

# THE EAGLE

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# THE EAGLE

VOL. XLIX

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## PALMERSTON AND THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE

By J. HOLLAND ROSE, LITT.D., F.B.A.

THOUGH Britain's half century of effort (1816-65) to put down the transatlantic slave trade ought to rank among her greatest maritime achievements, yet it has received scant notice both from historians and from biographers of its champion, Viscount Palmerston. But at last Professor Hugh Bell in his recent scholarly *Life of Palmerston* has called attention to his "vigour, stubbornness and sometimes ruthless audacity" in that "crusade". Certainly, both as Foreign Minister and Prime Minister, Palmerston acted with his native Celtic ardour and impulsiveness in grappling with that enormously difficult task; for he was convinced that only we could carry it through; while the other chief maritime peoples, who in principle repudiated the slave trade, long thwarted British efforts by stoutly refusing to our cruisers the necessary right of searching suspect slave-vessels which hoisted their flags. To gain that right was one of the leading objects of his life, and it often brought him into stiff opposition both to the Latin nations and the United States. Here, surely, was one of the causes of his "pugnacity", which has often been blamed as causeless.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> E.g. by E. Wingfield-Stratford in his *History of English Patriotism*, II, 272 ff.

Educated at St John's College, Cambridge, he probably there imbibed sympathy with the Abolitionist movement started by its earlier graduates, Clarkson and Wilberforce, which was to be espoused later by another alumnus, Lord Castlereagh. Palmerston entered Parliament in 1807, just after it had suppressed the slave trade in British vessels; and he must have followed with interest Castlereagh's earnest but futile efforts in 1814-16 to induce the Great Powers to follow that example. Later, Palmerston inclined strongly to the principles of Canning, upholding the cause of oppressed peoples in Europe. Thus, his sturdy patriotism was balanced by wide human sympathies; and these brought him to the head of the Foreign Office in Lord Grey's Ministry of 1830. During some sixteen years, in all, he directed our foreign policy with characteristic, and sometimes excessive, vigour; and his relative, the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, declared that never did he show so much zeal and earnestness as on the "crusade".

It now entered on a hopeful phase. For the July Revolution of 1830 brought to the throne of France Louis Philippe, who for the first time allowed British cruisers to search suspect slave-ships carrying the French flag. He also despatched French cruisers to help our West African squadron hunt down slavers off that coast. Thereupon those miscreants took to the flag of Spain or Portugal. Palmerston strove hard with the Iberian Powers to gain from them the same concession, but long in vain; for their colonies deemed the slave trade essential. When he won over Spain in 1835, her Cuban and other colonists made use of the Portuguese flag, for which they paid large sums to officials in West Africa. At length Portugal honoured her former pledge to abolish the trade by instituting Anglo-Portuguese Commissions to try her captured slavers. Highly interesting are the returns of that which sat in Sierra Leone. A typical one is that of July-December 1836, when 12 Portuguese slave-vessels were condemned and 4620 slaves freed, though 385 died owing to their hardships.

Endless were the tricks of slave-dealers to evade capture or condemnation. In 1839, driven to desperation, Palmerston induced Parliament to authorize the seizure of all suspect

Portuguese vessels, even if only "equipped" for the slave trade. In face of vehement protests he held firm, and, in 1840, 79 captures were made. Our naval officers now showed more daring; thus, Commander Joseph Denman landed men from his ship, *Wanderer* (12 guns), and destroyed barracoons (slave depots) in and near the Gallinas River. Next, by closely blockading that coast, he nearly extirpated the nefarious traffic, and declared that now, "for the first time suppression became possible". Forthwith he was promoted captain.

Unfortunately, in 1841, the Melbourne Cabinet resigned, and Palmerston's place as Foreign Minister was taken by another Johnian, Lord Aberdeen. He, made of softer stuff, secretly warned our naval officers to be cautious as to destroying barracoons and taking suspect vessels; but the secret leaked out, and West African slave-dealers at once blurted forth that England now sided with them! Quickly their trade revived, but though Portugal conceded to us in 1842 the right of search, yet our captures in 1843 declined to 44—a signal proof that suppression depended largely on the influence exerted by our Foreign Minister on the Admiralty.

As to the need of always exerting pressure on the Admiralty Palmerston on 10 August 1862 wrote thus to Lord John Russell: "No First Lord and no Board of Admiralty have ever felt any interest in the suppression of the slave trade, or taken of their own free will any steps towards its accomplishment... Things go better now, but still there is at the Admiralty an invincible aversion to the measures necessary for putting down the slave trade."<sup>1</sup> Naturally, my Lords disliked a service which brought no glory but subjected ships and men alike to a heavy strain. All the more need, then, was there for a determined Abolitionist at the Foreign Office; and in 1842-45 Palmerston protested strongly against Aberdeen's reversal of the measures adopted so successfully in 1839. Very forcible was his speech of 16 July 1844, as to the horrors of the slave trade, in which the raids far inland destroyed as many negroes as were embarked for the New World, while

<sup>1</sup> E. Ashley, *Life of Palmerston*, II, 417.

of these only two-thirds generally survived the voyage. He also declared those horrors equal in their totality to all other crimes committed by mankind.

Crusading zeal rendered Palmerston rather unjust to Aberdeen, who afterwards assured Parliament that, during his tenure of office in 1841-46, he had increased the crews of our West African squadron from 900 men to 3000. Seemingly, he did not increase its energy, which was re-vitalized in 1846 when Palmerston ousted him from the Foreign Office; for the captures of slave-ships rose from 47 in 1846 to 81 and 91 in the next two years. This increase, however, was due partly to the boom in "slave-grown" sugar in Cuba and Brazil, etc., consequent on Peel's equalizing of our duties on that sugar with the "free-grown" sugar of our own colonies—a change which increased the demand both for the "slave-grown" product and for more negro slaves. Accordingly, slave-dealers now fixed their hopes more and more on "sharp" Baltimore clippers and the protection of the stars-and-stripes. The latter was so effective as to arouse here a strong agitation against continuing this philanthropic quest, which some of our naval officers pronounced hopeless. As for our poor, they clamoured for cheap sugar, whether "slave-grown" or "free-grown"; and extreme Free Traders protested against suppressing by force any trade, even in men. Cynics, echoing continental taunts, sneered at our action as "hypocrisy".

Suppression was also arraigned in Parliament by the Protectionist leader, Lord George Bentinck, who on 3 February 1848 scoffed at us for favouring the import of "slave-grown" sugar, to the ruin of our West Indies. What madness to have spent already over £100,000,000 in extirpating the slave trade! In May Disraeli and others vented their sarcasm on the Government, but Palmerston "interposed (says Hansard) with an ingenious and good-humoured speech", and finally its policy was approved. Accordingly the West African squadron was maintained in full strength. For now proofs were at hand as to the efficiency of our new swift screw steamers, able to enter rivers and lagoons; while most slave-

dealers found steamers too expensive, also lethal to their tightly packed human cargoes. As to the annual cost of that squadron (now of 24 units, including several steamers) Lord Hay stated it as £301,623, inclusive of coal. Early in 1849 the House of Lords passed a motion for inquiring into the best methods of suppressing the slave trade. And in May 1850 the Admiralty issued a detailed Questionnaire on this subject to 26 experienced naval officers.

Such were Palmerston's methods of counteracting the popular agitation. By this time it was dying down; for events now proved that the slave trade could not "be choked by honest commerce". Early in 1849 he had appointed as British consul in Dahomey a Glasgow merchant, John Duncan, who asserted that its new King would give up slave-dealing if we promoted agriculture and legal commerce. Palmerston furnished Duncan with a letter to the dusky potentate urging him to promote honest trade, whereby "the great natural resources of your country will be developed, . . . and the detestable practice of stealing, buying and selling men, women and children, which is now the bane and disgrace of Africa, will be put an end to". The King of Dahomey welcomed it heartily, and gave ground for sowing the cotton seed sent out from Manchester. At first all went well: but the powerful slave-dealers soon regained their hold over him, and this promising effort lapsed.<sup>1</sup>

Meanwhile Palmerston's efforts had extended to Asia. In July 1849 he urged the House to keep a squadron in the Persian Gulf and thereby end raids on the East African and Abyssinian coasts. To a member who complained that Moslem potentates would take offence, he retorted by proofs to the contrary; for the Sultan had helped us rescue a Maltese subject carried off to Tripoli. So the House agreed to the new squadron (Hansard, cvii, cols. 1030 ff.).

Equally energetic was British action against a usurping King of Lagos, the fortified stronghold on the Slave Coast of Africa. His raids on a British settlement near by compelled us to attack Lagos; and a flotilla of steamers towing in armed

<sup>1</sup> Full details in Foreign Office Records, 84, vol. 775.

boats, silenced with difficulty the 52 guns of that slaving fortress. The restoration of its lawful king, friendly to us, also promised well, in December 1851, the month in which Palmerston had to resign the Foreign Office. His Abolitionist energy since 1846 had not only thwarted a formidable hostile agitation in England, and won a good base at Lagos for our West African squadron, but had also secured other posts farther west. For early in 1850, Denmark, always sympathetic with his anti-slavery policy, consented to transfer to us for the nominal sum of £10,000 her six coastal posts, from Christiansborg to Lome. Thereby we acquired control of all districts south of Ashanti and could more readily survey all the Slave Coast farther east. Few *Lives of Palmerston* mention this acquisition and the control of Lagos; but they are surely more important even than the personal disputes which caused Lord John Russell to dismiss him from the Foreign Office in December 1851.

His reputation for manly firmness brought him to the Premiership, early in 1855, amidst the appalling difficulties of the Crimean War. But that struggle and other crises that ensued, especially the sharp friction with Napoleon III in 1858-60, thwarted the efforts of our West African squadron (now consisting largely of swift screw steamers) against the slavers, sheltered as they were by the stars-and-stripes. Abolitionist hopes sank low so long as the Government at Washington was controlled by the Southern States. But the sharp reaction, which in 1860-61 carried Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, opened a new future; for he soon sent American cruisers to hunt down all slavers, and in February 1862 conceded to us the (long-denied) right of searching suspect American vessels. Acute friction arose on maritime disputes like those over the *Trent* and *Alabama* cases; but war between two kindred peoples, led by keen Abolitionists like Lincoln and Palmerston, was impossible; for slavery and the slave trade had now become the vital issues.

The last important act of the Palmerston Government for the suppression of the West African slave trade was the annexation of Lagos (August 1861). On 9 April 1860, Brand,

then our consul there, wrote to Lord John Russell (now Foreign Secretary) that the king and chiefs clung obstinately to old customs, and blocked all progress. The previous king, also under our protection, had likewise become a tool of the old slaver-gang. So, on 22 June 1861, Russell, who supported Palmerston warmly on Abolition, wrote to Consul Foote that the Government had decided to annex Lagos, "though with some reluctance at extending the number of British dependencies on the African coast; but it was indispensable to the complete suppression of the slave trade in the Bight" and would check that obstinate slaver, the King of Dahomey. Such was the result; for, thanks largely to the success of Lincoln's efforts in North America, the transatlantic slave trade now sharply declined, and was virtually extinct by the end of 1865.

We know not whether Palmerston heard that welcome news before 18 October, when his end came; for gossips shunned that boring topic of the slave trade; and it therefore skulked behind the biographic scene, which bristles with disputes and diatribes. Yet those who peer below the surface, and place the welfare of the negro race above Cabinet changes, will conclude that the success of our African squadron was, from 1830 to 1865, the object nearest to his heart and his greatest achievement. That ceaseless devotion both glorifies and explains his career. For his fervid patriotism was rooted in the conviction that England alone could, and would, wipe from the world that age-long disgrace, the transatlantic slave trade.

## NIGHT PIECE

A bird from the rushes  
 Calling across the water; almost invisible rushes  
 And trees rising to no moon;  
 Stirless pregnancy of shadow over the house crying;  
 Imperceptible movement.

So, after all, returning  
 The forester startles the deer at midnight,  
 The hunter reawakens by night-time.

Outliving all,  
The antiquity of darkness fallen across the woodland  
Echoes the stars: "It is to us you return  
After the summer and winter, the various excitements  
Of your long pleasure, your long pain."

The swan of the lake, asleep,  
Covers with his wing much beauty,  
Distant time, of profound mystery of quiet.

The bird from the rushes  
Calling across the water, under dim starlight  
Across the shadows.

H. M. C.

## SONNET

SO do we come to parting, with green fields  
And trees in such abundance blossoming  
As when the summer stirs the woodland wealds,  
Mellowing the early colours of the spring.  
This green that seems the very spirit of rest,  
This deepest blue that burns across the sky  
And sinks into the sunset of the west,  
These come upon me and about me lie  
With peacefulness that almost brings content,  
Though parting from the sight of what I love  
And though this time of happiness is spent.  
Here with such quiet on the sun-warm ground,  
Such fair security around, above,  
I cannot feel it any lasting wound.

H. M. C.

## IN MEMORIAM H. D. S.

TWILIGHT shadows still are creeping  
Round the Jotunheimen vales,  
Cotton grasses still are sleeping  
While the star of morning pales;  
But aloft the mists are glowing  
Where the grey light turns to rose,  
And the cold winds softly blowing  
Whisper on the glacier snows.

Soon each mighty peak will waken,  
Ice-cliffs stir and fall away,  
All those sombre rock-walls shaken  
By the movement of the day;  
Yet one form is still forever,  
Silenced by the mountain law,  
Whom not even death could sever  
From the hills he climbs no more.

## THE COMMEMORATION SERMON

Preached by Mr A. HARKER, F.R.S. F.G.S. *Fellow*  
on SUNDAY, 3 May 1936

*The Lord our God be with us, as He was with our  
fathers.*

I KINGS VIII. 57

THIS PRAYER was uttered by Solomon at the dedication of the Temple in Jerusalem. On that great day in the history of Israel he recalled the happy experiences of the fathers of the nation, and in a grateful review of the past sought assurance of a like prosperity in the days to come. Such an attitude of mind may well be ours on this day, which registers the passage of another year in the life of the College to which we all own allegiance. For St John's has its history, in which haply we may feel a reflected pride, or, in more sober mood, find matter for thanksgiving. It has too its fathers, if so we may style those who, by their achievements and policy in earlier times, have fashioned the College to the shape that we know to-day.

One name there is among the rest which can never be spoken without reverence in this place. Since our last Commemoration some of us have taken part in a more special celebration, viz. the four-hundredth anniversary of the martyrdom of John Fisher, coinciding too with his elevation to the dignity of Saint in the Catholic calendar. Four colleges joined to do him honour, but it is St John's that has most cause to cherish the memory of him who, if not literally

Founder, was very eminently Father of the College. He it was who, in the face of many obstacles, translated into fact the partly frustrated design of Lady Margaret. His liberality supplemented, to the full extent of his means, the depleted endowments of her foundation; and his wisdom guided the infant Society through its early perplexities. I will quote only the concluding words of the address which the Master delivered in our Hall on that occasion: "To the conduct and pattern of his life the Church which he defended and adorns has paid its highest tribute, and we, not less mindful of his virtue and service, in this Hall which knew his presence, remember to-day, with gratitude and humility, one who has placed us for ever in his debt."

We have listened to the recital of the beadroll of our Benefactors: the Foundress, to whose pious dispositions the College owes its origin, and those numerous others whose gifts in money or in kind have gone to enlarge the material resources of her foundation. I think we must all feel that this list, long as it is, does not exhaust the number of those to whom our grateful remembrance is due. It is not by buildings and endowments alone that a college is made. With those who have given of their substance let us remember also those who, in one way or another—by wise counsel and management, by prudent husbanding of the corporate revenues, by unstinted devotion of their abilities to the common weal, it may be merely by the influence of their personal character—may be said to have given *themselves* to the service of the College which they loved.

From an early time St John's has been rich in such men. When Fuller desired to present a character-sketch of the Good Master of a College, he took as his model Nicholas Metcalfe, who stands third on the long list of our Masters. At the same time John Cheke, and after him Roger Ascham, the first Greek Reader in Cambridge, were making St John's the chief centre in the University of what was then the "new learning". A little later Henry Billingsley was making the first English translation of Euclid, and Henry Briggs was reducing to practical use the new invention of logarithms.

The energies of the College in its youth overflowed its then narrow bounds; and, when its neighbour Trinity was founded in 1546, it was from St John's that its whole staff was recruited. Human institutions are mutable, and, in the course of four centuries, our College, like the University itself, has had its periods of greater and of less brilliance; but the torch lighted in that first blaze of enthusiasm has never been extinguished. Other wise rulers have sat in the seat of Metcalfe, and Cheke and Ascham have had many worthy successors among teachers of later times.

To speak merely in terms of academic distinction would give an incomplete picture of what is described in our Statutes as "a place of education, religion, learning, and research". The education which was nearest to the heart of the Foundress was the training of men for the service of the Church, and in the curriculum prescribed by Fisher Divinity filled a large place. Theological polemic flourished no less, and that in days when more timid men might well have sought safety in silence. If, since old differences have been composed, religion is less frequently on the lips of men, we need not therefore conclude that it is less effective in their hearts. There have been here in St John's those who, more by example than by precept, have exerted an influence for good wider perhaps than they themselves knew. Some of these we have known in the flesh: many must remain nameless, but it was not for fame that they lived their lives of usefulness, and "their works follow them".

I have called those old sixteenth-century worthies and their successors of like stamp the fathers of the College. If the intimacy of our daily life in common, and its continuity from one generation to another, make the idea of a college as a larger family something more than an idle fancy, a practical conclusion follows; for, in claiming kinship with our spiritual forbears, we acknowledge brotherhood with one another. The close comradeship which is possible in a small college becomes indeed less easy as numbers increase and divergent interests multiply, but the ideal is one to be always fostered. There is a pleasant feature of our college life to-day very noticeable by one



who has watched the changes of fifty years: I mean the freer and more cordial relations between older and younger. Here at least is something gained, and we owe thanks to all who, from the one side or the other, have contributed to this happier understanding.

A subject which has been much in our minds and before our eyes during the past year is the fabric of the College itself: more particularly those ancient buildings which we have inherited from our early benefactors, and which it has been the duty and privilege of succeeding generations to maintain. Even to the least reflecting it must be no small part of the charm of college life that it is passed in surroundings so perennially pleasing to the eye and hallowed by so many associations. Here indeed is much of the story of the past told in brick and stone. Our Foundress did not live to see the College which her bounty created, but there are not wanting tokens which should keep her memory fresh among us. One cannot pass the great gateway, now renovated, without remarking how, amidst all the pomp of heraldry which proclaims her exalted station, are scattered the modest flowers which were the chosen emblem of Lady Margaret herself.

