dunedin's memories of lawn tennis. I played Sphairistike in the year 1874. We played in a rectangular court. The net was $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. at the

centre, rising to 5ft., I think, at the posts. We scored as at rackets. Fifteen was game. The server served from a triangle on one side of the net, till he was put out. When he was put out his opponent crossed over and served from the triangle. The racket was shaped more like a real tennis racket. As the net was so high the way to win a point was to put on as powerful a screw as possible. This was helped by the shape of the racket, which was wider on one side than the other.

"Lawn tennis was introduced at Cambridge in 1876. The first club, of which I was an original member, was at St John's. It was called 'The Grasshoppers,' and the game was played as now in the Backs. It was played, as far as my recollection goes, much as it is played to-day, except that the racket was shaped differently. In the year 1875 Mr Watson, a distinguished Cambridge mathematician, the then rector of Berkswell in Warwickshire, told his family on his return from a garden party that he had been playing a very silly game called lawn tennis. Afterwards he taught his two daughters the angles, and they both became famous players. Miss Watson was the first lady champion player at Wimbledon, and her brother, a contemporary of mine, was, I believe, the best player at Cambridge.

I am, &c.

W. B. Hesketh Biggs." [B.A. 1880]

From *The Times*, 6 July 1932.

CORRESPONDENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF *The Eagle*

Dear Sir,

We thought it might be of interest to your northern readers to hear that an attempt is being made to hold periodical meetings of old Johnians in Manchester. Thanks to the efforts of J. H. Bell a meeting (consisting of "hot-pot" supper and beer) took place on December 19th at the Clarendon Club, Manchester, and was attended by J. H. Bell, J. T. Bell, D. Bythell, I. C. Hill, J. Majdalany, C. J. Morreau, C. J. Platt, J. R. Southern, and M. Staveacre. The "hot-pot" was of particularly good quality and the supper was followed by games of Bridge and Vingt-et-un according to respective tastes. Everyone present enjoyed the evening immensely and with one accord noted in their diaries that a similar evening is to take place on April 11th.

As it is most difficult to discover the existence of Johnians in the district it would be appreciated if anyone interested in the idea would please communicate with Mr J. H. Bell, 5 Clarence Street, Albert Square, Manchester.

Yours truly,

C. J. MORREAU

MANCHESTER

30 December 1932

COLLEGE CHRONICLE

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB

President: THE MASTER. *Hon. Treasurer:* MR CUNNINGHAM. *First Boat Captain:* F. M. SYMONDS. *Hon. Sec.:* J. H. FAULKNER.

The May Term

THE outlook at the beginning of the May Term was very hopeful, though hardly definite in its promise. There was the usual and unavoidable drop in membership after the Lents—for the belief that rowing and Triposes are incompatible still holds sway, despite the example shown by our Head-of-the-River crew in 1926, all of whom took Honours Degrees—and we had four boats in practice. The addition of a Fourth Division to the Mays removed the necessity of the rather unsatisfactory "Getting-on" Boat, and further favoured us by allowing a fifth boat, composed of members of the College Rugby Football Club, to practise, in the certainty that actual appearance on the race nights would reward their labours. Mr Roy Meldrum kindly undertook the formidable task—they will be the first to forgive me—of preparing this crew in the short time available, and although they sank as low as might be on the Friday, on the Saturday night they registered a bump on Jesus VI.

For the First Boat we were once again lucky to obtain the services of Mr E. O. Connell, who laid the solid foundations without which it is impossible to build a crew, in the form of muscular fitness, in the very early days. The President of the C.U.B.C., Mr H. R. N. Rickett, took over the crew for the next fortnight. To say that he was invaluable is to understate; at any rate about this period we began for the first time to cease to be eight rather clumsy individuals. For the final fortnight and the races Sir Henry took us in hand. It is unnecessary to say that he did us inestimable good; but it is an infinite pleasure to each and every member that he enjoyed his coaching of the crew from start to finish, though in the races we never did him the justice he deserved. We enjoyed every minute of the rowing, and coaches and crews alike know how seldom that can be said.

In the races we started fourth, with hopes of going second, dreams of the Headship. On the second night we bumped Selwyn at Grassy Corner, an unusually early spot for a First Division boat, thus showing that at our best we were as fast, if not faster, than

RUGBY FOOTBALL

President: PROFESSOR WINFIELD. *Captain:* J. I. REES.

Hon. Sec.: J. M. BUCHANAN.

AT a meeting held at the beginning of this term J. I. Rees was elected captain in the place of W. G. Law on his going down.

The First XV is gradually proving itself to be a fairly reasonable side. The backs, with the inclusion of J. I. Rees and W. T. Anderson next term, ought to be a good, strong combination. The forwards, though on the light side, are shaping well, and once they have some scrum practice should be a redoubtable lot. Our prospects for the "Cuppers" this year are fairly bright.

One or two useful freshmen add strength to the side, including R. O. Murray, who played in the Freshmen's Trial.

The team is going to London on tour at the end of this term and its strength may be better gauged after being tested by the games there.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

President: PROFESSOR ENGLEDDOW. *Captain:* G. R. MOXON.

Hon. Sec.: R. DE W. K. WINLAW.

THIS year there are nine old Colours, and there appears to be plenty of talent among the Freshmen. In fact four played in the Freshers' match: A. W. Gaminara, H. G. Percy, W. W. Wakely and W. R. Genders. We had four playing in the Seniors' match: G. R. Moxon, D. G. Lewis, K. F. Nicholson and J. Sutcliffe; and four have played for the 'Varsity this term: R. de W. K. Winlaw, D. G. Lewis, G. R. Moxon and J. Sutcliffe.

The First XI have done very well in the League so far, and seem likely to win the competition. They have already beaten Selwyn and Christ's, and drawn with Pembroke, three of the strongest sides. The Second XI have also done quite well and the Third XI can turn out a strong side.

It is comforting to know that there is plenty of talent behind the First XI, an invaluable asset for "Cuppers" next term.

THE CHESS CLUB

President: PROFESSOR DIRAC. *Vice-President:* W. W. SAWYER.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer: F. SMITHIES.

SINCE last year the Club has lost some of its foremost players, notably E. E. Pochin and J. Lait, formerly Secretary and later Vice-President.

Matches have been played this term against Trinity and King's, and both were lost by a narrow margin. However, the Club has a large number of new members, some of considerable playing strength, and is looking forward with high hopes to the Inter-collegiate tournament next term.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE GENERAL
ATHLETIC CLUB

BALANCE SHEET, 1931-2

RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURE		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance in hand ...	504	14 8	To L.M.B.C. ...	640	0 0
Subscriptions ...	1699	13 0	To Field Clubs ...	1270	10 3
Interest on Investments ...	42	0 0	Printing ...	6	6 6
			Collector's Fees ...	13	7 6
			Balance in hand ...	316	3 5
	<u>£2246</u>	<u>7 8</u>		<u>£2246</u>	<u>7 8</u>

Examined and found correct.

F. PURYER WHITE.

November 11th, 1932.

JOHNIAN SOCIETY: GOLF

THE Competition for the Marshall Hall Cup was held on Saturday, May 14th, 1932, at Sunningdale. The Johnian Society congratulates itself upon receiving permission to play on one of the finest inland golf courses in England, and those present spent a very delightful day. Our good fortune was due to the fact that the College is the ground landlord, and the Sunningdale Golf Club felt sentimental about us. It made some of us feel quite homesick as we drove up, to pass a door with a brass plate stating that it was the St John's College Estate Office.

G. Brightman (B.A. 1929) repeated his effort of last year, and won the cup with a score of one up.

The Foursomes Competition, held in the afternoon, was won by J. A. Newbery (B.A. 1906) and his son R. E. Newbery (Matr. 1930).

The players for the Marshall Hall Cup were E. G. Blaxter, G. Brightman, H. Chapple, Sir Jeremiah Colman, W. A. Darlington, Prince John de Mahé, W. I. Harding, J. B. Hunter, Hon. W. S. Maclay, J. A. Newbery, R. E. Newbery, D. A. Nicholl, J. Wellesley Orr, A. Paterson, C. R. Smith, W. S. Taylor, E. W. Willett.

THE ADAMS SOCIETY

President: J. CLEMOW. *Vice-President:* D. O'DONOVAN.
Hon. Sec.: A. J. BENNETT. *Hon. Treasurer:* W. W. SAWYER.

AT the first meeting, held on October 19th, Dr Cockcroft gave a remarkably lucid account of his work on "Disintegration of elements by fast protons," the lecture being illustrated with lantern slides.

"Methods of Topology" was the title of Mr Newman's paper on November 2nd. There was some discussion before the meeting as to the exact nature of "Topology," but Mr Newman succeeded in making this little-known branch of Pure Mathematics very interesting and exceedingly clear.

With a view to stimulating discussion of Mathematical problems amongst members, a series of papers by gentlemen *in statu pupillari* have been arranged. On November 16th W. W. Sawyer traced the development of Wave Mechanics and the Hamilton-Jacobi Theory, and many interesting points, some quite original, were raised.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

President: MR BENIANS. *Hon. Sec.:* D. CARTER.

ON February 24th, 1932, the Society was prepared to listen to M. F. Prestwich on the "North-Country Jacobites and the Non-Juring Church." Mr Prestwich, however, confessed the subject was beyond him, and read instead a High Tory account of Bolingbroke. D. Nobbs spoke on the "might have been," the subject which interests him so much. If Queen Anne had died three weeks later than she did, would the course of history have been much changed, and if so, how?

On November 2nd, 1932, H. E. Bell read a paper on Esholt Priory. The Society was delighted to see Dr Coulton present. The paper, unlike so many recent medieval studies, did not remind the audience that "all history is contemporary history." Esholt Priory is no more: Esholt sewage works stand in its place: and few records of the Priory remain in existence. Mr Bell, however, showed fairly convincingly that relations between the nunnery and social life were much more intimate than is usually supposed. A keen discussion followed, in which the many Yorkshiremen present took a prominent part.

