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THE COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY
Foundress of the Second Court

THE EAGLE

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THREE SCULPTURED MONUMENTS IN ST JOHN'S

[The following notes, by Mrs Arundell Esdaile, are reprinted by permission of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.]

ONE of the most notable tombs in Cambridge is that of Hugh Ashton (Pl. II) who built the third chantry in the Chapel and desired to be buried before the altar. This canopied monument, with its full-length effigy laid on a slab above a cadaver, is an admirable example of Gothic just touched by Renaissance feeling and detail. The scheme, the living laid above the dead, is found in the tomb of William of Wykeham and other fifteenth-century works; but it persisted almost until the Civil War, though the slab, in some of the finest seventeenth-century examples, is borne up by mourners or allegorical figures, as at Hatfield. Another variation, in which a half-figure of the dead surmounts the skeleton, is also worth noting; its first appearance was on the lost monument of Dean Colet in Old St Paul's. To return to St John's, the tablet (Pl. III) to Robert Worsley (d. 1714) is of great technical excellence, and when we realise that the death's head cherub below represents Time on the wings of Immortality—I take this explanation from a London guide-book of 1731—we see how much more this sort of imagery meant to the generation which used it than to us to-day who have lost the key to what was a genuine religious symbolism when it was in use.

We may also glance at the statue of Dr James Wood, unkindly known as the Johnian Newton, by E. H. Baily, which is good for its period, 1843.

There is a mass of material in Willis and Clark for the history of the architectural sculpture at St John's. In 1662-3 George Woodrofe, who was employed at Clare and Trinity besides, was paid £11 "for Cutting St John's Statue" on the gate; "ye Foundresses statue erected over ye Hall door" and "brought from London by ye Stonecutter's man" in 1674 cost £40; and as we know the author of the statue of the Countess of Shrewsbury, erected by her nephew the Duke of Newcastle in 1671, it seems almost certain in view of the style, cost, and character of the foundress's figure (Pl. I) that both are by the same hand. "To Mr Drake, for drawing Articles between ye College and Thos. Burman sculp^r o. 6. 8." gives us the clue, but the statue of Lady Shrewsbury was not so much more expensive as it sounds, since carriage and fixing were included in the £58 charged, whereas the £40 was for the other statue alone, without these extra expenses.

Since I read this paper, I have been able to obtain much fresh light on Thomas Burman, previously only known to us as the scoundrel who, having seduced his wife's nurse, induced his young apprentice John Bushnell to marry her. I have now seen a full-length figure at Sherborne, Glos., signed by him in 1661, and the character of its setting makes it absolutely certain that he is the author of the busts of Sir Robert Cotton and his family at Conington, which bear a close resemblance to yet another documented work, that of the parents of Mary Beale, the artist, at Walton, Bucks. The Countess therefore is the third known documented work by Burman, and, as already said, we may certainly give the statue of Lady Margaret to him also, which, closely allied to it in style and character, was the work of a London sculptor and cost much the same. It is curious to see how much Burman influenced his greater pupil, John Bushnell. Lady Shrewsbury is a quieter elder sister of Bushnell's Queen Elizabeth on Temple Bar; the Beale and Cotton busts are the models for the Trevor monuments at Leamington (which I knew too late



HUGH ASHTON (d. 1522)



ROBERT WORSLEY (d. 1714)

for their inclusion in the appendix of Bushnell's works just published) and for the Myddelton busts at Chirk: Bushnell might work in Italy, but his English training could not be eradicated. Burman's will, moreover, exhibits the very last feature of his character which was to be expected, a deep concern with the welfare of his apprentices. He had no fewer than five; unlike any other sculptor whose will I have examined he leaves them all bequests, "to be paid unto them severally at the end of their severall apprenticeships, if they serve out their time"; and one is forced to the conclusion that his disgraceful conduct to Bushnell was no index of his character in later life, the rather that bequests to two highly respected sculptors and excellent men, "my good friends Joshua Marshall and Abraham Storey," with both of whom he had served as Warden of the Masons' Company, prove that he was intimate with colleagues of high character. But his early crime had its appropriate punishment. Walpole says that even in his day Burman was remembered only as the master of Bushnell, and if the art of both had undergone complete eclipse, that of Bushnell was the first to be recovered. Burman's lost tomb was in the churchyard of St Paul's, Covent Garden, and Vertue gives a little sketch of it; he died on March 17th, 1674, aged 56 years, and was therefore born in 1618.

FACIT INDIGNATIO VERSUS

SEMPLER ego lector tantum? Numquamne reponam
 Qui patior potiens ridenda poemata Clausi?
 Impune ergo mihi poterit recitare iuventus,
 Infandi fetus Aquilae? Impune iste vocabit
 "Mortua Nympha" Paris? Longas consumpscerit horas
 Tale melos scriptum vati quem luna ferivit?
 Nota magis nulli domus est sua quam mihi versus
 A grege inexperto facti muliebriter omnes:
 "Ventus in arboribus diapason sibilat"; "Illa
 Putrida mala mihi dedit"; "Eheu, labitur annus";
 "Carpit agros crudelis hiems"; "Iam cantat arator"
 (Qui, si vera canit vatis, maledicit Olymbo).
 Expectes eadem a summo minimoque poeta.
 Haec mala sunt; peiora queror iam plurima passus:

Doctus ego satis ut qui discere carmina possim
 Vergilii Flaccique et non insulsa Catulli;
 Haec tamen haud novi. Nec possum. Verba poetis
 His nihil innumerata valent quis thema patescat.
 Auxilio scribunt obelos et puncta notasque.
 Linea plus monstrat quam rerum nomina centum.
 Sit satis hoc. Stulta est clementia talibus. Esto
 Tempus in aeternum lex haec immota poetis:
 "Ne faciat versus quisquam nisi lege coactus!"

C. M. H.

CEASING IN TIME TO SING

IT must be that I, down the avenue of the years,
 Shall turn, searching the grey road behind,
 Seeking to know if aught emerge
 Of love, old eagernesses, tears,
 Yews on the blur of the white road, . . .
 The things I see....

I must see how, gravely passing on my way,
 I turned aside, and, wisely led,
 Sought once to see the way
 Of mornings from Thorpe Cloud;
 And how the mists, breaking the bivouac of night,
 Shrink tints to sun, and like an army streamed
 Up from a valley, Ashbourne way.
 And strong with regarding, I shall watch
 Still with the evenings from Madge Mill,
 Still with the counties surge and song
 Caught at the throat and marvelling,
 Turning away at last, as one in tears,
 Half drowned in ecstasy, in despair,
 For all the bitterness of what
 I would, but could not share.

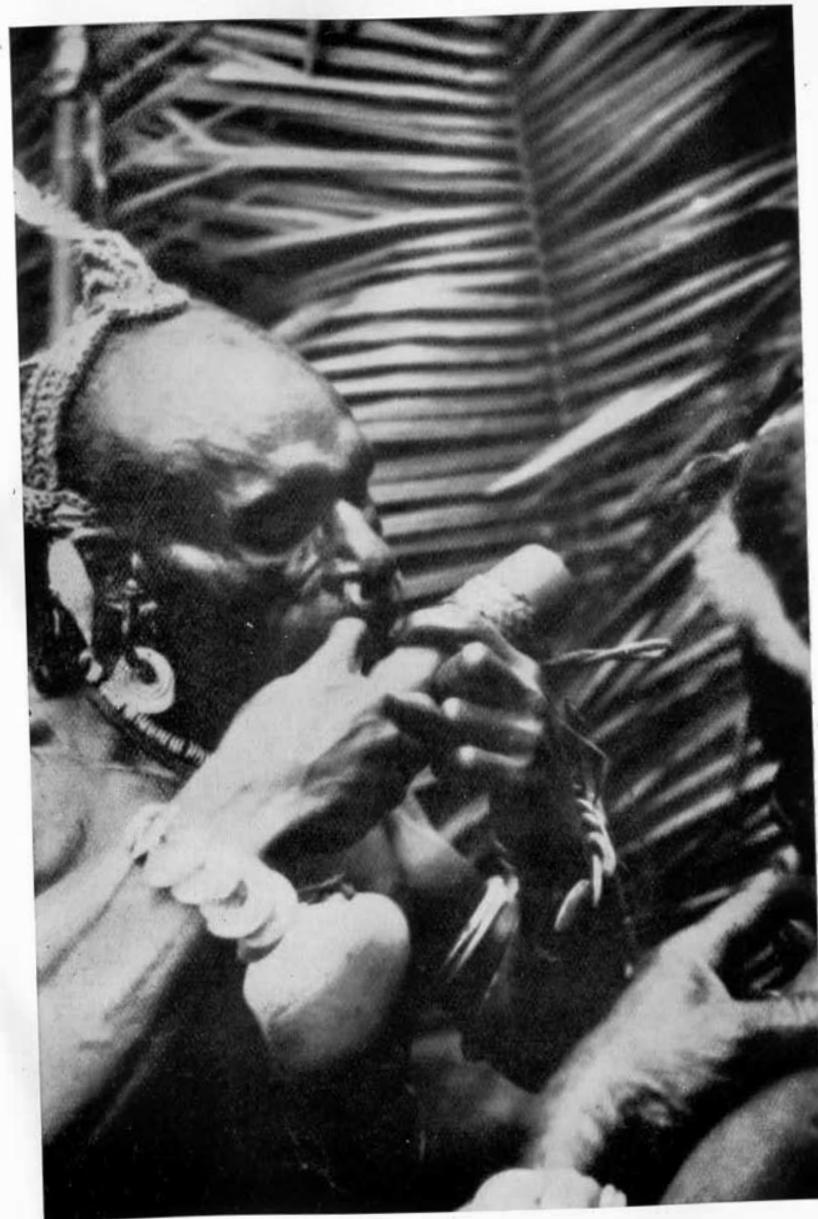
It must be that I must turn
 Sightless bending to the way,
 Perhaps my speechless thought was loud
 That whispering poplars by my side,
 Rumoured it that I was blind,
 Rumoured it that I was proud.

J. M. P.

MUSIC IN NEW GUINEA

AMONG the Iatmul, a tribe which I studied in New Guinea, there is a very good rule—*no practising in public*. This rule is not made in the interests of the listener to protect his ears from offence. It is a precaution taken by the performers in fear lest the uninitiated should laugh not only at them but at the whole organisation of musicians, at the whole mystery of music. For music among the Iatmul is a *mystery*; and there is a danger too that if broken phrases and stray notes are overheard by the uninitiated, the means whereby the sounds are produced may be conjectured. Then it might be openly and scornfully said by the women that such music is not made by birds or by spirits, but by men unskilfully blowing on bamboo tubes.

The best and most elaborate of Iatmul music is played on flutes—tubes of bamboo from four to seven feet in length with a two-inch bore. One end of the tube remains closed by a septum of the bamboo, but the remaining septa have been removed with a ram-rod. Close to the closed end there is a circular hole about an inch in diameter burnt in the side of the tube. The player blows skilfully and violently across this hole and thereby produces the sound. There are no other holes in the side of the flute by which he might control the pitch. He can therefore only alter it by the manner of his blowing and he is limited to the series of notes which the natural harmonics of the tube provide. Such a flute will give seven or eight different notes scattered over about three octaves of a diatonic scale; and a chord of several simultaneous notes can be achieved if the player has both skill and strong lungs. The intervals between the notes are necessarily large so that the bamboo flute is not one which can be used satisfactorily as a solo instrument. The Iatmul have got over this difficulty by combining two flutes of different pitch into a duet. Neighbouring tribes have large flute orchestras with four or six pairs of flutes playing simultaneously, but among the Iatmul the flute is always a duet instrument.



IATMUL MAN PLAYING FLUTE

Two men play together and their flutes are tuned by trimming the length so that flute A is exactly one tone higher in pitch than flute B. Then the harmonics of A will to a great extent fill the gaps in B's scale, an arrangement which would seem to be a characteristic product of Iatmul thought. In their social system this pattern is repeated in the Age Grades which are arranged in an alternating series, staggered like the spokes of a wheel; and again in a long series of brothers there is a similar staggering and it is expected that the first, third and fifth brothers will form an alliance in quarrels against the second and fourth. Whether the processes of thought patterned by such a system have influenced the planning of the flute duet it is impossible to say for certain, but this sort of staggering is not common as a feature of social organisation and I do not know of any similar phenomenon in music.