Among those to whom that gateway has been familiar in bygone years are numbered many whose names are still recalled with pride. Some spent their lives within these walls, and by their labours enhanced the fame and prosperity of the College, but many have gone out to win renown in the larger world beyond; for St John's has bred statesmen and soldiers as well as scholars and divines. To us, who tread the stones worn by their feet—dwell, it may be, in the rooms which they once called their own—they must surely be more than mere names of which we read. To the imagination of our Johnian poet it seemed that

Their several memories here  
Put on a touching and a lowly grace  
Of more distinct humanity, that left  
All genuine admiration unimpaired.

Something of this chastened familiarity with the departed great we too may indulge, each according to his fancy. For

myself, I like to remember that I have lived in the rooms which once sheltered the antiquary Thomas Baker. Him we know best as the historian of the College; but he is not less entitled to our respect as one who did not shrink from sacrifice for what he held to be the right—a true son of John Fisher. It is pleasant to know that the College stood by him, as it had stood by Fisher in his fiercer trial, and, though by law ejected from his Fellowship, he was suffered still to pursue his studies in the same quiet chamber.

Many such memories cling about these old walls for those who care to recall them. The pious labours of Baker and of his editor John Mayor have preserved our early annals. Others—not least among them our late Master—have carried on the story, and made it accessible to all. If our national patriotism is kindled by the history of our country and the lives of the heroes who figure there, so too will our love for the old College grow warmer as we learn more of its past.

We are exhorted to-day to “praise famous men”; but that applause is a barren sentiment which does not stir some spirit of emulation. We may not indeed aspire like Gilbert to lay the foundation of a new science, or like Wordsworth to clothe lofty thoughts in enduring words: the breath of genius is a wind that bloweth where it listeth. And yet, I think, it was no resplendent intellect, but rather whole-souled devotion to a cause and reliance upon a strength not their own, that upheld Thomas Clarkson and William Wilberforce in their stern crusade against the iniquity of slavery. Such characters and such deeds may a plain man, in all humility, propose to himself as a pattern and a source of inspiration. We have not all the same gifts. But be assured that what will most nearly concern a man at the last is not whether he has been endowed with five talents or only one, but how faithfully he has employed the trust committed to him. Let it then be the prayer of each one of us on this day of remembrance that he may be granted strength to play his part manfully, be it great or small. So only shall we hand on unbroken the tradition of faithful service bequeathed to us as sons of St John's by “famous men and our fathers that begat us”.

## VERSE LETTER TO THOSE WHO WRITE IN SUGGESTION BOOKS

**B**EHOLD from Mars a spectral vision glide!  
By Granta's banks he taxies, unespied,  
Like the pale shade of some too proggish Fury  
He haunts the Courts, the Pubs and Petty Cury,  
To learn the truth of what Cantabrians boast,  
He wanders round, a secret-service ghost!  
'Tis Christmas, 'mong deserted rooms he strays  
To know if Cambridge now deserves this Praise.

A J.C.R., whose names we all must hide,  
Reveals a curious tome. He looks inside.  
Dire disenchantment! What a fall was there!  
The dirty little Ego, Oh, Alas laid bare!

Too tough by half—in folly yet complete  
With nought to do but foul the pure white Sheet.  
Are Homer and Achilles models here?  
Or some demented half-wit, soused in beer?  
How sad that self-display's the only joy  
Of those whose brightest thoughts are words that dons don't  
as a rule employ!

Those whose dull folly 'tis their names to trace  
Had better go and find a better place.  
Complaints unheeded go, however sore  
If plaintiff needs reforming even more.  
So seeing, and so thinking he departs  
And his ethereal engine easily he starts.  
Since then all Martians to our sister city go  
And that's the cause of all our present woe!

Moral, and Cri de cœur—  
Come Oh great Freud! and curb this papery perversion  
Defend the virgin page from Johnian introversion.

## DESIRE

**S**OME men there are that would for ever gaze  
On damask roses of the darkest purple,  
Fresh and breathing odours as of cloves ambrosial.  
And some are feign to wander everlastingly  
On thymy lawns with syringa-bushes bordured,  
Studded with poppies and with meadow-sweet,  
Where peacocks white and peacocks purple in their pride  
Strut by mossy-margined pools with moonlight lilies floating.  
And some would feast on perfumed oranges  
And tulip-tinctured tangerines,  
Or suck the blood of rubine pomegranates  
And drink deep draughts of pitch-flavoured wine.  
The souls of some do swoon  
To think on perfect symmetry;  
Some yearn to catch the thoughts  
"That wander through Eternity";  
Some to drink deep of death.  
And many break their brains  
To know their brains;  
And some grow mad for God.  
Some would translate their souls to sound,  
Dissolve their being in sweet harmony,  
Or weave an all-including pattern of diaphotick verse.  
And some men yearn for deeds of glory,  
To slay some festering lizard that lays waste the land,  
To sear the head of some bloat cacodaemon,  
Jacinth-eyed, with gorgonzola fangs  
And carrion breath that stinks of sin,  
A fiend from Hell stained with red blood  
And gangrened with the salt of tortured children's tears.  
Some long to arrow on for ever,  
Cleaving Infinity like a swift-sailed shallop,  
Hurling to boundlessness with a heron's speed.  
And I would be some silk-skinned god,  
For ever and for ever would I kiss a wild-rose maid  
Beneath the tingling stars.

## TRANSLATION FROM BAUDELAIRE

How bitter-sweet it is, in winter days,  
 To watch the smoky, vacillating blaze,  
 To hear the chanting bells amid the evening haze,  
 And catch the far-off memories they slowly raise.

Happy the bell with vigorous lung!  
 Untouched by age, its sturdy tongue  
 Religious chimes has truly rung,  
 Like the loud call that watchmen old have sung.

And I? The music in my broken brain is hushed;  
 Breathing out its sorrow in the frigid air,  
 My voice is oft so feeble and my heart so crushed  
 It mutters like a fighter's strangled prayer,  
 The thick death-rattle of a bleeding head  
 That writhes in vain forgotten in a heap of dead.

E. B. H.

## THE CAMP FOR UNEMPLOYED MEN

THE camp for unemployed, staffed mainly by the College, was held this year at the same site as last, near Helmsley in Yorkshire, and at the same time, during the late summer. The organization and methods of the camp, also, followed last year's so closely that it will not be very easy to describe them without repeating what has already been written in the previous article in *The Eagle*. The two camps have, in fact, established a type, and one which has been very favourably remarked on by visitors and unofficial inspectors. We have little doubt that the best method of running such camps is that which we have employed, of doing nothing to hinder the absolute community of life and feeling between the staff and the men, and abolishing as far as possible anything that savours of restraint or unnecessary discipline. On only one occasion indeed was there anything approaching regimentation, the day of the breaking of camp. On that



THE UNEMPLOYED CAMP

morning a careful organization rigidly adhered to allowed the difficult task in hand to be carried through with the greatest success, and the readiness with which the men responded to the demands made on them was itself a justification of the customary, more free and easy, proceedings.

During the work in the mornings we made another cut across a bend in the river, following straight on from last year's work. There was some difficulty in getting this completed, but a little overtime work made it possible for everything to be finished in time for an official opening ceremony on the last day but one. A low dam had been left to keep out the river. The Earl of Feversham's estate manager, wearing Wellington boots, cut the first opening through this, and, as the water began to trickle through, picked representatives of the men and the more enthusiastic members of the staff set to work barefoot, and speedily demolished the rest of the dam. As the water made its way slowly but steadily down the cut the entire camp, ranged along one bank, watched its progress with shouts of joy and encouragement; and on the other bank our works manager stalked up and down with the air of solitary and dignified triumph of one who sees his life work at last reaching a successful conclusion. When finally the whole cut was filled to the depth of several inches everyone returned to camp for a beer and sausage supper. This was the climax of the month. Whether it was the beer or the sausages or just the consciousness that a well-spent month was reaching its conclusion it would be hard to say, but whatever the reason the fact remains that everyone present was overwhelmed by an intense feeling of well-being and universal benevolence. Speech after speech was called for and made amid roars of applause and thumping of tables, and when at last we left the marquee and dispersed to our tents it was with the happy consciousness that the camp had proved itself a complete success; for however much such enthusiasm may have been stimulated by the particular occasion it would never have been shown save by men who were genuinely grateful for a holiday they had greatly enjoyed.

Of the ordinary activities of the camp: football and cricket

and sports took place, and matches were arranged against Helmsley and Harome and the neighbouring Oxford camp. Of the hobbies, carpentering again proved very popular. And in the evenings we would hold a debate or a concert or a whist drive or sometimes a sing-song round the camp fire. These evening occupations were nearly always very successful; some of the men showed a real capacity for debating and many of them provided excellent concert turns. Our last concert took place in the Harome village hall and was attended by many of the villagers, who warmly appreciated our efforts and encouraged us to feel that we were doing something in return for the many benefits we received from them. A word must be said here of the extremely kind welcome we were given by nearly all the neighbourhood. The Earl of Feversham had provided our site and his generosity was supported by his estate manager and tenants, who not only gave us all the help we required but made us feel at home by entering into the friendliest personal relations with us. We shall not easily forget their kindness.

For nearly the whole month the staff was short-handed and consequently hard-worked. Indeed for the last week we were only able to keep at minimum strength through the timely arrival of two members of the staff of the Oxford camp who gave us their assistance with a zest and ability that was absolutely invaluable. Even as it was more than one tent was running itself without the leadership of a member of the staff. That this could be so is yet another proof that the men were our willing co-operators in the task of carrying on the camp.

Anyone who wishes for a detailed account of the ordinary life of the camp we would refer to the article in *The Eagle* of December 1935; there is no point in repeating it here. We must conclude, however, by stating once again our conviction that the object of these camps is a worthy one and a certain pride that St John's has gone so far to achieve it. It would be absurd to deny that the month had its times of difficulty and moments of irritation; such could hardly fail to occur. The point is that these troubles were successfully surmounted. As a result of the camp nearly a hundred men

from the county of Durham have received a month's pleasure and renewed health with which to face their life in the depressed areas from which they come. It is our hope to hold a similar camp next year, provided the necessary support from the College is forthcoming.

## SAMUEL PARR

"Having spent an evening at Mr Langton's with the Reverend Dr Parr he was much pleased with the conversation of that learned gentleman; and, after he was gone, said to Mr Langton, 'Sir, I am obliged to you for having asked me this evening. Parr is a fair man. I do not know when I have had an occasion of such free controversy.'"

(Hill and Powell's *Boswell*, 1v, p. 15.)

MANY years ago, a Johnian sent me a pleasant engraving of Dr Samuel Parr taking his ease with pipe and smoking cap, and I promised myself the satisfaction of discovering what sort of man he was. That was several years ago and he is so little remembered that in the index to that mine of information, *The Dropmore Papers*, he figures as "Parr, Dr Samuel, of Oxford University". It is not the biographers' fault if Parr is forgotten. His official biographer, Dr John Johnstone, produced 900 large pages. A friend, the Rev. William Field, rather more, and another friend, E. H. Barker, compiled two stout volumes of *Parriana*. But perhaps it is the fault of the biographers after all. A contemporary certainly said of Johnstone's book that it was "a fearless, manly and noble specimen of biography, putting to shame the meagre attempts of those puny scribblers who have sought to write themselves into ephemeral notice by the celebrity of the great name with which their own may be thus temporarily associated". But the only comfort a modern reader will draw from this fearless and noble work is the reflection that—in spite of split infinitives and slang—the art of writing has been improved in the last hundred years. Field's book is less detestable, but the point of precedence

between Johnstone and Field may not be much easier to settle than that between Smart and Derrick.

Few men have led less externally eventful lives than Samuel Parr. Born in 1746, the son of an apothecary in Harrow, educated at the now famous school and for a little more than a year at Cambridge (he was of Emmanuel but migrated to St John's in 1784), he was an assistant master at Harrow by the age of twenty. Disappointed of the headmastership, he attempted to rival Harrow by a new establishment in Stanmore in 1771; the attempt failed. He was successively headmaster of the Colchester and Norwich grammar schools, and retired to a parsonage near Birmingham in 1786 where he continued to take boys for many years. In 1804, owing to the falling in of leases, a prebend he had received many years before became valuable, and for the last twenty years of his life Parr was wealthy. He died in 1825, in the eightieth year of his age.

Almost the only reason one could now give for taking an interest in Parr is that his friends and admirers compared him, not to his disadvantage, with Johnson; they actually called him the Whig Johnson. Nobody who could be thought to have the qualities of a Johnson should be uninteresting. The thousands of pages devoted to Parr are dull (Leslie Stephen's notice in the *Dictionary* is an honourable exception) but a Boswell might have made something of him.

Some parallel between the early lives of the two Samuels can be sustained. Both were poor, both lost their fathers in youth, both came down without degrees, both were good and mainly self-taught scholars, both began their lives as schoolmasters. But there are differences. Samuel Johnson was on excellent terms with his father; Samuel Parr quarrelled fiercely with his. Samuel Johnson ceased to be a schoolmaster early in life; Samuel Parr was a schoolmaster for thirty years. Samuel Johnson tossed and gored a good many people but had few public quarrels. Parr was nearly always angry with somebody and often expressed his anger in print. Even if Boswell had never written, Johnson would have been remembered as a wit—in both the modern and obsolete senses of the

word. Not more than, say, 20 per cent of Johnson's good things depend for their point upon giving pain or annoyance to some individual. All the good things of Parr to be found in *Parriana* or his biographies have no other point. Here is one Leslie Stephen thought worth preserving. A Scottish barrister of the Whig party, suspected of an intention to rat, had said it was impossible to conceive of a greater scoundrel than the Irish priest O'Coighley, who had been hanged for treason. "By no means, Sir," said Parr, "for it is very possible to conceive of a greater scoundrel. He was an Irishman—he might have been a Scotchman: he was a priest—he might have been a lawyer; he was a traitor—he might have been an apostate."

Here is another. A lady had ventured to argue with him and apologized on the ground that it was the privilege of women to talk nonsense. "No, madam, it is not their privilege, but their infirmity. Ducks would walk if they could; but nature suffers them only to waddle."

These, let us hope, were not the best things Parr ever said, but I have not found any better. Indeed the best story in *Parriana* is at Parr's expense. He interrupted a convivial meeting with the question: "Mr Porson, pray what do you think about the introduction of moral and physical evil into the world?" and received for answer: "Why, Doctor, I think we should have done very well without them."

Sir Walter Scott said, rather unkindly, of Samuel the Great (*Croker Papers*, II, p. 31): "Johnson's rudeness possibly arose from his retaining till late in life the habits of a pedagogue, who is a man among boys and a boy among men, and having the bad taste to think it more striking to leap over the little differences and courtesies which form the turnpike gates in society, and which fly open on payment of a trifling tribute." Johnson was a pedagogue for a very short time and a complete failure in the profession. Parr was a successful schoolmaster and Scott's remark is fully applicable to him. Parr was what we take to be a *typical* eighteenth-century schoolmaster; even a little too typical to be admired universally. Not only did a disgruntled assistant call him Orbilius,

but parents in Norwich, more than a century before striking a boy led to police-court proceedings, murmured.

Charles Lamb gave us two portraits of a schoolmaster contemporary with Parr, the Rev. James Boyer:

(1) *The decorous*. "He was a disciplinarian, indeed, of a different stamp from him whom I have just described; but now the terrors of the rod, and of a temper a little too hasty to leave the more nervous of us quite at our ease to do justice to his merits in those days are long since over, ungrateful were we if we should refuse our testimony to that unwearied assiduity with which he attended to the particular improvement of each one of us."

(2) *The graphic*. "B. was a rabid pedant... his English style was cramped to barbarism... He would laugh, ay, and heartily, but then it must be at Flaccus's quibble about *Rex*—or at the *tristis severitas in vultu*, or *inspicere in patinas*, of Terence—thin jests which at their first broaching could hardly have had *vis* enough to move a Roman muscle... I have known him double his knotty fist at a poor trembling child (the maternal milk hardly dry upon its lips) with a 'Sirrah, do you presume to set your wits at me?'... L. has given credit to B's great merits as an instructor... Perhaps we cannot dismiss him better than with the pious ejaculation of C.—when he heard that his old master was on his death-bed—'Poor J. B.—may all his faults be forgiven; and may he be wafted to bliss by little cherub boys, all head and wings, with no *bottoms* to reproach his sublunary infirmities.'"

Of Parr we have precisely parallel records.

Here is the decorous (naturally from the pen of Dr Johnstone):

He professed himself an advocate for the old and salutary discipline of our public schools. He resisted all the specious arguments, which are employed in vindicating those refinements which the partiality of parents, the ingenuity of experimentalists, and the growing luxury of the age, have introduced into the education of our youth.

And here is the graphic from an anonymous contributor to *Parriana*:

As the best boys were generally in requisition at lesson, of course they came under more frequent rebuke of the rod; but for the most part we all had our share; when a question was not answered in the first instance, it was put to every boy with,

"you"; "you", etc., and the result too often was, "*I'll flog you all*"; this was immediately done, and it was my business, as the last in the form, to assist in the operation; and then I came to the slaughter last, like Ulysses, but ere this the hand of the executioner was wearied, or his displeasure abated, and it became more a brushing than a flogging. I should not call the Doctor's flogging generally severe; it was characterised more by frequency than by anything else, as we had never any guarantee for our skin but the Doctor's good humour... I never remember seeing him with any instrument of correction except the rod; and that uniformly applied *secundum artem*, where it could do the brain no harm. It would have amused anybody, except the parties immediately, and others not very remotely concerned, to have seen the Doctor receive the bundle of rods and select a few twigs for present execution, while a peculiar expression of complacency sat upon his countenance, as if fully satisfied of the usefulness of the infliction, and resolved to do his duty every way, in spite of vulgar clamour. The Doctor would sometimes be a little violent; to throw a book at a boy would have been unworthy of him; but to hurl a book to the further end of a large schoolroom with strong gesticulations and a violent outcry against dunces was something quite in character.

