

THE EAGLE

A Magazine

SUPPORTED BY MEMBERS OF

St John's College



VOLUME XLIX, No. 217

PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
FOR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY

MCMXXXVI

CONTENTS

	PAGE
“We know and do not know”	139
“Through the hushed evening”	140
“Shortly, when dawn breaks”	141
Saxon Pottery	141
Siobhán and Dónal	145
The University of the Future	149
The Comic Historie of Doctor Fausterella of St John’s	156
Johniana	159
College Chronicle:	
The Adams Society	162
The Classical Society	163
The Historical Society	164
The Medical Society	165
The Musical Society	165
The Natural Science Club	168
The Nashe Society	169
The Theological Society	170
The Chess Club	171
The Athletic Club	171
Lady Margaret Boat Club	172
Cricket	175
Rugby Football	175
Association Football	176
Hockey	177
Rugby Fives	178
Squash Rackets	178
Tennis	179
Swimming	179
College Notes	180
Obituary	187
T. E. Page	187
The Library	204
Illustrations:	
<i>Hitler</i>	frontispiece
<i>Saxon Cinerary Urn from Somersham, Hunts</i>	facing p. 143

The Subscription for the current year is fixed at 4s. Life Subscription £5. Five years’ Subscription £1.

Subscribers are requested to leave their addresses with Mr Lockhart, at the College Office, and to give notice of any change.

Contributions for the next number should be sent in at an early date to one of the Editors of *The Eagle* (Mr Gatty, Mr Newman, H. M. Close, G. P. Warner, F. Thistlethwaite).

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

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

THE EAGLE

VOL. XLIX

July 1936

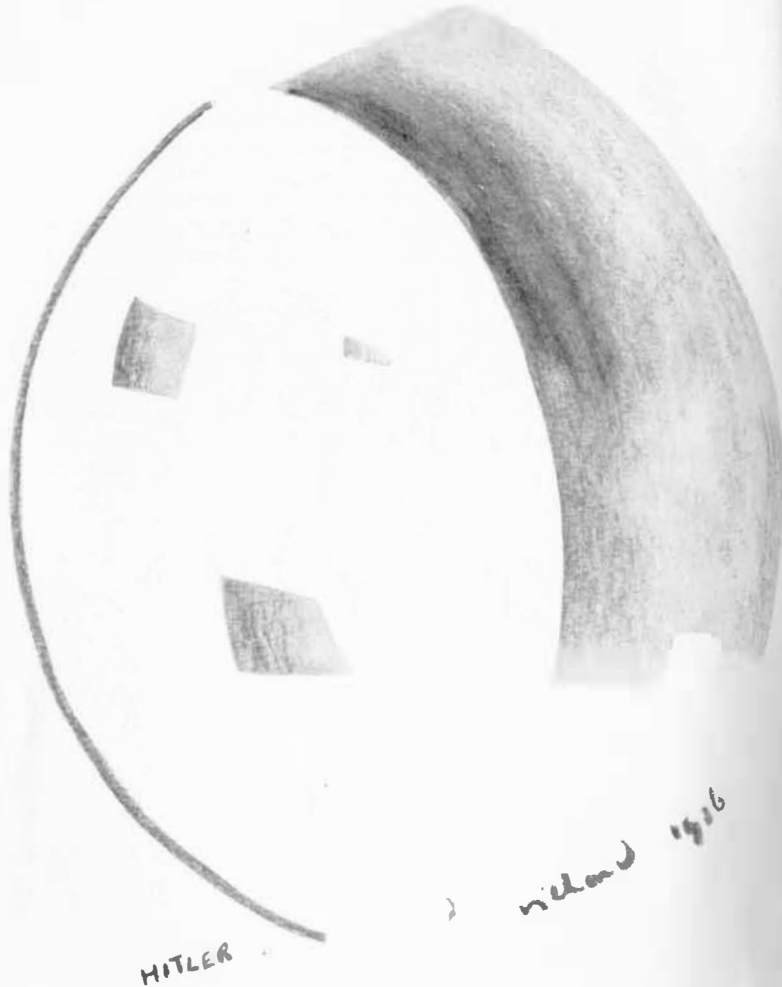
No. 217



WE know and do not know what it is to perceive
phenomena.
We know and do not know that perception is
eternal

And eternity perception. Neither is what we see all,
Nor do we see all things; yet when we see
Something, we must not-see all that is not-it.
Both what we see, which is all,
And what we do not see, which is the rest
Of all, are one and we perceive both as one.
Not-you is as much of you as you yourself,
Both is one and one is both forever,
And down the loud-roaring loom of time
Sails one eternal Unity, the part
Being no longer unequal to the whole—
No Principle of Contradiction—
That the pattern may subsist, for the pattern is perception,
And the pattern must perforce evolve,
In the conflux of eternities, by
Thesis, antithesis and synthesis. . . .

Why must our poets stultify their song
With the vapid débris of decrepit minds,
Tricking out their mawkish measures
With these sand-blind flounderings in nugality?
Why must the flatulent modern Muse
Obfuscate her lambent-glowing thoughts



With endless vortices of froth-logic,
 Jejune and foisonless, impotent, hollow?
 How long must we endure these nebulous,
 Insulse, abortive claudications?
 How long must our foredone souls wallow
 In pseudo-psychological quagmires?
 Let us away these philosophic parturitions,
 These terrifico-absurd miscarriages,
 And let us learn to sing the scent of cowslips
 And the face of a friend.

THROUGH the hushed evening to the farm
 The waggon winds upon its way,
 And from the meadow still and warm
 Bears home its toppling load of hay:

This was the fashion of the prime,
 The season of no fear or grief
 When we enjoyed that summertime
 That was the pledge of our belief;

And in the movement and the grace
 And in the speaking that I heard
 Another presence filled the place,
 The hope of the incarnate word.

“From servitude you led me free.”
 Oh, then we had been much together!
 You could not but be truth to me
 Amid that blue and tranquil weather.

And as our summertime was glad,
 So, speedily we saw it pass,
 And death will take Sir Galahad
 Who never knew the least disgrace,

And shrouding with a formless veil
 The purity that gave him light
 Will snatch forever from his might
 The questing of the Holy Grail.

H. M. C.

SHORTLY, when dawn breaks
 Over the red-gold tiles,
 Bells in their music caught on the wind
 Joyously echoing, loud and clear,
 Call with their numberless iron tongues
 The world to rise,
 To worship God.

Mingled at noon-tide
 With the townfolks' hurrying footsteps,
 Muffled by sounds of industry and life,
 Tall steeples reeling, clang their chimes,
 Telling unheeded of a day half done,
 The sun's high zenith,
 And shadows coming.

Slowly when night falls
 On the quietening huddled houses,
 Clear as an owl's call in the country night,
 Booms the deep tenor's resonant voice
 Bidding all hasten, for Curfew rings,
 Say vespers, snuff light,
 The day is gone.

P. E. C. H.

SAXON POTTERY

DURING the winter of 1935-6 there was rediscovered in the College Library some pottery which had for many years been hidden away there and completely forgotten. The following short account notes the circumstances of its rediscovery and essays at describing it briefly. All the pottery concerned, as well as a few other pieces which were in the Library, and which included three Samian platters found on a farm belonging been placed by the Master and Fellows on loan at the University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, where it has been cleaned and restored, and is now suitably displayed. The definitive publications of the pottery will appear shortly in the transactions of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society and of the

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archaeological Society. My thanks are due to Miss M. O'Reilly and to Mr T. C. Lethbridge for their kindness in discussing the pottery with me, and to Mr C. C. Scott for his assistance in writing this note.

Attention was first drawn to the matter by Mr F. Puryer White who came across a letter dated March 26th, 1758, from John Newcome, then Master of the College, to John Orlebar of the Middle Temple. This letter is printed on p. 60 of F. St John Orlebar's *The Orlebar Chronicles in Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire, 1533-1733* (vol. 1, London, 1930). It says: "I have received the Box in which the medals, urns, and other curiosities, given by Mr Bromsall were enclosed and being put into a strong case, are come safe to hand", and then this remark is added in a postscript: "We shall lodge them in proper new Drawers and make honourable mention of our benefactor." Mr White enquired of the Library staff if they knew anything of this Bromsall legacy or of the "proper new drawers" mentioned, and after a careful search there were found in an old cupboard many coins, some pottery, and a number of miscellaneous objects—including odd bones, pieces of antler and horn, and a very peculiar fish—all of which could not be better described than as "other curiosities". The pottery in this cupboard was an odd assortment, but it included five Saxon pots, two of which were very good examples of the normal cinerary urns found in pagan Saxon cemeteries. Both were decorated in the usual way with incised and stamped ribs and mouldings, and one of them still contained its original cremation. There was also a Romano-British pot found in Chesterton in 1744. This latter pot was the only one to have any label. While the whole of the pottery found in this cupboard is intrinsically interesting, it is singularly unfortunate that, excepting the Chesterton piece, the provenance of all of it is indeterminate. It is not improbable that some, at least, of it represents the Bromsall legacy which Mr Scott and Mr Buck were trying to trace when they opened this cupboard. But it is quite possible that some of the Saxon pots may have come from the large and important pagan



10783 1 2 3 IN.

SAXON CINERARY URN FROM SOMERSHAM, HUNTS

Saxon cemetery which existed in the College cricket field, mainly on the site of the old racquets courts (*vide* C. Fox, *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, p. 242). Mixed up with the ashes and partially burnt bones in one of the cinerary urns was a piece of newspaper rolled up into a ball. While this newspaper does not, of course, date the construction or use of the urn, it perhaps dates the deposition of the pot in the cupboard. It seems likely that it was part of the packing used when the urn was sent to the College. The newspaper bore no dates of any kind but Mr Lethbridge inferred from the written material that it was published during the Crimean War. The Crimean War was about 100 years after the Bromsall legacy, and 30 years before the College cemetery was excavated. The assorted finds in this cupboard probably represent a nucleus of the Bromsall legacy to which various other pots have been added at different times. But it must be pointed out that even if we could be certain how much of the pottery was given to the College by Bromsall in the eighteenth century, its exact provenance would still be indeterminate.

Some time afterwards, Mr Scott wondered whether I would not like to see an old pot which was kept in a box hidden away in a dark corner on the upper floor of the Library. I willingly assented and he produced a large wooden box and, opening it, revealed among other things the very fine Saxon urn illustrated in the accompanying plate. On the inner side of the lid of the box in which the pottery was contained, was pasted the following notice of its contents: "This urn with the Bones, Annulets, Broken Comb and Scissars, contained in it, was dug up in Hurst Field near Somersham in the year 1736 and was given to the College by Tho. Hammond Esq of Somersham Place. . . ." Thomas Hammond was an old member of the College and took his M.A. in 1717. In the box, as well as the urn illustrated, were a few other things, including the cremation from it, portions of a broken bone comb decorated with incised circles, a broken iron scissars, a worked cylinder of bone of penannular section (perhaps the handle of the scissars or of a knife) and fragments of another urn decorated in the same style as the complete one. In ex-

aming the cremation Mr Lethbridge found a short length of beads fused together; this find makes it probable that the urn held the ashes and burnt bones of a female. The complete pot here illustrated is a large globular urn, about 14 in. high, with a slightly developed foot, a short neck and an out-turned rim. It is hand-made and is of a thin well-fired ware. Decoration is confined to the upper part of the pot and consists of incised lines and grooves, raised bands, ribs, and bosses all heavily scored diagonally, and some circular depressions. This pot is an extremely fine example of the typical cinerary urns in which the Anglo-Saxons deposited the cremated remains of their dead in the centuries subsequent to the conquest and prior to their conversion to Christianity. In the wealth and detail of its decoration it is very like the continental prototypes of this early Anglo-Saxon pottery, and must therefore be put fairly early in the Pagan period. These Saxon cinerary urns with their cremations and any grave-furniture were normally buried in groups forming urn-fields or cemeteries. It is highly probable that this pot comes from a cemetery and the occurrence of fragments of a second urn with it strengthens this hypothesis. It is unfortunate that the exact site cannot now be located at Somersham. Mr Tebbutt pointed out to me that the Hurst Field probably refers to unenclosed common land at Somersham, and Mr Scott informs me that the date of the Somersham Enclosure Act was 1796. The Somersham cemetery—if we may indulge in what seems to me a justifiable hypothesis—is entirely new to archaeologists, and in view of its position relative to the waterways of the Wash, and of the early date which may be inferred for it on formal grounds, is extremely important. The nearest cemeteries mapped and discussed by Sir Cyril Fox (*Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*) and by Mr O. G. S. Crawford (*Britain in the Dark Ages*) are at Peterborough, about 15 miles to the north-west, and at Chatteris, 4 miles to the north.

Everybody may not be interested intrinsically in the finds we have described above (and indeed, it must be confessed that, judged by general standards of aesthetics, the pottery is ugly and barbaric), and everybody may not be moved by the

prospect of adding yet another dot to the distribution map of Pagan Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, but they may at least be amused by the curious and chance succession of events related above that led to the appreciative rediscovery of the Somersham urns. And they may too, remembering this, sense a new value in the following well-known quotation from Sir Thomas Browne: "Vain ashes! which in the oblivion of Names, Persons, Times, and Sexes, have found unto themselves a fruitless Continuation, and only arise unto late posterity as Emblems of mortal Vanities."

G. E. D.

SIOBHÁN AND DÔNAL

Note. The "shanachy" of modern Ireland is the cultural centre of peasant life in the Gaelic West. He is the sole entertainer of the village—local historian and wise-man, preserver of legend and tradition, singer of folk-songs, and above all teller of folk-tales. His repertoire is eagerly listened to by the people, grown-ups as well as children, and the evening gatherings at the house of the shanachy have been an important factor in preserving and disseminating Irish peasant lore. The shanachy's tales have come to him from very varied sources (orally, as he is generally illiterate), and include such diverse types as mediaeval Irish hero-stories, legends of the saints, fairy stories familiar to us in collections such as those of the brothers Grimm, and humorous tales of a well-known mediaeval kind. The present story is one of a number taken down in Irish by the writer from the telling of Peig Sayers, a West Kerry shanachy. It belongs to the last-mentioned class, and consists of three separate tales known to folklorists as numbers 1541, 1386 and 1653A. Full references to these will be found under those numbers in A. Aarne and Stith Thompson, *The Types of the Folktale* (Folklore Fellows Communications, No. 74); Helsinki, 1928. The story, translated as closely as possible, is as follows:

Dônal was a widow's son, and he hadn't a scrap of the wealth of the world, neither land nor cattle. He lived in a nice little comfortable thatched house near by a farmer's house. He used to work for the farmer always, and he was very contented till his mother died. When she died Dônal was short-handed for want of her; he had to get his bit of food ready and to do the many little jobs that concern the kitchen. He

was tired of this life, and made up his mind to make a marriage for himself. A short distance from the place where he was there was a girl whom he thought would do very well for him; he struck a bargain with her and they were married. But alas, Siobhán had neither wits nor sense enough to do anything right and properly for Dónal; but he didn't let on at all, for fear that folk would be mocking at him. One day he came home from work with some meal in a bag which he had got from the farmer's wife. "There's some meal in this bag, Siobhán", he said, "and make a bit of bread for me for tomorrow morning." "Very well," said Siobhán. When she found he had gone out of the house she put the meal on a plate before her; but as bad luck would have it a hen flew up on the end of the loft-beam and let fall a bit of dirt into the plate beside Siobhán. Off she went and got a white cloth and put it outside the door; then she got a sieve and began to sift the meal so that the dirt would stay behind. But, my boy, when she had finished sifting there was not a shadow of the meal to be found on the white cloth, for there was a gust of wind blowing and as the meal fell the wind carried it off so that Siobhán had nothing left but the amount of dirt that was left in the sieve. "God bless my soul", said she, "the meal is gone and Dónal will have no bread in the morning. He will kill me!" So matters stood till the morning came and Dónal was making haste to go to work. "Where's the loaf, Siobhán?" said he. "Well, Dónal, a big wind carried the meal from me." "Wisha, a thousand curses on you," said Dónal, "and you to be priding yourself on being a housewife." He had to go off without loaf or meal, and Siobhán was in a dreadful state, for she knew Dónal was hardly grateful to her; but there was no help for it, she was not smart enough.

It happened that Dónal had a fat pig. "How long before we sell the pig, Dónal?" said she. "I don't intend to sell it at all; we will kill it and it will make a nice extra with the cabbage for the grey blast of spring." They killed the pig and had a barrel of salt meat, and they would have a bit boiled now and then. But one day Siobhán was alone at home and Dónal at work—it was a hard windy day—and a strapping

middle-aged man walked in the door, with a bush of long grey beard on him, a pack on his shoulders, and a stick in his hand. He was begging alms. Siobhán gazed at him, and when she saw the bristle of hair that was on him, "Well now", she said "you must be the man Dónal was talking about. Are you the Grey Blast of Spring?" "That's me, surely," said the beggar; "why do you say that?" "I say that", she said, "because Dónal has killed a pig ready for you." "Very well, woman of the house," said the beggar, "get up and put it in my bag." Off went Siobhán to where the pig was in salt. She filled the pack for the beggar so that he could carry no more. Out of the door he went for fear anyone else should come. When she saw he had gone, the next thing she did was to take as much of the pig as was left in the barrel and carry it out into the garden, and to set to work putting a bit here and there on every cabbage plant. When Dónal came home in the evening, "Is anything stewed, Siobhán dear?" said he, "have you put any bit of meat or cabbage on to boil?" "O, devil a bit, Dónal," said she; "the Grey Blast of Spring came to-day and he took it with him, and what was left of it I put as an extra on the cabbages." "O, sorrow on your health," said Dónal in anger, "you have my heart broken since I married you. Devil a day or night more will I stay bothering with you." "Where will you go, Dónal?" said she in surprise. "I shall go off by myself out of this place for good," said Dónal; "I won't remain squabbling with you another day or night." "On my life, but I'll follow you," said Siobhán. "I'd pull your head off your neck if you did," said Dónal, and flung out of the door in a burst of rage. He had put a good bit of the road behind when he heard someone legging it after him. He looked back, and what should it be but Siobhán. "Where are you going?" said Dónal. "Along with you, of course." "Did you shut the door?" said Dónal; "if you didn't shut it, go back and pull the door after you in case we may return yet." She may have been simple-minded, but she was a good walker; and instead of shutting the door it is how she took the door from the doorway and put it on her back. It was not long before Dónal heard a clattering behind

him. "God of Miracles," said he to himself, "I wonder what she has done now! The door from the doorway, and it on her back! She'll hang me before I can be even with her."

