

THE EAGLE

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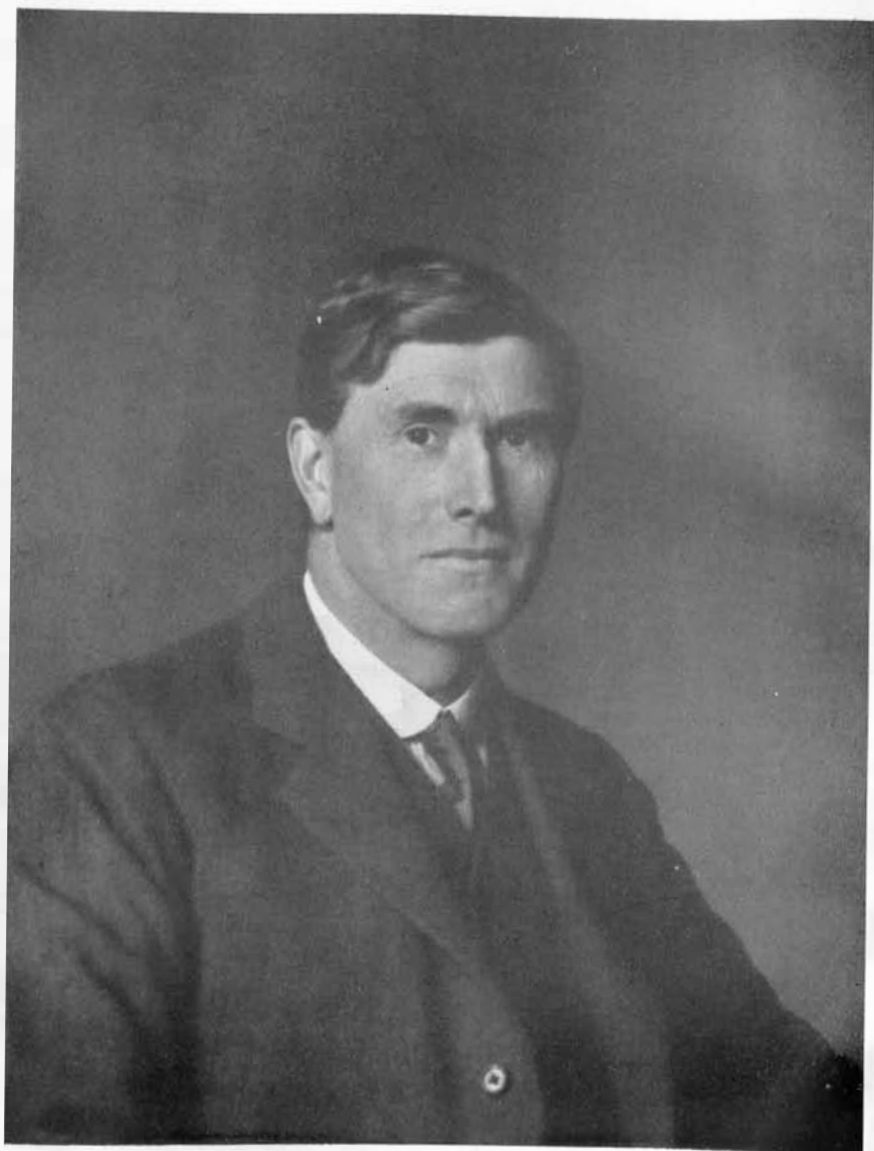
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N.B.—Contributors of anonymous articles or letters will please send their names to *one* of the Editors, who need not communicate them further.

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



THE MASTER

THE EAGLE

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THE MASTER

ERNEST ALFRED BENIANS, our new Master, is fifty-three years old, and comes from Kent, a region which Julius Caesar long ago recognized as producing "the most civilized of the Britons." He came into residence as a Scholar (the first Entrance Scholar in History the College had admitted) in the Michaelmas Term, 1899; he gained a First Class in Part I of the History Tripos in 1901, in Part II in 1902, and followed this up by winning the Lightfoot Scholarship in 1903, the Allen Scholarship in 1905 and the Adam Smith Prize in 1906, in which year he was elected a Fellow.

Since that time, as Albert Kahn Travelling Fellow, he spent fifteen months travelling round the world, wrote several chapters (mostly dealing with Colonial History) for the *Cambridge Modern History*, and edited the Atlas Volume for that work. After being Adviser to Indian Students he became Tutor, and for seven years has been Senior Tutor of the College. He has acted as Chairman of the Faculty Board of History, and was a member of the General Board of Studies during the difficult years when University and Colleges were settling down to the new Statutes. He was an original member of the Junior Historians, and is now editing the *Cambridge History of the British Empire*.

This is no mean record, yet a great College demands of its Master even more, a complete absorption in its interests. For years, unobtrusively yet actively, he has been the centre of

College life; whatever was concerned—be it the revision of the College Statutes, or a question of educational policy, whether it was some harassed Junior Tutor seeking advice, or an undergraduate in debt, or someone who felt he had been unfairly treated—sooner or later “the gentle Ben” has had to be taken into counsel, and his kindly but definite wisdom has solved the difficulty.

In an age when great and exciting events are happening, not only in the world of knowledge but also in the world of politics, and when the College, thanks to the unselfish labours of its officers in past years, stands on a level worthy of its best traditions, it has chosen the new Master to be its leader, to direct its policy and interpret it to the outside world, and to guide it onward still, because it knows and has experienced his sympathy, his fairmindedness, and his wisdom, and perhaps even more because each member can feel that he has in him a friend.



[Palmer Clark

SIR ROBERT FORSYTH SCOTT

Senior Bursar 1883–1908*Master* 1908–1933

SIR ROBERT FORSYTH SCOTT:

MASTER 1908–33

ROBERT FORSYTH SCOTT, the elder son of the Rev. George Scott, Minister of Dairsie, Co. Fife, and Mary, daughter of Robert Forsyth, advocate, was born at Leith on July 28th, 1849. He was at the High School, Edinburgh, continued his education at Stuttgart and at King's College, London, and entered St John's College as an Exhibitioner in October 1871. In 1875 he was Fourth Wrangler, and he was elected to a MacMahon Studentship in 1876. In the latter year he rowed in the Third Lent Boat and in the Third May Boat: forty-four years later, in 1920, he was elected President of the L.M.B.C. He was elected a Fellow of the College in 1877. From 1877 to 1879 he was an Assistant Master at Christ's Hospital. He published *The Theory of Determinants* in 1880, and in the same year was called to the Bar. For three years he practised at Lincoln's Inn, and in 1883 returned to the College as Senior Bursar. On his return, he became Major of the University Corps, and held the office of Junior Proctor in 1888. In 1898 he married Jenny, daughter of Lieutenant-General T. E. Webster. On August 31st, 1908, he was elected Master of the College, in succession to Dr Charles Taylor. He was Vice-Chancellor from 1910 to 1912, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. at St Andrews. In 1922 he became a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and in 1924 received the honour of Knighthood. He died on November 18th, 1933, in his eighty-fifth year, havi

Senior Bursar and twenty-five as Master.

From *The Cambridge Review* (abridged):

Robert Forsyth Scott was (like most Scotsmen) a son of the manse, and the manse was that of Dairsie in Fifeshire, where his father was the Established Church minister. His mother, the daughter of Robert Forsyth, advocate, was, in her later

years, a not unfamiliar figure in the courts of St John's, quietly making her way to the Bursary in I, New Court, where her son sat under the portraits of the family. In Scotland it was more usual for the elder son to be called from the paternal side; here it was reversed, and George Scott was the younger son. The dedication of his well-known book, *The Burman, his life and notions*, by *Shway Yoe*, pictures the mother.

"When anything surprises or pleases a Burman, he never fails to cry out, Amè—mother. Following the national example, to whom can I better dedicate this book than to you, my dear mother? Who else will be so eager to praise; so tender to chide; so soft to soothe and console; so prompt to shield and defend?..."

R. F. Scott was not an emotional man, most people would have said; but those about him, when in advanced old age his mother was taken from him, knew better, if he did not unpack his heart with words. There, as in many other ways, he showed his race.

He had some schooling with his brother in Germany; and he used to tell of fights with German boys, repeated till he realized that "Nicht wahr?" implied no doubt as to his veracity. In October 1871 he entered at St John's, where he became Fourth Wrangler, and a Fellow, and rowed in the third L.M.B.C. boat. He confessed to tears when he was turned out of the first boat—and to a vigorous undergraduate life with his lifelong friend, Sir Charles Parsons, the inventor of the turbine.

In 1883 he returned to St John's as Bursar, and was soon to find enough to do; yet a feature of his work was his tolerance of interruption. Few men had more work or more difficult; but if you invaded the Bursary, you would see him look up over his glasses, and lay down his pen, with an air of relief as if he were sick of solitude and wanted nothing more than a half-hour's crack. And let us supplement this with some words from the preface of the *Dictionary of National Biography* (which pleased him, as they well might): "No inquiry addressed to Mr R. F. Scott, bursar of St John's College, Cambridge... has failed to procure a useful reply." He had, he

would say in later years, "a passion for minute biography." At one of the *D.N.B.* dinners, Mr Archbold says, he explained "I am here as an original authority."

He was Proctor, too. A Proctor (said Foakes Jackson), who comes through without some loss of reputation does well. Scott gained regard by it, he was so human. He would tell tales of his Proctor days, beginning: "When I was Proggins." It was of him that a guilty Trinity man, now one of His Majesty's Judges, inquired: "And where *is* St John's?" One night he entertained the University Boat (or L.M.B.C. I, it may have been), tendering them cigars as they left, with the friendly words: "You will find my colleague at the gate." The colleague was Neville of Sidney.

He was a Major in the Volunteers of those times, and took part duly in their field days. He piloted new scholars and Fellows to the Lodge for the awful ceremony of Admission. To a new Fellow who wondered if it was quite right for him to come punctually to hall and sit among his seniors, "it might improve your mind," said Scott. He delved unceasingly into the College archives, and term by term *The Eagle* opened with "Notes from the College Records." He liked to quote a grumbling subscriber (in arrears, perhaps): "Is good old Scott still doing those Notes? He must be a long way into futurity by now." He had other activities—the Town Council, the University Council, the Conservators of the Cam, and the Conservative Association; but they did not interfere with his services to his friends and his leisure for them.

His friends had his portrait painted for the College. There have not been many portraits presented of late, but Scott's was over-subscribed; and every member had a cheque returning him a third of his gift. This pleased Scott, who spoke of "the picture that paid a dividend." The picture hangs in St John's, a dignified portraiture, in which, however, his friends miss something. The painter was reported to have said he would not have his sitters "going down grinning to posterity." So he painted Scott without the least hint of a twinkle; and in Scott's case, you might almost say, the twinkle was the man.

In 1908 he succeeded Dr Charles Taylor as Master. On the night of his election, he ended his speech to the Fellows with the hint that people say "moss gathers in Lodges," and hoping that, if it did, they might remember it covered the remains of a good fellow. He was in due course Vice-Chancellor, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. at St Andrews, became a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn and was Knighted in 1924. Everybody enjoyed the short speeches in which he would propose the health of new Fellows at the election feasts; and he grew better and better at it. His ambition in his later years was to hold out till he had served a full half-century as Bursar and Master; and his hope was fulfilled.

As one looks back upon the many years, one sees a figure always genial, always ready with some amusing story, always sympathetic with normal youth (less so with premature apostles or prigs of any age), always open-eyed for service to the College, devotion to which was the very core of his life and character.

* * *

T. R. G.

The late Master was appointed to the office of Senior Bursar on October 9th, 1883, at the time of a serious crisis in the finances of the College, and he held the appointment for approximately twenty-five years till his election to the mastership on August 31st, 1908.

In order to explain the nature of the difficulties with which he was faced, it is necessary to go back to the past. From the earliest period the main income of the College had been derived from real estate, and this, apart from some house property in Cambridge and London, consisted almost entirely of agricultural land. The great growth in agricultural prosperity during the 'fifties and 'sixties of last century was accompanied by a rapid expansion in the College income. Those responsible for the finances of the College during this period appear to have assumed that these conditions would go on for ever. Large sums received for land in and near London, and elsewhere, sold to public corporations, railway companies and others, were employed almost entirely in the purchase of further

agricultural properties, not all of the first class; and no attempt was made to spread the risks. On the expenditure side commitments were entered into absorbing the increase in income, and no reserves were created to provide for the inevitable rainy day. The construction of a new Chapel and Master's Lodge was undertaken in 1863 without completely counting the cost. The original estimate for these was in the neighbourhood of £40,000; the actual cost amounted to no less than £78,000 before they were completed in 1869, and interest payments to a further £21,000, bringing the total payments to £99,000, before the debt was ultimately liquidated in 1896.

Meanwhile by 1876 the tide of prosperity was on the turn. At this juncture Dr Reyner, who had been Bursar since 1857, retired and was presented to the College living of Staplehurst. In the following years conditions deteriorated rapidly, with the result that rents of agricultural property declined, and, in spite of concessions to tenants, fell into embarrassing arrears, while the situation was further aggravated by the burden of the instalments of capital and interest on the Chapel debt. In 1883 Dr Pieters, who had succeeded Dr Reyner as Senior Bursar, felt that he was unable to cope with the situation and left Cambridge, and Mr Scott, as he then was, was invited to take up the appointment. For several years the position continued to grow worse; many farms came in hand between 1885 and 1896, by which date the income from farm rents had fallen to £14,600 compared with £23,800 in 1883 and about £30,000 in 1876.

The difficulties were met by the enforcement of rigid economies to bring the expenditure within the income, these including a drastic reduction in the Fellowship dividend (a substantial part of the remuneration of College officers and others), and also in the actual number of Fellows. The dividend which had been £300 between 1872 and 1878, and which stood at £200 for 1884, progressively fell until for 1894 and 1895 it reached the low level of £80. By these measures, which were loyally accepted by the Fellows, equilibrium was maintained and some relief was secured when the final instalment of the Chapel debt was paid in 1896.

Concurrently Mr Scott had put in train important measures for increasing the College revenues by developing its properties at Cambridge and Sunningdale as building estates, the land being let on 99 years' leases. The construction of the northern section of the Grange Road, and of the Adams, Herschel, and Sylvester Roads, dates from this period; and the ground rents of houses on these roads, as also on the Madingley Road and other frontages, now forms an important element in the income of the College. The development of the Sunningdale Estate, with its well-known golf course, was no less successful, and as a result of this policy the income from ground rents to-day amounts to well over £10,000 per annum compared with less than £3000 in 1883. The improvement in the finances was materially helped by considerable sales of land ripe for development, the most important of which was a section of the river frontage at Marfleet for the construction of a portion of the Hull Docks. From 1896 the position continued to improve; by 1904 the dividend had again reached £200, and by 1908, when Mr Scott was elected Master, he was able to hand over an unencumbered legacy to his successor.

One very important feature of his administration throughout this period consisted of the very close and intimate relations which he was able to establish with the College tenants. There is evidence that this was not the case with his immediate predecessors and, apart from this, he had at the outset to deal with tenants disheartened by a series of calamitous agricultural years. His sympathetic treatment of their difficulties, and the personal methods introduced by him into the relations between the College and its tenants, did much to help matters at that time and set an example which his successors have endeavoured to follow. Those of the existing tenants who knew him still speak of him with affection, and several of them, on hearing of his death, have written of him to the College in the warmest terms.

In his capacity as Bursar he had direct charge of the College muniments and various College records, and did much to ensure their safe custody and proper maintenance.

The present fireproof room was constructed and the more important documents were removed to this room from the old Treasury and made accessible for ready examination and reference. He had also an intimate knowledge of many of the documents, and published in *The Eagle* a long series of interesting extracts from these under the title "Notes from the College Records." His work on the past admissions to the College is well known, but in addition to the published volumes he has collected a large amount of material for the later admissions which will facilitate the continuance of the series.

His services as Master are referred to elsewhere, but it must be said that the painstaking care which he expended on these researches was typical of the devotion with which he attended throughout to all matters in any way affecting the College interests. At the same time he took a boyish delight in any College successes, for example in the large number of St John's men who won high places in the various triposes in 1933, and in the Lady Margaret victory in the Ladies' Plate at Henley. On the completion of his fifty years of service to the College the Governing Body sent him the following message, which was recorded in the College Minutes:

The Governing Body wish to convey their warmest congratulations to the Master on his completion of fifty years' service to the College. They feel that the College is equally to be congratulated, as they deeply appreciate the value of the work that he has done for it. They fully recognize that the position in which it stands to-day, both with regard to its finances and otherwise, is in a large measure due to the watchful and loving care which he has devoted to its interests throughout the whole of this period.

This message gave him the greatest pleasure. He was very happy to know that his work had been appreciated and that this appreciation had been placed on permanent record.

H. F. H.

* * *

It was characteristic of the late Master that even the hobby which occupied his leisure was devoted to College interests. He became, partly at the suggestion of Professor Mayor, but mainly by natural tastes and aptitude, the historian of the

College and the biographer of its members from its foundation, and never has a College found a more successful chronicler. It was in 1903 that he published his first continuation (Part III) of Professor Mayor's *Admissions*, and the new volume showed at once the quality of his work. The faithful transcript of the Register of Admissions was proceeded with from 1715 to 1767, but it was linked with succinct biographical notes on almost every name, which embodied the results of most laborious and acute research in all possible directions into the lives of even the least distinguished of Johnian *alumni*. On well-known names he could cast fresh light, but what was most remarkable was the way in which long-forgotten men in the middle walks of life became once more living, and often interesting, personalities in his hands. The same qualities, accompanied by a more convenient arrangement, marked his Part IV from 1767 to 1802, published only two years ago. In detail and fullness of record these volumes surpassed, it may safely be said, all rivals.