The parallel with the Rev. James Boyer of Christ's Hospital is completed by this deponent's account of the transports of mirth which Flaccus's quibble over *rex* excited in the Doctor:

His mirthful feelings, visible through a smile, began at the first line, and increasing with the humour, notwithstanding our provocations, burst out at the close into a loud laugh.

"A miserable clench", said John Dryden, "in my opinion, for Horace to record. I have heard honest Mr Swan make many a better and yet have had the grace to hold my countenance." But Dryden was not a schoolmaster.

Of course in these enlightened days, when everybody has *heard* of psycho-analysis, it is a sign of intelligence to smile grimly and mention the Marquis de Sade when the habits of the Boyers and the Parrs of 150 years ago are mentioned. It would be tactless and even verge upon impropriety to inquire exactly how much this hint does explain. Indeed, another contributor to *Parriana* offers an explanation which is easier

to accept. Dr Nathaniel Forster of Colchester wrote to a friend :

I advise nothing. He is, as you well know, the best of scholars, and, as far as instruction goes the best of masters. And, if it be an object with you, *at all events* to make your son a scholar, you cannot do better than send him to Parr. But his *theory* of discipline I detest. He certainly acts upon principle. He thinks, too, but I fear he is sometimes mistaken, that he studies the disposition of the boy, and treats him accordingly. When I call Parr the best of masters, I mean, according to the present mode of education. This mode, especially at the outset, I think absurd and irrational to the last degree. But, while it continues to be the mode, it must in some measure be followed by all at least, who wish to have their sons pass for fine scholars, and get Scholarships and Fellowships at our famous Universities. . . I am not at all surprised that you have not succeeded as you wish. It is impossible you should. I know but two principles that can make a child attend to the jargon of our Latin Grammars, or to *any jargon*. And these are emulation, or fear of punishment: reward will not do. There can be no emulation with a single pupil; and *your* doses of fear, I am sure, would not be Q.S.

Dr Forster's argument may be expanded. If the object is to cultivate as soon as possible an ability to reproduce in prose or verse sentences or periods which, so far as concerns form, might have been written by educated Romans, then a child must be submitted to years of drill, the evolutions of which have no relation whatever to his normal experience. Precision in the drill involves minute attention to a number of uninteresting and, to him, quite meaningless *minutiae*. He *will* not attend to them, he will be too bored, unless the consequences of not paying attention are so disagreeable that he submits as the lesser of two evils. Samuel the Less, and in this matter Samuel the Great was of the same opinion (*Boswell*, Hill and Powell's edition, I, p. 46), held that the birch was the only means of enforcing attention, and that it should be applied with special vigour and frequency to those boys who showed signs of being able to learn the drill.

Forster—who was a political economist—thought the end in view irrational; perhaps it was. To construct *pastiches* of

Cicero and Vergil may not be a valuable occupation, and probably 90 per cent of Parr's pupils never learned even to do that. But some of us *have* lived to regret that we were not forced to acquire a minute knowledge of dull *minutiae* in childhood, the mastering of which in later life is prevented by a boredom no longer capable of dispersal by the waving of a birchen wand.

Perhaps the real case against the energetic, flogging school-master of the Parr type is not that he was a psychopath gloating over the bare buttocks and screams of children, but that he first confused and finally identified means with ends. He simulated fury over a false concord or a false tense, and ended by living in a perpetual passion. He expatiated on verbal peculiarities and ended by thinking that good writing was odd writing. He pretended to be amused by jokes which were not funny (after all, to have been amused, in school, by the Horatian jests which *are* funny would have excited a good deal more disapprobation of Parr in Norwich than his liberal use of the rod), and ended without any sense of humour at all. All this is true of Parr. Whether Parr was a scholar in the sense that Porson was a scholar and whether he "knew" more Latin and Greek than Johnson are questions I am incompetent to discuss. But whether he was a good writer of Latin prose is, I think, a question which people who are not scholars at all, in any serious, technical sense of the term, but take an intelligent interest in Latin, may fairly discuss. Mark Pattison said of Muret: "His imitation of the ancients was the most perfect, because, unlike the servile procedure of Manutius and the Ciceronians, it was imitation, and not a copy." Anybody who reads Muret will know what Pattison meant. I have no doubt that a *pukka* scholar with a good memory could write notes upon his speeches, point out that here he took a hint from such and such a passage; there, he modified this or that phrase of Tully. But the ordinary reader will not be conscious of this. With Parr's great effort in Latin prose, his Preface to Bellenden, the case is different. Any reader is conscious that it is a *pastiche*. Often the writer himself, who had a passion for annotations, tells us where he



took his phrase. When he does not, no scholarship beyond ability to use a lexicon reveals it.

Let us take a specimen, it is from the onslaught upon Pitt (*Works of Samuel Parr*, ed. Johnstone, III, p. 135):

(1) *Haud sane diu est, cum se in cancellos et contiunculas tanquam in pistrinum quoddam detrudi et compingi indignatus est.*

(2) *Quae autem aliis tradi solent certa quadam via et ratione, ea omnia credibile est eum hausisse ab ipsa natura, aut raptim leviterque primoribus labris attigisse.*

(3) *Inde fit, ut verborum gurgite in vasto, communes loci, qui Latine scripti sint, rari nantes appareant.*

(4) *Hic videlicet a Lucano petitus, ille a Livio; puerulis uterque et litteratoribus notissimus. Inde fit, ut argumenta ejus persaepe declamatorem de ludo sapiant; convicia ejusdem, rabulam de foro.*

The only footnote by the author is to *verborum gurgite*, where we are referred to "Warburton, praef. ad Shaksp." With no more formidable aid to scholarship than "Lewis and Short" and common knowledge, the following notes are compiled:

(1) Taken from Cicero, *de Or.* I, 11. Where we have:

"*oratorem excludi ab omni doctrina ac tantum in judicia et contiunculas tanquam in aliquod pistrinum detrudi.*"

The word *contiuncula* occurs only here and in the *Letters to Atticus* (II, 16).

(2) *Primoribus labris attingere* is from Cicero, *de Or.* I, 19.

(3) Verg. *Aen.* I, 118.

(4) Taken from Cicero, *de Or.* I, 15. *Non declamatorem aliquem de ludo aut rabulam de foro quaesimus.*

Surely this is not literary art, but crossword-puzzling. Its author gloated over the thought that a man he disliked would find some parts hard to construe:

They have it, my boy, with so much classical allusion, that somebody at Windsor must send for our sleek Bishop of Worcester to construe and explain it for them; and then the good Bishop will be puzzled, and construe wrong.

One has the pedagogue at his worst, the examiner who seeks to discover what the candidate does *not* know and triumphs in his success.

"There are in the Preface", said its author, "almost all the phraseological beauties I knew in Latin, and in particular you will find the subjunctive used properly, and with great wit, and yet I have endeavoured to shun all appearance of affected phraseology." (*Works*, I, p. 203.)<sup>1</sup>

One wonders what Tully himself would have made of this jackdaw's nest. Probably those who have read Cicero on the orator for the first time at a mature age, and not with the fear of an examination before their eyes, will have the same feeling for Parr's use of it as one has for tourists who carry away 'souvenirs' from historical monuments. They may not appreciate the verbal niceties of the legal *facetiae*, the puns and quips so well as Dr Parr did, but they will find something better than a quarry for difficult construes. The pleasant dialogue of men who had fought many battles in the courts and the shrewd observation of the strength and weakness of forensic method are as true and fresh as ever. An artistic beauty is heightened by the *aura* of tragedy, the author's knowledge of what happened to his characters, his foreboding of what was soon to happen to him and those he loved. "O fallacem hominum spem fragilemque fortunam et inanis nostras contentiones! quae mediocri in spatio saepe franguntur et corruunt aut ante in ipso cursu obruuntur, quam portum conspicerere potuerunt... Ego vero te, Crasse, cum vitae flore tum mortis opportunitate divino consilio et ornatum et extinctum esse arbitror."

It may be a pity that Latin is no longer a compulsory subject in examinations, but at least we are at liberty to read literary masterpieces because they *are* masterpieces and not to enable us to show off our knowledge of the subjunctive mood. Nobody now cares whether we understand the use of the subjunctive mood or not.

As a writer of English, Parr is less detestable than as a

<sup>1</sup> It is fair to add that Parr considered that at least five of his contemporaries wrote Latin better than he. (Field's *Life*, I, p. 257.)

writer of Latin. He modelled himself on Samuel the Great and, having neither Johnson's sense of humour nor his knowledge of the world, is often dull. But when he was, although angry, yet in reasonable command of his temper, he could be entertaining. His only work even faintly recalled by modern readers, *The Tracts of Warburton and a Warburtonian*, is better reading than the Preface to Bellenden. Parr may have thought that the motive of this publication was to vindicate the memories of two men whom Warburton and Hurd (the Warburtonian) had ill-treated. Indeed I should imagine he really believed that *was* his motive. But a desire to hurt the feelings of a man he disliked was a much more powerful stimulus. His conduct was very boyish and if Hurd was a man (I have no evidence on the point) not likely to give him much pain. This is the story. Hurd had omitted from a collected edition of Warburton's works some juvenile productions of no value. Parr reprinted them and also two tracts by Hurd himself which, at the time of original publication, had been severely handled, together with a long dedication to Hurd and a slightly less insulting preface. Hurd's attack on Leland and Jortin, who had presumed to criticise Warburton, had been published anonymously in 1755 when Hurd was thirty-five. Parr republished it in 1789 when Hurd was sixty-nine, his Bishop and twenty-three years his senior. The manner of his Dedication may be judged from this extract:

The Bishop of Gloucester, amidst all his fooleries in criticism and all his outrages in controversy, certainly united a most vigorous and comprehensive intellect with an open and generous heart. As a friend he was, what your Lordship experienced, zealous and constant: and as an enemy, he properly describes himself to have been choleric, but not implacable. He, my Lord, threw a cloud over no man's brighter prospects of prosperity or honour by dark and portentous whispers in the ears of the powerful. He, in private company, blasted no man's good name by shedding over it the cold and deadly mildews of insinuation. He was too magnanimous to undermine when his duty or his honour prompted him to overthrow. He was too sincere to disguise the natural haughtiness and irritability of his temper under a specious veil of

humility and meekness. He never thought it expedient to save appearances by shaking off the "shackles of consistency"—to soften the hideous aspect of certain uncourtly opinions by a calm and progressive apostacy—to expiate the artless and animated effusions of his youth, by the example of a temporizing and obsequious old age. He began not his course, as others have done, with speculative republicanism, nor did he end it, as the same persons are now doing, with practical toryism. (*Works*, III, p. 369.)

Or this:

You made great paradoxes less incredible, by exciting our wonder at the greater, which were started by yourself. You taught us to set a just value upon the eccentricities of impetuous and untutored genius, by giving us an opportunity to compare them with the trickeries of cold and systematic refinement. (*Works*, III, p. 357.)

To the offence of having a generation earlier played the sneak to Warburton's bully (to adopt Macaulay's succinct description of Hurd's relation to Warburton), the Bishop of Worcester had added two more recent offences. He had been heard to say that he did not care for Parr's long vernacular sermons, and when the Doctor called at Hartlebury Castle he had not been invited to remain to lunch. These may seem insufficient motives to induce a learned clergyman of over forty to address forty pages of insult to his diocesan. Dr John Johnstone had horrid doubts about the propriety of the affair. It *has* an odd look. Johnstone did his best; he showed conclusively that Hurd *was* a sneak. But the evidence—Hurd's republication of the silly, spiteful things Bully and Sneak had written one another about abler men than themselves—was furnished years later and Parr knew nothing of it when he wrote. Parr's other biographer Field did *his* best. He argues that as Hurd never apologised to Jortin or Leland, "it is reasonable to conclude that, in his attempted suppression, he was actuated, not by generous views of doing justice to them, but by the desire merely of escaping from the deep disgrace, which, in the opinion of the literary world, he had brought upon himself". But Field is uneasy: "It is true, the wrongs complained of, in the case of Leland and Jortin,

were not, at the time of this publication, of very recent date. But——." It certainly was not an offence of very recent date. Field thinks it safer to dwell on the literary beauty of the work. "Considered as compositions, the Dedication and the Preface to the Warburtonian Tracts have been generally regarded as among Dr Parr's happiest efforts; and have certainly established his claim to a distinguished rank, among the great writers of his age." The modern reader may, or may not, agree with Field on this last point. He will certainly see what was hidden from both the contemporary biographers, that Parr was behaving like an angry child. He could not hurt the Bishop of Worcester, if Hurd were the sort of man he made him out to be; for Hurd was on the winning side. While if Hurd were really a decent sort of man, and had refrained from reprinting over his own name squibs published anonymously thirty-four years before, because he was ashamed of them, Parr's transports of indignation were ill-bestowed. Actually to mention his own grievance ("Knowing, my Lord, the rooted antipathy which you bear to long epistolary introductions in classical writers, to long vernacular sermons from Dr Parr. . .") at one stroke reduced the whole performance to the level of childishness. It has the further merit, of course, of enabling us to acquit Parr of deliberately offering a cowardly insult to a man much older than himself and not in a position to reply. Had Parr been a normal adult man, he would have had no defence to that charge. No adult, however, would have been silly enough to allude to Hurd's opinion of the Preface of Bellenden and Parr's sermons, when he was pretending to bring Hurd to justice for an outrage on the dead.

The conclusion here is that Parr was, in Scott's phrase, a boy among men, a very perfect pedagogue.

As nothing else of Parr has survived—if indeed the Preface to Bellenden and the Dedication and Preface of the Tracts themselves have survived—one might seem forced to wonder why Leslie Stephen gave him a good deal of space in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. He was not in Johnson's class as a talker; he wrote like an angry pedant. Why bother

about him? The answer is that in the seven volumes of his forgotten works and in many actions of his forgotten life, Parr often rose above the pedant and showed himself a kindly, Christian gentleman. He mimicked Johnson's conversational manner, reproducing nothing but its occasional brutality. He mimicked Johnson's antithetical style, leaving out the pithiness and wit. Johnson was perhaps his model in another activity; that of helping people who could not help themselves. Here he surpassed his model, and in this field of endeavour fairly won the right to be called the Whig Johnson. Johnson's efforts on behalf of Dodd form one of the pleasantest pictures in that gallery of pleasant pictures we are never tired of admiring. Johnson's action was benevolent; Dodd was precisely the kind of man, a shallow, pretentious humbug, which Johnson loathed. But Dodd had lived in the public eye, he was notorious if not famous, and Johnson had no special affection for the family of the nobleman by whose means Dodd was convicted. Parr exerted himself as strenuously for men whose only claim on him was their distress. He more than once financed the defence of mere acquaintances or strangers and he devoted himself passionately to the case of a former pupil who had committed a murder.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> There are two versions of the story:

(1) Field's. On pp. 373-8 of vol. I of *Memoirs of the Life, etc., of the Rev. Samuel Parr*, London, 1828.

(2) Parr's own. *Parriana*, pp. 379-85.

They are irreconcilable in detail. As (2) is at a second hand, it may well do injustice to Parr's actual words. Although Dr Johnstone's biography of Parr does not give me much reason to respect his ability, I find it difficult to believe that he really "gave it, as his professional opinion, that no man, in whose family was derangement, and who had himself been deranged, ought ever to be considered as capable of a legal act." If Dr Johnstone really *did* say that, the judge's incredulity was natural. But that the judge should have been converted to the Doctor's opinion by perusal of a pamphlet subsequently published by Dr Johnstone is even more improbable. That Oliver (the murderer) was what we should call a psychoneurotic is consistent with both accounts. Parr's view (*Parriana*, pp. 392, etc.; here not at second hand but in contemporary letters) that Oliver was hunted down because the murdered man was a Methodist "and Methodists unite the language of saints with the tempers of fiends. They are not social, but gregarious, and as they wage war against the common sense and common feeling of mankind, they make common cause among themselves upon all occasions" is *not* quoted by Field (who was, if not a Methodist, at least a nonconformist minister). Oliver was hanged.

Poor dependents lived on Johnson. Beggars never went away empty from Parr's house. Most of them, he said, might be, and probably were, imposters, but he would rather be cheated by rogues than neglect one man in real distress. This letter (Field's *Memoirs*, II, p. 65) is typical:

Dear and most esteemed Mr Roscoe,

The bearer is an Irish lad, who has no friend in the world, or the world's law. He is about twenty years old. He was brought into my neighbourhood by his parents, who have deserted him. He was unknown; he was unassisted; he was unemployed. In danger of starving, he on Thursday night opened the door of my carriage, which was at an inn in Leamington. He found in it a pair of gaiters, a large coachman's great-coat, and a small great-coat. He took away the small great-coat. The robbery was discovered late at night: and the proprietor of the inn the next morning began to inquire. He traced the offender to a neighbouring village. He seized and secured him; and the poor wretch immediately confessed his crime; and conducted his pursuer, who was the constable, to the house of a country tailor, with whom he had left the coat to be mended. Last night the constable came to me for orders. I heard the story with anguish. My servant shall not prosecute. The constable is compelled to bring the poor creature before a justice; and I am endeavouring, by previous communication with his worship, to stop further proceedings, that the poor fellow may not be sent to jail. Ample is the punishment already inflicted by menaces, reproaches, and confinement in a dark room. His terrors, I am told, are unexampled. If I can manage with the justice, I shall pay his passage to Liverpool, when all must depend on your humane protection. Pray have him sent forward to Ireland; and, like the Samaritan, I will pay you what is laid out when I go your way again, or before. I must take this letter with me to Warwick. My spirits are disturbed by this affair; and my house is beset by those who are come to me about it—My dear friends, I add a line or two just to say that I have rescued the poor creature from the gripe of the law. I commend him to the mercy of God, and to you as the instrument of that Mercy.

That is not much like the Dedication to the Lord Bishop of Worcester, and gives a better reason for calling Parr the Whig Johnson. A flogging schoolmaster, a conversational bully and a pedant, he was all this, but he was something more. He was kind to the friendless. Such men are loved

and that was why Dr Johnstone and Mr Field tried to preserve his memory among us. They have failed. Fortunately for human nature, there have always been too many kind people in the world for the record of their lives to be of interest to posterity unless the recorder was an artist. The literary immortality of Parr is secured by one thing only, the sentence I took as the motto of this paper. Nothing he wrote is likely to be reprinted. But there are worse things in anthologies than that letter to "dear and most esteemed Mr Roscoe".

