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THE EAGLE

A Magazine

SUPPORTED BY MEMBERS OF

St John's College



VOLUME L, No. 221

PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
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MCMXXXVIII

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

Subscribers are requested to leave their addresses with Mr E. A. Wood, at the College Office, and to give notice of any change. They are also requested to give notice if they do not wish to continue to subscribe.

Contributions for the next number should be sent in at an early date to one of the Editors of *The Eagle* (Mr Gatty, Dr Hollick, F. Thistlethwaite, E. Miller, I. P. Watt, G. H. Phelps).

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

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

THE EAGLE

VOL. L

June 1938

No. 221



THE PAINTING OF THE FRONT GATE

We print opposite a plate from a colour-photograph taken last March of the restored Front Gate. And below are two articles, the first by the architectural correspondent of *The Times*, which appeared in that journal on 29 October 1937 and is reproduced with some slight alterations by permission of the editor, the second by Mr R. Toller, the College painter, who actually did the work under the general direction of Professor E. W. Tristram, D.Litt., F.S.A.

UNDER the direction and to the designs of Professor E. W. Tristram, of the Royal College of Art, a remarkably successful piece of colour decoration—or rather restoration—with a practical as well as an aesthetic purpose, has been carried out on the Great Gateway of St John's College, Cambridge.

The gateway, which is part of the original building and dates from 1511-16, is of the Tudor type with a four-centred archway and four octagonal angle-turrets. It is faced with exceedingly beautiful rose-coloured bricks, with dressings of golden Barnack and Ketton stone.

In the space between the arch and a decorated string-course below the windows are displayed the arms of the Foundress on a field with decorative and symbolical features carved in relief. In the centre, led up to by ogee curves from the crown of the arch, is the shield, surmounted by a crown and supported by yales. The yale is an heraldic beast, with the head of a goat and horns that could be swivelled independently



fore and aft for defence, the body and legs of an antelope and the tail of an elephant. To the left of the shield is the Tudor rose and to the right the Beaufort portcullis, both surmounted by crowns, and the rest of the field is occupied by panels of flowers—daisies or marguerites, evidently inspired by the name of the Foundress, and a blue flower which may be borage. In one panel there is a fox carrying a goose to its earth and a rabbit bolting. Above the string-course and between the windows is a richly canopied niche containing the figure of St John, the work of George Woodroff, a Cambridge carver, in 1662 to replace a figure destroyed, with the crowns, by the Puritan iconoclasts. Above the windows flanking the niche the Tudor rose and the Beaufort portcullis, both crowned, are repeated.

That this elaborate scheme of symbolical decoration was originally coloured there can be no doubt, and the last record of its painting occurs in the Rentals for 1701-2, when Robert Dalton was employed in "painting and gilding" the statuary and carved stonework all over the College. When in 1934-5 the street front of the College was cleaned and repaired, under the supervision of Sir Charles Peers (see *The Eagle*, nos. 215 and 216, vol. XLIX), it was found that the crumbling stonework, under the dirt, still retained considerable traces of colour and gilding. After allowing the cleaned work to settle, the present scheme of colouring was taken in hand under Professor Tristram, and as much for preservation as for decorative effect.

That it is a conspicuous success few will question. As a rule the repainting of Gothic stonework, though right in principle, is a trifle disconcerting at a first glance, but here, possibly owing to the complementary support of the rose-coloured brickwork, the effect is harmonious from the beginning. The ground has been coloured a full green, and upon it the gold of the heraldic features, the red of the roses, the pink of the daisies and the blue of the other flowers, make an impression of great but restrained richness. The yales have been coloured buff, with the regular gold spots which are their traditional due (and circles drawn by some earlier

painter on the stone were a guide to their spacing). The recessed mouldings of the main arch have been coloured red and blue, with the carved bosses or rosettes in them in natural colours. And the composition is completed by the gilded canopy over the brightly painted figure of St John.

The work has been executed by the College painter in solid pigment, made from powdered colours ground in oil, and, apart from any question of artistic effect, it should prove an admirable means of preservation.

The stonework was first painted with three coats of Light Stone colour, made from English ground white lead with very little paste driers. The paint was well thinned but plentifully applied, as this gets a better key than thick coats of paint.

The first coat was thinned with much more turpentine than linseed oil. By this means greater penetration was obtained than if it had been thinned with all oil. After the first coat, small cracks and sharp jutting edges of stone were filled or eased by application of a stiff mixture of resin and beeswax, mixed and warmed. The second coat was thinned with equal parts of linseed oil and turpentine. The third coat had much more linseed oil than turpentine.

Three coats were found sufficient to seal the pores of the stone and formed a good ground for the colouring. Undercoatings for the final colours were then applied: red lead priming for the roses, buff for an undercoat to the gold, Berger's Permanent Green for green and so on. Then followed the finishing colours; at least two coats of these to obtain substance for wearing.

In nearly all cases, except that of the gold, plain colours were broken up by catching prominent parts or high lights with lighter colour shades, as in oil painting. The roughness of the stone, and especially that of the yales, gave great scope for this breaking-on of colour. The roses were shaded by applying thin glazes over the vermilion and then wiping off the high lights.

The method of gilding was to use oil gold-size and transfer

leaf. The oil gold-size was over twenty years old, vatted 1916. The gold leaf was not placed on until the size was practically dry, three days to a week after application. By leaving the size until nearly dry, sinking of the gold and loss of lustre is prevented.

The whole of the work except the gold was treated with purified beeswax dissolved in equal parts of petrol and turpentine, applied cold and sparingly with a brush, and when dry slightly polished.

The colours were all ground up from powder in linseed oil by means of a marble muller and glass slab, as this is a more certain way of getting pure colours and better grinding than if the colours are bought ready ground.

The various finishing colours were obtained by mixtures of the following pigments:

For the roses: Berger's Orange and Scarlet Vermilions, in equal parts. These were glazed over when dry with thin Indian Red, and the high lights wiped off. The high lights were touched with the ground colour to give the true vermilion.

For the robes of St John: red, Venetian Red six parts, Red Lead half a part; blue, White, Prussian Blue, Raw Umber and a little Permanent Green; green, Light Brunswick, Permanent Green, Raw Umber and Prussian Blue. All these were toned down with dingy colours.

For the ceiling of the canopy: White, Antwerp Blue and Raw Umber, with the ribs gilded.

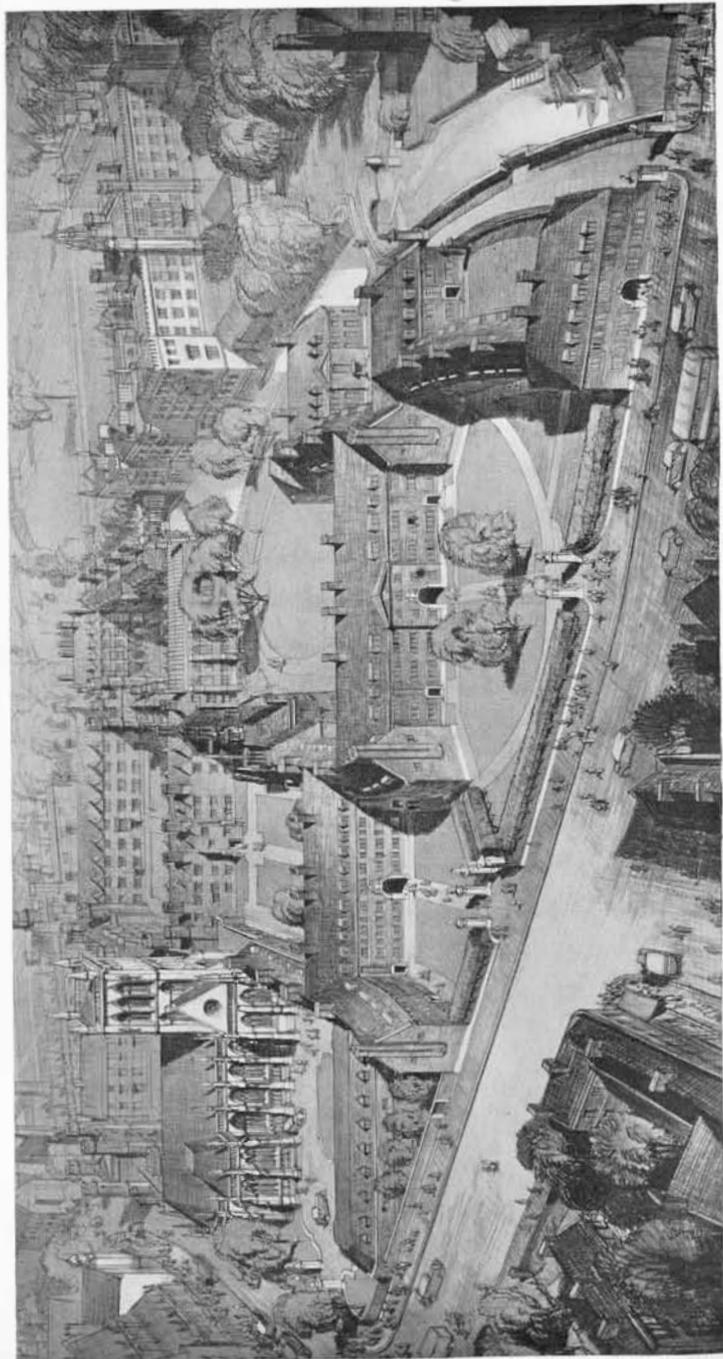
For the vine leaves: Berger's Permanent Green, Cadmium Yellow and Ochre, with the veins gilded.

For the vine grapes: Indian Red, tipped with gold.

For the Landscape background: Berger's Permanent Green, White, Venetian Red, Ochre and Light Brunswick, broken with many shading colours.

For the leaf-work on the landscape: Fast Verdine Green, Burnt Sienna, Ochre and Cadmium Yellow.

For the shield: blue, Prussian Blue and White; red, Orange and Scarlet Vermilions, in equal parts; border, Whiley's Platinum Leaf.



THE NEW COLLEGE BUILDINGS

For the yales: Buff ground, broken afterwards with white, etc., with gold spots.

For the daisies: White, with gold centres, tipped with Alizarine Crimson.

For the borage: White, glazed over with Antwerp Blue, touched here and there with solid blue, the gilded centres circled with Alizarine Crimson.

For the jewels of the crowns: Emerald Green, Alizarine Crimson and Antwerp Blue.

For the blue cove of the arch: the same blue as on the robe of St John, broken afterwards with a lighter blue.

For the red cove of the arch: the same red as for the roses.

All the gold used was Whiley's Double Regular Gold Leaf and sixty books were needed.

Before the painting was begun, a few restorations, additional to those made in 1934-5, were carried out. Of these, the replacement of the mouth, jaws and beard of the right-hand yale and of the nose of the left-hand corbel head were the most important.

THE NEW COLLEGE BUILDINGS

This explanation of the scheme for the new College buildings is by the architect, Mr Edward Maufe, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., A.R.A.

Two complete schemes for the lay-out of buildings to the north of the older College buildings, on the large site contained within St John's Street, Bridge Street and the River Cam, have been agreed in principle. One scheme allows for the retention of the existing Master's Lodge, the other contemplates a new Master's Lodge nearer the river, and the latter is the scheme illustrated. The buildings now being constructed form approximately the first half of either scheme, so that the debatable question, whether to pull down or not to pull down the Master's Lodge, is left to the future.

The portion now about to be built, common to both schemes, comprises sixty sets of rooms, fifty for undergraduates and ten for Fellows, together with a service

building consisting in the main of a garage for ten cars, of a house for two hundred bicycles, of carpenter's, painter's and electrician's workshops, and of a common room for bed-makers. There is a new entrance arcade, with a Porter's Lodge, and a covered cloister leading across the west end of the Chapel to the Combination Room staircase. This part of the scheme also includes a sick-room with a nurse's room, adjacent to the new entrance, to attend the needs of minor accidents. The sets of rooms have been planned on separate staircases in the traditional Cambridge way, but each staircase has two lavatories and two showers, and each set has a separate gyp-room inside the oak. In addition to the showers on the staircase, there is a block of six baths approached from a covered way.

The first part of either scheme may be subdivided into three parts. First, it creates a new entrance forecourt from St John's Street, enclosed by piers and wrought-iron gates to the street, by the Chapel on the left, by the new service block on the right and by the new arcade at the end. Cars can be driven up to the arcade and be garaged on the right. The two hundred bicycles are all arranged for on the level, with a separate entrance and exit. Secondly, it means the completion of Chapel Court. The present Chapel Court building is extended northward and leaves standing the fine trees. The completed court is enclosed on the north by sets of rooms and, in the east, by the new arcade with sets over it and the cloister in front of the Chapel. Thirdly, there is the formation of a new open court—Fisher Court—approached through a tall archway in the centre of the northern side of Chapel Court. This archway will give a direct vista through to the centre of Second Court. The buildings here are set back from Bridge Street to escape noise and vibration. The two arms of the court curve gently outwards, so that the eastern arm ends parallel to Bridge Street and the western prepares the eye, either for the long line of the existing Master's Lodge, or for a future front, set back from Bridge Street.

Care has been taken to thread the buildings through the existing trees. Two fine planes and a silver birch will remain

in Chapel Court and a tall ash in the new Fisher Court. For the new planting, it is suggested that the entrance to the forecourt should be flanked by two Dawyck beeches—a special beech of fastigate growth—and that two new planes should be planted at the Bridge Street entrance to Fisher Court, with pleached limes all along this frontage.

The existing College buildings being, for the most part, so essentially Cambridge in character—"St John's is quintessence of Cambridge"—it has been thought that the new buildings must avoid merely following a fashion, in particular any foreign fashion. But, at the same time, it has been realized that the new buildings should not only grow out of their own town but out of their own time. Therefore new theories of design have been used, such as the long horizontal sitting-room windows and the long vertical staircase windows, which avoid the jumpiness in design where the staircase windows necessarily come at different levels from the room windows.

The walls are to be of solid brickwork; steel is eliminated as far as practicable to avoid the transmission of noise. The floors are to be "floating" for the same reason, and they are to be fire-resisting. The new buildings are to have pitched roofs, which conform aesthetically to the older roofs near by, insulate against cold and heat, and give the necessary space for tanks and services easily accessible for maintenance. Pitched roofs are also self-cleansing. A new heating installation not only takes care of the new buildings, but also of the old. By this means no less than five separate installations, which at present exist, are eliminated, and their attendant upkeep and expense.

It has been thought that there should be no ornament which has not a meaning and that what there is should be executed by the best sculptors of our day. The gate-piers to the forecourt should be surmounted by the eagles of St John the Evangelist; the new entrance archway should have the achievement of the College; the entrance to Fisher Court should bear the Fisher arms. The arms of two other Johnians should be recorded: William Gilbert, at one time Senior Bursar, Court Physician to Queen Elizabeth, in commemora-

tion of his work on magnetism, and Lord Courtney of Penwith, because a considerable portion of the cost of the buildings will be met from funds left by him to the College.

The necessary demolition in the yards leading to Bridge Street has already been completed. And work on the foundations of the new buildings, which it is hoped will be finished by September 1939, will have begun when this appears in print.

A THEATRE APPOINTMENT

AFTER lunch Mr John Green was seized by a sudden attack of peevish discontent. His unpleasant reflections contained, however, a good deal of truthful self-criticism. At some point in his career, he felt he had stopped living a real human life and had expended all his energies on elaborating the details of a cold and formalistic existence. He was alone in his house, and as he wandered aimlessly through every room, he occasionally paused to admire the furniture, the pictures, or the books, fingering them curiously as if they belonged to somebody else. In the drawing room he sat down for a moment to stare at a china cabinet filled with exquisite Dresden china figures—"All these *penates*", he thought, "are like the knobs of a rail, that encloses the empty space of my future... a good image."

Mr Green was only thirty-three, but for several years past he had spent every leisure moment in such reflections, analysing the causes of a vague discontent, regretting the disappearance of the sincerity and courage which, like valued friends, had graced his early youth. He saw his life in those days as a straight and vigorous tree, of which the sap had suddenly thinned, the roots weakened, and the whole exuberant growth prematurely turned askew.

"I am no longer able to think honestly, or, which is worse, to feel sincerely", he reflected, drumming his knuckles against the glass of the cabinet until it shook. "I don't even think of my wife as a flesh and blood person any longer; she is merely

the excuse for countless more or less profound reflections, which suffocate every spontaneous emotion."

He continued his aimless exploration of the house, which was furnished in excellent taste. His library walls were decorated with the finest prints and woodcuts, the shelves well filled with the best books, and shapely, delicately coloured bowls and vases stood on the mantelshelves and the grand piano. All these beautiful objects, however, had been acquired some years ago, and he often imagined that they were smiling scornfully at him. For his nature was not itself a shallow one. His present mode of life was not a thin crust that hid the complete bankruptcy of personality, but rather a ragged foliage that fringed and obscured depths now growing dark and derelict. It would soon be too late for him to reclaim these depths.

The cause of his present agitation was a quarrel with his wife. She expected more of him than other people, because she had known him for a long time. This demand was irritating, especially when his learned colleagues noticed no change for the worse, but rather commented enthusiastically on his increasing social plasticity. And whereas they lavished plaudits and favours she had only her loyalty to offer.

Glancing at his watch his dissatisfaction began to evaporate. He remembered that he must hurry to several important meetings at which the academic aristocracy would busy themselves in drawing up the rules whereby the volatile young might be encouraged to strive after the calm serenity of their elders. These engagements would probably be completed by seven o'clock. At seven thirty he had promised to return home and take his wife out for the evening. This kind of visit to the theatre had acquired for the Greens a special emotional significance. The conclusion of a quarrel was always attended by some such entertainment. Mrs Green in particular attached a good deal of importance to this, no doubt sentimental, convention.

Mr Green gave his valuable services to his various professional duties, and at seven o'clock, as his last professional meeting broke up, Severing, a colleague, came up to him.

"Would you care to come round to my rooms for an hour or so? Olaf Bending the poet will be there and the old Professor too."

Mr Green studied his watch. "Half an hour late would hardly matter", he thought. The prospect of an hour's discussion filled him with a warm feeling of anticipation as if he had swallowed a glass of port wine.