This intentness on detail did not imply that the Master could not take a comprehensive view of College history. His little book on St John's in Dent's *College Monographs* (1907) happily achieved the difficult task of representing the continuous life of a corporate society, waxing and waning, changing and static, reflecting to-day and yesterday at any given moment in three hundred years, and maintaining through transmutation, as individuals do, an unmistakable identity. The style was none the worse for being completely unpretentious. It had a genuine ring.

It is natural, however, to associate him most of all with the "Notes from the College Records" which filled so many pages of *The Eagle* from 1889 to 1915. An immense amount of College history is contained in these disconnected papers, if sometimes through the lack of an index it is a little hard to track. The Notes touch on a world of subjects: suppression of monasteries, the College's foundation, College accounts, College benefactions, the allied schools, the Library, questions of tithes and patronage, evasions of statutes, architectural plans, truculent divines, cantankerous Fellows—almost every aspect

of College life. The College archives gave him a mine of unworked material, and he supplemented it from the Record Office and the British Museum, from rare tracts, local histories, old newspapers, and parish registers, even from barely accessible episcopal muniments. He was willing to stand all day in an ill-lit corner in a discouraging registry to copy records of ordinations and the like. His thoroughness and perseverance on the trail of an elusive Johnian were not to be denied. He had a natural instinct for the source, as opposed to the derivative narrative; he was himself, as he said, "an original authority" for the *Dictionary of National Biography*. He was not careful of the finesse of scholarship. Punctuation he treated with the freedom of the seventeenth century, and he never gave much attention to misprints in Latin documents, but in the essential accuracy of fact and interpretation he easily held his own against more meticulous proof-correctors. A shrewd insight, trained in practical affairs, and a sound, critical judgment made his results always weighty and generally right. Those results, too, were no frigid reconstruction from a rubble of powdery, broken facts. A kindly, sub-cynical sympathy pervades the minute and exact research in which he delighted. He met new acquaintances in the past, stalwart and weak, upright and devious, place-hunting as "your worship's woorme," quarrelling, disputing, zealous and lukewarm, met them with a genial tolerance on a common ground of humanity.

C. W. P. O.

KNOWLEDGE

KNOWLEDGE will come to me (if it comes at all)
 Not as the dew falls swiftly to the flower,
 Nor be absorbed as parched land drains the shower.
 But as worms in subterranean channels crawl,
 Feeding the while, and sift the encountered soil,
 Patient towards some hidden end I'll strive,
 And, seeking the essence whence all forms derive,
 Nourish the mind upon the very toil.

A. P. P.

SIMPLIFICATION

EVERYTHING is being made plain,
 difficulties shaken out,
 ambiguities neatly dissected.
 Simplify.

We substitute
 paragraph for chapter
 sentence for paragraph
 word for sentence.

There is my idea now,
 it cannot escape me
 closely imprisoned
 in a five-linked chain of words.

But after six months' interval
 when I go to unlock it,
 I find to my horror
 that I have lost the key.

A. P. P.

ANTOINE WATTEAU

OF WATTEAU the painter, many records remain; of Antoine the man, scarcely anything that is authentic; nevertheless the few facts we have are significant, and from them much, if not all, can be gleaned.

Watteau was born at Valenciennes during the latter part of the Thirty Years' War, and his childhood, therefore, was passed in the heart of that country, which for all time has been the battleground of Europe.

Small wonder, then, if the first Watteau of whom we have knowledge is a military painter, a realist, painting war as no man before him had dared to paint it—war without romance and without glamour; war in its everyday aspect, as, in his childhood, he had seen and known it, when, always with that eternal stump of pencil in his hands, he had wandered along the stricken lanes and by-ways of Flanders.

The realism of his early work, this passion for the exact truth, as he saw it, was to remain with him through life. How comes it, then, that the pictures, which have given to Watteau his great reputation, are creations of fantastic imagery and romance?

The apparent contradiction is explained when we take into account such facts and details as we actually do possess of Watteau's personal history.

His father was a tiller by trade, and the years of Watteau's early life in Valenciennes would seem to have been spent in poor and uncongenial circumstances. At eighteen, ambitious and hungering for the broader life of the capital, he worked his way to Paris in the company of a troop of players for whom, it is said, he painted scenery. After this he served as an apprentice to a faker of old masters—a strange occupation for this devotee of truth—and later he drifted to the studio of a clever but profligate painter named Gillot, from whom he learned much that was valuable and also much that was not. It was at this time that he fell under the spell of an actress named Desmares, and although little enough is known of the

affair, the fact remains that after a lapse of ten years the remembrance of his early love had not faded from his mind, since on the occasion of his admission to the Académie Royale, he chose for the subject of his great diploma work, "L'Embarquement pour Cythère," a scene from the play in which he had first seen her.

For some time Watteau cherished a passionate desire to study art in Italy, and, with this end in view, he competed for the Prix de Rome, but failed to win the purse. Compensation, however, for this bitter disappointment was not far off, for not long afterwards he made the acquaintance of those two devoted friends and lavish patrons, Monsieur de Crozat and Monsieur de Julienne.

From this time forward, Watteau's position and success were assured—he became the fashion, the rage: yet always he seemed to have remained as he had been, a little aloof: a little difficult and retiring. His one passionate preoccupation was his work, his faithfulness to the truth as he saw it; yet surely this realist of a Watteau would be likely to see the truth at a different angle from most other men? Might not this son of a Flemish working man, who fifty years before the revolution finds himself the idol of the most exclusive aristocracy in Europe, translated suddenly upon terms of intimacy and equality into a world of fantastic and exquisite elegance—might not such a man see in all this, not reality, but a dream? Could such a world seem a reality to this peasant who from childhood had been accustomed to the terrors of war? Could it seem a reality to this genius who had once faked, and starved in the gutters of Paris? Would it not rather have appeared to him what in point of fact it was and as he painted it, a dream world, a fairy world of unreality which an oncoming Terror, only a few years later, was to sweep for ever out of existence? Thus seeing it, would he not so paint it, flinging over all those the inevitable and characteristic veil of glamour and romance?—that is, of *unreality*.

In the winter of 1719, his health, which for some time had been failing, broke down completely, and he sought medical advice in England. In the following spring he returned,

worse than ever, to Paris, when suddenly and for no apparent reason, he seems to have acquired a new lease of life. He works magnificently and at a fever heat, with an ease and an assurance such as he has never before known, completing in an incredibly short space of time his masterpiece, "L'Enseigne de Garsaint." He puts off in some measure his aloof and retiring manner; he writes the gayest letters, goes to see everything and is seen everywhere: and the secret is not far to seek. The new mood synchronizes with the brief period of his intimacy with the Venetian pastellist, Rosealba Carriera, for "Watteau," says Gillet, "adorait en elle le vivant génie de l'Italie." All his life he had hungered for Italy, and now at length it would seem as though Italy herself had come to him in the person of the Venetian artist. She was not young, nor was she beautiful, and yet in her he seems to have found an answer to some age-long dissatisfaction of the soul. In her presence life takes on new powers, new possibilities, and when she goes the brief flame subsides, never again to revive.

Yet, though he is dying, he still paints, but in a strangely different vein. For subject he chooses not the drab weariness of war, not the light loves of the Fêtes Galantes, but instead such subjects as the great Italians chose—the Holy Family at Bethany and the Christ on the Cross.

And so painting he died, Truth worshipper, even till the end.

J. K.

THE FIELDS

THERE, the fields rising, the brown earth
 Slowly swelling above the plainland, rising
 In broad sweep of the furrows; low and bare.
 Winter taking the fields; the beeches
 Already golden and becoming bare;
 And the long stretch of the flat country, hardly broken
 With low ploughland rising ahead.
 Day by day, morning by morning,
 The cattle going forth ploughing;
 Day by day, morning by morning,
 The labourers to the fields;
 Day by day, morning by morning, the years passing.
 And these who were young grow old;
 The ploughboy whistles at morning, the old man asleep in the
 cottage.
 Winter again taking the fields;
 Here, after many centuries, year by year, winter again;
 The wind blowing over the flat country;
 The brown ploughland bare, low hill rising ahead;
 And here where time goes slowly by,
 The ploughland bare, the distance grey,
 'Tis I who come and wander by
 To watch the daylight die away.
 One I knew who would lead forth his team.
 Drawing the bare furrow over the ploughland,
 Here, in the flat country of long views; fen and brown fields;
 And the beeches gold and becoming bare.
 One whom I knew and now see little of.

 I could as well be happy here as elsewhere.
 Here indeed more happy; silence of the fields,
 Silence perfect of their sadness. The winter
 Year by year coming again. The ploughboy
 To the fields no longer, he in his turn asleep

(One whom I knew and do not see again)
 Rising no longer at morning, growing old;
 Always the fields watching, with sorrow peacefully,
 And with great beauty.

And I have come to these fields, to the flat country,
 Here, to the winter and the sunset.
 I have watched, my friend, a long sunset;
 And have come here, here where the years are changeless.

H. M. C.

THE PYLONS

HARSH, girt with cables there aloft,
 The pylons stand in helplessness,
 Truncated limbs that seem
 To plunge the very depths of earth,
 And arms clasping the cordage
 Of slack strands. From these
 The East wind sweeping low
 From barren hills long numbed
 Into monastic dun, wrings out no cry
 For quarter or responsive moan,
 —The cables dumb
 And dumb their porters too,—
 But petulant, enraged, gusts on,
 Into the masses of the trees
 Battalioned, but more yielding, these...

Grim marcher lords,
 Across the heath the pylons stare,
 —Arrogance naked striding there—
 Threatening perpetual war;
 But ever motionless, half mocked,
 Unquickened by these nerves that sear
 The lesser giants, though for these
 Vitality withheld.

J. M. P.

THE PANTHEIST

ON Judgement Day
 Shall be
 No tale of Sacraments
 For me.

Hymns I knew not,
 But the glees
 Of windy diapasons
 In the trees,

North-Wester squadrons
 Sweeping low,
 Sea battle eager in
 Crescendo.

It may be these things shall weigh
 For me in Judgement Day.

J. M. P.

IN THE CATHEDRAL

THEY have gone from here, ceasing in time to sing,
 Turning to their business. Once, I remember,
 These aisles were with us over the meadows,
 The candle flickering by the swallow's wing
 And the chanting with us that harvesting of September.
 The unconscious power fades, now with the laughter
 And hard communion of new success. Natural, I suppose;
 And yet 'tis regretfully that I look after
 The light falling no more on the crucifix
 And the old sympathy dwindling to its close.

H. M. C.

EPILOGUE

YOU may forget that day we spent together,
 lying we two far up green Huglith side;
 you may forget that last sad happy ride
 —cyder and ale and sun-kissed windy weather—
 you may forget, but still shall I be minding
 Sun on the broom and fresh green bracken fronds,
 you may forget those thousand tiny bonds
 —the hawks that stooped—but yet will they be binding.
 We lay and laughed and talked but commonplaces;
 you climbed a tree, and I a little thorn
 —grasshoppers danced, and chirped themselves away—;
 laughed we and lay there, merry were our faces
 and I forgot how sad would be the dawn;
 nor said I then what I had come to say.

D.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST

“ST JOHN’S COLLEGE,” said William Cole the antiquary, “grafted on the Hospital, and still enjoying its possessions, may justly be accounted the first of our present colleges.” This opinion, attractive as it is to Johnians, leads to dangerous analogies; for Jesus College was also “grafted,” but there the stock was the nunnery of St Radegund, founded earlier than the earliest date claimed for the Hospital. Yet even if we view the events of 1511 rather as an uprooting and replanting, we cannot fail to find interest in the Hospital of St John, which had occupied the site of the College since it was a poor waste; in the founders of the Hospital, who willy-nilly at its suppression became benefactors of the College; and in the date from which the name of St John the Evangelist has been continuously associated with this part of Cambridge.

The early historians of the University (Dr Caius, Archbishop Parker, Fuller, and others) gave the honour of the foundation to Nigel, second Bishop of Ely; and of those who venture on a date, Richard Parker favours 1134, while Fuller prefers 1145. If the authorities referred to in the footnotes of these writers are followed back as far as they will go, they are found to end either in a vague formula, such as “from authorities in Ely monastery,” or in a plain unsupported assertion¹. Thomas Baker, who had an unequalled knowledge of the Hospital documents, thought little of this theory. In the *History of St John’s College* he says (p. 17):

Amongst all the grants and charters of the old house, which are pretty numerous, some of very ancient date, I never could hit upon one by Nigellus, after the strictest enquiry, though the monuments of the old house are yet tolerably complete.

¹ The majority lead back to a footnote of Henry Wharton in *Anglia Sacra* (1591, vol. I, p. 619): “Literatis memoria Nigelli non ingrata esse debet, quorum studia liberalitate sua plurimum promovit. Canonicis enim Regularibus bonae literaturae operam navaturis Hospitium apud Cantabrigiam posuit, ubi loci Collegium S. Johannis nunc cernitur.” The part of *Anglia Sacra* to which this is a note is a transcription of the *Historia Eliensis*, written not long after Nigel’s death, and it is possible that some of the authority of the text has been transferred to Wharton’s footnote.

And again:

To say no more upon this head, there is a catalogue, among the college archives, of such founders and benefactors as were to be prayed for by the religious brethren; Eustachius bishop of Ely stands in the front of that catalogue, as he well deserves, (the family of the Mortimers stand next, who gave endowments in the reign of Henry the Third) and no more mention of our supposed founder, than if he had never been; which had been an unpardonable omission, had he been really a founder, and had conferred such endowments, as he is supposed to have done.

No subsequent discovery has ever diminished the force of these arguments. Baker proposed instead, on the authority of a late thirteenth-century document which will be further discussed in this article, to substitute for Nigel a Cambridge burgess, one Henry Frost, and suggested that the date of the foundation fell within the reign of Henry II (1154–89).

Since Baker’s time, and mainly on his authority, Bishop Nigel has been replaced by Henry Frost as founder in the histories of the College—though it is doubtful if Baker would have allowed him quite the full title; but the date 1135, which should surely have disappeared at the same time, has been quietly revived, and is now orthodox. Despite the unanimous support that this combination of theories has received from all recent writers, including the most learned, I believe it is of quite modern origin, and finds no support in the older histories, much less in ancient documents.

In the following sections some ancient documents are reviewed, and allowed to deliver their own verdict, which they seem to do without much coaxing. That the originals of many of them were easily accessible without prolonged searching is due to the labours of Mr Gatty, who is now ordering and cataloguing “the monuments of the old house.”

§ I

The best known and most massive witnesses of the early years of the Hospital were two of its buildings which survived in disguised form until the ’sixties of the last century. The larger, a building with a central tower, was converted in 1511

into the College Chapel and Master's Lodge. Its two halves had been either the choir and nave of a large chapel, or more probably one half the chapel and the other the infirmary itself; and its architectural character suggested that it was built about 1270. The smaller building, called in modern times "the Labyrinth," had also the character of a chapel or chapel-cum-infirmery, but may have passed to mainly secular purposes when the larger chapel was built. From a photograph taken during its demolition¹ it appears that it was built in the early years of the thirteenth century. No other architectural remains of the Hospital are known.

Impressions of two successive seals of the Hospital have also survived. Photographs of them are reproduced in the *Quatercentenary Volume* (Plate IX), where an opinion of Sir George Warner is quoted that "the earlier of the two is thirteenth century, if not late twelfth century"—that is to say, presumably, about the turn of the century. (The later seal is of the fourteenth century.)

If we turn to written evidence, we find that the earliest extant documents concerned with the Hospital are, with one exception, about matters in which Eustace, Bishop of Ely from 1197 to 1215, was involved. First, and most important, is a group of three documents dealing with the original licensing of the chapel. Here, as in some other cases, we have good luck in being able to assign a fairly precise date. It was not usual before about 1250 to affix dates to documents; the only evidence in most cases is the names of the witnesses, whose approximate dates may be known. But it happens that of the witnesses to these three documents (they are the same for all) one, Richard Barre, Archdeacon of Ely, died in or before 1210², while another, who signs as "William prior of Barnwell," became prior at the earliest in 1208³. The documents therefore belong to the intervening years.

¹ It is reproduced in many books on Cambridge (e.g. Babington's *St John's College Chapel*; Willis and Clark's *Architectural History*, the *Quatercentenary Volume*), and there are direct prints in the College Library.

² Bentham's *History of Ely*, p. 273.

³ Cf. the *Liber Memorandum* of Barnwell, ed. by J. W. Clark, p. xv.

(I) The first document is an ordinance of the Bishop of Ely concerning the Hospital of St John the Evangelist in Cambridge, in which the bishop requires that every Master of the Hospital on taking office shall make a solemn promise not to receive any parishioner of All Saints' to the sacraments of the church, to the damage and prejudice of All Saints'; and it further states that the Priory of St Radegund has granted the brethren a free and pure chantry for ever, and free burial wherever they choose; and that in recompense for the damage which may result to All Saints' "from the common ground on which the house of the hospital is situated"¹ the nuns of St Radegund [who held the advowson of All Saints'] have been given a rent of twelve pence by each of three Cambridge burgesses, Hervey the son of Eustace [Dunning], Maurice the son of Alberic, and Robert Seman².