Night was coming on them, and they went into a nook in a wood. "This is no good place," said Siobhán; "wild animals might come upon us. It would be better for you to go up into a tree and I'd follow you, and we'd settle this door between two boughs, and we should be able to sleep on it till morning." "Wisha, by my faith," said Dónal, "that's a good plan." Up with him into the tree, pulling the door after him. He settled it between two boughs. Up with Siobhán after him. "See now, Dónal, how comfortable we are." But not long into the night they heard noise and talking coming towards the tree. It is how there were robbers with an underground cave at the foot of the tree. They began to make food ready for themselves after the day's work. When their food was on the table, "O God be with us, Dónal," said Siobhán, "how hungry I am, and food so plentiful with that crowd below." "What matter to you?" said Dónal; "but don't let out a sound, don't stir or the door will fall." Well, my dear, she must have shifted about somehow, for she moved the door in some way, and down it went. Siobhán would have followed if Dónal hadn't grabbed her skull. As soon as the robbers heard the din coming down on top of them, off they ran, for they thought they were betrayed and that all was up with them. When Siobhán saw they were gone, "Come down, Dónal, and we'll eat the food." "Food that'll kill you," said Dónal. "On my word, I shall go down." Down she came from the tree. But she hadn't been in the cave long when she considered that one of the robbers might come back, and she and Dónal would be dead. Out she went, and she wasn't far from the cave when one of the robbers came on her as he was returning back. She ran at him with her two arms outspread, and said, "My dear, my mother's sister's son, put your tongue in my mouth for love of you." He didn't twig anything, and stuck the tip of his tongue down into Siobhán's mouth. But alas, if he stuck it in he didn't draw it out, for as soon as Siobhán got it in she let her teeth into it

close and firm and bit the tip off his tongue at one go. He turned around with every sort of frightful shriek, and "Boohoo, wait for me, the tip of my tongue has been bitten off here!" They could scarcely understand a word he said. Whatever intention they had of returning, every one of them was making off for hiding then. Siobhán returned to the cave. "Down with you, Dónal," said she, "there is no danger that any of them will come back now and catch you." It was true for her, none of them came back to the cave. Dónal came down; they ate and drank their fill, and spent the seven days of the week taking out gold and treasure and jewels from the robbers' cave, so that Siobhán and Dónal became the most comfortable and most wealthy couple in the district. They had a fine brood of children and enough for all of them to eat and drink. Siobhán put away her half-wittedness and became a smart housewife from that out. K. J.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE FUTURE

A UNIVERSITY is not an ivory tower, cut off from all contact with the outside world. It must be affected by any great changes in the social and political arrangements of the community in which it lives. It is therefore impossible to forecast the future of the university without making some assumptions about the future of society in general.

In particular, the future of the university will depend on the success with which the world meets the greatest of its problems—that of war. It is often said that another great war would destroy civilisation. If this happened the universities would assuredly not survive. Our prophecies, therefore, must be based on some estimate of what is likely to be the future of society in this respect.

Ultimately there are two alternatives, world-order and peace on the one hand, and a relapse to barbarism on the other. For even if civilisation as we know it survives one great war, it will not survive a second, third and fourth. Modern

warfare becomes steadily more destructive with the progress of scientific invention, and must eventually become annihilatory. Our hope is that the world-community will be organised, and war abolished, before that stage arrives (if indeed it has not already arrived).

My opinion is that society will escape annihilation. If it did not do so, then clearly the university would perish along with all the other institutions of a civilised community. We may therefore set this possibility aside and proceed on the assumption that world-order and permanent peace are established at no very remote date.

We have not yet, however, succeeded in clearing the ground. We must consider the probable trend of the social and political relations of individuals, as well as of nations. For clearly this too will profoundly affect the future of the university. The crux of this problem is in my view economic. Capitalism will survive if, and only if, it solves the problem of unemployment. If this happens (and it seems not unlikely), the standard of living of the majority of the inhabitants of Great Britain would in a short time be a very comfortable one. But we cannot go on as we are at present, with trade depressions recurring and getting worse each time. If no solution is found, the working class will at last revolt and forcibly replace Capitalism with Communism. Some countries, such as Great Britain, might witness a peaceful transition to socialism by democratic methods. Even where socialism is at first established and worked by a tyrannical minority, as in Russia, it may eventually become liberal and democratic.

Where Capitalism solves its problems and therefore survives, there is certain to be a continuation and perhaps an accentuation of the trend towards what Dicey called Collectivism, which, as he pointed out, started in Great Britain about 1870. The scope of state regulation of private industry will continue to extend; and the equalitarian movement which has produced social services and heavy taxation of the rich will take further and more drastic measures. Thus this alternative may turn out to be not so different from the other as might *prima facie* have been expected.

For my purpose it will be sufficient to distinguish two main alternative forms of organisation, the tyrannical Communist state, established by violent revolution, as in Russia to-day, and the democratic capitalist state with strong collectivist tendencies. In particular, I regard Great Britain as being extremely likely to follow the latter course.

I ought to say in parenthesis here that I do not believe the Fascist state to be permanently a third alternative. It is a throwback, a return to barbarism in the field of social relations, the final excrescence of nationalism, now due for a decline. World citizenship and democratic government will ultimately overthrow and replace it. It is thus idle, in an essay on the university of the future, to consider the place of the university in a Fascist state.

This somewhat elaborate account of the general environment in which I expect the university of the future to live is not, I think, irrelevant. Nothing of the least importance can be said about the university of the future unless some assumptions, tacit or otherwise, are made about environment. It has been my endeavour to make my assumptions as explicit as possible, and to justify them.

Let us consider first the more unlikely of my two alternative forms of social structure—the tyrannical proletarian state—exemplified at the present day by Communist Russia. Learning for its own sake is not valued in modern Russia. The university is an institution which trains technicians—in other words, the university as we envisage it does not exist. That the search for knowledge is an end worthy in itself, apart from specific practical uses; that even practical necessities are best served by leaving the spirit of enquiry to go its own way, unhampered and unregulated—these principles, on which, ultimately, our English universities depend for their *raison d'être*, would be indignantly denied by the Communist leaders. The University, properly speaking, seems to have no future in the Communist state.

To this conclusion two qualifications must be added. First, it is not true that no unfettered enquiry takes place in Russia. Natural science is greatly respected and is not hamstrung by

orthodoxy, as are political science and economics. Secondly, it is possible that the present attitude of the Communist state is temporary and that greater freedom will be granted in the future.

In the second place, we must consider the future of the university in the democratic capitalist state. A rising standard of living and a strengthening of the democratic spirit, such as I have postulated, threaten the universities with a very serious danger—that of being flooded and debased. America may well appear to represent the kind of society towards which we in England are moving. And it is unfortunately undeniable that the number of students at American universities is much too large; that they are selected with far too little discrimination; and that academic standards have consequently been lowered. The American universities (even some of the best of them) have created Home Study departments which teach tens of thousands by means of correspondence courses. They have established departments of Journalism, of Housekeeping, of Business and Advertising, and they give degrees for work that has no cultural value whatever (and, it is to be feared, very little practical value either).

These things are due mainly to the high standard of living and strong democratic spirit of America. In England natural conservatism and the strong and independent position of Oxford and Cambridge may avert these dangers in the future, as they have done, in the main, up to the present.

This does not mean that higher education is to be denied to the masses, as they come to want it and to be able and willing to pay for it, but that it should not be given through the universities. The high standard of teaching and thought which exists at present in British universities could not be maintained if they had to provide for ten times their present number of students. There is not enough first rate ability to provide a teaching staff for such a number.

There is thus a probability of a great increase in the number seeking admission to the universities. To prevent a lowering of standards the number admitted must be kept down, and provision made by some other means for the continued edu-

cation, whether vocational or cultural, of those excluded. But the method of restriction must not be, as it is at present, that of making university education expensive. The number of young men capable of passing the usual entrance examinations, given the usual education therefor, is certainly more than ten times the university population to-day. There are practically no undergraduates at Oxford or Cambridge who are the sons of working-class parents. The scholarship system that exists to-day, excellent so far as it goes, does not provide equality of opportunity.

All this must and will be changed. Restriction to the wealthy must be replaced by restriction to the talented. On a conservative estimate, one-half of the undergraduate students at Cambridge have no right to be there. There will have to be a considerable raising of the standards of the examinations giving entrance to the universities, together with further progress towards making university education independent of wealth—the obvious method being to make it free to all those who can prove themselves capable of benefiting from it.

The raising of the intellectual standard of the student population will contribute, along with other causes, to increase the importance of research work in a university career. Original work is the end and crown of education; without it, a university is nothing. All else is essentially preliminary. Nowadays it is exceptional for a graduate to remain at the university and do original work. In the university of the future it will be the normal procedure. At the same time far more of the time and energy of the teaching staff will be spent on supervising research, and less on doling out accepted knowledge. Tutorial supervision will become easily the most important part of official instruction, and lectures will decay. They will not, I think, vanish. Many productive thinkers find it easier to lecture than to publish. But for lectures their work would be known only to a very narrow circle, and the progress of knowledge would suffer.

A discussion of the technical devices of university education would not be complete without some reference to the examination system. During the last two centuries the im-

portance of examinations has steadily increased. To-day, however, the system is being vigorously criticised, and it may have reached its zenith and be doomed henceforth to decay. In my judgment this is unlikely. That examinations often fail in their purpose is clearly true; but no one has suggested any workable alternative. We may reasonably expect examinations to figure almost as largely in the university of the future as in that of to-day. Almost, but not quite, as largely—for since research is likely to play a larger part in the career of an average student than it does now, the relative importance of undergraduate work, and with it, of examinations, is likely to diminish (research is not—indeed cannot be—regulated by examination). In addition to this, it is likely that university authorities will attempt to mollify to some extent the critics of the system by adding *viva voce* tests to written examinations, where this has not already been done.

It does not seem likely that great changes will be made in the curriculum. Recent events in America, and even in Great Britain, have revealed a tendency to establish in the universities, schools of such vocational studies as Journalism, Business Management and Housewifery. These would more properly be carried on in technical institutes; they are alien to the true spirit of the university.

The danger of vocationalism is closely akin to another and greater, because more insidious, menace. The newer British universities betray signs of what may be called "regionalism". Their curriculum shows the influence of their territorial environment. Thus the University of Wales includes a School of Mines at Treforest; Bradford has a department for the study of textiles. These departments have no place in a university; and it is to be hoped that the strength in England of sound traditions as to cultural values will prevent further extension and recover the ground so far lost.

Another possible danger lies in the specialisation of different universities on particular (legitimate) subjects. Traces of such a tendency may perhaps be found in the predominance of Oxford in the Humanities and of Cambridge in Mathematical and Physical Sciences. The logical conclusion of this

process will be a state of affairs in which Cambridge teaches nothing but Mathematics, Oxford nothing but Classics. The aggregation of specialists might conceivably accelerate the progress of particular branches of knowledge (though even this is doubtful) but the loss in broad cultural education would be immense. Universality is of the essence of a university.

I turn now to the position of women in the university of the future. The disabilities that still exist in some universities will certainly, in time, be removed. The history of the universities in this respect provides an excellent example of the principle that they are profoundly influenced by the currents of contemporary social life; and it is certain that the present trend will continue in both spheres. Nevertheless, I do not think that the sex-ratio will ultimately be much nearer to equality than it is at present. When the university population is selected solely by stiff examinations, with no discrimination in favour of either sex, the majority of the places will certainly be filled by men. This is not anti-feminism, but merely facing the facts. It may even be that the female university population is at present unnaturally swollen by the recent feminist reaction.

Up to this point the discussion has had reference mainly to English universities. Progress towards a world state and world citizenship may be expected to reduce differences between the universities of different countries, but it will not, at least for a very long time, produce uniformity.

The factors which will be most important in differentiating universities will in the future be rather different from those of the present moment. To-day the universities of India differ less fundamentally from those of England than do those of Italy. But as the political systems of different European states come to resemble one another, the basic unity of European culture will produce greater uniformity as between universities. At the same time the deeper differences between Europeans and Orientals will be reflected in a differentiation of the characteristics of their universities.

Finally, what will be the importance of the university to the society of the future? At present the universities are mainly

engaged in providing the final stages in the production of "gentlemen" and in training professional men. In the future the education of scholars, fit to devote their lives to the advancement of knowledge, will be their chief concern. In a more democratic society than ours, the influence of "class" on the universities will be negligible, and there will be no question of training "gentlemen". The professions will be recruited largely from vocational institutions outside the universities. University men and women will form an intellectual élite, a highly-trained aristocracy of talent, a new and better samurai. Clearly they will be enormously powerful and important. They will be the leaders of man in the conquest of nature and of himself.

W. A. B. H.

THE COMIC HISTORIE OF DOCTOR FAUSTERELLA OF ST JOHN'S

SUCH was the title of the Mission Concert to which we were treated this year, and it was with a certain thrill of excitement that we entered the Hall on the evening of March 9th; for weeks vague rumours had been spreading in various quarters concerning this masterpiece. Did we not hear that one scene was to represent the New University Library, where a ball was to be held, and more daring still were we not to be treated to an inside view of the famous but all too secretive Court of the Sex Viri? Finally had not *The Observer* referred to the piece the previous Sunday as "A Night Mare: By Faust out of Cinderella"?

On buying a programme we were intrigued to learn that "With sincere respect this Nightmare was dedicated to C. W. P.-O., C. B. R., J. M. W., without whose kind permission and unwitting inspiration it would never have been written".

The curtains jerked apart fitfully on a scene which we read in the programme represented St John's College Library, the likeness achieved was extraordinary, for, except for a single desk lamp, the stage was in darkness. Under the desk lamp

sat Dr Fausterella, who immediately began to sing us a Cambridge adaption of the Nightmare Song. Having sunk into another nightmare he began a pretty parody of Faust's famous soliloquy. He was the librarian at St John's, but unfortunately was in love with a young lady, who attended his lectures, by name Gretchen of Girton. His one chance of meeting this enchanting young lady was at a ball that was to be given in the University Library that night. He could not, however, pluck up courage to go. At this point two dons entered the Library—Radley Bootham and Hamish Bordie, who announced to Fausterella their intention of attending this ball, and requested that he should sleep in Colledge that night. Despite protests Fausterella was left to sleep in, but a fairy godmother appeared, who announced her intention of sending Fausterella to the ball. Suddenly, with a green flash and a clash of cymbals the Senior Proctor leapt onto the stage; it was not long before we learnt that his second name was Mephistopheles. After a slight altercation with the fairy godmother, he gave Fausterella permission to attend the ball, on condition that he was in Colledge by twelve:

The punishment for failing this shall be
Trial before the Court of Sex Viri.

After this blood-curdling threat, he left, and Fausterella was despatched to the ball by the fairy godmother in a most ingenious coach.

The second scene was in the Catalogue Room of the University Library. Bootham and Bordie were bored.

The braying of this band is most inferior,
Come let us go—into the Cafeteria.

Then Gretchen tripped onto the stage, looking most Nordic. She explained to the audience in a little song that she had bribed all her examining committee to give her a first class, by offering them her cheek to be kissed. She had done all except the chairman, whom she hoped to meet at the ball.

I've no time for books,
I rely on my looks
To get me a first in the Trip.

Who should now enter but Fausterella himself, and what should he confess to her, but that he was chairman of her examining committee. Gretchen got to work. Fausterella, however, being a Johnian and a Gentleman, would not be bribed, but suggested a sportsmanlike scheme whereby, if she managed to implant a kiss before the first of June, upon his cheek, then he would grant her boon. She tried to begin at once, and just as we thought she had got him under control—the clock “Collected in the Tower its strength and struck” twelve. Fausterella scuttled away, but in his scuttling his square fell from his head, and the curtains closed on Gretchen holding it triumphantly in her hands.

The curtains parted again on the Court of the Sex Viri. Six bearded dons sat at a long desk and sang, in very excellent harmony, to Sullivan’s music: “Sex little College Dons are we”.

Pert as a College Don can be,
Full to the brim with donnish glee.
Sex little College Dons.

Our legal Status is such fun,
Nobody’s safe, we care for none,
Life is a joke that’s just begun.
Sex little College Dons.

Free from our duties tutelary
In our position judicary
We don’t give a hoot for the chancelary.
Sex little College Dons . . .

The case began. Mephistopheles stepped into the witness box.

Good morrow, members of the Sex Virorum.
My facts are in this scroll, you can’t ignore ’em.

Things looked very black for Fausterella until Charley (a witness) announced that the Dean had slept in College that night. Fausterella was acquitted, but the Sex Viri had to judge another case. A certain undergraduette of Girton had found a square which she wished to redeem to its rightful owner. This she proposed to do by trying it on everyone in

the court, on condition that she would be allowed to give the don whom the cap fitted, and therefore belonged to, one kiss upon the cheek. The Sex Viri were delighted and immediately began to hide their own squares. Gretchen came in and the court filed past her, each man seeking to qualify for the promised prize. At the end of the line came Fausterella, and, marvel of marvels, it fitted him. The piano struck up: “If you go in, you’re sure to win.” The actors took it up, and while the whole stage was ringing with “Faint heart, faint heart, faint heart, never won fair lady,” Fausterella and Gretchen were hidden behind the M.A. square, and the curtains creaked together.

It was a delightful evening and our thanks must go to the actors, whose interpretation of various College figures was masterly, to the authors, who must have spent many hours working out a clever plot and then wrapping the whole in tantalising rhyming couplets, to the musician, who not only played for the four songs, but also composed a delightful tune for Gretchen’s song, and finally to all the people, whether they were in the audience or not, who may have seen their august selves mirrored so admirably and so comically throughout the evening.

JOHNIANA

THE two following extracts are from an article of the late Professor Karl Pearson in the *Mathematical Gazette* for February, 1936.

“With Adams my contact was small, but perhaps worth recording. I think in my second term an Italian, Signor Nathan, came to lecture on Dante in Cambridge. There were then no Italian teachers, no *Modern Languages Tripos*. On the first day there was a fair audience, but after the third lecture only Adams and I were left to keep Nathan in countenance. It was probably unnoticed by Adams; he would be used to small audiences. My next meeting with Adams was of a more painful kind. I held the respect for him current in our

time at Cambridge. One day in vacation time I was playing tennis in the grounds of an hotel at St Ives, Cornwall, when up the drive came an old-fashioned pair followed by a porter carrying one large skin-covered trunk on his back—it was all a little out of date even fifty-eight years ago. But I was thrilled; here *was* a chance! I returned to my game, but I had hardly served when I saw the back of the porter, the hairy trunk and the old-fashioned pair, obviously tired, retreating down the drive! I threw down my racquet, for I knew there were vacant rooms in the hotel, and rushed to the manageress. ‘What have you done?’ I cried; ‘you have turned away the discoverer of Neptune.’ ‘Neptune or no,’ she replied, ‘I am not going to have dowdies like that in this hotel!’ Such is the fate of genius if it does not put on its best clothes when it enters a big hotel.”

“The last day [of the Smith’s Prize Examination] we went to Todhunter’s. I do not think any of us knew more of him than what we had gathered from his text-books, or perhaps in a few cases, from his two histories. He held no teaching position. What we did not know was that he was a strict disciplinarian. He came into the room with his papers in his hand. He stood aghast, the papers fell from his hand—mindful of the greater Cayley’s permission, we had dropped our gowns in the corner of the room! ‘Put on your gowns, gentlemen, at once; this is an unheard-of irregularity.’ Crestfallen, we resumed our academic costume, but with us Cayley was reckoned still higher in the scale of Cambridge worthies than before.”

Westminster, December 8th, 1719.