From what has been said, anyone who is familiar with wind instruments will realise that the Iatmul flutes are by no means easy to play. The little flutes used in Europe are, I believe, generally blown with the larynx closed and the air in the mouth is compressed while the performer breathes through his nose, occasionally replenishing the supply of air in his mouth as may be necessary. Not so the Iatmul flute,—a flute six feet long and two inches in diameter requires the whole air of a man's lungs and the player must continually stop to draw breath. The two men blow in turn, and each man inhales while the other is blowing. The control of the harmonics is by no means easy and it is no simple matter to distribute a tune between two players, each of whom can only contribute a note or two at a blow.

Probably for these reasons, the tunes which the Iatmul have devised are exceedingly simple and actually only use a small number of the available notes. In general the man who has the flute of higher pitch plays consistently on one note (or chord?), while the other player varies his pitch between the note one tone lower than this and the note one tone higher. The notes may be broken and their length varied.

With these variables the Iatmul have constructed a very

simple and very charming music. It consists of short phrases repeated over and over again and resembles the song of some sophisticated bird rather than a Beethoven symphony. When transcribed into musical notation the tunes look silly because the notes are robbed of their rich overtones, and for the same reason they sound infantile when played on the piano. But the flutes have a splendid tone and I became very fond of lying in the ceremonial house at night and listening to them in the dark. I only regret that I am not musician enough to add the overtones to my transcription and hope that some day a real musician will examine the specimens in the Cambridge Ethnology Museum and add the overtones¹.



In these phrases all the G sharps are played by the flute of higher pitch, while the other flute supplies the F sharps and A sharps.

A piece starts always with a short series of long introductory notes of which I have no record; and after this opening the players take up phrase *A* and repeat it for a minute or two. This phrase is the simplest of all and to it the performers return whenever they get into difficulties (for the continuity must never be broken). When they have played enough of *A*,

¹ Since this was written, the flutes have been examined by Dr Rootham. The flute of lower pitch was found to give the series of harmonics: fundamental (F sharp), octave, fifth, octave, *minor* third, minor seventh. Unless this anomaly is due to some crack or irregularity in the bamboo, it would appear the A sharps in the melodies should all be A naturals.

one of them will gently tread on the other's foot to indicate that he is about to start the phrase *B* already agreed on. Then they will repeat *B* for some minutes, until a signal is again given and they go back to *A*. Finally they end with a series of long drawn-out notes. The phrases *C* and *D* are rather more difficult ones which might be played in place of *B*. Every piece has the same general form and there is a great variety of phrases which may be substituted for *B*.

Though the phrases are so simple I found that to learn to play the flute would involve me in more expenditure of time and energy than I could afford. I am myself no musician and my lungs are no more powerful than other men's, but for various reasons I did at least make an effort to learn to play.

After a good deal of negotiation, I had succeeded in buying a very beautiful pair of flutes from a neighbouring village; a pair so beautiful that a personal name had been given to them, so that they had a soul like any other member of society. The owners were unwilling to sell the flutes because they feared that the soul of the flute pair would cause them to be sick if they let the flutes leave the village. I was interested in this matter of the soul of the flutes and asked for more information, and was finally told that this was only a polite way of saying that they were afraid that if they sold the flutes their sisters' children who had made, ornamented and presented them to their mothers' brothers would be huffed and would resort to black magic, thereby causing the sickness. As if I were to say tactfully that I feared the Eagle would peck at my liver if I let this article digress into the complex motivations of sisters' children, meaning that I actually feared the black magic of the Editor.

I finally succeeded in buying the flutes, for one axe, six plane-blades and six kitchen knives. (There were six men in the clan to which the flutes belonged, and the axe was a bribe to the man with whom I negotiated.) I wrapped them up carefully in canvas so that the women should not see them and brought them back in triumph to my own village. There I unpacked them solemnly in the ceremonial house and my natives' eyes lit up when they saw the carving and shell work

with which the flutes were ornamented. They congratulated me on buying something worth while at last and remarked that all the rest of my collection was nothing but firewood. As soon as it was dark the two best musicians in the village came to try the flutes. One of them exclaimed, "This bird [*i.e.* flute pair] sings of itself without our blowing it!" and they were so entranced that they played on in the ceremonial house till nearly dawn.

There was one moment's gloom. They were talking about the flutes and their faces fell. I asked what was the matter and hesitatingly they said, "What are you going to do with the flutes? Are you going to take them away with you when you go? Will they never sing anymore?... Will women see them?" I reassured them about the women—and indeed no native woman in New Guinea ever did see them—but still the musicians asked, "Who will play them in your country?" and scornfully, "Can white men play flutes?" Finally to comfort them I said, "You shall teach me to play and when I get to England I shall teach another white man and we shall play duets."

With that they were satisfied and my lessons in flute playing began the very next morning. The first difficulty was that I could not have my lessons in the village—no practising in public. Even if I played in the privacy of the ceremonial house the women would hear my hopeless efforts and would laugh. My teachers and I therefore had to make an expedition into the bush to a spot out of earshot of the village, taking the flutes with us carefully wrapped up again in their canvas. Then we settled down to a hard morning's work.

They showed me how to hold the flute and how to place my index fingers along the edges of the hole, pointing towards my mouth—"Yes, now put your lips against the tips of your fingers. That's right. Now blow." And I blew but got no sound. I tried with my fingers in all sorts of positions. I tried blowing hard and blowing gently; but my flute only made one sound and that in the middle of my lesson. My teachers were frankly disappointed with me; but I was really rather proud of that one noise my flute had made.

I had several more lessons and learnt to produce the different harmonics with fair certainty, but I never became any more expert with the Iatmul flute than I am with any other instrument. I was permitted to play a little in the ceremonial house, but always we made it a rule that while I played in one duet another pair of men should be playing at the same time to cover the deficiencies of my performance, so that the women should not laugh. Really it was that rule about not practising in public which cut short my musical career. It is really not much use to practise while other music is being produced a few yards away to drown your shortcomings; and to practise adequately I had to go out into the bush. The bush was full of mosquitoes!

The Iatmul have, however, an ingenious instrument resembling the Pan pipes. It consists of three bamboo tubes open at both ends and of different lengths, bound together side by side. This instrument by itself provides the three notes used in flute duets so that a man can sit down alone and practise or extemporise new phrases for the flutes. Above all he need make no uncomfortable expedition into the bush whenever he wants to play, for the practising pipes produce only a faint whispering note owing to the tubes being open at the ends¹. The enthusiast can play on this instrument in the ceremonial house, but still he must be careful not to let women see even the Pan pipes.

But—it may be asked—what is the reason for all this secrecy? What would happen if the flutes were shown to women? Do the women really not know that the sounds are produced by men blowing on bamboo tubes? Do they believe this Father Christmas story about the "bird"?

As to reasons for secrecy the younger men are inarticulate, but the older men know that the flutes are phallic in nature and in mythological origin. They say that therefore the whole male community will be shamed if the flutes are exposed. This answer is, as we shall see, only a part of the truth, but it fits the facts of what happened in certain villages. The missionaries,

¹ In the true Pan pipes the lower ends of the tubes are, I believe, always closed.

anxious apparently to destroy religion rather than to promote it, set out to show flutes to women. They lined up the women and got some mission-trained natives to perform on flutes in front of them. I made tentative enquiries into what happened, but I could only get grudging and shame-faced answers. It seems evident however that both sexes were utterly ashamed.

This business of showing flutes to women would in any case have been a stupid and (perhaps unimaginatively) cruel piece of work, but it would have mattered less if the flutes were merely phallic symbols and the instruments of a beautiful art. Actually they are much more than that. They are one of the most important threads in the whole fabric of the culture.

Every culture is built up on certain basic and often inarticulate assumptions about human nature. By these the lives of the individuals are moulded to such an extent that the assumptions become true for the large majority of the individuals. In our own culture we have such ideas as the doctrine of original sin and the expectation that most people, especially males, will be interested in commercial success. In Germany to-day there is an attempt to stress the official assertiveness of the male and the home interests of the female—and incidentally the assumption is becoming more and more general that every man is a potential informer and spy—and as the assumption gains ground so it will become more and more true of the German population. And so on. Every culture has made its own assumptions of this kind, and every culture has been modified by its assumptions.

The variety of theories of human nature contained in the various cultures of the world is enormous, and we constantly find that the basic ideas of one culture are the direct antithesis of the ideas of another. We find cultures in which it is assumed that human beings *are* like this or that and *ought* to be different. Even within one and the same community it is commonly assumed that individuals of one social status are different in temperament from those of another; and such is the strength of culture that the various individuals will modify their behaviour accordingly, and accept as a matter of course

the fact that in other walks of life behaviour is "naturally" different.

Among the Iatmul there is no differentiation among the people according to rank or wealth but, instead, there is a very marked contrast between the sexes. The natives used to criticise me because I was not sufficiently violent and self-assertive; and when one day I succeeded in losing my temper they approved strongly of my unreasonable behaviour and presented me with a house on the strength of it. In their opinion a man, and especially an important man, should be "hot" and violently assertive. On this point they are perfectly articulate. Besides this assertiveness, and perhaps in some way connected with it, the men have a curious tendency to histrionic behaviour—either excessive swagger or wild and generally obscene clowning. I have never been told in so many words that a man *should* be histrionic, though such a concept could easily be expressed in the language by reference to "play" and "big mouth" talking. But certainly this sort of behaviour is much affected by the more important men.

The younger men exhibit less of this swaggering and dramatisation. They enter the ceremonial house soberly and sit down quietly in the presence of their ranting elders. But it is their ambition to rant, and there is a junior ceremonial house where they carry out in simpler form the ritual of the senior house, and here they ape the behaviour and tone of their elders.

Compared with the men, the women are quiet and unostentatious. They are jolly and readily co-operative—unlike the men who are so obsessed with points of pride that co-operation is rendered difficult. But it must not be supposed that the women are mere submissive mice. A woman should know her own mind and be prepared to assert herself, even to take the initiative in love affairs, and she may have considerable power and authority in the household. She it is who feeds the pigs and catches the fish, and it is upon her activities that her husband chiefly depends for the wealth which he requires to make a splash in the ceremonial house. In a few house-

holds it is definitely the wife who wears the trousers, and in such a case the sympathy of outsiders goes to her rather than to the hen-pecked husband. It is her misfortune that she has married a weakling.

The contrast between the sexes lies not so much in assertiveness as in attitudes towards reality. The men appear to see the world as a splendid theatrical performance—almost a melodrama—with themselves in the centre of the stage; while the women appear to see it as a reality, a cheerful routine in which the business of food-getting and child-rearing is enlivened by the dramatic and exciting activities of the men.

Associated with this contrast in attitudes, there is a very sharp division of social rôles between the sexes; and there is no doubt both that the differences in way of life have promoted the differences in attitude, and that, conversely, the differences in attitude have influenced the division of labour between the sexes. The process of differentiation has been carried so far that the sexes are almost separated in their daily lives. The life of the men centres around the ceremonial house, while that of the women centres around the dwelling houses and the gardens. And the point which I wish to stress here is that the whole splendour and beauty of life, as the Iatmul live it, is dependent upon maintaining this separation. Without it life could only become a drab monotony. There could be no ceremonies and no ceremonial house.

The ceremonial house is a splendid building which may be a hundred and twenty feet in length. At each end the gable rises to a high peak, and from little windows in the gable-face there look out onto the dancing ground four enemy skulls. It is built with enormous carved posts which give to the interior somewhat the appearance of the nave of a great church. Along the two sides there are platforms on which the men sit, and down the centre is a series of great carved and hollowed logs. These are gongs which may be used for simple signalling, but which, apart from this secular use, are an essential part of the ceremonial life of the institution, another form of music which is built into the life of the men. When the whole series

of gongs is beaten in concert, the complicated rhythms may be heard and recognised twenty miles away.

But besides its use for ritual purposes, the ceremonial house is a club where men meet and sit and gossip, where they debate every matter of general importance and where they brawl. It is not like an English club in which the members, separated from their womenfolk, can be at ease. The Iatmul men feel rather that in it they are in public; and to the public eye they respond with the self-assertion and buffoonery already mentioned.