(II) and (III) The deeds of the gifts of Hervey the son of Eustace, and Maurice the son of Alberic, mentioned in the bishop's ordinance, are among the documents of the Priory of St Radegund preserved in Jesus College³. The witnesses are identical with those of (I), and the three deeds were evidently drawn at the same time.

Two important pieces of information may be extracted from these documents. The occasion for the Master's solemn promise (as all authorities who have noticed the documents agree) is clearly the licensing of an altar in the Hospital; we shall find a more explicit reference to the licensing of an "oratory" by Bishop Eustace in a later thirteenth-century document. The date 1208 agrees so well with the known architectural character of "the Labyrinth" that there can be little doubt that this was the building in question⁴. It should be noticed that the mere replacement of an old chapel by a new one (as happened in 1270) would not have occasioned this new danger of loss to All Saints'; we must conclude that

¹ De communi terra in qua sita est domus hospitalis predicti.

² The text is in Le Keux's *Memorials of Cambridge*, vol. II, p. 251. The original is said by Baker to be in the Treasury of St John's College. Le Keux's text is taken from a copy made by William Cole and is therefore very reliable; and it is in addition fully authenticated by the documents (II) and (III), which certainly exist.

³ *The Priory of St Radegund*, by A. Gray, deeds 180 and 181.

⁴ But it must be mentioned that Babington, who saw the building during demolition, inclined—apparently on the authority of Professor Willis—to a date not later than 1200, while Dr Coulton believes it improbable that it was earlier than 1220. Perhaps between the views of these two eminent authorities there is room for a third possibility.

the Hospital had no chapel of its own, and no rights of sepulture, before 1208.

The second piece of information contained in (I) is that the Hospital stood on common ground. To this we will return later.

The next two documents are deeds of gift from Bishop Eustace; the originals of both are preserved among the College muniments.

(IV) "That they might not want firing, he gave them two ships or boats, to carry wood or turf from Ely marshes to keep them warm" (Baker). The witnesses to (IV) include the three burgesses of (I)-(III), and it is therefore probably of the same date.

(V) The grant to the Hospital of the profits of the church of Horningsey. A witness is "S. Ridel, Archdeacon of Ely," who held office from 1208 to 1214¹. This living has remained ever since in the gift, first of the Hospital, then of the College; the last presentation was made in 1931.

(VI) The last early document to be mentioned is from an entirely different source. In the Roll of Pleas of the year 1207 there is recorded a suit brought to determine whether the Church of St Peter in Cambridge (*i.e.* St Peter without the Trumpington Gate, now Little St Mary's) is in the gift of the king or of certain named persons. "The jurors say that neither the King nor his ancestor gave the church, but that one Langlinus who held that church and was its parson gave it in the manner then customary in the city of Cambridge to a kinsman of his called Segar, who held it for more than *lx* years and was its parson, and who afterwards gave it to his son Henry, who held it for *lx* years and gave it to the Hospital of Cambridge by his charter. Whereupon it is adjudged that the Hospital shall have that Church²." The litigation was presumably occasioned by the bequest (or gift) of the advowson to the Hospital, which therefore took place in or shortly before 1207. Although the title "Hospital of Cambridge" is not very precise, there is no doubt that it refers to our Hospital, for other documents confirm that the Church belonged to the Hospital until it passed to Peterhouse when that college was founded in 1284, by the withdrawal of the secular brethren from the Hospital of St John.

¹ Bentham's *Ely*, p. 273.

² Maitland's translation (*Township and Borough*, p. 175), the original in Curia Regis Rolls, vol. v (1931), p. 39. In the earlier edition (1811, p. 94) the case was given in a mixed batch marked "7 Ric. I & 9 Joh.," which no doubt led C. H. Cooper, and others following him, to ascribe it to the year 1194.

After the years 1207-10 there is a steady stream of benefactions, from persons with such picturesque names as Baldwin Blancgernun (*i.e.* "white moustache"), Thomas Tuylet, and William Sueteye. They are recorded in the great mass of Hospital documents still preserved in the College. There is a gift of six acres in the common field from that Hervey the son of Eustace Dunning whom we have already encountered in (I). He was probably the most prominent burgess of his time, the first known Mayor of Cambridge, and a member of the Dunning family who built the "Stone House" (now called Pythagoras' School) and occupied it till it passed in 1270 to the Scholars of Merton, who have held it ever since. There is a gift of a whole ploughland (some 120 acres) from Robert de Mortemer¹, and for this we have seen that he was placed first after Bishop Eustace in the roll of benefactors. And there is a gift from one Salomon Frost: but of this it will be convenient to speak later. Many of these early donors figure largely in the St Radegund and other documents of the time, and all are known to have flourished in the first quarter of the thirteenth century.

It has been seen that a number of contemporary documents point to activity round the year 1208, and that thereafter throughout the thirteenth century there are frequent mentions of benefactors and other references. We must now ask, what of the references to the Hospital in twelfth-century sources? The answer is, there appear to be none whatever. The Hospital documents themselves, though, as Baker says, "yet tolerably complete," produce nothing earlier than the documents (I)-(V); and the St Radegund documents, which go back to *c.* 1133, are also silent.

The Great Roll of the Pipe is extant from the year 1155 onward, and in the years 1169-72 the Bishop of Ely's accounts were included². They show eleemosynary grants to the

¹ Drawer 17, no. 98; witnesses include Bishop Eustace and William de Mortemer. No. 99 in the same drawer is the confirmation of the gift by William de Mortemer. A mention apparently of this land in the Pipe Roll of 1230 (p. 56) refers back to the Roll of 1214 (not yet available in print) for a full specification, which suggests that the gift was made *c.* 1214.

² *P.R. Soc.* 1169, p. 96; 1170, p. 115; 1171, p. 116; 1172, p. 161.

Hospital of Ely, to the Hospital of Steresbridge (Stourbridge), to the Hospital of Barnwell, and a payment to the nuns of Grenecroft (St Radegund's), *i.e.* to all the other hospitals and religious houses in Cambridge; but not to our Hospital. The Pipe Rolls available in print are those from 1130 to 1199: in none of them is there any mention of the Hospital of St John the Evangelist. It would be rash to assert that there is nothing in any of the numerous published Public Record Office documents, but their magnificent indexes make them easy to search, and there is certainly no reference before 1207 in any of the more obvious sources.

If the evidence of this section is now considered, it will be seen to converge in a remarkable way on the years immediately surrounding 1208. From the documents (I)–(V) it is clear that this was a crucial time in the history of the Hospital. In these years its first chapel was built and consecrated; it was presented with two valuable churches; and it received its first known offerings from burgesses of Cambridge. In the absence of other evidence these documents alone would justify at least the presumption that this crucial event in the Hospital's history was in fact its foundation. Taken in conjunction with the style of its earlier seal, which again points to this period; with the known corporate enterprise of the burgesses of this time¹; and above all with the contrast between the silence of all earlier sources and the stream of references which now sets in, they provide already the materials of a fairly strong case.

§ 2

The evidence for a thirteenth-century date briefly set out in the preceding section may be called the circumstantial evidence. For direct statements about the foundation of the Hospital we turn to three documents later by some half-century than the events they describe. All three are concerned with a dispute about the presentation to the mastership which arose at this time between the Bishop of Ely and the Cam-

¹ It was in 1207 that King John granted the fee-farm of the town to the burgesses in perpetuity.

bridge burgesses. We will consider first the latest and best known of them, which was the source—and the only source—of Baker's theory that Henry Frost was the true originator of the Hospital.

In 1279 King Edward I caused a survey to be made of certain parts of England, including Cambridgeshire, which is still preserved and called the Hundred Rolls. It is an inventory in the greatest detail, giving not only the owner of every house in Cambridge, but also the previous owners as far as documents or memory would reach, and for the three great religious houses—Barnwell, St Radegund's and St John's—the names of the principal benefactors. That the St John's list of benefactors supports earlier documents in mentioning none earlier than 1200 must be regarded as evidence of the accuracy of the survey rather than as fresh support for a thirteenth-century date; for the Hundred Rolls' information is evidently derived from these very documents.

At the end of the account of the Hospital's possessions there is the following passage:

(VII) Also the said Master and Brethren of the Hospital of St John the Evangelist in Cambridge have a certain plot of ground in fee of the King on which the Hospital and its chapel are founded. This plot of ground a certain Cambridge burgess, by name Henry Frost, once gave to the township of Cambridge to make there a hospital for the succouring of the poor and infirm; and the presentation of the master of that place used to belong to the burgesses and by right still should, for they hold the town in fee-farm from the King in chief; but the presentation of the master of the said hospital was unjustly alienated by Hugh Norwold, formerly Bishop of Ely, and by his successors, who made masters as they willed, in disinheritation of the King and to the grave loss of the Cambridge burgesses, who hold the town at fee-farm from the King. And this was shewn many times to King Henry, father of King Edward now reigning, and his Council, and also both before the itinerant justices and before the escheators and inquisitors of the King when in Cambridge. And it should be known that this presentation was alienated within the last thirty years, in King Henry's time, the father of King Edward now reigning¹.

¹ Item predicti magister et fratres Osspitalis S. Joh. Ewang. Cant. habent quendam arream terrae de feodo domini Regis in qua osspitale predictum cum capella eiusdem osspitalis fundata est quam quidem

There is also a shorter passage among the complaints in vol. 1¹, but it contains no fresh matter to our purpose. Since Northwold was Bishop of Ely from 1229 to 1254, "within thirty years" (of 1279) fixes the date of the alienation at roughly 1250.

I have found three references to Henry Frost, one in each of the three chief early sources on Cambridge:

(1) In a St Radegund document, which by a most unusual chance bears an explicit date, 1201, one of the witnesses is Henry Frost².

(2) Among the St John's muniments is a deed (with an unusually perfect impression of the donor's seal) witnessed by, among others, Maurice the son of Alberic, whom we know. Its date is therefore *c.* 1210, with a probable error of ten years. In it Salomon Frost confirms as heir a gift of land in St Michael's parish, by his uncle Henry Frost, made with Salomon's consent. (This is not, of course, the site of the Hospital itself, which was in All Saints' parish.) The occasion

arream terrae quidam burgensis Cant. Henricus Frost nomine quondam dedit villatae Cant. ad construendum et ad faciendum ibidem ospitale quoddam ad operam pauperum et infirmorum quibus burgensibus presentacio magistri eiusdem loci pertinere solebat et de jure esse deberet qui quidem burgenses tenent dictam villam ad feodi firmam de domino Rege in capite; alienata tamen presentacio magistri dicti ospitalis de dictis burgensibus injuste per dominum Hugonem de Norwold quondam Eliens. Episc. et per ejus successores qui ad eorum voluntatem fecerunt magistros in dicto hospitali commorantes in exhereditione domini Regis et predictorum burgensium Cant. grave dampnum qui tenent dictam villam ad feodi firmam de domino Rege. Et hoc monstratum fuit multociens domino H. Regi patri Domini Edwardi qui nunc est et eius consilio et etiam tam coram justiciis itinerantibus quam coram escaetoribus et inquisitoribus domini Regis apud Cant. venientibus. Et de hoc per dominum Regem nichil emendatum est. Et sciendum est quod ista presentacio alienata est infra triginta annos tempore Henrici Regis patris domini Edwardi qui nunc est. (H.R. vol. 11, p. 360.)

¹ Vol. 1, p. 55.

² Deed 332 in Dr Gray's edition. Actually the date is given by means of the lunar cycle: "... de Pascha cuius anni ciclus est quinque primum post obitum Hugonis de Chartuse episcopi Lincoln. usque ad novem annos." The grammar is peculiar, but the meaning seems to be (with a comma after "quinque"), "from Easter of the year five of the cycle, the first year after the death of Hugh Bishop of Lincoln, for nine years." This is confirmed by the fact that 1201 is both the year after Bishop Hugh's death, and the fifth of a lunar cycle. (Lunar cycles begin with years that are divisible by 19.)

of the deed is clearly Henry Frost's death. This document alone, which from its witnesses can hardly be much earlier than 1200, is sufficient to dispose of "Henry Frost in 1135," unless either very extravagant assumptions are made about the ages both of Henry and of Salomon (who consented to the gift), or it is postulated that another Henry Frost lived a hundred years earlier, and also benefited the Hospital, the existence of which at that date is another independent postulate.

(3) Among the Dunning (Pythagoras School) documents, now in Merton College, is one which can be dated between 1255 and 1266, which deals with land "formerly of Henry son of Edward Frost, now of the Prior of Barnwell." This suggests a benefaction by Frost to Barnwell Priory¹.

A Henry Frostulf appears among the ameracements in the Pipe Roll of 1176². This can hardly be counted as positive evidence, but on the other hand is not inconsistent with the dates suggested for Henry Frost by the other documents (say, born 1140, died 1210).

In the Hundred Rolls' passage that has been quoted the burgesses assert that they have rehearsed their wrongs both before the travelling justices and in the king's court, and in fact we find records of the dispute in both places.

The complaint before the itinerant justices has only quite recently become available through the publication, in 1930, of *The Assizes at Cambridge in 1260*, by Dr W. M. Palmer. On membrane 32d (p. 42) is the following passage³:

(VIII) [The jury] say that the Hospital of St John in Cambridge and the Hospital of Steresbridge used to be in the King's gift and now belong to the vill of Cambridge. And that Hugh formerly Bishop of Ely removed Geoffry Chaplain, Keeper of the Hospital of Steresbridge and placed there another it is not known by what warrant.

This adds nothing to the passage in the Hundred Rolls (where Stourbridge is also mentioned), but it is an interesting confirmation.

¹ *The School of Pythagoras*, by J. M. Gray (C.A.S. Quartos), deed 21.

² *P.R. Soc.* 1176, p. 184.

³ Dr Palmer has kindly allowed me to see his transcript of the original.

The record of the hearing in the king's court at Westminster, on the other hand, gives some entirely new particulars. The case was heard in the Michaelmas Term, 1274, and the report runs as follows (omitting the formal preliminaries):

(IX) The jury find that the site of the Hospital of St John, where the hospital is founded, was formerly a very poor vacant place of the community of Cambridge; and Henry Eldcorn of the said town, by the assent of the community of the town, built there a very poor shed (*bordam*) to lodge the poor, and afterwards obtained from Bishop Eustace, the diocesan, an oratory and burying ground for the use of the poor, which oratory and burying ground were of the said community; and the said Eustace conferred on the said place the church of Horningsea; and by the consent of the community the bishop thenceforth continued patron of that place; [but owing to the lapse of time the jurors could not say whether this happened in the reign of Richard or of John]¹.

I can find no other references to Henry Eldcorn, but numbers of other members of the family appear in Cambridge documents later in the thirteenth century, notably one Eustace Eldcorn, who was one of the twelve jurymen for Cambridge township at the Assizes of 1260².

The account given by (IX) of the origin of the Hospital fits in well with the other evidence, if we leave aside the Hundred Rolls, to which we shall return. The story it suggests is that about the year 1195 (\pm 5 years) an inhabitant of Cambridge, Henry Eldcorn, erected a little building on the waste land of

¹ Maitland's translation, *Township and Borough*, p. 161. His original is an inquest taken at Royston in 3 Edw. I, and the report of the hearing at Westminster in fact begins "Venit inquisitio per subscripta. . . qui dicunt." The words in square brackets above are not in the Plea Roll text, which runs: "Venit inquisitio per subscripta scilicet [twelve names] qui dicunt quod status Hospitalis S. Joh. in Cant. ubi hospitale fundatum est fuit quondam quidam locus pauperrimus et vacuus de communitate Cant. et Henricus Eldcorn de predicta villa per assensum communitatis dicte ville erexit ibi quondam pauperrimam bordam ad hospitandum pauperes et postea impetravit ab Ep. Eustachio tunc loci dioc. quoddam oratorium et sepulturam ad opus dictorum pauperum; oratorium et sepultura fuerunt de communitate; qui quidem Eustachius dicto loco contulit eccl. de Horningsey et per consensum dicte communitatis extunc remansit dictus episc. patronus ipsius loci qui quidam locus jam idem hospitale est. Hoc placitum est inter Dominam matrem Regis et Ep. Eli. tangendum ad advocacionem ejusdem." (Abbrev. Placit. 1, 263.)

² Ed. Palmer, p. 39.

the town, as a shelter for the poor and infirm. It was merely "the hospital of the town," and so remained until, about the year 1208, two things happened: the Bishop of Ely became interested in the matter, and a body of Austin canons decided to occupy the hospital, which now became the Hospital of St John the Evangelist, a house of canons regular. A chapel was built, handsome endowments were provided by the bishop, and the new religious house at once began to attract benefactions—a large one from Robert de Mortemer and numerous smaller ones from the burgesses of Cambridge.

The sworn testimony of these twelve witnesses is in any case not lightly to be doubted, but in addition it will be noticed that a great part of their evidence can be checked by earlier documents still existing. The site *was* common land, the Horningsea benefice *was* given by the bishop, and the "oratorium et sepultura" *were* given at that time. This was the case for the bishop, but even if we suppose that the witnesses were prepared to distort the facts to prove it, they had no inducement to invent Henry Eldcorn; their profit lay in magnifying the bishop's part, and here we are able to verify that they did not go beyond the facts¹. Only in the description *pauperrimam bordam*, "miserable little hut," do they allow their feelings about Eldcorn's contribution to appear. A small point which may perhaps give further support to the story is this—that in the earliest of all the documents quoted in this article, namely, the report of the case of St Peter's Church in 1207 (document VI), the hospital is referred to simply as "the hospital of Cambridge," *ospitale Cant.*, while in all other sources it is invariably called the Hospital of St John. This is just what we should expect if the change of character had not yet taken place; and if it could be relied on this would definitely fix the date of foundation of the religious house between the years 1208 and 1210.