Sir,

Having spent part of my summer very agreeably in *Cambridgeshire* with dear Lord *Harley*, I am returned without him to my own palace in *Duke-street*, whence I endeavour to exclude all the tumult and noise of the neighbouring Court of Requests, and to live *aut nihil agendo aut aliud agendo*, till he comes to town. But there is worse than this yet. I have

treated lady *Harriot* at *Cambridge*. Good God! A fellow of a college treat! and spoke verses to her in a gown and cap! What! the plenipotentiary so far concerned in the damned peace at *Utrecht*; the man, that makes up half the volume of terse prose, that makes up the report of the committee, speaking verses! *Sic est, homo sum*; and am not ashamed to send those very verses to one, who can make much better.

[From *Letters of Jonathan Swift, D.D.*, edited by John Hawkesworth. 1766. II. 88.]

Matthew Prior (1664–1721), the writer of the letter from which the above is an extract, was a Fellow of the College from 1688 till his death. He negotiated the Treaty of *Utrecht*, 1713, and was ambassador to *Paris*, as well as being a very popular poet. *Wimpole*, *Cambridgeshire*, was the seat of his patron, Robert *Harley*, Earl of *Oxford*, whose grand-daughter, *Harriet*, became Duchess of *Portland*. The verses mentioned were published under the following title: *Verses spoken to Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles Harley, in the Library of St. John’s College, Cambridge, Nov. 9, 1719.*

“When the Chief Justice arrived in *Cambridge*, and went to the *Town-hall* to open the commission, it seems he found, to his inexpressible surprise, that the *Town-hall* was at that moment undergoing the operation of being fresh painted. His Lordship’s health continuing bad, and apprehensive of the unwholesome effects from the smell of paint, he intimated his displeasure to the *Mayor*, threatening to go on without holding the assizes at that town. An application was in consequence made to the principals of the Colleges to remedy the evil, when the several halls of *St. John’s* and *Jesus* Colleges were granted, and were allowed to be fitted up for the purpose. The *Nisi Prius* was held in the former. In the latter Mr. Justice *Abbott* tried the prisoners.”

[From *The Courier* (a London journal), August 5th, 1817.]

The Lord Chief Justice at this time was Sir *Edward Law*, better known as *Baron Ellenborough*. He was succeeded in 1818 by Sir *Charles Abbott*, *Baron Tenterden*.

Copy in the
College Library
Sir Vicary
Gibbs

"The following melancholy accident occurred in Cambridge on Saturday last: As the Rev: Mr Brathwaite, Fellow of St John's College, was entering the Blue Boar Inn, in Trinity Street, on the roof of the Ipswich coach, he was so much crushed (owing to the lowness of the gateway) as to cause his death in a few hours; he was a gentleman much esteemed for his mild and amiable manners."

[From the *Huntingdon, Bedford and Peterborough Gazette and General Advertiser*, November 5th, 1814.]

"Prof. Fovargue, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, has pointed out that no such thing exists as a 'Science of Astrology,' for astrology is not a science in any sense, and has never had any standing whatever in the scientific world. It is practiced by countless superstitious and ignorant people throughout the world who believe that the stars control their destinies. There is a true science of the stars called 'astronomy' and this science has never found any reason to believe that the stars affect human fortunes or misfortunes. To say there is a science of astrology would be like saying there is a science of ignorance, scientists say."

[From "The Debunker", by John Harvey Furbay, Ph.D., in *The Daily Mail and Empire*, Toronto, Canada, January 4th, 1936.]

The Rev. Stephen Fovargue was admitted sizar January 30th, 1754; Fellow 1760. He was tried for murder of his gyp in 1770 and acquitted; but ejected from his Fellowship. He died at Bath in 1775. He published at Cambridge in 1767 *A New Catalogue of Vulgar Errors*, Number xv of which is: *That there is now, or ever was, such a science as Astrology.*

COLLEGE CHRONICLE

THE ADAMS SOCIETY

President: M. V. WILKES. *Vice-President:* G. A. BARNARD.
Secretary: R. W. RADFORD. *Treasurer:* J. P. STRUDWICK.

THE 100th meeting of the Society was held on January 30th. Mr White, who was the lecturer at the first meeting of the Society, read a paper on "Some Johnian mathematicians". He mentioned a number of famous mathematicians, who were members of the College between the times of John Dee, and Professor Adams.

On February 13th G. S. Rushbrooke addressed the Society on "Why Quantised?" After a discussion of the classical theory, the lecturer mentioned Heisenberg's uncertainty relations, and Schrödinger's general equation, and concluded with a consideration of the relativistic wave equation.

The third meeting, on February 27th, was a joint one with the Trinity Mathematical Society. Mr Smart, the lecturer for the evening, spoke on "Variable stars". After a short historical survey of the discovery of variable stars, he discussed in some detail the photo-electric cell method of comparing the magnitudes of two stars. Mr Smart then showed a large number of lantern slides, illustrating various points from his lecture.

At the last meeting of the term, held on March 5th, W. H. J. Fuchs delivered a paper entitled "Geometry of Numbers". He discussed the connection between geometry and analysis, and then went on to talk about lattices. He showed in detail how continued fractions can be treated by lattice points.

A dinner, held on February 29th, was attended by six senior and twenty-seven junior members. Some interesting speeches helped to make the evening a great success.

The first meeting of the Easter term was held on April 30th, when Professor Max Born spoke on "The relationship of Physics to Mathematics". He discussed the connection between the two subjects, and said that, in his opinion, there should be closer cooperation between mathematicians and physicists in Cambridge.

At the last meeting of the academic year, held on May 14th, the retiring president, M. V. Wilkes, read a paper on "Wireless theory". He told how the theory was worked out first for a flat earth, and then traced the developments which led to the idea of the ionosphere. He also showed how fading can be reduced by aerial design.

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY

President: R. O. HIBBERT. *Treasurer:* D. PEGG.
Secretary: A. ROSENBERG.

A MEETING of the Society was held on Thursday, February 13th, 1936, when Mr W. L. Cuttle of Downing read a paper on "Greek sculpture and theory of aesthetics". He discussed the influence of Greek sculpture on Renaissance art, and compared the working methods of Greek and modern sculptors: his remarks were illustrated by many excellent photographs.

On Thursday, March 12th, the Society met in the rooms of Mr E. E. Sikes. A paper on Sparta was read by Mr N. G. L. Hammond of Clare. He first discussed Spartan institutions with special reference to their military system, and then considered how far Spartan character deteriorated after the Peloponnesian War. After answering questions, he passed round about a hundred superb photographs of the Peloponnesians and other parts of Greece.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

President: THE MASTER. *Hon. Secretary:* W. S. STIBBARD.

BOTH the guests of the Historical Society this year have read papers on College History. Mr Saltmarsh gave a lecture on "The muniments of King's College" to a small but highly appreciative audience, which he amused with a multitude of stories collected in the course of his researches. Following a famous precedent, Mr Newman's lantern lecture on the College Buildings was given in the Hall, and the meeting thrown open. There was a very satisfactory attendance. One of the most interesting points Mr Newman discussed was the old Second Court, whose very existence was probably unknown to most of his audience. His treatment of the buildings formerly standing on the site of the present chapel was also particularly interesting.

The junior members of the Society read papers on a variety of topics, usually to rather disappointing audiences. W. S. Stibbard discussed "The aliens in Norwich, 1565-1832". F. Thistlethwaite's paper, "Mozart and the Ancien Régime", was a very interesting interpretation of the composer in the light of his times. H. M. Close introduced a literary atmosphere with his "Manners and morals in Elizabethan drama", a good example of how the literature of a period may be used in the study of its social history. G. R. Bell read the last paper of the year, on "Some aspects of the Russian Revolution", in which he dealt with the period of chaos which followed the overthrow of the Liberal Government in November, 1917.

The Annual Dinner was held on March 23rd, with Mr Newman and Mr Saltmarsh as guests.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY

President: J. A. COSH. *Hon. Secretary:* G. S. GRAVESON. *Hon. Treasurer:* M. A. FAWKES. *Committee:* A. M. BARNETT, G. E. H. ENDERBY, P. S. HOLLINGS.

DURING the Lent term three meetings and a dinner were held.

On January 29th Mr E. G. Recordon spoke to the Society on "The eye in relation to general medicine and surgery". He described diseases of this region systematically and in great technical detail, which tended to make the lecture somewhat complicated and perhaps a little incomprehensible.

Mr Trowell read a paper on February 12th on "Medical education in theory and practice". He pointed out the growing concern for medical education amongst older teachers. Defects in the system were getting steadily worse as a result of the introduction of new subjects and the lack of overlap between scientific and clinical teaching. He then proceeded to analyse the curriculum, and put forward many interesting suggestions for its improvement.

On February 26th three papers were read by members: "Euthanasia", by the President; "Sir James Mackenzie", by the Treasurer; "Black magic", by the Secretary. They gave rise to some discussion and were apparently enjoyed.

The annual dinner was held on March 11th. The guests included Dr G. N. Myers, Mr T. R. Parsons and Dr E. B. Verney. Speeches from Dr Myers, Dr Shore, Mr Parsons, the President and Treasurer were enjoyed, and the evening was unanimously agreed to be a great success.

The Society's first efforts at debate occurred on May 11th, the motion being "That patent medicines should be abolished", proposed by R. G. Benians, opposed by J. A. Smith. After these speeches a chaotic discussion followed, and during a lull in the conversation a vote was taken and the motion rejected.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

President: THE PRESIDENT. *Senior Treasurer:* MR NEWMAN. *Musical Director:* DR Rootham. *Librarian:* DR REDMAN. *Junior Treasurer:* P. SANGER-DAVIES. *Hon. Secretary:* H. C. KELYNACK.

THE Society is able to report that its membership in the past year exceeded all recent records.

The final concert of the Michaelmas term was held in the Combination Room and was open to all members of the College. I

commenced with a Pianoforte Duet—Ravel's "Ma Mère L'Oye", an old favourite, played by Mr Charlesworth and Mr Gatty. P. Fettes then followed with five Folk-Songs, arranged by Vaughan-Williams and Cecil Sharp, among which were: "I will give my love an apple" and "Poor old horse". The Society was pleased to have W. E. W. Jacobs as a Bassoonist for the first time, in the Andante and Rondo, from a Concerto for Bassoon and Pianoforte by Mozart. H. C. Kelynack then conducted the College Chorus in "Widow Machree" arranged by Lovatt, "Thou sent'st to me a heart" by Gerrard Williams, and "A Ballad of Cape St Vincent" by Thomas Wood.

The second half of the programme consisted of a Pianoforte Trio, No. 6 in D major by Haydn; Vocal Quartets by Morley and Dowland; and a selection of Pianoforte pieces from modern composers, played by B. K. Douglas.

The first Smoking Concert of the Lent term opened with a creditable performance of Bach's Concerto in the Italian Style by B. G. Stevens. P. Sanger-Davies followed with some songs from the "Just-So-Song-Book" by Edward German. W. H. C. Gaskell with B. K. Douglas at the pianoforte then played three movements from Mozart's Clarinet Quintet in A. D. L. L. Clarke and R. P. Tong continued with "Sound the Trumpet" (Purcell), "John, come kiss me now" and "'Twas a lover and his lass", all of which proved familiar to the audience. After the interval B. G. Stevens gave us an Intermezzo in C major and a Rhapsody in G minor by Brahms. Five Elizabethan songs were then tastefully rendered by D. L. L. Clarke. A pianoforte arrangement of the first movement from Beethoven's Third Concerto played by J. H. Kells and R. B. Marchant finished the programme.

B. K. Douglas introduced the second concert with a very good performance of John Ireland's Pianoforte Sonata in E minor. Beethoven's Sonata in G minor for Violoncello and Pianoforte played by R. Tilney and B. G. Stevens finished the first half of the programme. After the interval, in which the General Meeting took place, Mr Seeley and B. H. Kingsmill Brown continued with "Let us wander" and "Shepherds, shepherds, leave decoying"—two vocal duets by Henry Purcell. The Concert finished after an admirable execution of Brahms' "Variations on a Theme of Haydn" played by B. G. Stevens and B. K. Douglas.

The last concert of the term commenced with a Pianoforte Duo, "Hardanger", by Arnold Bax. B. H. K. Brown continued with some very entertaining songs, the music of which was written by Mr Charlesworth, who accompanied him. The rest of the programme contained Beethoven's Duo No. 1 in C for Clarinet and

Bassoon played by R. H. Del Mar and W. E. W. Jacobs; R. P. Tong (with H. C. Kelynack at the pianoforte) singing; three Songs of Travel by Vaughan-Williams; six short pieces from the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book played by B. G. Stevens; the College Chorus conducted by R. P. Tong rendered "Highland Love Song" (arranged by Robertson), "I Sowed the Seeds of Love" (by Holst) and "Shenandoah" (arranged by Terry).

Dr Watson of New College, Oxford, was good enough to come and give an Organ Recital in the College Chapel on March 12th. His execution and registration were a delight to all.

The May Concert was held on Monday, June 15th, in the College Hall. F. Thistlethwaite and H. C. Kelynack commenced with "Musiques Rustiques Suite" by Paul Ladmirault, which had been a marked success at a previous Smoking Concert. Dr Rootham then conducted his own arrangement for unaccompanied voices of the North-Countrie Ballad "The Twa Sisters o' Binnorie", which was greatly appreciated by the audience. B. K. Douglas provided a contrast with Ravel's "Jeux d'eau". P. Fettes, in spite of a relaxed throat, gave a very moving performance of three of Stanford's songs from "An Irish Idyll". F. Thistlethwaite at the pianoforte greatly aided him to gain this end. Two movements of Brahms' Sonata in E flat for Clarinet and Pianoforte followed with W. H. C. Gaskell's usual skill. The greatest success of the programme was Partita, No. 1 in B flat, by J. S. Bach, played by B. G. Stevens. The Chorus followed with "In Windsor Forest" (Vaughan-Williams' own selection from his opera "Sir John in Love"). The dialogue between Coridon and Mopsa by H. Purcell provided an element of comedy as acted by W. E. W. Jacobs and R. P. Tong. The members of the First Boat finished the proceedings in the usual manner by singing the College Boating Song.

THE MAY CONCERT

Monday, June 15th

1. PIANOFORTE DUET

Musiques Rustiques Suite

Paul Ladmirault

1. Fantaisie sur deux "Rondo" camoëlais (Haute Bretagne)
2. Tro Cornouaillais
3. Finale sur deux thèmes vannetais

F. THISTLETHWAITE H. C. KELYNACK

2. CHORUS

The Twa Sisters o' Binnorie

*arranged for unaccompanied
voices by Cyril Rootham*

3. PIANOFORTE SOLO
Jeux d'eau *Ravel*
B. K. DOUGLAS
4. SONGS (from "An Irish Idyll") *Stanford*
(a) The Fairy Lough
(b) A Broken Song
(c) "Cuttin' Rushes"
P. FETTES
Pianoforte accompaniment: F. THISTLETHWAITE
5. CLARINET AND PIANOFORTE
Sonata in E flat *Brahms*
Allegro Appassionato Andante con Moto
W. H. C. GASKELL B. K. DOUGLAS
6. PIANOFORTE SOLO
Partita in B flat, No. 1 *J. S. Bach*
Prelude, Allemande, Courante, Sarabande,
Minuet 1, Minuet 2, Gigue
B. G. STEVENS
7. CHORUS
"In Windsor Forest" *R. Vaughan-Williams*
(a) The Conspiracy
(b) Drinking Song
(c) Falstaff and the Fairies
(d) Wedding Chorus
(e) Epilogue
- [The music of the above songs is adapted from the opera "Sir John in Love" by R. Vaughan-Williams.]
8. VOCAL DUET
Dialogue between Coridon and Mopsa *H. Purcell*
(from "The Fairy Queen")
W. E. W. JACOBS R. P. TONG
Pianoforte accompaniment: F. THISTLETHWAITE
9. THE COLLEGE BOATING SONG *G. M. Garrett*
THE FIRST MAY BOAT

THE NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB

President: K. G. BUDDEN. *Hon. Secretary:* H. P. STOUT. *Hon. Treasurer:* E. F. GALE. *Committee:* R. J. HUCK, F. A. MARRIS.

THE opening meeting of the Lent term was the occasion of a lecture by Mr W. F. Lovatt on "Hypnotism". The demonstrations which accompanied the lecture were highly successful, and were sufficient to convince even the most sceptical of the audience.

At the second meeting Dr E. C. Bullard read a paper on "Gravity survey in East Africa". The methods used in gravity surveying were discussed, and an account of the lecturer's own work in elucidating the structure of the great rift valleys was given.

Mr E. N. Willmer was the speaker at the third meeting, his subject being "The electric eel and the bom-bom". He gave an account of the work of an expedition to Guiana undertaken in order to study the respiration of fishes.

The fourth meeting was the occasion of a debate with the Pembroke College Science Society. The motion was "That the ultimate object of scientific research should be for the material benefit of mankind". After a rather involved discussion, the meeting decided in favour of the motion.

At the fifth meeting, papers were read by E. F. Gale on "Sterols and cancer research"; R. J. Huck on "Artificial radio-activity"; and F. A. Marris on "Animal behaviour".

During the Easter term a visit was paid to Pye Radio. In the course of a tour round the works, members were shown sets in various stages of construction, and enjoyed the music during the testing of the finished products.

THE NASHE SOCIETY

Hon. President: SIR JOHN SQUIRE. *President:* J. P. KAESTLIN.
Hon. Secretary: H. M. CLOSE.

FOUR meetings of the Society took place during the year. On February 10th Mr William Empson, recently returned from Tokyo, read a paper on "Words carrying statements". Reading at a great rate and mixing freely his propensity for semasiological exegesis and his equal familiarity with the realms of higher mathematics, Mr Empson must have presented considerable difficulty to the majority of the audience, but all the sixty-eight present enjoyed an extremely stimulating evening, and the meeting wound up with a vigorous discussion. On February 24th Miss Enid Welsford, the author of *The Court Masque* and *The Fool*, read a paper on "Comic irony in *Cymbeline*". Passing in review previous criticism of the play and the more recent approaches to Shakespearean tragi-comedy, Miss Welsford proceeded to present an interpretation of *Cymbeline* similar in essentials to that of Professor Caroline Spurgeon and Mr Wilson Knight. The play is motivated by iterative imagery revolving around three sets of symbols: (i) the growing tree, (ii) the flying bird, (iii) true and false coinage;

the plot is analysable into a process of disintegration occasioned by various sources of discord, and a process of reintegration starting with Imogen's voyage to Milford Haven; and the completed pattern of the play presents us with a view of Society in which the various component parts are finally harmoniously united in the wish-fulfilment of the last scene. Miss Welsford stressed the religious seriousness which pervades the play and the consequent impossibility of interpreting its end as a piece of deliberate burlesque. Compared with the previous meeting the attendance was disappointing.

For its fiftieth meeting on March 9th, the Society was privileged to welcome M. Denis Saurat, who spoke on "The modern view of Milton". M. Saurat spoke without notes for an hour and a half.