## JOHNIANA

WILLIAM BARNES (1801–86), the poet of Dorset and its dialect, was entered as a "ten year man" at the College in 1838, came into residence in June 1847 and graduated B.D. in 1850. The following extracts are from his letters to his wife, printed by his daughter, Lucy Baxter, in *The Life of William Barnes*, pp. 107 ff. A few explanatory notes may be helpful.

Horningsea. The patronage of the living was given to the Hospital of St John in the early thirteenth century by the Bishop of Ely, and the parish was served first by a brother of the Hospital, then by a Fellow of the College from its foundation, until after the abolition of the necessity for Fellows to take Holy Orders in 1871. The custom was for the Fellow to ride out to Horningsea from Cambridge on Sundays.

The installation was that of the Prince Consort as Chancellor of the University. The election was contested, the Prince Consort's opponent being the Earl of Powis, a member of the College. The tent may have been left over from the festivities on which the College had spent over £1800 in 1842, at the installation of the Duke of Northumberland, also a member of the College, as the Prince Consort's predecessor. In 1847, by contrast, the College spent only £42 on "glory".

By "the wilderness" Barnes probably meant "the labyrinth", where Samuel Butler lived and which was pulled down in the 1860's to make room for the new chapel.

"June 12th. I have got into work. I go to do two services at Horningsea on Sunday for one of our fellows who is called away, and I read prayers for him at the Hospital here every day till he comes back."

"June 28th. You are not to laugh at my tea-party. I was not so silly as to make the tea myself. The other man brought a tea-making thing called a wife; and of course I put the teapot into her hands, and made her wait on me with her husband. When I have a single man, however, I do make tea for him. Preparations for the installation are now thickening fast. They are putting up an immense tent in our grounds, I think it will be as large as the shed of our railway station."

"July 6th. Our noble old college has appeared in her glory today. We have had two halls (dinners), one for pensioners and sizars at four o'clock, and a fellows' hall at six, when I sat down to a most superb dinner with about 200 sons of our *Alma Mater*; most of these men come up from the provinces to the installation."

"St John's College. November 1st, 1848. My dearest Julia, I came up in exactly the way I marked out, but from the slipperiness of the rail I was late in London, and arrived at the Eastern Counties' station at the last minute. Mr B. (my tutor) had found me a room and sent in a sack of coals and a bedmaker ready to receive me, and a porter met me at the lodge to show me the way to my abode. I am in that part of the college which the men call 'the wilderness', one side of the first or oldest court. I ascend to my room by a dismal dusty decayed staircase of dark oak, trodden by gownsmen of many generations. My room is large and lofty, and is partially lighted by a great window with stone mullions, but unluckily the fireplace is in the same wall as the window and therefore in a dark corner, so that I can hardly read in the luxurious attitude in which I indulge myself at home, with my feet on the hobs, or with my nose roasting over the grate. I guess the room might have been so built to give the students a hint of the difference between light and heat."

Mr Allen Foxley writes :

"I happened to be assigned rooms for a night last June on E, Third Court. My father (B.A. 1854) had rooms on the top floor of this staircase, I believe; in his time, as I have heard him tell, there was on the inner side of his bedroom door a full-size skeleton, performed with a red-hot poker upon the wood, showing some anatomical knowledge, the hand upon the door-handle. I enquired of the bedmaker whether this still existed, but she told me no, and that she had never heard of it. This pleasant conceit should not be allowed to perish without memorial."

During the Long Vacation 1936 the Third Annual Conference of Beekeepers from the Eastern and Home Counties was held in Cambridge. On Saturday, 29 August, "after the lectures, the visitors adjourned for lunch in the beautiful Combination Room at St John's College. As they entered the Second Court, a swarm of bees, a most unusual incident at the end of August, was observed to be clustering in a corner of the roof. Whether the swarm was provided by the college kitchen as part of their entertainment or whether it was an act of God cannot be determined. It happened that a convenient scaffolding stood against the wall and reached to the cluster. During lunch a waste-paper basket was produced, and a piece of rope. With marvellous agility, Mr Morland, who we understand is a skilful glider, ascended the scaffold, basket in hand, and quickly secured the swarm, which he lowered to the ground. His descent was watched and photographed by an applauding crowd and the bees were safely stowed in a small packing case."

From the *Cambridge Independent Press*.

The *Journal of the Society of Army Historical Research*, xiv, No. 54, has an article on Col. Hierome Sankey, one of Cromwell's officers. Sankey graduated at Clare Hall (B.A. 1640/1). In 1648 he was appointed Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, and was Proctor in 1649. As Proctor on 22 May 1649 he presented General Fairfax (St John's) and Lt.-Gen.

Oliver Cromwell (Sidney Sussex) for the degree of D.C.L. The presentation of a St John's and a Sidney Sussex man by a Clare man for the Oxford D.C.L. is probably unique in the history of that University.

"EAGLE (The): A MAGAZINE supported by MEMBERS of ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, from its Beginning in 1858 to VOL. 43 (1923), with plates, 43 vols. 8vo. VERY SCARCE. Cambridge, 1858-1923.

"One of the best and longest maintained of all English college magazines. Besides numerous mathematical contributions, it includes articles on the most varied literary, artistic, and antiquarian subjects, notes from the College records, and an obituary."

From the clearance catalogue no. 2, issued during the past autumn by Messrs Henry Sotheran, Ltd., late of 43 Piccadilly, London, W. 1.

## COLLEGE CHRONICLE

### THE ADAMS SOCIETY

*President:* J. P. STRUDWICK. *Vice-President:* R. W. RADFORD.

*Secretary:* J. O. DOLEY. *Treasurer:* C. H. B. PRIESTLEY.

THE average attendance of 32 at the four meetings which have been held this term shows plainly the flourishing condition of the Society.

At the first meeting, held on 22 October, the speaker was Prof. Appleton, and his subject "Non-Linear Electric Vibrations". He took as his example of a non-linear conductor a thermionic valve, and worked out the mathematical theory of many radio phenomena, such as cross-modulation, and the generation of the intermediate frequency in a superheterodyne receiver. In answer to a question, he gave an explanation of the Luxembourg effect.

On 29 October P. R. Smith addressed the Society on "Index Numbers". He explained the many types of index numbers, and the difference between the fixed- and chain-base method of calculation, and gave a large number of numerical illustrations.

The third meeting was held on 12 November, when Prof. Baker gave a paper on "Some Geometry arising from Physics". He

showed most interestingly the connexion between the work of various applied mathematicians and physicists and the more modern developments in geometry. He gave examples from the writings of Euler, Fresnel, Gauss, Kelvin, Dupin and Maxwell. The meeting was followed by an interesting discussion in which Prof. Dirac and Mr Cunningham took part.

The last meeting took place on 26 November when C. H. B. Priestley spoke on "Ocean Tides". He showed that there were three tides having periods of a fortnight, a day, and half a day respectively, of which the last is by far the most important. He also dealt with the retarding effect of the moon on the earth's rotation, showing that the day will eventually become equal to the month.

### THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY

*President:* D. PEGG. *Treasurer:* R. B. MARCHANT.

*Secretary:* K. NEWIS.

AT a meeting held on Wednesday, 10 June, the officers for the academic year 1936-7 were elected, and a vote of thanks to the outgoing officers passed. Mr G. D. Thompson of King's then read an interesting paper on "Greek Metaphor", tracing its development and illustrating its tendencies: this was followed by an equally interesting discussion on many aspects of Greek literature.

The first meeting of the Michaelmas term was held on Thursday, 15 October, when Mr C. F. Angus of Trinity Hall read a paper on "Pytheas of Marseilles". Mr Angus described the voyage of that explorer to the neighbourhood of Britain, suggested the objects he may have had in view, and discussed our authorities for the exploit. After the paper, numerous topics incidental to the main theme were considered.

On Tuesday, 3 November, Mr Seltman of Queens' gave a fascinating informal talk on "Greek Coins", and profusely illustrated his theme with actual specimens. He traced the development of coinage from its introduction to the Roman period, and detected the influence of Greek coins on certain contemporary currencies. When the meeting was opened for discussion, Mr Seltman not only answered many questions, but also brilliantly identified an obscure coin submitted by a member of the Society.

On Friday, 20 November, Mr Griffith of Caius read a paper, at once interesting, instructive and amusing, on "War and the

Greek Character". After pointing out the danger of generalizing on such a matter, Mr Griffith proceeded to review the course of the foreign policy of Greek States from the Archaic period to the age of Alexander, and described early efforts to prevent war. Several points were raised and questions asked before the meeting closed.

### THE LAW SOCIETY

*President:* R. M. GOODERSON. *Secretary:* D. GUTHRIE-JONES.

THE Society is, this year, numerically very strong owing to the large number of new members.

The first meeting of the term, held on 14 October, consisted of a debate on the motion that "This house considers that the Justices of the Peace should go the way of the Grand Jury". It was proposed by G. R. Bell and opposed by D. E. H. James. J. M. Milne spoke third and A. Carswell fourth. Contrary to general expectation the motion was defeated.

At the second meeting on 28 October, Mr R. M. Jackson delivered a paper entitled "Freedom of Speech", in which he pointed out the numerous extra-legal restrictions on freedom of speech. The paper was of great interest and value to students of Constitutional Law.

The third meeting held on 12 November was a criminal law moot, being an appeal from a conviction for (a) a simple larceny, and (b) assault and battery. The judges were D. E. H. James, K. R. France, and J. K. R. Prideaux. The counsels for the defence were J. L. Gebhard and J. P. A. Davidson, and for the prosecution A. Carswell and D. Guthrie-Jones.

The Annual Dinner was held on 26 November and was, as usual, a great success. Mr Hollond, the Chairman of the Faculty of Law, was the guest of honour. In addition to the guest, Prof. Winfield, the President and the Secretary, also delivered speeches.

### THE MEDICAL SOCIETY

*Undergraduate Vice-President:* G. E. H. ENDERBY. *Hon. Secretary:* T. W. ROWNTREE. *Hon. Treasurer:* R. G. BENIANS. *Committee:* P. S. HOLLINGS, J. F. SMITH, A. E. M. WIGGINS.

So far, during this Michaelmas term, there have been three meetings of the Society.

On 23 October, the Regius Professor of Physic, Prof. J. A. Ryle, read a paper entitled "The Clinical Period". In it Prof.

Ryle described the life and pointed out the difficulties and troubles at hospital during the clinical period of the medical training. At the end of this meeting, proposals for new members were requested, and of the many proposals received, the committee elected thirteen.

The Society met on 4 November to hear Dr H. L. Green read a paper on "Body-Snatchers". This was a most interesting and diverting paper, in which Dr Green described the various methods and practices of the nefarious trade dealing in "resurrections" for anatomy schools.

Mr E. N. Willmer, on 18 November, gave a lecture on "Tissue Culture", at the end of which an excellent film of some processes of tissue culture was shown. It was a very interesting and simply expressed lecture which made the Society realize what great advances might be made in cytology by an extensive and thorough study of tissue culture.

During the term, Prof. J. A. Ryle, M.D., R.P.P., very kindly consented to become the patron of the Society.

### THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

*President:* THE PRESIDENT. *Senior Treasurer:* MR NEWMAN. *Musical Director:* DR ROTHAM. *Librarian:* DR REDMAN. *Hon. Secretary:* D. L. L. CLARKE. *Junior Treasurer:* B. K. DOUGLAS.

THE first two Smoking Concerts of the year were given to rather small audiences on the first and third Sundays of November. The first opened with a pianoforte solo by B. K. Douglas—Bach's Second French Suite. He was followed by D. L. L. Clarke, who sang four eighteenth-century *bergerettes*, arranged by Weckerlin, and R. D. Price Smith, who played Handel's Sonata in E major on the violin; both these items were ably accompanied by H. C. Kelynack. The interval was taken after two vocal duets of Morley, sung by P. Sanger-Davies and D. L. L. Clarke, and two rounds *à trois* of Schubert, with the third part taken by Mr R. S. K. Seeley.

The second half of the programme started with two songs from P. Sanger-Davies—"O ruddier than the cherry" (Handel) and "Arise ye subterranean winds" (Purcell). After this came a duet for two pianofortes, Vaughan Williams's recent work "The Running Set", played by B. G. Stevens and H. C. Kelynack. The concert ended with two part songs from L. H. Davies, P. Sanger-Davies, R. D. Price Smith and D. L. L. Clarke—"Fair Flora decks" by Danby and "Pastime with good company", attributed to Henry VIII.

The second concert opened with Handel's Suite No. 8 in F Minor—a pianoforte solo by B. G. Stevens. Mr Seeley then sang two *Lieder* of Schumann, "Ich grolle nicht" and "Die beiden Grenadiere". This was followed by Boyce's Sonata in A Major for two violins, played by K. J. W. Craik and H. C. Rackham, and three songs in Welsh—"Caerphilli Castle", a Love-Song and Sheep-shearing Dance—sung by J. C. W. Lewis.

After the interval Mr Charlesworth and Mr Gatty gave an inimitable rendering of five pieces from Op. 60 of Weber, and R. D. Price Smith sang three Songs of the Sea by Quilter—"Sea Bird", "Moonlight" and "By the Sea". The concert concluded with several piano pieces played by B. G. Stevens; these were a miscellaneous selection including a Fugue of his own composition.

The Treasurer's report shows a favourable balance of over £20, and the debt on the new piano is now nearly paid off.

#### THE NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB

*President:* R. J. HUCK. *Vice-Presidents:* PROFESSOR APPLETON, DR HOLLICK. *Secretary:* F. A. MARRIS. *Treasurer:* C. H. CRIPPS. *Committee:* G. K. STRUTT, H. CAMPBELL.

THE first meeting of the Michaelmas term took place on 26 October. A proposal was made that two Fellows of the College should be elected as vice-presidents. It was thought that such honorary members would give the Club a better standing. Prof. Appleton and Dr Hollick were proposed; this proposal was carried unanimously.

Dr Hollick, one of the new vice-presidents, gave a paper in which he described some of his own "Experiments on Insect Flight". The paper aroused great interest from an aeronautical as well as the biological point of view, and a long discussion followed.

At the second meeting on 13 November, Dr D. Stockdale gave a paper on "Electrons and Atoms in Metals". He described a number of empirical rules, connecting the relative number of atoms and electrons in alloys, which he and H. Rothery had formulated. He had no theory to put forward to explain these facts.

#### THE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

*President:* F. P. B. ASHE. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:* T. C. LEDGARD. *Committee:* MR BOYS SMITH, C. H. BUTLER, P. E. C. HAYMAN, F. J. W. EARLE.

THE Society's first meeting of the year was held on 24 October in Mr Boys Smith's rooms. The Rev. Dom Christopher Butler read

a stimulating paper on "What is Christianity?" and afterwards took part in a lively discussion. A large number of members and guests heard H. M. Close deliver a paper on "The Problem of Evil" in his own rooms on 2 November. This straightforward and thoughtful study of the subject also gave rise to a long and excellent discussion in which the reader took the lead. For the third meeting of the Society Mr Seeley lent his rooms and the Rev. H. H. Farmer read a paper on "Faith, Probability and Immortality". This was a memorable meeting to all who were present, and many will be grateful to Mr Farmer for his clear and careful exposition of very difficult problems and for his helpful answers to the many questions which were afterwards raised.

The Annual Dinner was held on Thursday, 3 December, in the Music Room of the College.

#### THE CHESS CLUB

*President:* PROFESSOR DIRAC. *Vice-President:* R. N. GOODERSON. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:* G. H. TWIGG. *Committee:* H. M. CLOSE, G. M. LEWIS, G. L. MERRELS.

A GENERAL meeting was held on 12 October at which the officers of the Club were elected and freshmen admitted. Four matches have been played this term, against King's, Sidney Sussex, Trinity and Queens'. The Club has made an unfortunate start to the year, all four matches having been lost.

A knock-out tournament is being played this term, but the result has not yet been decided.

#### THE ATHLETIC CLUB

*President:* G. E. H. ENDERBY. *Hon. Secretary:* A. HUGHES.

THIS season has so far been very successful. The first competition in which we participated as a College was the Intercollegiate Relay Competition. We knew that, barring accidents, we should win the Medium relay and the Hurdles relay, but about the other two we were doubtful. However, starting by winning the 4 × 440 yards, we continued in fine style, and thanks to brilliant running in the 4 × 100 yards and in the Medley, we were successful in winning all four relays for the second time in succession—probably a record.



The successful teams were:

4 × 150 yards

R. E. Markham  
M. J. Ellison  
J. B. Herd  
G. E. Ayton

4 × 440 yards

E. F. W. Mooney  
R. E. Markham  
E. H. Price  
G. E. Ayton

3 × 120 yards Hurdles

L. H. Braddell  
M. J. Ellison  
A. Hughes

3 miles Medley

G. S. Taylor  
F. T. Cragg  
E. H. Price  
P. R. Smith

On 18 November we had to run off a preliminary match against Caius in the Intercollegiate Knock-out Tournament. We were fairly confident, and it can be imagined therefore what were our feelings when at the end of seven events, with only four more to come, we had lost six of them, and were 8 points behind. Our high-jumpers however all three tied for first place, putting us 2 points ahead, and in the remaining three events we consolidated our lead to win eventually by 20 points. The teams and the final total were:

100 Yards. R. E. Markham, J. B. Herd, M. J. Ellison.

Pole Vault. No entry.

One Mile. P. R. Smith, G. S. Taylor, J. F. Chambers.

Long Jump. G. E. H. Enderby, M. J. Ellison, J. B. Herd.

Weight. G. E. H. Enderby, L. H. Braddell, H. G. Hilton.

High Hurdles. A. Hughes, L. H. Braddell.

High Jump. L. H. Braddell, F. B. Wright, J. Carnegie.

Low Hurdles. G. E. Ayton, A. Hughes.

Two Miles. G. S. Taylor, P. R. Smith, J. A. Jukes, J. C. Kittel.

440 Yards. R. E. Markham, E. H. Price, E. F. W. Mooney.

Half-Mile. E. H. Price, F. T. Cragg, K. J. Foster.

Totals: St John's, 62; Caius, 42.

The team for the Intercollegiate Cross-Country Race on 14 November was: G. S. Taylor, P. R. Smith, J. A. Jukes, R. B. Morley, F. T. Cragg, G. V. Barnes, J. C. Kittel, E. J. W. Bassett. They put up a good performance and the College was placed third.