Severning's drawing room was a long low-ceilinged apartment, with a large bay window at the far end. As the autumn sky darkened, heavy curtains were drawn across the window, and the room was lighted by dim wall lamps set at wide intervals. The distant corners of the room were in consequence in half darkness. Near a writing table placed in the window alcove was a large standard lamp. This, as a rule, was only used when its owner was working at the desk.

The long room was soon filled with little groups of earnest debaters, each shrouded in eddies of blue cigarette smoke. It began to rain, and the sharp patter on the window panes quickened the pace of the conversation. Leaning against the mantelpiece the old Professor, with a sarcastic glint in his pale enamel blue eyes, was talking to a slim, elegant young man, who eyed this important personage as Francis might have eyed Henry on the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Severning was talking loudly to a tall, prim-looking man who watched Severning severely, and followed every point in his argument by jerking his left shoulder, a gesture indicative of refined dissent. Mr Green joined this group and listened intently. But at the end of five minutes his attention wandered, and glancing to the other end of the room he saw Bending the poet, sitting with his legs astride a chair, talking pleasantly to several acquaintances who were busy affecting to appear unconcerned at so great a man's attentions. But from behind him he heard the Professor speaking slowly and in a loud voice like that of a degenerate prophet. Mr Green listened to him for a moment. Then he heard Bending's voice rise again above the hubbub; he wandered over to him, and then to Severning. He now began to pass quickly from one discussion to another, led to and fro by stray remarks which, catching his ear, stimulated his attention for a few minutes at a time.

But he was very restless and felt that to-night he filled no proper place amongst all these earnest people. Their pronouncements, so culturally "significant", were like the chirping of countless grasshoppers, and he himself was dimly conscious of some human and more important drama that was taking place within the boundaries of his own personal life. But he had to dance now, and perhaps for the rest of his life, to pipes which had seduced his ear in the past, and for whose tyranny he had only himself to blame.

They were all talking very loudly and rapidly now. He was like a solitary performer in a Russian mazurka, thrown nimbly from one group to another. As soon as he impinged breathlessly upon one cluster of learned acrobats, their arguments thrust him forth again, and propelled him towards another group, which in its turn caught him, held him for a moment and then sent him pirouetting down the room.

Soon, however, the whole dimly lit apartment was like a vast ballroom, in which figures moved in and out of intricate patterns, carrying perhaps a plate of sandwiches or a cup of coffee. Groups continually formed, and broke, and reformed with mercurial rapidity, as people darted from one topic of conversation to another. The hum of voices formed a somewhat sinister accompaniment to this learned fandango.

Perhaps it was the size of the room, its antique shabbiness and its dim lighting, but Mr Green suddenly was a little afraid; he no longer felt fully initiated in these mysteries. He was a strange player who had not yet grown used to the conventions of the club. His uneasiness was somehow connected with the thought of his wife, but he could not tell why. The animation before him, the absorption apparent on every face, seemed grotesque. As each person moved, long shadows were cast on the wall, and even on to the ceiling. They bustled backwards and forwards like so many heralds bent on the most momentous errands. The room, to Mr Green's heated imagination, seemed like a long barn from the rafters of which hung large spider webs right down to the floor, and the spiders scurried from web to web with monotonous and apparently tireless regularity.

At nine o'clock there occurred a temporary lull in the general conversation, which had the effect of dispelling the morbid fancies that were thronging Mr Green's mind. During this lull, everyone overheard Severning say, "Yes, yes, I *can* indeed prove my point! Wait a minute, I was reading the book only this morning." He went over to the desk, upon which lay an open book. He pressed the switch of the standard and the whole room was suddenly filled with brightness. Mr Green jumped as every detail of the room, and the people in it, grew distinct. The sudden bright glare might have been like a bugle call to summon him to simpler but more human commitments, or like a sharp and glittering rapier to pierce the cloak of his infatuation. But five minutes later Severning turned the reading lamp out, and Mr Green himself became the centre of a particularly animated group.

G. H. P.

A LETTER FROM THE FOUNDRESS

AMONG the records of the Duchy of Lancaster at the Public Record Office (Privy Seals, 1, pt. 3, m. 5) there is a letter from Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, and signed by herself, which is reproduced from a photograph I owe to my friend Dr W. Fisher Cassie. A transcription is given below. The letter is addressed to John Clerk, auditor of the north parts of the Duchy in the second half of Henry VII's reign. In the course of Henry's work to increase and consolidate the crown revenues an effort was made to improve the rents received by the Duchy of Lancaster, not without the tenants' resistance, as this letter shows; for in it Lady Margaret appeals to Clerk to show favour to certain tenants in their suit to the king, her son, against an increase of their rents. Lady Margaret had an interest in these tenants of Waddington in Lincolnshire because Tattershall, to which she refers, and which was in Waddington, had been granted to her by Henry VII in 1487 along with other properties.

From the bill of the inhabitants of Waddington which still survives in the Duchy archives (Pleadings, vol. 1, W. 5), it

appears that the suit first came before the Duchy council in Michaelmas term 1506; the bill was brought to the Chancellor of the Duchy on 12 November, and therefore Lady Margaret's letter belongs to that year. The inhabitants were given day to appear in the following Hilary term, when certain of them did appear and desired day to know their neighbours' mind.

It should be observed that the "R" in the sign manual represents "Richmond" (as Cooper points out in his memoir of the foundress), and not "Regina", a plausible error which Ellis made in his *Originall Letters*. The signature is rather more regular than that reproduced in the frontispiece of Halsted's *Life of Lady Margaret*.

It may not be amiss to mention here two other references to Lady Margaret from the Duchy of Lancaster records. On 20 November 1488, a warrant was sent to certain officers of Woxsey manor (Wilts.) to supply to Lady Margaret some lead which had been taken down in that manor and was lying there. The lead was destined for repairs to Corfe Castle in Dorset, which, like Tattershall, had been given to Lady Margaret in the previous year. In his *History of Dorset* Hutchins says that Henry VII repaired the castle for his mother's use, but she seems never to have resided there. In the other passage in the Duchy records (Orders and Decrees, 11, fo. 24), Lady Margaret is found again making an appeal, this time to the king's council, on behalf of one Richard Saly in Trinity term 1502. His case was dismissed.

By her descent from John of Gaunt through his legitimated children by Katherine Swynford, Lady Margaret had an hereditary as well as a political interest in the house of Lancaster; and the Lancastrian connection is still apparent in the College arms, for the argent and azure of the bordure compony were the livery colours of that house.

R. SOMERVILLE.

Duchy of Lancaster Privy Seals, 1, pt. 3, m. 5.

By the Kinges moder.

Margaret R Trusty and welbiloued we grete you well, And vnderstande that ye of late haue commaunded the kinges

tenantes and also diuerse other tenantes aperteynyng to our Colledge of Tateshall within the town of Wadyngton not to medell with any land or medowe lyeng in the west felde aperteynyng vnto the said towne Vnles they beer newe charges for the same, other than euer was born heretofore as they afferme. Wherfor we desire and pray you to be soo fauourable vnto theym, and the rather at this our instaunce as to help by your wisdom that they be not wronged to their importable losse and vndoing; but that thies berers of the said Towne may haue good and comfortable aunswer of their suytes vnto the kinges grace at this tyme. Wherin in our opynyon ye shall doo a right godly and meritorous dede. Yeuen vnder our signet at the manour of Hatfelde the vith day of nouembre.

Endorsed: To oure trusty and welbiloued John Clerke oon of the kinges Auditours.

AN ADDITION TO THE COLLEGE LIBRARY

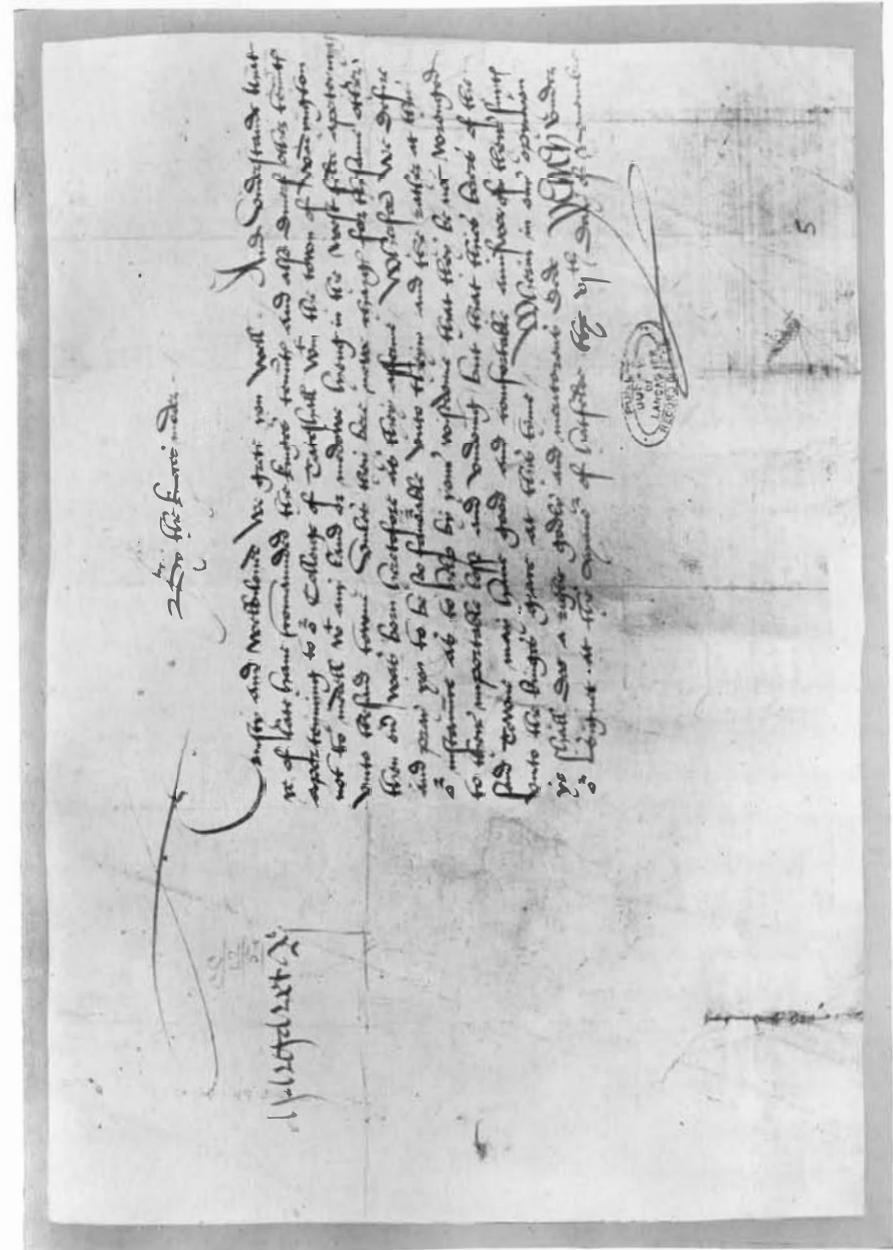
THE College Library has recently acquired, by gift from four Fellows, an interesting early printed book: interesting for its text, for its printer and for its provenance.

The text consists of a sermon preached by John Fisher, the "second founder" of the College and the most executive of the Foundress's executors. The title sets out the circumstances:

A sermon had at Paulis by the com(m)andment of the most reuerend father in god my lorde legate / and sayd by John the bysshop of Rochester / vpo(n) qui(n)quagesom sonday / concernyng certayne heretickes / whiche tha(n) were abiured for holdyng the heresies of Martyn Luther that famous hereticke / and for ye keypyng and reteynyng of his bokes agaynst the ordinance of the bulle of pope Leo the tenth. Cu(m) priuilegio a rege indulto.¹

The sermon was delivered at Paul's Cross in London on 11 February 1525, but was not printed until 1528 or 1529.

¹ The slanting strokes do not represent the ends of lines in the original, but are copied from the original's punctuation. This applies throughout the quotations.



This gap no doubt accounts for the "Epistole vnto the reder by the same byshop", with which the sermon is prefaced, full, like the sermon itself, of pages that "call up some scene of common life and remind us that the writer is no Italianate ecclesiastic but English of the English".¹ After setting out the "grou(n)de of al heresy", Fisher shows how an heretic may be converted to the true faith. "And to thentent that your sightis maye be ye more clered in this faith / I shall gether iiij collectio(n)s: by the whiche to all them that be nat ouer peruersedly drowned in the heresies of Luther / it shall appere (as I verily suppose) that his doctryne is veray pestilent and pernitiuous." The Four Collections are based on the parable of the Sower and their headings are: concerning the sower, concerning the seed, concerning the good earth and concerning the fruit. Under these, Fisher brings in all the well-known objections of the Church to the doctrine and behaviour of Luther. And he ends with an appeal to his hearers not "to caste your soules away by beleuy(n)g this doctrine of this most pernitiuous hereticke / whiche bryngeth forth none e(n)crease of frute. . . but moche Habundance of pestile(n)t and stynkyng weedes / of carnall corruptio(n) / of horrible blasphemes / of detestable murders".

The colophon reads:

Imprinted at London / in fletestrete / in the house of Thomas Berthelet / nere to the Cundite / at ye signe of Lucrece. Cum priuilegio a rege indulto.

The book is printed throughout in black letter, for the most part of two sizes, with the letters used for the Latin quotations slightly smaller than those for the main part of the text. The lettering of the page-headings is slightly larger than that of the text. Twenty lines of text measure $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches and there are thirty lines to a page, excluding the headings. The words of the title are printed in the shape of what William Herbert calls a "jelly glass", wide at the top, narrowing down to two letters only three lines from the bottom, then widening out again; and they are enclosed in four woodcuts, "used by

¹ Benians, E. A., *John Fisher*, Cambridge, 1935, p. 34.

W. de Worde".¹ Two of these, at the top and bottom of the page, are geometrical. Those at the sides are, on the left, a man poking a stick into a tree with an owl and two other birds in it, and, on the right, a branch with grapes and foliage, birds and snails, and one of the birds about to eat one of the snails. There are besides five decorated initials, a T in a square frame with a flower on each side, used three times over; an F also in a square frame and decorated with flowers and an owl, of which the strokes end in animal heads; and an M, not framed, decorated only with an ornamental filling between the strokes. The whole book is in quarto, with signatures Aii to Hiii. Hiv, according to Herbert a blank, is missing. The leaves measure $7\frac{3}{8}$ by $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

The printer, Thomas Berthelet,² was probably the assistant of Pynson and may well have been, like Pynson, a Frenchman. In 1530, on Pynson's death, he succeeded as Printer to the King. He had certainly been in business on his own for a year or two previously. It is to this period that the printing of Fisher's *Sermon* belongs, and this is proved by the form of the colophon given above. After 1530, Berthelet regularly called himself "regius Impressor" in the books that he produced, until 1548, when, at the accession of Edward VI, he was deprived of the royal patronage and its annual pension. He is notable for having produced, in his capacity as stationer as well as printer, the first gilt bindings done in England, and he probably imported Italian workmen to execute them and to teach his own staff. He was twice married to Englishwomen and died in London on 26 September 1555. He left property in Herefordshire to his elder son Edward, who became a lawyer, property in London to his younger son Anthony and to his wife, as well as legacies to god-children, apprentices and charities. Duff³ says of him: "Among all the early presses that of Berthelet was pre-eminent for good workmanship.

¹ W. Herbert's edition of J. Ames's *Typographical Antiquities*, London, 1785-90, vol. 1, p. 459.

² Duff, E. G., *A Century of the English Book Trade*, London, 1905, for the Bibliographical Society, pp. 11 ff.

³ *The Printers... of Westminster and London from 1476 to 1535*, Cambridge, 1906, p. 183. (The Sandars Lectures.)

Though he avoided as far as possible the use of illustrations, all the ornamentation he used was in good taste, and in beauty and variety of type he surpassed all printers of the century."

The Fisher *Sermon*, to untrained eyes that have seen hardly any other book printed by Berthelet, fully bears this out.

The copy now in the College Library seems to have belonged in the sixteenth century to a Frenchman, or at least a French-speaking Englishman, and to have been bound with Fisher's *Funeral Sermon* at the death of Henry VII (first printed by de Worde in 1509), his *Treatise on the Seven Penitential Psalms* (also first printed by de Worde in 1508), and two other works, one by Erasmus. There is an inscription on the last page (f. Hiii reverse) in what appears to be a sixteenth-century hand, and each folio is numbered in the same hand, starting from 24 on the title and running to 54 on f. Hiii. It is this:

Cest Liu(re) ad 3. diuisions le (?) p(re)mi(er) fo. 1. le xpositio(n) de pater n(oste)r / fo. 22 Erasmus sermon de im(m)ensa dei m(ise)-r(icordi)a / et fo. 69. exornatorium Curatoru(m).

Le second diuision ad le xpositio(n) des sept psalmes fa(ic)t p(ar) Fisher euesq(ue) etc. fo. (illegible) 2^e p(ar)t.

Le 3^e et dern(i)er p(ar)t fo. 1. ad vn funerall sermon fa(ic)t s(ur) la mort d(u) roy H. 7 / et fo. 13. est vn sermon en le moyes d(e) la mort H. 7 / et fo. 25 et seq. vn sermon s(ur) labiur(at)ion(?) de . . . Luthar (several words illegible) fol. 51 ss. etc.

What is apparently the same hand has added, in a different ink, below the foregoing inscription:

the first psalme incipit in le second diuision fo. 1. et est vsque 12^o. Inde le second penitentiall psalme / et fo. 24 the third. et seq. / 4 / fo. 49. et seq. miserere mei deus 5. / fo. 75. et seq. D(omi)ne exaudi or(aci)one(m) mea(m). Et 6. / fo. 107. et seq. De profundis clamaui. Et 7. fo. 125. et seq. D(omi)ne exaudi or(aci)one(m) mea(m), auriens p(er)cipe obsecratione(m) meam etc.