Referring to recent Miltonic criticism as a wholesale attack on Masson, M. Saurat divided his discourse into three sections: first reviewing various new theories regarding Milton's biography; next passing to recent interest in Milton as one of the great thinkers of the English tradition and naturally stressing as central to his system, his unorthodoxy, his materialism, his lack of belief in the Soul and his instinctive association of consciousness and freedom; lastly commenting on the fierce contemporary controversy regarding Milton's status as a poet. A distinguished audience, including such authorities as Mr Basil Willey and Dr Tillyard, and numbering eighty-seven, bombarded M. Saurat with questions and attacks which were promptly answered and repulsed with the controversial acumen to be expected from the greatest living authority on Miltonic studies.

For the last meeting of the year, on May 7th, the Society welcomed Mr Herbert Read. Starting by accepting Pareto's interpretation of history in terms of a series of successive élites, Mr Read read a stimulating paper on "The artist and society", and in spite of the proximity of Triposes the attendance was again good, seventy-eight being present.

All the meetings were held in the Music Room except the forty-ninth, for which Mr H. A. Rée kindly lent his rooms.

THE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

President: C. H. BUTLER. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:* F. D. ASHE.
Committee: MR BOYS SMITH, MR SEELEY, D. J. STRICKLAND, P. E. C. HAYMAN.

THE first meeting of the Lent term was held on January 27th in the Dean's rooms, when the President read on "Moral freedom",

an interesting paper on a very profound subject. This was followed on February 10th by a short but illuminating paper on the "Doctrine of the Trinity" by Mr Seeley, in his own rooms. On February 24th W. O. Storer, also in his own rooms, gave us some "Grounds for belief in God", a paper which did not attempt to arrive at conclusions and gave rise to a long and comprehensive discussion. The last meeting of the academical year took place in Professor Creed's rooms on May 4th, when the Rev. J. P. S. R. Gibson, Principal of Ridley Hall, read a simple and helpful paper on the problem of the Atonement.

The attendance at the meetings was on an average eighteen members, and the Society owes thanks to those who kindly entertained it, as well as to those who read papers and afterwards so nobly bore the brunt of question and discussion.

THE CHESS CLUB

President: PROFESSOR P. A. M. DIRAC. *Vice-President:* G. P. WARNER.
Hon. Treasurer: G. L. MERRELLS. *Hon. Secretary:* R. N. GOODERSON.
Committee: F. SMITHIES, H. M. CLOSE.

THE Club has rather a poor record to show as a result of the Lent term's play. This lack of success was in striking contrast to the promising form displayed at the beginning of the season.

Two teams were entered for the Cuppers, but both were eliminated in the first round. The first team, consisting of H. M. Close, G. P. Warner, G. H. Twigg, F. S. Jackson and G. M. Lewis, lost by 3-2 to Downing I, and Pembroke I beat the second team by the same margin. Two friendly matches have been played. A weakened Magdalene team were beaten 4-1, but in the annual match against the High Table, we lost 5-1.

H. M. Close is to be congratulated on his Half-Blue, and his fine victory in the 'Varsity match. The annual tournament was won by G. H. Twigg, who beat W. H. J. Fuchs in the final.

THE ATHLETIC CLUB

President: R. E. MARKHAM. *Hon. Secretary:* G. E. H. ENDERBY.

THE Club has had a most successful season. Having won the Inter-collegiate Relays in the Michaelmas term, we proceeded to tie in the Inter-collegiate Competition in the Lent term, and our only regret is that we cannot have more than half the cup.

Our first match in the Lent term against Christ's only took

place after delays caused by adverse weather, and the track was so bad that the Hurdles race had to be run on grass. The points remained even throughout, and it was only in the last event that we were able to snatch a victory by three points. The second round against Emmanuel ran to an even closer finish, and we had to obtain both first and second places in the last event—the Quarter Mile—in order to win. R. E. Markham, after a good race finished first and E. H. Price, after a fine struggle, second. The score was: St John's 51, Emmanuel 50. This brought us to the final against Trinity. The match was again very close throughout, and worked up to an even more thrilling climax. Before the last race both sides had the same number of points, and the runners for the Quarter Mile went to the mark amid great excitement. If Markham could beat Horsfall we were sure of victory. They were away to a good start with Markham in the lead which he held until the last two hundred yards when Horsfall drew level and after a thrilling struggle won by inches. E. H. Price ran well for third place and so the match ended with the score still even.

We attribute our success to a good all-round team, which has put up a good show in every match, and although we shall lose a few members this year we hope for a good team next year.

At the Inter-Varsity Match at the White City last March, R. E. Markham ran in the 440 yards and S. G. Gunn in the Mile.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB

President: THE MASTER. *Senior Treasurer:* MR GATTY. *First Boat Captain:* R. V. SYMONDS. *Second Boat Captain:* K. M. MACLEOD. *Hon. Secretary:* O. M. TAYLOR. *Junior Treasurer:* J. V. ROB.

Lent Races, 1936

THE career of the Club during this year's Lent Races was somewhat chequered. The First Boat was looked upon by other clubs as a dark horse: they were unable to make up their minds whether it was really fast or not. Events proved that it had considerable pace, and, differently situated, it might have made four bumps. The lower boats, with the exception of the Fifth, hardly came up to expectations. It is comforting, however, to observe the number of freshmen rowing in them: with more experience (and, be it whispered, skill) next year they should be of great value.

The First Boat was coached for the greater part of training by Mr Roy Meldrum, an old May "colour". Under him it developed considerably more balance and control than have often been

seen in the Club's boats, and firm foundations were laid for the work of the later stages. R. Hambridge then took the boat for a week, and Mr G. I. F. Thomson, the old Oxford Blue, at present at Westcott House, took over from him for the last ten days. During this last stage the crew learnt both to row and paddle at a high rate without hanging, and at the same time get the most out of their boat. They were indeed fortunate in the coaches.

In the races the First Boat went up two places. On the first night they bumped First Trinity II without much difficulty, at the Red Grind, going up on them fast from the start. On the second night they were robbed of their bump only by a bump occurring in front of them. The third night was disappointing: over-eagerness at the start and a too great confidence that a quick bump would follow led to a scrappy row, in which they failed to settle down and really get their boat moving. But this was remedied on the last night, and in a thoroughly good row they bumped Selwyn I at the Railway Bridge after a most exciting race.

The Second Boat were unable to do themselves justice. They were beginning to go fast: but changes had to be made less than a week before the races, and with some members of the crew not properly fit, the result was inevitable. On the first night they rowed very hard, but just failed to stall off an over-bump by the fast King's First Boat, which eventually went up six places. The second night they bumped Christ's II, the third night they rowed over, and the last, went down to Magdalene I, though not until after the Railway Bridge.

The Third Boat were somewhat ungainly to look at, but they worked very hard and determinedly. They were unlucky in not being able to make any bumps, and still more unlucky to be in the path of Jesus IV, who went on to gain their oars.

The Fourth Boat went down each night, but not through any lack of trying.

The Fifth Boat consisted almost entirely of men who had rowed in higher boats in previous years, but were prevented by the rival claims of examinations and such petty nuisances from rowing regularly. They only appeared on the river a week before the races, but soon fell together and in the races themselves calmly pursued the even tenor of their way, leaving a trail of destruction behind them. It was a pity that by making an over-bump of the second night they found themselves at the head of the division with no chance of escaping the very fast King's II, which made seven bumps. But despite this temporary set-back, they made five bumps in all and were awarded their oars.

Three crews entered for the Bateman Pairs which were won by

R. V. Symonds and K. M. Macleod by 10 seconds. The winning pair subsequently entered for the Forster-Fairbairn Pairs, and after winning through the first round were beaten by the ultimate winners in the semi-final.

The Pearson and Wright Sculls, for which there was the miserably poor entry of two, were won by R. V. Symonds, and the Andrews and Maples Freshmen's Sculls, for which five scullers competed, by M. C. Crowley-Milling.

The Lent crews were as follows:

<i>First Boat</i>			<i>Second Boat</i>		
	st.	lb.		st.	lb.
<i>Bow</i> R. J. Shepherd ...	10	8	<i>Bow</i> A. B. Buchanan ...	10	12
2 M. C. Crowley-Milling	11	6	2 P. F. Claxton ...	11	1
3 E. Schofield ...	11	6	3 T. C. Ledgard ...	12	1
4 D. L. L. Clarke ...	11	8	4 R. M. Blaikley ...	11	11
5 R. V. Symonds ...	12	3	5 J. A. Cosh ...	11	11
6 O. M. Taylor ...	11	11	6 H. A. Marshall ...	12	0
7 M. O. Palmer ...	11	4	7 R. B. Kemball-Cook	11	13
<i>Str.</i> K. M. Macleod ...	11	4	<i>Str.</i> J. V. Rob ...	12	7
<i>Cox</i> H. Arias ...	9	6	<i>Cox</i> J. D. Banks ...	8	6
<i>Coaches:</i> R. Meldrum, Esq. R. Hambridge G. I. F. Thomson, Esq.			<i>Coaches:</i> R. V. Symonds R. Hambridge		

<i>Third Boat</i>		<i>Fourth Boat</i>	
<i>Bow</i> A. R. Rowan-Robinson		<i>Bow</i> B. C. D. Eastick	
2 M. A. Robinson		2 P. C. G. Burling	
3 K. Newis		3 K. F. Wandless	
4 H. B. Dehn		4 T. R. R. Laslett	
5 H. A. van Zwanenberg		5 R. G. Healey	
6 G. R. Bell		6 J. F. W. Hendry	
7 D. E. Green		7 J. Cowan	
<i>Str.</i> R. Allsop		<i>Str.</i> J. C. T. Uttley	
<i>Cox</i> R. W. Radford		<i>Cox</i> G. A. P. Johnson	
<i>Coach:</i> K. M. Macleod		<i>Coach:</i> M. O. Palmer	

Fifth Boat

<i>Bow</i> J. D. Hibbert
2 T. W. Rowntree
3 M. B. Harman
4 T. G. H. Kirkwood
5 G. S. Graveson
6 D. H. H. Clarke
7 A. R. K. Weston
<i>Str.</i> R. O. Hibbert
<i>Cox</i> J. G. Diamond
<i>Coach:</i> R. Hambridge

CRICKET

President: MR RAVEN. *Captain:* J. A. C. ROBERTSON.
Hon. Secretary: A. W. E. WINLAW.

Summer 1935

ONCE again we are able to chronicle a most successful season. In excellent weather which hardly interfered with a single game we won 8 matches, drew 10, and lost not once. Len Baker must be thanked very warmly for the fine wickets he prepared for us, which yet were not quite so perfect as those of last year and not always above giving a little help to the bowlers; and as our stock attack was only three strong this is a point to be grateful for. It was on J. A. C. Robertson, that successful and much liked captain, that the brunt of the bowling fell; and he sustained it tirelessly, and indeed took more wickets in College matches than any Johnian since our President won the record in pre-War days. R. W. J. Allen was the most needed of the other bowlers.

Of the batsmen P. G. Leeson must be singled out not only for his fine average but also for his style, always a complete pleasure to watch; and next to him A. W. E. Winlaw who not only made many runs but was also invaluable for his first rate wicket-keeping. It was largely, too, to his organising as secretary that the tour in Sussex during the long vacation proved so enjoyable; the results here were not so good, but this may be largely accounted for by the fact that the team was not at full strength.

Throughout the season the fielding of the team was of a very high standard.

We must congratulate N. W. D. Yardley on his Blue; also R. W. J. Allen on his Crusaders colours; and J. A. C. Robertson on winning the Coleman trophy.

The team was as follows: J. A. C. Robertson, A. W. E. Winlaw, P. G. Leeson, W. E. W. Jacobs, R. Kemp, M. P. Brooks, R. W. J. Allen, C. A. Barrett, H. A. Percy, N. C. Capton, A. P. Polack, E. A. L. Watts.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

President: PROFESSOR P. H. WINFIELD. *Captain:* M. P. BROOKS.
Vice-Captain: D. B. E. PAINE. *Hon. Secretary:* A. D. D. MCCALLUM.

IT was many years since the Rugby Club has had such a successful season as this has been. Out of all matches played only three were lost. During the last few years it has always been St John's misfortune to draw either the eventual winners or finalists during the

early stages of the Cuppers. And when again this year, after beating Downing 6-0, it was seen that we had drawn St Catharine's, with three Blues in their pack, in the second round, it looked as if history was going to repeat itself. But it was not so; we beat them fairly and squarely by 6 points to 3, after pinning them down in their own half during most of the second half of the game. This was probably the best performance the side put up during the whole year, the forwards especially excelling themselves. We went on to beat Emmanuel fairly easily, although M. P. Brooks, our captain, was absent from the side, and then Trinity after a terrific tussle, and were eventually beaten by Pembroke in the final by the margin of a drop goal, 12 points to 8. The luck was not with us, and that is about all there was between the two sides.

The team owed its success, not to brilliant individual play, but rather to solid team work, backed up by a very sound defence, and an ability to take its chances. M. P. Brooks deserves great praise for his leadership, and his ability to foster such keen team spirit.

The prospects for next season are very bright. Ten old colours are coming back, and the Second XV is full of promising players. The team will be captained by A. D. D. McCallum, and W. O. Chadwick has been elected Hon. Secretary.

This year a joint dinner was held with the Cygnets which proved an enormous success. Over fifty members of the Rugger Club were present, and it is to be hoped this experiment will be repeated next year.

Finally we should like to congratulate N. B. Beale, D. B. E. Paine, W. F. Coutts, and W. O. Chadwick on being elected members of the Sixty Club, and W. R. S. Turner, B. W. T. Ritchie and W. O. Chadwick on having played for the 'Varsity. We also envy Chadwick's luck in being invited to tour the Argentine with the British Team during the coming long vacation, and wish him every success.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

President: PROFESSOR ENGLEDDOW. *Captain:* P. G. LEESON. *Vice-Captain:* A. W. E. WINLAW. *Hon. Secretary:* T. H. BOWER. *Hon. Secretary 2nd XI:* J. S. OWEN.

LENT term and Cuppers are always awaited with latent keenness by Field Clubs and this year, with four Blues in the Soccer side, spirits ran high with the hope of regaining the Cup. The first round against Queens' proved somewhat of a "hair-raiser" since

it was only in the last 20 minutes that the lead was gained. Emmanuel were beaten easily by 3 goals to nil in the second round. But the semi-final against Pembroke was too much for us, and we succumbed to a score of two goals to three.

The League games were less encouraging still and only by one point was relegation avoided. The Second XI were unlucky too in being defeated in the second round of the "Getting-on" competition. These are not healthy records to hand on—but we wish better play and better luck for 1936-37.

Team: P. G. Leeson, A. W. E. Winlaw, C. Sayer, S. E. Smethurst, T. H. Bower, J. S. Owen, R. W. J. Allen, W. Atkinson, J. A. S. Taylor, J. A. Ballantyne, F. S. Glassow, G. H. Harrison.

HOCKEY

President: MR CHARLESWORTH. *Captain:* E. A. L. WATTS. *Hon. Secretary:* L. A. BARRETT. *Hon. Secretary 3rd XI:* B. V. RUDDER.

THE standard of play in the early part of the term was not encouraging, four of the first five games being lost. Towards the end of the term, however, more promising form was shown, and among our eight victories was one over Worcester College, Oxford, a new fixture. Worksop College was also beaten, by an "A" side. At the beginning of the term through various causes many games had to be scratched.

It was in the Cuppers that the Club achieved its real success, the semi-final being lost to the eventual winners after a fine game. In the first round we were drawn against Magdalene, and were very lucky to win. The side never really got together, it being our first game at full strength, and until the last quarter of an hour Magdalene were leading 1-0. However two quick goals settled the issue in our favour. Downing were our opponents in the second round and we beat them at home 3-2. We were soon two goals up, and, although falling away in the second half, managed to maintain the lead to the end. The semi-final was played at home against Trinity Hall. They were the better side, but we played considerably better than we had done before, and after an exciting first half they had scored two goals. This lead they kept till the end, though on several occasions we came near to scoring. In this game E. A. L. Watts was unable to play, and though D. G. Jones made an efficient substitute, our captain was badly missed. Throughout the Cuppers N. W. D. Yardley, who is to be congratulated on his Blue, was the outstanding forward, besides doing much work in

defence. K. R. Oliver was always dangerous in the circle, and W. E. W. Jacobs was fast on the right wing. The defence was inclined to be patchy, though E. A. L. Watts was always sound at left-half. B. V. Rudder in goal played especially well in the Cuppers: some of his saves were remarkable.

Team: E. A. L. Watts, K. R. Oliver, L. A. Barrett, N. W. D. Yardley, W. E. W. Jacobs, C. H. B. Priestley, B. V. Rudder, J. L. Makin, E. L. Yates, J. G. Diamond, C. E. West, and D. G. Jones.

At least five of the team will be up next year, and there is some good material in the Second XI from which to draw. In spite of inability to turn out a full side on many occasions, the results of the Second and Third XI games were encouraging: the Second won five of their ten games, drawing three, while the Third won seven, generally by a considerable margin.

Finally the thanks of the Club are due to the President, not only for the encouragement given to the teams, but also for a most enjoyable Sherry party.

RUGBY FIVES

President: MR WHITE. *Captain:* F. E. BAUMANN.

ONCE more St John's were successful in the Inter-collegiate Knock-out Competition, and retained the cup after beating King's in the final by 110 points to 100 after a very keen game.

The Second IV won their first round match with Jesus II, but lost to Queens' I in the following round.

A. W. E. Winlaw again played in the 'Varsity match at the New Hampstead Courts, in which Cambridge's last year's defeat was avenged.

Teams: First IV—F. E. Baumann, A. W. E. Winlaw, W. G. Popple, W. E. W. Jacobs. Second IV—W. O. Chadwick, R. P. Tong, W. H. C. Gaskell, G. T. Bell.

SQUASH RACKETS

Captain: K. R. OLIVER. *Hon. Secretary:* E. HALLIDAY.

AS soon as the hot weather begins, the game of squash rackets tends to give place to the more pleasant attractions of outdoor sports, and consequently only the bravest are to be seen making their way towards the courts. The only news that is worthy of note, therefore, concerns the last term rather than this, when the College, represented by N. W. D. Yardley, K. R. Oliver and E.

Halliday won the University Knock-out Competition, and N. W. D. Yardley at the same time carried off the Individual Championship. The opponents were, in the first case, Peterhouse in the final round, and in the second, R. Kochhar, and as the latter happens to be the first string of Peterhouse, Yardley was able to "settle both accounts" in the one match. He is to be congratulated for this good work, and also for his winning yet again the North of England Championship.

All that can be done now is to wait until the cooler weather comes, and hope against hope that the College courts will be completed for the beginning of the Michaelmas term. The plans and all the other "preliminaries" seem to have been cleared up already, but there are as yet no actual signs of building. May they start as soon as possible!

TENNIS

Captain: K. R. OLIVER. *Hon. Secretary:* W. B. DUNLOP.

THE First VI was weaker this year than in previous years. In the Second League we won two matches and lost three, thereby tying for the bottom place with three other colleges. In the Inter-collegiate Knock-out Competition we were defeated in the first round of the singles and came through one round of the doubles.

The Second VI won the majority of its matches, and was composed of a widely fluctuating set of players.