G. S. Taylor was awarded a Half-Blue for cross-country running.

The following took part in the Relay match against Oxford: A. Hughes, P. R. Smith, E. H. Price, G. E. Ayton, R. E. Markham

## 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:* M. C. CROWLEY-MILLING. *Junior Treasurer:* R. J. SHEPHERD. *Additional Boat Captains:* O. M. TAYLOR, J. V. ROB.

### May Races, 1936

THE Club suffered a severe blow at the beginning of the Easter term when the First Boat Captain, R. Hambridge, had suddenly to return to Australia. This left us with no third-year men among the probable candidates for places in the May Boat, which was in consequence inevitably lacking in both strength and experience: actually in the first two May crews there were only two third-year men.

For the early part of training we were lucky to secure T. G. Askwith, the old Peterhouse Blue, to coach us. He was followed by G. J. F. Thomson, the old Oxford Blue, who had coached the Lent Boat, and the final stages were once more undertaken by Sir Henry Howard. The crew came on fast during practice, especially during the last week, and we started the races with far higher hopes than we had started the term. On the first night, as was expected, there was an early bump in front of us, and we were left to row over in front of Third Trinity, a useful crew who were known to be very fast for a short way. They came up on us at the start, and at half-way were within three-quarters of a length; but from this point we drew steadily away and finished well outside our distance. On the second night all seemed set for a bump on Trinity Hall, but one of those unforeseeable accidents in the shape of a crab after half-a-minute's rowing enabled Third Trinity, starting very fast as usual, to come right up. They bumped us in the Gut, when we were a bare quarter-length away from the Hall. It was on the Friday night that our lack of experience told. Queens', who were behind, were a powerful crew, but they should not have bumped us. As it was, we became demoralized when they came up at the start and were caught soon after Ditton. Another row-over followed on the final night.

The Second Boat were a hard-working crew who deserved to make bumps; but unfortunately being situated behind the first crews of several other clubs were unable to do so. They gained ground most nights, but were not quite fast enough, and rowed over each time. Christ's II, which was behind, also rowed over each night, but was always left far astern.

With a little more luck the Third Boat would have won their oars, and would moreover have thoroughly deserved them: they

were a lightish crew, but rowed with tremendous enthusiasm. Compelled to row over on the first night owing to a quick bump occurring in front of them, they made very sure of success for the remaining three at the expense of Emmanuel II, Sidney Sussex II and St Catharine's II.

The Fourth Boat was the Rugger Boat. They started well with two good bumps on Trinity Hall VI and Caius III, rowed over the third night and were bumped by St Catharine's III, who thereby won their oars, on the Saturday.

A drop in membership had made the formation of a Fifth Boat difficult. To avoid taking the boat off the river a crew had been collected a day or two before the races, but this could hardly be satisfactory. They went down the first three nights, over-bumped once it must be confessed, but were to some extent consoled by bumping Peterhouse III on the last night.

The crews and weights were as follows:

<i>First Boat</i>		st.	lb.
<i>Bow</i>	E. Schofield ...	11	5
2	M. C. Crowley-Milling ...	11	1
3	R. J. Shepherd ...	10	8
4	J. V. Rob ...	12	8
5	H. A. van Zwanenberg ...	12	7
6	O. M. Taylor ...	11	10
7	R. V. Symonds ...	12	0
<i>Str.</i>	K. M. Macleod ...	11	3
<i>Cox</i>	R. E. Arias ...	8	8

<i>Second Boat</i>		st.	lb.	<i>Third Boat</i>		st.	lb.
<i>Bow</i>	D. E. Green ...	10	4	<i>Bow</i>	B. C. D. Eastick ...	10	9
2	R. Frowde ...	11	1	2	P. C. G. Burling ...	10	12
3	G. R. Bell ...	12	13	3	M. A. Robinson ...	10	12
4	H. B. Dehn ...	12	0	4	J. C. Woollett ...	12	12
5	T. C. Ledgard ...	11	12	5	T. W. Rowntree ...	10	13
6	R. M. Blaikley ...	12	0	6	P. F. Claxton ...	11	3
7	J. A. Cosh ...	11	6	7	J. Cowan ...	9	5
<i>Str.</i>	H. A. Marshall ...	12	4	<i>Str.</i>	C. E. Whiteside ...	11	6
<i>Cox</i>	H. Arias ...	9	5	<i>Cox</i>	J. D. Edgar ...	9	13

<i>Fourth Boat</i>		<i>Fifth Boat</i>					
<i>Bow</i>	W. R. Horbeng ...	12	5	<i>Bow</i>	A. R. Rowan-Robinson ...	10	12
2	C. J. Duncan ...	11	6	2	T. R. R. Laslett ...	11	3
3	G. J. Jenkins ...	13	6	3	J. L. Gebhard ...	11	9
4	J. C. T. Uttley ...	11	2	4	M. B. Harman ...	10	4
5	A. D. D. McCallum ...	10	7	5	G. S. Graveson ...	10	5
6	H. D. Sweeney ...	12	1	6	D. L. L. Clarke ...	11	8
7	R. G. Healey ...	10	1	7	A. R. K. Weston ...	13	6
<i>Str.</i>	A. E. M. Wiggins ...	12	5	<i>Str.</i>	R. B. Kembal-Cook ...	12	0
<i>Cox</i>	R. J. Guffy ...	9	5	<i>Cox</i>	G. A. P. Johnson ...	9	0

### Henley, 1936

As nearly all the members would be up for another year, it was decided to take two crews to Henley. The First Boat remained unchanged in order, and it was originally intended to keep the Second Boat the same, and to take two members of the Third Boat as spare men. One member of the Second Boat, however, was unable through illness to come at all, and another went sick the day before the Regatta, so that eventually both spare men were included: it speaks highly for them that their inclusion in no way affected the crew.

We again stayed at Denmark House, and though the additional numbers meant some congestion, we were again thoroughly comfortable. Cecil Butler was in charge of the catering, and one can think of no higher praise than to say that he maintained the high standard set last year by Sidney Gawthrop. He was helped in the kitchen by Mrs Butler, Bill Reeves (as last year) and Bill Mansfield, and a more willing and efficient staff it would be hard to find.

Sir Henry gave up his time to come with us once more: it is difficult to imagine what Henley would be without him. The presence of two crews meant double work for him, but he was helped with the Second Boat by R. H. H. Symonds, a former First Boat Captain, who kindly came down most evenings.

The First Boat did not improve as much as had been hoped, and it was not until the last few days that any real advance was made. In the first round of the Ladies' Plate we were drawn against Monkton Combe, a school whose reputation has risen very high during the last ten years. We secured a slight lead at the start, but at Fawley the boats were level. Shortly after this they spurred, and caught us off our guard, to gain half-a-length. From here to the finish was a great struggle: we crept up slowly, but were unable to get on terms, and were beaten by 8 ft. It is never pleasant to be beaten by a school crew, but it may be mentioned without the appearance of making excuses that their average weight was nearly half a stone more than ours.

The Second Boat improved considerably during practice. For the majority it was their first acquaintance with a light-ship, and the experience gained all round should be of great value. The day before the Regatta, stroke, H. A. Marshall, went sick and had to retire, his place being filled by R. Frowde; but the crew refused to let this blow disorganize them and were little, if anything, the worse for the upset. Entered for the Thames Cup, they drew a bye in the first round and unfortunately met Tabor Academy, the winners, in the second. Tabor were in a class by themselves in this

event and finished none of their races less than 50 yards in front; but though left at the post our crew never went to pieces, but had a thoroughly good row which they all enjoyed. To be beaten by a large margin by such a crew was no disgrace: to keep their heads and their form in such circumstances was to their credit.

The First Boat was the same as in the May Races: the Second Boat was as follows:

*Bow* D. E. Green  
 2 G. R. Bell  
 3 B. C. D. Eastick  
 4 J. C. Woollett  
 5 T. C. Ledgard  
 6 R. M. Blaikley  
 7 J. A. Cosh  
*Str.* R. Frowde  
*Cox* H. Arias

#### Michaelmas Term, 1936

*Light IV's.* Two crews were entered for this event this year, the First IV being actually the same combination as last year. The coaching during the last ten days was kindly undertaken by W. F. M. Clemens, the Christ's College Trial Cap, and the IV proved itself to be one of the four fastest. In the races we easily beat St Catharine's in the first day, but were not quite good enough for Jesus I on the second, being beaten by 11 sec. after a good race.

The Second IV, though all new to this form of rowing, proved themselves a neat crew with quite fair pace. Unhappily they were drawn against Jesus II, who ultimately beat Jesus I in the Final, and were beaten all the way. If it is possible to judge from times at all, they would have beaten either of the other second crews.

#### First IV

*Bow* O. M. Taylor (*steers*)  
 2 K. M. Macleod  
 3 R. V. Symonds  
*Str.* R. Hambridge

#### Second IV

*Bow* E. Schofield (*steers*)  
 2 R. J. Shepherd  
 3 H. A. van Zwanenberg  
*Str.* J. V. Rob

*Clinker IV.* For the first time for some years we entered a Clinker IV composed of Second Boat men. Prof. Walker kindly came down to coach the crew and to start what we confidently hope will be a long and successful association with the Club. The crew suffered from lack of time for practice: they could paddle well, but were not sufficiently fit to maintain a high racing stroke by the time the races came along. They were beaten by Emmanuel by the drop of the flag.

*Bow* B. C. D. Eastick  
 2 R. M. Blaikley  
 3 T. C. Ledgard  
*Str.* D. L. L. Clarke  
*Cox* R. E. Arias

*Colquhoun Sculls.* Eleven entries were received for this event, including two from the Club. As the Sculls were presented just a hundred years ago it would have been pleasant to see them once more in the Club's keeping, but this unfortunately just failed to be.

Racing resulted as follows:

In the first round R. V. Symonds (L.M.B.C.) beat R. D. Horridge (Trinity Hall) by 11 sec.

In the second round Symonds beat D. S. M. Eadie (First Trinity) easily, and D. G. Kingsford (Pembroke) beat M. O. Palmer (L.M.B.C.) by 2½ sec.

In the semi-finals Symonds beat Kingsford by 1½ sec. and M. Bradley (Pembroke) beat A. E. Wooll (Jesus) by 5½ sec.

In the final Bradley beat Symonds by 3 sec.

*Fairbairn Cup.* At the time of writing the official list of the result of this race has not been published and the exact number of places gained or lost by each boat is not known for certain; but it would seem that the Club went up some thirty places altogether. The First Boat unfortunately went down a few places; but their row was so obviously below the form of which they had proved themselves capable that it is difficult to treat this as being a very serious matter. The Fourth Boat lost two places, but here again in a race of this type where half a second may mean a difference of two or three places, there is no cause for despondency. The crew consisted entirely of freshmen rowing for the first time and they showed, if nothing else, at least that they were not afraid of hard work all over the course. All the other boats went up, the Second nine or ten places, the Third seventeen or eighteen, the Fifth fifteen; results that show a considerable improvement and give hope for the year.

*Trial Eights.* Seven names were submitted for Trial Eights, and three members of the Club were selected to row. R. Hambridge who was awarded a cap last year was again included, and O. M. Taylor and R. V. Symonds were also given places.

#### CRICKET

*President:* MR RAVEN. *Captain:* A. W. E. WINLAW.

*Secretary:* R. W. J. ALLEN.

THE weather this year was particularly kind to us, as not one of the sixteen games had to be scratched on that account. As usual

Len Baker prepared us some perfect wickets which may account for the large number of drawn games. Out of the fifteen games played six were won, seven drawn, one lost and one tied; the latter was thought to have been won till the opposing scorer re-added the score. The one defeat, the first in several years, was against a powerful Travellers side.

Amongst the fixtures this year was a new one against an Old Johnian side; this fixture was arranged by the President who hopes to make it an annual affair, as it proved such a splendid game.

Much of the success of the side was due to the admirable captaincy of A. W. E. Winlaw; not only did he make a lot of runs but kept wicket extraordinarily well. The batting was strong all the way down, though not much was seen of the later batsmen owing to the large number of runs made by the first six, of whom P. L. L. Keiller made the most. In all, five centuries were made. The bowling lacked variety owing to the absence of spin bowlers; the brunt of it was born by R. W. J. Allen who, on his day, bowled very well indeed; he was well backed up by W. G. Popple, whose analysis fairly represents his usefulness, and J. Shaw, who bowled very steadily throughout. The other bowlers got some useful wickets but were expensive.

The ground fielding was good though too many catches were dropped, especially in the slips. When A. W. E. Winlaw was not available M. P. Brooks made a more than useful reserve wicket-keeper.

N. W. D. Yardley played for the University throughout the season and was always making runs. He is to be congratulated on his fine innings against Oxford, on his Yorkshire cap and on making a thousand runs in first-class cricket in one season. C. J. Wee and W. G. Popple are also to be congratulated on their Crusaders colours. The Coleman Trophy was won by A. W. E. Winlaw.

#### Batting Averages

P. L. L. Keiller	...	45
A. W. E. Winlaw	...	41
L. A. Barrett	...	38.33
M. P. Brooks	...	38.15
C. J. Wee	...	35.44
P. G. Leeson	...	30
W. G. Popple	...	23

#### Bowling Averages

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
W. G. Popple	107	17	333	25	13.3
R. W. J. Allen	145	29	434	22	19.7
J. Shaw	119	10	433	19	22.8

## RUGBY FOOTBALL

*Captain:* A. D. D. MCCALLUM. *Hon. Secretary:* W. O. CHADWICK.

AFTER the successes of last season, and with nine old colours still in residence, the prospects of the Rugger Club look particularly bright. In addition, we have had the most promising lot of freshmen that has been seen in St John's for some time. The First XV so far has not quite lived up to its early promise. But the majority of matches have been won, generally quite comfortably, and with a little more speed in the threequarter line, and much more "fire" among the forwards, we should be able to field a team next term which will prove very difficult to beat.

It is worthy of note here that we beat B.N.C. Oxford (13-3) for the first time for four years.

The Second XV is definitely the strongest "A" side in Cambridge. The difficulty all through the term has been to find a side who could give them a decent game. Up to date they have scored over 300 points in some 14 games. The Cygnets, on the other hand, have not been quite so successful as usual, but the keenness displayed in these teams has been most gratifying.

We congratulate W. O. Chadwick on being awarded his Blue and wish him every success at Twickenham, also A. D. D. McCallum on being elected a member of the LX Club.

B. W. T. Ritchie and D. R. S. Turner played in the Seniors' trial game, and B. D. Carris, D. P. Carmichael, V. E. Collison, K. Hall and D. C. Argyle in the Freshmen's trial games.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

*President:* PROFESSOR ENGLEDDOW. *Captain:* S. E. SMETHURST. *Vice-Captain:* W. ATKINSON. *Hon. Secretary:* J. A. S. TAYLOR. *Hon. Secretary Second XI:* G. H. HARRISON.

DURING this term, T. H. Bower took over the captaincy in place of S. E. Smethurst, who has been, of course, playing for the University.

Contrary to expectations, the First XI has had a very successful term. We were very fortunate in having several useful freshmen who have ably filled the gaps left by the members of last year's team who have gone down. Of the five League matches so far played, four have been won and one drawn, nine points out of a possible ten. The 1-1 draw with Peterhouse was perhaps fortunate, as our goal came from a penalty. On the other hand, the victory

against Emmanuel by 3-0 was a good performance. It must be placed on record that Selwyn were beaten by us in a League match by 14-0. Is this the best ever in Division I?

On this term's form, our Cupper chances are not so negligible as it was once thought they would be, and the League championship looks "a good thing".

### HOCKEY

*President:* MR CHARLESWORTH. *Captain:* L. A. BARRETT. *Hon. Secretary:* J. DIAMOND. *Hon. Secretary Third XI:* C. H. B. PRIESTLEY.

WITH six old colours and several good freshmen the prospects for this season appeared very bright at the beginning of term. Early hopes have not been realized, however, and the First XI is not really good in College games. Inability to turn out a regular side and a lack of really good forwards are the chief reasons for this. The second difficulty will be overcome in the Cuppers next term, when probably only one change will be made from last year's line. The defence is good when at full strength.

This year the College has taken rather a better part than last in representative matches. N. W. D. Yardley plays for the 'Varsity, while L. A. Barrett had a Seniors' trial, and has played several times for both the 'Varsity and the Wanderers. Three freshmen, D. C. Argyle, J. P. Blake and I. W. MacRobert are to be congratulated on a 'Varsity Freshmen's trial.

The Club entered Second and Third XI's for the Michaelmas term Knock-Out Competition. In the first round the Third XI lost a close game to Trinity III after leading for nearly the whole game. The Second XI reached the third round, defeating Clare III by 2-1, and King's II by 4-1, but lost rather unluckily to Sidney Sussex II by 2-1, after having the better of the play in mid-field.

*Second XI:* R. N. Hansford (*Goal*); R. N. Robertson, D. C. Argyle (*Backs*); H. W. Sabin, R. N. Rycroft and P. W. Durham (*Halves*); G. A. Price, P. B. Swain, R. F. Tuckett, L. H. Roper and G. H. Murrey-Smith (*Forwards*).

Both the Second and Third XI's have won nearly all their games, the Second specializing in decisive wins.

### SQUASH RACKETS

*Captain:* E. HALLIDAY. *Hon. Secretary:* W. G. BURKITT.

WITH the advent of cold weather once more the game of squash rackets comes into its own. New material in the form of fresh

players coming up for their first year means a large amount of sorting and sifting to separate the grain from the chaff. Before going on to College squash rackets we must once more congratulate N. W. D. Yardley on his being elected captain of the 'Varsity squash rackets team, and also E. Halliday on his gaining a Blue. Most of the Michaelmas term has been occupied by League matches and a College knock-out. The College knock-out is at last drawing to a close after a long hesitation about mid-term. We have entered two teams in the Intercollegiate League—one in the First Division and one in the Third Division. Nothing much can be said of the results of the League results as several matches still remain to be played.

*Teams. First:* F. Marris, P. B. Smith, A. Spafford, W. G. Burkitt, J. Hamilton. *Second:* J. Edgar, A. McG. Johnson, J. W. Plunkett, J. P. Blake, W. E. Nixon.