On November 16th, 1932, despite the formidable counter-attractions of a League of Nations lecture and an All-In Wrestling Bout, a good number of members came to hear R. C. Harman on

"The Effects of the Export of Capital in the XIX century." Following Hecksher and Sombart, Harman introduced a good deal of theory into his economic history; and indeed, the doctrine of Purchasing Power Parity almost lent an air of respectability to the deeds of incredibly stupid investors and the misdeeds of incredibly greedy company promoters. Foreign investments, the prosperity of our export trades, emigration, London's financial pre-eminence, the establishment of connexions and the development of Empire—these things and their interdependence were described and discussed, clearly, but in a manner that seemed to imply that all was always for the best.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY

President: G. H. BAINES. *Hon. Sec.:* J. W. LANDELLS. *Hon. Treasurer:* E. W. HART. *Committee:* W. H. VALENTINE; J. SUTCLIFFE; J. M. G. WILSON.

THE Society has been fortunate in its lectures this term. On October 20th the first meeting was held, and Mr Bowen read a paper on "Lord Lister" to a large attendance.

On November 3rd Mr Wootten, the Cambridge Coroner, gave a full account of the practice of his court, combined with much sound advice on the duties and responsibilities of the medical profession when they were unfortunate enough to come under his jurisdiction.

The third meeting was delighted by an excellent paper from Dr Myers, on the subject of "Poisons": he referred particularly to the historical aspect of the subject, and, showing lantern slides of the famous Italian poisoners, described what was certainly at that time a very paying specialisation in the profession.

Professor W. Langdon Brown, the new Regius Professor of Physic, has honoured the Society by accepting the office of Patron, in succession to Sir Humphry Rolleston, who has given the Society a great deal of assistance in the past. We are very sorry that he has left Cambridge.

THE LAW SOCIETY

President: D. W. YATES. *Vice-Presidents:* PROFESSOR WINFIELD; MR WADE; MR BAILEY; MR JACKSON. *Hon. Treasurer:* F. T. WILLEY. *Hon. Sec.:* K. BEAUMONT. *Committee:* J. MEGAW; N. H. THOMAS; P. D. MAY.

DURING the Michaelmas Term, the Society held two meetings.

On October 24th, Mr E. C. S. Wade read a paper on "Careers and the Law," embracing all those careers open to men with legal

training. He had some really helpful advice to give, and it proved a profitable as well as an interesting evening to those who heard him.

At the second meeting, on November 9th, a debate was held on the motion "That in the opinion of this House crime is a disease and should be treated as such by the Courts of Law." This was proposed by Mr S. J. Bailey and opposed by R. J. L. Simpson; P. D. May speaking third and R. B. Rushall fourth. After the somewhat crushing opposition of J. Megaw and Mr Jackson, among others, the fate of the motion never seemed in doubt. On being put to the vote, the motion was lost by five votes.

THE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

President: J. F. ALLEN. *Hon. Sec.:* H. ST J. HART. *Committee:*
MR BOYS SMITH; A. M. C. FIELD; F. E. VOKES; J. F. COLLINS.

FOUR papers have been read before the Society this term. The first by Mr Allen on "Sunday Observance," the second by J. Clemow on "Papistry," the third by Mr B. L. Manning, of Jesus College, on "The Idea of an Established Church from a free churchman's point of view," and the fourth by C. D. Rappaport on "The Jewish Attitude to the Bible."

The Annual Dinner was held on Saturday, November 26th.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

President: THE PRESIDENT. *Hon. Treasurer:* MR CUNNINGHAM.
Musical Director: DR ROTHAM. *Hon. Sec.:* D. F. BURNETT.

A LARGE audience was much impressed by a very fine May Concert presented by the Society on June 13th. The programme, which was published in *The Eagle* of June 1932, was well chosen, and each item was well performed and much enjoyed.

Perhaps most delightful of them all was the Brahms Violin Sonata in A major, very skilfully and beautifully played by F. A. Richards, with Mr Newman on the pianoforte. The audiences of the Society always like to hear choral music; and the Chorus, which has for a long time been particularly good, was excellent in its rendering of the Vaughan-Williams suite, "In Windsor Forest." Dr Vernon had previously arranged a suite of movements by Handel for a recent Smoking Concert, and it proved so popular that it was reproduced at the May Concert in a slightly modified form, and was again very well received.

H. F. H. Benson was at his best in "Prince Galitzky's Aria" and he also combined with J. R. Stevens and S. G. H. Loosley to form a very pleasing trio. All three of these have now left us. It is pleasant to congratulate a newcomer, H. M. Penny, on his excellent rendering of a Schubert Impromptu. The pianoforte quartet, "Handel in the Strand," completed a very successful programme, not forgetting of course the First May Boat's presentation of the College Boating Song.

In the Michaelmas Term the Society got to work with unusual rapidity, and produced a concert in Lecture Room 5 on October 13th before a small audience. Outstanding in this concert was the Rhapsody in G minor (Brahms) played by L. P. Salter, a freshman, who is clearly a very talented performer. A fortnight later, on November 3rd, there was a second concert, this time in the Hall. It was somewhat less of a "chamber" variety; for first on the programme came a Suite for String Orchestra, "Aus Holbergs Zeit," by Grieg. E. C. Armstrong gave us some Spanish songs with guitar, much to our delight. Here also the Chorus made its first appearance, and proved that if all members will give their loyal support to the conductor, R. P. Tong, we shall have a chorus of which we may well be proud. It is pleasing to note that in both chorus and orchestra there is a large percentage of freshmen, which promises well for the future.

At a General Meeting held during the interval of this concert the following new members were elected to the Committee of the Society: H. M. Penny, R. P. Tong and L. P. Salter.

On Thursday, November 24th, the third concert of the term was held in the Combination Room, and the Master and Fellows must, once again, be thanked for this privilege. An interesting programme, compiled by Dr Vernon, was well received by a large audience. Multi-piano items always attract interest, and the first item, a Bach Concerto for three pianofortes and strings, proved no exception to this rule. We are fortunate in having three such pianists as E. H. F. Baldwin, H. M. Penny and L. P. Salter, and their performance was one of the best features of the evening. Later in the programme, in another pianoforte item, we were pleased to welcome Dr Redman and Mr Gatty in an arrangement of Handel's Organ Concerto in G minor. The other instrumental item was the "Christmas" Concerto by Corelli, for two violins, violoncello and strings, which were played by Dr H. Banister, D. R. G. Thoday and R. G. H. Watts; and both the soloists and the rest of the orchestra gave a very pleasing performance.

The first vocal item was three duets by B. S. Drewe and R. P. Tong, which were rendered with great spirit and expression, and

later the Chorus sang two rounds and three other short items, assisted by J. G. W. Davies (baritone soloist). These were sung with enthusiasm and expression, and several of the audience expressed the opinion that, given more contrast between the soft and loud passages, the Chorus would prove unusually good.

THE NASHE SOCIETY

President: K. E. NELSON. *Hon. Sec.:* M. APPELBY. *Hon. Treasurer:* J. S. RICHARDSON. *Committee:* K. F. NICHOLSON; C. D. RAPPAPORT; A. P. POLACK.

IT was found possible to hold only four meetings in the Michaelmas Term. On October 27th the secretary read a paper on "The Neo-Victorian Influence on Modern Literature." After attacking that small modern school of critics who dismiss the majority of Victorian (and particularly Neo-Victorian) writers as decadents, he compared the doctrines of Mark Rutherford and D. H. Lawrence, pointing out the significant fact that Rutherford was the only writer about whom Lawrence says nothing but good in his letters.

On November 8th the Society welcomed Miss Margaret Masterman, authoress of *Gentlemen's Daughters*, a best-seller of last autumn. With great modesty she spoke on "No Good Literature is ever produced in a University," and had some bitter things to say about the pernicious effect of "intellectual" coteries on young university writers. Her remarks produced a lively discussion mainly tending to prove that no modern university writers could be great, since what promise they showed was stifled by over-lavish praise until they developed into intellectual snobs.

On November 27th Mr Roy Meldrum read a paper on "An Aesthetic Diagnosis." Using his own experiences as an artist for examples he showed how it was essential to reject all taught ideas of critical values, and attempt to judge works of art from a fundamental basis. Thus his youthful admiration of the Venus and Apollo, originally mainly due to other people's advice that they were good, developed as he became acquainted with more works of art until he was able to diagnose his own genuine aesthetic admiration and free it from shams due to other's opinions. In the same way his taste for Rossetti and the pre-Raphaelites was freed from the spurious only when he saw works of Van Gogh and realised the significance of their use of colour. An interesting discussion followed.

On December 3rd Mr Humbert Wolfe visited the Society and we were also very pleased to welcome Mrs Wolfe. Mr Wolfe, calling his paper "Defeatism in Verse," indulged in a brilliant and witty attack on the Eliot-worshipping Cambridge school of critics, and illustrated with readings from his own works his low opinion of the "intellectual" who thought—if he were even capable of such exercise—that everything in life was hopeless and hence the perfect poem was a transcription of the alphabet or the publishing of a blank page under the title of "Attainment." It is impossible to summarise the paper with justice; sufficient to say that it aroused a bitter counter-attack from the few members who thought that writing for a small intellectual circle was the essential proof of genius. Mr Wolfe faced his attackers with extreme good-temper and commendable success, until the visitors had to leave just before midnight.

COLLEGE AWARDS

STUDENTSHIPS

STRATHCONA: Ds Jackson, K. H., Ds Davies, H. S.
 MACMAHON LAW: Ds Francis, H. E., Ds Lim, K. K., Ds Megaw, J.,
 Ds Rees, R. G.
 HUTCHINSON: Ds Baldwin, E. H. F., Ds Miller, H.
 NADEN: Prestwich, M. F., Vokes, F. E.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS

ELECTED TO FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS: Atkinson, M. B., Barran, A. H.,
 Eden, A., Hynes, M., Jones, H. E., Kenyon, H. F., Merry, D. C.,
 Morris, S. D. D., Pyefinch, K. A.
 HOARE EXHIBITION: Clark, G. E.
 HUGHES EXHIBITION: Hart, H. St J.

PRIZES

SPECIAL PRIZES

ADAMS MEMORIAL PRIZE: Buckingham, R. A.
 CAMA PRIZE: Ds Lydall, E. F.
 ESSAY PRIZES: 2nd year, Carter, D.; 1st year, Harman, R. C.
 GRAVES PRIZE: Lane, E. A., and Stoddard, T. L., *equal*.
 HOCKIN PRIZE: Ds Miller, H.
 HENRY HUMPHREYS PRIZE: Ds Whipp, B.
 READING PRIZE: Bonsey, W.