K. R. Oliver is to be congratulated on obtaining his Blue.

The First VI consisted of the following: K. R. Oliver, W. B. Dunlop, B. S. Braithwaite, J. S. Owen, B. V. Rudder and J. W. Carr.

SWIMMING

Captain: N. B. BEALE. *Hon. Secretary:* J. A. I. BALDWIN.

IN spite of the fact that only two of last year's winning polo side remained in residence, the Club has experienced a very successful season, at any rate as far as polo is concerned. N. B. Beale, this year's 'Varsity Swimming Club captain, had to devote most of his energies to the production and training of a side to beat Oxford, and so was unable to play in ordinary college games, but even so the club won twelve of its fourteen fixtures. In the water-polo Cuppers we had an unexpectedly easy passage to the final in which we met and defeated Pembroke by 3-1, thus winning the cup for the third year in succession. In the Medley and Free-style Relays

the Club had no success, failing to reach the final in either event. In addition to the captain, the Hon. Secretary and H. W. Arnold appeared on different occasions for the 'Varsity, and were elected members of the Tadpoles Swimming Club. Of this year's successful polo side, five members are still in their first year, a fact which augurs very well for the future.

Teams: N. B. Beale, J. A. I. Baldwin, H. W. Arnold, J. A. Smith, R. F. Tuckett, B. W. Wolfe, J. D. Kuipers, R. A. F. Bullerwell, R. E. Arias.

COLLEGE NOTES

DR A. C. SEWARD (B.A. 1886) formerly Fellow, Master of Downing College and Professor of Botany in the University, was elected an Honorary Fellow of the College on February 21st, 1936.

At the annual election in May 1936, the following were elected into Fellowships:

ERNEST HUBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN, formerly Scholar and Hutchinson Research Student; first class, Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, 1930, and Part II (Biochemistry), 1931; senior studentship of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851; Ph.D. 1934.

HUGH CARMICHAEL, Hutchinson Research Student; Carnegie Research Fellow from the University of Edinburgh; Clerk Maxwell Scholar; Ph.D. 1936.

JOSEPH STANLEY MITCHELL, formerly Scholar; first class, Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, 1930, and Part II (Physics), 1931; Beit Memorial Fellowship for Medical Research; M.B. 1934.

GLANVILLE LLEWELYN WILLIAMS, MacMahon Law Student; University College of Wales, Aberystwyth; first class, division one, Law Tripos, Part I, 1932, and Part II, 1933; George Long Prize for Jurisprudence.

Dr J. D. COCKCROFT (B.A. 1924), Fellow and Junior Bursar, and Mr N. F. MOTT (B.A. 1927), Professor of Theoretical Physics in the University of Bristol, have been elected Fellows of the Royal Society.

Three members of the College retire from Professorships in the University of Cambridge on September 30th, 1936: Dr H. F. BAKER (B.A. 1887), Fellow, Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry; Mr E. J. RAPSON (B.A. 1884), Fellow, Professor of Sanskrit; and Dr A. C. SEWARD (B.A. 1886), Honorary Fellow, Master of Downing College, Professor of Botany.

Mr W. V. D. HODGE (B.A. 1925), formerly Fellow, Fellow of Pembroke College, has been elected Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry from October 1st, 1936, in succession to Professor H. F. Baker.

Mr E. V. APPLETON (B.A. 1914), formerly Fellow, Wheatstone Professor of Physics in the University of London (King's College), has been elected Jacksonian Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Cambridge from October 1, 1936; he has been elected into a professorial Fellowship in the College.

In the New Year's Honours, 1936, Sir PERCY JAMES GRIGG (B.A. 1912), K.C.B., member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General of India, becomes a K.C.S.I., and Mr FRANK MELLOR (B.A. 1884), Chief Registrar in Bankruptcy, Supreme Court of Judicature, becomes a Knight Bachelor.

Two members of the College were included in the delegation from the University of Cambridge which presented an address of congratulation to His Majesty the King on April 2nd, 1936, THE MASTER and Mr T. R. GLOVER, Public Orator.

Sir PATRICK LAIDLAW (B.A. 1903) has been appointed deputy director of the National Institute for Medical Research and head of the Institute's department of pathology and bacteriology.

Professor A. C. SEWARD (B.A. 1886), Honorary Fellow, has been appointed a member of the Advisory Council to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

Mr A. G. CLOW (B.A. 1912), I.C.S., secretary of the Industries and Labour Department of the Government of India, has been appointed a member of the Central Advisory Board of Education in India.

Mr G. E. BOYD SHANNON (B.A. 1929) has been appointed private secretary to the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

Mr R. SOMERVILLE (B.A. 1929), first class clerk in the Duchy of Lancaster office, has been appointed honorary research assistant in the History of Medicine Department, University College, London.

Dr J. G. SEMPLE (B.A. 1927), formerly Fellow, Professor of Mathematics in Queen's University, Belfast, has been appointed Professor of Pure Mathematics in King's College, London.

Dr M. L. E. OLIPHANT (Ph.D. 1929), Fellow, has been appointed Poynting Professor of Physics in the University of Birmingham, but will not take office until September, 1937.

Mr J. STEVENSON (B.A. 1923), lecturer in Greek in the University of Wales, has been appointed University Lecturer in Divinity in the University of Cambridge.

Mr H. S. DAVIES (B.A. 1931), Fellow, has been appointed University Lecturer in English.

Dr E. H. F. BALDWIN (B.A. 1931), Fellow, has been appointed University Demonstrator in the Department of Biochemistry.

The title of Professor of Comparative Slavonic Philology in the University of London has been conferred on Mr N. B. JOPSON (B.A. 1912), in respect of the post held by him at the School of Slavonic and East European Studies at King's College, London.

Mr T. C. J. YOUNG (B.A. 1931) has been appointed assistant director of the Industrial Survey of South Wales and Monmouthshire.

Dr F. HORTON (B.A. 1903), formerly Fellow, Professor of Physics at the Royal Holloway College, University of London, has been appointed chairman of the Chelsea Polytechnic.

Mr A. J. GALE (B.A. 1931) has been appointed secretary for Great Britain of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Mr H. W. SWIFT (B.A. 1920) has been appointed Professor of Engineering in the University of Sheffield.

Mr W. W. SAWYER (B.A. 1933) has been appointed assistant to the Professor of Mathematics at University College, Dundee.

Mr J. C. BROOKS (B.A. 1931) has been appointed senior grade assistant in the City Education Office, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Mr M. F. PROCTOR (B.A. 1923), an assistant master at Epsom College, has been appointed an inspector of schools under the Liverpool Education Committee.

Mr R. E. M. PILCHER (B.A. 1925) has been appointed a Governor of Boston Grammar School Foundation.

On the result of the competitive examination held in 1935, Mr J. A. C. ROBERTSON (B.A. 1934) has received an appointment in the India Office, and Mr R. E. C. JOHNSON (B.A. 1934) an appointment in the Scottish Office.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred by the University of Manchester on May 20th, 1936, upon the Rev. Canon PETER GREEN (B.A. 1893), rector of Salford.

Emeritus Professor W. B. MORTON (B.A. 1892) is to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the Queen's University, Belfast.

Mr D. H. M. GOULD (*Matric.* 1918), A.R.C.O., organist and choirmaster of St James's Church, Brighouse, has been appointed organist and director of music at Elland Parish Church.

Mr W. A. HOUSTON (B.A. 1896), formerly Fellow, has recently retired from the position of assistant secretary to the Ministry of Education of Northern Ireland.

Professor G. F. STOUT (B.A. 1883), Honorary Fellow, is retiring on September 30th, 1936, from the professorship of logic and metaphysics in the University of St Andrews.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. GARRETT (B.A. 1902) has retired from the position of Principal of the Government College, Lahore, India.

A prize of £50 for an invention considered to be an advancement in the science or practice of navigation has been awarded under the Thomas Gray Memorial Trust to Dr F. W. EDRIDGE-GREEN (*Matric.* 1904), for his colour-perception lantern.

The Hare Prize for 1936 has been awarded to Mr D. R. DUDLEY (B.A. 1931), Fellow.

A grant of £40 from the Worts Fund has been made to Mr G. E. DANIEL (B.A. 1935) towards the expenses of a visit to the Western Mediterranean region for archaeological purposes; he has also received a grant of £40 from the Anthony Wilkin Studentship Fund for the investigation of a megalith in South Wales.

Mr H. J. G. COLLIS (B.A. 1935) has been gazetted Second Lieutenant for service with the Clifton College Contingent, Junior Division, Officers' Training Corps.

Instructor Lieutenant-Commander J. FLEMING (B.A. 1925), R.N., has been appointed to H.M.S. *Queen Elizabeth*.

Mr H. M. KIN (B.A. 1928) and Mr F. T. WILLEY (B.A. 1933) were called to the bar by the Middle Temple on January 27th, 1936.

Mr A. PATERSON (B.A. 1932) obtained a second class in the examination for honours of candidates for admission on the Roll of Solicitors of the Supreme Court, 1935.

Mr J. M. KEIDAN (B.A. 1933) has been bracketed for the Arden Scholarship at Gray's Inn.

Dr O. MAY (B.A. 1900) was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London on April 30th, 1936.

Mr F. H. COLEMAN (B.A. 1930) was admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians on January 30th, 1936.

Licences to practice were conferred on April 30th, 1936, by the Royal College of Physicians on Mr G. H. BAINES (B.A. 1933), St Thomas's Hospital, and on Mr E. W. HART (B.A. 1933), Middlesex Hospital.

Mr W. A. ELLIOTT (B.A. 1931) has been appointed resident house physician at the King George Hospital, Ilford.

Mr H. D. SWEENEY (B.A. 1935) has been awarded an entrance scholarship at the London Hospital Medical College.

The diploma of Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons was conferred on June 11th, 1936, on Mr J. D. FERGUSSON (B.A. 1931), St Thomas's Hospital.

The following members of the College have proceeded to the Ph.D. degree: P. S. WATTS, H. CARMICHAEL, G. L. WILLIAMS, A. C. OFFORD.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

The Rev. H. WHEWELL (B.A. 1909), rector of St Michael and All Angels, Ashton-under-Lyne, to be rural dean of Ashton, and Surrogate.

The Rev. A. R. INGRAM (B.A. 1899), vicar of Sunninghill, Berkshire, to be rector of Marston Morteyne, Bedfordshire; both are College livings.

The Rev. A. P. MCNEILE (B.A. 1895), vicar of Aylsham, Norfolk, to be vicar of Brenchley, Kent.

The Rev. M. G. SYKES (*Matric.* 1902), rector of Hadstock, Cambridgeshire, to be rector of Huggate, Yorkshire.

The Rev. E. N. B. CHAPMAN (B.A. 1923), vicar of St Andrew, Westcliff-on-Sea, to be rector of Christ Church, Harpurhey, Lancashire.

The Rev. J. D. H. PATCH (B.A. 1894), vicar of Ulceby St Nicholas, Lincolnshire, to be rector of Ashill, Ilminster, Somerset.

The Rev. J. R. M. JOHNSTONE (B.A. 1929), secretary of the Church Missionary Society, Young People's Department, to be vicar of Frizinghall, Yorkshire.

The Rev. E. H. J. NOOTT (B.A. 1920), assistant master at the King's School, Gloucester, and minor canon and sacrist of Gloucester Cathedral, to be vicar of Barnwood, Gloucestershire.

The Rev. S. G. TEAKLE (B.A. 1902), formerly rector of Cherington, Gloucestershire, and minor canon of Ely Cathedral, to be vicar of Pawlet, Bridgwater, Somerset.

The Rev. A. COORE (B.A. 1894), rector of Ufford with Bainton, near Stamford, to be rector of Scruton, Yorkshire.

The Rev. F. A. HANNAM (B.A. 1901), vicar of Great Plumstead, to be vicar of Great with Little Plumstead, Norwich, united under an Order in Council.

The Rev. A. F. BELLMAN (B.A. 1912), vicar of Birkenshaw, to be vicar of Almondsbury.

The Rev. A. S. ROSCAMP (B.A. 1898), vicar of St Nicholas, Wallasey, to be an honorary canon of Chester Cathedral.

The Rev. F. M. EAGLES (B.A. 1924), vicar of South Whitchurch, Edgware, to be vicar of St Michael and All Angels, Gordon Hill, Enfield.

The Rev. J. F. SPINK (B.A. 1904), vicar of Catterick, Yorkshire, to be rector of Forncett St Peter with St Mary, Norfolk; a College living.

The Rev. S. M. EPPS (B.A. 1922), vicar of St Mary, Strood, Kent, to be vicar of Sunninghill, Berkshire; a College living.

The Rev. R. S. K. SEELEY (B.A. 1930), chaplain of the College, to be an examining chaplain to the Bishop of Bristol.

The Rev. S. ROBERTON (B.A. 1930) to be curate of Skipton Parish Church.

The Rev. F. H. MONCREIFF (B.A. 1927), curate of St Giles, Cambridge, to be curate of St Augustine, Kilburn.

The Rev. O. R. FULLJAMES (B.A. 1923), chaplain R.N., has been appointed to H.M.S. *Victory*.

The Rev. A. H. W. RIDSDALE (B.A. 1890), vicar of Roxeth, Harrow, since 1912, has resigned the benefice.

The Rev. C. O. RAVEN (B.A. 1892), rector of Souldern, Oxfordshire, has resigned his benefice.

The Rev. P. L. HEDLEY (B.A. 1920) has resigned from the Presbyterian ministry.

The following members of the College were ordained priest:

On December 22nd, 1935: Mr T. W. F. SPARROW (B.A. 1929) by the Archbishop of York; Mr T. G. SMITH (B.A. 1930) by the Bishop of London; Mr G. KERSHAW (B.A. 1933) by the Bishop of Manchester; Mr F. E. VOKES (B.A. 1933) by the Bishop of Portsmouth; and Mr J. E. A. WILLIAMS (B.A. 1932) by the Bishop of Rochester.

On June 7th, 1936: Mr W. BONSEY (B.A. 1933) was ordained priest by the Bishop of Winchester, and Mr J. M. PRESTON (B.A. 1935), Queen's College, Birmingham, was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Birmingham, and licensed to Langley.

Marriages

HAROLD FYSON (B.A. 1927) to RUBY DEBORAH COLLEN, daughter of Mr S. Collen, of Fordham, Cambridgeshire—on August 22nd, 1935, at Isleham, Cambridgeshire.

ANTON LINDER HALES (B.A. 1933), son of Mr J. Hales, of Cape Town, to MARJORIE CARTER, daughter of Mr J. J. Carter, of Cape Town—on January 18th, 1936, at Cape Town.

ERIC JOHN DIMOCK (B.A. 1929) to CONSTANCE ETHEL JACOBS—on February 15th, 1936, in St Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore.

ALEXANDER LAWRENCE McMULLEN (B.A. 1927), elder son of Mr A. P. McMullen, of Follyfaunts, Goldhanger, Essex, to MURIEL FELICITÉ SIKES, daughter of the President of the College—on March 21st, 1936, at St Botolph's, Cambridge.

ALFRED PETER STEELE-PERKINS (B.A. 1930), third son of Dr Shirley Steele-Perkins (B.A. 1897), of Exeter, to BETTY FOSTER, younger daughter of Mr E. G. Foster, of Kingswinford, near Dudley—on April 11th, 1936, at Enville Church, Enville.

ROGER DE WINTON KELSALL WINLAW (B.A. 1934), elder son of the Rev. G. P. K. Winlaw (B.A. 1894), rector of Houghton Conquest, Bedfordshire, to MARSALI MARY SEYMOUR SEAL, second daughter of Mr Seymour Seal, of Rondels, Cookham Dean, Berkshire—on April 18th, 1936, at Cookham Church, Berkshire.

PHILIP OLLERENSHAW WALKER (B.A. 1925), son of Mr H. M. Walker, of Kexbrough House, near Barnsley, to RUTH ALLEN, youngest daughter of the late G. J. Allen, D.L., of Croydon—on April 18th, 1936, at St Peter's, Croydon.

DAVID HAIG-THOMAS (*Matric.* 1929), son of Mr Peter Haig-Thomas, of The Grange, Goring, to NANCY CATHARINE BURY, only daughter of Mr Lindsay E. Bury, of Millichope Park, Craven Arms—on April 30th, 1936, at St Michael's, Munslow.

OBITUARY

T. E. PAGE

THOMAS ETHELBERT PAGE was born on March 27th, 1850, but I have no information about his family or ancestry. One notice says that he was born in Lincoln and he certainly was for a time at Lincoln Grammar School. The Mosses, I think, were a Lincoln family and perhaps their academical distinction may have been a factor in sending Page to Shrewsbury, though Dr Moss had not at that time become head-master. He succeeded Kennedy in 1866, when Page had certainly been some years in the School; so that the latter's training in the finer scholarship was chiefly under him. One of his surviving contemporaries at Shrewsbury is Bishop Paget (late of Chester) who gave the address at the memorial service at Old Charterhouse. But if he had any interesting reminiscences I did not catch them. And indeed, how should he? He was $3\frac{1}{2}$ years younger, an impassable gulf in school life, save under very exceptional circumstances.

Page followed the tradition of all good Salopian scholars and passed on with a scholarship to this College. These were the golden years of Johnian Classics, but the gold came chiefly from a single mine—Shrewsbury. The old system of competitive order in the Triposes, which was perhaps the feature which most distinguished

Cambridge from Oxford, was in full force. When Page took his degree there were just five Triposes, the two greater Mathematics and Classics, the three lesser Moral Sciences, Natural Sciences and Law-and-history. All five were arranged throughout in order of merit, and a prestige attached to the highest places, which is absent now. The system may have been unhealthy, but it had the salt of life—excitement. The far older institution of the Senior Wrangler was much better known in the outside world, but at Cambridge the Senior Classic came a good second. St John's had the Senior Classic in 1869 (Hallam), in 1870 (Whitaker), in 1871 (Heitland), in 1876 (Wace, who still survives)—all from Shrewsbury; while between the two last in 1873 came Page, who though not actually Senior, came as near to it as anyone well could. He was pitted against two of the most distinguished scholars of that generation, as the future showed—Butcher and Verrall. In the Tripos itself Butcher was first, Page and Verrall bracketed second. In the examination for the Chancellor's Medals, which in those days followed a week after the Tripos, the examiners could find no difference in the three, and the *Calendar* records that "His Gracethe Chancellor for the first time since the examination was instituted in 1751 gave a third medal". In the University Scholarships all three won distinction, with what difference it would be difficult to say. Page gained the Porson scholarship in 1871, and the Davies in 1872. In prizes he quite outdistanced them. He gained the Porson prize for translation into Greek Verse in 1870, the Browne medal for an original Latin Ode three times (an almost unprecedented achievement) in 1870, 1871 and 1872, and finally the Chancellor's Medal for English Verse in 1872, a distinction which though frequently won by good or fair classical scholars, has seldom gone to one of the highest rank.

Page was elected in the same year a Fellow of the College, but retained it only to 1876.

In 1931 he was elected to an honorary fellowship, and I hope it is not disrespectful for me to express some surprise that this compliment was not paid him till he had well passed his eightieth year. He did not, I think, reside as a Fellow nor apparently did he ever try to get academical employment, but settled down as Sixth Form Master at Charterhouse. There he remained for thirty-seven years, to his pupils an "inspired and stimulating guide in the study of his beloved Classics", says his biographer in *The Times*, who adds, "to generations of Carthusians who knew him as man but not as teacher their ideal of a great gentleman".