Several matches remain to be played off as well as a couple of friendlies so it is hoped that the First team will stay in League I.

The outlook for the next term is distinctly favourable—the long-awaited courts are at last materializing and will, it is hoped, be ready for use next term. The College once more seems likely to carry off the University Knock-out Competitions—two of last year's members—N. W. D. Yardley and E. Halliday being in the team of three.

### TENNIS

*Captain:* J. W. CARR. *Secretary:* F. S. GLASSOW.

AT a meeting of colours at the end of last term the following were elected to office for 1936-7:

*Captain:* J. W. CARR.

*Hon. Secretary:* F. S. GLASSOW.

This term there has been some coaching at Fenner's, of which several members have sensibly availed themselves.

We extend a welcome to our freshmen and are looking forward to an enjoyable season.

### COLLEGE NOTES

IN the Birthday Honours, 1936, ALBERT CHARLES SEWARD (B.A. 1886), Honorary Fellow of the College, received a knighthood, and LEWIS HAWKER KIRKNESS (B.A. 1904), secretary of the Railway Board, Government of India, received the C.I.E.

GEOFFREY BARRACLOUGH, of Oriel and Merton Colleges, Oxford,

has been elected into a Fellowship in the College, and has been appointed College Lecturer in History.

ERIC ANDERSON WALKER, Vere Harmsworth Professor of Imperial and Naval History, has been elected into a Professorial Fellowship.

Sir ALBERT CHARLES SEWARD (B.A. 1886), Honorary Fellow, has been elected an Honorary Fellow of Downing College, Cambridge.

Mr H. ST J. HART (B.A. 1934) has been elected into a Research Fellowship in Queens' College, Cambridge, and has been appointed Chaplain of the College.

Mr E. N. WILLMER (M.A. 1929), University Lecturer in Physiology, has been elected into an Official Fellowship in Clare College, Cambridge.

Sir JOSEPH LARMOR (B.A. 1880), Fellow, received the honorary degree of LL.D. at the centenary celebrations of the University of London in June 1936.

Sir WALTER LANGDON-BROWN (B.A. 1892), Emeritus Professor of Physic, received the honorary degree of D.Sc. from the University of Oxford in July 1936.

Mr T. R. GLOVER (B.A. 1891), Fellow, received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Trinity College, Dublin, in July 1936.

Mr S. J. BAILEY (B.A. 1922), Fellow, is Senior Proctor in the University for 1936-7.

Mr H. L. GARRETT (B.A. 1902), late Principal of the Government College, Lahore, has been elected into the office of Esquire Bedell.

Mr D. H. VALENTINE (B.A. 1933) has been appointed Curator of the Botanical Museum and Herbarium.

Dr L. R. SHORE (B.A. 1911) has been appointed Professor of Anatomy in the University of Hong-Kong.

Dr T. C. PHEMISTER (Ph.D. 1933) has been appointed Professor of Geology in the University of Aberdeen.

Dr A. F. BURSTALL (Ph.D. 1925) has been appointed Dean of the Engineering Faculty in the University of Melbourne, Victoria.

Mr A. L. BINNS (B.A. 1914), Director of Education for Ealing, has been appointed chief education officer for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Mr E. R. LAPWOOD (B.A. 1931) has been appointed Lecturer in Mathematics at Yenching University, Peiping, China.

Mr J. W. HARMER (B.A. 1924), assistant master at Marlborough, has been appointed headmaster of the Torquay Grammar School.

Mr H. W. McCOWAN (B.A. 1908) has been appointed Director of Education, Nigeria.

Mr E. C. AXFORD (B.A. 1925), assistant master at Nuneaton Secondary School, has been appointed senior English master at Darlington Grammar School.

Mr J. A. SUTOR (B.A. 1931) has received an appointment with the Singapore Harbour Board.

Mr K. C. H. BOOTHEWAY (B.A. 1935) has received an engineering appointment under the Sudan Government.

Mr R. J. M. LEAKEY (B.A. 1921) has been appointed senior engineer to the Nigerian Railway.

Mr R. E. BREFFIT (B.A. 1923) has been appointed Chief Constable of East Sussex.

Mr J. ST J. ROTHAM (B.A. 1932), of the Dominions Office, has been transferred to the Treasury.

The King has given Mr W. L. BALLS (B.A. 1903), formerly Fellow, his Royal licence and authority to wear the decoration of Commander of the Order of Ismail, conferred upon him by the late King of Egypt.

Instructor Lieutenant-Commander S. B. TAYLOR, R.N. (B.A. 1923), has been appointed to H.M.S. *President* for a course at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

Dr L. G. GLOVER (B.A. 1889) has been elected Mayor of Hampstead for 1936-7.

Mr L. H. KIRKNESS (B.A. 1904) and Mr B. M. STROUTS (B.A. 1931) have been appointed joint secretaries of a committee of inquiry into the working of the Indian State-owned railways.

Mr R. O. HIBBERT (B.A. 1936) was placed first on the list of nominations by the Secretary of State for India for appointment by selection to the Indian Civil Service; he has been appointed to the Punjab. Mr J. McTURK (B.A. 1936) has also received nomination.

Mr A. W. FLACK (B.A. 1935) and Mr J. C. NAIFF (B.A. 1935) have been selected for appointment in the Indian Civil Service on the results of the Open Competition held in London in August 1936; Mr Naiff has been appointed to Burma.

Mr K. F. HO (*Matric.* 1936) has been appointed to Burma on the results of the Open Competition held in Rangoon.

Mr C. P. A. SHARLAND (B.A. 1936) and Mr J. F. MILLARD (B.A. 1933) have been appointed to the Colonial Administrative Service; Mr H. A. MARSHALL (B.A. 1936) has been appointed to the Colonial Police, and Mr E. A. L. WATTS (B.A. 1936) to be assistant treasurer in Uganda.

Mr J. A. JOHNSTONE (*Matric.* 1935) and Mr S. R. WALTON (B.A. 1935) were successful in the Open Competition of 1936 for appointments to the administrative grade of the Home Civil Service.

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

The Prendergast Greek Studentship to A. ROSENBERG (B.A. 1936).

A grant from the Craven Fund to J. H. M. KELLS (B.A. 1936).

The Harkness Scholarship in Geology to T. H. BOWER (B.A. 1935).

The Frank Smart Studentship in Botany to G. C. EVANS (B.A. 1934).

The Wrenbury Scholarship in Economics to W. A. B. HOPKIN (B.A. 1936).

Grants from the Jebb Fund to J. CARNEGIE (*Matric.* 1935) and R. B. MARCHANT (*Matric.* 1934).

A Bell Exhibition to B. K. BOOTY (*Matric.* 1936).

A Jebb Studentship to J. LOUGH (B.A. 1934).

The Bhaonagar Medal to S. G. BARVE (B.A. 1936).

The George Long Prize for Roman Law to R. N. GOODERSON (*Matric.* 1934).

G. S. RUSHBROOKE (B.A. 1936) was bracketed for the Mayhew Prize.

A Wordsworth Studentship has been awarded to W. J. REYNOLDS (B.A. 1936), and a Steel Studentship to C. H. BUTLER (B.A. 1935); both are for candidates for Orders.

Mr B. C. NICHOLSON (B.A. 1925) and Mr E. G. RECORDON (B.A. 1925) have proceeded to the degree of M.D. in the University of Cambridge.

On 24 June 1936, Mr L. F. LEVERSEDGE (B.A. 1926) and Mr N. G. NIGHTINGALE (B.A. 1933) were called to the bar by the Inner Temple, and Mr B. R. WHITEHOUSE (B.A. 1913) by Gray's Inn.

On 17 November 1936, Mr T. A. HASSAN (B.A. 1934) was called to the bar by Lincoln's Inn, and Mr J. M. KEIDAN (B.A. 1933), a Lord Justice Holker Senior Scholar, by Gray's Inn. Mr Keidan has been approved for the LL.M. degree by the University of London.

The current volume of the *Journal of Anatomy* is dedicated to Sir GRAFTON ELLIOT SMITH (B.A. 1898), Honorary Fellow; the first part contains an appreciation of his work by Prof. J. T. WILSON (M.A. 1920), Fellow.

Licences to practice were conferred by the Royal College of Physicians on 30 July 1936 upon Mr M. D. YOUNG (B.A. 1933), London Hospital, and on 29 October 1936 upon Mr P. C. RUSHTON (B.A. 1933).

Mr J. A. COSH (B.A. 1936) has been awarded an entrance scholarship at St Thomas's Hospital Medical School.

The Rev. GEORGE NOEL LANKESTER HALL (B.A. 1913) has been appointed Bishop of Chota Nagpur, India.

The following ecclesiastical preferments are announced:

The Rev. H. I. ROBINSON (B.A. 1906), rector of Londesborough, Yorkshire, to be rural dean of Weighton.

The Rev. P. R. K. WHITAKER (B.A. 1904), curate of Owlerton, Sheffield, to be vicar of Loversal, Yorkshire.

The Rev. A. L. WATSON (B.A. 1904), vicar of Aldworth, Berkshire, to be rector of Ufford with Bainton, Stamford, a College living.

The Rev. P. BONE (B.A. 1892), rector of Singleton, Chichester, to be vicar of Aldworth, Berkshire, a College living.

The Rev. C. M. B. SKENE (B.A. 1906), rector of Braybrooke, Market Harborough, to be rector of Marwood, Devonshire, a College living.

The Rev. J. D. MANN (B.A. 1922), vicar of All Saints', Grays, Essex, to be vicar of Cornish Hall End, Essex.

The Rev. W. H. ROSEVEARE (B.A. 1901), vicar of St Paul's, Herne Hill, to be rural dean of Dulwich.

The Rev. P. A. KINGSFORD (B.A. 1893), rector of Stedham, Midhurst, to be rector of Dallington, Sussex.

The Rev. W. SNEATH (B.A. 1901), formerly mathematical master at King Edward's School, Birmingham, to be rector of Bubbenhall, Coventry.

The Rev. G. A. R. THURSFIELD (B.A. 1908), lately chaplain at Rangoon, to be vicar of Sunninghill, Berkshire.

The Rev. W. H. DEW (B.A. 1924), formerly Warden of the Maurice Hostel, the College Mission, to be perpetual curate of St Hilda, Millfield, Sunderland.

The Rev. C. H. COE (B.A. 1893), rector of Boughton-Malherbe, Maidstone, to be rector of Preston-Bagot, Warwickshire.

The Rev. W. G. WALKER (B.A. 1932), curate of Cyfarthfa, Merthyr Tydfil, to be curate of Glyntaff, Pontypridd.

The Rev. S. M. EPPS (B.A. 1922) withdrew his acceptance of the College living of Sunninghill, Berkshire, and has been appointed a chaplain, Royal Navy.

The Rev. Canon A. H. PRIOR (B.A. 1880) has resigned the vicarage of Rowsley, Derbyshire.

The Rev. W. P. MAYOR (B.A. 1881) has resigned the rectory of Whitburn, Sunderland.

The Rev. Canon G. D. WHITE (B.A. 1887) has resigned his honorary canonry in Chester Cathedral and has been appointed a canon emeritus.

The Rev. W. LOCKTON (B.A. 1900) has resigned the vice-principalship of King Alfred's College, Winchester.

The Rev. H. STEWART CARTER (B.A. 1926) has been inducted minister of the Old Meeting House, Mansfield.

The following members of the College have been ordained priests:

On 20 September 1936, Mr J. F. COLLINS (B.A. 1934), by the Bishop of Newcastle; on 4 October 1936, Mr W. SNEATH (B.A. 1901), by the Bishop of Coventry.

The following have been ordained deacons:

On 20 September 1936, Mr F. W. BURGESS (B.A. 1933), Ridley Hall, by the Bishop of Chelmsford, and licensed to Walthamstow; on 29 September 1936, Mr H. St J. HART (B.A. 1934) by the Bishop of Ely.

Mr JOHN ALEXANDER FULLER-MAITLAND, music critic of *The Times* for many years, who died on 30 March 1936, has left to the College four oil landscapes by Samuel Butler.

### Marriages

REGINALD THOMAS GILCHRIST (B.A. 1930), solicitor, of Fleetwood, to MARGARET WALKDEN, eldest daughter of Mr J. A. Walkden, of Knott End, Prestwich—on 17 June 1936, at Prestwich Parish Church.

CHRISTOPHER CHARLES LOVE (B.A. 1933), youngest son of Mr J. J. Love, of Uppingham, house-master at Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, Quebec, to VIOLA MARY SOUTHWELL, eldest daughter of Mr J. W. Southwell, of Uppingham—on 10 August 1936, at Uppingham Parish Church.

KENNETH HURLSTONE JACKSON (B.A. 1931), Fellow, only son of Mr Alan S. Jackson, of Wallington, to JANET DALL GALLOWAY, elder daughter of Mr A. Galloway, of Hillside, Kinross—on 12 August 1936, at Islington.

JOHN CLARKE OAKDEN (B.A. 1921), son of the late Mr Oakden, of Brierley Hill, Staffordshire, to PHYLLIS BURTON, daughter of Mr F. J. Burton, of Bridgnorth, Shropshire—on 18 August 1936, at St Leonard's Church, Bridgnorth.

GEOFFREY WILLIAM ESSINGTON GHEY (B.A. 1926), of the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, only son of the late Mr W. E. Ghey, of Bournemouth, to EILEEN HONOR MACKINNON, elder daughter of Captain W. Mackinnon, of Dartmouth—on 19 August 1936, at St Petrox Church, Dartmouth.

ARCHDALL ALEXANDER WYNNE WILLSON (B.A. 1930), second son of the Rev. A. B. Wynne Willson, to BERYL STURT, elder daughter of the Rev. D. E. Sturt—on 9 September 1936, at Norton Parish Church.

ARVIND MOHAN DHIRAJLAL NANAVATI (B.A. 1935), son of the late Mr Justice Nanavati, to MAHMUDA WAIZ—on 19 September 1936, at Paddington Registry Office.

DONALD GORDON MACINNES (*Matric.* 1933), younger son of the late Bishop in Jerusalem, to DORA JANE WILSON, eldest daughter of the late Mr G. S. Wilson, of Cambridge—on 22 September 1936, at Holy Trinity Church, Cambridge.

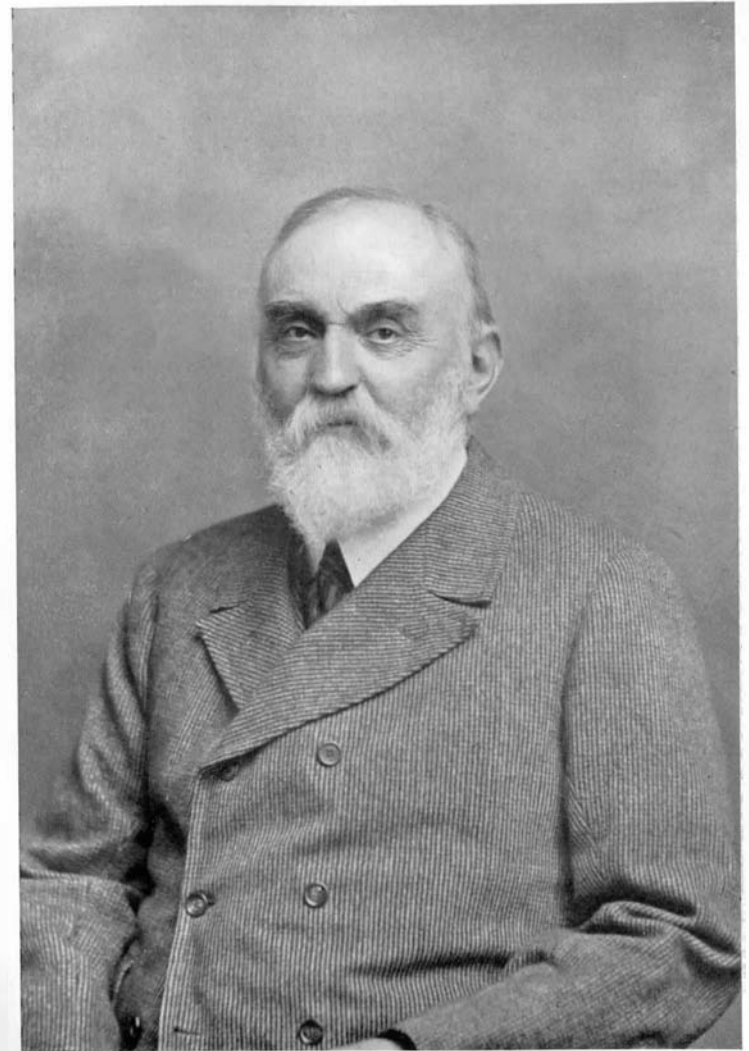


## OBITUARY

R. R. WEBB

ROBERT RUMSEY WEBB, Senior Fellow of the College, who died 29 July 1936, was born 9 July 1850, came up to the College as a Sizar in 1868 (admitted Scholar 1870) from Monmouth Grammar School. He was Senior Wrangler, and first Smith's Prizeman in 1872, became immediately Fellow, was College Lecturer 1877-1911 and Junior Bursar 1876-77. He was also Lecturer in Mathematics at Emmanuel College 1878-93. The main work of his life was as coach for the Mathematical Tripos. The flood of spontaneous testimony to his efficiency, and especially to his personal influence and kindness, which is available, unfortunately far too voluminous to be printed here, is convincing proof of his greatness and of the wide influence he wielded over many years. There was a time when he taught sixty hours a week. Before this pressure began he published a few brief papers. See *Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society*, ix, 1878, p. 40; *Quarterly Journal*, xiv, 1877, p. 98; *Messenger*, ix, 1880, to xi, 1882 (eight papers); *Proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*, vi, 1889, p. 42. During the last five years of his life he was tended with exemplary devotion by his former gyp, W. S. Matthews, and his wife. Apart from his mathematical work he was fond of travel: to the North Cape, to Switzerland, to Alassio (where his Christmas was often spent, walking and working at manuscripts for his pupils). The photograph accompanying this notice was taken for a Passport in 1919. He was also interested in painting (he discovered R. W. Macbeth for himself), and in music, and was a good target shot. In later life he devoted himself to linguistic studies over a wide range. His mathematical manuscripts have been left to the care of Dr G. T. Bennett, of Emmanuel, formerly of St John's (Senior Wrangler 1890).