PRIZES AWARDED ON COLLEGE AND
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

<i>Intercollegiate</i>	<i>Tripes Part I</i>	<i>Tripes Part II</i>
MATHEMATICS		
Burgess, F. W. Clemow, J. Cochran, W. G. <i>(Wright's Prize)</i> Egner, W. E. Mottershead, F. W. O'Donovan, D. Sawyer, W. W. Smithies, F. <i>(Wright's Prize)</i>	Bennett, A. J. <i>(Wright's Prize)</i> Clark, G. E. Stratford, F. J. Wilkes, M. V.	Macro, W. B. Schofield, H.
CLASSICS		
Johnson, R. E. C. Manton, G. R. Mossop, J. C.	Davies, D. I. Davies, J. G. W. Jones, H. E. Keidan, J. M. Taylor, P. T. Wilson, H.	Lane, E. A. <i>(Wright's Prize)</i> Rootham, J. St J. Stoddard, T. L. <i>(Wright's Prize)</i>
NATURAL SCIENCES		
Evans, G. C. French, E. B. Hill, S. Kemp, J. H. Ross, R. Sutcliffe, J.	Barran, A. H. Eden, A. Hynes, M. Kenyon, H. F. Landells, J. W. Newman, C. G. Pyefinch, K. A. <i>(Wright's Prize)</i> Valentine, D. H. <i>(Wright's Prize)</i>	Morris, S. D. D. <i>(Hughes Prize)</i>
HISTORY		
	Maston, C. J. Parker, K. A. L.	Prestwich, M. F.
ORIENTAL LANGUAGES		
Rappaport, C. D.		
THEOLOGY		
	Vokes, F. E.	
LAW		
	Williams, G. L. <i>(Wright's Prize)</i>	
GEOGRAPHY		
	Lapwood, E. R. <i>(Wright's Prize)</i>	

ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

*Tripes Section B*Jackson, K. H. *(Wright's Prize)*

ECONOMICS

*Tripes Part I*Daniels, E. C.
Mance, H. S.

MECHANICAL SCIENCES

*Intercollegiate**Second Year*Atkinson, M. B.
Hicks, A. L.*Tripes*Appleby, M.
Carter, G. W.
(Wright's Prize)
McMullen, J. A.
Merry, D. C.

MODERN AND MEDIEVAL LANGUAGES

*Tripes Part I*Lough, J.
Polack, A. P.
Whitehead, H. N.*Tripes Part II*Weltman, J.
(Hughes Prize)

ARCHITECTURE

Casson, H. M.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS

*December 1931**Major Scholarships:*

Walton, S. R., Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-on-Tyne, for Mathematics (Baylis Scholarship).
Trevaldwyn, J. R., Marlborough College, for Mathematics.
Scrivin, J. W., Wolverhampton Grammar School, for Classics.
Naiff, J. C., Hanley High School, Stoke-on-Trent, for Natural Sciences.
Briggs, J. H., King Edward VI School, Birmingham, for Natural Sciences.
Hamblin, H. J., Bristol Grammar School, for Natural Sciences (Townsend Scholarship).
Preston, J. M., Bradford Grammar School, for History.
McConnell, G. H., Manchester Grammar School, for Modern Languages.
Pearson, J. D., Cambridge and County School, for Hebrew (Rogerson Scholarship).

Minor Scholarships:

- Parkes, M. D., Clifton College, for Mathematics.
 Kemp, R., Christ's Hospital, for Classics.
 Alexander, D. W., Shrewsbury School, for Classics.
 Wickstead, H. A., King Edward VI School, Birmingham, for Classics.
 Heywood, H. T., Victoria Grammar School, Ulverston, for Natural Sciences.
 Watts, R. G. H., Latymer School, Edmonton, for Modern Languages.

Exhibitions:

- Storer, W. O., Bablake School, Coventry, for Mathematics.
 Flack, A. W., City of London School, for Natural Sciences.
 Sweeney, H. D., City of London School, for Natural Sciences.
 Pettet, E. C., Maidstone Grammar School, for History.
 Rose, E. M., Rugby School, for History.
 Butler, C. H., Reading School, for History.

CLOSE EXHIBITIONS AND SIZARSHIPS

*April 1932**To Close Exhibitions:*

- Baker:* Burkitt, H. G. S., Durham School.
Dowman: Lawrence, E. H., Pocklington School.
Lupton and Hebblethwaite: King, J. N., Sedbergh School.
Newcome: Duncan, F. A., Grantham School.
Robins: Burnett, R. M., Sutton Valence School.
Marquis of Salisbury: Wakely, W. H. D., Westminster School.
Somerset: Tabbush, V. E., Manchester Grammar School.
Somerset: Waters, H. J., Hereford School.
Vidalian: Perring, H., Exeter School.

To Sizarships:

- Clark, R. R., King Edward VI School, Norwich.
 Proud, S., Stockton-on-Tees Secondary School.
 Wood, E. R., Watford Grammar School.

COLLEGE NOTES

SIR JOSEPH LARMOR (B.A. 1880), Fellow, has resigned the Lucasian Professorship, which he had held since 1903.

DR PAUL ADRIEN MAURICE DIRAC (Ph.D. 1926), Fellow, has been elected Lucasian Professor of Mathematics.

Sir HUMPHRY ROLLESTON (B.A. 1886) has been elected an Honorary Fellow on retiring from the Regius Professorship of Physic.

Dr WALTER LANGDON BROWN (B.A. 1892) has been appointed Regius Professor of Physic, and has been elected into a Fellowship at Corpus Christi College.

Mr HARMODIO ARIAS (B.A. 1909) has been elected President of the Republic of Panama.

The Polar Medal, in silver, with clasp inscribed "Arctic, 1930-1931," has been granted to members of the British Arctic Air Route Expedition, 1930-31, including Mr FREDERICK SPENCER CHAPMAN (B.A. 1929).

Professor GRAFTON ELLIOT SMITH (B.A. 1898), Honorary Fellow, Professor of Anatomy at University College, London, has been elected Fullerian Professor of Physiology of the Royal Institution.

Mr G. U. YULE (M.A. 1913), Fellow, has been elected a member of the Council of the Royal Society. He has also been elected an honorary member of the Czechoslovak Statistical Society and of the Hungarian Statistical Society.

Mr G. J. TURNER (B.A. 1889) has been made an Associate Member of All Souls College, Oxford.

Professor GILBERT WATERHOUSE (B.A. 1910), of Trinity College, Dublin, has been appointed Professor of German at the Queen's University of Belfast.

Mr N. F. MOTT (B.A. 1927), Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, has been appointed Melville Wills Professor of Theoretical Physics in the Wills Physical Laboratory of the University of Bristol.

The Hopkins Prize of the Cambridge Philosophical Society for the period 1927-30 has been awarded to Professor P. A. M. DIRAC (Ph.D. 1926), Fellow, for his researches in the Theory of Quantum Mechanics.

A fine copy of the rare first edition (1588) of the first translation of the whole Bible into Welsh has recently been presented to the College Library by Mr Stephen Gaselee, C.B.E., Fellow of Magdalene College and Librarian to the Foreign Office. The translation, which is by WILLIAM MORGAN (B.A. 1567/8), sometime sizar of St John's, Bishop of Llandaff (1595-1601) and of St Asaph, (1601-4), occupies in Welsh literature a position analogous to that of the Authorised Version in English.

By arrangement with the Cambridge Preservation Society, young oak trees have been planted by members of St John's and Christ's Colleges on a plot of land off the Madingley Road, belonging to the Society. The trees planted were raised from acorns collected

at Bletsoe Castle, the birthplace of the Lady Margaret Beaufort. The site planted will bear the name Lady Margaret's Holt.

Mr HENRY WILSON HARRIS (B.A. 1905) has been appointed editor of *The Spectator*.

Mr A. S. LE MAITRE (B.A. 1920) has been appointed a Principal in the Secretary's Department of the Admiralty.

Mr A. R. MACDONALD (B.A. 1929) has been appointed private secretary to the Governor of Ceylon.

Mr W. G. WESTON (Matric. 1928) has been appointed private secretary for Board of Trade duties to the Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade.

Mr A. A. A. FYZEE (B.A. 1925) has been appointed Principal of the Government Law College, Bombay.

Mr R. P. PARANJPYE (B.A. 1899), formerly Fellow, has been elected Vice-Chancellor of the University of Lucknow.

Sir HUMPHRY ROLLESTON (B.A. 1886) has been appointed FitzPatrick Lecturer of the Royal College of Physicians for 1933.

Mr F. C. CHAMPION (B.A. 1929) has been appointed Assistant Lecturer in Physics at University College, Nottingham.

Mr C. H. TOVEY (B.A. 1891) has been made a Freeman of the Borough of Shaftesbury on his retirement from the headmastership of Shaftesbury Grammar School after a tenure of twenty-five years.

Mr H. H. BROWN (B.A. 1930) has been appointed Demonstrator in Zoology in the University of Glasgow.

Dr J. A. CROWTHER (B.A. 1905), formerly Fellow, Professor of Physics in the University of Reading, has been appointed Secretary of the Institute of Physics.

Mr H. H. BRINDLEY (B.A. 1887), Fellow, delivered the Annual Lecture of the Society for Nautical Research on February 24th, 1932, on "Primitive craft—Evolution or Diffusion."

Mr TREVOR TROUGHT (B.A. 1913) has been appointed to the position of Chief Plant Breeder, Sudan Government, at Shambat, Khartoum North, Sudan.

Mr J. G. HAY HALKETT (B.A. 1885), senior magistrate at the Marylebone Police Court, has been appointed to the Westminster Police Court.

Mr J. R. C. COLCHESTER (B.A. 1931) was called to the bar by the Inner Temple on November 17th, 1932.

Mr K. L. FRASER (B.A. 1929) and Mr G. H. WALKER (B.A. 1930) passed the Final Examination of the Law Society in November, 1932.

Mr G. LL. WILLIAMS (Matric. 1931) has been awarded the Special Prize of Fifty Pounds by the Council of Legal Education for the best examination in Criminal Law and Procedure, and has been awarded the Blackstone Prize for Criminal Law and Procedure by the Middle Temple.