The ceremonial house is also the place where men arrange and organise a great part of their outside activities. Their hunting, fishing, canoe-cutting and, in the old days, their head-hunting are discussed in the ceremonial house; and thus it comes about that all these other activities are carried on in the same spectacular manner. The men form large parties in their big canoes to go fishing, hunting, and trading, or they go off into the bush in large groups to fell trees for canoe making or building. These parties are called together by rhythms beaten on the great gongs, and if the work is taking place close to the ceremonial house the gongs are beaten from time to time to stimulate the workers, who shout and cheer as they labour.

In this exciting life of the men the women have no part except that of an admiring and nominally mystified audience. The small boys have their toy ceremonial house, and later undergo an arduous initiation whereby they are assimilated into the community of the men.

Initiation takes place when a boy is between nine and fourteen years old and generally a number of novices go through the ceremony together. All night long on the eve of the ceremony the men stamp up and down the village in single file, chanting the names of ancestral crocodiles and the novices tremble with fear. In the early morning the men form up in two lines with sticks in their hands behind a screen-fence which surrounds the ceremonial house. The novice and his father come in through the fence and have to run the gauntlet of the sticks. The father takes the blows on his own back, for

the son is shortly to be scarified and his skin must not be bruised before the "crocodile bites him."

In the scarification, cuts are made all over the boy's back with a small bamboo blade while the flutes play. When the novices scream too loud the gongs are beaten to drown the noise, but in all this process there is no emphasis on Spartan endurance. The spectators are a little shocked by the infliction of pain in cold blood and the operators are interested rather in their craft than in torture. Later while the cuts are healing and after, the novice is subjected to a great deal of jerky irresponsible bullying and to a series of drastic practical jokes. Such is the process of initiation and its natural effect on the boy is to make him anxious to assert himself and eager to treat in the same way those whom he will in due course initiate.

But besides being bullied the boy himself takes part in some spectacular ceremonies, and he is shown some of the mysteries of the ceremonial house. He is taught how to swing a bull-roarer and how to play the flute. He may spend hours practising these instruments in the bush and he is threatened with death should he ever disclose their nature to the women. Thus the flutes are the mysteries into which the boy is initiated, and though the mysteries themselves may seem puerile and at best not very mysterious, without them there would be no initiation, no separation of the sexes, no ceremonial house and no beautiful ceremonies.

For the little girls there is no real initiation ceremony. I have stated above that the women are cheerful and realist in their attitudes, and, as in the case of the men, the histrionic bias is worked out in all the aspects of the life of the ceremonial house, so, in the life of the women, their realism is exemplified in their daily routine. Their work is not carried out publicly in big shouting groups, but privately and quietly. In the very early morning before dawn the women go out in their tiny canoes to tend the fish-traps in which they catch prawns, eels and small fish. Each canoe is just big enough to carry a woman and perhaps her small child, and on the stern is a little fire in an old pot at which the woman may warm

herself, for the examining of the traps involves wading about in water breast high and she will be cold when the job is done. The little fleet of canoes, each with its column of smoke rising in the half light, is a very pretty sight, but as they draw away from the village each canoe separates itself from the others as each woman goes to the part of the river bank where her traps are set. In this work there is none of the excitement which the men would introduce into a corresponding expedition. Each woman works by herself to do her day's work. When she has tended the traps, she will go and collect firewood, and then return to the village and attend to the cooking and the jobs of the house.

But the women are not mere drudges, nor are they dissatisfied with their lot. Indeed there is no *a priori* reason why they should resent their exclusion from the ceremonial house, any more than the men resent the initiation ceremonies through which they are compelled to go, or their exclusion from the rites which accompany childbirth. On the whole the women are very little curious about the mysteries. They do, as a matter of fact, know that the flute music is produced by means of bamboos, but they do not flaunt this knowledge. Occasionally some woman is caught spying on the flutes—a sort of peeping Tom conduct. Such women are nominally killed, but actually in the few cases I have investigated they were either beaten and fined or put through the ceremony of initiation. After this they become as keen as the men on preserving the secrecy of that which they have suffered so much to see; and whenever some other woman spies on the flutes, the rumour of her act spreads through the group of women until an initiated woman hears of it. Then she will be jealous that the spy has seen the flutes *gratis*; and she will at once report the matter to the men who will deal with the offender.

The attitude of the women towards the ceremonial house is more than a passive acquiescence in the right of the men to lead their own life in their own way. The women are proud that the village has a fine ceremonial house, the symbol of successful head-hunting, and they take a real pleasure in the ceremonial shown them by the men. The men put on their

ornaments and masks in the ceremonial house and sally forth to perform before the crowd of women assembled on the mounds at the sides of the dancing ground. The presence of an audience of women is an essential constituent of the performance. Even such purely male affairs as initiation are so staged that the women can see a part of the ceremony; and the men who are playing flutes hidden in the upper storey of the ceremonial house are exceedingly conscious of the women listening outside. They play for their music to be admired, and if they make a technical blunder it is the laughter of the women that they fear.

Thus the whole system fits together. The contrasting attitudes of the two sexes are so dovetailed together that the culture works as a balanced whole. In this whole music plays an essential part, since it is the mystery upon which the separation of the sexes is based. We may say that the flutes are phallic symbols; but this statement is itself symbolic, and we might amplify it by saying that the flutes are a symbol rather of the fine spectacular pride of the men, a pride of which the women approve.

G. B.

WHAT bugle from the pine wood
Where the erect, unspeaking trees point skyward,
What black, numerous trees unstirring
On this remote evening,
What bugle from the pines and from the heather?—

These are the tents we have set
Where comes no change of season, no disturbance
Of time or place; the uplands
Of secure marches, the long days and nights

That do not separate us. Here is the symbol
Of one perfection, the untroubled joy.
What bugle summons
The remembered vision with sudden calling?

The bugle interrupts
The interminable succession of talk, interrupts the assemblage.
Those who croak about Freud, will explain all through him;
Disbelievers in authority;
Those who have no scruples, are perfectly assured;
The unsympathetic to emotion, the cynical;
And all those proud to believe in nothing,
Who live without joy.
For knowledge is not other than joy
And is easily forgotten;
Strives with experience a long battle
Seeking to remember its origin, its ground of life.
There is one moment, the symbol
And most real; the value that survives
Triumphant, in a time of criticism.

Tents are set by the stars; under our pine trees
Freedom rises to perceiving,
Joins itself to its order, and mounts guard
Where there are long winds blowing,
Where we have spent the days
Together with ourselves and with the life
Breathed from the silence of these moors.

What memory from the pine wood
Breaks on these passive afternoons,
What stirring,
What bugle from the pines and from the heather?

H. M. C.

FRUSTRATION

SOME, by rich impulse stirred, from birth
Seek always contact of earth's quickening flow,
Sap-rise and fructile seed; ambition some
Sweeps to acclaim of cheering multitudes, or flying
Over Atlantic's death-sown wastes; and some,
So I, for light an endless hungering:

As eagle dares of birds unflinching gaze
Into well-springs of life, the blinding sun;
Or roaming night-long on old hills, compelled
By wonder of the bright and daedal stars;
But that too deep, too deep this century overwhelms
In dungeon-dark and aching solitude
All spirits native urge; where only gleam
The narrow searchlight tracing on clouded skies
Destruction of this vast metropolis; at barriers,
Vienna and Madrid, the scattered rifle flash:
These reach to striving eyes; but sun and stars
Shut out, or glimpsed but fitfully in dream.

E. P.

COLLEGE CHRONICLE

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB

President: THE MASTER.

*Captain: M. D. PARKES. Second Boat Captain: C. H. HOSKYN.
Secretary: R. HAMBRIDGE. Junior Treasurer: L. J. QUILTER.*

May Races 1934

THE May Races formed a bad end to a bad year. All the boats went down. Altogether the five boats went down a total of fifteen places. The Second Boat was the only boat that showed any racing spirit at all—the others seemed to give up hope as soon as the boat behind came within a length of them.

The First Boat was especially disappointing. There were five of the previous year's crew in the boat and the three new men all had had plenty of racing experience, and there was no excuse for such a lack of keenness and willingness to work hard. Roy Meldrum

took us for the first three weeks and, as usual, helped us a great deal by eliminating personal faults and by giving us watermanship. We were, however, quite unfit when Sir Henry took us over, and although he improved us a tremendous amount we could not last the course when the races came on. It was no disgrace to be bumped by Jesus, but we should certainly have been far faster than Selwyn, who bumped us on the second night. This lack of fitness was prevalent throughout the whole club, and was mainly due to not enough long hard outings at the beginning of the term, and to the general lack of willingness to work.

The crews were:

<i>First Boat</i>			<i>Second Boat</i>				
<i>Bow</i>	J. F. Collins	...	10.13	<i>Bow</i>	F. J. Simmonds	...	11.0
2	K. N. Wylie	...	12.2	2	M. W. Prynne	...	11.0
3	C. H. Hoskyn...	...	13.3	3	H. A. Wickstead	...	11.8
4	R. Hambridge	...	13.13	4	R. O. Hibbert	...	11.10
5	M. D. Parkes	13.1	5	N. S. Kenchington	...	11.7
6	J. H. Faulkner	...	12.9	6	R. Tilney	...	13.3
7	H. C. Hight	...	11.3	7	H. J. Waters	...	9.7
<i>Str.</i>	L. J. Quilter	...	12.4	<i>Str.</i>	D. H. Lewis	...	10.0
<i>Cox</i>	C. E. Dunant	...	8.13	<i>Cox</i>	J. O. B. Wraith	...	8.8

Third Boat

<i>Third Boat</i>			<i>Fourth Boat (Rugger Boat)</i>				
<i>Bow</i>	P. E. Percival...	...	10.9	<i>Bow</i>	R. G. Healey	...	9.11
2	P. F. Claxton...	...	11.0	2	J. C. T. Uttley	...	11.3
3	A. R. Rowan-Robinson	10.0		3	R. A. Wright	...	10.12
4	C. E. Whiteside	11.0		4	H. A. Marshall	...	11.9
5	H. J. G. Collis	12.9		5	R. W. Thorn	...	12.6
6	D. H. H. Clarke	11.9		6	J. A. I. Baldwin	...	12.4
7	F. R. Farmer	10.0		7	D. J. Strickland	...	10.0
<i>Str.</i>	J. H. Webb	...	9.11	<i>Str.</i>	R. P. Stewart	...	12.6
<i>Cox</i>	M. B. Harman	...	9.7	<i>Cox</i>	J. C. Mossop	...	10.0

Fifth Boat

<i>Bow</i>	G. S. Graveson	...	10.8
2	J. D. Pearson	...	10.12
3	J. A. Medland	...	10.6
4	J. N. King	...	11.8
5	W. O. Storer	...	13.11
6	F. W. Toovey	...	11.4
7	J. M. Preston	...	10.3
<i>Str.</i>	G. R. Manton	...	11.11
<i>Cox</i>	G. A. P. Johnson	...	8.10

October Term 1934

Light Fours. The results in the fours were disappointing, but the work done in practice and the watermanship gained will be great assets next term. The Second Four had very bad luck, for after

beating Third Trinity II very easily in the first round, their order had to be rearranged for the next round, and naturally they fell easy victims to Pembroke II. The First Four were beaten in the second round by Third Trinity I, having had a bye in the first round.

The crews were:

First Four

Bow W. B. de Quincey (steers) ...	11.4
2 C. H. Hoskyn ...	12.8
3 M. D. Parkes ...	12.10
Str. R. Hambridge ...	13.10

Second Four

Bow H. C. Hight (steers) ...	11.3
2 D. H. Lewis ...	10.0
3 N. S. Kenchington ...	11.3
Str. L. J. Quilter ...	12.3

H. J. Waters went "bow" and Hight "3" in the Second Four on the second day.

Fairbairn Cup: Lock to Lock. The results of this race were quite promising, the boats going up a total of fifteen places, even though five May colours were not rowing.

The First Boat was:

Bow H. J. Waters ...	9.10
2 K. M. Mcleod ...	10.7
3 N. S. Kenchington ...	11.8
4 R. V. Symonds ...	11.4
5 P. D. May ...	12.0
6 O. M. Taylor ...	11.8
7 H. C. Hight ...	11.3
Str. D. H. Lewis ...	10.0
Cox G. A. P. Johnson ...	9.8

C. H. Hoskyn was awarded a C.U.B.C. Trial Cap and rowed "4" in E. A. Szilágyi's crew at Ely on December 1st.

CRICKET

President: MR RAVEN.

Captain: J. A. C. ROBERTSON. Secretary: A. W. E. WINLAW.