Prof. Forsyth tells, as example of the kindness which Webb showed to his youngest pupils, of a breakfast at which he was invited to meet A. G. Greenhill (one of Webb's closest friends, the only one, it is said, who dared to chaff him) and R. F. Scott (afterwards Bursar and Master of St John's); and of his memory of Webb as a man of high spirit, who was ever a friend, and was a mathematician of great mark in the Cambridge of his days. And the note of gratitude for his personal interest in them occurs in almost all of the many testimonies borne to him by his pupils.



ROBERT RUMSEY WEBB (1919)

Photo: Stean and Sons

The following two notes are reprinted from *The Times*, respectively of 30 July and 11 August 1936, by permission of the Editor and of the writers. Sir Joseph Larmor writes: "The death of Mr R. R. Webb at an advanced age will recall abiding impressions to most Cambridge mathematicians of the past generation. He belonged to the famous dynasty, including W. Hopkins, E. J. Routh, W. H. Besant, Percival Frost, who exerted control of mathematical instruction in the competitive days before the claims of research led to specialization in education, days when nothing less than complete devotion to its exacting range could be entirely effective. He was keenly interested in his science, then cultivated in Cambridge mainly for its physical applications, and stimulated interest in it on the part of his friends. Thus he submitted occasionally to their importunities by contributing concise pregnant notes to the literature of the period. But publicity was not congenial to him, and his memorial is mainly in the careers of the many pupils whose studies he unofficially directed."

Mr P. J. Rose, C.B., Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Scotland, writes: "Robert Rumsey Webb came up to Cambridge, he used to tell us, 'a poor friendless boy'. His brilliant gifts made him Senior Wrangler, and the most famous mathematical coach of his time. In his zeal for his pupils' success he drove them very hard, indeed almost to the point of terror. A Johnian who was Second Wrangler and rowed at 13 stone in the College boat once told me that he wakened with a shiver every day that he was due to coach with Webb. Nevertheless Webb inspired lasting affection as well as admiration. Socially he was rather a recluse, but when he entertained a party of his pupils the fare and the stories were alike excellent. The fun was not lessened by the fact that, most of the chairs in his keeping room being filled with books and manuscripts, the guests had to take turns in standing up so that their host might have a seat. His death has removed a powerful, striking personality, and a kind, rugged friend."

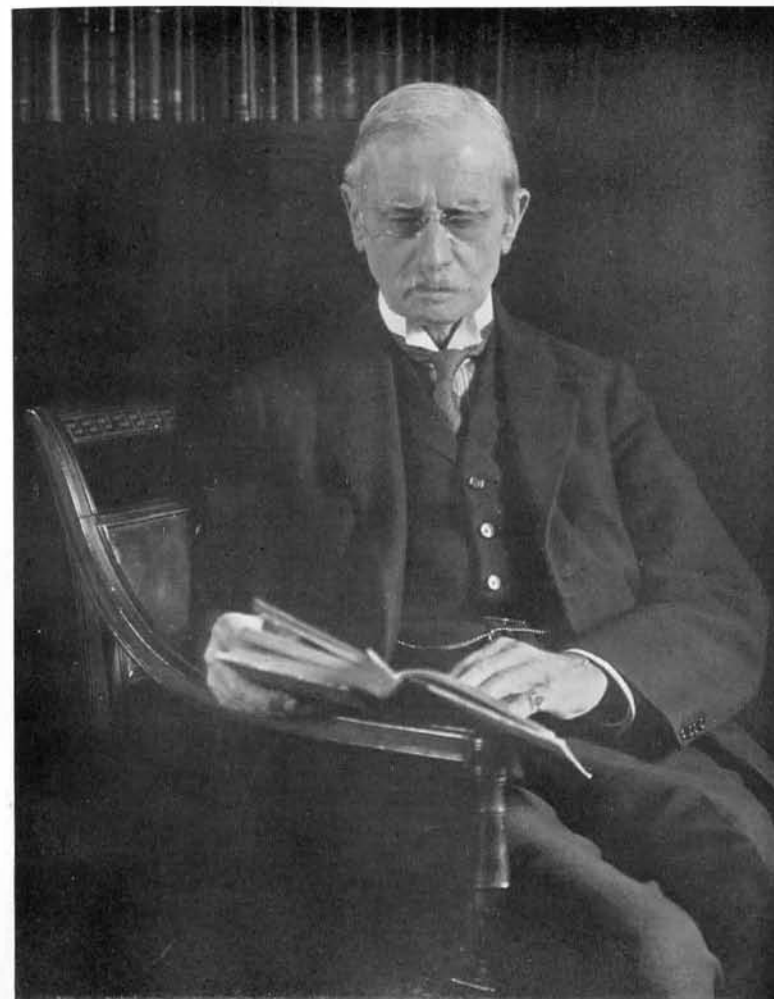
Another pupil writes: "When I came up in October 1883 and was faced with the previous examination at Christmas, the elementary teaching given by the College was undertaken by Webb who was then extremely busy in coaching for the mathematical tripos and secondary only to the late E. J. Routh as the popular teacher. Without any reason or possible claim, such as an introduction or family connection, Webb was generous enough to suggest that I should come to his rooms for additional teaching; this was carried through with a successful result. This kindness from a much overworked man becomes more rather than less impressive after more than half a century."

## H. S. FOXWELL

HERBERT SOMERTON FOXWELL was born at Shepton Mallet on 17 June 1849. He was the elder son of Thomas Somerton Foxwell who was a slate and timber merchant; his mother, who was his father's second wife, was a Handcock, an Irish family which also had connections with the Channel Islands. There was thus both an Irish and a French strain in Foxwell. Educated at Queen's College, Taunton, he entered St John's College in February 1868 and held the Hare Exhibition in 1868 and the Wood Exhibition in 1869. In 1870 he was Senior Moralist and in the same year became scholar of the College. He was Whewell Scholar in International Law in 1872 and was elected to a Fellowship in 1874. In 1875 he was appointed College Lecturer in Moral Sciences, and after Marshall's departure from Cambridge in 1877, Foxwell concentrated on the teaching of Economics in the University, until Marshall returned to be Professor of Political Economy in 1885. In 1881 Foxwell was made Professor of Political Economy at University College, in succession to Stanley Jevons, and he held this Chair until his retirement in 1928. When the London School of Economics was founded in 1896 he was appointed Lecturer in Currency and Banking. In 1898 he married Olive, daughter of Mr W. E. Dorrington of Manchester; she died in 1930 leaving two daughters. From 1927 to 1930 Foxwell was President of the Royal Economic Society of which he was one of the founders. He was a Fellow of the British Academy and a member of many learned societies at home and abroad. He died at his house in Cambridge on 3 August 1936 at the age of 87.

It will be seen from the foregoing summary of Foxwell's career that, although he continued to reside in Cambridge, the greater part of his teaching work was done in London; indeed throughout the whole of his long life he was never appointed to an academic post in the University of Cambridge. His relations with St John's College, however, were always very close and for sixty years he held the office of College Lecturer or Director of Studies in Economics, thus influencing many generations of undergraduates.

Foxwell had rare gifts of exposition which made him for many years a popular lecturer at London. He was the most unacademic of economists, preferring wherever possible to derive his material from direct contact with men rather than from theoretical treatises. His continuous visits to London brought him in touch with



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HERBERT SOMERTON FOXWELL

eminent bankers and city men with whom he delighted to talk, and from whose accumulated wisdom and experience he drew many an apt illustration to drive home points in his lectures. Economics for him was a live subject, at the centre of which were the human beings who conducted operations and dealt in money, securities and commodities. There resulted perhaps some neglect of those "causes of the causes of things" which Marshall was never tired of stressing; but against this must be set an evident gain in interest for all those who preferred an insight into the doings of the real world to the arduous task of following long chains of abstract reasoning. He had scant sympathy with the writings of the classical economists, while against Ricardo he felt a curious, almost personal, animosity.

Foxwell's output of original work was small, his most important contribution being the admirable Introduction to the English translation of Menger's *The Right to the Whole Produce of Labour*, which was published in 1899. In a hundred pages he gave an account of early English socialism which has become a classic in economic literature.

As a constructive thinker Foxwell was overshadowed in his own College and his own University by Marshall, though the two men were close personal friends for many years. A bimetallist and protectionist, an anti-Ricardian with a profound suspicion of abstract economic analysis on classical lines, Foxwell was opposed to much for which Marshall pre-eminently stood. It was understandable therefore that when Marshall retired from the Cambridge Chair of Political Economy in 1908, he should have favoured the candidature of his own pupil, A. C. Pigou. Foxwell's failure to secure the Chair was a sore disappointment to him and he never forgave Marshall, to whose influence he mainly ascribed the result.

For many years the greater part of Foxwell's energies, apart from his teaching work at London, was devoted to what he called the main work of his life "the collection, study and classification of the material for an English economic history and bibliography". Over a period of some sixty years he laboured indefatigably to collect books, manuscripts and pamphlets to the number of nearly 60,000. It was on this collection that he drew when writing his historical Introduction to Menger's *The Right to the Whole Produce of Labour* and in preparing the remarkable bibliography of early English socialists appended to that volume. His first collection he sold in 1901 to the Goldsmiths' Company for £10,000, and it was presented by them to the University of London in 1903. This generous action preserved for England a

unique library which otherwise would have gone to the United States. A second collection was later sold to Harvard University, while yet another was in process of formation at the time of his death.

Foxwell will be remembered as the greatest of English bibliographers in the field of economic literature, while in his own College his memory will be cherished by all who came under the spell of his charm of manner and the unfailing interest of his conversation.

C. W. G.

The Rev. JOSEPH SEDGWICK BARNES (B.A. 1886) died at Clipsham, Rutland, on 14 August 1936. He was the son of Frederick Kynaston Barnes, a naval architect, and was born at Haverstock Hill, London, 24 December 1862. He was at University College School from 1877 to 1880 and passed the London Matriculation Examination in the latter year. Coming up to St John's in 1883, he was a junior optime in the Tripos of 1886. After a year's training at Wells Theological College he was ordained by the Bishop of Liverpool to a curacy at Wigan, where he remained for eighteen years. He then moved to Daresbury; in 1911 he was appointed rector of Clipsham, near Oakham.

JAMES EDWIN BATESON (*Matric.* 1871) died at Cheltenham on 16 July 1936. He was the son of John Bateson, merchant, of Liverpool, and was born at West Derby, Lancashire, 11 April 1852. He entered Harrow School in 1867 and came up to St John's in 1870, but kept only five terms. He was in business as a cotton merchant.

The Rev. ARTHUR BRIARLY BROWNE (B.A. 1879) died at St Andrew's, Kingston Crescent, Bridlington, on 17 October 1936. He was the son of the Rev. Thomas Briarly Browne and was born at Roos, Yorkshire, in 1857. He came up to St John's in 1875 as a Somerset Exhibitioner from Hereford School, and graduated with a third class in the Classical Tripos. He was ordained in 1884 to the curacy of Ecclesfield, Yorkshire; from 1888 to 1914 he was rector of Bradfield. In 1914 he was presented by the College to the vicarage of Marton with Grafton, Yorkshire, retiring in 1930. He wrote an account of Bradfield Church, and edited the parish registers of Bradfield and of Kirby Hill.

MARCUS WILLIAM CLARIDGE (B.A. 1925) died from blood poisoning in the railway hospital at Ajmer, India, on 2 September 1936. He was born at Ampthill, Bedfordshire, on 26 June 1904, and was sent to Bedford Modern School. He obtained a third class in the Mathematical Tripos, Part I, in 1923, and was a junior optime in Part II in 1925. He received an appointment in the audit department of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and was employed at Ajmer at the time of his death.

The Rev. ALFRED NORRIS COPE (B.A. 1878) died at Oaklands, Brading, Isle of Wight, on 4 September 1936, aged 81. He was the son of the Rev. Francis Haden Cope, a member of the College

(B.A. 1851), and was born at Rusholme, Lancashire; his brother, Francis Haden Cope (B.A. 1874), was also at St John's. Ordained in 1878, he held curacies in Worcestershire, and was for a time chaplain to the school ship *Conway* at Birkenhead. In 1886 he was appointed vicar of Dormington with Bartestree, Herefordshire, where he remained for forty-three years, retiring in 1929.

The Rev. REGINALD FELIX DONNE (B.A. 1911) died in a nursing home at Swindon on 2 July 1936. He was the son of the Rev. John Matthew Donne and was born at Welland, Malvern Well, Worcestershire, on 17 September 1887. He came up to St John's from Hereford Cathedral School in 1907; he rowed in the L.M.B.C. First May Boat in 1909, 1910 and 1911. After a year at Wells Theological College he was ordained to a curacy at Crewe. From 1924 to 1928 he was curate to the Rev. E. Hill at Cockfield; he was then presented by the College to the rectory of Wootton Rivers, Marlborough, Wiltshire, where he remained until his death.

ARTHUR JOSEPH GASKIN (B.A. 1882) died at 46 Mapperley Road, Nottingham, on 6 October 1936. The son of a Wesleyan missionary, he was born at Verulam, Natal, on 3 May 1859. He was sent to New Kingswood School, Lansdown, Bath. After graduating as a senior optime in the Mathematical Tripos in 1882 he was for a time a schoolmaster, but in 1900 he went to Paris, where he was for many years actively associated with the Methodist Church in the Rue Roquepine.

The Rev. CHARLES HENRY SELLWOOD GODWIN (B.A. 1888) died at Nunburnholme on 9 August 1936. He was born at West Knoyle, Bath, on 8 January 1866, the son of Robert Charles Rumsey Godwin, farmer. He came up to St John's in 1885 from the Grammar School, Gillingham, and was a senior optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1888. Ordained in 1890 he held curacies at New Bilton and Birmingham, but his chief work was in connexion with the new church of St Aidan, Middlesbrough. Through his efforts the church was built by the voluntary labour of eighty skilled working men as a memorial of thanksgiving for deliverance from the great small-pox plague of 1898. He remained at Middlesbrough until 1934, when he was presented to the rectory of Nunburnholme, Yorkshire. From 1902 to 1929 he was also chaplain to the Marquis of Zetland. He published a work on the Hebrew text of the Psalms, and was the author of the first volume of *The Anglican Proper Psalms*, 1915.

HERBERT HOWARD GREENWAY (*Matric.* 1879) died at 64 Greenhill Road, Moseley, Birmingham, on 22 June 1936, aged 75. The son of William Greenway, manufacturer, he was born at Loveday, Birmingham, and came up to St John's from Queen's College, Birmingham; he kept only five terms. He was for thirty-four years a director of the firm of Gaskell and Chambers, Limited, bar fitters and pewterers, of Birmingham.

GORDON SIDNEY HARDY (B.A. 1905) died in a London nursing home on 9 October 1936. The son of Charles Millice Hardy, a Baptist minister, he was born at Great Yarmouth on 19 February 1884, and was sent to Mill Hill School. He entered St John's as a scholar in 1902 and was bracketed tenth Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1905. In 1906 he obtained a second class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, and was successful in the Indian Civil Service Open Competition. He arrived at Bombay in the autumn of 1907 and, after serving as assistant collector and magistrate, was in 1913 appointed special collector under the Land Acquisition Act for the Bombay Improvement Trust. In 1914 he was transferred to the imperial customs service and, on the outbreak of war, acted as controller of hostile trading concerns in Bombay. In 1916 he went to the Government of India as under-secretary in the department of commerce and industry. Later he transferred to the revenue and agriculture department, and acted as foodstuffs commissioner. A further term of service in the imperial customs was followed by his appointment, in 1933, to the Central Board of Revenue. He was awarded the C.I.E. in 1931.

He married, in 1915, Veronica, daughter of F. C. Rimington, and had a son and a daughter. A writer in *The Times* mentions his amateur acting, both at Bombay and at Simla; he had written several plays with an Indian setting.

The Rev. ALFRED LEEDES HUNT (B.A. 1876) died on 25 November 1936, aged 83. He was the son of William Hunt, bookseller, of Ipswich, and went to Ipswich Grammar School. He came up to St John's in 1872, was elected a scholar of the College in 1874 and obtained a second class in the Classical Tripos in 1876. The next year he was ordained to the curacy of Holy Trinity, Islington; after a year he moved to Spitalfields and then, in 1880, became vicar of Christ Church, Watney Street. In 1883 he was appointed rector of St Mary, Maldon, Essex, where he remained until 1897, being Plume lecturer at Maldon from 1890. He then accepted the rectory of East Mersea, and also became diocesan inspector

of schools in the St Albans diocese. In 1903 he was presented by the College to the rectory of Great Snoring, where he remained for sixteen years; he was rural dean of Walsingham from 1913 to 1919. In the latter year the College presented him to the rectory of Moreton, Essex; he retired in 1923 and came to live in Hinton Avenue, Cambridge, acting as chaplain to Addenbrooke's Hospital.

Mr Hunt published *David Simpson and the Evangelical Revival*, and *Evangelical By-paths*, in addition to devotional works. He married, in 1880, Mary Jane, eldest daughter of A. Ayshford, of Dalston; she died in 1929. He is the father of the Rev. A. G. L. Hunt (of St John's, B.A. 1905), vicar of St Philip's, Cambridge.

ORLANDO INCHLEY (B.A. 1895) died at Totteridge, Middlesex, on 2 August 1936. The son of John Henry Inchley, he was born at Loughborough on 9 June 1874 and went to Loughborough Grammar School. He then had two years at University College, Nottingham. Coming up to St John's in 1892 he obtained a first class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, in 1895, and was elected a scholar of the College. He went on to St Bartholomew's Hospital and qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1900, taking the M.B. degree at Cambridge in 1902 and the M.D. in 1905. He became lecturer in pharmacology at King's College, London, in 1920, and worked in close collaboration with his predecessor, W. E. Dixon, holding the post of assistant to the Downing Professor of Medicine in Cambridge from 1921 to 1924. He retired in 1935, owing to ill-health.

The Rev. RICHARD ISHERWOOD (B.A. 1865) died at Meppershall Rectory, Bedfordshire, on 10 November 1936, aged 94. He was the son of Richard Isherwood and was born at Low Moor, Clitheroe, Lancashire. He came up to St John's in 1861 from the Royal Grammar School, Clitheroe, and was twenty-sixth Wrangler in 1865. After a short time as a master at Rossall School, he was ordained to the curacy of Hoby, Leicestershire, in 1866, and in 1869 became a curate of St Martin-in-the-Fields, London, where he remained until 1890. The College then presented him to the vicarage of Stoke Row, Oxfordshire; in 1900 the College presented him to the rectory of Meppershall, Bedfordshire, where he remained until his death, being active, in spite of his advanced years, up to the last.