Page's literary output in classical scholarship (leaving out of consideration his numerous or numberless letters and reviews)

consists of editions of Virgil (the whole), of Horace (the Odes) and a short but remarkably practical commentary on the Acts of the Apostles. The Virgil and Horace are ostensibly school books, but they are really a great deal more. Though he takes his predecessors into full consideration, the working of an original mind and a rich poetic appreciation is everywhere apparent, and the books will probably always rank with the other great commentaries on the two poets.

It was in 1910, just after he had resigned his mastership, that Page began the edition of the Loeb Classical Library, with Dr Rouse and Dr Capps of Princeton as his colleagues. The munificent founder is possibly to be credited with the conception of this great work and certainly with supplying the means of putting it into execution. How far the credit for the admirable way in which the idea has been carried out is to be divided between him and the three editors, I will not presume to say. My own work as one of some hundred translators has been carried on entirely under Dr Rouse's supervision. But judging from this example from what Dr Rouse says of his excellence as a critic and from what the Public Orator, whose translation of Tertullian came under Page's supervising, tells me of the valuable help which he gave, I should conclude that Page's work at the Library during these twenty-five years must have been very exacting and have covered an enormous range. At any rate his name will be always associated with what is, in virtue of its huge scope, a great landmark in the history of classical scholarship and is unlikely to be superseded for many generations.

In *The Eagle* it may be permissible to add that the College possesses a special memorial of this association. Sir John Sandys had regularly presented to the Library a copy of each volume of the Loeb Classics as they appeared. After Sandys's death Page carried on this custom and all the later volumes since 1922 bear an inscription that they are his gift.

However, neither this nor his other work as a scholar will account for the place which Page held in general estimation. Largely this is to be ascribed to his championship of the scholastic profession, partly to his work on public bodies, partly to his admirable letters on political questions in *The Times*, and also no doubt to his personal charm and presence. On some of these we will take the testimony of Dr Rouse:

"Fifty years ago, T. E. Page was thought of by schoolmasters as their champion, especially by the Assistants. There were many injustices then which lay heavy upon them. Some have been remedied, and some have been mitigated, so that the position of

the teaching profession is now one of the most fortunate; but as usual, those who helped to improve it had to pay the price. One of the chief controversies then was the question of clerical headmasters; no one not in holy orders had a chance for the chief public schools. Page spoke out boldly on this topic and showed that the restriction was foolish as well as unjust, when clerical schoolmasters were so few that the eligible were hawked round like a baseball hero. Now it has passed away unnoticed, and no one thinks about it; but Page was himself the most notable victim of this abuse. He was offered more than one headmastership, as he told me himself, if he would take orders; but he would not make such a thing the subject of barter. He was deeply disappointed that he was not made headmaster of Charterhouse; this was natural, and he never tried to hide it, for his regrets were shared by all his old pupils. He did his duty loyally to his chief until the time came for his retirement; and at that very moment came James Loeb with his project of founding a Classical Library. This was happy both for the Library and for himself; since it gave him an absorbing interest in life which lasted until the end.

"I came to know Page in his crusading days, and brought him into the Assistant Masters Association, who do not forget, I hope, the men who bore the burden while their body was growing from a despised platoon into a strong army. He had appeared in public life already, being a member of the Surrey County Council; and when a vacancy occurred in the University representation, it was thought that Page would be a strong candidate for education, as knowing not only the university side but also schools. Somerville of Eton and I proposed and seconded him at the elective caucus, but Professor Ridgeway proposed Sir J. Larmor, *quem honoris causa nomino*, and not only proposed him but carried him: for he protested again and again that he did not wish to stand, but Ridgeway simply carried him. The voting was nearly equal, and we thought Page would have a large following if he put up on his own account. He was always ready to fight a good battle, at any odds, and did so. Our expectation was wrong, and Page received very few votes. If he had been elected, he would have made his mark, for he not only knew his subject, but he was a real orator, with noble presence and fine voice, a most impressive speaker.

"The real interest of his life from that time was the Loeb Classical Library. He was the best critic I ever knew, and unlike most critics, when he found fault he always had something better to suggest. I worked with him 46 years without a quarrel.

These notes are meant not to express my personal feelings for my old friend and comrade, but to record a few facts which may be of interest to other people."

I may myself add something in elucidation of what Dr Rouse says of Page's candidature for parliament. The date was February 1911. A general election had taken place in January 1910, but as King Edward VII died in May, another was held in December and in both of these Butcher and Rawlinson were returned for Cambridge University without a contest. Almost directly afterwards Butcher died and a bye-election was held in which Larmor (Conservative), Harold Cox (Liberal) and Page (Independent) went to the poll. The votes were: Larmor 2308, Cox 1954, Page 332. Page's supporters (of whom I was one) were very much disappointed, perhaps unreasonably, considering the excited condition of party feeling in that year. The Conservative caucus-meeting to which Dr Rouse refers was surrounded with much mystery. In fact a subsequent number of the *Cambridge Review* says that the "only person who knew what really happened is Dr Rouse". But it was generally believed that, besides Larmor and Page, the name of another Johnian, Sir Charles Parsons, was under consideration. Page's political position is also rather a puzzle. In after years at any rate he was accounted a Liberal, though of a very independent type, and was a highly popular member of the Reform Club, whose sympathies are generally believed to be predominantly Liberal. But in his address on this occasion, it was stated, according to the *Cambridge Review*, that "he will give Mr Balfour his most loyal support and while reserving his judgment on Tariff Reform is unconditionally opposed to the Parliament Bill, Home Rule and the Budget". The *Review* adds that his supporters argue that "his fine prowess as a disciplinarian would be exercised with effect in a turbulent House of Commons". This is a forlorn hope which one at least of his supporters did not cherish.

I wish I could say more about Page's political letters. They are an integral part of his life's work; in fact *The Times* summarises him as "Political Critic and Classical Editor". His name under the heading "Correspondence" never failed to attract me. But one's recollection of letters is fugitive and in this case has left only a general impression of vigour, originality, and I may add, discontent. Possibly a memoir may appear with selections from them.

I should perhaps not omit one event in his life. On his eightieth birthday, March 27th, 1930, an address was presented to him signed by 500 persons, some of them of the highest eminence in the world of letters. The address was accompanied indeed by what I think consisted of a set of Latin Elegiacs, actually the work of Dr Rouse. The flowing verses spoke of the affection of his old pupils, his courage as the defender and champion of schoolmasters (*Orbili*), his ceaseless activity in old age, his eloquence (in which

Tully himself might find his ideal orator), his good counsel in matters municipal and national.

These verses as well as Dr Rouse's letter have dwelt upon most of the aspects which I spoke of as contributing to Page's fame, but they do not say much about where his counsel was given or about his personal charm and presence. Here once more I will quote *The Times*:

"Outside politics, Page took a keen interest in local administration. He was a member of the Surrey County Council and Education Committee, and he served for 30 years on the Town Council of Godalming, of which he was an honorary freeman. He was a Governor of Charterhouse and a member of the governing body of the school, and also of Shrewsbury School. In 1927 his portrait, presented to him by fellow-members, was hung in the Reform Club. In 1934 he was created Companion of Honour. He was Honorary Litt.D. of Manchester. He married the daughter of the late Mr E. Toynbee, of Lincoln, and had two daughters.

"In private life Page was known to his friends—and they were many—as a man, despite his intellectual eminence, devoid of pedantry or conceit, a man of wide interests, who savoured life with discriminating appreciation of its good things, a man of unflinching courtesy and kindly humour, gifted with that elusive quality which is called charm. His personal appearance harmonised with his character. He was a remarkably handsome man, with a rare grace and distinction of bearing, and to the end of his long life he remained a picturesque and dignified figure. His intimates will find it hard to realize that never again will they descry afar off, amid the sombre attire of the Londoner, the famous trousers of white Shetland wool which were his invariable wear."

He died at Godalming on April 1st, 1936. F. H. COLSON.

The Rev. ARTHUR HENRY ASKEY (B.A. 1884) died in 1935. He was born on June 16th, 1861, at Louth, Lincolnshire, and came up to Cambridge as a non-collegiate student in 1879. After two terms he was admitted to St John's, whence he graduated. He was ordained in 1887 by the Bishop of Norwich and, after holding curacies in Norwich and in Devonshire, was appointed vicar of Holton-le-Clay, Lincolnshire, in 1890. He remained here until 1909, holding also the rectory of Brigsley from 1893; he then became rector of Swallow, near Caistor. The adjoining rectory of Cabourn was united to this benefice in 1931. From 1916 to 1919 he acted as temporary chaplain to the forces; and from 1929 he was rural dean of Caistor.

Sir FRANCIS HENRY DILLON BELL (B.A. 1873) died on March 13th, 1936, at Lowry Bay, Wellington, New Zealand, aged 84. He was the eldest son of Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., C.B., who was Agent-General for New Zealand in London from 1880 to 1890, and was born at Nelson, New Zealand, March 31st, 1851. He was sent to the Auckland Grammar School and to the Otago Boys' High School, and came up to Cambridge in 1869. He was a senior optime in the Tripos of 1873. The next year he was called to the bar by the Middle Temple; he then returned to New Zealand where he soon acquired a large practice, appearing before the Privy Council in many notable appeals, and becoming the acknowledged leader of the Dominion Bar. He was appointed Crown Solicitor in 1885, holding this position until 1911, and was one of the first to take silk in New Zealand. He was Mayor of Wellington in 1892, 1893 and 1897. In 1893 he was elected to the House of Representatives for Wellington City, but after his three years' term he took little public part in politics until 1912, when he was appointed to the Legislative Council and became Minister of Internal Affairs and of Immigration in the Massey government. He was Attorney-General from 1918 to 1926, and held at various times the portfolios of Education and Health, Marine, Justice and External Affairs. He was twice Acting Prime Minister and for a short period in 1925, during the interregnum between Mr Massey and Mr Coates, was himself Prime Minister. He represented New Zealand at the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva in 1922 and 1926, at the Genoa Conference in 1922, and at the Imperial Conference in 1926. He was created K.C.M.G. in 1915, promoted to G.C.M.G. in 1923 and sworn of the Privy Council in 1926.

He married in 1878 Caroline Robinson, daughter of the Hon. William Robinson, of Cheviot, Canterbury, New Zealand, and had four sons; one died as a student at Wellington College, one was killed at Ypres in 1917, and one died in 1930 from the after-effects of dysentery contracted at Gallipoli. Lady Bell died in 1935.

The Rev. WALTER BOYCE (B.A. 1878) died on April 12th, 1936, aged 82. He was the son of Henry Boyce, headmaster of Leman School, Beccles, and was born at Beccles on September 6th, 1853. He was sent to Great Yarmouth Grammar School, and came up to St John's in 1874 with a sizarship and a Lupton and Hebblethwaite Exhibition. He obtained a third class in the Classical Tripos and after graduating went out to Barbados as assistant master at Harrison College. After a year as a master at Reading School, he returned to the West Indies in 1882 as co-principal of

the Church of England and Collegiate School, Jamaica, being ordained deacon in Jamaica in 1882. From 1885 to 1887 he was an assistant master at Ipswich School, holding also the curacy of All Saints, Ipswich. He then became headmaster of King Edward VII Grammar School, King's Lynn, whence he retired in 1919 to live at Southsea. He married in 1883 Ellen Beaumont, daughter of the Rev. M. H. Beaumont, vicar of St John's, Lowestoft, and had two sons and four daughters.

The Rev. WILLIAM GEORGE BRIDGES (B.A. 1870) died on March 14th, 1936, at Ashbrooke Park, Hollington, St Leonards. He was the son of the Rev. William Bridges, and was born at Liss, Hampshire, in 1848. He came up to St John's from Manchester Grammar School in 1866, and was bracketed 37th wrangler in 1870. Ordained the next year by the Bishop of Carlisle, he held curacies in Penrith and Stockport, and in 1881 became vicar of High Lane, Cheshire, removing in 1888 to St George's, Hyde, Cheshire. He resigned in 1909 and went to live at St Leonards-on-Sea.

KENDALL COLIN BROWNING (B.A. 1897) died at Dawlish, Devonshire, on January 25th, 1936. He was the son of Captain George Alexander Browning, R.N., and was born at Wimbledon, Surrey, on June 11th, 1875. Two of his brothers, Guy Arrott Browning (B.A. 1900), who was killed in action on May 31st, 1916, and Herbert Acland Browning (B.A. 1901), have been members of the College. K. C. Browning came up to St John's from Dulwich College in 1894; he obtained a first class in both parts of the Natural Sciences Tripos, and from 1899 to 1904 was supervisor of medical students in the College. He then went out to Ceylon as professor of chemistry in the University College of Colombo and Government analyst. In 1916 he obtained a commission in the Royal Engineers, carrying out work on the purification of water supplies for the Army in Mesopotamia. Later he was transferred to the Ministry of Munitions. In 1920 he was appointed professor of chemistry and metallurgy at the Military College of Science, Woolwich, where he remained until his death. He married in 1910 Ellie Howard Tripp, only daughter of Charles Llewellyn Howard Tripp, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Dawlish, and had one daughter. While at St John's he rowed "4" in the Lent Boat of 1898, and "6" in the Second May Boat the same year.

Colonel CECIL BARRY BROWNLOW (*Matric.* 1874) died at Forest Row on September 13th, 1935, aged 80. He was the son of Henry Benjamin Brownlow and was born at Paddington on December

24th, 1854. He kept only three terms at Cambridge, receiving a commission in the Army in September, 1875. After a year's service with the 17th Leicesters, he was gazetted Lieutenant in the 1st Punjab Infantry, and served in the second Afghan War, 1878-80. He was promoted Captain in 1886 and Major in 1895, receiving the medal with clasp for the North-West Frontier operations of 1881 and the Miranzai expedition of 1890. In 1899 he was gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th (afterwards 54th) Sikhs, and served in Waziristan, 1901-2. In 1904 he became Colonel, Indian Staff Corps, and he retired in 1913.

The Rev. ALFRED CALDECOTT (B.A. 1880), formerly Fellow and Dean of the College, died at Malvern on February 8th, 1936, aged 85. He was the son of John Caldecott and was born at Chester on November 9th, 1850. After education at the King's School, Chester, he took the B.A. degree of the University of London in 1873, and became second master of the Grammar School, Kidderminster. He then came up to St John's, in 1876, and obtained a first class in the Moral Sciences Tripos of 1879, taking the London M.A. degree the same year. He was awarded the Cobden Prize in 1880, and the same year was elected into a Fellowship in the College, and was ordained. During the tenure of his Fellowship he was chaplain of Horningsey, 1883-4, and principal of Codrington College, Barbados, 1884-6. After his return to England he acted as organising secretary to the S.P.G. for the dioceses of Ely and Peterborough, but in 1889 he returned to Cambridge as Fellow and Dean of St John's. Here he remained until 1895, serving as Junior Proctor, 1891-2. In 1891, however, he had been appointed professor of philosophy at King's College, London, where he took a large share in the establishment of the Theological Faculty in the University of London. During his tenure of the chair he held in succession the College livings of North with South Lopham, Norfolk, 1895-8, and Frating with Thorington, Essex, 1898-1906. He was the first Dean of King's College, 1913-17. In 1917 he left King's College and was presented to the College living of Great Oakley, Harwich, retiring in 1925. From 1915 to 1935 he was prebendary of Coddington Major in St Paul's Cathedral. He proceeded B.D. in 1892 and D.D. in 1900, and was also D.Lit. of the University of London.

Dr Caldecott was the author of *Philosophy of Religion in England* (1901) and was a contributor to *Cambridge Theological Essays* (1905), to *Anglican Liberalism* (1908), and to *University of London Theological Essays* (1911).

The Rev. ARTHUR FAWSIT EALAND (B.A. 1894) died at Farn-

ham, Surrey, on June 14th, 1936. He was the son of Frederick Ealand and was born in London on August 30th, 1866. His younger brother, Edgar Ealand, was also a member of the College; he died in January of this year (see below). A. F. Ealand was educated at Totteridge Park School, Hertfordshire, and did not come into residence until 1891, after his younger brother. He was ordained in 1895, after a year at Ridley Hall; he held curacies in Yorkshire and in London, and in 1900 went out to India as Church Missionary Society missionary at Shikarpur. From 1903 to 1914 he was principal of St Paul's College, Calcutta; he then returned home and, after service with the C.M.S. staff, held a curacy at Boscombe, 1918-21, and was then presented to the rectory of Little Marcle, Ledbury, Herefordshire, retiring last year.

The Rev. EDGAR EALAND (B.A. 1894), brother of the above, died on January 29th, 1936, at the Vicarage, Knutsford, Cheshire. He was born in London on 8th February, 1872, and was sent to Blundell's School, Tiverton. After graduating he was for a time a free lance journalist in London, contributing to the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Westminster Gazette*, but in 1897 he returned to Ridley Hall, Cambridge, and was ordained in 1899. In 1906 he became a chaplain of the Missions to Seamen, and served at Bristol, the Port of London, and San Francisco. During the War he was transferred from London to Antwerp and Dover, back again to London, then to Cromarty, where he also acted as a temporary chaplain to the Royal Navy, and finally back to Antwerp again. In 1922 he became vicar of Knutsford, where he remained until his death.

The Rev. JOHN TALBOT EDWARDS (B.A. 1889) died on December 7th, 1935, aged 69. He was born on February 2nd, 1866, at Temple Sowerby, Westmorland, where his father, the Rev. Anderson Edwards, was curate. He was sent to St Bees Grammar School; at Cambridge he obtained a third class in the Classical Tripos, Part I, 1889. He was ordained in Dublin in 1893 and was assistant master at St Columba's College, Rathfarnham, until 1896, when he was appointed vicar of Culgaith, Penrith, where he remained until his death, the vicarage of Kirkland being united thereto in 1918.

STEPHEN ELLIOT SMITH (B.A. 1932) died, by accident, in his garage at St John's Wood, London, on December 27th, 1935, aged 25. He was the youngest son of Sir Grafton Elliot Smith, honorary Fellow of the College, and had graduated with a second class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I.

The Rev. HENRY JOHN ELSEE (B.A. 1885) died at Bolton on April 10th, 1936, aged 72. He was the son of Charles Elsee, assistant master at Rugby School, a former Fellow of the College, and two brothers, Arthur Elsee (died 1935, see *Eagle*, vol. xlix, p. 127) and Charles Elsee (B.A. 1898), were also at St John's. He came up to Cambridge from Rugby School in 1882, and was a senior optime in the Mathematical Tripos, Parts I and II, 1885. Ordained in 1886 by the Bishop of Ely, he was for a year curate of Horningsea. He then went to St Andrew's, Ancoats, Manchester, and after nine years' service there was appointed vicar of St George's, Bolton, in 1896, remaining there the rest of his life. He was made an honorary canon of Manchester in 1918, and became rural dean of Bolton in 1930. From 1903 to 1921 he was chaplain to the Territorial Forces. He was unmarried.