In this latter ink are various numerations of the points of the sermon in the margins, underlinings of the text, and references to passages quoted. The most interesting of these are on ff. F and G iv reverse. The former is a comment on a passage of the sermon: "But nowe let vs here what conditions our sauioir adioyneth vnto this good erthe / he sayth: Hi

sunt / qui in corde honesto / et bono. Pardon me / though I reherse ye wordes aft(er) ye greke boke: for they make better agaynst our enemies / he sayth: In corde honesto / et bono." The comment runs:

the vulgar translation ys: in corde bono et optimo: / Erasmus corde honesto ac bono.

The latter is a passage copied out of the text: "Luther had a child within 6 week(es) after his marriage." It evidently made a great impression.

From this unknown sixteenth-century owner there is a gap, until it is possible to say with almost complete certainty that the book, in its original state, bound up with the other works set out above, came to form part of the famous Harleian library, formed by Robert Harley, first Earl of Oxford, and his son, Edward, second Earl, who owned Wimpole Hall in Cambridgeshire in right of his wife. The son added to the collection and both father and son kept part of the library at Wimpole.¹ In 1743, after Edward Harley's death, Wimpole was sold to Philip Yorke, first Earl of Hardwicke, and the library of printed books to Thomas Osborne, a London bookseller. Osborne, at various times between 1743 and 1745, issued sale catalogues, five in all. The earliest has a Latin preface written by Dr Samuel Johnson in his most resounding style; the latest, as we shall see, is less grandiose. Perhaps Osborne found difficulty in getting back the £13,000 that the purchase of the library cost him. At any rate, his charge of 5s. for the catalogue aroused the displeasure of his trade rivals and an account of the transaction can be found in Dibdin's *Bibliomania*.² The catalogues are the only memorial, apart from the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum, which were bought in 1753, and the dispersed books, of one of the greatest collections of books ever made.

The first mention of what is probably the actual book now belonging to the College comes on p. 119 of vol. 1 of the

¹ See Historical Manuscripts Commission, *Portland Papers*, vol. v, pp. 514-16, 522-4, 639. I am indebted to Professor G. M. Trevelyan for these references. The major part was perhaps at Welbeck Abbey.

² Second edition, London, 1811, pp. 460 ff.

Catalogus Bibliothecae Harleianae, as item 2459.¹ Under the heading: Sermons. Quarto., the first entry is: Bishop Fysher's, *black letter printed by Tho. Berthelet*. This is not conclusive, though according to the *Short Title Catalogue* of A. W. Pollard and G. R. Redgrave (London, 1926) the *Sermon* is the only work of Fisher printed by Berthelet. More conclusive evidence comes from the fifth volume of Osborne's catalogue. This has as a title-page one of those compendious affairs reminiscent of seventeenth-century fighting theological pamphlets and is far from Johnson's Ciceronian periods. It must surely have been composed by Osborne himself.

Catalogus Bibliothecae Harleianae: or, a CATALOGUE of the remaining Part of the Library of the late Earl of OXFORD. Vol. v. containing, A Choice Series of BOOKS, in all Faculties; (there follow twenty-two lines of small print) Which will begin to be sold very cheap, the Price marked in each Book, at T. Osborne's in *Grays-Inn*, on the twenty second Day of *April*, 1745, and continue selling till the first of *July*.

Now the College copy of Fisher's *Sermon* is bound in what appears to be early eighteenth-century mottled calf. The tools, and their arrangement, much resemble the bindings on the books bequeathed by John Newcome, Master 1735-65, who bought them from the Harleian Library, though these are mostly in red morocco in the so-called "Harleian style". The *Sermon* has the usual marbled end-papers. The fly-leaves have a watermark of Britannia seated with the motto: Pro Patria. On one of these fly-leaves is written in pencil: N3937 and also 3-6. The first is probably Osborne's mark for finding, the second almost certainly his price (3s. 6d.!). In the 1745 *Catalogus*, item 4721 is: "Fysher's, Bp. of Rochester, Sermon had at Paulis by Commandment of the most Reverend Father in God my Lorde Legate against the Heresie of Martyn Luther, *Black Letter, Printed by T. Berthelette, without Date*." Item 4722 is Fisher's Sermon at the Funeral of Henry VII, item 4712 is his Treatise on the Seven Penitential Psalms, item 4638 is Erasmus's Treatise on the Paternoster, item 4642

¹ The *Catalogus* is not in the University, and only one volume of it in the College Library. I am grateful to Mr H. M. Adams, Librarian of Trinity College, for the loan of the complete work from that Library.

is his Sermon on the Mercy of God and item 4641 is the Exornatorium Curatorum, printed by de Worde without date. It seems probable that all these were bought by Harley in one volume, as the inscription in our copy of the *Sermon* indicates, and by him bound up separately. The copy of the Seven Penitential Psalms sold at the same time as our Sermon had a very similar binding.

The sale which has brought these books again into the market is that of part of the celebrated library at Ham House, Surrey. The library there, according to the sale catalogue,¹ was mostly formed by Lionel Murray, fourth Earl of Dysart, who lived from 1708 till 1770. To him it owed "the major portion of its valuable contents" and from the Harleian collection he bought "at least six Caxtons", some of which had Osborne's pencilled prices in them. There seems no reasonable doubt that our Fisher book came from the same source.

By this gift, the College now has one of the four recorded copies of a work upon which John Fisher's reputation as a controversialist and a speaker of English chiefly rests. According to the *Short Title Catalogue*, number 10,892, there are only examples in the British Museum, the Bodleian Library and the Cambridge University Library; and the last is very imperfect. The work was printed by one of the best sixteenth-century printers. And a book from the library founded by Robert Harley, who "frequently visited his friends at Cambridge, and in particular Mr. Baker, for whom he always testified the highest Regard, and indeed often showed it, not only by frequent Visits, but by generous presents of Wine, &c. (for I am told he would receive no others). In Return for which Favours, Mr. Baker bequeathed to him the larger Share of his valuable MSS, after having given him all the Assistance he was able, in making that extraordinary Collection",² has come at last to the College which owes so much to John Fisher for its existence and to Thomas Baker for its Library.

H. G.

¹ Prepared by Messrs Sotheby and Company, New Bond Street, London, who conducted the auction on 30 and 31 May 1938.

² Masters, R., *Memoirs of . . . Thomas Baker of St John's College*, Cambridge, 1784, p. 107.

VANISHED PEACE

RETURNED FROM THE ANTARCTIC

I SHOT my dogs and left them there. They were my friends and in that land we needed and we trusted one another. For the moment it was horrible, but theirs was a happy end. Joyful and friendly, suddenly they left the world, trusting in their master's hand. Their bodies will lie for ages, stiff and ice-bound, but their spirits gallop through eternity in the dogs' Valhalla. Still as a team I picture them, bounding over the wind-crusted snow, plumed tails aloft and breath-clouds trailing behind them. In the bright, calm sunlight of that other place they drag a sledge but do not feel its weight; they gallop down the coast in search of seals, for even spirit dogs need food. They find their seal, fat and sluggish, yet wriggling just enough to give the fullest pleasure to the kill. Now for them there is no rationing; they gorge themselves on the hot flesh, then lie replete and sleep. If, from the body, man's spirit can separate and wander as it seems to do, mine is often with my dogs, living again with them those days of greatest joy. Together we rush, mile after mile, over the smooth plains of ice, under a cloudless sky, the broad sweeping glaciers and red rock summits brilliant in the midday sun. When we halt the peace and quiet is absolute; there is no sound nor movement but what we make ourselves. In that vast ice-clad land there is no ugliness of any kind, nothing but peace and beauty undefiled.

My dogs I sent for ever to that land of peace but I remained to feel the harshness of the world. After many months of peaceful quietness living and working in a clean and wholesome land, away from men and the multitudinous works of their hands, it is painful to return. The normal ability to shut out from the mind those things which are unpleasant has almost gone. Returned from afar the ceaseless conflict of the nations is viewed in the fullness of its stupidity, unmodified by the softening hand of apathy; it seems a personal burden, crushing one impotent to the ground. Even one's fellows, the

people in the streets, seem different now. In a motley crowd the pretty girls once used to be outstanding, but now it is the man that is lame, the tubercular girl, and the sad-faced woman with the wailing child. The other senses too are troubled. The nose is offended by smoke and petrol, the ears by motor-cars and useless chatter. Aeroplanes fly droning overhead, beautiful in their shape and speed, but made to bring misery to others. Peace and quietness are gone, left behind in that distant land, and in their place is talk of war and destruction, gas-masks for babies and building of battle-ships.

In a little group of men cut off from the world each sees his fellows as they really are, not as they would appear. But in our life called civilized, each is cloaked in a mantle of deception that must be stripped off before the man is truly visible. Returned into this bustling world of men, one is very conscious of the lack of honesty and confidence between each man and his neighbour. One feels girt about with fetters; one must not even speak the complete truth, for many are not used to it. Shyness, politeness, convention, all combine to hold one in, to prevent true communion with one's fellows, and so one longs everlastingly for return to the distant lands of freedom, peace and quietness. Those dogs I sent to gallop in Valhalla are surely in a place more happy than this troubled world.

THE COMMEMORATION SERMON

Preached by Professor P. H. WINFIELD, LL.D., F.B.A.
on SUNDAY, 8 May 1938

WHAT I have to say in the address which I am privileged to give you is founded upon a sentence towards the end of Part I of John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*: "Now I saw in my dream that these men went in at the Gate; and, lo, as they entered, they were transfigured."

The benefit which we derive from this Commemoration

Service will be measured largely by the spirit in which we attend it. You have heard a list of the benefactors of this College read out. What exactly does it convey to you? On the surface, it might appear that it is no more than a catalogue of names to many of which we could, if we were honest with ourselves, attach no real importance. Of course, there are exceptions. Names like the Lady Margaret or John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester (to mention no others), not only resounded in their own age but have gone echoing down the corridors of time to our own generation. Their fame is *aere perennius*, and it would endure even if this College perished. But, as to many of the other benefactors, what knowledge of them have we beyond the record of their gifts to this foundation? I owed a heavy debt of gratitude during my career here as an undergraduate to three whose names have been mentioned and yet I have been unable to trace anything more of them than the fact of their donations. And, but for one of them, I doubt whether I could have entered upon my profession at all.

On the surface, then, many of our benefactors might have been anonymous. But the true spirit of this service is marked, not by the glorification of this or that individual, but by the inner meaning of what all did for the College.

They represented its spirit, which is the spirit of every College at Oxford and Cambridge, of every University throughout this country—the spirit of effort, not merely for one's own advancement, but of effort for other members of the community. I speak with some diffidence of this, because it is characteristic of Englishmen that it is rarely spoken of at all. I have never before in my life said a word of it, and I have been in touch with two generations at this College and this University who have scarcely ever mentioned it either.

Yet no greater mistake could be made than to think that the spirit is not there because people are so silent about it. Most of us, I think, have lived and worked with colleagues who, if they have ever formulated the question, have asked themselves, not, "What shall I get out of the College?" but "What can I do for the College?" Personal ambition there

must be, and there is nothing discreditable in it unless it degenerates into selfishness. But few indeed there are who have not subordinated it to something higher.

No greater test of it can be cited than that which faced many members of this College nearly a quarter of a century ago. Some record of how they faced that test stands in this ante-chapel. And their spirit was the spirit in which John Fisher, four centuries ago, bowed to the headsman's block and axe. They gave no less than he did. They gave no more than he could. They gave all.

It is only within the last few months that two members of this College have passed from us who left to us all an example of whole-hearted devotion to the institution that they loved so well—Edward Rapson and Cyril Bradley Rootham.

We have listened to the names of those who are benefactors; but let us not forget the unnamed benefactors. They are innumerable and their names are written in water.

Many of them were men whose achievements in the Schools of the University and on the playing-fields of the College were only mediocre. And yet they were just as faithful witnesses to the spirit of the College as the most famous of its sons. Whether in work or in play, they spent their energy for others as well as for themselves, albeit with little consciousness of the higher purpose they were serving. They are forgotten by all but their own contemporaries, but what they did is as enduring as the beauty of the stone carvings on the buildings of the College in which they lived. No record survives of many of the masons whose skill is shown there. But, though their names are forgotten, their work is still with us. So it is with our unknown benefactors. Those who knew them were often influenced by their example, and took from them a tradition to be handed to their successors. The maintenance of that tradition is as impalpable and untraceable in its working as the wind and sunshine that have shaped the growth of the ancient trees in our College grounds. But in its results it is as plain to the eye as the trees themselves.

I fear that most of what I have said must sound dull and pedestrian in the ears of the younger members of this con-

gregation. They may well think that it is only an exposition of what every one takes for granted and nobody talks about. Thirty years ago I should have taken exactly the same view. It is only as we grow older that we realize how hard it is to create a standard, how hard it is to maintain a standard—above all, how hard it is to adapt that standard to the needs of the next generation. The years have shown us that all that is best in civilization cannot be taken for granted as if it were the air that we breathe or the sun that shines upon us; that it is only out of great tribulation that we have achieved such civilization as we have and that it is only by effort and agony that we can hope to make it something much better than it is.

I end this address upon the note with which it began.

What we brought to this service is what we shall take away from it. Our benefactors were mostly plain, ordinary men. They were no saints. They were only human. But, if in our memories they are transfigured as those who have kindled and kept alight the fire of self-denial that inspires the College, then we have not come here in vain. It is a spirit aptly enshrined in the old German motto:

What I gave, I have.

What I spent, I had.

What I saved, I lost.

THE JOHNIAN SOCIETY

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING AND DINNER

AT the Connaught Rooms on the night of the Varsity Rugger Match the Fifteenth Annual Dinner was held under the presidency of Colonel J. J. Gillespie. About eighty members were present and ten dons came up from Cambridge, thereby encouraging the Committee for its enterprise in altering the day of the dinner from the summer to the winter. It is, of course, too early to judge which day will suit the majority and indeed the numbers attending in December

were no more than average, but the attendance of so large a number of resident fellows was very gratifying to everyone.

Colonel Gillespie's term of office as President has been marked by a redrafting of the constitution of the Johnian Society with a view to encouraging the support of the College so as to induce a much greater number of undergraduates to join the Society. Colonel Gillespie was most active in visiting Cambridge and discussing with a number of the senior Fellows how best this might be done. The success of the Society in getting new members while men are still up is largely dependent, of course, upon the interest taken in the Society by the dons, since it is the link between present and past members of the College. The new rules provide, therefore, for two resident representatives to serve on the Committee of the Society—a senior member who will be a don and a junior undergraduate member. In addition Mr Wordie has been elected Vice-President.

As a further inducement to men to join while still up, the life subscription has been reduced from one guinea to ten shillings. This is, of course, in anticipation of a very large increase in the membership, since only by such an increase can a low subscription be justified.

For the benefit of those who do not know, it should be explained that the Johnian Society was founded after the War to keep old Johnians in touch with the College and with each other. Membership was subsequently extended to undergraduates to enable them to join the Society while still at Cambridge. The main activities of the Society consist of an Annual Dinner in London, now held at the time of the Varsity Rugger Match, while other dinners are held occasionally. A list of members is published from time to time containing the names and addresses of over 800 Johnians all over the world. The Society also provides a centre from which such activities as the organization of teams of old Johnians to play against the College can be conducted.

The late Sir Edward Marshall Hall, K.C., who was the first President of the Johnian Society, gave a cup for a prize for a Golf Competition to be held among members every year.

Johnians who are not yet members of the Johnian Society and wish to join are asked to write to the Honorary Secretary, Mr E. W. R. Peterson, 54 Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W. 1, telephone Victoria 1424.

JOHNIANA

I. By the generosity of the Marquess of Londonderry, the College has recently acquired a likeness of a distinguished member of his family and of the College: Robert Stewart, second Marquess of Londonderry, better known by his courtesy title of Viscount Castlereagh (1769–1822). The portrait, which has been hung in the Hall, is a copy made in 1926 by E. M. Bennett of the painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence, dating from 1813–14. It shows Castlereagh at the time when he was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, leader of the House of Commons and one of the most important of European statesmen during that period of great diplomatic activity at the end of the Napoleonic wars. He stands in front of a red curtain, in civil dress but with the ribbon and star of the Garter, and holds a paper in his left hand, which rests on a table. The portrait is three-quarter length and the canvas measures 50 by 40 inches. The original is in the possession of the donor.

Castlereagh, as Robert Stewart, was admitted fellow-commoner on 26 October 1786 and, according to the late Master in his *Admissions*, “regularly took the half-yearly examinations, being amongst the first on each occasion, and in the last which he took in December 1787 was actually in the first class”. He went down without graduating early in 1788 and travelled on the Continent. His entry into public life in 1790 was as one of the members for County Down of the Irish Parliament and in 1794 he was returned for the borough of Tregony in the Parliament of Great Britain. From 1797 till his death he was almost continuously active, either as a minister or as a diplomat; and he committed suicide under the combined strain of work and unpopularity. But the

hooligans who hooted his coffin on its way to Westminster Abbey have had their judgment reversed by the informed opinion of diplomatic historians. And the College is fortunate in possessing, at long last, a portrait of one of the most distinguished Foreign Secretaries who have held office in difficult times.

II. From the Letters of Kirke White:

To Mr B. Maddock

ST JOHN'S, Oct. 18, 1805.

My dear Ben,

... My rooms are in the top story of the farthest court of St John's (which you perhaps remember) near the cloisters. They are light and tolerably pleasant.

... You must know our college was originally a convent for Black Friars, and if a man of the reign of Henry the Sixth were to peep out of his grave in the adjoining churchyard, and look into our portals, he might deem us a convent of Black Friars still, judging from our dress and appearance. Some of our brethren, it is true, would seem of very unsightly bulk; but many of them, with eyes sunk into their heads with poring over the mathematics, might pass very well for the fasting and mortified shadows of penitent monks.

To his Mother

Oct. 26, 1805.

... It is only men's extravagance which makes college life so expensive. There are sizars at St. John's who spend £150 a year, but they are gay, dissipated men, who choose to be sizars that they may have more money to lavish on their pleasures... Our mode of living is not to be complained of, for the table is covered with all possible variety, and on feast days, which our fellows take care are pretty frequent, we have wine... I have three rooms: a sitting room, a bedroom and a kind of scullery or pantry.