The Hundred Rolls' passage (VII), is also of extremely respectable authority, but it does not provide its own inner

¹ It is of interest to note that a fourteenth-century *inspeximus* relied on by Baker (p. 20) ascribes the St Peter's advowson also to Bishop Eustace. Our authority (VI) is against this, and we notice that the twelve witnesses refrain from claiming it on his behalf.

support, as (IX) does; and some writers have held it to be incompatible with document I, whose authority can hardly be questioned. For if the site of the Hospital was common ground, how can it have been given by a Cambridge burgess?

It should be observed that the difficulty does not lie in any incompatibility between Henry Frost and Henry Eldcorn themselves. It was perhaps a sense of some such rivalry that led C. H. Cooper, the annalist of Cambridge, to begin his account of the Hospital thus:

Henry Frost, also called Henry Eldcorn, a burgess of Cambridge, founded at a remote time. . .¹.

There seem to be no grounds for this identification. According to our documents one man gave the land and the other the building, and there is nothing impossible, nor even unusual, in this. Frosts and Eldcorns were still living in Cambridge in 1279, and were mentioned in the Hundred Rolls with long pedigrees, and no suggestion of interrelation, much less of identity.

The trouble is not between Frost and Eldcorn, but to account for Henry Frost at all, in the face of document (I). One suggestion, perhaps too ingenuous, is that if the site was common land, land belonging to the community of Cambridge, *de communitate Cantabrigiensi*, as our later authority puts it, it was so because Henry Frost had given it to them. Maitland, who refers to the dispute, in *Township and Borough*, does not seem to see anything irregular in the gift, though his general argument suggests difficulties. A second possibility is that the gift of land in St Michael's parish, established by the still surviving deed (2) mentioned above, was confused in the course of seventy years with the gift of the site itself.

But questions of the law of property in the thirteenth century are beginning to loom up behind the figure of Henry Frost. It would be absurd for me to attempt to discuss the problem further, and I have referred to it only in the hope of eliciting an opinion from some more informed quarter.

¹ Cooper's *Memorials of Cambridge*, vol. II, p. 58.

The main purpose of this article has been to put the case for an early thirteenth-century date of foundation of the Hospital of St John the Evangelist. The evidence seems reasonably conclusive if account is taken both of its positive aspect (the documents (I)–(IX)) and its negative (the twelfth-century silence). The two later sources (VII) and (IX) are particularly definite, and the 1135 theory can only be maintained by rejecting them. There is the less ground for doing so since no evidence of any kind for the theory of an earlier date of foundation has emerged; indeed its source is fairly clearly to be found in a long discredited story of the founding of the Hospital by Bishop Nigel.

The circumstances of the foundation are not so clear. Bishop Eustace had evidently a large share in setting the new house going; and there is no reason to doubt the story of Henry Eldcorn and his little shed on the common, which fits in so well with the rest. It is Henry Frost whose position has become rather insecure. It may be that new discoveries in the College muniment room will resolve his difficulties, and if so he may well be our first substantial benefactor, for the site of the old house is within our First Court; and it may be that Bishop Eustace was the titular Founder of the Hospital; but if we accept the testimony of a very ancient Law Report, of proved accuracy in many other matters, it was to Eldcorn that the project of a hospital owed its origin, and through his persistence that the bishop's interest was finally secured. It seems, then, that a well-known passage in Baker's *History* should be altered to read:

I know, it had been more for the honour of the foundation to have given it a greater patron and larger endowments; but I must prefer truth to the glory of the house, and HENRY ELDCORN ought never to be forgot, who first gave birth to so noted a seat of religion, and afterwards to one of the most renowned seats of learning now in Europe.

M. H. A. N.

A QUESTIONNAIRE ON WAR

WITH the object of gaining information on the state of undergraduate opinion on the best method of preventing war a questionnaire was drawn up and sent out to junior members of the College by the "War Discussion Group," a society formed in the College last summer for the discussion of the causes and prevention of war. It is thought that the analysis which has been made of the results may be of interest to readers of *The Eagle*.

The questions asked were the following:

(1) Do you think disarmament is possible by international consent?

(2) Do you think England should disarm unconditionally and immediately?

(3) What do you think is the most effective way of preventing War:

(a) By disarmament;

(b) By League of Nations action;

(c) By organizing for strike action;

(d) By individual refusal to bear arms;

(e) By

(4) Do you consider World Peace to be either helped or menaced by:

(a) Fascism;

(b) The present system in any of its forms;

(c) Communism?

About 400 forms were distributed, and 175 were returned, the non-receipt of the rest being due in part to refusal to answer, but in part to faulty collection.

After studying the results it became clear that the questions were not well formulated. It would have been better to ask for opinions on the causes of war, rather than on methods of preventing it, for it is useless to make suggestions for preventing war, without giving the motivating causes.

We apologize in particular for Question 4; its aim was to ascertain how people related politics and methods of government to the cause of war, but this was found to be impossible,

and no attempt will be made to analyse the answers to this question.

As was expected, a large majority (127) were of the opinion that disarmament by international agreement is possible. The 48 that have no hope in it may be divided into two groups. On the one hand are the 35 who think war inevitable; on the other the 13, chiefly believers in Socialism or Communism as the only permanent basis for peace, who look not to capitalist international machinery, but to strike action on the part of the working class, as the only method of preventing war.

The answers to the second question follow naturally the line marked out by opinions on the first. A big majority (145) declare that immediate and unconditional disarmament by Great Britain would be national suicide. The remaining 30 hold various views as to disarmament by international agreement, League of Nations action, strike action, etc., but in the main are conscientious objectors to war and think it is Great Britain's duty to disarm at once.

The replies to the third question on the paper are of the most vital interest. Most people evidently gave the subject a good deal of thought. Just over half the replies (about 95) used the printed suggestions, the rest (some 80) made their own, as diverse perhaps as the causes of war itself.

Taking first the replies that used the printed suggestions, disarmament and League of Nations action, separate and interwoven, were the most favoured. They found over 70 supporters who believe that present difficulties will eventually be overcome by this machinery, and that ultimately, even if not in the near future, the nations will reach a Disarmament Convention that will ensure the peace of the world. Three people think that the League should meanwhile keep order by means of an International Court of Law, enforcing compliance with its decisions, or with those of the League Assembly, either by the more pacific method of economic action, or by the military strength of an international police force.

Organizing for strike action to prevent the making or transport of arms and munitions if war were threatened was approved by only 13 people. Some did not understand what

it meant; many perhaps considered it dangerous from its association with Communist and Socialist thought.

Turning now to the 80 who made additional suggestions: the many similarities in idea allow us, in spite of diversities in detail, to divide them into three broad groups.

The largest of these groups is formed by the opinions (about 40) which find in man's perverse nature, in his ignorance, and in his lack of vision, the real causes of war, and see as the only hope of world peace a change in the heart, and the education of the mind of every individual. Some 15 of these 40 would rely on a more genuine acceptance of the gospel of Christianity, teaching men and women to love God and man and creature; the other 25 would prefer to increase culture and general education by means of international schools and other forms of international relationships, by eliminating harmful influences such as nationalist propaganda, military display and glorification, and the private manufacture of arms, and by teaching the causes of war and the horrors in which it results.

The doctrine of peace enforced by power forms the basis of 11 suggestions. They imply that peace cannot be attained by international agreement, and that the only method of obtaining law and order for the world is either an all-round retention of armaments for protection against irresponsible aggressors, or the supremacy of one great power which should dominate the world with its culture and justice, and thus ensure the safety of civilization. For this position they hold Great Britain alone to be suitable, and would have her, if not conquer the world, as one suggested, at least make herself so strong that no one else would dare to take up arms.

Lastly, there are those few (about 5) who think that World Peace is dependent upon a change in the economic and political system of to-day. They believe the fundamental cause of modern war to be the clash of interests between the big imperialist powers, in trying to obtain new markets; and that one should work for the development of socialist states, under which war will be impossible, since production will be co-operative and not competitive.

A. R. M.

JOHNIANA

"Sir,

The following extract from a book of jottings by my father, dated January 25, 1858, may be of interest to some of your readers:

'Rode over to Haworth. To-day it was a dismal place indeed to see, with a cold east wind blowing and a chill thick damp still obstinately clinging about all. . . . Mrs Gaskell was very hasty and inaccurate in the steps she took to gain information, and never consulted Mr Nicholls or old Mr Brontë, as the latter himself told me. They never saw the book (Life of Charlotte Brontë) till it was in print. He lamented much the "many unfounded things pertaining to our neighbours" which was therein related, and though he said there were also "many ridiculous anecdotes about himself which never had existence except in some curious imaginations" this did not seem to move him. He seemed too old (80) and too composed to mind it. . . . Mr Brontë thought the 3rd edition more truthful, but he said "vulgar readers would always prefer the 1st."

'He was in neat black, in a tiny room, with white thin locks and a powdered head, a Bible on the table the only visible book. He had preached the day before. His eye was keen. His talk was not only vigorous but clever. He spoke with interest of University reforms, and talked of the time when he was a volunteer at St John's, Cambridge, under fear of Napoleon's invasion. Every one here knows that he changed his name in honour of Lord Nelson when the latter was made Duke of Brontë. But it is so long ago that no-one knows what his name was.

'The Clerk volunteered his information: he thought it very unjust to call Mr Brontë an "austere" man, or to describe

him shooting out of his door to relieve his temper. He used to shoot sparrows with a pistol, he said.'

I am, &c.,

E. F. BENSON."

From *The Times*, September 20th, 1933.

[Mr Brontë was admitted to the College at Michaelmas 1802, and was thus too late by a few months to be included in vol. IV of the *Admissions*. He was the son of William Bruntly of Co. Down. In the College Admission register the name is Pat^r Branty, but is written in another handwriting. "His own extant signatures shew a gradual evolution. His matriculation signature, the first we have, is Patrick Bronte, without the diæresis; at Wethersfield he signed Bronté; at Dewsbury Brontě or Bronté. Not until he arrived at Haworth do we find his signature as Brontë" (*The Brontës*, by Clement Shorter, London 1908). Lord Nelson was created Duke of Brontë in 1799.]

COLLEGE CHRONICLE

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB

President: . *Hon. Treasurer:* MR CUNNINGHAM.
First Boat Captain: J. H. FAULKNER. *Second Boat Captain:*
 M. D. PARKES. *Hon. Sec.:* C. A. HOSKYN. *Jun. Treasurer:* J. F.
 COLLINS. *Additional Boat Captains:* L. J. QUILTER, W. B. DE QUINCEY.

May Term 1933

It will always be a matter of very real regret that the First May Boat was not given a chance on the last night of pitting itself against Pembroke. That misfortune baulked us of this opportunity, it is not unfair to claim; but one hesitates—knowing how easy it is to win races in retrospect—to say that we would have bumped them. The loss of stroke, L. J. Quilter, so shortly before the races, of necessity upset the crew more than appeared in practice, and the result was seen in the hard but ineffective rows on the Thursday and Friday nights. To have a second stroke in the boat of Harman's ability was extraordinarily fortunate, but not the same as rowing in the order of practice.

The rowing in the lower boats was uniformly keen throughout the term. The Second Boat proved to be mysteriously slow, owing chiefly to a cumbrous ponderosity in their movements. The Third Boat practised very hard; P. D. May was unlucky to get sunstroke, and was consequently rather off colour one night.

For the second year in succession we were glad to welcome a Rugger Boat, a crew this year in part hardy veterans. Mr Roy Meldrum again kindly took the greater part of coaching and their three bumps testify to his success. They had to re-row on the Saturday morning and a broken slide deprived them of their oars.

In the First Boat there was a choice of five old May Colours, making the selection of the crew considerably easier. In consequence the crew got together more rapidly than in some years. Mr Roy Meldrum undertook the onerous but important task during the opening weeks of consolidating the crew as a whole. He is possessed, as a coach, of an unusual thoroughness in eliminating personal faults which are so often passed over and left to spoil the crew at a later stage.

Sir Henry Howard had us in charge for the last four weeks of practice, a period which was enjoyable from the rowing point of

view in all respects, and satisfactory to the coach from the times returned. As I have said, Quilter's loss was our real setback.

On the first night we bumped Selwyn (doubly satisfactory in view of last year's catastrophe), though later indeed than intended, yet with considerable ease. The next two nights resulted in very stern chases of Jesus, whom we eventually bumped by the Glass-houses on Saturday.

The following is a list of crews and weights:

First Boat

		st.	lb.
Bow	W. B. de Quincey	...	11 2
2	J. F. Collins	...	10 13
3	C. H. Hoskyn	...	12 11
4	R. M. Connell	...	13 8
5	M. D. Parkes	...	12 11
6	F. M. Symonds	...	12 6
7	J. H. Faulkner	...	12 7
Str.	R. C. Harman	...	11 10
Cox	C. E. Durrant	...	8 12

Second Boat

		st.	lb.
Bow	C. J. Blackstad	...	9 13
2	T. Dunlop	...	10 10
3	H. A. Wickstead	...	11 8
4	G. O. D. Clem. Webb	...	13 3
5	K. N. Wylie	...	12 7
6	W. V. Battcock	...	12 0
7	W. Rowntree	...	11 2
Str.	S. G. Dehn	...	11 12
Cox	R. W. K. Hart	...	8 12

Fourth Boat

Bow	P. V. Stevenson
2	D. H. Lewis
3	H. J. Absalom
4	J. L. Thompson
5	H. H. Villard
6	G. R. Manton
7	H. J. G. Collis
Str.	M. W. Prynne
Cox	C. R. Murdoch

Henley, 1933

For Henley L. J. Quilter was able to resume his place at stroke, Harman returned to "2," and Collins made a most useful spare man. When the crew once accustomed itself to the Thames water it settled down remarkably well and quickly developed the pace

which one had always suspected it possessed on the Cam. Times as a rule go for nothing: but when they are consistently fast it means that the boat producing them is fundamentally sound, and not capable only of occasional bursts of speed. To confound those who upheld the Kent School, U.S.A., as the fastest crew at the Regatta, I should like to point out that on the occasion that we rowed them, ourselves to Fawley while they went only to the Barrier, we were able to lead by a third of a length.

In the races, after drawing a bye on the Wednesday which meant two races on the Thursday, we beat every time with comparative ease—Exeter College, Oxford; Trinity College, Dublin; First Trinity, Cambridge; and, in the final, Magdalene College, Cambridge.

Only those who have had the pleasure of being at Henley with him can know how the presence of Sir Henry as coach and mentor, one might almost say, assures success. It is due to him that the Lady Margaret crews, since the War, together with Jesus College B.C., have made the Ladies' Plate peculiarly their own.

Names and weights of the crew:

		st.	lb.
Bow	W. B. de Quincey	...	11 2
2	R. C. Harman	...	11 10
3	C. H. Hoskyn	...	12 11
4	R. M. Connell	...	13 8
5	M. D. Parkes	...	12 11
6	F. M. Symonds	...	12 6
7	J. H. Faulkner	...	12 7
Str.	L. J. Quilter	...	11 11
Cox	C. E. Durrant	...	8 12

Spare man J. E. Collins ... 10 13

RUGBY FOOTBALL

President: PROFESSOR WINFIELD. *Captain:* J. M. BUCHANAN. *Vice-Captain:* J. G. W. DAVIES. *Hon. Sec.:* G. T. BELL. *Hon. Secs.,* *Cygnets:* R. W. THOM, R. P. STEWART.

Michaelmas Term 1933

UP to the present this season the College teams can show an excellent record. The First Team has not been beaten in College matches and in the majority of cases has won by a good margin. Fortunately vacancies from last year's team have been filled by useful Freshmen, and others whose play has improved immensely, and as a result the College has been able to field a strong and

reliable side, which on several occasions has reached an exceptionally high standard of play.

The forwards and back divisions can line well, and play as a team, and ought to get us far in the Knock-out Competition next term. The First Team had a successful away match with B.N.C., Oxford, and mention must be made of the exceptionally kind hospitality of our hosts both at the dinner and during our whole stay in Oxford.

The Second Team and especially the Cygnets, though not unbeaten sides, have won a great majority of their matches.

We offer our congratulations to R. O. Murray who has been awarded his Blue, and to J. M. Buchanan who has been playing for the 'Varsity side; also to them and to J. G. W. Davies and J. Oldroyd, who played in the Seniors' Trials.

Five Freshmen, M. P. Brooks, N. B. Beale, J. H. E. Bown, D. B. E. Paine and W. B. Dunlop, played in the Freshmen's Trials, and the College has been well represented in the Sixty Club matches.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

President: PROFESSOR ENGLEDDOW. *Captains:* R. DE W. K. WINLAW, F. T. WILLEY. *Vice-Captain:* J. SUTCLIFFE. *Hon. Sec.:* F. T. WILLEY. *Third XI Sec.:* A. W. GAMINARA.

ALTHOUGH we have lost the valuable assistance of G. R. Moxon, D. G. Lewis, J. Rawes, and K. F. Nicholson, all of whom rendered yeoman service last year, nevertheless, with eight old Colours and several promising Freshmen in residence, the Club anticipates a season no less successful than the last.

Of the Freshmen, A. W. E. Winlaw, P. Leeson, and T. H. Bower played in the Freshmen's Match, and C. Sayer is showing promise as a centre-forward.