BRILLIANT weather and perfect wickets contributed much towards making last season a successful and most enjoyable one—though over the latter point bowlers may be inclined to disagree, no doubt, and can find cause to quarrel with our otherwise perfect Len Baker. Only once was cricket affected by rain, and even then

it was affected so decisively in the space of a quarter of an hour that we were spared that nightmare cricket, when the day is spent in unremunerative gossip in the pavilion, or rushing backwards and forwards from the pitch to avoid the showers of rain. Other than that we had an almost uninterrupted season—and what could have been more pleasant than taking part in spirit, if not in deed, in this grand old game, on a beautiful summer's afternoon on a ground, which has always prided itself on its quiet serenity and friendly airs. Well might we say now, as we pass by, begrimed and sodden with our more robust activities—Ah! those were the days! We had an unusually strong batting side this year, which batted—yes! one can even include one bowling captain and secretary—to the very last man. Nor was our bowling weak. There was R. H. P. Hyde, who quickly transmuting his pyjamas and bedroom slippers, for the more suitable garb of white flannels and cricket boots, would emerge on the field at—or sometimes after—the appointed hour, and bowl with such apparent enthusiasm and whirling vim—nay with such skill sometimes—that we often had the better half of our opponents back in the pavilion before the luncheon interval. Then there was the wily Jack—J. A. C. Robertson; what can we say of him: one, two, three, and over came the arm, and with such quick succession too that the fieldsmen, far less the batsmen, were rarely prepared; always there to bowl, and bowl and go on bowling; catches caught, but alas! more often dropped, still he goes on—the subtle, wily, twisting Jack.

Perhaps our bowling lacked somewhat in variety of change, but the fact remains that it rarely, if ever, let us down. The fielding was perhaps not so reliable, though A. W. E. Winlaw was a consistently good wicket-keeper, and J. G. W. Davies and P. G. Leeson were brilliant on the offside of the wicket. Possibly our greatest effort was against the Travellers (away), when they made 249 all out, leaving us only the bare possibility of making the runs. Thanks to a really brilliant innings by R. de W. K. Winlaw, and thanks also to some breezy hitting by W. J. M. Llewellyn and later by W. E. W. Jacobs we managed to force a win, if I remember right, in the last over of the match. We have also very pleasant memories of our match with the Vandals, and also with Trinity College—a fixture that has not been played now for some years.

We congratulate J. G. W. Davies and R. de W. K. Winlaw on their very successful seasons, not only with the University, but later with their respective counties. We had three representatives in the University Freshmen's match—P. G. Leeson, R. W. J. Allen and A. W. E. Winlaw, and we congratulate J. A. C. Robertson, P. G. Leeson and A. W. E. Winlaw on being elected Crusaders. J. A. C.

Robertson was awarded the Colman trophy in recognition of yeoman service with his bowling during the past season.

The team was: R. H. P. Hyde, J. A. C. Robertson, J. G. W. Davies, R. de W. K. Winlaw, W. J. M. Llewellyn, R. Kemp, P. G. Leeson, W. H. Kennedy, A. W. E. Winlaw, R. H. Jerome, E. C. Daniels, W. E. W. Jacobs, W. R. Genders, A. M. Barnett.

HOCKEY

President: MR CHARLESWORTH.

Captain: J. WILKIN. *Secretary:* K. R. OLIVER.

THE Hockey team shows signs of developing into a very good side. Though the record is not so good as last year, this deterioration has been mainly due to absentees.

We offer our congratulations to K. R. Oliver and J. Wilkin on their Seniors' trials and to N. Yardley on his Freshman's and Final trial. Yardley and M. E. Moore have both played for the University. Moore, Oliver, Wilkin and Yardley have been elected to the Wanderers Hockey Club.

J. H. Barrett, W. E. W. Jacobs and N. Yardley have been awarded their College colours.

SWIMMING

President: MR BRINDLEY.

Captain: R. O. MURRAY. *Secretary:* J. M. CALVERT.

THE Club had a very successful season. During the year, twenty matches were played, of which the Club won fifteen, lost three, and drew the remainder. In the Water-Polo "Cuppers," we defeated Downing 7-1, St Catharine's 4-2, and in the finals, Emmanuel 4-1, to obtain the cup. The best game was with St Catharine's, who were leading 2-1 at half-time, but in the second half the forwards soon managed to secure a lead which gave St John's the game. The College succeeded in winning the Straight Relay (4×60) without much difficulty, but were beaten in the Medley Relay by Emmanuel.

The teams were: *Water-Polo*—T. H. Miller, R. Davison, F. J. Stratford, N. B. Beale, J. M. Calvert, R. Mitchell, R. O. Murray. *Straight Relay*—R. O. Murray, F. J. Stratford, N. B. Beale, R. Mitchell. *Medley Relay*—F. J. Stratford, R. Davison, R. Mitchell.

R. Mitchell, who has played water-polo for England throughout 1934, was Secretary for the University, and N. B. Beale has been awarded a Half-Blue. R. O. Murray and F. J. Stratford also represented the University against Oxford: while College colours were awarded to Beale, Calvert, Miller and Davison.

ATHLETICS

President: P. D. WARD. *Hon. Sec.:* R. E. MARKHAM.

THERE has been a satisfactory influx of new members this term, containing some very promising material. The entry for the Freshmen's Sports was large and consequently produced some good results: G. E. Ayton won the Quarter-Mile in fast time, while G. S. Taylor was unfortunate to secure only second place in the Three Miles—he was also second in the Freshmen's Cross-Country race earlier in the term. S. T. Keong and E. H. Price were each placed second in the Long Jump and Half-Mile respectively. On the other hand, the results of the Seniors' Sports were disappointing, only S. G. Gunn being successful.

Our win in the Inter-Collegiate Relays has had the effect of adding great stimulus to our efforts to regain our position in the First Division; the decisive margin with which we won the 4×150 yards, 4×440 yards and Medley Relay races emphasised our potentialities in the track events from the Sprints up to the Mile. We finished with twelve points, Jesus being runners-up with ten points.

We were well represented in the Inter-University Relay Match, having three members in the team, P. D. Ward, R. E. Markham and S. G. Gunn.

Relay teams:

4×150 yards	4×440 yards	3×120	Medley
R. E. Markham	R. E. Markham	Hurdles	P. D. Ward
G. E. Ayton	G. E. Ayton	A. W. Slater	S. G. Gunn
I. L. Young	S. G. Gunn	H. Perring	G. S. Taylor
E. H. Enderby	A. M. Malcolm	F. P. Keysell	E. H. Price

LAWN TENNIS

Captain: R. L. GRIMSDELL. *Secretary:* K. R. OLIVER.

THE Tennis team had a most successful season. The team won the First League for the first time in the history of the College. The record was extremely good, and only one league match was lost.

Congratulations are due to R. L. Grimsdell and K. R. Oliver for playing first pair for C.U.L.T.C. Fenners against O.U.L.T.C. Penguins and winning all their matches.

A. B. Whatman and B. Richardson were awarded First VI colours.

RUGBY FIVES

President: MR WHITE. Captain: H. G. S. BURKITT.

THE season was ended very successfully, when the two St John's teams met in the final of the Inter-Collegiate Competition, the First team winning easily, and so retaining the cup that has become almost a permanency in the College.

The following represented the College sides: First IV—J. A. C. Robertson, J. G. W. Davies, R. de W. K. Winlaw, H. G. S. Burkitt. Second IV—R. Kemp, F. E. Baumann, R. P. Tong, A. W. E. Winlaw.

During the season, six of these played games for the University. J. G. W. Davies, R. de W. K. Winlaw, J. A. C. Robertson and F. E. Baumann played against Oxford, and so obtained their Half-Blues; H. G. S. Burkitt and R. Kemp were the two others.

Congratulations are due to J. A. C. Robertson, who is now Captain of the University side, and to F. E. Baumann on winning the Freshmen's Singles Competition.

In conclusion, it may be said that the prospects for the coming season are as good as ever.

THE NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB

President: J. C. NAIFF. Hon. Sec.: J. H. BRIGGS. Hon. Treas.: H. T. HEYWOOD. Committee: K. G. BUDDEN, R. H. DEL MAR.

THIS Michaelmas term has been most successful, there being at present more members than for some time past and attendances at meetings have been steady.

The year opened with papers by H. T. Heywood and K. G. Budden on "Sound Recording" and "Tissue Culture."

The second meeting comprised a paper by R. H. Del Mar entitled "Stars," and an unusual event, a medical paper by G. Oppenheimer.

For the open meeting on November 16th the Club were fortunate in having Mr H. H. Brindley, who spoke on "Processionary Caterpillars."

At the last meeting papers were read by the President on "Relativity" and D. Cox on "Rubber."

THE CHESS CLUB

President: PROFESSOR DIRAC. Vice-President: G. E. DANIEL. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: G. P. WARNER. Committee: F. SMITHIES, C. H. LEVY, H. M. CLOSE.

THE season 1933-4 ended with the Club in an exceptionally strong position; but so far this year the Freshmen have not supported us particularly well. The standard of the Club is neither very high nor its demands on members' time excessive; and any who have an interest in the game will be welcomed.

During the Michaelmas term friendly matches have been played with St Catharine's (won $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$), Trinity (lost $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$), and Emmanuel (drawn 3-3). A knock-out tournament for which there were eighteen entrants has so far only reached the semi-final stage: the semi-finalists are A. H. I. Swift and G. P. Warner, and H. M. Close and R. N. Gooderson.

THE LAW SOCIETY

President: A. H. I. SWIFT. Vice-Presidents: PROFESSOR WINFIELD, MR WADE, MR BAILEY, MR JACKSON. Hon. Treasurer: R. R. W. THORNTON. Hon. Secretary: W. W. WATT. Committee: P. D. MAY, E. R. BOWEN, C. H. LEVY.

THE first meeting of the Michaelmas term held on Wednesday, October 24th, was devoted to a debate, the motion being "That English Legal Education does not fit a man for Citizenship." The motion, which was proposed by G. R. Sandison and opposed by C. H. Levy, was defeated by 13 votes to 5. H. A. Valero and W. H. Murphy spoke third and fourth respectively. A pleasing feature of this, the first meeting of a new academical year, was the considerable talent displayed by the Freshmen.

On Wednesday, November 7th, Dr Ellis Lewis of Trinity Hall read a paper entitled "Some Defects of English Law." In demonstrating the imperfection of our law from the point of view of the litigant, Dr Lewis referred to the delay, expense and uncertainty which process of law involves, and one received the impression that it was but a convenience of the very rich and the very poor. In a similar fashion the position of the lawyer is hampered with the excessive output of law-reporting and the existence of numerous statutes, the bulk of which could safely be abolished. This interesting and informative paper was greatly appreciated by a large and attentive audience.

The Annual Dinner of the Society was held on Wednesday, November 21st, and was generally acclaimed a great success. In the unfortunate and enforced absence of Mr Wade, Dr McNair of Gonville and Caius College was the sole Guest of Honour.

On Wednesday, November 28th, the Society was privileged by the visit of Sir Maurice Amos, Kt., K.B.E., K.C., who read a paper entitled "England's Imitators." Sir Maurice illustrated to what extent other countries—with particular reference to America, France and Egypt—had attempted to base their legal institutions upon our constitution, parliamentary assembly, law of evidence and jury system, and the degree of success which they had achieved. From the absorbing nature of this paper, which included some legal reminiscences, and the interesting discussion which followed, there must have been few who left the meeting without an added and useful wealth of knowledge.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY

President: R. O. MURRAY. Hon. Sec. H. D. SWEENEY. Hon. Treasurer: J. R. BIGNALL. Committee: H. G. PERCY, A. M. BARNETT, J. A. COSH.

THREE very successful meetings have been held this term. Dr H. Banister read a paper to the Society on October 24th entitled "Psychology in Medicine," which opened up a much neglected field. The physician's aim, he said, was to teach the art of living, and from his own experience he showed the necessity of a right psychological approach to the patient.

On November 7th Dr R. Salisbury Woods read a most interesting paper on "The treatment of wounded in War-time." The speaker, after giving an outline of the organisation of the medical service in war, went on to give practical details of treatment for shock, sepsis, and fractures: the latter point was illustrated practically by means of a bed fitted up with all the apparatus for dealing with a limb fracture.