To his brother Neville

Dec. 10, 1805.

... This place is literally a den of thieves; my bedmaker, whom we call a gyp, from a Greek word signifying vulture, runs away with everything he can lay hands on, and when he is caught says he only borrows them. He stole a sack of coals a week as regularly as the week came, when first I had fires; but I have stopped the run of this business by a monstrous strong padlock, which is hung to the staple of the bin. His next trick was to bring me four candles for a pound instead of six, and this trade he carried on for some time, till I accidentally discovered the trick... His neatest trick is going to the grocer every now and then for articles in your name which he converts to his own use. I have stopped him here too by using a check-book. Tea, sugar, and pocket-handkerchiefs are his natural perquisites, and I verily believe he will soon be filling his canister out of mine before my face. There is no redress for all this, for if you change you are no better off; they are all alike.

To Mr... Charlesworth

Sept. 22, 1806.

My dear Charlesworth,

... I hope you will soon find that a wife is a very necessary article of enjoyment... for how, indeed, should it be otherwise?... On such a subject who would not be poetical?... A wife!—a domestic fireside!—the cheerful assiduities of love and tenderness!... If with all this in your grasp you shall still choose the *pulsare terram pede libero*, still avoid the *irrupta copula*, still deem it a matter of light regard to be an object of affection and fondness to an amiable and sensible woman—why then you deserve to be a fellow of a college all your days; to be kicked about in your last illness by a saucy and careless bedmaker; and lastly to be put in the ground in your college chapel, followed only by the man who is to be your successor.

III. Edward Benlowes. Extracts from the Cole MSS. (British Museum), printed in Sir Egerton Brydges's *Restituta*, 1815, vol. III, p. 44:

"There is a good three-quarter picture of him in the Master's Lodge in St John's College, in the fine noble dining room, Oct. 26, 1779, and immediately under it hangs a small picture, in an ebony carved frame, representing a kitchen and larder, with game of all sorts and provisions, very curiously painted; and on it are his arms, viz. quarterly per fesse, indented gules and or, on a bend or a cinquefoil between two martlets, sable. This shews that the picture belonged to him, and was given by him to the College; as is the case of another picture over the chimney of a new erected bed-chamber, at the west end of the gallery, near the College Library: it is of a Sergeant at Law, dressed in his scarlet robes, and sitting in a chair, and a white coif on his head, and half length with the same arms in the corner, and W.B. They were at a loss to know for whom it was designed, till I found it out by the arms; which shews the usefulness of having them, or the name put upon the canvas; otherwise half a century destroys the merit of them, as to their persons, tho' they may be good portraits of they know not whom. . . ."

The second picture is of Sergeant William Benlowes. Both portraits are now in the Library. The cooking picture is in the Kitchen Manager's office.

IV. St John's College, Cambridge. From *The Manchester Guardian*, reviewing the Royal Academy, 1938:

In the traditional camp there is nothing to hold a candle to Mr Edward Maufe's St John's College buildings, Cambridge. It has taken Cambridge University a long time to discover that Mr Maufe can do more than add gracefully and inconspicuously to the older buildings.

In this admirable scheme the authorities go a long way towards making amends for some recent work. Mr Maufe is apt to be a little inhibited in much of his design, even his best, but here he has obviously felt happy and has let himself go.

The combination of stone-mullioned study windows with renaissance archways and continuous strip-windows for the staircases is made boldly and vitally and in the grand Cambridge manner. Other classical buildings in the room lose lustre by comparison. Even the most conspicuously placed do not arrest the eye.

BOOK REVIEWS

Francis Baily the Astronomer, 1774-1844, by L. G. H. HORTON-SMITH.

An enterprising character, young Francis Baily finished a business apprenticeship to go adventuring in America, where he met shipwreck and other excitements, and, when back in England some years later, was deterred only by lack of funds from journeying into the wilds of Africa in the footsteps of Mungo Park. At 27, however, he settled down to business life in London, eventually making a considerable fortune on the Stock Exchange. At 37, he commenced his scientific career with a paper to the Royal Society, and at 51 retired from stockbroking to devote the remaining twenty years of his life to astronomy. During this later period he was a prominent leader in the affairs of the Royal Astronomical Society, for the foundation of which he had himself been largely responsible. His other work ranged over star catalogues, the Nautical Almanac, the mean density of the Earth, and the Standard Yard, while his name is commemorated in the "Baily's Beads" first observed by him at the solar eclipse of 1836.

The present pamphlet, reprinted from *The Newburian*, is by a former Fellow of the College, himself a descendant of the Baily family. It gives a brief biography and other family history.

Song Salad, by LAURANCE TANNER, with illustrations by G. S. Sherwood. Bristol, 1938. 60 pp. 2s.

A little collection of amusing verses, nonsense rhymes, and parodies. The illustrations, which owe much to Nicolas Bentley, are particularly pleasing. The poems are rather uneven, but some

have a very pleasant humour. We quote from the "Elegy" inspired by the fact that in 1937 forming fours was abolished from the training of infantry battalions under active service conditions:

"Blue-nosed Colonels from the Tropics,
All cashiered for gettin' shirty,
Find these changes burnin' topics;
What! no generals over thirty?
No more — formin' fours?
They — well can't get to wars,
Now you've stopped 'em formin' fours!"

COLLEGE CHRONICLE

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY

President: K. NEWIS. *Hon. Secretary:* H. C. RACKHAM.
Hon. Treasurer: A. D. MCCANN.

THE Society held two successful meetings in the Lent Term. On Wednesday, 16 February, Mr F. M. Heywood of Trinity Hall read a paper entitled "Some problems connected with the Battle of Cannae". The subject proved to be more interesting than might have been expected from this title, and Mr Heywood gave a convincing exposition of his own theories.

On Friday, 4 March, a paper was read by Mr F. H. Sandbach of Trinity College on the subject: "Metaphor in Latin Poetry". The paper gave rise to a very interesting though involved discussion upon the nature of metaphor, simile, allegory and parable, and their uses in literature.

Our gratitude is due to Mr Getty for the use of his room on both these occasions and also for his kindness in providing coffee and cigarettes.

As usual, a single meeting was held in the Easter Term for the election of officers for next year, 1938-9. The following were elected:

President: H. C. RACKHAM. *Hon. Secretary:* A. G. LEE. *Hon. Treasurer:* R. D. WILLIAMS.

The meeting was held in the rooms of Mr R. B. Marchant, and was followed by a play-reading in two groups, one group reading Euripides' *Cyclops*, the other, Aristophanes' *Acharnians* in English translation. Only junior members of the Society were present at this meeting.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

President: THE MASTER. *Hon. Secretary:* E. MILLER.

WE are glad to be able to report that the Historical Society has had one of its most successful years, especially notable for the enthusiasm that has been shown by the freshmen, who have been largely responsible for the very high attendances at every meeting.

The season opened with a most interesting paper given by Mr G. C. Morris of King's College on "Gentlemen and Players, a Neglected Aspect of Social History", in which he interpreted the development of cricket as a movement of the proletariat perverted by the aristocracy and rescued by class collaboration (which reached its final triumph in the invention of leg theory bowling). At the same time, like Chekov, he sees in sport a certain guarantee against working-class revolution.

This was followed by a paper by E. G. Hill on "Population Movements", putting the case for the catastrophic effects which are likely to follow the present movement of population. This paper produced one of the best discussions of the year, in which almost everyone succeeded in attracting the imputation of political bias.

The largest meeting of the year was recorded for the paper given by Mr R. F. Bennett of Magdalene College on "John Bromyard", which opened with a fascinating piece of detective work in establishing the dates of Bromyard's life, and then proceeded to show the value which the evidence of the Dominican preacher could have for the social history of the late fourteenth century.

The Lent Term opened with a paper from J. Shaw on "Some Recent Trends in Political Biography", in which he made an appeal to professional historians to produce good biographies to meet the demand of the public for this type of literature, instead of leaving that field a monopoly for journalistic talent and a fair measure of historical ignorance. There seemed to be some division of opinion among the professional historians present upon this matter.

This paper was followed by Dr Needham on "Seventeenth-Century Science and its Significance", a discussion of the change over from the pre-scientific notions, especially in biology, of the Middle Ages to the new empirical and experimental attitude of the Renaissance and of the seventeenth century; and he connected this movement in thought and technique in a very convincing way with the development of capitalism in Europe.

Our last meeting heard an extremely scholarly paper by K. Scott

on "Some Aspects of Feudal Jurisdiction", in which he produced many convincing arguments to support the thesis that the franchisal theory of the royalist lawyers of the thirteenth century was a late development of feudal theory, and is inadequate as a summary of the past history of feudal jurisdiction; he supported this with examples from the twelfth century as indicating a period when the so-called franchisal powers were not a matter of royal grace but of feudal right.

We would like to express our regret that Professor Previt -Orton, who in the past has contributed so much to our discussions, has been prevented by illness from attending during the past year. We are most glad to hear that he is now recovering.

THE LAW SOCIETY

President: D. GUTHRIE-JONES. *Vice-Presidents:* PROFESSOR WINFIELD, DR E. C. S. WADE, MR BAILEY, MR R. M. JACKSON, DR WILLIAMS. *Hon. Secretary:* R. S. JOHNSTON. *Hon. Treasurer:* K. R. FRANCE. *Committee:* A. CARSWELL, J. L. GEBHARD, D. L. THOMAS.

AT the first meeting of the Lent Term on 31 January a joint moot with Gonville and Caius College Law Society was held. It comprised an appeal from a conviction for murder committed in the dispersion of an unlawful assembly. The Bench consisted of Mr R. M. Jackson and D. L. Thomas of St John's College and Mr Bathurst of Caius College. Counsel for the Appellants were H. W. R. Wade and H. K. Matthews of Caius College and for the Crown W. Lloyd Jones and R. S. Johnston of St John's College. The appeal was allowed and the conviction quashed.

The second meeting was held on 16 February at which Mr S. J. Bailey delivered a paper entitled "Common Innkeepers". As the title suggests this paper was a discourse on the rights and liabilities of keepers of hotels, hostels, etc., and to the great majority of third-year men present, it proved most interesting.

The last meeting, held on 3 March, consisted of an address by Mr Kelly, Clerk to the County Council of Huntingdonshire. He spoke to the Society on "The Life of a Practising Solicitor" and gave a most enjoyable account of a solicitor's work. It was particularly pleasing to those members of the Society who intend to take up practice as he presented an interesting survey of the future.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY

Undergraduate Vice-President: J. A. SMITH. *Hon. Secretary:* J. N. MILNES. *Hon. Treasurer:* W. H. GREENWOOD. *Committee:* A. E. M. WIGGINS, E. V. MACKAY, J. B. STANTON.

IF membership of this Society is to be important in developing the outlook of the medical student he must be more willing to enter into the activities himself. Meetings for discussion and the reading of papers by the officers did not materialize, and we have had to depend on outside speakers who are few and far between.

A joint meeting was held in the Trinity Old Combination Room on 9 February, when Dr G. N. Myers showed two very interesting films, the first dealing with the clinical investigation of factors affecting Human Fertility, and the second with the production of Diphtheria Antitoxin. The use of films for medical teaching is increasing and though they cannot be substituted for real experience they have a definite educational value.

Under the title of "Occupational Diseases" Dr J. D. Simpson gave a very interesting talk on 23 February, emphasizing, as he put it, "the importance of knowing your man", and the application of this knowledge to the prevention and treatment of various types of ailments.

The Annual Dinner on 8 March wound up the activities for the term in a very enjoyable manner, and for this we must be duly grateful to E. V. Mackay, who arranged it and has been elected next year's Undergraduate Vice-President. Professor H. A. Harris proposed the toast of the Society, and in so doing gave us some sound advice and suggested that there might be more joint meetings in the College so that in appreciating the other fellow's point of view we might all benefit. Other guests who spoke were Dr J. D. Simpson, Dr L. E. Shore, Dr G. N. Myers and Mr M. P. Charlesworth.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

President: THE PRESIDENT. *Senior Treasurer:* MR NEWMAN. *Librarian:* DR HOLLICK. *Junior Treasurer:* H. C. RACKHAM. *Hon. Secretary:* R. D. PRICE-SMITH.

THE Society has suffered a great loss in the death of Dr Rootham. He was elected to the committee of the Society as long ago as 1894 as an undergraduate, and since then he has been an active member continuously but for the few years before he became organist of

the College, when he was not in residence. His unceasing keenness and good humour will make his place hard to fill.

At the end of the year we have the misfortune of losing Mr Seeley. We take this opportunity of thanking him for the help he has given us, and we welcome Dr Baldwin in his place.

The Michaelmas Term ended as is usual with an open concert given in the Combination Room. If the room is not ideal acoustically, it is a wonderful setting for chamber music. The programme was varied and was arranged to suit all tastes, and we were gratified to see an audience larger than in recent years. Dr Baldwin and H. C. Kelynack opened the evening with a two-piano arrangement of Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue", and the secretary followed with a short group of songs. Then followed an original item—Purcell's Trumpet Voluntary, arranged with an accompaniment of strings and pianoforte. This was enthusiastically played by G. C. T. Richards, with O. E. A. Koch and H. C. Rackham on violins and H. C. Kelynack at the piano. The first half ended with the chorus singing three part-songs: "Sea Fever" by Jenkins, "Eldorado" by Bairstow, and "Old Farmer Buck" arranged by Gerrard Williams.

The second part of the programme began with a very finished performance of "Le petit âne blanc" by Ibert, played by A. G. Lee. Then came another concerted item, D. L. L. Clarke sang a Bach aria, "Ich will an den Himmel denken", with an oboe obbligato from I. R. Fraser, and E. L. Hart at the piano. Dr Banister, accompanied by Mr Gatty, played Delius's "Serenade from Hassan", and this was followed by a group of carols sung by L. H. Davies, D. L. L. Clarke, R. D. Price-Smith and E. W. Scott. Finally came a fine performance of two of Bach's more beautiful choral preludes, "Jesu, Joy of man's desiring", and "Sheep may safely graze", arranged as duets for two pianofortes and played by the President and B. K. Douglas.

During the Lent Term three concerts were held. At all three the attendance was rather smaller than it might have been; however those present enjoyed a high standard of performance by a large number of performers. In addition to these concerts Mr Douglas Hopkins, Mus.Doc., gave an organ recital at the end of February and a very interesting programme was much enjoyed by those present. During February a small party, consisting of E. L. Hart, A. G. Lee, O. E. A. Koch, J. C. Gunn and the Secretary, were invited by Alleyn's School, Dulwich, to give a concert to the school society. This experiment proved to be a great success, and we have arranged for Alleyn's to come and give a concert during the Michaelmas Term.

During the Easter Term no concerts have been given by members of the Society as time is taken up in preparing for the May Week Concert. Early in the term a quartet concert was given in the Hall by Bessie Winton, Alan Richards, Bernard Robinson and Frank Winton. They played the Ravel Quartet for Strings and the Quartet in E flat by Beethoven. This was a marvellous evening's enjoyment and we are very grateful to the performers. Later in the term we were fortunate to arrange another recital by Bernard Gavoty; this consisted entirely of the compositions of Vierne and Widor.

The May Week Concert was held in the College Hall on Monday, 13 June. On this occasion the new talent in the College was obvious for all to hear. In fact it was possible to get up an orchestra entirely from the College, a feat that has not been possible for many years. The concert opened with the Valse from the Suite for two pianofortes by Arensky, played by E. L. Hart and A. G. Lee. Following this D. L. L. Clarke sang a group of Bergerettes, accompanied by F. Thistlethwaite. These were sung in the true French style and were deservedly popular. We shall miss Clarke's voice next year and also his unflagging keenness. A. G. Lee gave a very musical rendering of the Prelude and Fugue from the Eighth Suite by Handel, and following this L. H. Davies, D. L. L. Clarke, R. D. Price-Smith and E. W. Scott sang three part-songs; these were also very popular. J. C. Gunn followed with the 'cello sonata in F by Grazioli, accompanied by E. L. Hart. The first half of the programme ended with one of Dr Rootham's later compositions, "Hark, where Poseidon's White racing Horses", sung by the Chorus.

Dr Alan Richards opened the second half of the programme with the Violin Concerto in A minor by Vivaldi; Mr Newman was at the piano. This was very beautifully played and we are very grateful to Dr Richards for coming up and helping us. The Secretary then sang a group of songs, ably accompanied by A. G. Lee, and these were followed by the whole resources of the Society on the stage at once in a spirited performance of "Rio Grande" by Constant Lambert. This is scored for solo pianoforte (skilfully played by F. Thistlethwaite), Orchestra led by Dr Richards, and Chorus. The whole was most effectively conducted by H. C. Kelynack, who did not spare himself in the arranging and conducting of rehearsals. After this it was thought that the Boat Song might be somewhat of an anticlimax but the May Boat rose nobly to the occasion and sang it better than ever.

The Society has had a most successful year and this is in no small way due to the enthusiasm of the President and other senior

members. However, it would still be nice to see a few more people at concerts, especially when outside performers have kindly consented to come, as it would be more complimentary to the performers and more encouraging to those who arrange the concerts or recitals.

Members of the Society are reminded that they may bring guests to all the Society's concerts.

THE NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB

AT the last meeting of the Michaelmas Term, 1 December, the following officers were elected:

President: J. A. JUKES. *Hon. Secretary:* H. M. BIBBY. *Hon. Treasurer:* R. J. LEES. *Committee:* K. FEARNSIDE, R. M. HANSFORD.

J. R. Atkinson gave a paper on "Cosmic Rays" and Mr Beatty talked on "Cave Life in Yugoslavia".

The first meeting of the Michaelmas Term took the form of a lecture by Mr Wordie on "Baffin Bay and Arctic Canada Expedition, 1937". The lecture was illustrated by cinematograph films.

Second meeting, 11 February. P. B. Swain gave a talk on "Science and Architecture" and C. J. Duncan lectured on "Photography".

Third meeting, 21 February. Dr A. C. Reimann gave a paper on "High Vacua".