Mr ROY SMITH (Matric. 1929) has been elected to a Harmsworth Law Scholarship of £200 a year for three years at the Middle Temple.

Diplomas of Membership of the Royal College of Surgeons and licences to practise from the Royal College of Physicians are conferred on July 28th, 1932, on Mr J. B. HARMAN (B.A. 1929), St Thomas's; Mr R. S. LEWIS (B.A. 1929), St George's; and Mr L. H. B. LIGHT (Matric. 1923), St Thomas's. Similar diplomas were granted on November 10th, 1932, and similar licences on October 27th, 1932, to Mr M. W. LLOYD-OWEN (B.A. 1929), St Mary's; and Mr R. V. PAYNE (B.A. 1929), Guy's.

Mr E. G. CREEK (B.A. 1931) was placed twenty-first on the list of selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service in the Open Competition held in London in July and August, 1932, and has been assigned to Bengal.

Mr W. G. COCHRAN (Matric. 1931), of the University of Glasgow, has been elected to the Ferguson Mathematical Scholarship, open to members of the four Scottish Universities.

Mr E. A. LANE (B.A. 1932) has been nominated to the studentship offered by the Managing Committee of the British School at Athens.

A grant of £50 from the George Charles Winter Warr Fund has been made to Mr H. M. CASSON (B.A. 1932).

The Tiarks German Scholarship has been awarded to Mr JOSEPH WELTMAN (B.A. 1932).

The Frank Smart Prize for Botany has been awarded to Mr D. H. VALENTINE (Matric. 1930).

Mr H. K. ASHBY (B.A. 1932) has been awarded a Colonial Agriculture Scholarship, and Mr H. E. HARBOUR (B.A. 1932) a Colonial Veterinary Scholarship.

The following higher degrees have been taken by members of the College:

M.D.: Mr F. H. McCAY (B.A. 1926).

Sc.D.: Mr G. M. BENNETT (B.A. 1915), formerly Fellow.

B.D.: The Rev. A. EARLE (B.A. 1893).

Ph.D.: Mr F. C. CHAMPION (B.A. 1929), Mr R. E. D. CLARK (B.A. 1928).

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

The Rev. J. D. MANN (B.A. 1922), curate of East Ham, to be vicar of All Saints', Grays, Essex.

The Rev. W. F. CLARKE (B.A. 1897), rector of Hallaton, near Uppingham, to be rural dean of Gartree III, in the diocese of Leicester.

The Rev. J. D. H. PATCH (B.A. 1894), vicar of Ilsington, Exeter, to be vicar of Ulceby, Lincolnshire (by exchange).

The Rev. C. H. COE (B.A. 1893), rector of Ladbroke-with-Radbourne, near Rugby, to be rector of Boughton Malherbe, Kent.

The Rev. ALFRED COORE (B.A. 1894), rector of Ufford-with-Bainton, to be rural dean of Peterborough II Deanery.

The Rev. H. R. RAGG (B.A. 1911), rector of All Saints, Winnipeg, to be dean of Calgary.

The Rev. W. BYRON-SCOTT (B.A. 1908), assistant master and chaplain at Giggleswick School, to be chaplain and lecturer in divinity to Ripon Training College.

The Rev. H. C. P. BELCHER (B.A. 1901), rector of Goytrey, near Abergavenny, has resigned his benefice.

Marriages

MARTIN JOHN POLLARD (B.A. 1926) to FLORENCE MABEL HACKETT—on May 19th, 1932, at Jesmond Parish Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

ADRIAN NATHANIEL NEWELL (B.A. 1928), son of Dr Newell, of St Leonards-on-Sea, to DOROTHY WOLFF, daughter of Mr Hugo Wolff, of Ealing—on July 16th, 1932.

CHRISTOPHER BIRDWOOD TRACEY (B.A. 1921), third son of the late H. Eugene Tracey, M.B., to EILEEN MARY BOWEN COOKE, youngest daughter of the late C. J. Bowen Cooke—on July 27th, 1932, at St Just-in-Roseland Parish Church.

FREDERICK WILLIAM GEORGE WHITE (*Matric.* 1929) to ELIZABETH COOPER, M.B., B.S.—on September 7th, 1932, at St John's, Fitzroy Square.

BRIAN LAIDLAW GOODLET (B.A. 1932) to NORAH McCORMICK, younger daughter of the Rev. T. E. McCormick, vicar of Broad Clyst, Devon—on November 12th, 1932.

OBITUARY

THE Right Rev. WALTER ANDREWS, D.D. (B.A. 1878), died at Sydney Lodge, St Leonards-on-Sea, on November 1st, 1932, aged 80. He was born on September 26th, 1852, the younger son of Samuel Andrews, of Hertford. He was educated at Hertford Grammar School and at Brighton Cannon Place School, and came up to St John's in 1874. In 1877 he was ordained by Archbishop Tait to the curacy of Brenchley, Kent, but soon afterwards was accepted by the Church Missionary Society and was sent to Japan, where he was stationed for four years at Nagasaki. From 1882 to 1902 he worked at Hakodate and then became rector of Middleton St George, Durham, but in 1909 he returned to Japan as Bishop of Hokkaido. He came home finally in 1918 and was appointed vicar of St Bartholomew's, Chichester, leaving in 1920 to become vicar of St Peter's, St Leonards-on-Sea. He married Helen, daughter of the Rev. D. J. Paterson, and leaves two sons and one daughter.

The Rev. HERBERT HARBEN APPLEFORD (B.A. 1893) died at Starcroft, Adams Road, Cambridge, on October 29th, 1932. He was ordained in 1894, was vicar of Stoke-Row, Henley-on-Thames, 1901-11, and vicar of Great Wilbraham, 1911-23, when he retired and came to live in Cambridge.

JOHN FORTESCUE BEARCROFT (B.A. 1930), Lieut. R.E., died at the British Military Hospital, Bangalore, on September 4th, 1932, as the result of an accident. He was placed in the third class in the Mechanical Sciences Tripos of 1930.

The Rev. THOMAS LANE COULSON BRIDGES (B.A. 1867) died at Frome on October 11th, 1932, aged 89. He was ordained in 1867 after training at Lichfield Theological College, and was successively vicar of Llandenny, Monmouth, 1871-5, of Wormleighton, Warwickshire, 1876-8, rector of Warkton, Northamptonshire, 1882-1909, and rector of Barton Seagrave, Northamptonshire, 1909-23.

ALFRED CARPMAEL (B.A. 1884), of the Oast House, Trottscliffe, Kent, and 1 Copthall-buildings, E.C., died on April 22nd, 1932.

ROBERT HENRY CAZALET (B.A. 1880) died at Tauranga, New Zealand, on September 30th, 1932, aged 74.

The Rev. EDWARD CLEREVAUX CHAYTOR (B.A. 1870) died at Southsea on July 29th, 1932, aged 86. He was a Baker Exhibitioner of the College and was placed in the third class in the

Classical Tripos of 1870. He became an assistant master at Elstree School and remained there for twenty years. He was ordained in 1875, was rector of Beaudesert, Warwickshire, from 1890 to 1900, and vicar of Holkham, Norfolk, from 1900 to 1913. For the last four years he had also been rector of Egmore-with-Waterden.

The Rev. JOHN SCHOFIELD CLEMENTSON (B.A. 1882) died at a nursing home on October 16th, 1932. At St John's he was a Somerset Exhibitioner, and was a Senior Optime in the last undivided Tripos in 1882. He rowed "3" in the Second May Boat in 1880, and in the same place in the First May Boat in 1881. He was ordained in 1884, was vicar of St Peter's, Hammersmith, 1899-1921, and was then presented by the College to the rectory of Staplehurst, from which he retired shortly before his death.

ARTHUR BELLAMY CLIFTON (B.A. 1885) died at Walmer on October 2nd, 1932, aged 69. He was the son of Robert Bellamy Clifton, Fellow of St John's, who was sixth wrangler and second Smith's Prizeman in 1859, and from 1865 to 1915 Professor of Experimental Philosophy in the University of Oxford. (See *The Eagle*, XLII, 1922, 141.)

Sir Squire Sprigge sends the following note:

"Arthur Clifton was educated at Clifton, entered St John's in 1882 and graduated as a Junior Optime. In the College he was prominent as captain of the lawn tennis team, a 'Grasshopper' and a member of the 'Eagles.' On leaving Cambridge he became a solicitor in London and it seems to have been purely accidental that later he figured so importantly in the art world. He was an extremely good looking young man, a witty talker, with great social gifts, and in the ordinary round of society he was thrown into association with a great many artists, principally of the revolutionary school, impatient of academic trammels. In 1889 a group of these young artists, backed by Mr John Fothergill, started a small picture gallery in Ryder Street, St James's, and enlisted Clifton's services as business manager. The rise of the Gallery was rapid. The works of Augustus John, McEvoy, Richard Sickert and William Rothenstein among others were for the first time properly exhibited, while Conder's lovely fans and Max Beerbohm's ruthless caricatures formed enormous attractions at the 'one-man' shows at Carfax. For various reasons Mr Fothergill and Sir William Rothenstein retired from the management, when Clifton was fortunate enough to get the co-operation of his intimate friend, Robert Ross, well known both as wit and critic, and with a particularly influential range of private friends.

"The scope of Carfax rapidly changed and for some years before the War the Gallery became the centre of highly important picture dealing. Ross had an extraordinary knowledge of a large range of art, and Clifton became a ruthless critic, and an extremely competent dealer. The Gallery became a recognised centre of discussion between producers, connoisseurs and dealers, a curious atmosphere of amateurishness giving it a character of its own. Clifton was on intimate terms with some of the most discriminating judges, and he and his collaborators were able to form their judgments or lend their assistance in a curiously decisive manner.

"Ross died in the early years of the War and soon after its close Clifton decided to retire from business and thereafter lived at Mersham Manor, a small property which he acquired in Kent.

"Clifton took to Mersham a valuable collection of pictures, which were often inspected by intending purchasers, to whose offers, however, he always had great reluctance to accede. He loved to give his visitors luncheon off home-raised chickens, vegetables and fruits, accompanied by claret, over the choice of which he exercised the greatest care; but he never seemed anxious to part with his pictures. And latterly when he began to acquire them again he proved his catholicity of taste by his admiration of the newest schools of painting. He married Miss Madeline Knox, the painter and authority on art needlework, and they lived at Mersham an ideal life of artistic retirement.