The Society was fortunate in hearing a first-hand account of the Mayo Clinic in America from Dr D. J. MacMyn, who had spent a year there studying American methods in surgery. His description of the organisation and efficiency of the Clinic gave one an insight into the latest surgical technique, and it is hoped that some members of the Society will have the opportunity of visiting the Clinic for themselves and seeing it in action.

THE NASHE SOCIETY

President: B. H. MEHTA. Hon. Sec.: E. C. PETTET. Hon. Treasurer: J. P. KAESTLIN. Committee: M. F. PRESTWICH, J. S. RICHARDSON, C. M. A. BROWN, H. M. CLOSE, R. S. RIVLIN.

OWING largely to a rather late start in its activities, the Society was only able to hold three meetings in the Michaelmas term.

The first took place on November 7th, when Mr H. S. Davies, one of the early members of the Society, read a paper on Wordsworth. Assuming the romantic criterion of sincerity, Mr Davies raised the question of how, if we reject Wordsworth's pantheism, it is still possible for us to regard him as a sincere poet. Mr Davies's answer to this problem was first, that we may accept Wordsworth as sincere because the things we reject in his poetry as impossible were genuine experiences of childhood, which he was consciously trying to recapture; and secondly, that Wordsworth made this attempt to reach back to his childhood, partly to escape from the memories of his disappointments in France, and partly to satisfy an emotional attitude to the universe which science is incapable of meeting. A lively discussion followed in which members were able to air their psychological views, rule-of-thumb and more precisely Freudian.

On November 14th the Society had the pleasure of welcoming L. A. G. Strong, Esq., the novelist and short-story writer, who spoke on "The Plays of Synge." Mr Strong gave an interesting analysis of the individual plays, which he praised for their humour, intensity, and richness of language; but more enjoyable perhaps were the excerpts from the plays themselves, which Mr Strong read in an animated and delightfully rich Irish accent.

The last meeting of the term was held on November 21st. At this Dr E. M. W. Tillyard read a paper on "Personality in Literature." The main theme of Dr Tillyard's argument, which was chiefly a reply to an essay by Mr C. S. Lewis, was that poetry, whatever else it may do, does bring us in contact with the poet's personality; and this theme he neatly supported by another interpretation of the passage from *Isaiah* that Mr Lewis had adduced as a pure example of "impersonal" poetry, and also by pointing out how T. S. Eliot, an apostle of "impersonality," is probably at his best in those parts of the *Rock* where he is writing in his most characteristic manner.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

President: THE PRESIDENT. Senior Treasurer: MR NEWMAN. Musical Director: DR ROOTHAM. Librarian: DR REDMAN. Hon. Sec.: E. J. G. FOSTER. Junior Treasurer: W. E. W. JACOBS.

THE Society commenced the season with a concert in the Combination Room by kind permission of the Master and Fellows of the College. As usual this concert was open to all members of the College, although the audience consisted chiefly of members of the Society.

The programme opened with Peter Warlock's Capriol Suite for pianoforte duet, which was played by R. P. Tong and E. J. G. Foster. The style of this music which combines old and new was very pleasing, though the pianoforte version loses some of the charm of the arrangement for strings. The remaining items of the first part were somewhat varied. P. Fettes sang Vaughan Williams's *Songs of Travel* and R. Tilney played a Sarabande and Gavotte by Purcell. After the delightful freshness of the Gavotte, the Tambura solo which followed was as big a contrast as could be imagined. K. M. Sarkar ably demonstrated the expressive simplicity and emotional earnestness, which are chiefly characteristic of this Indian music.

After the interval, a return was made to more familiar music. B. G. Stevens played two works by Brahms, an Intermezzo and a Capriccio, and L. P. Salter a Violin Sonata by Vivaldi. The Society was glad to welcome L. P. Salter as a violinist, particularly at a time when so few members play stringed instruments. Vocal trios by Weelkes, well sung by B. S. Drewe, R. P. Tong and P. R. Pfaff concluded the programme.

The second concert opened with York Bowen's Suite for pianoforte duet performed by B. G. Stevens and P. R. Pfaff. R. P. Tong then sang "The Monk" from Dyson's *The Canterbury Pilgrims*, which was irresistible in its appeal and the music faithful in its portrayal of Chaucer's character. L. P. Salter very ably suggested the orchestral accompaniment in his playing of the pianoforte version in both this and the next item, "Hector's Farewell to Andromache," from Bliss's *Morning Heroes*, in which W. E. W. Jacobs took the part of orator. L. P. Salter then gave a pleasing performance of Mendelssohn's Prelude, Fugue and Chorale in E minor and as an extra item he played de Falla's "The Miller's Dance." The concert was concluded with Poulenc's "Chanson à boire." The members of the chorus who sang this entered quite fully into the spirit of both the words and the music and the belated arrival of one member who joined the others just after the commencement rather added to the vividness of the scene.

THE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

President: D. J. STRICKLAND. Hon. Sec. and Treasurer: F. G. M. BURROW. Committee: MR BOYS SMITH, H. ST J. HART, C. H. BUTLER, A. T. WELFORD.

FOUR meetings of the Society have been held in the past term. On Monday, October 22nd, Mr A. R. Vidler, of the Oratory House, gave a most interesting paper, entitled "French Modernism." The meeting was held in Mr Boys Smith's rooms. At the next meeting, on November 6th, J. M. Preston read a stimulating paper on "Rationalism in Christianity," in his own rooms. The paper gave rise to considerable discussion. On November 12th Mrs Richardson, Professor of Italian at the University of Birmingham, read an excellent paper, the subject of which was "Dante's Religious Thought and Ours." There was a long discussion, in which the reader took a prominent part. This is the first time that a woman has addressed the Society: the departure from precedent was very successful. The meeting was held in the Chaplain's rooms. The last meeting of the term was held on November 26th in A. H. I. Swift's rooms, when the President read a paper on "Prayer": a discussion followed the paper, in which the reader successfully defended his position.

The fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Society was celebrated at the Annual Dinner, held in the College on November 24th. There were seventeen persons present, and Mr Loewe, University Reader in Rabbinics and Fellow of Queens' College and Mr Charlesworth were the guests.

The meetings throughout the term have been held at 8.30 p.m. with coffee at 8.15. The Society has to thank the readers of papers, and those who have entertained the Society. Attendance at meetings has averaged 18 persons.

THE ADAMS SOCIETY

President: F. SMITHIES. Vice-President: J. R. TREVALDWYN. Secretary: G. A. BARNARD. Treasurer: S. R. WALTON.

THE first meeting of the Michaelmas term took place on October 25th. Mr Hodge addressed the Society on "Some Kinds of Geometry." He gave an interesting account of the development of notions on the nature of geometry from the Greeks, through Descartes, Lobatschewsky, and Klein, to the modern differential geometers, and concluded with a brief sketch of the theory of affine connection.

On November 1st, W. W. Sawyer gave a lecture on "The Aims and Methods of Mathematicians." Describing his lecture as an analytic continuation of one he had given in the previous Easter term, he dealt with the problems of the mathematical research student.

At the next meeting, on November 22nd, S. R. Walton read a paper on "Diagrammatic Logic." After a historical sketch, beginning with Leibniz and ending with George Boole, an account of the diagrammatic methods of John Venn was given. The Society was highly amused, and not a little disturbed, by the demonstration, given by the lecturer as an example, that even if mathematicians were millionaires, they would not receive their due.

The last meeting of the term was held on November 29th Mr Burkhill, addressing the Society on "Non-differentiable Functions," gave a most illuminating account of Knapp's elementary methods of constructing continuous functions having no derivative at any point of an interval.

COLLEGE NOTES

PROFESSOR P. H. WINFIELD (B.A. 1899), Fellow, has been elected a Fellow of the British Academy.

The Darwin Medal of the Royal Society has been awarded to Professor A. C. SEWARD (B.A. 1886), formerly Fellow, in recognition of his work as a palaeobotanist.

Professor A. C. SEWARD has been elected Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society; Mr P. P. LAIDLAW (B.A. 1903) is a member of the Council for the year 1934-5.

Professor W. LANGDON BROWN (B.A. 1892) has been appointed Senior Censor of the Royal College of Physicians.

Professor A. C. SEWARD has been elected a member of the Swedish Academy of Sciences.

The French Government has conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honour upon Sir ROBERT TATE (B.A. 1894), Public Orator of Trinity College, Dublin.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Letters has been conferred by the University of Sheffield upon Mr W. C. SUMMERS (B.A. 1892), formerly Fellow, Emeritus Professor of Latin at Sheffield.

COLLEGE NOTES

Mr C. M. MURRAY-AYNSLEY (B.A. 1919), Chief Justice of the Tonga Islands, has been appointed Chief Justice of Grenada, British West Indies.

Mr R. J. GETTY (B.A. 1930), assistant in the Department of Humanity in the University of Aberdeen, has been appointed Lecturer in Latin at the University of Liverpool.

Mr D. R. DUDLEY (B.A. 1931) has been appointed Lecturer in Classics in the University of Reading.

Dr J. R. MARRACK (B.A. 1908), Lecturer in Chemical Pathology at the London Hospital Medical College, has been appointed to the University chair of Chemical Pathology there.

Mr J. G. JAGGER (B.A. 1931) has been appointed Assistant Lecturer in Engineering in the University of Manchester.

Mr R. W. HUTCHINSON (B.A. 1920) has been appointed Curator of the Villa Ariadne, Knossos, Crete.

Dr F. H. CONSTABLE (B.A. 1923), formerly Fellow, has been appointed Professor of Physics at the Royal Engineering College, Gizeh, Egypt.

Mr C. W. STOKES (B.A. 1922), assistant master at the Royal Grammar School, Clitheroe, has been appointed one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Schools (Secondary Branch).

Mr R. DE W. K. WINLAW (B.A. 1934) has been appointed to a mastership at Harrow School.

The Rev. WILLIAM SNEATH (B.A. 1901), master at King Edward's School, Birmingham, has been elected third warden of the Feltmakers' Company of London.

Dr G. S. ARUNDALE (B.A. 1898) has been elected President of the Theosophical Society.

Mr L. H. MACKLIN (B.A. 1924) has been appointed secretary of the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, London.

Mr F. KIDD (B.A. 1912), formerly Fellow, has been appointed Director of the Low Temperature Research Station, Cambridge.

Dr J. ALISON GLOVER (B.A. 1897) has been appointed Gresham Lecturer in Physics.

Mr J. S. MITCHELL (B.A. 1931) has been awarded a Beit Memorial Junior Fellowship for research, at the Laboratory of Colloid Sciences, Cambridge, on the effects of radiation on thin protein films.

Among the first thirty-one places in order of merit for the Administrative Class of the Home Civil Service in the open competition of 1934, six are occupied by members of the College: D. O'DONOVAN (B.A. 1933) fifth place, K. A. L. PARKER (B.A. 1933) seventh, L. S. PORTER (B.A. 1933) eighth, D. CARTER (B.A. 1933) tenth, C. J. MASTON (B.A. 1933) twenty-third, and F. W. MOTTERSHEAD (B.A. 1933) thirtieth.

In the same open competition D. W. L. HAVILAND (B.A. 1933) was placed twenty-third in the list for the Indian Civil Service.

The *London Gazette* of September 14th, 1934, announces the promotion of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. K. DUNLOP (B.A. 1913), M.C., T.D., 12th London Regiment, to Lieutenant-Colonel, and to command.

The Rev. O. R. FULLJAMES (B.A. 1923), chaplain R.N., who has been serving at Keyham College, has been appointed to H.M.S. *Rodney*.

Surgeon-Commander N. B. DE M. GREENSTREET (B.A. 1915) has been appointed to H.M.S. *Drake* for service in the Royal Naval Barracks.

Instructor-Lieutenant-Commander H. S. GRACIE (B.A. 1923) has been appointed to H.M.S. *Norfolk*.

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

The Wrenbury Scholarship for study and research in economics to R. B. BRYCE (*Matric.* 1932).

The E. G. Farnsides Scholarship for the encouragement of clinical research on the organic diseases of the nervous system to J. B. HARMAN (B.A. 1929).

The Jebb Studentship in European literature to J. S. RICHARDSON (B.A. 1932).

The Raymond Horton-Smith Prize to Mr H. TAYLOR (B.A. 1926).

The Jeremie Hellenistic Prize and the George Williams Prize to F. E. VOKES (B.A. 1933).

Mr F. T. WILLEY (B.A. 1933) has been elected to a Harmsworth Law Scholarship at the Middle Temple.