R. de W. K. Winlaw is Captain of the University side, which, of course, includes J. Sutcliffe, who also played last year, and F. T. Willey and A. W. E. Winlaw have been awarded their Blues; while A. W. Gaminara has played twice for the 'Varsity this term.

Considering that they have always been much below strength, the First XI have done very well, and should finish well up in the League. A. Eden has been an able acting-captain during the term. The Second XI have also done quite creditably, and the Third XI seem to have enjoyed themselves.

CRICKET

Captain: R. H. P. HYDE. *Secretary:* J. A. C. ROBERTSON.

A BRILLIANT summer contributed much towards making last season a successful one. Both elevens were able to have an almost uninterrupted season, and while the First XI had another successful year, the Second XI were able at least to have a number of enjoyable games.

As far as results go, the feature of the term, as usual, was the number of drawn games. With two good batting sides, and a perfect wicket, it seems impossible to arrive at any other decision as the result of one day's play. In village cricket, to be sure, a result is generally achieved—but then village cricket generally has not only the type of wicket to encourage the bowler, but also, and perhaps more telling, the type of umpiring to discourage the batsman. On the St John's wicket, on the other hand, it is sometimes almost an impertinence to ask the bowler to perform.

The Cryptics game illustrates this difficulty of bringing games to a conclusion on one day's play. The College side did well to dismiss their opponents, who included four Blues, for less than 200 runs; but at the close of play, although very strongly placed, had just failed to obtain the runs. Another good game, against Colchester Garrison, brought a similar "moral victory" that must be counted as a draw.

It might be expected, therefore, that the batting should have proved the stronger department. Actually, however, though there were at least half a dozen good bats on the side—in addition to the two Blues, R. de W. K. Winlaw and J. G. W. Davies (neither of whom of course was able to play regularly)—the batting never became really consistent or reliable, while the bowling, on the whole, was steady and of good length. It was natural, in consequence, that R. H. P. Hyde should be awarded the Colman Trophy for his bowling.

We congratulate R. de W. K. Winlaw on being elected Secretary to the Cambridge University C.C., and D. G. Lewis, last season's Captain, on becoming a Crusader; also W. R. Genders, who appeared in the Freshmen's Trial.

Team: D. G. Lewis, R. H. P. Hyde, J. G. W. Davies, R. de W. K. Winlaw, K. F. Nicholson, W. J. M. Llewellyn, J. I. Rees, E. C. Daniels, J. A. C. Robertson, P. C. Rushton, R. H. Jerrome, and R. Kemp.

HOCKEY

President: THE MASTER. *Captain:* J. A. OUSELEY.
Hon. Sec.: J. WILKIN.

WITH seven of last year's team in residence there were expectations of a team above the average and this promise has been fulfilled. The four vacant positions are filled, at the time of writing, by two members of last year's Second XI and by two Freshmen.

Of the twenty matches as yet played, fourteen have been won and four lost. This has been due largely to the scoring power of the team, an average of nearly four goals per match having been obtained. The success of the forward line has been due to the captain of the side, J. A. Ouseley, who has set a fine example by scoring more than half our goals, and to the two excellent wing forwards, A. D. B. Crawford and A. D. Bayley. As the scores show, the defence has not been able to prevent the opposing teams from scoring a relatively large number of goals. Notable victories have been obtained against Pembroke, Jesus, Queens' and Trinity Hall, while the hardest game of the term, against Christ's, resulted in a draw. An away match against St Albans also produced a draw.

The standard of play in the Second Team has been much higher than for some time past, and, when required, reserves of considerable ability have played in the First XI. One victory was obtained in the Second XI Knock-out Competition, but the team was beaten by St Catharine's in the second round.

The First XI: J. A. Ouseley, J. Wilkin, T. R. Leathem, M. E. Moore, W. H. Kennedy, A. D. B. Crawford, K. R. Oliver, A. D. Bayley, J. H. Barrett, W. E. W. Jacobs, and B. Y. Oke.

ATHLETICS

President: S. G. STEPHENS. *Hon. Sec.:* G. T. ESPLEY.

IT is pleasing to note that there is renewed interest in Athletics, and if this can be maintained we should stand a very good chance of heading our Division.

There were more entries than in recent years for the Freshmen's and Seniors' Sports, and in the latter P. D. Ward and S. G. Stephens did extremely well in winning the Three Miles and Long Jump respectively. R. E. Markham won his heat in the Freshmen's Quarter-Mile in excellent time, but was unfortunately unable to compete in the final.

In the Inter-collegiate Relays, also held last term, we came within an ace of winning the Cup, the Hurdles, Quarter-Mile and Medley teams all gaining points in their respective finals. Subsequently we were placed third, two points only behind Jesus and Downing.

We were represented in the Inter-University Relay Match by R. E. Markham, and P. D. Ward travelled with the team as a reserve.

Full Colours: S. G. Stephens, G. T. Espley, P. D. Ward, J. F. Millard, S. G. Gunn, J. Oldroyd.

SWIMMING

President: MR BRINDLEY. *Captain:* F. J. STRATFORD.
Secretary: R. O. MURRAY.

THE Club completed its season as successfully as it was begun. In the Inter-collegiate events at the end of the Easter Term, both the relay races—Free-style and Medley—were won, and we reached the final in the Water-Polo Knock-out Competition, when we were beaten by Emmanuel. On this occasion we badly missed our captain, G. H. Baines.

In the Inter-University match we were well represented. R. Mitchell, this year's Secretary of the University Swimming Club, won the 440 yards race in very good time and also was one of the most outstanding players in the water-polo side. G. H. Baines swam in the relay, and R. O. Murray and F. J. Stratford took 2nd and 4th places respectively in the 150 yards back-stroke race.

R. Mitchell and R. O. Murray were both in the British Universities team that went to Turin for the International Students' games in the summer. They were the only Cambridge representatives, as several others were unable to accept their invitations.

This year the outlook is very favourable as we have several promising Freshmen, including N. B. Beale, who was captain of Bishop's Stortford College, and J. M. Calvert of the R.M.A.

We wish Stratford all success with his team this season.

Teams: Relay—R. Shaw, F. J. Stratford, R. O. Murray, R. Mitchell. *Medley Relay*—R. O. Murray, R. Mitchell, G. H. Baines. *Water-Polo*—R. A. Gardiner, R. Shaw, L. G. Robinson, G. H. Baines, F. J. Stratford, R. Mitchell, K. A. L. Parker.

RUGBY FIVES

Captain: J. A. C. ROBERTSON.

LAST season was a highly successful one for the Club. With all four of its members also part of the Cambridge team, the side was able once again to win the Inter-collegiate Knock-outs, without serious difficulty.

This season, with the same four players still available, and with very competent reserves, the side is once more exceptionally strong.

Team: J. G. W. Davies, R. de W. K. Winlaw, J. A. C. Robertson, H. G. S. Burkitt.

R. Kemp also played in the Tournament.

THE CHESS CLUB

President: PROFESSOR DIRAC. *Vice-President:* F. SMITHIES. *Secretary and Treasurer:* G. E. DANIEL. *Committee:* W. W. SAWYER, D. K. DE, J. C. NAIFF.

THE season 1932-3 was a fairly successful one for the Club. Nine matches were played and of these five were won. We reached the final round of the Inter-collegiate Tournament but lost in the deciding match with Emmanuel.

Since last season we have lost two of our best players in E. G. Creek and J. Lait, but we have a number of very good new members. The membership of the Club stands higher this year than it has done for many years past, and our playing strength is, on the whole, considerably better than last year. We have as our 1st Board K. Beaumont, whom we must congratulate on being awarded a Half-Blue for Chess.

Up to the present the Club has played two matches this season and won both, that against Trinity by $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$, and that against Emmanuel by 6 to 4.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE GENERAL
ATHLETIC CLUB

BALANCE SHEET, 1932-3

RECEIPTS			PAYMENTS		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance in hand ...	316	3 5	To L.M.B.C. ...	640	0 0
Subscriptions ...	1816	9 0	To Field Clubs ...	1135	0 0
Interest on Investments ...		31 10 0	Balance in hand ...	389	2 5
	<u>£2164</u>	<u>2 5</u>		<u>£2164</u>	<u>2 5</u>

Audited and found correct.

F. PURYER WHITE.

November 7th, 1933.

THE NASHE SOCIETY

President: M. F. PRESTWICH. *Hon. Sec.:* E. C. PETTET. *Hon. Treasurer:* B. H. MEHTA. *Committee:* J. P. KAESTLIN, D. CARTER.

UP to the moment of writing this report the Society has unfortunately been able to hold only two meetings this term.

The first meeting was on November 11th when Mr F. L. Lucas read a paper on Ronsard. In the first part of this Mr Lucas gave a brief sketch of Ronsard's life and endeavoured to trace the chief phases in his poetic development. In the second part he proceeded to a more specific examination of Ronsard's poetry, which he praised for its variety, its spontaneous delight in nature, and its successful introduction into French of the classical tradition. There was some discussion afterwards, but as Mr Lucas had to leave early this was shorter than usual.

The second meeting was on November 23rd when the Society was honoured by a visit from Mr Herbert Palmer, the poet and author of *Cinder Thursday*. The subject of Mr Palmer's paper was "The Collapse of Modern Poetry." Beginning with the Georgians he analysed the process of disintegration in English poetry through the Imagist, free-verse, and Sitwell movements to the final disaster of *The Waste Land*, and as he went along he seized the chance to lash with bold and uncompromising vigour all those poets who had been responsible for the disintegration. He singled out T. S. Eliot especially for attack, and, having given several examples of Eliot's

bad grammar and confusion of thought and imagery, asserted that *The Waste Land* was a real poetic waste land and ought to have been called "A tale told by an idiot, signifying nothing." He concluded with a few observations on the younger machine school of poets and said that although he admired parts of Spender and Day Lewis he thought W. H. Auden a complete humbug. Naturally such a provocative paper was followed by a long and lively discussion and it was nearly half-past eleven before the meeting dispersed.

Next term a larger number of meetings have been arranged, including papers by Mr Clive Bell, Mr Lance Sieveking, Mr Elvin, and (possibly) Sir John Squire, and the Society hopes it will have the pleasure of welcoming more members of the College at these meetings.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

President: THE PRESIDENT. *Senior Treasurer:* MR NEWMAN. *Musical Director:* DR ROTHAM. *Librarian:* DR VERNON. *Junior Treasurer:* P. R. PFAFF. *Secretary:* R. P. TONG.

BEGINNING the year under the scheme of re-organisation adopted last term, the Musical Society has attained a membership of close on a hundred. Although the attendance at Concerts has not been so large as had been hoped, the other side of the Society's activities—the use of the pianofortes and Library—has been very extensive. The Library has been considerably enlarged by Mrs Sikes' kind gift of a collection of music formerly belonging to Dr Garrett, late organist of this College, and the Society would like to record here its best thanks to Mrs Sikes.

There has unfortunately been no opportunity for forming a College Orchestra as yet, owing to the lack of violinists, but it is hoped something may be done in this direction next term. The College Chorus, however, is very active, and for once there is not the usual difficulty of finding tenors. We have been very fortunate in obtaining so many tenors from among the Freshmen, and it is hoped that this Chorus will continue to be strong throughout the year, and that its conductor, R. P. Tong, will be able to hand over a really good set of male voice singers to Dr Rootham for the May Concert.

The first Concert was held in the Combination Room on October 26th. As usual there were several items by Freshmen at this Concert, and members heard, probably for the first time, the Dilruba, an Indian stringed instrument, played by K. M.

Sarkar. It was interesting to compare the "Bhairava Rāg" played on this beautifully resonant instrument with the more definite unaccompanied Bach Bourrées for violoncello played by R. Tilney. W. H. C. Gaskell played part of Mozart's Clarinet Quintet in A with excellent intonation, and a pianoforte duet, the Children's Overture by Roger Quilter, was most delicately rendered by L. P. Salter and E. H. F. Baldwin.

The second Smoking Concert was held in the Old Reading Room on November 16th. The College Chorus began the programme with some Elizabethan works, and acquitted themselves very well indeed for their first appearance. The two most striking items were the Chopin Rondo for two pianofortes, which was played with great vigour and precision by L. P. Salter and H. M. Penny, and an arrangement by L. P. Salter of the "Kaleidoscope" by Goossens. This work, which was arranged for clarinet, viola, two 'cellos and piano, formed an original conclusion to a programme which was mostly modern in character.

On November 30th, Dr M. P. Conway, F.R.C.O., Organist of Ely Cathedral, very kindly gave an Organ Recital in the College Chapel. There was quite a good attendance and the programme was very representative, including works by three Cambridge composers—Charles Wood, Stanford and Dr Garrett. Dr Conway's interpretation of the softer pieces was exceptionally good, especially a modern work by Jongen and a Canon in B minor by Schumann.

THE NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB

President: R. ROSS. *Hon. Sec.:* S. HILL. *Hon. Treasurer:* J. C. NAIFF. *Committee:* J. H. KEMP, J. H. BRIGGS.

THREE meetings were held during the Michaelmas Term. On Friday, October 20th, papers were read by H. T. Heywood, who surveyed the modern medical applications of X-rays; and J. C. Naiff, who analysed the physical and physiological aspects of colour vision.

The open meeting was held in the Old Reading Room on Monday, November 6th, when Mr P. W. Richards of Trinity College addressed the Club, his subject being "The Natives of Borneo." Mr Richards had recently returned from an expedition to the Baram River in Sarawak and gave an entertaining account of the inhabitants of the country. This lecture was illustrated with an excellent selection of photographs and lantern slides.

At the third meeting, held on Friday, November 17th, the technical problems associated with short-wave wireless transmission were outlined by M. V. Wilkes, and the numerous theories put forward to account for the process of evolution were critically examined by J. H. Kemp.

A sufficiently large number of new members have joined the Club to inspire hopes of a successful Lent Term.

THE LAW SOCIETY

President: K. BEAUMONT. *Vice-Presidents:* PROFESSOR WINFIELD, MR WADE, MR BAILEY, MR JACKSON. *Hon. Treasurer:* P. D. MAY. *Hon. Sec.:* A. H. I. SWIFT. *Committee:* F. T. WILLEY, W. R. S. PRESCOTT, R. R. THORNTON.

THE first meeting of the Michaelmas Term was held on Wednesday, October 25th, when a debate was held on the motion that "A Dictatorship in England would be preferable to our present Parliamentary System." The speakers were J. G. L. Brown and E. O. Roberts for the motion, W. R. S. Prescott and R. R. Thornton, against the motion. When the debate was thrown open to the House, the motion was keenly, though one-sidedly, discussed, and, on a vote being taken, was rejected by 4 votes to 14; 7 members abstained from voting.

The Society was greatly honoured on November 8th by the visit of His Honour Judge Farrant, who read a paper entitled "The Conduct of a Criminal Case." He accompanied his paper with a fund of interesting and amusing stories and cases, and gave his audience many glimpses of happenings behind the scenes in a Criminal Court.

On Wednesday, November 22nd, the Annual Dinner was held in the Old Combination Room. We were glad to welcome Dr Gutteridge as guest of honour. Speeches were few and good, and, after the excellent dinner had disappeared, F. T. Willey entertained a convivial party in his rooms.

THE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

President: H. ST J. HART. *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer:* D. J. STRICKLAND. *Committee:* MR BOYS SMITH, M. F. PRESTWICH, J. F. COLLINS, C. H. BUTLER.

FOUR meetings were held in the Michaelmas Term, and papers were read by two members of the Society, by the Regius Professor of Divinity, and by the Lady Margaret's Professor. Dr Raven's paper was entitled "Hora Synoptica" and dealt with the Synoptic Gospels, especially with the problem of "Q." C. H. Butler read a paper on "Anti-Christian Thought in the Nineteenth Century," and F. E. Vokes a paper on "Early Prayer Books." At the last meeting of the term, Dr Bethune-Baker, who, as the President reminded the Society, had paid them his first visit just twenty-five years before, read a paper on "What the Incarnation means." The Society, which, with the exception of the years of the War, has existed continuously for nearly fifty years, is more vigorous than it has been for some time past, and there has been an average attendance of twenty at the meetings.

On November 25th the Annual Dinner was held. Professor Creed presided, and the Society entertained the Lady Margaret's Professor and Dr Needham, who is to read a paper later in the year.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

President: THE MASTER. *Secretary:* K. A. L. PARKER.

THE papers read to the Society this term have shown a pleasing tendency to return to history as distinct from economics. On November 1st Mr Charlesworth gave a paper entitled "A Jewish Adventurer King," in which he described with a wealth of interesting detail the life of King Herod Agrippa who, after an existence filled with skilful intrigue and good fortune, was eaten of worms, as the Acts recount. The Society was grateful to Mr Charlesworth for enlightening its profound ignorance about conditions in the provinces of the early Roman Empire.

On November 15th J. A. Ouseley described "The Campaign of Waterloo." He did full justice to the various controversial issues raised, and the Society was able to join in an interesting discussion with rather more knowledge than before.

Coming still nearer to contemporary history, on November 29th J. A. C. Robertson read a paper on "Viscount Grey of Fallogdon." He made an interesting comparison of the sporting and political sides of Lord Grey's character and gave an account of the crises leading up to the Great War, which gave rise inevitably to a keen discussion.

At the second meeting of this term it was decided to hold a dinner. Accordingly the first dinner of the twenty-eight years of the Society's existence took place on Saturday, December 2nd; Mr Benians, the first Secretary, was in the Chair, and Mr Butterfield of Peterhouse and Mr Charlesworth were guests. The success of the evening makes it probable that this will be an annual event.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY

President: J. SUTCLIFFE. *Hon. Sec.:* E. B. FRENCH. *Hon. Treasurer:* J. M. G. WILSON. *Committee:* J. S. F. WATSON, R. O. MURRAY, J. R. BIGNALL.