"Arthur Clifton played a great part in the cause of English painting."

WILLIAM EDWIN FACEY (B.A. 1884) died at Sterlings, Southbourne, Bournemouth, on November 27th, 1932. After leaving Cambridge he studied at St Mary's Hospital, and took the M.B. and the M.R.C.S. in 1886. He was consulting bacteriologist to the Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital.

The Rev. LAWRENCE FISHER (B.A. 1885) died in a London nursing home on October 31st, 1932, aged 68. He was born at Elmstead Vicarage, Colchester, in 1864, the son of the Rev. Osmond Fisher, rector of Harlton. He was ordained in 1887, was a curate at Harlton for ten years, and in 1897 was appointed vicar of Swaffham-Prior-cum-Reach, remaining there for the rest of his life. From 1922 to 1929 he was rural dean of Fordham. He had been secretary of the Diocesan Musical Society and of the West Cambridgeshire Musical Society. He married Lilius Powell, who died in 1923.

The Rev. WILLIAM FISHER (B.A. 1884) died at Cambridge on October 4th, 1932, aged 76. He was ordained in 1880, and from

1893 to 1912 was district secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He then became rector of Kingham, Oxford, and remained there for twenty years, resigning shortly before his death.

WILLIAM GARNETT (B.A. 1873), formerly Fellow, died at Horestone Point, Sea View, Isle of Wight, on November 1st, 1932, aged 81. He was the son of William Garnett, of Portsmouth, and was born on December 30th, 1850. He was educated at the City of London School and the Royal School of Mines, and having come up to St John's in 1869 was fifth wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1873. He was elected to a Fellowship in 1874, and became James Clerk Maxwell's first demonstrator in the newly opened Cavendish Laboratory. (See the *Maxwell Commemoration Volume*, Cambridge, 1931, which contains an article by Garnett on "Maxwell's Laboratory.") In 1879 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics, Physics, and Mechanics at the University College of Nottingham, and two years later Professor of Mathematics and Principal of the Durham College of Science. In 1893 he became secretary and adviser to the newly created Technical Education Board of the London County Council and for ten years laboured enthusiastically and successfully in the cause of technical education. After the changes of 1904 he became educational adviser to the London County Council. He retired in 1915, but continued to serve on educational bodies, being chairman of the Education Reform Council in 1916-17 and secretary of the London District University Committee for the higher education of ex-Service students from 1919 to 1923. For an appreciation of his services to London education reference may be made to a notice in *The Times* of November 2nd, 1932. He married in 1879 Rebecca, daughter of John Samways, of Southsea, and is survived by her and by one son, James Clerk Maxwell Garnett (of Trinity, B.A. 1902), secretary of the League of Nations Union. His other two sons, William Hubert Stuart (Trinity, B.A. 1903), and Kenneth Gordon (Trinity, *Matric.* 1911), died on war service.

Mr Heitland writes:

"That William Garnett was a man of great ability and boundless energy, all who knew him will agree. And his work for the London County Council has been generously appreciated by writers in *The Times* and elsewhere. Rightly, I think. London ratepayers no doubt received excellent value for their money under the vigorous administration of their Chief Educational Adviser. But in this capacity Garnett was called upon to expend large sums wisely for a special and well-understood purpose. It was not what is known as a 'business proposition,' and he had not to 'make it pay' in the immediate commercial sense.

In the capacity of Steward of St John's he had faced a very different situation. That the old system, under which the Kitchen was let to a contractor-cook, who undertook to provide Hall dinners at certain fixed prices and who made the real profits of his venture out of private trade (internal and external), needed some reform, was very generally admitted. Garnett as one of the leading critics appeared in the character of the Practical Man, and among the Fellows of those days few, if any, felt competent to test the policy advocated by him or to offer a better alternative. "Garnett then was appointed Steward by the then Governing Body, the Master and Seniors. Amid the hopes and fears of the residents the new Steward introduced a fundamental change of system. The College took over the business of being its own caterer. The head cook was to be a servant, the College itself being the capitalist, taking profits and liable for losses in the working. To the crude Liberalism fashionable in the 'seventies of last century such a project as this made a strong appeal. Great hopes were entertained by some, visions of a miniature Golden Age, that we might as individuals enjoy a better kitchen service at less cost, while the College would either make a profit or at least avoid loss. It is only fair to Garnett's successor to say plainly that no one was more confident of success than Garnett himself. Nor did he spare himself, constantly travelling to London in order to be in direct touch with London markets, and at times venturing to buy large quantities of materials, if an attractive bargain chanced to present itself. Now such a course leads near to a dangerous pitfall—the risk of finding that for the moment supply has outrun demand. Here was the first sign that all was not well with the new policy. The difficulty of inducing the College consumers to consume at short notice goods hastily purchased, not to meet ascertained demand, was never understood by Garnett, who was no Economist or Tradesman.

"No wonder then that his forward policy occasionally caused results somewhat grotesque. The words *porridge*, *turtle soup*, and *tomato sauce* recall laughable incidents. True, it was not the Kitchen alone that suffered from inexpert control in those days. I had personal experience of Buttery red tape in the matter of a piece of cheese; but this was under another Steward who had no liking for the office thrust upon him to fill a vacancy. But in the Kitchen department there was continual need of judgment and taste, inspired by knowledge of social usages and of the prejudices current among Graduates and Undergraduates. Few of the Fellows had any claim to be qualified for the burden of such responsibility. That St John's became for a time rather a byword for crude enterprise in hospitality was a pity, but not all Garnett's doing. Yet he

alone received the doubtful honour of caricature, both in a London paper and in one of the clever sketches of Professor E. H. Palmer.

"To cut my story short, the Garnett period of administration in the College Kitchen was not a success financially or as a reform in food-service. His successor, W. F. Smith, had no simple task. He too did not solve the problems that awaited him; he too was the amateur often at the mercy of outsiders and subordinates. No practical step forward was taken until Larmor exposed the flaws in the departmental book-keeping and Bateson carried out a positive reform. This consisted largely in abandoning ambitious enterprises and concentrating on such functions as could normally be discharged by the ordinary staff. To dwell on details and tell stories illustrative of the preceding comments is not my part. I am only concerned to state my opinion that all the Stewards I have known operated with the very best intentions, but that to single out Garnett as the effective author of improvement in the department is unjustifiable. He had plenty of merits in other ways, and to claim for him a credit sadly undeserved is an error pardonable in outside journalism but not in the sober columns of *The Eagle*."

GEORGE HANLEY HALLAM (B.A. 1869), formerly Fellow, died at S. Antonio, Tivoli, on July 12th, 1932, aged 85. He came up to St John's from Shrewsbury School, and in 1869 was bracketed Senior Classic with J. S. Reid, afterwards Professor of Ancient History. After his election into a Fellowship he was appointed to a mastership at Harrow. Ten years later he had a Small House, and in 1887 he succeeded to a Large House (The Park). He retired in 1906 and went to live at Tivoli in what was formerly a convent, built on the site of an old Roman villa. He was a generous benefactor to Harrow, to the L.M.B.C., and to the University, as founder (in 1931) of the Hallam Prize, to be used for travel in Italy, including a visit to Rome.

Mr Heitland writes:

"When I went to Shrewsbury School in September 1862 George Hallam was well established in the Sixth Form, but I did not really get to know him till I joined him there nearly a year later. He was a boarder in 'Doctor's Hall,' the headmaster's house, and was in fact a *protégé* of the Kennedys, to whom he was always affectionately grateful. To keep the School rich in honours and good repute under the conditions of those days was no easy task for various reasons. But in Dr Kennedy's last years a great revival quietly took place, and a sort of mental and moral sunshine accompanied the old man's retirement. I witnessed this, and I know that much of the recovery was due to the characters of some

of the elder boys. Of these leaders one or two were connexions of the Doctor or of Mrs Kennedy. But of the others no one played a more active and wholesome part than Hallam. It was impossible not to admire so direct and consistent a promoter of every kind of virtue. I was perhaps not singular in finding it hard to travel on that road so far and so fast. But his honest zeal drove him along, indignant or enthusiastic, and it mattered little that now and then he had to regret over-hasty judgments. As head-boy in 1865 he could hardly have been excelled.

"When I came up to St John's in 1867 I found him a trusted third-year man intimate with as good a lot of friends as heart could desire, including all the Rugby contingent representing the stimulus of Temple's great days. Liberalism, largely drawn from Rugby, was throbbing in the academic air, stirring the young generation, and as yet untainted by the element of Cant that has too often made the idealist a prig. On George Hallam's academic successes I need not dwell; his merits as a scholar were fully recognised. Rather I would note the growth of his natural qualities, the impetuosity and generosity that were the real man. There are those who know of his warm-hearted support of friends in need and causes that appealed to his patriotic soul. I will only add that this began in his undergraduate days, when he was himself wholly dependent on emoluments won in competitions. When in 1868 he got the Craven, and I did not get the Porson Scholarship, he offered me a free loan to help me over my necessities. I did not accept it. But this is the first chance I have had of recording the offer, when I can no longer offend his scruples.

"When he was a Master at Harrow I visited him more than once, and in later years saw much of him there, though not as his guest. It was an interesting experience. Here was a schoolmaster turning all his force and enthusiasm to the promotion of lofty and sincere morality, while declining to take Holy Orders; a notable specimen of a type becoming, as it still is, a distinctly English feature in boys' education. From old Harrovians I learnt in later years that Hallam's warmth sometimes made him liable to be imposed upon by affectation of piety on the part of unscrupulous boys. This I can believe, for he was at heart an innocent, and his evangelising methods were simple and positive. Always a loyal member of the staff, his devotion to the Head in Dr Butler's time was an inspiration to anyone admitted to witness it. And he was right.

"The years of retirement, spent in enterprises of a more or less philanthropic character, encouragement of young talent and patriotism, mixed with scholarly inquiries such as the Sabine villa of Horace, have been described by others who know more of them

than I do. It only remains for me to record the painful loss of an old friend whose weaknesses were but the by-product of solid virtues and whose society was a precious boon."