Outside his public duties, Canon Elsee's hobby was bell-ringing. He began at Cambridge, as a member of the University Guild of Change Ringers; for more than forty-five years he was president of the Lancashire Association of Change Ringers. He was responsible for the gift, by his family, of the "Elsee" bell to Rugby School, in memory of his father.

The Rev. FRANCIS CHARLES FINCH (B.A. 1879) died on December 28th, 1935, aged 79. He was born at Morpeth, Northumberland, where his father, the Rev. Thomas Finch, was chaplain of the Northumberland County Prison. He was sent to Durham School in 1865, and became a King's Scholar. At Cambridge he obtained a third class in the Classical Tripos of 1879; he was ordained the same year by the Bishop of Durham to the curacy of St John the Baptist, Stockton-on-Tees, where he remained for nine years. In 1898 he was presented to the vicarage of St Alban the Martyr, Sneinton, Nottingham; he retired in 1919.

JOHN CHARLES GRIFFITHS FOULKES (*Matric.* 1881) died at Chiswick on December 5th, 1935, aged 74. He was the son of John Griffiths Foulkes, farmer, of Garth Issa, Denbighshire, and was born at Llanyblodwell, Oswestry. He came up to St John's from Shrewsbury School, but did not graduate. He became a solicitor and practised in Western Australia, where he was member of the Legislative Council for the S.W. Province, 1894-6, and later member of the Legislative Assembly for the Claremont Division.

EDMUND WILLIAM GARRETT (B.A. 1873) died at Epsom on March 4th, 1936, aged 86. He was the son of Henry Garrett, of Cromac House, County Antrim, and was born at Belfast on

February 1st, 1850. He came up to St John's from Shrewsbury School, and obtained a second class in the Law and History Tripos, 1872. He was called to the bar by the Inner Temple in 1875 and went the Midland Circuit. He was particularly interested in matters concerning local government, and was the author of a book on *The Law of Nuisances*. He was a member of the Middlesex County Council and chairman of the Technical Education Committee. In 1899 he was appointed a Metropolitan Police Magistrate; he sat (in succession) at the South Western Court, the West London Court, the Marylebone Court, and finally, from 1916 until his retirement under the age limit in 1920, at Bow Street. He married, in 1878, Frances, daughter of John Andrews, of Comber, County Down, and had two sons and three daughters.

The Rev. WALTER JOHN GASCOIGNE (B.A. 1882) died on April 21st, 1936, aged 82. The son of the Rev. Thomas Gascoigne, he was born at Carrington, Nottinghamshire. He was for a time in the wine trade, but came up to St John's in 1878, was ordained in 1881 by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, held curacies in Somerset, Guernsey and Kent, and in 1894 was presented to the rectory of Upton Helions, Devon, where he remained until his retirement in 1927.

JOHN HERBERT GODSON (B.A. 1889) died on May 2nd, 1936, at High Lea, Gatley, Cheshire. He was born at Cheadle, Cheshire, on October 26th, 1868, and was the son of Alfred Godson, surgeon. Two of his brothers, Alfred Henry Godson (B.A. 1888), and Francis Arthur Godson (B.A. 1892), are members of the College. J. H. Godson was educated at Aldenham School and in Germany; after graduating with an aegrotat in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, he went to Guy's Hospital, where he was resident obstetrician. He took the M.B. and B.Chir. degrees in 1893. He also held the posts of clinical assistant at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, and at the East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell. For many years he was in practice at Cheadle, Cheshire, being Medical Officer of Health for Cheadle and Gatley. He married, in 1900, Alice Maude Grace, youngest daughter of Thomas Entwisle, of Linden House, Cheadle.

The Rev. ERNEST WILLIAM GREEN (B.A. 1906) died on February 22nd, 1936, at Chipping Campden Vicarage. He was the son of the Rev. William Herbert Green, and was born in London on September 6th, 1881. From Tonbridge School he went to St Aidan's College, Birkenhead, for two years, before coming up to Cambridge in 1902. After training at Ridley Hall he was ordained in 1907 to the curacy of Holy Trinity, Eastbourne. In 1910 he

was appointed chaplain to the Forces, and, after a year at Aldershot, went out to Cairo. He returned to England in 1916 and served successively at Lichfield and at Clipstone Camp, where he remained until the Armistice was signed. He was awarded the O.B.E. in 1919. After a further period at Aldershot, in charge of St George's Garrison Church, he was appointed to the Tower of London as Senior Chaplain to the Forces for the London District. In 1925 he was transferred to Tidworth and appointed chaplain second class, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Four years later he was promoted Assistant Chaplain General and appointed to Malta, but he did not take up the appointment, retiring from the Army in 1930 to become vicar of Dunston with Coppenhall, near Stafford. In 1934 he moved to Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire. He married in 1915, at the Citadel, Cairo, Miranda Mary, daughter of the Rev. H. B. Wilkinson, vicar of Sharnbrook, Bedfordshire, and had two children.

HENRY LEEDS HARRISON (B.A. 1884) died on January 24th, 1936, at Crossways, Charmandean Road, Worthing. He was the son of Harris Harrison, farmer, of Norfolk, and was born at Clipston, Northamptonshire, in 1862. He came up to St John's from Norwich School in 1880 and, after graduating, went to St Bartholomew's Hospital. He was admitted M.R.C.S. in 1887 and took the M.B. degree in 1888. He held appointments at Cornelia Hospital, Poole, at the Metropolitan Hospital and at Leicester infirmary, and was afterwards in practice in Worthing, where he was honorary physician to Worthing Hospital. He married, in 1903, Geraldine Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Lancelot Sanderson, of Elstree.

The Rev. HENRY HEMSTOCK (B.A. 1877) died on May 5th, 1936, aged 83. He was the son of Richard Hemstock and was born at Cromwell, Nottinghamshire. He was educated at the High School, Nottingham. Ordained in 1876, he held curacies in Nottinghamshire, and in 1883 was appointed vicar of Deeping St Nicholas, Lincolnshire. From 1887 to 1906 he was vicar of Bradshaw, with St John, Ovenden; he then moved to the vicarage of Markington, Yorkshire, retiring in 1925.

The Rev. HAROLD HUBERT HIBBERT HOCKEY (B.A. 1903) died on January 15th, 1936, at St Michael's, Uckfield. He was born at Beccles, Suffolk, on January 26th, 1879, the son of Alfred Knibbs Hockey, headmaster of the College, Beccles, where the son was educated. Ordained in 1905, he held a curacy at Eastbourne for some years, then becoming master of St Michael's School, Uckfield.

FREDERICK THOMAS HUNTLEY (B.A. 1884) died on February 13th, 1936, at Crafton Heathcote Road, Boscombe. He was the son of Henry Evans Huntley, of Blandford, and was born in 1862 at Charlton Marshall, Dorset. He was at Sherborne School from 1878 to 1881. In 1888 he was admitted a solicitor, and he practised at Boscombe.

FELIX HERBERT LAYMAN (B.A. 1920) died at Bruges on April 18th, 1936. He was the son of Henry Layman, and was born at Bexley Heath, Kent, on October 21st, 1879. From 1892 to 1896 he was at Hurstpierpoint School; he then took up an appointment on the Central African Railway. During the South African War he served with Paget's Horse, and in 1902 he joined the South African Constabulary. During the Great War he served with the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, receiving the M.C. He then came up to St John's and read law, taking the LL.B. degree in 1920. For a time he was with a solicitor in Newmarket.

SAMUEL CHARLES LOGAN (B.A. 1874) died at Bournemouth on January 12th, 1936. He was the son of Samuel Logan and was born in Cambridge on May 18th, 1851. He came up to St John's from the Perse School in 1870, and obtained a second class in the Classical Tripos in 1874. From 1898 until his retirement he was headmaster of the Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THOMAS TWEDDLE LOGAN (B.A. 1878), younger brother of Samuel Charles Logan (above), died at Boscombe on March 30th, 1936, aged 81. He also was at the Perse School. He joined the Indian Educational Service, and was Inspector of Schools at Madras. He married in 1902, at Colombo, Marian Hartley, of Buxton.

GEORGE LONGMAN (B.A. 1891) died at 31 Hartington Grove, Cambridge, on April 7th, 1936. He was the only son of Henry Longman, bookseller, of Lancaster, where he was born on October 19th, 1867. He was educated at Lancaster Grammar School. After graduating he became a master at Totnes Grammar School; in 1894 he moved to Emanuel School, Wandsworth, and after two years to Reigate Grammar School. In 1900 he became headmaster of Stand Grammar School, Lancashire, where he remained until after the War. He retired to Cambridge, where he was well known for his work in connection with the Old Church Schools.

HIRABHAI MANIBHAI MEHTA (B.A. 1900) died at Ahmedabad at the end of 1935. He was the son of Diwan Bahadur Manibhai Jashbai, of the Baroda State Service, and was born at Petlad, Bombay

Presidency, in 1877. He was educated at the New High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay. He was called to the bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1901 and, after practising in Cutch, joined the Nawanagar State Service in 1917 as Huzur Private Secretary. Later he was also appointed General Secretary. The title of Tazimi Sardar of Nawanagar State was conferred upon him.

The Rev. ARTHUR ROBERT ARCHIBALD NICOL (B.A. 1887) died at Pernambuco on April 1st, 1936. He was the son of Captain James Nicol, who was killed in the Ashanti War of 1874, and was born at Winchester on September 8th, 1863. He came up to St John's from the Dorset County School in 1884. Ordained in 1888, he was for a year chaplain of King's College, Cambridge. He then held a curacy at Leicester; in 1895 he became a master at Magdalen College School, Brackley, moving to Bury St Edmund's Grammar School in 1898. He returned to a curacy at Leicester in 1902, becoming vicar of Glen Parva with South Wigston in 1906. In 1912 he went out to Lima, Peru, as chaplain; from 1918 to 1921 he was an honorary canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Falkland Islands; he then went as chaplain to Pernambuco, where, with an interval on furlough and a year at Para, he remained until his death.

The Rev. THOMAS NORWOOD PERKINS (B.A. 1867) died at Borden, Kent, on February 2nd, 1936, aged 91. He was the son of Thomas Perkins, and was born at Willesborough, Kent. Ordained in 1867, he held curacies in Kent until, in 1879, he became vicar of Steeple with Stangate; in 1886 he moved to Barkingside, and in 1890 to St Peter, Newlyn. Finally, in 1900, he was presented to the rectory of Fonthill Bishop, whence he retired in 1914.

WILLIAM RICHARD PHILLIPS (B.A. 1911) died at the Royal Infirmary, Cardiff, on March 29th, 1936. The son of Jenkin Phillips, he was born on June 22nd, 1885, at Nantymoel, Llandyfadwy, Glamorgan, and was sent to Bridgend County School, University College, Cardiff, and University College, Aberystwyth, before coming up to St John's in 1908. He obtained a third class in the Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos in 1911, and a third class in the Law Tripos, Part II, in the following year. For a year he was a master at St Mary's School, Melrose; in 1913 he moved to the Royal Grammar School, Lancaster, and in 1920 became modern languages master at the Boys' High School, Newport, Monmouthshire.

The Rev. ALFRED JOHN PITKIN (B.A. 1892) died at Torksey Vicarage, Lincoln, on March 21st, 1936. The son of the Rev. John Pitkin, chaplain of H.M. Prison, Exeter, he was born at Hull on August 23rd, 1870, and was sent to Exeter School. He ob-

tained a third class in each part of the Law Tripos. He was ordained in 1896 and held curacies in various parts of the country, but his only living was the vicarage of Torksey, to which he was presented in 1918.

JOSEPH WILLIAM ROB (B.A. 1898) died in London on February 1st, 1936. The son of Joseph Dresser Rob, he was born at Skipton-on-Swale, near Thirsk, on October 14th, 1876, and was sent to Ripon Grammar School. He obtained a first class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, in 1898, and continued his medical education at St Thomas's Hospital and in Vienna. He took the M.B. degree in 1902, and the M.D. in 1905. He was at first in practice at Thirsk, but in 1906 he moved to Weybridge. During the War he acted as surgeon at the hospital established at St George's Hill Golf Club, and he was awarded the O.B.E. He was medical officer of the Walton-on-Thames Cottage Hospital and of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, Weybridge. He married, in 1906, Alice Maud, daughter of the Rev. Granville Vincent Vicars Smith; she died in 1926. Two of their sons are members of the College.

The Rev. GEORGE ROBINSON (B.A. 1869) died at Londesborough Rectory on February 2nd, 1936. The son of George Robinson, he was born at Hexham on January 10th, 1846, and was sent to Sedbergh School. He was 20th wrangler in the Tripos of 1869. Ordained the same year to the curacy of Stow-cum-Quy, he moved to Morpeth in 1871 and became vicar of Ulgham, Northumberland, in 1875. In 1899 he went as vicar to the mining centre of Ashington, and in 1902 he was presented by the College to the vicarage of Holme-on-Spalding-Moor, whence he retired in 1931. He had been rural dean of Morpeth, 1890-1902, and of Weighton 1904-6, and in 1892 was made an honorary canon of Newcastle-on-Tyne. His son, the Rev. Hilary Isaac Robinson (B.A. 1906), rector of Londesborough, is a member of the College.

Major HARCOURT SAWYER (B.A. 1874), late 3rd Royal Scots, died on May 29th, 1936, at Lyminster Court, Arundel. He was the second son of Charles Richard John Sawyer, Lieutenant Colonel of H.M. Body Guard, and was born at Whippingham, Isle of Wight, in 1852. He was a Junior Optime in the Tripos of 1874. Mr Ernest Edward Sawyer (B.A. 1874) is his first cousin.

WILLIAM JAMES SHARP (B.A. 1885) died on May 21st, 1936, at Grey Walls, Silverdale, Lancashire. He was the son of Edward Sharp, wine merchant, and was born at Pendleton, Lancashire, on June 2nd, 1859.

The Rev. HAROLD SMITH (B.A. 1889) died at Fernside, Havering-atte-Bower, near Romford, on April 1st, 1936. He was the son of

Benjamin Smith, merchant, and was born at Havering-atte-Bower on January 17th, 1867. From Irpen Hill School, near Havering, he went on to King's College School, London. At Cambridge he obtained a first class in the Classical Tripos, Part I, 1889, and a first class (New Testament) in the Theological Tripos, Part II, 1890; he was awarded the Carus Greek Testament Prize in 1890, the Jeremie Septuagint Prize in 1891 and the Crosse Scholarship in 1892. Ordained in 1891 by the Bishop of Ely, he was curate of St Matthew's, Cambridge, until 1894, when he became chaplain and censor of King's College, London. In 1897 he went as curate to Grimley, Worcestershire, but in 1906 returned to London as lecturer at the London College of Divinity, St John's Hall, Highbury. For some years he also acted as curate of St James's, Curtain Road. He became a tutor of St John's Hall in 1913, and a professor in 1919. He published (in six volumes) *Ante-Nicene Exegesis of the Gospels*, based on a thesis for which he received the London D.D. degree in 1918. He also wrote *The Ecclesiastical History of Essex under the Long Parliament and Commonwealth* (1932). He was unmarried.

HENRY O'REILLY STEPHENS (B.A. 1887) died in London on January 27th, 1936; his widow, Elizabeth Watson Stephens, died the next day. The son of Henry Charles Stephens, he was born at Finchley on April 28th, 1865, and was at Highgate School from 1877 to 1880, spending the next two years, before coming up to Cambridge, at Geneva.

JOHN ALFRED WAIT (B.A. 1886) died at Etterby House, Carlisle, on April 26th, 1936. The son of John Wait, shipowner, of North Shields, he was born there in 1864. He was sent to the Surrey County School, later Cranleigh School. He obtained a third class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, and continued his medical education at the London Hospital, proceeding to the M.B. degree in 1890. For a time he was resident medical officer at the British Hospital, Port Said; later he practised at Tynemouth and at Carlisle. During the War he held a commission in the Royal Garrison Artillery, Territorial Force, rising to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and being mentioned in despatches. He married in 1893 Clara Matilda, daughter of Robert Harrild, of Sydenham; she died in 1929.

WILLIAM FREDERICK WHETSTONE (B.A. 1878) died on May 24th, 1936, at Barrow-on-Soar, Leicestershire. He was the son of William Whetstone, woolstapler, and was born at Leicester on April 14th, 1853. He obtained a third class in the Law Tripos in 1877 and was called to the bar by the Inner Temple in 1879.

THE LIBRARY

Donations and other additions to the Library during the half-year ending Lady Day 1936.

DONATIONS

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

From the Master.

Account book of the St John's College Ball Committee, 1909-1914.

Minute Book of the General Athletic Club, St John's College, June 1890-Feb. 1907.

Minute book of the St John's College Rifle Club, 1908-1914. With reports of matches and competitions.

Suggestion book of the Reading Room, St John's College, 1913-1920.

Minute book of the Committee formed in 1875 to create a memorial to Professor William Selwyn, D.D., Fellow of the College.

From the President.

*SIKES (E. E.). *Lucretius, poet and philosopher.* 1936.

From Mr Brindley.

BACHTIN (N.). *Introduction to the study of modern Greek.* 1935.

From Rev. L. C. Brooksmith.

Euclide's Elements . . . demonstrated, . . . added Archimedes Theorems.
By ISAAC BARROW, D.D. 1705.

[Belonged to Rev. Edward Brooksmith, B.A. St John's. 1868.]

From Rev. H. N. Burgess.

BELOT (J. B.). *Vocabulaire arabe-français.* 4me édn. 1896.

BUXTORF (J.). *Concordantiae Bibliorum Hebraicae et Chaldaicae.*
Edidit B. BAER. 1861.

DRIVER (S. R.). *Treatise on the use of the tenses in Hebrew.* 3rd edn. 1892.

DUVAL (R.). *Traité de grammaire syriaque.* 1881.

EPHRAIM (Saint). *Histoire complète de Joseph. Poème en douze livres.* (Text in Syriac.) Nouv. édn. 1891.

GESENIUS-KAUTZSCH. *Hebrew Grammar.* Transl. by G. W. COLLINS and A. E. COWLEY. 1898.

IGNATIUS (Saint). *The ancient Syriac version of the Epistles of Saint Ignatius.* Ed. and transl. by W. CURETON. 1845.

From W. D. and W. F. Bushell.

William Done Bushell of Harrow.* [By W. D. and W. F. BUSHELL, and others.] Priv. printed. 1919.

The two Charles Lestourgeons, surgeons of Cambridge; their Huguenot ancestors and descendants. [Ed. and completed by W. D. BUSHELL.] Priv. printed. 1936.

From Dr. Coulton.

*COULTON (G. G.) Litt.D., F.B.A. *Five centuries of religion.* Vol. III. 1936.

MS. Correspondence between H. \mathcal{C} . Fowler (ob. 1933) and H. G. Hart of Sedbergh School, 1898-9. Letters from H. \mathcal{C} . Fowler to his Wife whilst on Active Service in France, etc., 1915-16.

From Professor H. R. De Silva, Ph.D.

*DE SILVA (H. R.) and others. *Report of scientific investigation of driving skill (1933-4). Developed at the Massachusetts State College Psychological Laboratory.* Boston, Mass. [1935].