On January 26th, 1933, three papers were read by undergraduates:

"Behaviour Patterns," by F. S. Cosh.

"Left-handedness," by J. W. Landells.

"Gastric Ulcer," by G. H. Baines.

These were freely discussed, and apparently appreciated.

On February 15th Dr Drury read a paper on "Broken Hearts." It was very pleasing to hear from such an expert that athletics did not predispose to an enlarged heart; danger would only arise if great strain was put on the heart while some infection was present.

This was an open meeting, and fourteen guests were present.

On March 1st Dr Roughton described to the Society his investigations into the reactions by which carbon dioxide was carried in the blood. It was a great honour to have such important new discoveries put before the Society by the scientist who made them, before they had been published.

On November 2nd Professor Adrian read a remarkably interesting paper on "Operations on the Brain." A short historical introduction was followed by an account of the conditions requiring operation, and the methods used for their diagnosis. He then described the main surgical techniques now in use.

On November 8th the Patron of the Society, Professor Langdon Brown, read a paper on the "Advent of Biochemistry into

Medicine." It was a short-summary of the history of medicine in which were indicated the important advances due to biochemical discoveries.

On November 30th Mr Green gave an absorbingly interesting paper on "Body Snatching." The dearth of material allowed for dissection in the eighteenth, and beginning of the nineteenth, century led to a definite trade in corpses. These were obtained either before or after burial by many cunning and underhand methods. In several notorious cases even murder was used as a source of material, for there was always a good market for bodies. It is surprising that such conditions could last until as recently as 1831, when the Act for the Regulation of Schools of Anatomy put an end to this horrible profession.

THE ADAMS SOCIETY

President: W. W. SAWYER. *Vice-President:* A. J. BENNETT.
Secretary: J. R. TREVALDWYN. *Treasurer:* M. V. WILKES.

At the first meeting of the Michaelmas Term, Professor Eddington addressed the Society, taking for his subject "The Mass of the Proton." Professor Eddington paid us the compliment of giving us an account of some of his most recent research on this subject. He had published two years ago a formal mathematical treatment of this subject, and now put forward a physical argument to explain it.

On November 2nd the Vice-President gave us a paper on "Electricity and Matter." Taking Maxwell's equations as his starting-point, he gave us an extremely clear and concise account of a very wide subject.

By way of contrast to the physical tendencies of the last meeting, Mr Room gave us, on November 16th, a most enjoyable paper on "Methods of Modern Geometry." After outlining his methods of attacking a given problem, Mr Room applied them to the particular case of determining the number of Veronese Surfaces that can be made to pass through nine arbitrary points.

The last meeting of the term took place on November 30th, when Mr Cunningham gave us a paper on "Wireless Waves." Dealing principally with the transmission, and the passage through space, of the waves, he gave an account of the most efficient aerial systems, both for ordinary and for beam transmission.

THE Tenth Annual Dinner of the Johnian Society was held at the Connaught Rooms, London, on Tuesday, July 11th, 1933, being the second day of the Varsity Cricket Match at Lord's. Sir Donald MacAlister was in the Chair and in an interesting reminiscence recalled that his year as President was his diamond jubilee as a Johnian. Mr J. G. Hay-Halkett was elected President for the ensuing year and Messrs G. A. D. Tait and M. F. Symonds were elected members of the Committee. Besides being the tenth anniversary of the formation of the Johnian Society the occasion was remarkable for a complete absence of dons and for the small attendance, only 66 Johnians being present. J. Wellesly Orr came up from Manchester, where he is stipendiary, to propose the health of his brother magistrate the President Elect. Professor Langdon Brown, compelled by post-War reforms to forsake his own College, nevertheless turned up to do honour to his old Tutor, Sir Donald MacAlister. Sir Donald had a thrust at an earlier "reform" when, in referring to the fact that he was Senior Wrangler long before the lists were arranged alphabetically, he supposed that before long the result of the "Derby" would be decided alphabetically!

Humphry Sandford, who rowed in a boat which fifty-four years ago was second on the river and won the Ladies' Plate, proposed the toast of the L.M.B.C. He recalled the fact that they entered for everything except the Grand and the Diamonds and were in the final for every event, so that the Henley Regatta Committee sent for them and asked in what order they would like to row off the events.

Those who were present were very hearty, sang the Boat Song with lustiness, clapped on every occasion, and the party did not finally break up until 11.30—sufficient warranty that it enjoyed itself.

Among those present were: Sir Donald MacAlister (Chairman), Mr Charles Pendlebury, the Rev. W. H. Hornby Steer, Mr H. Sandford, Professor G. S. Moore Smith, Sir Jeremiah Colman, the Rev. George Ellis, Mr G. D. Day, Mr Frank Mellor, Sir Duncan Kerly, Mr Hay-Halkett, Mr N. C. Barraclough, Professor Langdon Brown, Mr J. Wellesly Orr, Sir John Squire, Dr F. W. Law, Mr E. W. R. Peterson, the Rev. F. M. Eagles, Mr F. M. Symonds.

Arrangements have been made through the kindness of the Committee of the United Universities Club, for members of the Johnian Society and their Johnian guests to dine at the Club on the first Tuesday in each month. Members who wish to attend should notify the Secretary, United Universities Club, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, London, S.W. 1, giving at least forty-eight hours' notice.

COLLEGE AWARDS

STUDENTSHIPS

STRATHCONA: Ds Jackson, K. H.
 SLATER: Ds Bertram, G. C. L.
 NADEN: Ds Prestwich, M. F., Vokes, F. E.
 HUTCHINSON: Ds Miller, H., Ds Morris, S. D. D.
 GRANT FOR RESEARCH: Ds Richardson, J. S.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS

ELECTED TO SCHOLARSHIPS: Bryce, R. B., Cochran, W. G., Daniels, E. C., Diver, J., Egner, W. E., Evans, G. C., French, E. H., Haigh, H., Hales, A. L., Hart, E. W., Hart, H. St J., Jones, J. K. T., Kennedy, W. H., Lomax, W., Mance, H. S., May, P. D., Parkinson, D. J., Robertson, J. A. C., Storer, W. O., Sutcliffe, J., Willey, F. T., Williams, G. L., Wraith, J. O. B.

ELECTED TO EXHIBITIONS: Proud, S. (Hoare Exhibition), Wilkes, M. V.

SCHOLARSHIPS PROLONGED: Adkins, E. W. O., Alexander, D. W., Atkinson, M. B., Barran, A. H., Bell, H. E., Bennett, A. J., Briggs, J. H., Burgess, F. W., Carter, D., Clemow, J., Davies, D. I., Davies, J. G. W., Eden, A., Hamblin, H. J., Heywood, H. T., Hill, S., Johnson, R. E. C., Jones, H. E., Keidan, J. M., Kemp, J. H., Kemp, R., Kenyon, H. F., Landells, J. W., Lough, J., McConnell, G. H., Manton, G. R., Maston, C. J., Mossop, J. C., Mottershead, F. W., Naiff, J. C., Newman, C. G., O'Donovan, D., Parker, K. A. L., Parkes, M. D., Pearson, J. D., Polack, A. P., Preston, J. M., Pyefinch, K. A., Ross, R., Sawyer, W. W., Scrivin, J. W., Smithies, F., Taylor, P. T., Trevaldwyne, J. R., Valentine, D. H., Walton, S. R., Watts, R. G. H., Wickstead, H. A., Wilson, H.

EXHIBITIONS PROLONGED: Butler, C. H., Everett, J. F., Flack, A. W., Llewellyn, W. J. M., Maclaurin, G. C., Ouseley, J. A., Pettet, E. C., Rose, E. M., Stratford, F. J., Sweeney, H. D.

PRIZES

SPECIAL PRIZES

ADAMS MEMORIAL PRIZES: Sawyer, W. W., Smithies, F.
 CAMA PRIZE: Ds Creek, E. G.
 ESSAY PRIZES: 3rd year, Buckingham, R. A.; 2nd year, Butterworth, G. N.; 1st year, Robertson, J. A. C.
 GRAVES PRIZE: Davies, D. I.
 HAWKESLEY BURBURY PRIZE: Mossop, J. C. (for Latin verse).
 HOCKIN PRIZE: Sawyer, W. W.
 HENRY HUMPHREYS PRIZE: Ds Baldwin, E. H. F.
 READING PRIZE: Manton, G. R.
 BONNEY AWARD: MacInnes, R. G.

PRIZES AWARDED ON UNIVERSITY AND
COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS

MATHEMATICS

<i>Tripes Part I</i>	<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Tripes Part II</i>
Flack, A. W. Green, C. N. Guillebaud, P. D. Naiff, J. C. Parkes, M. D. Proud, S. Storer, W. O. <i>(Wright's Prize)</i> Trevaldwyn, J. R. Walton, S. R. <i>(Wright's Prize)</i>	Bennett, A. J.	Burgess, F. W. Clemow, J. Cochran, W. G. <i>(Wright's Prize)</i> Egner, W. E. Hales, A. L. Mottershead, F. W. O'Donovan, D. Sawyer, W. W. <i>(Wright's Prize)</i> Smithies, F. <i>(Hughes Prize)</i>

CLASSICS

<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Tripes Part I</i>	<i>Tripes Part II</i>
Scrivin, J. W. Wickstead, H. A.	Johnson, R. E. C. Kennedy, W. H. Manton, G. R. Mossop, J. C. <i>(Wright's Prize)</i> Parkinson, D. J. Wraith, J. O. B.	Davies, D. I. <i>(Wright's Prize)</i> Davies, J. G. W. Jones, H. E. Wilson, H.

MORAL SCIENCES

<i>Preliminary Part I</i>	<i>Preliminary Part II</i>
Farrar, J. E.	Daniels, E. C.

NATURAL SCIENCES

<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Tripes Part I</i>	<i>Tripes Part II</i>
Cox, D. Heywood, H. T. <i>(Wright's Prize)</i> Holdich, C. L. Sweeney, H. D. Taylor, T. M.	Adkins, E. W. O. <i>(Wright's Prize)</i> Diver, J. Evans, G. C. French, E. B. Haigh, H. Hart, E. W. Hill, S. Kemp, J. H. <i>(Wright's Prize)</i> Ross, R. Sutcliffe, J.	Ds Bertram, G. C. L. Cosh, F. S. Landells, J. W. <i>(Hughes Prize)</i> Valentine, D. H. <i>(Hughes Prize)</i>

THEOLOGY

<i>Tripes Part I</i>
Hart, H. St J. Vokes, F. E. <i>(Wright's Prize)</i>

LAW

<i>Tripes Part I</i>	<i>Tripes Part II</i>	<i>LL.B. Examination</i>
Jones, J. K. T. <i>(Wright's Prize)</i> May, P. D.	Keidan, J. M. Willey, F. T. Williams, G. L. <i>(Hughes Prize)</i>	Ds Megaw, J. <i>(Wright's Prize)</i>

HISTORY

<i>Tripes Part I</i>	<i>Tripes Part II</i>
Bell, H. E. Robertson, J. A. C.	Parker, K. A. L.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES

<i>Intercollegiate</i>
Pearson, J. D.

MODERN AND MEDIEVAL LANGUAGES

<i>Tripes Part I</i>	<i>Preliminary</i>
McConnell, G. H. Petty, A. D. Polack, A. P. Price, N. G. Shepherd, C. G. Watts, R. G. H.	Lough, J. <i>(Wright's Prize)</i>

MECHANICAL SCIENCES

<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Tripes</i>
Caunce, F. Lomax, W.	Atkinson, M. B.

ECONOMICS

<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Tripes Part II</i>
Bryce, R. B. <i>(Wright's Prize)</i> Mance, H. S.	Carter, D. <i>(Wright's Prize)</i>

GEOGRAPHY

<i>Qualifying</i>
Daniel, G. E. <i>(Wright's Prize)</i>

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS
DECEMBER 1932*Major Scholarships:*

- Strudwick, J. P., Eltham College, for Mathematics (Baylis Scholarship).
Farmer, F. R., Crypt School, Gloucester, for Mathematics.
Knox, B. McG. W., Battersea Grammar School, for Classics.
Reynolds, W. J., King Edward VI School, Stourbridge, for Classics.
Rosenberg, A., Manchester Grammar School, for Classics (Patchett Scholarship).

Major Scholarships (cont.):

- Budden, K. G., Portsmouth Grammar School, for Natural Sciences.
 Taylor, P. A., St Francis Xavier's College, Liverpool, for Natural Sciences.
 Ridgway, D. G., Alsop High School, Liverpool, for Modern Languages.
 Lough, W., Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-on-Tyne, for Modern Languages.

Minor Scholarships:

- Rushbrooke, G. S., Wolverhampton Grammar School, for Mathematics.
 Rivlin, S., Hackney Downs School, for Mathematics.
 Baumann, F. E., Oundle School, for Natural Sciences.
 Button, J. C., Leys School, for Natural Sciences.
 Del Mar, R. H., Marlborough College, for Natural Sciences.
 Henton, R., Bradford Grammar School, for History.

Exhibitions:

- Lewis, G. M., Solihull School, for Mathematics.
 Barnard, G. A., Monoux Grammar School, Walthamstow, for Mathematics.
 Chilton, C. W., King Edward VI School, Stourbridge, for Classics.
 Warner, G. P., Bradford Grammar School, for Classics.
 Cosh, J. A., Bristol Grammar School, for Natural Sciences.
 Stibbard, W. S., City of Norwich School, for History.
 Noakes, P. R., Wycliffe College, for History.
 Williams, T. H., Manchester Grammar School, for Modern Languages.

CLOSE EXHIBITIONS AND SIZARSHIPS

To Close Exhibitions:

- Dowman:* Scoby-Smith, R., Pocklington School; Slater, A. W., Pocklington School.
Lupton and Hebblethwaite: Uttley, J. C. T., Sedbergh School.
Marquis of Exeter: Coverley, L. J., Stamford School.

To Sizarships:

- Jacobs, W. E. W., Cranbrook School.
 Miall, R. L., Bootham School.
 Paine, D. B. E., Wycliffe School.
 Winlaw, A. W. E., Winchester College.

COLLEGE NOTES

THE Nobel Prize in Physics for 1933 has been awarded jointly to Professor P. A. M. DIRAC (Ph.D. 1926), Fellow, and Professor E. Schrödinger.

The King has approved of the award by the President and Council of the Royal Society of a Royal Medal to Mr P. P. LAIDLAW, F.R.S. (B.A. 1903), for his work on diseases due to viruses, including that on the cause and prevention of distemper in dogs.

The President and Council of the Royal Society have awarded the Hughes Medal to Professor E. V. APPLETON (B.A. 1914), formerly Fellow, for his researches into the effect of the Heaviside layer on the transmission of wireless signals.

Dr S. GOLDSTEIN (B.A. 1925) has been re-elected into a Fellowship and appointed College Lecturer in Mathematics.

Professor G. C. MOORE SMITH (B.A. 1881), Honorary Fellow, has been elected a Fellow of the British Academy.

Dr C. B. ROTHAM (B.A. 1897), Fellow, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Music.

Dr L. S. B. LEAKEY (B.A. 1926), Fellow, has been awarded a Leverhulme Research Fellowship for research on the prehistory of East Africa.

Dr L. S. PENROSE (B.A. 1920) has been awarded the Buckston Browne Prize and Medal of the Harveian Society of London for an essay on the Influence of Heredity on Disease.

Mr H. JEFFREYS (B.A. 1913), Fellow, has been appointed a vice-president of the International Seismological Association.

Dr L. ROSENHEAD (Ph.D. 1930), Fellow, has been appointed Professor of Applied Mathematics in the University of Liverpool.

Sir J. C. SQUIRE (B.A. 1906), lecturer for 1933-4 on the Watson Foundation of American History, Literature and Institutions, delivered a course of lectures on "American Poetry in its relation to English" in Cambridge during the Michaelmas Term, 1933.

Mr THEODORE C. RIGG (*Matric.* 1912) has been appointed Director of the Cawthron Institute, Nelson, New Zealand.



NOBEL PRIZEMAN

Mr HERBERT FRANCIS DUNKLEY (B.A. 1908), I.C.S., has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon.

Professor MILES WALKER (B.A. 1899) has retired from the Professorship of Electrical Engineering in the University of Manchester.

Mr GERALD LITTLEBOY (B.A. 1921), senior assistant master of the Friends' School, Sidcot, has been appointed headmaster of the Friends' Co-educational School, Saffron Walden.

The Rev. WILLIAM SNEATH (B.A. 1901) has been elected fourth Warden of the Feltmakers' Company of the City of London.

On the result of the Open Competition for the Home Civil Service, August, 1933, Mr J. St J. ROTHAM (B.A. 1932) has received an appointment in the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Mr G. C. C. BLAKSTAD (B.A. 1933) has been selected for an appointment in the Straits Settlements Monopolies Department.

Mr D. W. YATES (B.A. 1933) has been selected for an appointment in the Federated Malay States Police.

Dr L. R. SHORE (B.A. 1911) has been appointed University Demonstrator in Anatomy.

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

M.D.: Mr L. LAWN (B.A. 1920), Mr N. L. WHITE (B.A. 1920).

Ph.D.: Mr J. M. BLACKBURN (*Matric.* 1930), Mr M. C. FRANKLIN (*Matric.* 1931).