Mr J. J. G. WILSON (B.A. 1931) was placed in the second class in the examination for honours for admission on the Roll of Solicitors of the Supreme Court, July 1934.

The diploma of fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons was conferred on June 14th, 1934, upon W. BUCKLEY (B.A. 1924), St Bartholomew's Hospital.

Diplomas of membership of the Royal College of Surgeons were conferred on November 8th, 1934, upon S. M. DAVIDSON (B.A. 1931), St Mary's, and upon J. S. ROSS (B.A. 1931), St Thomas's.

Mr J. W. LANDELLS (B.A. 1933) has been awarded the Price University Entrance Scholarship in anatomy and physiology at the London Hospital Medical College; Mr E. B. FRENCH (B.A. 1934) has been awarded an entrance scholarship at Guy's Hospital, and Mr J. SUTCLIFFE (B.A. 1934) an entrance exhibition at St Thomas's Hospital.

At the opening of the British Empire Games at the White City in August, 1934, the honour of taking the Oath of Allegiance fell to Mr R. L. HOWLAND (B.A. 1928), Fellow and Tutor, captain of the English Athletics Team.

At the Royal Horticultural Society's Exhibition in September 1934, the second prize for Cox's Orange Pippins was awarded to St John's College Garden (gardener Mr R. E. Thoday).

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

The Rev. R. S. PHILLIPS (B.A. 1922), vicar of St James's, New Barnet, to be vicar of St Peter's, Hunslet Moor, Leeds.

The Rev. H. S. GOODRICH (B.A. 1915), vicar of Pleasley Hill, Mansfield, to be rector of Irnham with Corby, South Lincolnshire.

The Rev. F. S. LEWIS (B.A. 1926), to be vicar of St Mark's, Walworth, and priest in charge of the Wellington College Mission.

The Rev. A. B. SLEIGHT (B.A. 1903), vicar of Ellesmere Port, to be rector of Thurstanston, Wirral.

The Rev. E. R. WILKINSON (B.A. 1904), lately chaplain of Bankipore, Calcutta, to be vicar of Slaley, Hexham-on-Tyne.

The Rev. C. C. ELLIS (B.A. 1895), rector of Didsbury, Manchester, to be rural dean of Heaton.

The Rev. V. C. POWELL (B.A. 1925), assistant curate of St John's, Kidderminster, to be curate-in-charge of St Francis, Dudley.

The Rev. E. H. G. SARGENT (B.A. 1909), vicar of St Peter's, Upper Holloway, to be vicar of Christ Church, Virginia Water, Surrey.

The Rev. PETER GREEN (B.A. 1893), rector of St Phillip's, Salford, to be sub-dean of Manchester Cathedral.

The Rev. ALAN STOUT (B.A. 1928), curate of Christ Church, Ince-in-Makerfield, to be vicar of St Ann's, Warrington.

The Rev. L. G. BREWSTER (B.A. 1926), curate and lecturer of Watford Parish Church, to be perpetual curate of St Paul's, Walcot, Bath.

The Rev. H. S. CROLE-REES (B.A. 1906), formerly chaplain R.N., to be vicar of Hernhill, near Faversham.

The Rev. E. H. SHEPHERD (B.A. 1912), vicar of St Mary's, Illingworth, Halifax, to be rector of Aliwal North, South Africa.

The Rev. C. E. FYNES-CLINTON (B.A. 1891), vicar of Hollinwood, Lancashire, to be rector of Lawford, Essex (a College living).

The Rev. W. L. SHEPHERD (B.A. 1909), vicar of St Mary's, Halifax, to be vicar of Rippenden, Halifax.

The Rev. G. E. WOODMANSEY (B.A. 1913), vicar of St Matthias's, Sheffield, to be vicar of St Mark's, Barrow-in-Furness.

The Rev. H. W. PADLEY (B.A. 1923), assistant priest at Sheffield Cathedral, to be chaplain at the King's School, Canterbury.

The Rev. EDMUND ROSEVEARE (B.A. 1922), sub-warden of St Paul's College, Grahamstown, to be warden of St Matthew's College, Grahamstown, South Africa.

Mr F. L. TAYLOR (B.A. 1914) has been elected Abbot of St Augustine's Abbey, Ramsgate.

The Rev. Canon N. C. MARRIS (B.A. 1881) has resigned the vicarage of Tathwell with Haugham, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. G. G. WILKINSON (B.A. 1880) has resigned the rectory of Knossington, near Oakham.

Ordinations

On September 23rd, 1934, Mr A. C. DE P. HAY (B.A. 1932), Westcott House, was ordained by the Bishop of Newcastle, and licensed to St Paul's, Cullercoats.

On September 30th, 1934, Mr F. D. COGGAN (B.A. 1931), Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, was ordained deacon by the Bishop of London and licensed to St Mary's, Islington; Mr H. F. HARDING (B.A. 1934), M.A. New Zealand, was ordained deacon by the Bishop of London and licensed to St John the Evangelist with

St Saviour, Fitzroy Square; and Mr F. E. VOKES (B.A. 1933), Westcott House, was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Portsmouth, and licensed to St James's, East Cowes.

Marriages

MAXWELL HERMAN ALEXANDER NEWMAN (B.A. 1921), Fellow, to LYN IRVINE, second daughter of the Rev. John A. and Mrs Irvine, of Aberdeen—on December 28th, 1934, at St Columba's, Pont Street, London.

JOHN BRODRICK TRACEY (B.A. 1928), sixth son of the late Dr H. Eugene Tracey, of Willand, Devon, to MABEL JOY ROSE, daughter of Dr E. F. Rose, of Attleborough—on July 28th, 1934, at St Mary's, Attleborough, Norfolk.

LEWIS HERBERT COLLISON (B.A. 1930), elder son of Mr W. H. Collison, of Muswell Hill, London, to EDNA MOLLIE IVENS, second daughter of Mr Edmund Ivens, of Findon Valley, Worthing, Sussex—on August 16th, 1934, at Findon Parish Church.

WILLIAM ARCHIBALD MACFADYEN (B.A. 1917), Iraq Government Geologist, Baghdad, to MARGARET MAYSON, elder daughter of Mr J. Mayson, of Garden Street, Westminster—on August 29th, 1934, in London.

PERCY JAMES LEWIS (B.A. 1906), of Bremersdorp, Swaziland, to NOELLE MINNIE PINSON BUNTINE, younger daughter of Dr R. A. Buntine, of Maritzburg—on November 10th, 1934, at St Peter's, Maritzburg.

GEOFFREY LEWIS TIARKS (B.A. 1931), chaplain, Royal Navy, only son of the Rev. L. H. Tiarks, rector of Latchington, Chelmsford, to BETTY LYNE STOCK, daughter of Mr H. W. Stock, of Istanbul—on November 14th, 1934, at St Paul's Cathedral, Malta.

F RANCIS HUGH ADAMS (B.A. 1873) died at Oxford on July 26th, 1934, aged 84. He was born in Brighton in 1849, the son of a schoolmaster. From Brighton College he came up to St John's in 1869 as a sizar. He was classical master at Glenalmond from 1881 to 1885, being sub-warden for the last three years. He afterwards became headmaster of Wellingore Hall School, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. MARCUS ETHELBERT ATLAY (B.A. 1903) died at Le Havre de Grace, France, on July 30th, 1934, aged 53. He was the son of James Atlay, Bishop of Hereford (of St John's, B.A. 1840; see *The Eagle*, xviii, 475), and was born in the Palace, Hereford, on March 15th, 1881. After three years at St Paul's School he came up to St John's in 1899; he graduated in 1903 and went on to Ely Theological College, being ordained deacon in 1904 and priest in 1905 by the Bishop of London. His only curacy was at St Matthew's, Westminster, where he became vicar in 1914. He was chairman of the executive committee of the Anglo-Catholic Congress from 1920 to 1922. In 1923 he went to Gloucester as a canon residentiary. He married, in 1922, Violet, only daughter of Lord Merrivale, and widow of Major F. J. S. Davis.

The Rev. EDWARD ADEN BERESFORD (B.A. 1879) died at Borkwood, Orpington, Kent, on October 12th, 1934, aged 79. He was the youngest son of Henry Browne Beresford, of the Honorable East India Company's Service, and was born at Bognor. He came up to St John's in 1875 with his brother John Jervis Beresford (see *The Eagle*, xxxviii, 225), but they both migrated to King's after one term. E. A. Beresford obtained a second class in the Law Tripos in 1878; he took the LL.M. degree in 1891. In 1892 he was ordained, and, after holding several curacies, was presented to the rectory of Hoby with Rotherby, Leicestershire, in 1899; here he remained until his retirement in 1922. He married, in 1883, Annie Mary Moore, widow of Charles Hamilton Moore and daughter of Captain Hans Busk; she died in 1929.

The Rev. GEORGE SAMUEL BREWER (B.A. 1881) died at Warneford Hospital, Leamington Spa, on October 9th, 1934, aged 77. The son of a postmaster, he was born at Reigate, Surrey, in 1857 and came up to St John's in 1877. He was ordained in 1880, and after holding curacies in Kent and Birmingham became vicar of St Catherine's, Nechells, Birmingham, in 1894. In 1903 he was appointed vicar of Bulkington, Nuneaton; here he remained until his retirement in 1927, when he went to live in Leamington. He married, in 1888, Annie Elizabeth, second daughter of J. Russell, of Islington.

HENRY FREDERIC WILLIAM BURSTALL (B.A. 1889) died on July 15th, 1934, aged 68. He was the son of a builder and was born at Aberdeen on September 3rd, 1865, but spent most of his early years in London. The College Admission Register records that he received private tuition from his sister, Miss Sara A. Burstall, of Girton College, senior optime, Mathematical Tripos 1882, later head-mistress of the Manchester High School for Girls, who survives

him. He had been apprenticed to John Stewart and Son, marine engineers, of Blackwall, and attended classes at the Birkbeck Institution. He came up to St John's in 1886 as a sizar, and was sixteenth wrangler in 1889. In Part II of the Mathematical Tripos of 1890 he was in the first division of the second class. He then went to Sir Alexander Kennedy's firm of electrical engineers, but after a year was appointed demonstrator in mechanical engineering at King's College, London. In 1896 he went to Mason College, Birmingham, as professor of civil and mechanical engineering. It was a period of great expansion in Birmingham, and Burstall was entrusted with the task of outlining the scope and organisation of the projected engineering school in what was soon to become the University. He paid an extended visit to the United States and Canada to study their methods, and on his return became the first holder of the chair of mechanical engineering established by Sir James Chance. Burstall specialised in gas-engine research and was reporter to the research committee set up by the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. During the War he carried out work for the Admiralty and Air Board upon carburation at high altitudes and upon air-flow. In later years he concerned himself more with administrative work in the University, acting as Dean of the Faculty of Science for five years, and succeeding Sir William Ashley as Vice-Principal in 1925. He retired in 1930, when he was made Emeritus Professor and a Life-Governor, and went to live at Hopwood, near Alvechurch, where he had a workshop, grew carnations and kept sheep. He married, in 1897, Lilian Maud, daughter of Surgeon-General Adley, and had two sons, one of whom, Aubrey Frederic Burstall, took his Ph.D. from St John's in 1925.

THOMAS ALFRED BECKETT (B.A. 1884) died at Firs End, Petersfield, on November 4th, 1934, aged 72. The son of a schoolmaster, he was born on September 11th, 1862, at Birkenhead, and was sent to Burton-on-Trent Grammar School. He came up to St John's in 1881 as a sizar, and was bracketed ninth wrangler in the combined Parts I and II of the Mathematical Tripos of 1884; he was placed in the first division of Part III in 1885. He then became a master at Felsted, but in 1889 he went to St Paul's School as mathematical master, remaining there until his retirement a few years ago. For some years he was in charge of one of the boarding houses.