Fourth meeting, 2 March. Election of officers for Michaelmas Term, 1938:

President: H. M. BIBBY. *Hon. Secretary:* R. J. LEES. *Hon. Treasurer:* K. FEARNSIDE. *Committee:* C. I. RUTHERFORD, H. J. HAYGARTH.

R. F. Tuckett talked about "Reaction Kinetics" and R. A. G. Stokes on "Annual Coloration".

THE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

President: T. C. LEDGARD. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:* J. E. PADFIELD. *Committee:* MR BOYS SMITH, R. S. BURKETT, F. J. W. EARLE, A. L. MANNING.

AT the first meeting of the Lent Term, which was held on 24 January, Mr T. P. R. Laslett read a paper on "The Churches and the Population Problem". Mr Laslett pointed out that the

way to check the decline in the birth rate lay not in the discouraging of the use of contraceptives, but in a practical return to the theory that the woman's place is in the home and not in the factory. Mr Laslett was subjected to a fire of criticism which he bore with a nice combination of tact and fortitude.

On 7 February a second meeting was held. It took the form of a debate on the motion: "It is impossible to be a critical thinker and a Christian believer". Mr A. C. Adcock (King's College) proposed and Mr C. H. Butler opposed the motion. After a discussion of a somewhat dialectical form it was lost by 9 votes to 1.

On 21 February, the Master read an historical paper on "French Protestantism in the Sixteenth Century". The paper centred round the varying fortunes of the Huguenot party. The discussion that followed took the form of catechism rather than contradiction as the subject, so clearly expounded by the Master, left little room for difference of opinion.

The first meeting of the Easter Term was held on 2 May. Professor Cook read a paper on "The Significance of Biblical History To-day". The main thesis of the paper was that much help in facing present-day problems can be gained by studying how similar problems were faced in the past; and this was elaborated in a most interesting way.

At the last meeting of the year, which was held on 9 May, after the President had expressed the Society's sympathy for Mr Wormald who had been prevented by illness from reading his paper, the officers for the coming year were elected as follows:

President: J. E. PADFIELD. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:* G. C. T. RICHARDS. *Committee:* MR BOYS SMITH, T. P. R. LASLETT, J. C. WORTHINGTON, R. DE C. ALLEN.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

President: PROFESSOR ENGLEDDOW. *Captain:* G. H. HARRISON.
Hon. Secretary: D. C. ARGYLE.

AT the beginning of the term it seemed that we had found a side which was capable of holding almost any team in the University, and our hopes of obtaining the Cup were fairly high. The team, however, started badly with two heavy losses and it was obvious that some players had not yet found their best form. This necessitated a few changes. Injuries further hampered us, and Cuppers were upon us before our team could settle down together.

In the first round of Cuppers we disposed of Caius by the odd goal in three. This was a disappointing performance considering the good conditions for playing football. Caius opened the scoring, and made us try hard for an equaliser. Gradually we improved, until we gained the upper hand and eventually ran out worthy victors. The second round was a different story. Christ's were formidable opponents on their own ground. We were weakened through injury. The game was played on a bitterly cold day, with a strong east wind blowing across the ground. Under the conditions the football was good and both sides produced some splendid approach work, but the finishing, noticeably on our side, was generally weak. Several gilt-edged chances of scoring were missed when perfect centres came across to men quite unmarked. Christ's scored the only goal of the match through a long shot, which curled out of Jones's hands into the net. Apart from this, he was hardly tested. G. H. Harrison played a fine Captain's part throughout.

The team was: C. G. Jones; R. D. Slack, A. C. Genders; G. H. Harrison, T. C. G. James, F. Pickford; R. M. Argyle, C. H. D. Jones, R. Allsop, F. S. Glassow, E. G. Hill.

THE ATHLETIC CLUB

President: A. HUGHES. *Vice-President:* SIR HENRY HOWARD.
Hon. Secretary: T. B. HERD.

AFTER the remarkable record of the past three years, our failures this year appear in a rather unfortunate light. Nevertheless, they have not been due to any lack of enthusiasm, and we can face the coming season without qualms and with high hopes.

Supremacy in the Inter-College Relay Races was wrested from us by Caius, but we succeeded in retaining an honourable position, being placed third. Caius were also responsible for our early defeat in the Knock-out Competition, when they met, however, with far sterner opposition than had been anticipated. Encouraged by our apparent weakness, Trinity Hall challenged us for our position in the First Division, and, with the match half-over, were regretting their temerity. They succeeded unfortunately in beating us by a narrow margin, so that we start next season in the Second Division, where we expect to regain our laurels.

THE BADMINTON CLUB

Captain: C. J. WEE. *Hon. Secretary:* K. R. FRANCE.

FOR the second successive year St John's won the Badminton Cuppers, beating St Catharine's in the finals. Except for a close match against Downing in the semi-final, the team found little opposition in the other matches.

The team was: C. J. Wee, K. R. France, B. Ponniah.

Wee and France both played for Cambridge against Oxford in the annual Inter-Varsity tournament; Wee captained the Cambridge team, which was easily victorious.

THE CHESS CLUB

President: PROFESSOR DIRAC. *Vice-President:* G. H. TWIGG. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:* E. P. HICKS. *Committee:* B. K. BOOTY, W. H. J. FUCHS, H. V. FUDGE.

THE results of play in the Lent Term were only moderate, but better than in the previous term. Two friendly matches, against Magdalene and Sidney Sussex, were both narrowly lost.

In Cuppers we entered, as in past years, two teams. The second team succumbed 5-0 to Trinity I in the first round, but the first team, consisting of G. H. Twigg, W. O. Chadwick, H. S. Peiser, R. R. S. Barker, E. P. Hicks and H. W. Mance, did rather better. We beat King's I by 3-2 in the first round, then Caius II by 3½-1½, but were knocked out by 3-2 in the quarter-final by Peterhouse I.

THE CRICKET CLUB

President: MR RAVEN.
Captain: N. L. LUPTON. *Hon. Secretary:* B. D. CARRIS.

"Thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought,
And enterprises of great pitch and moment
With this regard their currents turn awry
And lose the name of action."
(*Hamlet.*)

THE trouble with the cricket in the College at the moment is that there are too many people who could be of great value to the side, but who are unable to appear regularly. On paper the College

undoubtedly had one of the best sides that has ever been turned out, but within an hour before a game was due to commence, that same paper was a mass of obliterations and corrections. But this is taking a rather narrow point of view. It has at least been possible to give a large number of people games with the First XI, and this has brought to light a good deal of talent that would otherwise have been latent. Judged by results, we have had a bad season; there have been far too many drawn games. Too often the batting of the side has resembled the scratching of barnyard fowls. It has been suggested that College cricket will never be either interesting or constructive until a time limit of two hours each is imposed. As it was, the bowling has not been good enough to remove our opponents, at least on the perfect wickets upon which we are privileged to play. We had a crying need of a slow bowler. Perhaps next year will remedy this defect. It is pleasing to note, however, that after a rather shaky start, the fielding has been of a very high standard. But in the last match Pat Keiller dropped a catch; so did Bradman in the First Test Match. Both are sufficiently rare to be noticed.

We congratulate all our Blues, Crusaders, Perambulators, etc., and we commiserate with J. A. S. Taylor on not having a trial for the University. However, two regular members of the side who are present agree with me that it has been a most enjoyable season. Let that suffice.

The First XI: N. L. Lupton (*Captain*), B. D. Carris (*Hon. Secretary*), P. L. L. Keiller, J. A. S. Taylor, J. P. Blake, A. C. Genders, T. S. Wilson, T. B. Herd, C. H. B. Priestley, J. D. Ruane, C. L. Newton-Thompson.

THE HOCKEY CLUB*

President: MR CHARLESWORTH. *Captain:* C. H. B. PRIESTLEY. *Hon. Secretary:* J. P. BLAKE. *Hon. Secretary Third XI:* C. G. THORNE.

THE Hockey Club once more enjoyed a most successful term, and for a Lent Term remarkably few matches were scratched on account of the weather.

In the first place the First XI was not playing nearly as well as it had been during the latter part of the Michaelmas Term, but we found our form in time to do quite well in the Cuppers. We were drawn against Caius in the preliminary round and beat them 4-2 after extra time in a most exciting match; 2-1 down with only five minutes to go Tuckett equalized, and in extra time the whole

team took on a new lease of life and scored two more goals. Then followed an easy victory over King's, 6-1, the game being remarkable more for the number of sticks broken by the opposition than for anything else, although in the second half our forwards combined excellently and once scored from a mid-field bully without King's touching the ball.

In the next round, however, we were defeated 3-2 by Christ's, giving a very poor exhibition, mainly through inability to adapt ourselves to the rather bumpy ground conditions; when 3-0 down Priestley twice went through on his own to score and narrowly missed a third, but apart from him the forwards sadly lacked all dash and initiative.

First XI: C. H. B. Priestley, J. P. Blake, D. C. Argyle, R. M. Argyle, P. D. Wild, R. N. Hansford, F. B. Wright, R. F. Tuckett, T. S. Ringrose, T. W. Atkinson, A. G. Lee.

Nine of this team will be in residence next season, the half-back line, our chief strength last year, will remain intact, and although it must be a long time before the College finds another forward of Priestley's calibre the future outlook is encouraging.

The following are to be congratulated on their election to the Wanderers' Club: J. P. Blake, D. C. Argyle, R. M. Argyle and R. N. Hansford.

In the Copper Term the Second and Third XI's must not be forgotten; once more both teams won more often than they lost, but the Second XI specialized in drawn games, of which they played no less than eight.

On tour. For the first time on record the Club ran a tour in the Easter Vacation; an almost complete First XI played several schools in Kent and Sussex, and the perfect weather contributed to the success of what we hope will become an annual event.

For the first three days our headquarters were at Canterbury, where we all collected on the Sunday evening; on the Monday morning we had time to visit the Cathedral and find our bearings relative to "The Compasses", "Butcher's Arms", etc., before driving to Cranbrook, where we beat the school 6-1, and were royally entertained into the bargain.

On Tuesday we beat Herne Bay College 3-2, and on Wednesday followed this up with a 5-1 win against King's, Canterbury, moving the same evening on to new headquarters in Brighton. On the Thursday we had the closest game on tour against the Eastbourne Dominic Club; we drew 4-4 but had to press hard most of the second half to obtain the equalizing goal. During this match we scored the 200th goal of the season. After watching an ice hockey match in the evening, Hansford was in brilliant form

in goal the next day against Seaford College, whom we beat 3-0. So we managed to remain unbeaten after an excellent week's hockey.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB

President: THE MASTER. *Senior Treasurer:* MR GATTY. *First Boat Captain:* M. C. CROWLEY-MILLING. *Second Boat Captain:* P. M. BOYCE. *Hon. Secretary:* P. A. J. STURGE. *Junior Treasurer:* H. A. VAN ZWANENBERG. *Additional Boat Captains:* E. SCHOFIELD, M. O. PALMER.

Lent Races, 1938

THIS year we made a determined effort to stay the gradual descent of the First Boat from its rightful position at the Head of the River. It was coached by R. Meldrum, Professor E. A. Walker, M. O. Palmer and H. A. van Zwanenberg, and showed signs of promise. On the first night, St Catharine's I began to gain on us, and were almost overlapping up the Long Reach, when we gave a final spurt, and just kept away from them, getting within a quarter of a length of Trinity Hall I, who were immediately ahead. This was repeated each night. We let St Catharine's come right up on us, and then just held them off, so that we maintained our position.

The Second Boat was robbed of a bump on the first night by Sidney Sussex I, who were ahead of them, bumping Christ's II, and they rowed over, keeping distance from Third Trinity I. On the next night they caught Christ's II at Grassy Corner, and Sidney Sussex I at the Railway Bridge on Friday. On Saturday, after overlapping at Grassy, they finally caught Jesus III at the Railings. They rowed very well and, but for the bad luck on the first night, they would have won their oars.

The Third Boat was unlucky in having some very fast crews behind it, and was bumped by Trinity Hall III on the first night, and Sidney Sussex II on the second, after having put up a good fight. They rowed over the other two nights, getting within striking distance of Magdalene II on the Saturday, but were unable to make a bump.

The Fourth Boat was bumped by Caius III and King's II, and rowed over the other two nights.

The Fifth Boat was composed mainly of past members of the Club, who had given up rowing for various reasons, and who had had only one practice outing before the Races. They bumped Sidney Sussex IV on the first night, over-bumping Downing IV

and Caius IV, and also bumped Pembroke IV and First Trinity VI on the following nights, thus gaining their oars.

The crews and weights were as follows:

First Boat

		st.	lb.
Bow	N. M. Lawrance ...	...	11 8
2	J. P. Webber ...	...	10 4
3	J. R. R. Dunlop ...	...	12 5
4	P. M. Boyce ...	...	11 12
5	I. R. Fraser ...	...	12 6
6	R. M. Blaikley ...	...	12 8
7	G. R. Bell ...	...	13 5
Str.	P. A. J. Sturge ...	...	12 6
Cox	C. J. G. Stanley ...	...	9 6

Second Boat

		st.	lb.
Bow	J. A. L. Gorrige ...	...	11 2
2	R. S. Jefferis ...	...	11 11
3	M. L. B. Hall ...	...	12 2
4	H. Arias ...	...	10 5
5	R. J. Borchardt ...	...	12 0
6	T. P. R. Laslett ...	...	11 7
7	A. J. Thomson ...	...	11 5
Str.	J. B. Williams ...	...	12 0
Cox	P. L. Spencer ...	...	9 4

Third Boat

		st.	lb.
Bow	P. H. R. O. Beckett ...	...	11 6
2	P. T. M. Hughes ...	...	10 0
3	B. Hall ...	...	12 3
4	J. C. Worthington ...	...	9 7
5	R. G. Walker ...	...	13 0
6	D. Waskett ...	...	12 9
7	E. J. Armitage ...	...	10 7
Str.	J. E. Padfield ...	...	11 2
Cox	P. L. Bennett ...	...	9 3

Fourth Boat

		st.	lb.
Bow	F. R. Sharp ...	...	10 7
2	J. E. R. Carson ...	...	10 10
3	R. E. Arias ...	...	9 8
4	H. L. Shorto ...	...	12 3
5	D. St. J. Edwards ...	...	12 8
6	P. K. Marks ...	...	11 3
7	F. Cheers ...	...	11 12
Str.	R. H. L. Renshaw ...	...	11 9
Cox	G. A. Potter ...	...	9 10

Fifth Boat

		st.	lb.
Bow	J. Cowan ...	...	9 6
2	C. S. McKendrick ...	...	12 12
3	D. L. L. Clarke ...	...	11 3
4	R. D. Kingdon ...	...	13 0
5	T. C. Ledgard ...	...	12 2
6	F. W. Campbell ...	...	11 1
7	B. C. D. Eastick ...	...	10 12
Str.	H. B. Dehn ...	...	12 3
Cox	R. L. Forbes ...	...	11 3

There were four entries for the Bateman Pairs, which were won by R. M. Blaikley and R. J. Borchardt. The Andrews and Maples Freshmen's Sculls were won by A. J. Thomson, after some good racing.

In the C.U.B.C. events, I. R. Fraser and D. St. J. Edwards entered for the Bushe-Fox Freshmen's Sculls, and, after a re-row, due to lack of umpires, Edwards was beaten in the final by H. Parker (Trinity Hall).

Lowe Double Sculls. Five entries were received for this event, including one from the Club. Racing resulted as follows:

Preliminary round. B. C. Sheen and H. Parker (Trinity Hall) beat B. G. Mabey and F. M. Schall (St Catharine's).

Semi-finals. B. T. Coulton and A. Burrough (Jesus) beat Sheen and Parker, and P. A. J. Sturge and M. O. Palmer (L.M.B.C.) beat A. A. Robertson and F. H. Osborn (First Trinity).

In the finals, Coulton and Burrough beat Sturge and Palmer by 2 sec., in 7 min. 19 sec.

LAWN TENNIS

President: THE MASTER. *Captain:* F. S. GLASSOW.

Hon. Secretary: D. C. ARGYLE.

WITH seven old Colours in residence, three of whom were members of Fenner's, it looked as if there would be no difficulty in producing a VI that would win its matches. Unfortunately, two old Colours were not available for matches and others could not play regularly. Much good tennis was played and the matches proved very enjoyable, but most of them were lost. The best tennis was played in the matches against Trinity, although they beat us, and there was never any doubt as to the issue.

In the League matches we were defeated by two or three Colleges whom, with a full side, we ought normally to have beaten, while others only beat us by a narrow margin.

In the Inter-Collegiate Tournament at Fenner's we reached the Semi-Final in the Singles, our team consisting of F. S. Glassow, C. J. Wee and D. C. Argyle. We eventually lost to Pembroke, who were much too strong for us. In the Doubles, we had a good win over Caius in the first round but lost to Magdalene in the second.

Next season we appear in the Third Division, to which we were relegated.

The team was chosen from: F. S. Glassow, D. C. Argyle, C. J. Wee, J. W. Carr, R. A. Cowley, J. D. W. Hayman, A. G. Wolstenholme.

THE RIFLE CLUB

THE College Rifle Club has been suffering from a sad dearth of members during the last year. However, last term, we managed to raise a team of two, and some straight shooting by Messrs Carr and Lambah enabled us to win the Inter-College Challenge Cup for pairs. We also had a representative in the Miniature team which beat Oxford last term. On the "Open", alas, we have been silent.

We appeal to those members of the College who are interested

in this form of relaxation to join the C.U.R.A. or the C.U.S.B.C. next year. May they re-establish St John's in the front rank of College Rifle Clubs. May Hermes guide their bullets and Athene their trigger fingers.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

President: PROFESSOR WINFIELD. *Captain:* B. W. T. RITCHIE.

Hon. Secretary: J. A. S. TAYLOR.

Hon. Secretary, Cygnets: P. J. ROSS.

THE College again reached the Final of the Inter-College Rugby Football Cup in the Lent Term; although only defeated by a narrow margin, it is surely a great effort to have reached the final in the Cupper matches three years in succession, gaining the Cup once. With a nucleus of this year's team staying up another year, we may surely look forward to another appearance at Grange Road in the Final. It is hoped that with B. W. T. Ritchie staying on another year, together with C. L. Newton-Thompson, G. W. Mein, P. S. Cowen, V. E. Collison and J. M. Campbell, we may have another equally successful season.