The Rev. WALTER STANHOPE KELLEY (B.A. 1875) died at Woodmancote Court, Dursley, on 24 July 1936, aged 83. The son of

Thomas Kelley, he was born at Stockwell, Surrey, and went to Sutton Valence School. He graduated with an *agrotat* in the Classical Tripos of 1875, was ordained in 1877 and held curacies at St Leonards-on-Sea and at St Peter, Eaton Square, London. In 1886 he joined the Cambridge Mission to Delhi, where he served until 1908. From 1910 to 1912 he was honorary chaplain of St Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, and from 1913 to 1916 chaplain at Selangor.

JAMES JOHN WILLOUGHBY LIVETT (LL.B. 1884) died at Westcliff-on-Sea on 2 September 1936. He was born on 20 November 1855 at Cambridge, where his father was an alderman; he was sent to Llandaff House School, Regent Street, Cambridge, a private school kept by Mr W. H. F. Johnson. He obtained a third class in the Law Tripos in 1883, and was called to the bar by the Inner Temple on 25 June 1884.

WILLIAM TATE MASON (B.A. 1922) died at Fron-deg, Abergele, North Wales, on 6 October 1936. He was the son of William Tate Mason, M.A., of Sidney Sussex College, and was born at Abergele on 1 December 1898. From 1907 to 1917 he was at the Perse School, Cambridge; he then went on military service, being awarded the Military Cross, and came up to St John's in 1920.

HAMLET HORACE MAYOR (B.A. 1893) died on 29 August 1936. He was born at Chorley, Lancashire, on 11 April 1868, and was at Wigan Grammar School. By his will, after a life interest and specific bequests, he has left the ultimate residue of his estate to the College for the foundation of scholarships.

EDWARD BRANTHWAITE MOSER (B.A. 1874) died at Branthwaite, Kingsland, Shrewsbury, on 9 November 1936, aged 86. The son of Roger Moser, solicitor, he was born at Kendal, Westmorland, and entered Shrewsbury School in 1864. He came up to St John's with a Shrewsbury School Exhibition in 1870, was elected a scholar in 1872 and was eleventh classic in 1874. He had won the Browne Medal for a Latin Epigram in 1871 and for a Greek Epigram in 1872. After taking his degree he was immediately appointed to a mastership at Shrewsbury, and here he remained until his retirement in 1911, becoming a house master in 1885. During the War he returned to do voluntary work in the school. Writers in *The Times* have paid tribute to his service as a teacher of the classics, as a rowing coach and as a generous benefactor to the School.

HARRY NUNN (B.A. 1888) died at The Grove, Lawton, Cheshire, on 29 September 1936. The son of the Rev. Samuel Nunn, of St John's (B.A. 1859), he was born at Church Lawton, Stoke-on-Trent, on 5 April 1865, and was educated privately. He was admitted a solicitor in 1895, and practised at Kidsgrove and Stoke-on-Trent, with the firm of Nunn and Richardson.

HAROLD ENOCH PHILLIPS (*Matric.* 1913) died at 20 Knightsbridge Court, S.W. 1, on 26 September 1936. He was the son of Enoch Phillips, merchant, of Church End, Finchley, and was born at Chelsea on 16 October 1894. He came up to St John's from Mill Hill School in 1913 and had kept only three terms on the outbreak of the War, when he went on military service, receiving a commission in the Royal Welch Fusiliers, and serving in Gallipoli and Macedonia. He did not return to Cambridge after the War, but went into business.

The Rev. FREDERICK SLANEY POOLE (B.A. 1867) died in South Australia on 28 June 1936, aged 90. He was the son of Thomas Slaney Poole, engraver, and was born at Maidstone, Kent. He came up to St John's in 1863 with a Somerset Exhibition from Manchester Grammar School. He went out to Adelaide, South Australia, in 1867 to take up a teaching post, but instead became a catechist at Poonindie Mission, being ordained deacon in 1868 by the Bishop of Adelaide. From 1869 to 1874 he was headmaster of Christ Church Grammar School, Mount Gambier, doing parochial work at Robe and Strathalbyn in addition. He then became incumbent of St John, Adelaide, remaining here for twenty-one years, during most of which period he was also classical lecturer at the University. He was an honorary canon of Adelaide from 1887 to 1895. In 1895 he went to Ballarat as vicar of St Peter's, but increasing deafness made him resign in 1899, and he returned to Adelaide, where he had a private school. He also acted as examining chaplain to the Bishop, and as chaplain of Adelaide Hospital and Adelaide Gaol. From 1907 until his retirement in 1911 he was a canon of St Peter's Cathedral, Adelaide.

CHARLES JOHN PUGH (B.A. 1886) died at a nursing home in Plymouth on 23 June 1936. He was the son of Thomas Pugh, miller, and was born at Penyllan Mill, Oswestry, on 22 December 1862. He was sent to Oswestry School and afterwards to Owen's College, Manchester. At Cambridge he won his half-blue for lacrosse, and obtained a third class in the Classical Tripos, Part I, in 1886. After a year as a master at Stamford School and nine years

at St Dunstan's College, Catford, he became joint headmaster of Little Appley Preparatory School, Ryde, Isle of Wight, in 1897.

WILLIAM JOHNSON SOLLAS (B.A. 1874), Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford, died at 104 Banbury Road, Oxford, on 20 October 1936. He was the son of William Henry Sollas, and was born at Birmingham on 30 May 1849. He came up to St John's in 1870 from the City of London School and the Royal School of Mines, and was elected a scholar of the College in 1872; he obtained a first class in the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1873. As early as 1878 he was awarded the Wollaston endowment of the Geological Society for his researches in fossil sponges. He was elected to a Fellowship in St John's in 1882, but held it for two years only, having been appointed, in 1883, to the Professorship of Geology in the University of Dublin; he had previously been Professor of Geology and Zoology in University College, Bristol. He took the Sc.D. degree at Cambridge in 1884. Elected to the Fellowship of the Royal Society in 1889, he was awarded the Bigsby Medal of the Geological Society in 1893 for his geological and palaeontological investigations. In 1897 he was elected Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford, and he held the chair until his death, having been since 1901 a Fellow of University College, Oxford. He was President of the Geological Society 1908-9.

In addition to numerous papers in scientific journals, Prof. Sollas published *The Age of the Earth* (1905), *Ancient Hunters* (1911), *The Rocks of the Cape Colville Peninsula, New Zealand* (2 volumes), and the volume on Tetractenellid Sponges in the reports of the "Challenger" Expedition; he also directed the translation, by his daughter, Miss Hertha Sollas, of Suess's *Das Antlitz der Erde*.

Prof. Sollas married, first, Helen, daughter of W. J. Coryn—she died in 1911; and, secondly, Amabel Nevill, daughter of John Gwyn Jeffreys, F.R.S., and widow of Prof. H. N. Moseley, F.R.S.—she died in 1928.

"What most struck one in Sollas was his astonishing versatility and width of outlook, combined in his prime with a restless energy which could find satisfaction in nothing less than the whole field of Geology. Whether by a somewhat narrower concentration he might have made for himself a more permanent name is perhaps an idle speculation. It may be said at least that, if he did not found a school, he left his mark upon each branch of the science that he touched. Often it took the form of some ingenious device, which furnished others with a new method of research. Later,



and before his energies began to flag, he turned, like Marr and others, to the latest chapter of geological history, and his *Ancient Hunters* made his name known to many outside the ranks of the specialists.

"It was not only in the domain of science that his width of interests showed itself. On almost any subject of discussion he could be trusted to produce a decided opinion, which he would support by ingenious argument with an almost boyish eagerness, while his lively humour and occasional pointed satire made an evening with Sollas something to be remembered. Although he never lost his love for his old college, he was seen here only too rarely in later years. His last appearance was at an Old Johnian Dinner, at which he was the selected spokesman."

The Rev. WILLIAM ARTHUR STONE (B.A. 1892) died at a nursing home in Bournemouth on 29 October 1936. He was born at Warrington on 14 October 1870 and went to Warrington Grammar School, coming up to St John's as a scholar in 1889. He obtained a first class in both parts of the Classical Tripos, in 1892 and 1893 respectively, and read for Part II of the Theological Tripos in 1894, but had to take an ægrotat. Ordained in 1895, he was for three years curate of Radstock, Somerset; in 1901 he went out to Ceylon as Warden of St Thomas's College, Colombo. From 1926 to 1931 he was a lecturer at University College, Colombo, being also incumbent of Holy Trinity, Colombo, from 1928. In 1931 he returned to England to become vicar of Udimore, Rye, Sussex, retiring in 1935.

CLEMENT STURTON (B.A. 1920) died at Norwich on 4 September 1936 from pneumonia, following an accident. His father was Richard Sturton, chemist, of Cambridge, where he was born on 21 January 1900. He came up to St John's from the Perse School in 1917 and obtained a second class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, in 1920. He then went to St Bartholomew's Hospital, where he was Shuter Scholar, and qualified L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., in 1922. The next year he took the M.B. degree at Cambridge, and in 1925 he became F.R.C.S. After holding a house surgeon's appointment at Salisbury General Infirmary, he went out to the Belgian Congo with the African Inland Mission. Later he joined the Government service and was in charge of a hospital at Lagos, Nigeria. On his return to England he practised at Kettering, being also assistant medical officer to the Kettering and District General Hospital. He married Mary, second daughter of Dr Jabez Pratt Brooks.

HUBERT DOUGLAS SWEENEY (B.A. 1935) was killed while climbing in the Jotunheimen, Norway, on 28 June 1936. He was the son of Hubert Joseph Peter Sweeney, barrister-at-law, who died in 1935 after being knocked down by a tram on the Victoria Embankment, London, and was born at Crouch Hill, Hornsey, on 14 December 1913. He came up to St John's from the City of London School with an open exhibition in 1932, and obtained a first class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, in 1935. He was elected a scholar of the College, and read pathology for Part II, obtaining a second class, Division I, in June 1936. He had been awarded an entrance scholarship at the London Hospital Medical College.

The Rev. GEOFFRY WAYET TURNER (B.A. 1880) died at Canterbury on 22 November 1936. He was the son of the Rev. John Richard Turner (of Peterhouse, B.A. 1847) and was born at Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire, on 2 August 1857. He was at Felsted School from 1869 to 1876. Ordained in 1880, after a year at Wells Theological College, to the curacy of Ludlow, he remained there for fifteen years, being reader from 1882 to 1886 and lecturer from 1886 to 1895. He then became vicar of Madley with Tyberton, Herefordshire, and held the living until he retired to Canterbury in 1928. He had been rural dean of Hereford South 1923-8 and prebendary of Eigne in Hereford Cathedral 1925-8.

EDWARD ALFRED, first BARON WARGRAVE (B.A., as Goulding, 1885), died at Shiplake Court, Henley-on-Thames, on 17 July 1936. He was the son of William Goulding, M.P. for Cork, and was born on 5 November 1862. After a short time at Trinity College, Dublin, he came up to St John's in 1882. After graduating he was called to the bar by the Inner Temple in 1887, but he soon entered politics, being returned to Parliament as member for East Wiltshire (Devizes) in 1895. He also represented Hammersmith on the London County Council from 1895 to 1901. A Unionist and an active supporter of Mr Joseph Chamberlain's tariff reform movement, he was chairman of the Tariff Reform League Organization Department from 1904 to 1912. In 1906 he gave up Devizes, which was regarded as a safe seat, to contest Finsbury, but was defeated by 640 votes. He was returned M.P. for Worcester in 1908, and held the seat until 1922. In 1915 he was created a baronet; he was invited by Mr Bonar Law to take office, but declined. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1918 and in 1922 was raised to the peerage as Baron Wargrave of Wargrave in the county of Berkshire. He was unmarried, was

J.P. for London and Berkshire, and was chairman of the Central London Distribution Committee (1934), Limited, and of Rolls Royce, Limited.

The Rev. RICHARD PLOWMAN WING (B.A. 1876) died at a nursing home in Reydon, Suffolk, on 3 June 1936, aged 83. He was the son of William Wing, draper, and was born at Mildenhall. After graduating he was ordained to a curacy at Hitchin; he afterwards held other curacies in Suffolk, and in 1902 was appointed vicar of Walberswick with Blythburgh, Suffolk, retiring in 1923.

## THE LIBRARY

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

### DONATIONS

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

*From an anonymous donor.*

PURCELL (E. S.). *Life of Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster.* 2nd edn. 2 vols. 1896.

*From the Trustees of Amherst College.*

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*From Professor R. C. Archibald.*

ARCHIBALD (R. C.). *Unpublished letters of J. J. Sylvester\* and other new information concerning his life and work.* (Repr. from *Osiris*, 1.) 1936.

*From A. J. Beard, B.A.*

Full scores of Handel's Messiah, Molique's Abraham, Mozart's Requiem, Mendelssohn's Elias and Ein Sommernachtstraum. 5 vols.

[Belonged to Rev. A. Beard, and later A. W. Beard, formerly members of the College.]

*From H. E. Bell, B.A.*

\*BELL (H. E.). *Esholt Priory.* (Repr. from *Yorks. Archaeol. Soc. Journal*, xxxiii.) 1936.

*From Mr Brindley.*

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*Lists of men-of-war, 1650-1700.* Pts. II, III. (French, Swedish ships, etc.) 1935-6.  
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*From Professor W. H. Bruford.*

\*BRUFORD (W. H.). *Die gesellschaftlichen Grundlagen der Goethezeit.* 1936.

*From F. W. Cock, M.D.*

COCK (F. W.). *A note on the Rev. Wm. Gostling\* and on the Roman altar at Stone-in-Oxney.* (Repr. from *Archaeologia Cantiana*, XLVII.) 1936.

*From Dr Coulton.*

RICHARDINUS (ROBERT). *Commentary on the Rule of St Augustine.* Ed. by G. G. COULTON.\* (Scottish Hist. Soc.) 1935.

*From H. A. Game, M.A.*

Copy of the printed notice sent out by the Lady Margaret Boat Club to other College Boat Clubs in 1836, when the Colquhoun sculls were thrown open to the University.

*From Mr Gatty.*

\*CASTLEREAGH (LORD). Letter, signed, to Joseph Marryat, M.P., dated 22 Dec. 1818.

\*WILBERFORCE (WILLIAM). Autog. letter, signed, to E. Malone, dated 21 Aug. 1810. Letter, signed, to S. and R. Percy, dated 19 April 1820.

Executors' official copy of the will of Edward Stillingfleet\*, Bp of Worcester, Fellow of the College (ob. 1699).

Receipt signed by John Horne Tooke\* for subscription to a projected volume three of his *Diversions of Purley*. 3 Feb. 1794.

Mezzotint portrait of George Childe-Villiers, 5th Earl of Jersey\*.

*Bequeathed by R. A. A. Gatty.*

Collection of letters consisting of Spanish correspondence intercepted during the Napoleonic wars, and which once belonged to the Rev. A. J. Scott, D.D.\*

*From Rev. H. St J. Hart.*

*Two Biblical papyri in the John Rylands Library, Manchester.* Ed. by C. H. ROBERTS. 1936.

## From Miss M. Hearsey.

SACKVILLE (THOMAS), Earl of Dorset. *The Complaint of Henry Duke of Buckingham. Including the Induction, or, T. S.'s contribution to the Mirror for Magistrates.* Ed. by Miss M. HEARSEY. 1936.

## From Sir Percival Horton-Smith Hartley, C.V.O.

\*HORTON-SMITH HARTLEY (Sir P.) and ALDRIDGE (H. R.). *Johannes de Mirfeld of St Bartholomew's, Smithfield: his life and works.* 1936.

\*HORTON-SMITH HARTLEY (Sir P.) and others. *The expectation of survival in pulmonary tuberculosis.* (Repr. from *Brompton Hospital Reports*, IV.) 1935.

POWELL (Sir R. D.) and \*HORTON-SMITH HARTLEY (Sir P.). *On diseases of the lungs and pleuræ.* 6th edn. 1921.

[With other papers written by Sir P. H.-S. H.]

## From Mrs Image.

Extracts (typed) concerning Rabelais, from letters to J. M. Image from W. F. Smith, onetime Fellow of the College.

## From R. M. Jackson, LL.B.

\*JACKSON (R. M.). *The history of quasi-contract in English law.* 1936.

## From K. Latifi, B.A.

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— *Barrack-room ballads.* Popular edn. [A pirated edn.] n.d.

WILDE (OSCAR). *Works.* With drawings by D. Nachshen. n.d.  
Twenty fragments of the Bible printed by Adolf Rusch at Strasbourg, c. 1480.

[With other pamphlets and books.]

## From Rev. W. P. W. MacMahon.

Mathematical writings, in MS., by the late Major P. A. MacMahon\*, Hon.Sc.D.

## From Mr Newman.

*Brontëana.* [Vol. II.] *The Rev. Patrick Brontë\*, his collected works, etc.* Ed. by J. H. TURNER. 1898.

## From Dr B. Pfister.

\*PFISTER (B.). *Die Entwicklung der Arbeitslosenversicherung und der Arbeitslosigkeit in England.* 1936.

## From Dr Previté-Orton.

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*Historical Sciences, International bibliography of*, 1931, 1933.

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

## From C. T. Prouty, B.A.

\*PROUTY (C. T.). *Gascoigne in the Low Countries and the publication of A Hundreth sundrie Flowres.* (Repr. from *Rev. of English Studies*, XII.) 1936.

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

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\*ROLLESTON (Sir HUMPHRY). *The endocrine organs in health and disease; with an historical review.* 1936.

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## From R. W. Sloley, M.A.

\*SLOLEY (R. W.). *Instruments.* (Aeronautical Engineering series: Ground engineers.) 2nd edn. 1935.

## From G. C. Moore Smith, Litt.D., F.B.A.

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 [Contains autog. signatures of Thomas Cartwright (ob. 1603) and Hugh Broughton (ob. 1612), onetime Fellows of the College.]  
 MS. Latin translation of Apollinarius' Greek version of the Psalms by William Whitaker, Master of the Colledge 1586-1595.

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

## ADDITIONS

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