The Rev. HERBERT EDWIN HENSHAW COOMBES (B.A. 1889) died at Emmanuel Rectory, Didsbury, Manchester, on July 15th, 1934,

aged 66. He was the son of the Rev. Edwin Coombes, rector of Hamworthy, Poole, Dorset, and was born at Parkestone, Dorset, on July 16th, 1867. He came up to St John's in 1886 from Wimborne Grammar School, and obtained a third class in Part I of the Classical Tripos of 1889. He rowed '7' in the Lady Margaret First Lent Boat in 1888, and '3' in the First May Boat, which afterwards won both the Ladies' Plate and the Thames Challenge Cup at Henley. He stroked the winning Trial Eight in December 1888, and the First May Boat in 1889, again obtaining a Trial Cap; in 1890 he rowed '6' in the First May Boat. He was ordained in 1890 and, after holding curacies at Child's Hill and Eastbourne, became vicar of Houghton, Carlisle, in 1895. From 1901 to 1908 he was chaplain to the Missions to Seamen for the Bristol Channel, Penarth and Barry Docks; he was then vicar of North Stoke with Ipsden until, in 1917, the College presented him to the rectory of Freshwater, Isle of Wight. Here he remained for ten years, being rural dean of West Wight for the last three; in 1927 he moved to Didsbury, and since 1929 had been rural dean of Heaton.

FRANK HUBERT CULSHAW (B.A. 1931) died of pneumonia on November 10th, 1934. He was the son of Frank Culshaw, master of the Anlaby Road Poor Law Institution, Hull, and was born on March 22nd, 1910. He was at Hymers College, Hull, from 1919 to 1928; he obtained a second class in Part I of the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1931. He then went to St Bartholomew's Hospital, and qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., in June 1934. He returned to Cambridge as resident anaesthetist to Addenbrooke's Hospital, and became house surgeon in October.

WILLIAM WINWOOD GOSSAGE (*Matric.* 1881) died at Wood Hatch, Munstead, Godalming, on August 28th, 1934, aged 72. He was the son of Frederick Herbert Gossage, soap-maker, of Widnes, and was born there on April 9th, 1862. He only kept four terms at St John's, and then followed his father into the firm of William Gossage and Sons, soap and chemical manufacturers. The firm was founded about 1855, was incorporated as a limited liability company in 1894, and was ultimately merged in the Lever combine. William Winwood Gossage became head of the firm, and retired in 1912, going to live at Chetwode Priory, Buckingham, whence he moved to Surrey in 1933. He was Justice of the Peace for Lancashire, and was Mayor of Widnes in 1901-2. He commanded the 8th West Lancashire Brigade, R.F.A., from 1904 to 1909, and was honorary colonel from 1910 to 1924. He took a prominent part in the Widnes Cricket Club. He married, in 1889,

Hannah, daughter of Arthur Keen, of Birmingham, and, secondly, in 1896, Ethel Caroline, eldest daughter of Sir William Henry Tate, Bart.

The Rev. RICHARD PHIPPS HADLAND (B.A. 1895) died at Lawford Rectory, Essex, on June 28th, 1934, aged 61. He was the son of Richard Austen Hadland, miller and farmer, of Cropredy, near Leamington, and was born at Neilthorp, Banbury, Oxfordshire, on December 11th, 1872. In 1885 he went to the South-Eastern College, Ramsgate, where he became captain of the school and obtained his colours both for Rugby and Association Football. He came up to St John's in 1892, and rowed in the Lady Margaret First May Boat in 1893, 1894 and 1895. He was a junior optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1895. He went out to Ceylon as a schoolmaster; in 1900 he decided to become a mining engineer, but eventually went to Leeds Clergy School and was ordained in 1904. After holding curacies he became vicar of St John the Evangelist, Yeadon, in 1910. In 1919 he left to be vicar of Otley, Yorkshire, and remained there until 1925, being honorary canon of Queen Ethelburga in Bradford Cathedral from 1921. He was then presented by the College to the rectory of Lawford, near Manningtree. From 1928 to 1934 he was rural dean of Harwich. His son, J. K. P. Hadland, is a member of the College (B.A. 1929).

The Rev. JOSEPH ALEXANDER NAPIER HIBBERT (B.A. 1878) died in 1934. He was the son of John Hardy Hibbert, chemist, and was born at Windle, St Helens, Lancashire, in 1854. He came up to St John's from Manchester Grammar School in 1874. Ordained in 1878, he held curacies in Lancashire, and in 1893 was presented to the rectory of Blackley. He retired in 1907 and went to live at Wilmslow, Cheshire.

WILLIAM MITCHINSON HICKS (B.A. 1873), F.R.S., formerly Fellow, died at Crowhurst, Sussex, on August 17th, 1934, aged 83. He was the son of a schoolmaster and was born at Launceston, Cornwall, on September 23rd, 1850. He came up to St John's with a scholarship in 1869, and was seventh wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1873. In this year the Cavendish Laboratory was founded, with Clerk Maxwell as the first professor, and Hicks formed one of the band of students of experimental physics who gathered round him. Hicks was elected into a Fellowship in 1876, and remained in Cambridge until 1883, engaged in research on the mathematical theory of vortex-rings. He was then appointed principal and professor of mathematics and physics in the Firth College at Sheffield; he directed its development into the Univer-

sity College and finally to full University status by Royal Charter in 1905. In recognition of his services he was appointed the first Vice-Chancellor of the University, but by his own wish he soon gave up the post to return to his professorship and research. For his work on vortex-rings he was elected into the Fellowship of the Royal Society in 1885, and was awarded the Hopkins Prize of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. He was awarded a Royal Medal by the Royal Society in 1912. From 1909 until the end of his life Dr Hicks (he proceeded Sc.D. at Cambridge in 1891) devoted much of his attention to the structure of spectra; he was awarded the Adams Prize for his essay "Analysis of Spectra" in 1921. He married July 13th, 1887, Ellen, eldest daughter of H. S. Perrin, of St John's Wood Park; she died in 1920, and one of his two sons, Basil Perrin Hicks (of Trinity, *Matric.* 1911), was killed in the War. Reference may be made to an article in *Nature* of September 15th, 1934, for an appreciation of Hicks's work for Sheffield, and for mathematical physics.

CYRIL BENONI HOLMAN-HUNT (B.A. 1888) died at Bridport on July 25th, 1934, aged 67. He was the elder son of William Holman-Hunt, O.M., the pre-Raphaelite painter, and was born in Florence on October 27th, 1866. After the death of his mother he was brought up in London by relatives, but at the age of nine he went with his father to Palestine for a couple of years. He was at school at Summer Fields, Oxford, and later at Harrow, which he left in 1883 to become an engineer. After some time at the Hammersmith Ironworks, he decided to go in for medicine, and he came up to Cambridge in May 1885, and graduated in 1888. He then went on to St Thomas's Hospital, but for family reasons he abandoned a medical career and, after learning tea-tasting, joined the Eastern Produce and Estate Company and went out to the Meddadombra Estate in Ceylon in 1890 as a planter. He remained in Ceylon for some years and then moved to Travancore, South India, and finally to the Federated Malay States, where he was manager successively of the Labuan Padang Estate, the Rim Estate, Malacca, and the Sungei Buloh Estate. He then resigned to become curator of the Selangor Museum, but shortly afterwards was transferred to the Agricultural Department as Assistant Entomologist, being later promoted to the position of Systematic Entomologist. He retired in 1921, and went to live at Bridport, Dorsetshire. By his will he left money to the Royal Entomological Society, to the Natural History Museum (for the purchase of the portrait of Sir Richard Owen by his father), to Harrow School (for

scientific apparatus), to Summer Fields School (for a natural history prize), to the Corporation Museum of Bridport, and to St John's. He also left to the Fitzwilliam Museum the portraits of himself and his mother painted by his father.

ERNEST GIBSON JONES (B.A. 1929) died on July 4th, 1934, in the British Hospital, Buenos Aires, as the result of an accident in which he was involved when he attempted to alight from a moving train at Tigre. He was the only son of William Albert Hunt Jones, corn merchant, of Ashbourne, Derbyshire, and was born there on May 10th, 1908. He came up to St John's from Sedbergh School in 1926, obtained a second class in Part I of the Mathematical Tripos in 1927, and a second class in the Mechanical Sciences Tripos in 1929. He rowed in the Lady Margaret Second May Boat in 1928 and 1929. In 1931 he went out to the Argentine as assistant to the chief accountant to the Compañía Primitiva de Gas.

The Rev. GEORGE HERBERT LEWIS (B.A. 1871) died at Allandale, Burnham, Somerset, on November 7th, 1934, aged 88. He was the son of the Rev. William Lewis, vicar of Sedgley, Staffordshire, and was born there on June 4th, 1846. He came up to St John's in 1866. Ordained in 1871, he was vicar of Thurgoland, Yorkshire, from 1874 to 1879, when he went out to India as a chaplain on the Ecclesiastical Establishment. There he remained, except for the years 1887-9, spent in England, until his retirement in 1899. He served in various places in India, Poona, Quetta, Bombay, Ghorpuri, Ahmednagar, and had one short spell in Aden.

GEORGE ERNEST MORGAN (B.A. 1884) died in a nursing home in Bexhill on July 23rd, 1934, aged 73. He was the youngest son of Richard Cope Morgan, of the publishing house of Morgan and Scott, and was born at Barnsbury, London, on June 26th, 1861. He was sent to Mill Hill School in 1876. After going down from St John's he went into his father's publishing business; he was consulting editor and a frequent contributor to their weekly newspaper, *The Christian*. He shared his father's sympathies with evangelistic missions, and visited Northfield, Connecticut, during the lifetime of the evangelist, D. L. Moody. He also assisted in the London missions of R. A. Torrey and C. M. Alexander. He published several books for children, and compiled a hymn book, but his most important work is the biography of his father, published in 1909 under the title *A Veteran in Revival*. His wife, Edith Clare, daughter of Benjamin Perry, of Bristol, a well-known public speaker, died a few days before her husband.

WILLIAM MCFADDEN ORR (B.A. 1888), F.R.S., formerly Fellow, died on August 14th, 1934, aged 68. He was the son of a farmer, and was born at Comber, Co. Down, on May 2nd, 1866. From Irish day schools he went on to the Methodist College, Belfast, and to the Queen's University, Belfast, and came up to St John's in 1885. He was Senior Wrangler in 1888, and was placed in the first division of the first class in Part II of the Mathematical Tripos of 1889. He was elected into a Fellowship in 1891, and the next year was appointed professor of mathematics in the Royal College of Science for Ireland. In 1926 this college was absorbed by University College, Dublin, and Orr was transferred as professor of pure and applied mathematics. He retired in 1933. His main mathematical work was in hydrodynamics; he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1909, and received the honorary degree of D.Sc. from the Queen's University, Belfast, in 1919. An account of his work, by Professor A. W. Conway, appeared in *Nature* for September 29th, 1934; it is there noted that Orr was a keen cyclist, and that "in his Tripos year at Cambridge he carried off with great ease all the events at the University meeting of that year."

ARTHUR JOHN PRESSLAND (B.A. 1886) died in Cambridge on October 8th, 1934, aged 69. He was the son of John Pressland, farmer, and was born in Bedfordshire on April 8th, 1865. He came up to St John's from Bedford Modern School with an exhibition in 1883, and was twelfth wrangler in 1886. He then spent two years at Heidelberg University, and joined the staff of Christ's College, Brecon, but in 1890 he became a master at the Edinburgh Academy, where he remained until his retirement in 1925. He then came to live in Cambridge, retaining a lively interest in the Academy and his College, which he remembered in his will. He was the author of several elementary text-books of geometry. He also made a special study of Swiss education, and published *The Main Features of the School System of Zürich* (1902), *The Continuation Schools of Switzerland* (1907), and *Education and Social Welfare in Switzerland* (1927). He also found time to learn Norwegian and Russian.

OLIVER HERBERT PHELPS PRIOR, Fellow of the College and first Drapers' Professor of French in the University, died in his house, 8 Scroope Terrace, during the night of July 18th last, to the great distress of his friends and pupils, but for himself *felix opportunitate mortis*. He had dined in Hall that evening in the best of spirits, full of projects for his well-earned holiday and for a renewal of his labours. The night before he had also spent in

pleasant company. Such a death, *somni simillima*, is surely to be envied; but his loss is a serious one for Cambridge and for his department, which his zeal and energy had brought to a high degree of efficiency and success. He was only in his sixty-third year, having been born on September 6th, 1871, the son of the Rev. W. P. Prior, chaplain in charge of the English church at Vevey, and of Marie Louise de la Ferrière, his wife. His education was exclusively continental (he attended courses at Fribourg, Lausanne, Göttingen, Freiburg im Breisgau and Halle), but in the sequel no one was more eager to secure that the teaching of foreign languages in English schools and universities should be in the hands of men and women bred themselves therein.