From Professor Dirac.

*DIRAC (P. A. M.), F.R.S. *The principles of quantum mechanics.* 2nd edn. 1935.

From Mr Gatty.

TOYNBEE (A. J.). *A study of history.* 3 vols. 1934.

From Mr Glover.

COX (IAN). *A plain delineation of the ancient Borough of Cambridge, setting forth the inns and taverns thereof, also the Colleges of the University, and the ales and beers to be had therein.* (Two copies, hand-coloured and uncoloured.) [1935.]

From Ralph Griffin, F.S.A.

FARMER (J. S.) and HENLEY (W. E.). *Slang and its analogues past and present.* With synonyms in English, French, German, Italian, etc. 7 vols. 1890-1904.

HEARNE (THOMAS). *A collection of curious discourses written by eminent antiquaries.* 1720.

[From the library of Thomas Baker*, B.D.]

*PAWSON (REV. J.). *A brief vindication of free grace.* 1652.

From S. Hazeldine, M.A.

*RUTHERFORTH (THOMAS). *Ordo institutionum physicarum in privatis lectionibus.* 1743.

[Contains, in MS., proofs of the propositions.]

From Mr Jackson.

*JACKSON (K. [H.]). *Studies in early Celtic nature poetry.* 1935.

From Mr Jeffreys.

EWEN (C. L'ESTRANGE). *A history of surnames of the British Isles.* 1931.

Kalevala, the land of the heroes. Transl. from the Finnish by W. F. Kirby. 2 vols. 1907; repr. 1923, 1925.

From G. D. Kersley, M.D.

KERSLEY (G. D.). *Fragilitas ossium and allied conditions.* (Raymond Horton-Smith prize, 1933.) (Repr. from *St Bartholomew's Hospital Reports*, LXVIII.) 1935.

From H. D. F. Kitto, B.A.

*KITTO (H. D. F.). *In the mountains of Greece.* 1933.

From K. Latifi, B.A.

CRAAN (W. B.). *Plan du champ de Bataille de Waterloo.* (With *Notice historique.*) 1816.

[DELBARE (F. T.)?]. *Relation de la dernière campagne de Buonaparte, terminée par la Bataille... de Waterloo. Par un témoin oculaire.* 4me édn. 1816.

MORRIS (WILLIAM). *Gothic architecture. A lecture...* 1889. (Kelmscott Press.) 1893.

From H. S. Lewis, M.A.

*LEWIS (H. S.). *Immanuel of Rome.* (Repr. from *Proc. Amer. Acad. for Jewish research*, VI.) 1935.

From Lady MacAlister.

MACALISTER (Lady). *Sir Donald MacAlister* of Tarbert.* 1935.

From Principal G. S. Mahajani, Ph.D.

LIMAYE (P. M.) and others. *History of the Deccan Education Society (1880-1935).* Poona, 1935.

From the Council of the Middlesex Hospital Medical School.

THOMSON (H. C.), M.D. *The story of the Middlesex Hospital Medical School.* 1935.

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

Loeb Classical Library:

Ammianus Marcellinus, vol. I. Demosthenes, *Meidias*, etc.
Diodorus Siculus, vol. II. Livy, vol. X. *Remains of old Latin*,
vol. I. Seneca, *Moral essays*, vol. III. 6 vols. 1935.

From the Hon. G. L. Parsons.

Series of autograph letters written by the late Hon. Sir Charles Parsons* to the late Earl of Rosse, many of them describing the various trials of the *Turbinia*. 1890-1905.

From Dr Previté-Orton.

BARRACLOUGH (G.). *Public notaries and the Papal Curia. A calendar and a study of a Formularium Notariorum Curie.* (British School at Rome.) 1934.

BATHO (E. C.). *The later Wordsworth.** 1933.

British School at Rome. *Papers*. Vol. XIII. 1935.

CHIOS. *The occupation of Chios by the Venetians (1694) described in contemporary diplomatic reports.* Ed. by P. P. ARGENTI. 1935.

HASKINS (G. L.). *The Statute of York and the interest of the Commons.* Camb., Mass., 1935.

HERZFELD (E. E.). *Archaeological history of Iran.* (Schweich lectures, British Academy, 1934.) 1935.

Navy Records Society. Vol. LXXIV. *The Tomlinson papers.* Ed. by J. G. BULLOCKE. 1935.

— Vol. LXXV. *The Sandwich papers.* Vol. III. Ed. by G. R. BARNES and J. H. OWEN. 1936.

*PREVITÉ-ORTON (C. W.), Litt.D. *Marsilius of Padua.* (Annual Italian lecture of the British Academy, 1935.) (From *Proc. Brit. Acad.*, vol. XXI.) 1936.

THOMPSON (J. W.). *The dissolution of the Carolingian fisc in the ninth century.* Berkeley, California, 1935.

*TUNSTALL ([W. C.] B.). *The realities of naval history.* 1936.

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

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

BAUMGARTNER (L.) and FULTON (J. F.). *A bibliography of the poem Syphilis sive Morbus Gallicus by G. Fracastoro of Verona.* New Haven, 1935.

CORNARO (L.). *Discourses on a sober and temperate life.* Transl. from the Italian. New edn. 1779.

- HARVEY (WILLIAM), M.D. *Anatomical exercises. De motu cordis*, 1628. *De circulatione sanguinis*, 1649. The first English text of 1653 newly edited by G. KEYNES. (Nonesuch Press.) [1928.]
- *HEBERDEN (WILLIAM), M.D., the elder. *An introduction to the study of physic*. Ed. by L. CRUMMER. New York, 1929.
- HURST (C. E.). *The mechanism of creative evolution*. 1932.
- KEYNES (G.). *A bibliography of Sir Thomas Browne, Kt., M.D.* 1924.
- [MACMICHAEL (W.), M.D.]. *The gold-headed cane*. 1827.
- MITCHELL (S. W.). *Some recently discovered letters of William Harvey and other miscellanea*. Philadelphia. 1912.

From N. S. Subba Rao, M.A.

- *SUBBA RAO (N. S.). *Some aspects of economic planning*. (Sir William Meyer lectures, 1932-3, Univ. of Madras.) Bangalore City, 1935.

From S. G. Tremenheere.

- Propercius. *Elegies*. Ed. and transl. by S. G. TREMENHEERE. 2nd edn. 1932.

From Mr White.

- *BAKER (THOMAS), B.D. Autog. letter to the Hon. John Anstis, Garter Principal King of Arms, dated 15 July 1728.
- *GOSTLING (Rev. W.). *A walk in and about the city of Canterbury*. 2nd edn. 1777.
- Gradus ad Cantabrigiam: or, a dictionary of terms, academical and colloquial, used at the University of Cambridge*. 1803.
- GUNTHER (R. T.). *Early science in Oxford*. Vol. x. *The life and work of Robert Hooke*, pt. iv. 1935.
- *HILL (Rev. ROWLAND). Autog. letter to the mother of Henry Kirke White*, dated 13 Jan. 1813.
- Proceedings of the International Congresses of Mathematicians held at Toronto (1924), Bologna (1928), Zürich (1932). 10 vols. 1928-33.
- Reports of the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to Torres Straits*. Vol. I (*General ethnology*). 1935.
- SPURGEON (C. F. E.). *Shakespeare's imagery and what it tells us*. 1935.

From Professor J. T. Wilson, F.R.S.

- WARD (HUMPHRY). *History of the Athenæum, 1824-1925*. 1926.

From Mr Yule.

- PARNELL (THOMAS). *Poems on several occasions*. 1760.
[Contains book-label and MS. note of Samuel Parr*, LL.D.]
- RABY (F. J. E.). *A history of Christian-Latin poetry . . . to the close of the Middle Ages*. 1927.
- *A history of secular Latin poetry in the Middle Ages*. 2 vols. 1934.
- *TAYLOR (JOHN). *The music speech at the Public Commencement in Cambridge, July 6th 1730; . . . added, an ode*. 1730.
- THOMPSON (A. J.). *Logarithmica Britannica, being a standard table of logarithms to twenty decimal places*. Pts. I, V-VII. 1931-5.

Periodicals were received from the following: *Mr Boys Smith, Mr Charlesworth, Professor Creed, Mr Harker, Sir Joseph Larmor, Mr Palmer, Dr Previtè-Orton, Mr White, Mr Yule, Royal Astronomical Society, etc.*

ADDITIONS

GENERAL

Cambridge University Calendar for . . . 1935-6.
Whitaker's Almanack for 1936.

JOHNIANA

- *CASTLEREAGH (Lord). Autog. letter, signed, dated 13 June [18. .].
- *HOWARD (Lord WILLIAM). Letter, signed, to Thomas Dudley, dated 10 Jan. 1616.
- *MALE (ARTHUR). MS. "A Prize Declamation delivered in the Chapel St John's College, Cambridge, Nov. 1807. Which was the first year prizes were given for Declamations at this College. Arthur Male." Followed by his "Notes from Professor E. Christian's Lectures" (on Law) and notes from Blackstone's Commentaries, etc.
- *PALMERSTON (Lord). Collection of 16 autog. letters, signed, dated 1814-63.
— Notes for a speech (in reply) on foreign affairs, March 1832.

ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY

- British Museum. *Catalogue of books printed in the XVth century now in the British Museum.* Pt. vii. 1935.
 CLAPHAM (A. W.). *English Romanesque architecture.* 2 vols. 1930, 1934.
 ——— *Romanesque architecture in Western Europe.* 1936.
Codices Latini antiquiores. Ed. by E. A. LOWE. Pts I, II. 1934-5.

CLASSICS, ANCIENT HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

- AUGUSTUS. *Res gestae divi Augusti, suivies du Calendrier d'Auguste.* Texte établi et commenté par J. GAGÉ. 1935.
 BOWRA (C. M.). *Greek lyric poetry from Alcman to Simonides.* 1936.
 CARY (M.). *History of Rome down to the reign of Constantine.* 1935.
Classical studies, The year's work in, 1935. 1935.
 EYRE (E.) ed. *European civilization, its origin and development.* Vols. I, II. 1935.
 PARKER (H. M. D.). *History of the Roman world from A.D. 138 to 337.* 1935.
 PAULY-WISSOWA. *Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft.* 2te Reihe. Bd VI, 1 (Thesaurus—Timomachos.) 1936.
 STUART JONES (Sir HENRY) ed. *Select passages from ancient writers illustrative of the history of Greek sculpture.* (With translns.) 1895.
Thesaurus linguae Latinae. Vol. VIII, i (m—malachim). 1936.

ECONOMICS AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

- CLARK (J. M.). *Studies in the economics of overhead costs.* Chicago, 1923; repr. 1933.
 ELLIS (H. S.). *German monetary theory, 1905-33.* Camb., Mass., 1933.
 KEYNES (J. M.). *The general theory of employment, interest, and money.* 1936.
 KNIGHT (F. H.). *Risk, uncertainty, and profit.* Boston, Mass., 1921; repr. Lond. 1935.
 KNOWLES (L. C. A.) and (C. M.). *The economic development of the British Overseas Empire.* Vol. III. South Africa. 1936.
Templars in England in the twelfth century, Records of the inquest of 1185. Ed. by B. A. LEES. 1935.
 WOOD (A. C.). *History of the Levant Company.* 1935.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

- D'AVAUX (M. LE COMTE). *Négociations de . . . en Irlande, 1689-90.* With introdn. by J. HOGAN. (Irish MSS. Commission.) Dublin, 1934.
British Honduras, Archives of. Ed. by the late Sir J. BURDON. Vols. II, III. (1801-84). 1934-5.
 BRYANT (Arthur). *Samuel Pepys. The years of peril.* 1935.
 ENSOR (R. C. K.). *England, 1870-1914.* 1936.
 FAY (S. B.). *The origins of the World War.* 2nd edn. New York, 1932.
 Historical MSS. Commission. *Guide to the Reports. . . 1870-1911.* Pt. II (Index of persons), sect. i. 1935.
 Historical Society (Royal). Camden 3rd series. Vol. II. *Rotuli Parliamentorum Anglie hactenus inediti, 1279-1373.* Ed. by H. G. RICHARDSON and G. SAYLES. 1935.
 ——— *Transactions.* 4th ser. Vol. XVIII. 1935.
 HOHENLOHE-SCHILLINGSFUERST (Prince CHLODWIG of). *Memoirs.* Transl. by G. W. CHRYSTAL. 2 vols. 1906.
Junius, The letters of. Ed. by C. W. EVERETT. 1927.
 LANGER (W. L.). *The Franco-Russian alliance, 1890-4.* Camb., Mass., 1929.
 LIPPMANN (W.). *A preface to politics.* New York, 1933.
 LLOYD (A. H.). *The early history of Christ's College, Cambridge.* 1935.
Lords' Journal, 1461, The Fane fragment of the. Ed. by W. H. DUNHAM. New Haven, 1935.
 LOUP DE FERRIÈRES. *Correspondance.* Tome II. Éd. et trad. par L. LEVILLAIN. (Class. de l'hist. de France, ed. L. Halphen, 16.) 1935.
 MARRIOTT (Sir J. A. R.). *The mechanism of the modern state.* 2 vols. 1927.
 PALMER (W. M.). *John Layer of Shepreth, Cambs. A seventeenth-century local historian.* (Camb. Antiq. Soc.) 1935.
 Public Record Office publications:
Calendar of the Fine Rolls. Vol. xv. Henry VI, 1422-30. 1935.
Calendar of Inquisitions post mortem. Vol. XI. Edward III. 1935.
Calendar of the Patent Rolls. Philip and Mary. Vol. II, 1554-5. 1936.
 ROSENBERG (A.). *The birth of the German Republic, 1871-1918.* Transl. by I. F. D. MORROW. 1931.
 SAINT-LÉGER (A. DE) et SAGNAC (P.). *La prépondérance française: Louis XIV (1661-1715).* (Peuples et civilisations. Hist. gén., publ. par L. Halphen, IX.) 1935.
 THOMPSON (J. M.). *Robespierre.* 2 vols. 1935.

- TOCQUEVILLE (A. DE). *Souvenirs*. Publiés par le Comte de Tocqueville. 1893.
- WATERS (W. H.). *The Edwardian settlement of North Wales in its administrative and legal aspects* (1284-1343). Cardiff, 1935.
- WINSTANLEY (D. A.). *Unreformed Cambridge. A study of certain aspects of the University in the eighteenth century*. 1935.
- ZIEKURSCH (J.). *Politische Geschichte des neuen deutschen Kaiserreiches*. 3 Bde (1, 2^{te} Aufl.). 1927-32.

LAW

- Acts, Public General, passed 25 and 26 Geo. V, 1934-5.*
- Halsbury's Laws of England*. 2nd edn., ed. by Viscount HAILSHAM. Vols. XIX, XX. 1935-6.
- SIMONS (W.). *The evolution of international public law in Europe since Grotius*. New Haven, 1931.

MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE

- *BUTLER (SAMUEL). *Letters between S. Butler and Miss E. M. A. Savage, 1871-85*. 1935.
- Early English Text Society publications:
Firumbras and Otuel and Roland. Ed. by M. I. O'SULLIVAN. 1935.
- Lydgate's Troy Book, A.D. 1412-20*. Ed. by H. BERGEN. Pt IV. 1935.
- English language and literature, Annual bibliography of, 1934.*
- GRANVILLE-BARKER (H.). *Prefaces to Shakespeare*. First and second series. 1927-30; repr. 1933-5.
- GRAY (THOMAS). *Correspondence*. Ed. by the late PAGET TOYNBEE and L. WHIBLEY. 3 vols. 1935.
- GRIMM. *Deutsches Wörterbuch*. [Four pts. of various vols.] 1935-6.
- KNIGHT (G. W.). *The wheel of fire. Essays in interpretation of Shakespeare's sombre tragedies*. 1930.
- LAMB (CHARLES and MARY). *Letters*. Ed. by E. V. LUCAS. 3 vols. 1935.
- Larousse universel. Nouveau dictionnaire encyclopédique*. 2 tomes. 1922-3.
- SHAKESPEARE (WILLIAM). *Hamlet*. Ed. by J. DOVER WILSON. (The New Shakespeare.) Cambridge, 1934.
- *Eleven plays in the Arden Shakespeare edition*. General editor: R. H. CASE.
- WILSON (J. DOVER). *The manuscript of Shakespeare's Hamlet and the problems of its transmission*. 2 vols. 1934.

- WILSON (J. DOVER). *What happens in Hamlet*. 1935.
- WILSON (R. M.). *Germaine de Staël*. 1931.
- *WORDSWORTH (WILLIAM and DOROTHY). *Early letters* (1787-1805). Ed. by E. DE SELINCOURT. 1935.

THEOLOGY AND CHURCH HISTORY

- Bede; his life, times, and writings. Essays in commemoration of the twelfth centenary of his death*. Ed. by A. HAMILTON THOMPSON*. 1935.
- Biblia Hebraica*. Ed. by R. KITTEL and others. Hefte 1-3, 5-13. 1929-35.
- CABROL (F.) and others. *Dictionnaire d'archéologie chrétienne et de liturgie*. Fasc. 134/5 (Noirmoutier-océan). 1935.
- Canterbury and York Society publications:
Diocesis Roffensis. Registrum Hamonis Hethe. Pt. 6.
Diocesis Wintoniensis. Registrum Henrici Woodlock. Pt. 1.
- DUDDEN (F. HOMES), D.D. *The life and times of St Ambrose*. 2 vols. 1935.
- Exeter diocese. *Registers of Thomas de Brantyngham and Edmund Stafford* (1370-1419). By Rev. F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH. 3 vols. 1886-1906.
- HELWYS (THOMAS). *The mystery of Iniquity* (1612). Reprinted with introduction by H. WHEELER ROBINSON. 1935.
- HUNT (R. N. CAREW). *Calvin*. 1933.
- KENYON (Sir F. G.). *The Chester Beatty Biblical papyri*. Fasc. IV. *Genesis* (plates). Fasc. V. *Numbers and Deuteronomy* (text). 1935.
- Origenes. *Werke*. Bd. x, i. Herausg. von E. KLOSTERMANN. (Die griech. christl. Schriftsteller, XL, i.) 1935.
- Oxford Historical Society publications:
Cartulary of Osney Abbey. Vol. v. Ed. by Rev. H. E. SALTER. 1935.
- The Church and parish of St Nicholas, Abingdon, etc.* By A. E. PRESTON. 1935.
- SANDERS (H. A.). *A third-century papyrus codex of the Epistles of Paul*. Ann Arbor, 1935.
- Talmud, Der Babylonische*. Herausg. von L. GOLDSCHMIDT. Bd. IX, 14 and 15. 1935-6.
- Texte und Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der altchristl. Literatur*. Bde XLVIII, 2; L, 1. 1936.
- Theologisches Wörterbuch zum Neuen Testament*. Herausg. von G. KITTEL. Bd. II, 14; III, 1-3. 1935-6.
- WULF (M. DE). *History of mediaeval philosophy*. Transl. from 6th French edn. by E. C. MESSENGER. 1935.
- York diocese. *The register of William Greenfield, Archbp of York, 1306-15*. Pt. II. (Surtees Soc.). 1934.