After passing through the preliminary rounds of the Cuppers quite easily, the Semi-final was, even so, rather a surprise; we defeated Jesus College by no less than 35 points to nil. Certainly, the team was very nearly at the top of its form which, together with the remarkably fine kicking of Ritchie, Taylor and Keiller, proved rather too much for Jesus. None the less, the score rather suggests a complete walk-over; this it was most certainly not. The consistent hooking of Chadwick, with the ample help from the rest of the pack, gave us the ball in eight out of ten scrummages, giving Taylor, Ritchie and Turner great scope for their clever back play.

The Final was a different story; Chadwick and the forwards were getting us the ball six times out of ten and G. W. Mein at the base of the scrum was at the height of his form. But St Catharine's are not only a good attacking side, but a good defensive one too, and the "kick-ahead" of Taylor and Ritchie nearly always found one of the opposition backing up to save an awkward situation.

It was a beautiful day for this Final; St John's started off with their back to the wind and sun (and very hot it was, too!); play remained fairly even throughout the first half; we saw a lot of Newton-Thompson in those line-outs and John Hamilton too. R. Lewin and A. E. M. Wiggins were well up on their men from their position as wing-forwards. But play was very even—in fact,

a typical "spoiling" game. Then, just before half-time, J. A. S. Taylor did a most lovely cut-through to score; Ritchie converted.

After half-time, St Catharine's began to get more of the ball and Forrest looked very dangerous more than once; then Milne went away for St Catharine's and, after rather a mêlée near the line, touched down.

The try was not converted, and in reply a fine rush by our forwards (particularly D. M. Carmichael, E. C. Glover and J. M. Campbell) sent us back into the opposition's camp. The three-quarters now attacked fiercely but a dropped pass lost an inevitable try after a break-away by Ritchie. But with play still in the St Catharine's half, the ball went to Taylor who dropped a very neat goal (about the twentieth he had scored whilst playing for the First XV that term). But then some clever passing by the St Catharine's forwards ended in their scoring a try through Robinson which was converted by Forrest. With the score 9-8 against them, St Catharine's attacked fiercely and we were kept down in our own half and the opposition scored an unconverted try. With twelve minutes still to go, a great struggle ensued but neither side was able to score, despite some very clever kicking by Ritchie and Taylor.

Result: St Catharine's 11 points; St John's 9 points.

Team: P. S. Cowen, D. R. S. Turner, J. A. S. Taylor, B. W. T. Ritchie, F. T. Cragg, P. L. L. Keiller, G. W. Mein, J. D. Hamilton, W. O. Chadwick, D. M. Carmichael, E. G. Glover, C. L. Newton-Thompson, R. Lewin, J. M. Campbell, A. E. M. Wiggins.

Our congratulations go to the following on being awarded their LX Club Colours: B. W. T. Ritchie, J. A. S. Taylor, D. R. S. Turner, G. W. Mein, V. E. Collison.

As usual, the Second XV had a very successful season, winning the greater part of their fixtures. No less successful were the Cygnets, whose keen play was always good to watch (and, indeed, to take part in!). In a season where injuries were rather numerous, many of the members of these two teams were called upon to fulfil more important positions in the College rugby sides; to their keenness and energy the rugby club owes much and hopes that next year they will again be as prominent.

SQUASH RACKETS

Captain: W. G. BURKITT. *Hon. Secretary:* G. W. PLUNKETT.

ON the whole, it is sad to relate that the year has been rather unsuccessful. With the introduction of a team of five instead of three

in the Inter-College Knock-out Competition the advantage of two first-class players—E. Halliday and J. R. Thompson—has been offset. In the League the two teams have on the whole been rather disappointing, but this is not so much a reflection on the players as on the high position attained in the previous year, which placed the second team amongst a league comprising several first teams.

Outlook for the future appears quite bright, as many of the team are staying up next year.

J. R. Thompson is taking on the secretaryship and J. M. Donald has been awarded Colours. Owing to their high standard of play and steady performances, Colours were awarded to J. R. Thompson, J. M. Donald and J. Hamilton. It may be as well to digress slightly here to congratulate J. R. Thompson on having won the University Racquets Cup and to wish him success in the future.

The team for the year was: E. Halliday, J. R. Thompson, J. M. Blake, J. Hamilton, W. G. Burkitt.

THE SWIMMING CLUB

President: MR BRINDLEY. *Captain:* J. A. SMITH.

Hon. Secretary: W. K. S. MOORE.

THE Lent Term saw little activity beyond a few friendly matches, which were of use in preparing a side for the Cuppers during the Easter Term.

We commenced with high hopes in the Polo Cuppers, and beat Pembroke "A" 8-0. In the following round, however, we lost to Emmanuel 2-1, after an unsatisfactory game in which the College side missed many chances.

The College teams did well in the Free-style and Medley Relay Races, but we sadly missed M. M. Spencer, who has been unable to swim this term.

Results of the Easter Term fixtures: played 5, won 3, lost 1, drawn 1.

Teams were as follows:

<i>Water-polo.</i>	C. G. Thome; J. D. Keiepers, B. W. Wolfe; H. W. Arnott; P. M. Carroll, J. A. Smith; W. K. S. Moore.
<i>Free-style Relay.</i>	H. W. Arnott, P. M. Carroll, W. K. S. Moore, J. A. Smith.
<i>Medley Relay.</i>	H. W. Arnott, W. K. S. Moore, J. A. Smith.

Colours were awarded to P. M. Carroll and C. G. Thorne.

We congratulate H. W. Arnott on again playing Polo for the 'Varsity, and J. A. Smith on swimming in the 'Varsity Relay Team.

COLLEGE NOTES

AT the annual election in May 1938, the following were elected into Fellowships:

DAVID HENRIQUES VALENTINE (B.A. 1933; M.A., Ph.D. 1937), Major (Lister) Scholar, 1930; First Class, Part I, Natural Sciences Tripos; Frank Smart Prize for Botany, 1932; First Class, Part II, Natural Sciences Tripos, 1933; Frank Smart Student in Botany, 1935.

GEORGE CLIFFORD EVANS (B.A. 1934), First Class, Part I, Natural Sciences Tripos; Foundation Scholar, 1933; First Class, Part II, Natural Sciences Tripos; Frank Smart Prize for Botany; Hughes Prize, 1934; Frank Smart Student in Botany, 1936; Henry Humphreys Prize, 1937.

GLYN EDMUND DANIEL (B.A. 1935), First Class, Qualifying Examination for the Geographical Tripos, 1933; First Class, Section A, Archaeological and Anthropological Tripos; Foundation Scholar; Strathcona Travel Exhibitioner, 1934; First Class (with Distinction), Section B, Archaeological and Anthropological Tripos; Hughes Prize, 1935; Strathcona Student, 1936; Allen Scholar, 1937.

Mr HROTHGAR JOHN HABAKKUK (B. A. 1936), Strathcona Student of the College, has been elected into a Junior Research Fellowship at Pembroke College.

Mr BRIAN HARVEY GOODWIN WORMALD (B.A. 1934), Strathcona Student of the College, has been elected into a Research Fellowship at Peterhouse as from 1 October 1938.

In the New Year Honours, 1938, a K.B.E. was conferred upon Mr THEODORE RIGG (*Matric.* 1912), Director of the Cawthron Institute, Nelson, New Zealand, and a C.B.E. upon Mr ALEXANDER HAMILTON THOMPSON, F.B.A. (B.A. 1895), Professor of History at the University of Leeds, member of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England).

Mr FERGUS DUNLOP MORTON, K.C. (B.A. 1909), has been appointed a Justice of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division. The King has conferred upon him the honour of knighthood.

Professor W. V. D. HODGE (B.A. 1925), formerly Fellow, Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry in the University, Fellow of Pembroke College, has been elected into the Fellowship of the Royal Society.

Mr R. A. SAMPSON (B.A. 1888), formerly Fellow, has retired from the posts of Astronomer Royal for Scotland and Professor of Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh, and has been succeeded by Mr W. M. H. GREAVES (B.A. 1919), formerly Fellow, Chief Assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Dr G. M. BENNETT (B.A. 1915), formerly Fellow, Firth Professor of Chemistry in the University of Sheffield, has been appointed Professor of Chemistry at King's College, London.

The title of Stokes Lecturer in Mathematics has been conferred upon Dr S. GOLDSTEIN (B.A. 1925), Fellow and Lecturer of the College.

Mr R. L. HOWLAND (B.A. 1928), Fellow and Tutor, has been appointed University Lecturer in Classics.

Mr N. F. M. HENRY (Ph.D. 1938) has been appointed University Demonstrator in Mineralogy and Petrology.

Mr E. W. O. ADKINS (B.A. 1934) has been appointed University Demonstrator in Anatomy.

Mr A. G. CLOW, I.C.S. (B.A. 1912), has been appointed to act as Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India in charge of communications during the absence of Sir Thomas Stewart.

Mr PANNA LALL, I.C.S. (B.A. 1906), has been appointed Chief Secretary to the United Provinces Government.

Mr N. S. SUBBA RAO (B.A. 1908) has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Mysore.

Mr C. M. MURRAY-AYNSLEY (B.A. 1919), Chief Justice of Grenada, has been appointed a Puisne Judge, Straits Settlements.

Mr E. W. R. PETERSON (B.A. 1922) has been appointed assistant solicitor to Queen Anne's Bounty.

Mr C. J. S. ADDISON (B.A. 1935) has been appointed assistant lecturer in Latin in the University of Liverpool.

Mr J. L. P. CORT (B.A. 1907) has been appointed headmaster of Ashley House School, Worksop.

Mr P. FETTES (B.A. 1937) has been appointed B.B.C. Announcer at the Midland Regional Station in Birmingham.

Mr A. MONTEITH (B.A. 1928) has been adopted as prospective Liberal National candidate for Doncaster.

Mr G. J. C. PAUL (B.A. 1929), R.A.F., has been promoted Squadron-Leader.

A bust in bronze of the late Sir GRAFTON ELLIOT SMITH (B.A. 1898), executed by Mr A. H. Gerrard, was unveiled by Professor J. T. Wilson on 3 May 1938 and handed over to University College, London.

The following members of the College appear in the list issued by the Civil Service Commissioners, showing the services to which successful candidates in the competitive examinations of 1937 have been assigned:

Home Civil Service: J. H. WALKER (B.A. 1936), Home Office; J. P. STRUDWICK (B.A. 1936), Inland Revenue.

Foreign Office and Diplomatic Service: E. M. ROSE (B.A. 1935).

Consular Service: R. G. H. WATTS (B.A. 1935).

Department of Overseas Trade: J. O. MAY (B.A. 1936).

The following have been selected for the Colonial Service: J. D. HAMILTON (B.A. 1937), Nigeria; F. I. PARNELL (B.A. 1937), Basutoland; R. E. MARKHAM (B.A. 1937), Ceylon (Colonial Police Service).

A Colonial Agricultural Scholarship has been awarded to D. G. JONES (B.A. 1936).

Commonwealth Fund Fellowships have been awarded to Mr F. THISTLETHWAITE (B.A. 1938), tenable at the University of Minnesota, in English, and to Mr J. S. DE WET (B.A. 1937), tenable at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, in Mathematics.

The Chancellor's Second Classical Medal has been awarded to J. CARNEGIE (B.A. 1938), Scholar of the College.

A Rayleigh Prize has been awarded to G. S. RUSHBROOKE (B.A. 1936).

The Amy Mary Preston Read Scholarship has been awarded to Mr H. J. HABAKKUK (B.A. 1936).

Grants from the Worts Fund have been made to:

G. E. DANIEL (B.A. 1935) towards the expenses of a journey in France for the study of certain megalithic monuments in that country.

F. J. SIMMONDS (B.A. 1936) towards the expenses of a visit to Yugo-Slavia for a study of the ecology of certain insect larvae in the streams of that country.

M. BALLINGER (*Matric.* 1936) towards the expenses of a visit to the Marine Biological Station, Tamaris, South France, to study the metabolism of the electric organ and muscular tissues of Torpedo.

D. M. CARMICHAEL (*Matric.* 1937) towards the expenses of an expedition to West Greenland to study the social habits and psychology of the Eskimo.

On 11 May 1938 Dr J. A. STRUTHERS (B.A. 1920) and Mr F. P. KEYSELL (B.A. 1936) were called to the Bar by the Inner Temple.

Mr J. F. DOW (B.A. 1932) was admitted a Member of the Royal College of Physicians on 27 January 1938.

Mr A. INNES (B.A. 1931) was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians on 9 June 1938.

Diplomas of Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons were conferred on 9 December 1937 upon Dr F. W. SHEPHERD (B.A. 1929) and Mr H. T. LAYCOCK (B.A. 1932).

Mr W. A. ELLIOTT (B.A. 1931) has been appointed Medical Registrar at the West London Hospital.

The Rev. R. S. K. SEELEY (B.A. 1930), Chaplain of the College, has been appointed Professor of Exegetical Theology in St John's College, Winnipeg, and Canon of Winnipeg Cathedral.

Mr A. T. WELFORD (B.A. 1935) has been appointed Chaplain of the College.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

The Rev. Prebendary W. H. KYNASTON (B.A. 1884) to be Vice-Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral.

The Rev. A. ASPIN (B.A. 1903), vicar of St Anne's-on-the-Sea, to be an honorary canon of Blackburn Cathedral.

The Rev. W. H. ASHTON (B.A. 1894), vicar of Frome Bishop, to the prebendal stall of Moreton and Whaddon in Hereford Cathedral.

The Rev. C. L. DUNKERLEY (B.A. 1914), rector of Iver Heath, Buckinghamshire, to be rector of Pauler's Pury, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. C. E. DODD (B.A. 1891), vicar of Newnham-on-Severn, to be perpetual curate of Poulton, Gloucestershire.

The Rev. Canon A. D. ALLEN (B.A. 1908), vicar of Kneesall and of Maplebeck, Nottinghamshire, to be rector of Holme Pierrepont with Adbolton, Nottinghamshire.

The Rev. N. ASHBY (B.A. 1907), curate-in-charge of Pertenhall with Swineshead, to be rector of Thorley, Hertfordshire.

The Rev. R. B. le B. JANVRIN (B.A. 1902), vicar of St Peter, Lee, formerly College Missioner in Walworth, to be rector of Lilley, Hertfordshire, a College living.

The Rev. J. F. COLLINS (B.A. 1934), curate of Benwell, Newcastle, has been appointed to the Mission to Seamen for work at Port Sudan, on the Red Sea.

The Rev. S. NOWELL-ROSTRON (B.A. 1905), vicar of St James, Paddington, has been elected Anglican Honorary Secretary of the United Society for Christian Literature.

On 19 December 1937 Mr E. G. PARFIT (B.A. 1932) was ordained priest by the Bishop of London.

On 12 June 1938 Mr G. N. NICKLIN (B.A. 1911), of St Andrew's, Whittlesford, was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Guildford to the curacy of Cobham; and Mr E. J. G. FOSTER (B.A. 1934) was ordained priest by the Bishop of Worcester.

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

M.D.: A. W. WILLIAMS (B.A. 1926).

Ph.D.: G. E. DANIEL (B.A. 1935), Fellow; N. F. M. HENRY (*Matric.* 1934); H. F. KENYON (B.A. 1933); E. LANGSTADT (*Matric.* 1934).

A Reading Room in connection with the College Library has been open since the beginning of the Easter Term. This has been made by cutting a door through the east wall of the Library to Lecture Room II, at F, Second Court. The room, which has been furnished and decorated to the designs of Mr Edward Maufe, A.R.A., the architect of the new College buildings, contains current periodicals and books likely to be of use to junior members of the College, and is open for longer hours than the Library can be.

Marriages

FREDERICK MALCOLM MCKIBBIN (B.A. 1932), son of Mr Frederick McKibbin, of Broome, Antrim Road, Belfast, to LILIAN ROSAMOND MONTGOMERY, daughter of Mr W. Montgomery, of Bromsgrove, Knock—on 10 June 1937, at Knock Church.

HARRY ESMOND BELL (B.A. 1934), son of the late Mr H. Bryen Bell, of Shipley, Yorkshire, to EDITH MARGARET McDOWELL, second daughter of the late Mr D. H. McDowell, of Armagh, Northern Ireland—on 14 July 1937, at Armagh.

RONALD STERRY ROSS (B.A. 1932), son of the late Mr F. G. Ross, of Great Crosby, to MARGARET HAWLEY, daughter of Mr J. W. Hawley, of Aigburth—on 19 January 1938, at Mossley Hill Church, Liverpool.

CYRIL RANDOLPH SMITH (B.A. 1932) to KATHLEEN JOAN IVIMY, of Woodbourne Avenue, Leeds—on 17 February 1938, at St Martin's Church, Potternewton, Leeds.

RICHARD PRATT (B.A. 1887), rector of Freshwater, to STELLA MARY WILLIAMS—on 19 February 1938, at Freshwater Parish Church.

CLAUDE CULPIN (B.A. 1931), son of Mr S. E. Culpin, to KATHLEEN VERA MATSON, daughter of Mr A. B. Matson—on 29 March 1938, at St Mary's Church, Godmanchester.

KENNETH ALFRED LAMPORT PARKER (B.A. 1933), elder son of Mr A. E. A. Parker, of Tottenham, to FRED A. ELISIE SILCOCK, daughter of Mr E. R. W. Silcock—on 23 April 1938, at Christ Church, Mayfair.

CECIL EWART HOLMES (B.A. 1938), son of Mr H. R. J. Holmes, of Pangbourne, Berkshire, to MARJORIE KATHRINE, only daughter of Mr W. I. Brown, of Oakwood Court, Kensington—on 13 June 1938, in London.