Like many other members of his family he came and took up teaching in England, and he filled in succession posts at Walthamstow, Berkhamsted, Dulwich, and Rugby, where he remained for many years. But though he was primarily a schoolmaster, and a very notable one, and was principally concerned with the improvement of French teaching in public schools, he had all the instincts of a student. His learning received recognition at the hands of the University of Lausanne which conferred on him in 1913 the degree of *Docteur ès lettres*. His thesis was a critical edition of the thirteenth-century encyclopaedia *L'Image du Monde*, well-known to English students through Caxton's translation, *The Mirour of the World* (1480), which was in its turn edited by Prior for the Early English Text Society and published in the same year as the Old French text.

Prior, while still on the Rugby staff, further qualified for promotion to University rank by acting during the War, from 1915 to 1919, as deputy professor of Romance Language and Philology and lecturer in Anglo-Norman Language and Literature, at University College, London. The immense effort which all this involved meant the sapping of his strength. And when he came to us as Drapers' Professor in October, 1919, besides his lectures and classes in Modern French, he soon began to conduct a seminar in Anglo-Norman and also one for higher research. At his death he was directing the studies of no less than eight research students in subjects covering a wide field of erudition, from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century.

The measure of his knowledge and of his zeal may be gathered from the announcement of lectures which he proposed to deliver during the present academic year. They include, besides two *Cours pratiques* (exercises in the language), courses on the thought, history, drama, and criticism of the last three centuries, and a review of France in the Middle Ages. He was gradually drawing

into his own hands all the threads, which the Blind Fury so untimely slit. "But not the praise."

His interest was grammatical and historical rather than literary. He had little feeling for poetry and I fancy that he would have readily subscribed to the saying of old La Motte-Houdard, "La prose dit blanc dès qu'elle veut; et voilà son avantage."

He was elected professor here on July 25th, 1919, and he soon set to work to bring the Modern Languages Tripos up to the standard which he desired. That tripos had just been transformed from an examination in which philology bulked large, to the neglect of history and thought. It had been saddled with an English section; but on the initiative of the late Professor Bullough, then lecturer at Caius, and with the help especially of Professor Chadwick, it was set free from its trammels and started on a fresh career as an instrument of modern humanism. Prior as chairman of the Board, a post to which he immediately succeeded and held until his death, introduced a number of further changes, major and minor, and the course, as it now stands, bears the impress of his mind.

He was not every man's professor. Some sensitive characters whom he regarded as hyper-aesthetic were treated with less consideration than they expected; but he was sincerely devoted to those pupils whom he thought deserved encouragement, and he fostered their interests and followed their careers with paternal instinct. He never spared himself. When a colleague fell sick, the professor shouldered his work in addition to his own, and altogether asked too much of the fine physique with which he was naturally endowed. He had been a notable fives player and gymnast, and he was charged with the physical training at Rugby during the War. But at Cambridge he took no exercise (at Rugby he probably took too much); he toiled far into the night and sometimes through the night, and he paid the penalty for his neglect of the rules of health. His hospitality was unbounded; whether at home or abroad his table was generously spread and, an admirable host, he delighted in entertaining his friends. Something of what they felt for him was shown by the crowded chapel in the afternoon of July 21st when we said "Good-bye."

Such a life left little time for the learned study which he would have loved and in which he might have excelled, and his literary output is regrettably small. Apart from the *Image du Monde*, etc., already mentioned, his inaugural lecture on "French Studies in England" (1919) and sundry articles, he produced an edition of Condorcet's *Esquisse d'un tableau historique du progrès de l'esprit humain* (1932), a text of the Anglo-Norman poem *Divisiones*

Mundi (with preface, etc., 1924), and a collection of passages illustrating the curve of French thought from the sixteenth century onward (*Morceaux choisis des penseurs français du XVI^e au XIX^e siècle*, 1930). Perhaps his most important contributions to the cause he had at heart was the series of public lectures by eminent Frenchmen whom he managed every year to draw to Cambridge, the *Cours de vacances* which he organised in connexion with the British Institute in Paris and which he personally attended each Easter, and the remarkable paper of essay-subjects which he provided year after year for the tripos, a veritable treasury of apposite quotations and a test of reading and reflection to which no other examining body that I know can furnish a parallel.

His scholarship was rewarded by an honorary degree at Durham University, and his devotion to France by the decoration of the Légion d'Honneur.

I cannot close this inadequate notice without a respectful reference to his wife, who worked loyally with him in most of his activities. Their son, Robert (Marlborough and Corpus Christi), is following in his father's footsteps and teaching as he did at Rugby School.

H.F.S.

Sir ARTHUR SCHUSTER (Hon. Sc.D. 1904), F.R.S., Honorary Professor of Physics in the University of Manchester, died at Yeldall, Twyford, Berkshire, on October 14th, 1934, aged 83. For an account of his distinguished career as a physicist we may refer to the notices in *The Times* and in *Nature* for October 20th, 1934; here it may be sufficient to record that he was admitted to St John's as a fellow-commoner on December 7th, 1876, "by order of the Master and Seniors." He was working at the time in the Cavendish Laboratory, but he did not matriculate. When, in 1904, the University conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of science, he was again admitted a member of the College. It is of interest to note that he is succeeded as Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society by another Johnian, the Master of Downing.

The Rev. WILLIAM SEED (B.A. 1882) died on August 12th, 1934, aged 76. The son of a manufacturer, he was born at Longridge, Lancashire, in 1857, and came up to St John's in 1876. He was ordained in 1881; from 1884 to 1887 he was curate of Goxhill, Lincolnshire, and was then appointed vicar. In 1907 he became vicar of Snaith, Yorkshire, remaining there until 1924, when he returned to Lincolnshire as rector of Grainsby.

HENRY WALROND SIMPKINSON (B.A. 1876), formerly Fellow, died at 2 Cottesmore Gardens, W. 8, on November 24th, 1934, aged 81.

He was the son of the Rev. J. N. Simpkinson, of Trinity (B.A. 1839), who was a master at Harrow from 1845 to 1855, and was born at Harrow on January 5th, 1853. He entered Marlborough College in October 1865, and came up to St John's with an exhibition in 1872. He was bracketed fourth classic in 1876, obtained the Members' Prize for a Latin essay the same year, and was elected to a Fellowship in November 1877. He was entered at Lincoln's Inn, where he obtained a scholarship in the law of real and personal property, and was called to the Bar in 1879. In 1882 he returned to Marlborough as an assistant master, but in the following year he was appointed to an examinership in the Education Office. He rose to be senior examiner in 1897, was awarded the C.B. in 1899, and from 1903 until his retirement in 1911 was Assistant Secretary to the Board of Education. He married November 12th, 1885, Alice Henrietta, third daughter of John Lawrence Tatham, of West Hill, Highgate, and had a son and a daughter.

ALISTAIR BEGG SIMPSON (*Matric.* 1933) died on October 28th, 1934, as the result of a motor accident near Cambridge. He was the son of William Begg Simpson, architect, of London, and was born at Clay Hill, Enfield, on August 10th, 1915. He came up to St John's in 1933 from Camford School, Wimborne, Dorset.

DONOVAN FOSTER SMART (B.A. 1927) died at Hyde Farm, Maidenhead, on December 1st, 1934, aged 28. He was the eldest son of Harry Casimir Smart, director of publicity for the Australian Government, and was born on July 4th, 1906, at Chingford, Essex. He was sent to Bancroft's School and to Brentwood School, and came up to St John's in 1924, obtaining a third class in Part I of the Law Tripos in 1926. He won his College colours at Association Football.

ARTHUR GOLDSMITH SPARROW (B.A. 1880) died at Greatastones, Chagford, Devon, on July 10th, 1934, aged 76. He was the son of Christopher Sparrow, merchant, and was born at Bowdon, Cheshire, in 1858. He came up to St John's in 1875, and obtained a second class in the Theological Tripos of 1880, but entered Lincoln's Inn and was called to the bar in 1884. He married, in 1897, Edith, second daughter of John Kneale, of Ballalheany, Andreas, Isle of Man.

WILSON STUART (*Matric.* 1898) died at his home near Coniston on August 10th, 1934, aged 61. He was the son of John Cuthbert Stuart, Wesleyan minister, of Liverpool, and was born at Leek, Staffordshire, on March 3rd, 1873. He went to Manchester

Grammar School and to Yorkshire College, Leeds, and came up to St John's as an advanced student in 1898. He entered the Wesleyan ministry the next year, and was for a time assistant tutor at Headingley College. He also served at Falmouth, Birmingham, Brixton Hill, Douglas, and Glasgow. He was a Fellow of Manchester University, and author of *English Philosophical Studies*, but most of his life was devoted to the cause of temperance reform; he gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Licensing and the Manx Liquor Commission.

JONATHAN BURTON TIDMAS (*Matric.* 1875) died at Normanton-on-Soar on November 6th, 1934, aged 77. He was born at Sutton Bonington, Nottinghamshire, on April 10th, 1857, and came up to St John's in 1875, but kept only six terms. He was a Justice of the Peace for Nottinghamshire.

EDGAR HENRY AVARNE VANDERSPAR (*Matric.* 1879) died at Mulroy Camberley, on August 16th, 1934, aged 73. He was the son of John Louis Vanderspar, and was born at Galle, Ceylon, on November 15th, 1860. He came up to St John's in 1879 from King's College, London, but kept only seven terms.

THE LIBRARY

Donations and other additions to the Library during the half-year ending Michaelmas 1934.

DONATIONS

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

From Professor Bartlett.

*BARTLETT (F. C.), F.R.S. *Remembering. A study in experimental and social psychology.* 1932.

From Professor Sir Grafton Elliot Smith, F.R.S.

HADDON (A. C.). *History of anthropology.* 1934.

From Mr Gatty

[Trial of the Seven Bishops.] 1689.
Trial of Thomas, late Earl of Strafford*... 1641. 1679.

From R. J. Getty, M.A.

*GETTY (R. J.). *The lost St. Gall MS. of Valerius Flaccus.* (Aberdeen University Studies, 110.) 1934.

From Mr Heitland.

Collection of flysheets relating to the University of Cambridge, etc., made by the late Sir Robert Scott, Master of St John's College. 25 vols.

From L. G. H. Horton-Smith, M.A.

*HORTON-SMITH (L. G. H.). *The Landlord and Tenant Act, 1927. Basis of compensation.* (Reprint.) 1934.

From Monsieur V. Larbaud.

French translations, in MS., by Monsieur Larbaud of Samuel Butler's* *Erewhon re-visited, Life and Habit, and The way of all Flesh.*

From Dr Leakey.

*LEAKEY (L. S. B.), F.S.A. *Adam's ancestors. An up-to-date outline of what is known about the origin of man.* 1934.

From Dr T. E. Page, C.H. (Hon. Fellow).

Loeb Classical Library:

Philo, vol. v (transl. by F. H. COLSON* and Rev. H. G. WHITAKER*).

Silius Italicus, 2 vols.

Vitruvius, vol. II.

From Dr Previté-Orton.

HALÉVY (E.). *History of the English people. Epilogue*, vol. II [1905-14]. Transl. by E. I. WATKIN. 1934.

MILLER (W.). *The Ottoman empire and its successors, 1801-1934.* 1934.

From the late Professor O. H. P. Prior.

FRAZER, Sir James George, *A bibliography of.* Compiled by T. BESTERMAN. 1934.

From the Master and Council of Selwyn College.

Selwyn College, Cambridge. *List of incunabula.* 1934.

From D. W. Ward, M.A., C.B.E.

MS. "Letters to or from...George Shaw, B.A., scholar of St John's College, Cambridge. Feb. 14-Nov. 7, 1840."

From Rev. P. N. F. Young, M.A.

The College St Luke. The "Good News" of Luke the Physician. With commentary by Rev. P. N. F. YOUNG*. Madras. 1934.

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

OTHER ADDITIONS

GENERAL

Annual Register...for the year 1933. 1934.
Student's Handbook to the University and Colleges of Cambridge. 33rd edn., revised to June 30, 1934. 1934.

ANTHROPOLOGY

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 Vols. XIII, XIV, and Suppl. vol. for 1934. 1934.
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ENGLISH LITERATURE

- *BARNES (REV. WILLIAM). *Poems, partly of rural life (in national English)*. 1846.
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- BETHUNE-BAKER (J. F.) ed. *The Christian Religion; its origin and progress*. Vol. II. 1934.
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