The following University awards have been made to members of the College:

The George Long Prize to G. L. WILLIAMS (B.A. 1933).

The Junior Scholefield Prize, the Carus Greek Testament Prize, and a Steel Studentship to F. E. VOKES (B.A. 1933).

A Wordsworth Studentship to H. St J. HART (*Matric.* 1931).

A grant from the Craven Fund to E. A. LANE (B.A. 1932).

A grant from the Jebb Fund to R. E. C. JOHNSON (*Matric.* 1931).

Mr C. J. RAM (B.A. 1933) has incorporated as B.A. at the University of Oxford (Brasenose College).

Mr R. J. L. SIMPSON (B.A. 1933) was called to the bar by the Inner Temple on November 17th, 1933.

Mr JOHN MEGAW (B.A. 1931) was placed first in order of merit in the first class of the Final Bar Examination, Michaelmas, 1933, and was awarded the studentship of 100 guineas per annum for three years.

Mr G. L. WILLIAMS (B.A. 1933) has been elected to a Harmsworth Law Scholarship.

A Lord Justice Holker Junior Scholarship has been awarded by Gray's Inn to Mr J. M. KEIDAN (B.A. 1933).

A Profumo Prize of 100 guineas has been awarded by the Inner Temple to Mr K. K. LIM (B.A. 1931).

The following members of the College passed the Final Examination of the Law Society in June, 1933: J. H. BAIRSTOW (B.A. 1930), J. C. CROTHERS (B.A. 1930), H. N. GREEN (B.A. 1929), R. DE Z. HALL (B.A. 1930), D. C. HUTCHISON (B.A. 1930), R. H. JACKSON (B.A. 1930), R. J. NICHOLSON (B.A. 1930), A. P. STEELE-PERKINS (B.A. 1930). Mr Hutchison, Mr Nicholson, Mr Bairstow and Mr Hall have also passed the examination for honours for admission on the Roll of Solicitors of the Supreme Court.

At the London Hospital Medical College the Price University Scholarship in Anatomy and Physiology has been awarded to Mr J. W. LANDELLS (B.A. 1933), and Open Entrance Scholarships to Mr F. S. COSH (B.A. 1932) and Mr W. A. LAW (B.A. 1932).

Sir HUMPHRY ROLLESTON (B.A. 1886), Honorary Fellow, has been appointed FitzPatrick Lecturer of the Royal College of Physicians for 1934.

On July 27th, 1933, Mr W. W. SARGANT (B.A. 1928) was admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians, and diplomas of L.R.C.P. were conferred upon Mr H. G. HUTTON (B.A. 1930), London, and Mr S. K. SEN (B.A. 1929), St Bart's.

The diploma of membership of the Royal College of Surgeons and the licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians were conferred on August 3rd, 1933, upon Mr M. A. RUGG-GUNN (B.A. 1930), St George's.

The diploma of membership of the Royal College of Surgeons was conferred on November 9th, 1933, upon Mr P. C. MATTHEW (B.A. 1930).

The Rev. J. C. H. How (B.A. 1903), rector of Liverpool, was elected Archbishop of Brisbane, but was unable to accept the office.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

The Rev. W. D. SYKES (B.A. 1911), principal of the Bible Churchmen's Missionary and Theological College, to be rector of St Mary-le-Port, Bristol.

The Rev. F. A. HANNAM (B.A. 1901), rector of St Augustine, Norwich, to be vicar or perpetual curate of Great Plumstead, Norfolk.

The Rev. E. J. TOASE (B.A. 1911), vicar of Marham, to be rector of Benwick, March.

The Rev. R. PRATT (B.A. 1887), rector of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, to be rural dean of West Wight.

The Rev. C. P. WAY (B.A. 1892), rector of St Chad's, Lichfield, to be vicar of Eccleshall, Staffordshire.

The Rev. A. D. ALLEN (B.A. 1908), vicar of Kneesall, Newark, to be canon of Southwell.

The Rev. A. WHITELEY (B.A. 1896), chaplain at Broadmoor Asylum, to be rector of Wasing, Aldermaston, near Reading.

Dr L. B. RADFORD (B.A. 1890) has resigned the Bishopric of Goulburn.

On September 24th, 1933, Mr P. R. K. WHITAKER (B.A. 1931), Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, was ordained deacon at Sheffield.

Marriages

REGINALD ASQUITH SYMONDS (B.A. 1928), eldest son of Mr N. P. Symonds, of Bedford (B.A. 1886), to OLIVIA MARGARET STOBART, daughter of the late Mr J. C. Stobart, of Byfleet, Surrey—on June 24th, 1933, at Christ Church, Kensington.

FREDERICK HURN CONSTABLE (B.A. 1923), formerly Fellow, to SANCE HELENA ROBSON, daughter of the Rev. J. W. Robson, vicar of Witcham, Ely—on July 6th, 1933, at St Martin's, Witcham.

FRANCIS ALAN RICHARDS (B.A. 1925), son of Mr R. A. Richards, of 7 Duppas Hill Road, Croydon, to MARY LOVEDAY MURRAY, daughter of the Rev. J. O. F. Murray, late Master of Selwyn

College, Cambridge—on August 3rd, 1933, at St Botolph's, Cambridge.

VIVIAN ERNEST FUCHS (B.A. 1929), son of Mr Ernest Fuchs, of Heatherdene, Charles Hill, Farnham, to JOYCE CONNELL, second daughter of the late Mr John Alexander Connell, of Putney and Melbourne—on September 5th, 1933, at Hampstead Parish Church.

LOVEL HILLIER BENJAMIN LIGHT (*Matric.* 1923), of Swaffham, Norfolk, son of Dr Leonard Light, of Southminster, Essex, to URSULA HELEN COOPER, daughter of Mr Charles D'Oyly Cooper, of 25 The Grove, Boltons, S.W.—on September 7th, 1933, at Holy Trinity, Brompton.

JOHN HAYDON YEO (B.A. 1915), vicar of St Paul's, Bermondsey, to DOROTHY MAY BLAND—on November 7th, 1933, at St Paul's, Bermondsey.

DIGBY BERTRAM HASELER (B.A. 1922), curate of St John-at-Hackney, E., to PHYLLIS MELBOURNE, daughter of Mr Horace Melbourne—on November 25th, 1933, at St John-at-Hackney.

OBITUARY

JOHN EDWARD MARR

THE death of JOHN EDWARD MARR, sometime Woodwardian Professor of Geology and for fifty-two years a Fellow of the College, has brought a keen sense of personal loss to a host of old friends in Cambridge and elsewhere and to a wide circle of former pupils scattered over the world.

Born on June 14th, 1857, at Poulton-le-Sands on the coast of Morecambe Bay, Marr had from the first North Country associations. He was sent in due course to the Royal Grammar School of Lancaster. From a neighbouring height he could enjoy a distant view of the hills of Westmorland and the Yorkshire border, the field of many of his investigations in years to come; and, while still at school, his interest in Geology was kindled by excursions in the company of an officer of the Geological Survey. The natural bent thus revealed received further stimulus when he came up to Cambridge as an Exhibitioner in 1875, for his tutor was T. G. Bonney, afterwards Professor at University College, London, who had already made St John's a recognized centre of geological studies in the University. In the following year Marr was elected to a Foundation Scholarship. Defective sight, which throughout life hampered his scientific work, debarred him also from many forms of sport; but he rowed in the third and second L.M.B.C. boats, and took a full share in the social activities of his undergraduate days.

After graduating in 1878 in the First Class of the Natural Sciences Tripos, with distinction in Geology, he spent some years as a lecturer under the recently initiated University Extension scheme, but found time also for travels in Bohemia and Sweden and for a Sedgwick Prize Essay, published in 1883. He had been elected to a Fellowship in 1881. In 1886 he returned to Cambridge as University Lecturer in Geology, and the exiguous stipend which in those days attached to the post was supplemented by a College Lectureship. Marr's lectures were always full of matter, and, delivered rapidly in his high-pitched voice, kept his hearers constantly on the alert. He was, however, ready at all times to discuss their difficulties and stimulate their interest, and from the first he had the gift of making friends of the many undergraduates who passed through his hands. The vacations were devoted to field-work, mostly in the Lake District and the adjacent part of

the West Riding. In the years before Marr's marriage in 1893 the present writer shared in these excursions, and still remembers with pleasure the cheery comradeship of long days on the fells and eager discussions in the evening in village inns. Later, Marr's work at Cambridge became more exacting, and indeed he bore a large part of the burden of a professor's duties for years before he succeeded in 1917 to the Woodwardian Chair.

This is not the place to enumerate Marr's many contributions to Geology and to the interpretation of the physical features of the country. Mention should be made, however, of his long services to the Geological Society of London. He was a member of the Council of that body for thirty-four years, and for ten years discharged the onerous duties of Secretary. He was President in 1904-6, and at different times was awarded both the Lyell and the Wollaston Medals. He had been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1891, and his scientific career was fitly crowned in 1930 by the award of one of the Royal Medals.

In that year declining health and rapidly failing eyesight compelled him to relinquish his professorship. He retired with a pension and the title of Emeritus Professor. His portrait, which now hangs in the Sedgwick Museum, was painted and presented as a token of the affectionate regard of old students and colleagues. He did not, however, lose interest in his subject, but, when more distant fields were closed, turned his attention to the later geological history of the Cambridge district. He was anxious, too, to keep in touch with the College, and would sometimes come to lunch or dinner when he could find a friend to guide him through the streets. In familiar talk he was still, as ever, lively and outspoken, often with a humorous affectation of sarcasm, which did not hide the very real kindliness of his nature.

His life, full of zest and activity as it had been, was to end in a prolonged time of enforced idleness and of severe affliction borne with rare fortitude. A painful internal disease and almost total blindness cut him off from all society. His wife, his faithful companion since he had brought her forty years earlier from his beloved Westmorland, was now, like himself, an incurable invalid, and she succumbed some three months before her husband. Their only son holds an appointment in India, but was happily enabled to be with his father during the last days. On October 1st a painless death, the sequel of a stroke, came as a kindly release.

A.H.

The Rev. GEORGE AUSTEN (B.A. 1863), Chancellor-Emeritus of York Minster, died at York on August 4th, 1933, aged 94. He

was a Wood Exhibitioner of the College, gained the Carus Greek Testament Prize for Undergraduates in 1861, and obtained a first class in the Moral Sciences Tripos of 1862. He was ordained to a curacy at Nottingham, held the vicarages of St Paul, Middlesbrough, and of Aislaby, and in 1875 was appointed rector of Whitby. In 1888 he became prebendary of Knaresborough in York Minster, and in 1908 he was made a canon residentiary, later becoming chancellor. He retired from his rectory in 1920, but held the chancellorship until early in 1933. He published, in 1927, a series of addresses on York Minster. A writer in *The Times* points out that at his death he was the senior of Dean Vaughan's "Doves," and pays a tribute to his great preaching powers.

REGINALD ARTHUR COWIE (B.A. 1890) died in September 1933. He was born at Birkenhead, and attended Birkenhead School, from which he came up to St John's with an Open Exhibition. He obtained a third class in the Classical Tripos of 1889, and then went on to St Thomas's Hospital, where he qualified as a doctor in 1893. In 1900 he settled in practice in Ebbw Vale under the old Medical Board. He was for many years prominently associated with the South Wales branch of the British Medical Association. He was one of the original officers of the South Wales Border Brigade Bearer Company, afterwards known as the 1st Welsh Field Ambulance. Cowie was greatly interested in the Welsh language, and for the past eighteen years was a member of Noddfa Welsh Free Church. He married, in 1909, Olivia Davies, eldest daughter of the late Thomas James Davies, of Treorchy, and had one daughter.

EDWARD EDWARDS (B.A. 1892), Emeritus Professor in the University of Wales, died on August 31st, 1933. He entered the Theological College, Bala, with the intention of being trained for the ministry, but went on to University College, Bangor, and thence to St John's, where he obtained a second class in both parts of the Moral Sciences Tripos, 1891-2. In the latter year he was appointed lecturer in History and Economics at Aberystwyth—the post being later raised to a professorship—and played a leading part in College and University administration, being Acting Principal for a time, and then Vice-Principal, until his retirement in 1932. He also served as Mayor of Aberystwyth.

GEORGE HEWLETT DAWES EDWARDS (*Matric.* 1931) was killed in a street accident in Liverpool on July 10th, 1933. He was the son of the Rev. G. Z. Edwards of Formby, Lancashire, and was at Merchant Taylors' School, Crosby. He came into residence after

graduating as a B.Sc. of Liverpool University. In January 1933 he entered Westcott House, of which he was a member at the time of his death.

RICHARD WILLIAM KENNETT HART (B.A. 1933) died at Chelmsford Hospital on August 4th, 1933, aged 22, in consequence of an accident with a rifle on board a yacht off Burnham-on-Crouch. He was the second son of the Rev. J. H. A. Hart, vicar of Holmeon-Spalding-Moor in Yorkshire, formerly Fellow and Librarian of the College. He entered the College from Leeds Grammar School in the Michaelmas Term, 1930, and was placed in Class II, Division 1, in Parts I and II of the English Tripos. He coxed the First Lent Boat and the Second May Boat in 1933.

HOWARD FRANCIS HENRY (B.A. 1927) died on June 30th, 1933. He was educated at Dean Close School, Cheltenham, and at the City and Guilds (Engineering) College, London. At St John's he obtained a third class in the Mathematical Tripos, Part I, 1925, and a second class in the Modern and Medieval Languages Tripos, Part I (French and Spanish), 1927. Since 1927 he had been a master at King William's College, Isle of Man.

The Rev. Canon EDWIN HILL (B.A. 1866), formerly Fellow and Tutor, died at Southbridge House, Bury St Edmunds, on June 29th, 1933, aged 90. He was the son of the Rev. Abraham Hill, and was born on June 7th, 1843, at the Collegiate School, Leicester, where his father was headmaster. He was bracketed fifth wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1866, was elected Fellow in 1867, and appointed Tutor in 1875. In 1889 he left St John's for the College living of Cockfield, Suffolk, retiring in 1929. From 1901 to 1919 he was rural dean of Lavenham, and since 1914 he had been an honorary canon of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich. He was unmarried, and left a substantial portion of his estate to the College. Mr Heitland writes:

"My close connexion with Hill began in 1883 when I became a Tutor. The peculiar circumstances in which my appointment took place made it very desirable that I should be linked with a colleague loyal and sympathetic and also not out of favour with the ruling majority of the Council. It was plainly convenient that I should pair off with Hill, under whom most of the Science students were entered. And it happened that I had been in touch with some of them for years before and was interested in their encouragement. Let me say at once that until his departure to Cockfield in 1889—regretted by me—Edwin Hill was the kindest

of colleagues and a steady friend and adviser. Co-operation so undefined might easily lead to misunderstandings and friction; but it never did between us. The perfect sincerity and devotion to duty of the elder man was a tonic for the younger. If he had had only a little more sense of humour, he would have been more generally popular than he actually was. His simplicity was at times too naive to be properly appreciated by a little undergraduate world of youths whose boyhood had been passed under conditions more varied and testing than his own had evidently been. So the pupil was tempted to make fun of one of the best of Tutors, and did so, to his own loss.

"Naturally, I viewed him from a different angle. In those days of stale clerical Dons, losing the freshness of their Ordination in a long expectancy of parochial responsibilities, it was refreshing to be so closely associated with one who was a genuine Parson and who meant business. So when Hill was settled at Cockfield I did not wait for an invitation, but insisted on going to stay with him at the Rectory a night or two. I enjoyed the visit greatly, and came away feeling that my judgment of the Rector as a true man in the right place needed no reservations. One little further note from my experience is connected with the Lady Margaret Boat Club and the transition to the Amalgamation system. Among those Fellows who lent a hand in solving the grave problems of Club finance was Edwin Hill."

The Rev. JOHN JAMES (B.A. 1894) died on October 22nd, 1933, aged 70. He was educated at Durham University and at St John's, and while at Cambridge was secretary of the Cambridge Welsh Society. Ordained in 1894, he became headmaster of St Teilo's College, Llandilo, Carmarthenshire. In 1911 he was presented to the rectory of St Florence, Penally, Pembrokeshire, by the College, which then held the patronage. Mr James was a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society and wrote an account of the history and architecture of his church.

WALTER CECIL LAMING (B.A. 1891) died on June 30th, 1933. At St John's he was in the Cricket XI and rowed "2" in the Second Lent Boat of 1891. He obtained a first class in the Classical Tripos of 1891, and obtained his M.A. at London in classics in the same year. He then became a master at the Edinburgh Academy; in 1901 he was made rector of Kelvinside Academy, Glasgow. Since 1913 he had been headmaster of Nevill House Preparatory School, Eastbourne. He edited a number of classical texts for schools.

The Rev. FREDERICK JOHN LANSDELL (B.A. 1884) died at St James's Vicarage, Hereford, on October 30th, 1933. Ordained in 1885, he was vicar of St Barnabas, Douglas, Isle of Man, 1896-1903, curate of Immanuel, Streatham (in charge of St John's), 1903-10, and since that date vicar of St James's, Hereford.

FRANCIS JOHN LYON (B.A. 1930) died suddenly of heart-failure at Kumasi, Ashanti, on November 24th, 1933, aged 24. He was the son of Engineer-Commander Lyon, of The Firs, Appledore, Kent, and obtained a third class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, 1929. He held an appointment in the Colonial Forestry Service.