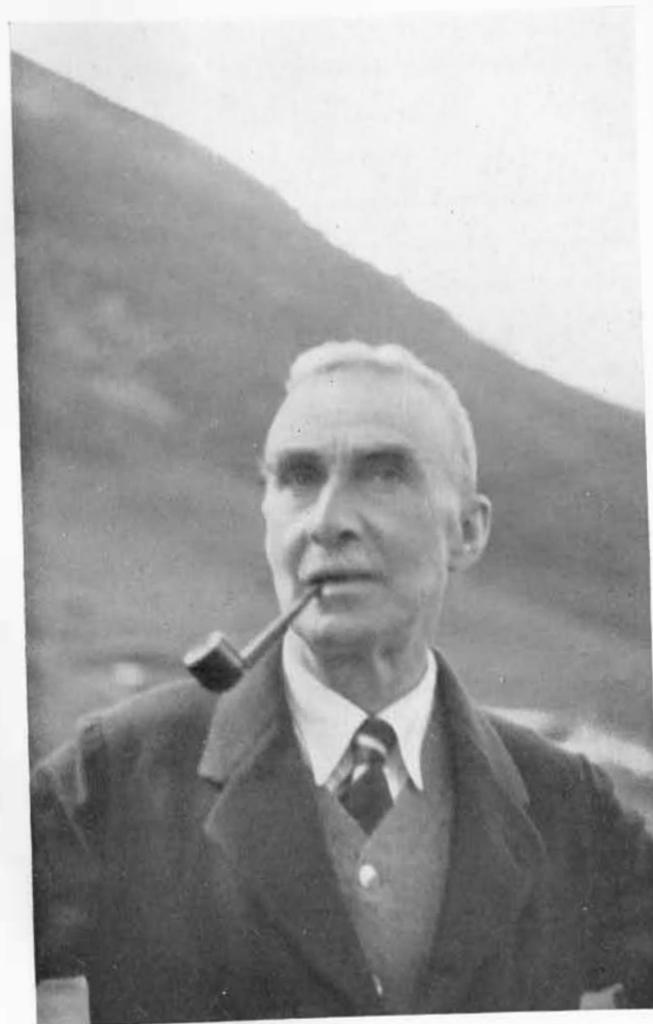
OBITUARY

CYRIL BRADLEY ROTHAM

CYRIL BRADLEY ROTHAM (B.A. 1897) was the son of Daniel Wilberforce Rootham, for fifty years conductor of the Bristol Madrigal Society, and was born at Redland, Bristol, 5 October 1875. He came up to St John's from Bristol Grammar School as a sizar in 1894. In the same year he was awarded a Stewart of Rannoch Scholarship for Sacred Music, and in 1895 was elected a choral scholar (bass) of the College. He rowed in the Lent Boat and in his third year acted as deputy for Dr Garrett, the College organist. He graduated with a second class in the Classical Tripos, Part I, 1897 and then studied at the Royal College of Music, London, holding the post of organist at Christ Church, Hampstead. He took the Mus.B. degree at Cambridge in 1900; in 1901 he was appointed organist of St Asaph Cathedral, but the same year he returned to St John's as organist, a post which he held for the remainder of his life, being elected Fellow 20 November 1914. He took the Mus.D. degree in 1910. From 1913 to 1918 he was University Lecturer in Music (Form and Analysis), a post founded for five years only by Mr Sedley Taylor. When the lectureship expired he was appointed College Lecturer in Music. Since 1924 he had also been University Lecturer in Counterpoint. He was conductor of the Cambridge University Musical Society from 1912 until his last illness.

He married, in 1909, Rosamond Margaret, eldest daughter of Edgar Lucas, of Chelsea; their only son, Jasper St John Rootham (B.A. 1932), is a member of the College.

Cyril Rootham was a schoolfellow of mine, but with a considerable difference in age; I was a prefect on the verge of coming to the University, he was a small boy rapidly acquiring, with his brother Percy, a well-founded reputation for mischief. In fact, as he used to say in later life, if anything untoward, such as a broken window, occurred near their home, "the first thing was for the little Roothams to establish an *alibi*". At school it was not so easily done, but they gave the headmaster (who later on helped us with Classical teaching at St John's) a good character for patience and fairness. Less genial boys would have emphasized other memories; for he and they had a good deal to put up with, but they forgave one another.



CYRIL BRADLEY ROTHAM (1935)

In 1894 he came to St John's with a sizarship, and read Classics. In those days you were allowed three years reading for the Tripos; so Cyril must have read a good deal of Classical literature—or been invited to read it. “Having enjoyed” (as Professor Jebb would write in those courteous times) “the privilege of examining” Cyril in the College Mays, I could recount a delicious mistranslation which he showed up. But there was a compact between us in later years to conceal each other's past, and I will keep it. The Classics, however, were not his main occupation; and, when G. M. Garrett became ill, Rootham was put in charge of the organ. When Garrett died, this led to a little heat, for “Daddy” Mann, of King's, offered to play at the funeral. As the then Public Orator observed—I have to confess that I have long forgotten the second half of the majestic sentence, but it began: “The artistic temperament”; and I think no more need be said.

From Cambridge Rootham went to the Royal College of Music, and from there, in 1898, to the organ at Christ Church, Hampstead, where he remained till March 1901. His record there reveals that, like his brother Percy (if not quite so good), he was a good lawn-tennis player, was much liked socially, and had already begun to be known as a composer, and the local musical society sang his songs. When he left, they gave him a bicycle, which, it is rumoured, still survives. From Hampstead, he went to St Asaph Cathedral, but his stay there was short, a few months only.

In 1901 the College recalled us both; and for all the intervening years we have been colleagues—for thirty years we had rooms very near one another in the Second Court, and we met innumerable times, generally in the open air. Our encounters were apt to be sudden and short, for Cyril was generally in a hurry; he had to train the choir next minute, or a minute ago, or he had a pupil that instant at the organ. He drove through life, with a little respite in Hall or in the Combination Room, if nobody happened to provoke him, which we rather liked to do. William Bateson was the great figure there in those days, a tremendous personality, as full as Rootham of energy and drive. One night Bateson started to dogmatize on music or the Chapel services or something of the sort. Up leapt Cyril Rootham, and stood in front of him, flashing out: “What do *you* know about it?” Bateson laughed and owned up, good-temperedly, “Nothing!” Of course we had legends about Cyril—about the inquirer who asked, “Who is this fellow, Bootham?” (with a soft TH, like the York school). That soft TH—Cyril could not bear it. “B-double E-T-H-O-V-E-N, Beethoven!” he was reported to have said, “R-double O-T-H-A-M, Rootham!” He denied the story; in fact, he attributed it

to me—inaccurately, I regret to say. He constantly gathered young musical men at his house. Once the son of an old College friend was among them, and, being asked by another what he played, innocently replied, "Rugger". It delighted Rootham.

It is not for me to talk about his music; I was admittedly of the Bateson class there; but, like others, I own I enjoyed teasing him, and trying to get a rise out of him. But he understood; and the years of hurried encounter, of mutual banter (he constantly called me by a misprint of my name, once in a Bristol paper; but I never hit him), of old-time memories discreetly kept, of the ups and downs of life (and there were a good many for both of us), drew us very close together, and made me steadily fonder of him as time passed. I have rarely known a man of such energy. I can't give names or dates, but one was always becoming aware that Cyril was organizing an opera or a concert—making men not merely *talk* about music, or *listen* to it, but take part in *making* it. If critics in their way (critics have always to be superior to producers, whether you produce operas or books) indicated that "Thou ailest *here*, and *here*", Cyril never threw up the sponge, never slowed down, never showed dis-spiritment, but dragooned his willing victims into some fresh effort. I have heard one of them burlesquing his adjurations at a practice, with winged words to the wood-winds; I can't reproduce it, but I can believe it. He never flagged, and it seems to me characteristic that, while first his feet, and then his hands, and then his voice, failed him more and more, he went on composing and "finished his symphony".

That was the man—all energy, enthusiasm, passion for work—good-tempered (if capable of being hot on occasion—people who aren't, don't often amount to much)—a loyal friend and a very delightful one; I don't expect to meet anybody quite like him; but I bless the good fortune that set us side by side for thirty-seven years. Even if I wasn't a wood-wind or anything so useful, I was available for his truculence and his friendship, and I enjoyed both.

T. R. G.

THE MUSIC OF CYRIL ROOTHAM

The first public performance of a work by Cyril Rootham which I heard was his *Andromeda* for solo voices, choir and orchestra at the Bristol Festival of 1908. It was an awkward occasion. It was remarked that Riseley, the festival conductor, walked off the platform in the opposite and unusual direction just before Rootham came on to it to conduct his own work. Actually, I believe that the Festival Committee had insisted on giving *Andromeda* in

opposition to the autocratic Riseley's wishes. I have never heard it since, and I confess to having forgotten the details, but I remember that it made a distinct impression on what may be called "both sides of the House", for Bristol was then rather a house divided. One could trace in it, not unnaturally, the formative influence of Stanford's teaching, but it was not bounded by the teacher's outlook, as Stanford's pupils were inclined to be at that date. One was aware of a personal imagination at work which showed itself in the character of the musical ideas and in the individual choral and orchestral colouring. I remember that a well-known critic who at that time regarded himself as in the van of the modern movement remarked to me afterwards, "That man has something of his own to say".

The critic was perfectly right and one of the things that one admired most about Rootham was his persistence, despite the distractions of a busy career mostly devoted to the welfare of other people's music-making, and in face of many a discouragement, in getting out the best that was in him. There was his war-time setting of Binyon's "For the Fallen". It secured no public recognition because it was swamped by the more mellifluous terms in which Elgar had enshrined the same poem. But to place the two side by side is to realize that Rootham's music marches with the troops while Elgar's remains at home and prepares comforts for them.

Rootham's music was not comfortable; truth and honesty rarely are. His most important choral work, Milton's "Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity", is wanting in that measured stateliness which is inherent in Milton's verse and for which Parry alone amongst composers has found the musical parallel. But measured stateliness is not the whole of Milton. Behind it is the given earnestness of puritanic religion. The vision of "Truth and Justice" returning to men is seen afar, through a dark pall of strife and heathendom and "leprous sin". Rootham's music shirks nothing of the tortuous imagery of the poem and fights its way through to share in the vision most surely reached in the beautiful double chorus near the end.

The "Ode on the Nativity" was first given at Cambridge in the summer of 1930. He told me that his dream was to hear it sung by the Leeds Festival Choir, but that, like most of his dreams for his own works, was denied him. It was given once in Gloucester Cathedral during the festival of 1934, but the Three Choirs Festival has neither the means for combined rehearsal essential to a work of this complexity, nor an audience sufficiently receptive of new ideas, to make it the appropriate environment for music of this kind. It was better understood at Cambridge, naturally.

Rootham's close identification with the music of Cambridge and Cambridge's loyal production of so many of his major works may have stood in the way of a wider recognition. Queen's Hall thought of him (if it thought at all) as a "University Musician" and therefore no concern of its eclectic public. His first symphony was given one inadequate trial at a morning rehearsal of the Patron's Fund of the Royal College of Music. It was obviously a work which in any decently civilized musical community would at least have gone the round of the principal orchestras, just because it is not like the symphonies of Vaughan Williams or Bax or Walton. It is full of a vigorous invention which is Rootham's own. But I have never heard it again, though I am told that the B.B.C. is considering the possibility of giving a memorial performance of the second symphony which he was composing on his death-bed. Thus are the tombs of the prophets built!

It may be that these works, which have been so persistently left on one side by Rootham's generation, will be discovered and valued by a later one. On the other hand, it may equally well be that the bulk of what seemed to be of supreme importance to himself and to those who were in close contact with his mind and spirit, will mean little to others. Even in that case there will surely be found something, perhaps only a song or a hymn tune by which he set little store, which will live. I should be tempted to name the exquisite elegy, "Brown Earth", with its tender melody and subtle colouring as something imperishable. At any rate amongst the works of Cyril Rootham that I know (and that is by no means all) there is none in which his great talent seems to me to be so clearly touched with genius as this.

"The brown earth holds him . . .
Truly he hath a sweet bed."

H. C. COLLES

MRS HEITLAND

A correspondent writes:

"I do not know whether the obituary pages of *The Eagle* have often or ever included any woman's name, but at any rate I hope an exception may be made for one so closely linked with the College as Margaret Heitland, the daughter of William Henry Bateson, one of its greatest Masters, sister of one of its Fellows, William Bateson, the distinguished biologist, and wife of another Fellow, William Emerton Heitland, renowned in Cambridge not only as an eminent classical scholar and historian, but as a great personality

sometimes startling, frequently irascible, always original and always lovable.

"Margaret Bateson and her talented brothers and sisters were fortunate in their parents. Mrs Bateson was a notable figure both in the time that she reigned in the Lodge, and during her thirty years or more of widowhood. She took an active part in public and political life; a staunch Liberal, also a keen suffragist, though I think it may be said that while to her daughter the women's cause took precedence of general political questions, with the mother it was the reverse. Dr Bateson himself was a fine classic, but still more eminent as a man of affairs. Born in 1813 he had become in 1845 Senior Bursar of the College and did much to reform its finances. I have always understood that he was the moving spirit in that great episode in the history of the College, the election of the Chancellor in 1847, when St John's, partly as a protest against the arbitrary action of Whewell in inviting the Prince to allow himself to be nominated, partly to maintain its old high-church character against the supposedly lax Churchmanship of the Prince and partly through dislike of undue subservience to royalty, nominated the Earl of Powis and braved the displeasure of Queen Victoria by putting up a mighty though unavailing fight. In the next year Bateson was elected Public Orator, but remained Senior Bursar and apparently also for some time President of the College till his election in 1857 to the Mastership, which he held for 24 years with an unquestioned dignity and ability, in which among the heads of houses, no one with the exception of Whewell and Whewell's successor Thompson at Trinity, could count as his equal. His unexpected death in March 1881 was deeply felt, and to this writer Mrs Heitland's funeral brought vivid recollections of that other funeral and the great company passing through the courts behind the chanting choir, and the long procession, many of us on foot, to Madingley Churchyard.

"Margaret, the eldest child of this marriage, and named we may suppose after the Foundress, was born in 1860 and must have passed her first years in the old Lodge, which included the present Combination Room, subdivided. I have been told that she remembered seeing Palmerston, who, still Premier, was revisiting his College, walking with her father in the court below, and as far as dates go, this may be true. One veracious incident of these early years is that one day the children strayed into King's and went on the grass, where they were hailed by the porter with 'You may be the Masters and Mistresses of St John's, but you won't walk on the grass at King's'. In her later girlhood her home, no doubt, apart from school life, was in the new Lodge and a few of us may

remember talking to her there in the receptions commonly known as 'perpendiculars'. After her father's death she remained in Cambridge for a few years. Her life was by no means inactive. She had, I believe, some literary ambitions and also during a residence in Heidelberg had made herself an excellent German scholar. But her main activity began when in 1886 she moved to London and began her journalistic career in the *Queen*, in the course of which she created the Women's Employment Department, afterwards under her guidance developed into the 'Central Bureau for the Employment of Women'.

"When she returned to Cambridge on her marriage to Heitland in 1901 she became a leading spirit in the suffragist movement. Her various chairmanships and offices of this and other causes have been chronicled in other notices and need not be repeated here. Two remarks may be made. One is that she had the strong sympathy of her husband. And though probably Heitland would indignantly repudiate the idea, one would hardly have expected that his enthusiasm would be greatly roused for this particular cause, but for her influence. The other is that though, being a suffragist and not a suffragette, she deplored the excesses of the extremists, she felt a certain respect for their fanaticism and probably came later to recognize that these excesses when followed by the reconciliation at the outbreak of war served to hasten rather than to delay the victory of 1918.

"Her interest in the College remained to the end and she showed her friendship to many of the younger as well as to the older Fellows. In 1933 she had the pleasure of seeing her nephew Gregory Bateson elected to a fellowship—the third generation—probably a record, at any rate in later years.

"She had suffered from heart trouble latterly and Heitland's long illness which ended in 1934 must have tried her health severely. When she was suddenly called on to submit to an operation on 14 May, her friends felt much alarm, which was subsiding as nearly three weeks passed bringing good reports, when the news of her death on 31 May came as a shock to all.

"Her character in private life may be summed up by a quotation from a notice which appeared in the *Cambridge Review* of 9 June, written by two of her intimate friends: 'She was the best and most hospitable of hostesses, and the kindest and most sympathetic of friends, and up to the end kept a zest for life and a fresh and youthful outlook which endeared her to people of all ages.'

ARTHUR LAWRENCE ANTHONY (*Matric.* 1908) died at Obuasi, Ashanti, West Africa, on 25 February 1938. He was the son of Arthur Frederick Anthony and was born in Victoria, Australia, 27 February 1890. He came up to St John's from Bishop's Stortford College in 1908 and kept nine terms, but did not take a degree. He then went on to Guy's Hospital, where he qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1914. At the time of his death he was chief medical officer to the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation.

WILLIAM BARTON (B.A. 1881) died 26 February 1938 at a nursing home in Wellington, New Zealand. He was the third son of William Barton and was born at Wellington 1 August 1858. He passed the Cambridge Local Examinations at Wellington in December 1875 and came up to St John's in 1877, graduating as second in the first class of the Law Tripos in 1880. He was admitted a student of the Inner Temple in 1881, was elected to a MacMahon Law Studentship in 1882 and was called to the Bar on 25 June 1884.

ALFRED PHILIPP BENDER (B.A. 1891) died at Cape Town 18 December 1937. The son of Philipp Bender, minister of the Hebrew congregation in Dublin, he was born there on 16 April 1863. His father afterwards had a school at St Leonards-on-Sea, which the son attended, coming up to St John's in 1888. In 1890 he was awarded a Hare Exhibition and the next year he obtained a first class in the Semitic Languages Tripos and was elected scholar of the College and Hutchinson Student. In 1892 he was awarded by the University the Mason Prize for Biblical Hebrew and the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship. In 1895 he went to Cape Town as minister of the Hebrew community and Professor of Hebrew in the University of the Cape; he retired in 1937. He took an active share in social and philanthropic activities of all kinds in South Africa, being a member of the Council of the University and of the School Board, and vice-chairman of the Red Cross. He was unmarried.