JAMES HANLEY HALLAM (B.A. 1879) died at Harpenden on October 13th, 1932. He was the younger brother of George Hanley Hallam, and like him was sent to Shrewsbury and St John's. He was a Junior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1879.

ERNEST HAMPDEN-COOK (B.A. 1885) died at Cambridge on December 5th, 1932, aged 72. The son of an oil merchant in London, he was sent to Mill Hill School, and at Cambridge graduated with a third class in the Theological Tripos of 1885. He entered the Congregationalist ministry, and after a year at Cricklewood went out to New Zealand as pastor of Thames Goldfield, 1887-9. From 1889 to 1890 he was at Broken Hill, New South Wales. He returned to England as resident secretary of Mill Hill School, 1891-6, and later was pastor at Dolgelly, 1897-1900, Sandbach, 1900-12, Jarvis Brook, 1912-14, Salford, 1914-16, and Barton-on-Humber, 1916-18. In 1906 he carried out the revision of Weymouth's *New Testament in Modern Speech*.

The Rev. JOHN CLARKE HANSON (LL.B. 1877) died at 36 Melbourne Terrace, Sowerby, Thirsk, on September 21st, 1932, aged 77. He graduated LL.B. in 1876 with a second class in the Law Tripos, which at that date admitted to the degree of B.A. or LL.B. at the option of the candidate. In 1877 he went to Cuddesdon, and in 1880 he was ordained. He was vicar of Thornton-with-Allerthorpe, Yorkshire, 1889-93, of Thirsk, 1893-7, and rector of Kirkby-Knowle with Bagby and Balk, 1897-1917.

WILLIAM JOHN LEE (B.A. 1879) died at The Scaurs, Jedburgh, on November 13th, 1932, aged 76. He graduated with a second class in the Classical Tripos of 1879.

Mr Heitland writes:

"Of W. J. Lee I have a general recollection as a man bright and genial, of fair ability, and character that made him cordially liked by all who knew him. His modesty partly explains why I have no very marked impressions to record in detail. But that he was one of the 'good sort' I can say, and do so with the melancholy pleasure of a teacher who survives a former pupil."

JAMES BURN PENNINGTON, I.C.S. (LL.B., from Peterhouse, 1863), died at Whitstable on July 31st, 1932, aged 93. He was educated at Sedbergh and came up to St John's in 1859, but migrated to Peterhouse. He passed the Indian Civil Service examination in 1861, only three years after the administration had passed from the

East India Company to the Crown. He was gazetted to the Madras Presidency and served as assistant collector and magistrate, becoming, in 1875, collector of sea customs at Madras. He retired as long ago as 1888, but he paid two further visits to India with Sir William Wedderburn, with whom he co-operated in establishing the Indian Famine Union. He took an active interest in the affairs of the East India Association and helped in the preparation of a series of pamphlets entitled "Truths about India." At his death he was believed to be the "father" of the Indian Civil Service.

Flying-Officer PETER WALTER JOHNSTON PHARAZYN (*Matric.* 1929), of No. 501 (City of Bristol) (Bomber) Squadron, R.A.F., was killed in a flying accident at Littlebourne, Kent, on July 27th, 1932. The aeroplane which he was piloting was travelling on the direct air route from London to Manston and flying low, when it came into collision with a tree and burst into flames. Mr Pharazyn was the youngest son of Godfrey Norris and Ella Cecelia Pharazyn, of Dannemarke, New Zealand, and was 21 years of age.

The Rev. ALFRED JAMES RENDLE (B.A. 1887) died at Selsley, Stroud, on September 28th, 1932, aged 77. He was the only son of J. Davy Rendle, M.D. After training at Wells Theological College he was ordained in 1878, and was successively curate, later rector, of Rondebosch, Cape Town, from 1894 to 1902; rector of St Aldate, Gloucester, from 1906 to 1910; and vicar of Bledington, Gloucestershire, from 1914 to 1928.

HENRY NAPIER ROOPER (B.A. 1876) died at Hove on November 24th, 1932.

The Rev. JOHN ROSCOE (Hon. M.A. 1910) died at Ovington Rectory, Norfolk, on December 2nd, 1932, aged 71. He was the son of James T. Roscoe, of Liverpool, and was educated to be a civil engineer, but he felt a call for mission work in Africa, and after training at the Church Missionary Society's College, Islington, went out to Uganda in 1884 as a lay member. King Mutesa had just died and during the weak rule of his son Mwanga Christian converts suffered much persecution. In 1893 Roscoe was ordained and in 1899 became principal of the theological school at Mengo, the capital of the Baganda. Eventually he found himself out of sympathy with the Church Missionary Society, and he gave up his career as a missionary; but meanwhile, with the help and encouragement of Sir James Frazer, he had begun his anthropological studies. After his return to England the University of Cambridge conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. for his services to ethnology and anthropology. He became a curate at

Holy Trinity, Cambridge, and lecturer to the University on the Anthropology of Africa. In 1911 he published *The Baganda; an account of their native customs and beliefs*, which established his reputation as an acute and trustworthy observer. In 1912 the University presented him to the rectory of Ovington, near Thetford, a parish with a small population and a small income. In 1919 he returned to East Central Africa as leader of the Mackie Ethnological Expedition, and visited the outlying tribes on the Uganda-Belgian Congo border and the primitive races of Mount Elgon, most of the journey being done on a bicycle. The scientific results of the expedition were published in three volumes, *The Bakitara or Banyoro*, *The Banyankole*, and *The Bagesu and other tribes of the Uganda Protectorate* (Cambridge, 1923-4), while a more general account was given in *The Soul of Central Africa*. In 1922 he was made an honorary canon of Norwich.

The Rev. COSBY HUDLESTON STOKES (B.A. 1902) died on October 13th, 1932, aged 51. He was the youngest son of Henry Stokes, of Liverpool. After training at Ridley Hall, he was ordained in 1904. He was rector of Wexham, Slough, 1915-19, of Kynnersley, Wellington, Shropshire, 1919-30, and of Epworth, Lincolnshire, from 1930 until his death.

JOSEPH FRANKLAND STOUT (B.A. 1889) died at a nursing home in Cambridge on July 31st, 1932, aged 64. He was a younger brother of Professor G. F. Stout (B.A. 1879), honorary Fellow of the College. He graduated with a first class, division two, in the Classical Tripos, Part I, of 1889, and was placed in the second class in Part II in 1890. After teaching in Cambridge for some ten years he joined the staff of the University Correspondence College, as tutor in Classics, Ancient History and Logic. He produced a large number of editions of classical authors for the University Tutorial Press.

CHARLES MADDOCK STUART (B.A. 1880), formerly Fellow, died at St Augustine's Avenue, South Croydon, on November 22nd, 1932, aged 75. He was born in Calcutta at the time of the Mutiny, the third son of James Stuart, of Harrow. He came up to St John's from Harrow in 1876, was placed in the first class in the Natural Sciences Tripos of 1879 (Physics, Chemistry, Mineralogy), and was elected to a Fellowship in 1884. He also studied at the University of Strasburg. He held masterships at Clifton and at the High School, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and in 1888 was appointed headmaster of St Dunstan's College, Catford, remaining there until his retirement in 1922. The school, a continuation after a long break of an ancient foundation in the parish of St Dunstan-in-the-East, had then been newly opened in a new

building with only about thirty boys. On this foundation Stuart built up the flourishing institution of the present day with over six hundred boys. In 1922 he was president of the Incorporated Association of Headmasters. He was an ardent chemist, a keen student of engineering, and also an accomplished skier and skater, and in 1886 won the Humane Society's Medal for saving life, in a skating accident. He married, in 1888, Miss Coghill, daughter of Harry Coghill, of Newcastle-under-Lyme and Coghurst Hall, Hastings. There were two sons; the elder died from the effects of war wounds, the younger (of St John's, B.A. 1922) is in the Burma State Railway service.

ERNEST GEORGE TURNER, C.I.E., I.C.S. (retired) (B.A. 1896), died at Ryde, Isle of Wight, on August 23rd, 1932. He was the son of James Turner, and was educated at the Central Foundation School, London, and at St John's, where he was bracketed seventh wrangler in Part I of the Mathematical Tripos of 1896. The next year he obtained a third class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, and was successful in the examination for the Indian Civil Service. He was assigned to the Bombay Presidency, and served as assistant collector and magistrate, forest settlement officer and railway magistrate. He specialised in the development of land for building sites as special officer at Salseete, and later became chairman of the Improvement Trust, Bombay. He was twice a nominated member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly. He received the C.I.E. in 1925.

The Rev. CHARLES WILLIAM WHITE (B.A. 1888) died at Ashbourne, Derbyshire, on July 25th, 1932. Ordained in 1892, he was vicar of Wendy, Royston, Hertfordshire, from 1917 to 1930, and then became minister of St John Baptist, Ashbourne.

THE LIBRARY: ADDITIONS

Donations and Additions to the Library during the half-year ending Michaelmas, 1932.

(*The asterisk denotes a past or present Member of the College.)

From F. J. Allen, M.D.

*ALLEN (F. J.). *The great church towers of England, chiefly of the perpendicular period.* 4to. Camb. 1932.

From the American Council on Education, Washington.

American Universities and Colleges. Ed. by J. H. MACCRACKEN for the American Council on Education.

2nd edn. 8vo. Baltimore, 1932.

From the Astronomer Royal.

- Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope. *Report... for 1931.*
fol. Lond. 1932.
— — — *Annals.* Vol. XIII. Pt. 3. 4to. Lond. 1932.
— — — Greenwich. *Observations of colour temperatures of stars,*
1926-32. 4to. Lond. 1932.

From A. S. Besicovitch, M.A.

- BESICOVITCH (A. S.). *Almost periodic functions.*
8vo. Camb. 1932.

From His Honour Judge Ivor Bowen, K.C.

- BOWEN (I.). *John Williams* of Gloddaeth, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, etc.* (From *Trans. Hon. Soc. of Cymmrodorion*, Session, 1927-8.) 8vo. Lond. 1929.

From Mr Brindley.