The Rev. FRANCIS THOMAS MADGE (B.A. 1872) died at 4 St Swithin's Street, Winchester, on July 25th, 1933, aged 84. He obtained a second class in the Classical Tripos of 1872, and was ordained the same year to the curacy of Brownsover, Warwickshire. From 1877 to 1906 he was a minor canon of Winchester Cathedral, being Sacrist 1880-1. Meanwhile he was vicar of Littleton, Hampshire, 1891-5, and rector of St Swithin, Winchester, 1895-1905. From 1881 to 1905 he was also chaplain of Bishop Morley's College. He then became rector of Stoke Charity, retiring in 1917, having held the vicarage of Hunton in addition since 1910. From 1879 onwards he was Librarian of Winchester Cathedral.

JOHN HOWARD BERTRAM MASTERMAN (B.A. 1893), Bishop of Plymouth, died of pneumonia at Stoke Rectory, Plymouth, on November 25th, 1933, aged 66. He was the son of the late Mr T. W. Masterman, of Tunbridge Wells, and was educated at Weymouth College and University College School. At St John's he was a scholar and Naden Divinity Student. He obtained the Chancellor's Medal for English Verse for the three years 1891, 1892, 1893, and graduated with a first class in the Historical Tripos of 1893. He was also President of the Union. He was ordained in 1893 to a curacy at the Round Church, Cambridge, and was appointed to lecture in Church history at St John's. In 1896 he became vicar of St Aubyn, Devonport, but in 1899 he left to become principal of the Midland Clergy College, Edgbaston, Birmingham. He was later lecturer at St Philip's, warden of Queen's College, Birmingham, and Professor of History in the University. In 1905, when the see of Birmingham was created, he was made an honorary canon. In 1907 he returned to parochial work as vicar of St Michael's Collegiate Church, Coventry, becoming sub-dean, canon and rural dean of Coventry in the

following year. In 1912 he moved to London as rector of St Mary-le-Bow. When, in 1922, the question of the division of the diocese of Exeter arose, the offer of the new bishopric of Plymouth was made to Mr Masterman, and an exchange of livings was arranged with the rector of Stoke Damerel, the mother church of Devonport. The new see was not, however, created, and so Mr Masterman became the first Bishop Suffragan of Plymouth. He was consecrated in Westminster Abbey on January 25th, 1923, and received the honorary degree of D.D. at Cambridge. The bishop was well known as a university extension lecturer, and regularly came to Cambridge during the Long Vacation for the Summer School. He also did valuable work for the University College of the South-West, of which he was a governor. He married Grady Bodemer, daughter of Major Bodemer, of Dresden, and had one son.

GEORGE ROBERT STOW MEAD (B.A. 1884) died at 21 Ovington Street, S.W. 3, on September 28th, 1933, aged 65. He was the son of Colonel Robert Mead, H.M. Ordnance, and was educated at King's School, Rochester. He obtained a third class in the Classical Tripos of 1884, and was for a time a schoolmaster, but in 1887 he made the acquaintance of Mme H. P. Blavatsky, co-founder of the Theosophical Society, and shortly afterwards became her private secretary, devoting himself entirely to the work of the society. Later he became general secretary of the European section of the society, and was co-editor with Mrs Besant of *Lucifer*, the forerunner of the *Theosophical Review*. In 1908, acute differences arose over Mrs Besant's attitude, and Mead resigned from the Theosophical Society, founding, with a group of colleagues, the Quest Society. In 1909 he began *The Quest*, a quarterly review, which he edited until it ceased publication in 1930. Mead then retired from his more public activities, but remained a member of several learned societies, including the recently founded Society for Promoting the Study of Religions. His deepest interest lay in the traditions associated with the hermetic philosophy of Alexandria and Neo-Platonism. His publications include *Fragments of a faith forgotten, Did Jesus live 100 B.C.?, Thrice greatest Hermes, Pistis Sophia, Echoes of the Gnostics* (11 volumes), *The Gnostic John the Baptizer*. For some years he was secretary of the Northbrook Society for the welfare of Indian students. He married, in 1899, Laura Mary Cooper, daughter of Mr Frederick Cooper, I.C.S.; she died in 1924.

CHARLES MERCER (B.A. 1896) died while on holiday at Ryde, Isle of Wight, in August, 1933. He was born at Rochdale, and was

educated at Lancaster Grammar School. On going down he became a schoolmaster, and held posts at Selhurst Park College, Loughborough School, Moorlands School, Far-Headingley, Leeds (1899-1907), Wallasey Grammar School (1907-12), and Bryn Derwen, Old Colwyn. In 1913 he went to Canada as a master at Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, Quebec, but he returned again to England in 1916 as master at Durlston Court, Swanage. Since 1920 he had been Principal of the Preparatory School, Westbourne Road, Sheffield.

The Rev. CHARLES LAVINGTON REYNOLDS (B.A. 1869) died on October 19th, 1933, aged 88. He was the son of W. Reynolds, of Latchford House, Warrington, and was educated at King William's College, Isle of Man. He was bracketed ninth Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1869. He was ordained to a curacy at Habergham-Eaves, Burnley, and in 1877 was appointed vicar of Wray, near Lancaster, where he remained until his resignation in 1920. In 1877 the church consisted only of a nave with a gallery at the west end; during his incumbency he added a chancel, and built a new vestry and organ chamber.

The Rev. OSWALD RIGBY (B.A. 1882) died at the rectory, Port Hope, Ontario, on July 26th, 1933. He obtained a second class in the Theological Tripos of 1882, was ordained the same year, held curacies in Cambridge and Torquay, and in 1891 became Professor of History at Trinity College, Toronto. From 1903 to 1913 he was headmaster of Trinity College School, Port Hope; in 1914 he was appointed vicar of St Bartholomew, Toronto, and from 1918 had been rector of St Mark, Port Hope. He had been an honorary canon of St Alban's Cathedral, Toronto, since 1909. He was given the honorary degree of LL.D. by Queen's University, Ontario, in 1903.

HARRY CECIL SAWYER (B.A. 1898) died at the War Memorial Hospital, Deal, in October 1933. He was an assistant master at Warden House School, Deal.

The Rev. JAMES ALBERT SHARROCK (B.A. 1874) died at Hillsborough Lawn, Cranham Road, Cheltenham, on September 5th, 1933, aged 82. He was born at St Bees on March 15th, 1851, and entered Sedbergh School in August, 1867. He was in the cricket XI from 1868 to 1870. He was a Junior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1874, winning the Wooden Spoon. The same year he returned to Sedbergh as second master; he was ordained in 1875 and became vicar of Holy Trinity, Stockton-on-Tees, in

1887. In 1901 he was appointed rector of Leasingham, and in 1904 rector of Hodnet, Shropshire, where he remained until his resignation in 1928. From 1913 to 1920 he was rural dean of Hodnet.

The Rev. THOMAS LEONARD VOWE SIMKIN (B.A. 1883) died at Corffe Green House, Braunton, Devon, on December 9th, 1933, aged 74. He was a Johnson Exhibitioner of the College and obtained a third class in the Classical Tripos of 1882. Ordained in 1887, he was vicar of Bulmerwith Belchamp-Walter, Essex, 1894-9, and rector of Clovelly, 1899-1932.

The Rev. ARTHUR SIMMONDS (B.A. 1874) died at Carbery Lodge, Ascot, on August 2nd, 1933, aged 85. Ordained in 1877, he was vicar of St Paul's, Chatham, 1880-9, and vicar of St Mark, Reigate, 1889-1917. From 1910 to 1917 he was rural dean of Reigate.

The Rev. THOMAS SMITH (B.A. 1879) died on September 29th, 1933, aged 76. He was a Foundation Scholar of the College and obtained an *Aegrotat* in the Mathematical Tripos of 1879. He was ordained in 1882 and from 1896 until his recent resignation was vicar of St John the Baptist, Greenhill, Harrow.

The Rev. EDGAR GEORGE STOREY (B.A. 1894) died at St Austell, Pembroke Road, Clifton, on November 28th, 1933. He was the eldest son of Walter Storey, solicitor, of Halifax, Yorkshire, and was educated at Bradford Grammar School. He was called to the bar by the Inner Temple in 1897 and practised at Leeds on the North-Eastern circuit. In 1902, however, he went to Ridley Hall, and was ordained. He settled in Bristol in 1908 and was placed on the Diocesan List of Clergy who undertake duty where assistance is required. He later became headmaster of the St Austell Preparatory School, Pembroke Road. He married the eldest daughter of E. G. Sargent, of Clifton, a sister of the late Sir Percy Sargent, a contemporary at St John's; he had two sons and a daughter.

The Rev. ARTHUR CHARLES THOMPSON (B.A. 1889) died at Mytton House, Montford Bridge, Shrewsbury, on July 27th, 1933, aged 65. He obtained a second class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, 1889. Ordained in 1892, he was vicar of St Andrew's, Eccles, from 1896 to 1919, being rural dean of Eccles from 1908. From 1914 to 1930 he was an honorary canon of Manchester Cathedral, and was then given the title of Canon Emeritus. He married Marion Ada Pritchard, daughter of T. D. Pritchard, of Lawnfield, Pendleton.

GEORGE WYNDHAM MACDONNELL TREPTE (B.A. 1926) died at Fettes College, Edinburgh, on July 12th, 1933, aged 29. He was the only son of the Rev. G. H. Trepte, rector of Exbury, and was educated at St John's School, Leatherhead. He was a sizar at St John's, and played rugby football. He obtained a second class in the Classical Tripos, Part I, 1925, and a second class in the Historical Tripos, Part II, 1926. Since going down he had been a master at Fettes.

FREDERICK JOSEPH WALDO (B.A. 1875) died at 40 Lansdowne Road, Holland Park, W., on November 2nd, 1933, aged 81. Born on October 18th, 1852, the younger son of Henry Waldo, of Bristol, he was sent to Clifton College, where he won the mile and the hurdles. After leaving St John's he went to St Bartholomew's Hospital, where he qualified M.R.C.S. in 1879, taking the Cambridge M.B. in the following year. He proceeded to the M.D. in 1884. He held house appointments at St Bartholomew's, at the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, and at the East London Hospital for Children, and then worked in the research laboratories of Pasteur in Paris, Koch in Berlin, and Pettenkofer in Munich. In 1896 he was called to the bar by the Middle Temple, and soon after was appointed the first medical officer to the Inner and Middle Temples, holding a similar position in the parish of St George's, Southwark. In 1901 he was appointed coroner to the City of London; he held this post for over thirty years, retiring in 1932. He attached special importance to his power as City Coroner to hold inquests on cases of fire, a duty devolving upon him under the Fire Inquests Act, which is peculiar to the City. He was Milroy lecturer of the Royal College of Physicians in 1900, and lecturer in medical jurisprudence to the Council of Legal Education. He was a president of the Coroners' Society, and took an active part in the Medico-Legal Society, to whose *Transactions* he contributed an article on the ancient office of coroner (1912). In 1920-1 he was Master of the Plumbers' Company, of which he wrote a history. He married, in 1900, Marion Exton, daughter of the Rev. R. B. Lawson Exton, and had three daughters.

EDWARD WEEDON WILKINS (B.A. 1878), M.D., LL.D., died at Cheltenham in 1933, aged 79.

The Rev. JAMES ANDREW WINSTANLEY (B.A. 1875) died at 30 Irton Road, Southport, on November 3rd, 1933. Ordained in 1880, he was minor canon and precentor of Manchester Cathedral from 1885 to 1904, when he became rector of Newton Heath, Lancashire. He retired in 1916.

ERNEST WOOD (B.A. 1903) died, after an operation, on June 20th, 1933. He was educated at Hymer's College, Hull, and was a Foundation Scholar of the College. He was bracketed third Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1903, and in the next year obtained a third class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I. He was a master at Tettenhall College, Wolverhampton, from 1904 to 1910, when he moved to West Leeds High School. Since 1912 he had been mathematical master at Wilson's Grammar School, Camberwell.

THE LIBRARY

Donations and Additions to the Library during the half-year ending Michaelmas 1933.

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

From an anonymous donor.

SCOTT (Sir Walter). *Letters, 1787-1807*. Ed. by H. J. C. GRIERSON. Vols. I-IV (Centenary edn.). 1932-3.

From the Astronomer Royal.

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope. *Report . . . for 1932*.
— — Greenwich. *Astrographic catalogue 1900-0*. Vol. VI, 1932.

From P. L. Babington, M.A.

HOMER. *The Odyssey*. Rendered into English prose . . . by SAMUEL BUTLER*. 1900; limited re-issue 1926.

*LOCKE (W. J.). *Flower o' the rose. A romantic play*. (Priv. printed) 1909.

MEINHOLD (W.). *The Amber Witch. A romance*. Transl. by Lady DUFF GORDON. Ed. by JOSEPH JACOBS*. 1895.

Selections from Le Morte D'Arthur. Ed. by P. L. BABINGTON*. 1929.

From Mr Boys Smith.

Collegium portae apud Cantabrigiam. A J. et H. S. STORER delineatae et insculptae. [c. 1836.]

From Mr Brindley.

OSBORN (A. E.). *Ships' anchors; an historical survey*. (An address.) Stourbridge, 1933.

From W. A. Curzon-Siggers, M.A., LL.M.

*CURZON-SIGGERS (W. A.). *The position of New Zealand in relation to the Statute of Westminster*.

(New Zealand Council, Institute of Pacific Relations.) 1933.

From F. W. Edridge-Green, M.D.

*EDRIDGE-GREEN (F. W.). *Science and pseudo-science. The necessity for an appeal board for science*. 1933.

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

*WHITE (Henry Kirke). *Life and remains*.

[Contains a fore-edge painting of a view of the exterior of the Third Court, St John's College, from the South West over the river.] [post 1830.]

From Mr Gatty.

BOGGIS (Rev. R. J. E.). *History of the diocese of Exeter*.
Exeter, 1922.

From Mr Glover.

DEANE (A. C.). *Frivolous verses*. Camb. 1892.

ESPINOSA PÓLIT (A.). *Virgilio. El poeta y su misión providencial*.
Quito, 1932.

LAILAW (W. A.). *History of Delos*. Oxford, 1933.

STORR (R.). *Concordance to the Latin original of the De imitatione Christi*. . . by Thomas à Kempis. 1910.

[Also a large collection of pamphlets mainly on classical subjects.]

From H. H. Glunz, Ph.D.

GLUNZ (H. H.). *History of the Vulgate in England from Alcuin to Roger Bacon*. Camb. 1933.

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

ROUSSEAU (J. J.). *An inquiry into the nature of the social contract; or principles of political right*. Transl. from the French. 1791.

From Mr Harker.

Norske Videnskaps Akademi i Oslo.
Årbok. 1932. *Avhandlingar and Skrifter*, Mat.-Nat. Kl. 1932.
Palaeontographical Society. Vol. LXXXV. 1933.

From Miss F. M. Hughes.

MS translation of the Bible into English by the late Rev. E. C. HAMPDEN-COOK*, sometime Exhibitioner of Hebrew in the College.

From K. Latifi, B.A.

NEWLANDS (J. A. R.). *On the discovery of the Periodic Law and on relations among the atomic weights*. 1884.

From Mr Newman.

*KELLY (Rev. John), LL.D. *Grammar of the ancient Gaelic, or language of the Isle of Man usually called Manks*. Ed., with a life of Dr Kelly, by the Rev. W. GILL. (Manx Society, II.)
Douglas, 1859.

From Dr T. E. Page (Hon. Fellow).

Loeb Classical Library:
Aristotle, *Metaphysics*, vol. I. Cicero, *De natura deorum* and *Academica*. Pausanias, vol. III. Strabo, vol. VIII. 1932-3.

From Dr Previté-Orton.

BAXTER (J. H.) and others. *Index of British and Irish Latin writers, A.D. 400-1520*. (Extrait du *Bulletin Du Cange*, VII.)
Paris, 1932.

KENNETT (R. H.), D.D. *Ancient Hebrew social life and custom as indicated in law, narrative, and metaphor*. (Schweich lectures, British Academy, 1931.) 1933.

KENYON (Sir Frederic). *Recent developments in the textual criticism of the Greek Bible*. (*Ibid.* 1932.) 1933.

MILLER (S. N.). *The Roman fort at Old Kilpatrick*. 1928.

Navy Records Society. Vol. LXXI. *The Sandwich Papers, 1771-82*. Vol. II. 1933.

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

From Lt.-Col. A. W. Rendell.

Physiologus. A metrical bestiary by Bishop Theobald. Transl. by A. W. RENDELL. 1928.

From Sir Humphry Rolleston, Bart., G.C.V.O. (Hon. Fellow).

WONG (K. C.) and WANG (L.). *History of Chinese medicine*.
Tientsin, 1932.

From Professor G. C. Moore Smith, Litt.D.

*SMITH (G. C. Moore). *Sheffield Grammar School*. (Off-print from *Trans. of the Hunter Archaeol. Soc.*, IV.) 1933.

From Mr White.

BROWN (E. W.) and BROUWER (D.). *Tables for the development of the disturbing function with schedules for harmonic analysis*.
Camb. 1933.

He cometh up as a Freshman; or, a "Life lived over again," by one who was once a Freshman.
Camb. 1872.

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

ADDITIONS

GENERAL AND UNIVERSITY

Annual Register . . . for the year 1932. 1933.

BLOCK (A.). *A short history of the principal London antiquarian booksellers*. 1933.

Catalogue général de la librairie française, 1922-5. (Caziot-Macq.)
1932-3.

Punch in Cambridge. Vol. I. Camb. 1832.

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