- *BRINDLEY (H. H.). *Primitive craft—evolution or diffusion?* Society for Nautical Research. Third annual lecture. (Repr. from *The Mariner's Mirror*, XVIII.) 1a. 8vo. Camb. 1931.
CLOWES (G. S. LAIRD). *Sailing ships, their history and development as illustrated by the collection of ship-models in the Science Museum.* Pt. 2. 8vo. Lond. 1932.
WILSON (H. W.). *Battleships in action.*
2 vols. 1a. 8vo. Lond. [1926].

From Dr Coulton.

- *COULTON (G. G.). *Papal infallibility.* sm. 8vo. Lond. 1932.
HORATIUS FLACCUS (Q.). *Satyrarum libri I satyra V.* [With Italian transln. and engraved views.] fol. Romae, 1816.
SWARTWOUT (R. E.). *The monastic craftsman.* 8vo. Camb. 1932.
Reproduction of sketch, by J. P. GRAZEBROOKE, of the Gallery, Aston Hall, Warwickshire. (From *The Anastatic Drawing Society Annual Volume*, 1858.)

From D. Seaborne Davies, M.A.

- *DAVIES (D. SEABORNE). *Further light on the case of monopolies.* (Repr. from *Law Quarterly Review*, July 1932.)
8vo. Lond. 1932.

From Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L.

- *DIBDIN (Sir LEWIS T.). *Establishment in England, being essays on Church and State.* 8vo. Lond. 1932.

From Professor A. B. Cook.

- Two photographs of the carved stone panels on the Old Bridge, St John's College. (See *The Eagle*, vol. XLVII, pp. 63 ff.)

From the Editors of The Eagle.

- Two photographs by Mr Briggs, Fellow, of the Junior Combination Room, St John's College. (See *The Eagle*, vol. XLVII, pp. 55 ff.)

From F. O. Fisher, Esq., F.R.G.S.

- FISHER (F. O.). *De stemmate piscatoris. A tale of sea toilers.* Vol. IV. 2nd edn. Priv. printed. 4to. Norwich [1932].

From Stephen Gaselee, M.A., C.B.E.

- Y Beibl Cyssegr-lan. *Sef yr Hen Destament, a'r Newydd.* [Transl. and ed. by WILLIAM MORGAN*, Bp. of St Asaph, and sometime Fellow of the College. See the note on p. 177.]
fol. Lond. 1588.

From Mr Glover.

- DECK (NORRIS). *A hand-book for visitors to Cambridge*
sm. 8vo. Camb. 1861.
— — — [another issue]. sm. 8vo. Camb. 1862.
*GLOVER (T. R.). *Greek byways.* 8vo. Camb. 1932.
LEAF (WALTER). *Walter Leaf, 1852-1927. Some chapters of autobiography.* With a memoir by CHARLOTTE M. LEAF.
8vo. Lond. 1932.

- PARKER (E. H.). *A thousand years of the Tartars.*
2nd edn. 8vo. Lond. 1924.

- WILLIAMS (BASIL). *Cecil Rhodes.* 8vo. Lond. 1921.
Pen-and-ink sketch, "The new Chancellor, 1892," signed "Cam."
[Portraits of ten celebrities.]

From Dr Goldstein.

- National Research Council, Washington. *Report of the Committee on Hydrodynamics.* (Bulletin of the National Research Council, No. 84.) 1a. 8vo. Washington, 1932.

From R. Griffin, Esq., F.S.A.

- Transactions of the Cambridge University Association of Brass Collectors* (later *The Monumental Brass Society*). Vols. III-VI (1897-1914).
8vo. Cambridge; London, etc. 1899-1914 [no more publ.].

- [Randall Davies, Esq., F.S.A., also kindly presented 9 early parts required to complete vols. I and II (1887-96), already in the Library.]

From Rev. Prebendary F. A. Hibbert, M.A.

- *HIBBERT (Rev. F. A.). *Adderley and its church.* (Repr. from *Shropshire Archaeol... Soc. Trans.* XLVI.)
8vo. Shrewsbury [1932].

From *K. Latifi, Esq.*

London Catalogue of Books. 8vo. Lond. 1799.

Longman's Catalogue of . . . old books, etc.
6 pts. 4to. Lond. 1813-14.

*RICHARDSON (JOSEPH), M.P. *Literary relics.* With a sketch of the life of the author. Collected by . . . his widow.

4to. Lond. 1807.

SOUTHEY (ROBERT). *Roderick, the last of the Goths.*
4to. Lond. 1814.

From *Sir Donald MacAlister of Tarbert, Bart., K.C.B.*

JONES (E. TAYLOR). *Induction coil theory and applications.*
8vo. Lond. 1932.

Seuin Seages, The. Translated out of prois in Scottis meter by
JOHNE ROLLAND. Ed. by G. F. BLACK. (Scottish Text Soc.)
8vo. Edin. and Lond. 1932.

[Also many pamphlets and periodicals.]

From *Mr Newman.*

Photograph of a sketch, made c. 1773 by James Essex, of the North view of the Infirmary of the Hospital of St John, later "The Labyrinth." (Original in Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 6768.)

From *Professor G. Norwood, M.A.*

*NORWOOD (G.). *Plautus and Terence.*
sm. 8vo. New York, 1932.

From *T. E. Page, M.A., Litt.D.*

Loeb Classical Library.

Dio Chrysostom, vol. I. Philo, vol. IV (transl. by F. H. COLSON* and Rev. G. H. WHITAKER*). Plautus, vol. IV. Seneca, *Moral essays*, vol. II.
4 vols. sm. 8vo. Lond. 1932.

From *Dr Prévité-Orton.*

ARNOLD (Sir T. W.). *The Old and New Testaments in Muslim religious art.* (Schweich lectures, British Academy, 1928.)

1a. 8vo. Lond. 1932.

Cambridge Medieval History. Ed. by the late J. R. TANNER*, C. W. PREVITÉ-ORTON*, Z. N. BROOKE*. Vol. VII. *Decline of Empire and Papacy.* (With case of maps.) 8vo. Camb. 1932.

CAYADO (HENRIQUE). *Eclogues.* Ed. by W. P. MUSTARD.
sm. 8vo. Baltimore, 1931.

[Also papers published by the British Academy, etc.]

From *Professor Sir Humphry Rolleston, Bart., G.C.V.O.*

BROADLEY (A. M.). *Napoleon in caricature, 1795-1821. With an essay on pictorial satire as a factor in Napoleonic history* by J. HOLLAND ROSE. (1a. paper copy) 2 vols. fol. Lond. 1911.

CELSUS (AURELIUS CORNELIUS). *Medicinae libri octo.* Ex recensione L. TARGAE. Accedunt notae variorum, . . . J. L. BIANCONII dissertatio . . . et G. MATTHIAE lexicon Celsianum.

2 pts. 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1785.

— — — [another edn.] 8vo. Edin. 1809.

DALBY (Sir W. B.). *Dr Chesterfield's letters to his son on Medicine as a career.* sm. 8vo. Lond. 1894.

DARLING (Hon. Mr Justice). *On the Oxford circuit, and other verses.* sm. 4to. Lond. 1909.

ELLIS (H. D.). *English verse translations of selections from the odes of Horace, the epigrams of Martial, etc.*

Priv. printed. sm. 4to. [Edin. prd.] 1920.

FULTON (J. F.). *A bibliography of the Hon. Robert Boyle, F.R.S.*
4to. Oxford, 1932.

MACNULTY (A. S.). "The great unknown." *A short life of Sir Walter Scott.* 8vo. Epsom, 1932.

ORNSTEIN (M.). *The rôle of scientific societies in the seventeenth century.* 8vo. Chicago, 1928.

PERTHES (C. T.). *Memoirs of Frederick Perthes, or literary, religious, and political life in Germany from 1789 to 1843.* Transl. from the German.
2 vols. 8vo. Edin. 1856.

*ROLLESTON (Sir HUMPHRY). *The changes in the medical profession and advances in medicine during the last fifty years.* (Bolingbroke lecture, 1932.) (Repr. from *Brit. Medical Journal*, July 1932.) 8vo. Lond. 1932.

WILSON (T. STACEY), M.D. *The spiritual life viewed from a scientific standpoint.* sm. 8vo. Birmingham, 1930.

From *Rev. A. J. Walker, M.A.*

*WALKER (Rev. A. J.). *I am of Apollos. Light on the synoptic problem from a school of John the Baptist.* 8vo. Lond. 1931.

From *Rev. H. J. Warner, B.D.*

*WARNER (Rev. H. J.). *The Albigenian heresy.* Vol. II.
8vo. Lond. 1928.

— *A history of Yealmpton (Devonshire).*
8vo. Plymouth [1907].

From *Professor G. Waterhouse, M.A.*

Simon van der Stel's Journal of his expedition to Namaqualand, 1685-6. Ed. from the MS. in Trin. Coll., Dublin, by G. WATERHOUSE*.
1a. 8vo. Dublin, 1932.

From Mr White.

CONWAY (A.). *Henry VII's relations with Scotland and Ireland, 1485-98.* 8vo. Camb. 1932.

CUNNINGHAM (A.). *The Loyal Clans.* 1a. 8vo. Camb. 1932.

DAVIES (C. C.). *The problem of the North-West frontier, 1890-1908. With a survey of policy since 1849.* 8vo. Camb. 1932.

HURD (RICHARD), etc. *The correspondence of Richard Hurd and William Mason*, etc.* Introdn. and notes by the late E. H. PEARCE, Bp. of Worcester. Ed. by L. WHIBLEY. sm. 8vo. Camb. 1932.

London, *Calendar of Select Pleas and Memoranda of the City of London, A.D. 1381-1412.* Ed. by A. H. THOMAS. 1a. 8vo. Camb. 1932.

Periodicals were received from the following: The Master, Mr Charlesworth, Professor Sir Joseph Larmor, Sir Donald MacAlister, Dr Previt -Orton, Rev. J. T. Ward, Mr White, Royal Astronomical Society, etc.

ADDITIONS

GENERAL

Annual Register . . . for the year 1931. 8vo. Lond. 1932.

Historical Register of the University of Cambridge. Suppl. 1921-30. sm. 8vo. Camb. 1932.

Royal Geographical Society. Lists of names drawn up by the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British official use. 8vo. Lond. 1922-31.

Student's Handbook to the University and Colleges of Cambridge. 31st edn., revised to 30 June, 1932. sm. 8vo. Camb. 1932.

JOHNIANA

*CLOSE (Very Rev. FRANCIS), D.D., Dean of Carlisle (*ob.* 1882). Mezzotint portrait by J. R. Jackson after the painting by H. W. Phillips.

*HERON (Sir ROBERT), Bart., M.P. (*ob.* 1854). Mezzotint portrait by Reynolds.

CLASSICS

GLOTZ (G.) ed. *Histoire g n rale.* Sect. I, pt. 3. Hist. romaine, II, 3. 1a. 8vo. Paris, 1932.

PAULY-WISSOWA. *Real-Encyclop die der classischen Altertumswissenschaft.* 2te Reihe. Bd. IV, 2 (Symposion-Literatur—Tauris). 1a. 8vo. Stuttgart, 1932.

ECONOMICS

CANTILLON (RICHARD). *Essai sur la nature du commerce en g n ral.* Ed. with an English transl. by H. HIGGS. (Royal Economic Society.) 8vo. Lond. 1931.

CLAPHAM (J. H.). *An economic history of modern Britain.* [Vol. II.] *Free Trade and Steel, 1850-86.* 1a. 8vo. Camb. 1932.

KNOWLES (L. C. A.). *The economic development of the British Overseas Empire.* 2 vols. (Vol. I, 2nd edn.) 8vo. Lond. 1928-30.

SALTER (Sir A.). *Recovery; the second effort.* 8vo. Lond. 1932.

Smith, Adam, Catalogue of the library of. 2nd edn., ed. by J. BONAR. (Royal Economic Society.) 8vo. Lond. 1932.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

Biographie fran aise, Dictionnaire de. Fasc. v. (Aimon—Albouy). 1a. 8vo. Paris, 1932.

CHEW (H. M.). *The English ecclesiastical tenants-in-chief and knight service especially in the 13th and 14th centuries.* 8vo. Lond. 1932.

Clarendon State Papers preserved in the Bodleian Library, Calendar of the. Ed. by O. OGLE and others. 4 vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1872-1932.

COLERIDGE (S. T.). *Unpublished letters; including certain letters republished from original sources.* Ed. by E. L. GRIGGS. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1932.

*COULTON (G. G.). *The chronicler of European chivalry [Froissart].* (*Studio* special Winter number.) 1a. 8vo. Lond. 1930.

HALPHEN (L.). *L'essor de l'Europe (XI^e-XIII^e si cles).* (Peuples et civilisations. Hist. g n., publ. par L. Halphen, VI.) 8vo. Paris, 1932.

Historical MSS. Commission. *Supplementary report on the MSS. of the Duke of Hamilton.* 8vo. Lond. 1932.

HUME (DAVID). *Letters.* Ed. by J. Y. T. GREIG. 2 vols. Oxford, 1932.

McKISACK (M.). *The parliamentary representation of the English boroughs during the Middle Ages.* 8vo. Lond. 1932.

MIRSKY (D. S.). *Russia, a social history.* 1a. 8vo. Lond. 1931.

Monumenta Germaniae historica. Diplomata regum Germaniae ex stirpe Karolinorum. Tom. I, fasc. I. 4to. Berolini, 1932.

- Public Record Office publns. 5 vols. 1a. 8vo. Lond. 1931-2.
Calendar of State Papers, Domestic. Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1682.
Close Rolls of the reign of Henry III. A.D. 1254-6.
Journal of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations. Jan. 1749-50 to Dec. 1753.
Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic. Henry VIII. Addenda. Vol. 1, pt. 2.
Register of Edward the Black Prince. Pt. 3 (Palatinate of Chester). A.D. 1351-65.
- Scotland. *Acts of the Lords in Council in Public Affairs, 1501-54.*
Selections from the Acta Dominorum Concilii introductory to the Register of the Privy Council of Scotland. 1a. 8vo. Edin. 1932.
- SCHUYLER (R. L.). *The Constitution of the United States.* sm. 8vo. New York [1923; repr.] 1928.
- THOMSON (M. A.). *The secretaries of state, 1681-1782.* 8vo. Oxford, 1932.
- Tudor studies presented . . . to A. F. Pollard.* Ed. by R. W. SETON-WATSON. 8vo. Lond. 1924.
- WILLIAMS (BASIL). *Stanhope. A study in eighteenth-century war and diplomacy.* 8vo. Oxford, 1932.

LAW

- British Year Book of International Law, 1932.* 1a. 8vo. Lond. 1932.
- Halsbury's Laws of England.* 2nd edn., ed. by VISCOUNT HAILSHAM. Vols. iv, v, and Suppl. vol. for 1932. 1a. 8vo. Lond. 1932.
- HOLDSWORTH (Sir W.). *History of English law.* Tables and index by E. POTTON. 8vo. Lond. 1932.
- Selden Society. *Bibliography of abridgments, digests, dictionaries, . . . of English law to 1800.* By J. D. COWLEY. 4to. Lond. 1932.
- Vol. XLIX. *Select cases concerning the Law Merchant, A.D. 1251-1779.* Vol. III. Ed. by H. HALL. 4to. Lond. 1932.

MATHEMATICS

- CARATHÉODORY (C.). *Conformal representation.* (Camb. Tracts in Mathematics, 28.) 8vo. Camb. 1932.
- CAUCHY (A.). *Œuvres complètes.* Sér. II. Tome XIII. 4to. Paris, 1932.
- OSGOOD (W. F.). *Lehrbuch der Funktionentheorie.* Bd. II, 2. 8vo. Leipzig, 1932.

- RUTHERFORD (D. E.). *Modular invariants.* (Camb. Tracts in Mathematics, 27.) 8vo. Camb. 1932.
- VEBLEN (O.) and WHITEHEAD (J. H. C.). *The foundations of differential geometry.* (*Ibid.*, 29.) 8vo. Camb. 1932.

MODERN LANGUAGES AND ENGLISH

LITERATURE

- BURTON (ROBERT). *The anatomy of melancholy.* Ed. by Rev. A. R. SHILLETO. 3 vols. sm. 8vo. Lond. [1893, repr.] 1896.
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66. *Le charroi de Nîmes.* Éd. par J. L. PERRIER.
67. MAILLART (JEAN). *Le roman du Comte d'Anjou.* Éd. par M. ROQUES.
68. *Le jeu de Sainte Agnès.* Éd. par A. JEANROY.
69. *La Résurrection du Sauveur.* Éd. par J. G. WRIGHT.
70. GUILLAUME DE SAINT-PATHUS. *Les miracles de Saint Louis.* Éd. par P. B. FAY.
71. WACE. *La vie de Sainte Marguerite.* Éd. par E. A. FRANCIS.
72. CORTEBARBE. *Les trois aveugles de Compiègne.* Éd. par G. GOUGENHEIM.
- CRAIGIE (Sir W. A.) ed. *Dictionary of the older Scottish tongue.* Pt. 2 (assembling—berising). 4to. Chicago, 1932.
- DRYDEN (JOHN). *Essays.* Selected and ed. by W. P. KER. 2 vols. sm. 8vo. Oxford [1900; repr.] 1926.
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- Merlin.* A Middle-English metrical version . . . by HERRY LOVE-
LICH. Ed. by E. A. KOCK. Pt. 3. 8vo. Lond. 1932.
- HARPSFIELD (N.). *The life and death of Sr Thomas Moore.* Ed. by E. V. HITCHCOCK and R. W. CHAMBERS. 8vo. Lond. 1932.
- English Place-Name Society. Vol. IX. *The place-names of Devon.* Pt. 2. By J. E. B. GOVER, A. MAWER and J. M. STENTON. 8vo. Camb. 1932.
- English Studies, The year's work in, 1930.* 8vo. Lond. 1932.
- GRIMM (J.) and (W.) edd. *Deutsches Wörterbuch.* Bd. x, iv, 2; XII, ii, 4; xv, v. 1a. 8vo. Leipzig, 1932.
- HALKETT and LAING. *Dictionary of anonymous and pseudonymous English literature.* New edn. Vol. VI. 1a. 8vo. Edin. 1932.

- OTWAY (THOMAS). *Works*. Ed. by J. C. GHOSH.
2 vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1932.
- Perlesvaus. *Le Haut Livre du Graal*. Perlesvaus. Ed. by W. A. NITZE and T. A. JENKINS. Vol. 1. 8vo. Chicago, 1932.

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- GIBSON (A. BOYCE). *The philosophy of Descartes*.
8vo. Lond. 1932.
- GILSON (É.). *La philosophie au moyen âge*. 16mo. Paris, 1930.
- HARTMANN (N.). *Ethics*. Transl. by S. COIT.
3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1932.
- MURCHISON (C.) ed. *History of psychology in autobiography*.
Vol. II. 8vo. Worcester, Mass., 1932.
- TENNANT (F. R.). *Philosophy of the sciences*. (Tarner lectures,
1931-2.) sm. 8vo. Camb. 1932.

THEOLOGY AND CHURCH HISTORY

- Acta Sanctorum*. Novembris tomi II pars II. *Commentarius in Martyrologium Hieronymianum*. 1a. fol. Bruxellis, 1931.
- BENSON (E. W.) Archbp. *Cyprian; his life, his times, his work*.
8vo. Lond. 1897.
- [Bible.] *The Old Testament in Greek*. Ed. by A. E. BROOKE, N. MCLEAN, and H. ST J. THACKERAY. Vol. II, 3. I and II Chronicles. 4to. Camb. 1932.
- BURKITT (F. C.). *Church and gnosis*. (Morse lectures, 1931.)
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1a. 8vo. Paris, 1932.
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Diocesis Roffensis. Registrum Hamonis Hethe. Pars 4.
Diocesis Saresbiriensis. Registrum Simonis de Gandavo. Pars 7.
8vo. Lond. 1931-2.
- HEGESIPPUS. *Qui dicitur historiae libri V*. Edidit V. USSANI.
(Corpus script. eccles. Latinorum, LXVI.)
8vo. Vindobonae, 1932.
- HERBERT DE LOSINGA. *Epistolae Herberti de Losinga, Osberti de Clara, et Elmeri*. Ed. by R. ANSTRUTHER.
8vo. Bruxellis, 1846.
- IMBART DE LA TOUR (P.). *Les origines de la Réforme*. Tome III. *L'Évangélisme (1521-38)*.
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