JAMES ALFRED BEVAN (B.A. 1880) died 3 February 1938 at St Paul's Vicarage, Leytonstone. He was born in Australia and lost both his parents in the wreck of the "London". He came up to St John's in 1877 from Hereford Cathedral School. After graduating, he went to the London College of Divinity and was ordained deacon in 1888 to the curacy of Christ Church, Hampstead. He was vicar of St Margaret, Herringfleet, 1906-8, and vicar of St George, Great Yarmouth, 1909-36.

WALTER BREE HESKETH BIGGS (B.A. 1881) died 5 May 1938 at Haslemere Hospital. The son of the Rev. George Hesketh Biggs,

he was born at Hawling, Gloucestershire, in 1856, and came up to St John's in 1875. Ordained in 1880, he held curacies at Halesowen, Tring and Leamington, and then in 1889 went out to India as chaplain, serving at Allahabad, Tundla and Ajmere. In 1903 he returned to England to be vicar of Emery Down, Lyndhurst, Hampshire; he retired in 1937.

EDGAR CAMPBELL CHANNER (B.A. 1871) died 10 December 1937 at 19 Cornwall Road, Bedford. The son of the Rev. Alfred Taylor Channer, he was born at St Pancras, North London, 9 January 1849, and went to Tonbridge School. He was a junior optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1871. In the same year he married. Ordained in 1872, he held curacies in Devonshire and Essex and at Hammersmith; he was vicar of Desborough, Northamptonshire, 1887-94, and vicar of Ravensthorpe with Teeton and Coton, in the same county, 1894-1911.

ARCHIBALD WILLIAM CUFF (B.A. 1891) died 9 March 1938 at 53 Wostenholm Road, Sheffield. He was the son of James Henry Cuff, mineral water manufacturer, of Altrincham, and was born at Knutsford, Cheshire, 10 February 1869. He was sent to Bowdon College, Cheshire, and Owens College, Manchester, and came up to St John's with an (open) Lupton and Hebblethwaite Exhibition in 1888. He obtained a first class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, 1890 and was elected Scholar of the College. In 1891 he obtained a second class in Part II. He then went to St Thomas's Hospital, where he was house surgeon, clinical assistant in the throat department, and assistant demonstrator of practical surgery. He qualified as M.R.C.S. in 1893, took the degrees of M.B., B.Chir. in 1894 and was admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1895. Later he went to Sheffield, where he was surgeon at the Royal Infirmary and lecturer in surgery at the University. During the war he served in France as Major, R.A.M.C.(T.), being attached to the 3rd West Riding Brigade. He was a J.P.

ALFRED WILLIAM DENNIS (B.A. 1890) died suddenly 5 June 1938 at Box Hill, Surrey. He was the son of Alfred Dennis, draper, of Weymouth, and was born at Melcombe Regis 18 August 1866. He came up to St John's from Weymouth College and University College, London, in 1887 and graduated with a second class in the Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos, 1890. He was appointed a master at Rugby Lower School; in 1896 he moved to Manchester Grammar School, and in 1905 became headmaster of North Manchester School, Higher Broughton, Manchester.

PERCIVAL EDMUND GATTY (B.A. 1889), usually known as Edmund Percival Gatty, died at Downgate, Tidebrook, Tunbridge Wells, on 30 December 1937. He was born at Elmfield Hall, Church, Accrington, Lancashire, on 22 June 1866, the youngest child of Frederick Albert Gatty, manufacturing chemist. He was educated at Orley Farm under Mr Hastings and at Harrow, where he was in Mr Stogdon's house. After graduating he went to Chichester Theological College and was ordained priest in 1892. He held curacies at the Chapel Royal, Brighton; at Potternewton, Yorkshire; Biggleswade, Bedfordshire and Little Bowden, Leicestershire. In 1900 he became vicar of Offley, Hertfordshire, where he remained until his retirement in 1925. He published a *History of Offley and its Church* in 1907; gave an organ to Offley and built St Hugh's Mission Church at Cockernhoe, an outlying part of the parish, in memory of his mother, who died the same year; and carried out various restorations and improvements to the parish church. During the Great War he converted his car into an ambulance and himself drove it with the French Army behind Verdun. He was much interested in music and water-colour painting and painted a great deal. Frederick Alfred Gatty (*Matric.* 1874), who died in 1927, was his eldest brother.

He married in 1899 Alice Mabel Wellwood Ker and had a daughter and a son. The latter is Hugh Percival Wharton Gatty (B.A. 1928), Fellow and Librarian of the College.

HENRY CYRIL GOODMAN (B.A. 1891) died 3 April 1938 at 353 Stoner Avenue, Paris, Kentucky. The son of Henry Goodman, J.P., miller, he was born at St Ives, Huntingdonshire, 8 July 1870 and went to St Ives School and to Amersham Hall School, near Reading. He came up to Cambridge as a non-collegiate student in 1888, but migrated to St John's in 1899 and graduated with a second class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, 1891. He then went to the London Hospital, where he qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1894; he took the M.B., B.Chir. at Cambridge in 1895. He held house appointments at the London Hospital and the Brompton Hospital, was clinical assistant at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, and the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden Square, and was for a time surgeon to the Ocean Training Ship *Macquarie*. In 1900 he went out to Egypt as resident medical officer at the Kasr-el-Aini Hospital, Cairo; in 1902 he was appointed inspector in the Sanitary Department, Government of Egypt, becoming later assistant director general to the Public Health Service. On his retirement in 1918 he was awarded the C.B.E. He had married, in 1902, Sue Elizabeth,

daughter of Cassius M. Clay, of Auvergne, Paris, Kentucky, and in 1936 he went to live there. His brother, Joseph Goodman (B.A. 1887), was a member of the College.

MICHAEL GRABHAM (B.A. 1887) died 13 April 1938 at Quinta do Val, Madeira. He was the son of Dr Michael Compart Grabham and was born at Madeira 16 November 1866; his brother, George Walter Grabham (B.A. 1902), is a member of the College. He was sent to All Saints' School, Bloxham, and to University College School, London, and came up to St John's in 1885. He obtained a first class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, 1887, and was awarded a Wood Exhibition. He then went to St Thomas's Hospital, where he qualified in 1891, taking the M.B., B.Chir. degrees at Cambridge. He entered the Government Medical Service in Jamaica and for thirty-eight years was in charge of the Victoria Jubilee Lying-in Hospital at Kingston. He was secretary of the Jamaica Medical Council in 1894, served on the Cattle Diseases Commission in 1895 and on the Malaria Commission in 1908, received the thanks of the Government for his work in the earthquake of 1907, and retired in 1929. He contributed many notes on the mosquitoes of Jamaica to *The Mosquitoes of North and Central America and the West Indies*, published by the Carnegie Institution, Washington, in 1915. After the earthquake he received a cable inquiring for the safety, not of himself, but of his collection of mosquitoes, suggesting that it was too valuable to be kept in an earthquake zone.

After retiring he returned to his old home in Madeira. In 1934 he published *Plants seen in Madeira*; another book on the Madeira flora was in the Press at his death, and his large collection of island plants and grasses has been presented to the museum at Funchal.

HENRY LONSDALE GREGORY (B.A. 1894) died 8 January 1938 at 17 Hampstead Lane, Highgate. The son of Henry George Gregory, miller, Fisherton Mills, Salisbury, he was born 27 August 1873 at West Harnham, Wiltshire. From 1888 to 1891 he was at Mill Hill School; he graduated with a second class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, 1894 and went on to the London Hospital, where he qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1897; in 1898 he took the M.B., B.Chir. at Cambridge. He afterwards studied in Leipzig and Vienna. After holding home appointments at the London Hospital and the Brompton Hospital, he set up in practice at Highgate. Later he was clinical assistant in the Ear, Nose and Throat Department, Royal Northern Hospital, and a police surgeon. He early joined the R.A.M.C. as a territorial, and was attached to the 7th Battalion (Duke of Cambridge's Own), Middlesex Regiment;

during the War he was surgeon specialist to the 26th General Hospital, France, with the rank of major. He was an active member of the Highgate Congregational Church. He married, in 1899, Mary, eldest daughter of David Munsey, of Cambridge.

JOHN HENRY HAVILAND (B.A. 1883) died 20 January 1938 at Sandown, College Road, Eastbourne. He was the son of the Rev. George Edward Haviland (B.A. 1846), rector of Warbleton, Sussex, and was born there in 1859; his elder brother, George Darby Haviland (B.A. 1880), was also a member of the College. He came up to St John's from Eton in 1879 and graduated with a third class in the Classical Tripos, Part I, 1882. For a time he was a master at Harris Hill, Newbury; later he was in the Privy Council Office.

HARRY HOLMES (B.A. 1893) died 30 October 1937, aged 63. The son of Thomas Holmes, farmer, he was born at Midville, Lincolnshire, 5 July 1874, and was sent to Kirton Grammar School. He obtained a second class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, 1893, and went on to St Bartholomew's Hospital; he took the M.B., B.Chir. at Cambridge in 1897. After holding a house appointment at the General Hospital, Nottingham, he went to Wigan, where he became house surgeon at the Royal Albert Edward Infirmary. In 1904 he was appointed to the honorary staff of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Myrtle Street, Liverpool. He was a foundation member of the North of England Ophthalmological Society and served on its council; he had been a member of the British Medical Association for twenty-seven years.

CHARLES WILLIAM NEWTON HUTTON (B.A. 1881) died 5 January 1938 at Standish, Lancashire, aged 78. The son of the Rev. William Hutton, he was born at Manchester and went to Shrewsbury School, whence he came up to St John's as an Exhibitioner in 1878. Ordained in 1882, he held curacies at Maidstone and at Westham, Sussex, and in 1886 was presented to the rectory of Standish, near Wigan, where he remained until his death.

FREDERICK RIVERS KENNEDY (B.A. 1883) died 17 January 1938 at a nursing home in Worthing. He was the son of Henry Kennedy, barrister-at-law, and was born at Brighton 2 March 1858.

THOMAS HENRY DIGGES LA TOUCHE (B.A. 1880) died 30 March 1938 at Cambridge, after an operation, aged 82. He was the son of the Rev. James D. La Touche and was born at Stokesay, Shropshire. He came up to St John's from Shrewsbury School in 1876 and obtained a second class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, 1879. His third name on admission, matriculation and graduation was

spelled Digues; when he proceeded to the M.A. in 1912 he spelled it Digges. He was appointed to the Geological Survey of India in 1881, was promoted superintendent in 1894 and acted as director in 1906 and 1909, retiring in 1910. A writer in *Nature*, 7 May 1938, draws attention to his exceptionally wide acquaintance with all aspects of Indian geological problems, scientific and economic. "His work extended from Baluchistan in the west to the Burma-Chinese frontier in the east, and included investigations of the coal-measures of Assam, Kashmir and the Northern Shan States, the sapphires of Kashmir, oil in Baluchistan, the great silver-lead-zinc deposits of Bawdwin, and the Lonar Lake... His greatest work was the survey of the Northern Shan States of Burma."

After his retirement he engaged in bibliographical work in connection with Indian geology.

STANLEY THORPE LEWIS (B.A. 1887) died 4 February 1938 at Cape Town. He was the son of James Winterbotham Lewis, hosier, and was born at Nottingham 30 August 1866. He went to Amersham Hall School, near Reading. After graduating he went to the Middlesex Hospital, proceeding to the M.B., B.Chir. in 1891; he held house appointments at this hospital, at the Brompton Hospital and at the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital. For a time he was a surgeon on the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, and he also practised in Derbyshire and New Zealand.

In connection with the death of FRANK MOSEDALE MORRIS, recorded in our last number, a fellow Johnian and junior colleague at the Treasury writes:

I met F. M. Morris first under two years ago; but from then onwards I came in daily contact with him. He was a most kind and sympathetic chief, who worked with a notable absence of fuss—a rare quality highly prized by subordinates. I learnt also to count myself fortunate in being able to see at close quarters the quiet, effective and economical way in which his fine brain tackled complicated problems of policy and administration. As a brilliant mathematician—the first Johnian to take a first in Part II of the Mathematical Tripos, with Schedule B, in his second year—he had of course an admirable grasp of financial intricacies. But he also had—or had acquired—a power of terse and lucid expression on paper which enhanced the high level of his work. His death at the age of 45, with at least 15 years of official "life" before him, deprives the Civil Service and his friends, both in and outside it, of a man they could ill afford to lose.

HENRY SMETHURST MUNDAHL (B.A. 1887) died 26 May 1938. The son of Carl Magnus Mundahl, smack owner, of Grimsby, he was

born at Abergavenny 9 February 1865. His brother, Francis Oscar Mundahl (B.A. 1893), was a member of the College. He was educated at the Collegiate School, Grimsby, and at Grove Park School, Wrexham, and matriculated in 1884 at Gonville and Caius College, but migrated to St John's after one term, where he was a senior optime in the Mathematical Tripos, Part I, 1887, and obtained a second class in the Law Tripos, 1888. He was awarded a Whewell Scholarship in 1889 and a MacMahon studentship in 1890. In the same year he was awarded also a studentship at Lincoln's Inn. He was called to the Bar 17 November 1891 and went the north-eastern circuit. He acted as deputy County Court Judge in Northumberland and Durham and in the North Riding, and as Recorder of Newcastle and Berwick-on-Tweed. He was appointed stipendiary magistrate of Middlesbrough in November 1928 and held this appointment until his death.

JAMES BERTRAM OLDHAM (B.A. 1884) died 14 December 1937 at a nursing home in York, after an operation. The son of Thomas Oldham, boiler maker, he was born at Romiley, Cheshire, 29 July 1861 and went to Manchester Grammar School, coming up to St John's in 1880 with a Somerset Exhibition. He was admitted a solicitor in 1887 and practised at Stockport.

WILLIAM LOWNES ORGILL (B.A. 1885) died at Cromer 5 May 1938, aged 74. He was the son of William Orgill and was born at Rugeley, Staffordshire. He graduated with a second class in the Law Tripos, 1885 and took the LL.B. degree the same year. He was admitted a solicitor in November 1888 and practised at Rugeley, being clerk to the District Council.

HERMAN LEONARD PASS (B.A. 1898) died 18 January 1938 at Faircourt, Eastbourne. He was the son of Lewis Pass, solicitor, of Maida Vale, London, and was born at St John's Wood 22 November 1875. He went to the Jews' College, Tavistock Square, and came up to St John's in 1894, winning an open Stewart of Rannoch Scholarship for Hebrew the next year. In 1897 he was elected a scholar of the College and in 1898 obtained a second class in the Oriental Languages Tripos (Hebrew, Aramaic and Arabic). After taking his degree he was employed in the University Library in cataloguing the Hebrew papyri presented by Dr Charles Taylor, Master of the College. In 1900 he was elected Hutchinson Student of the College, and in 1901 was awarded the Mason Prize for Biblical Hebrew and the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship. About this time he came under the influence of the Rev. E. G. Wood, vicar of St Clement's, Cambridge, and was baptized. In 1910 he was associated with Father Waggett in the direction of St Anselm's

House, which was designed to serve as a Cambridge counterpart of Pusey House, Oxford, but which came to an end during the War. In 1914 Pass helped in Y.M.C.A. huts in England and France; he was ordained in 1915 to a curacy at Eastbourne but became a temporary chaplain to the Forces in 1916. After the War he was asked by the Bishop of Chichester to re-open Chichester Theological College, and he remained principal until 1932, acting also as vicar of St Bartholomew, Chichester, 1920-35, and as chaplain and theological lecturer of Bishop Otter Memorial College, Chichester, 1923-32. He was appointed prebendary of Fittleworth in Chichester Cathedral in 1930 and became Canon Residentiary in 1935. In his last years he published three books, *Anima Christi* (1933), *The Glory of the Father* (1935) and *The Divine Commonwealth* (1936); he had intended to write on Dante, of whom he was a profound student, but was hampered by ill-health. He was unmarried.

HUGH RAMAGE (B.A. 1901) died 16 April 1938 at Ridgemont, Carrow Hill, Norwich. He was the son of Hugh Ramage, engine fitter, of Crewe, and was born at Wolverton 31 March 1865. At the age of 13 he went as an apprentice to Crewe Works, but by dint of study at the Crewe Mechanics' Institution he became assistant chemist at the works in 1882. In 1885 he was awarded a Royal Exhibition at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, where he obtained a diploma. He then returned to Crewe as senior assistant chemist, but went back again to the Royal College of Science three years later. In 1899 he came up to St John's as an advanced student, graduating in 1901. In 1904 he was appointed principal of the Technical College, Norwich, where he remained until his retirement in 1930. Until after the War he was also Organizer of Higher Education in Norwich, and as such he directed the building of the City of Norwich School and the amalgamation of its three constituent schools in 1910. He was a senior deacon of the Chapel-in-the-Fields Congregational Church and was a supporter of the Norwich Philharmonic Society.

He married, in 1904, Winifred Caroline, daughter of Arnould Pye-Smith, of Croydon; their son, Hugh Pyesmith Ramage (B.A. 1928), is a member of the College.

ALFRED BARTON RENDLE (B.A. 1887) died 11 January 1938 at Talland, The Mount, Leatherhead. The son of John Samuel Rendle, he was born at Horselydown, Surrey, 19 January 1865, and went to St Olave's Grammar School, coming up to St John's with a Hare Exhibition in 1883. He obtained a second class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, 1885, and a first class in Part II

(Botany), 1887. In 1888 he was appointed an assistant in the Department of Botany, British Museum (Natural History); he became Keeper in 1906, and retired in 1930. From 1894 to 1906 he was also lecturer at the Birkbeck Institute, afterwards Birkbeck College, in the University of London.

Rendle became a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1888, was elected botanical secretary in 1916 and served until 1923 when he became president, holding office until 1927. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1909.

An account of his work on the classification of flowering plants and on botanical nomenclature is to be found in *Nature* and in the *Journal of Botany* (March, 1938). The latter Journal he edited from 1924.

Rendle regularly attended the meetings of the British Association; he was president of Section K (Botany) at Newcastle in 1916. In December 1937 he went to India as a member of the British Association delegation to the silver jubilee of the Indian Science Congress; he was taken ill on the voyage and went into hospital at Bombay. It was decided that he should be sent home, and he died three days after his arrival in England.

GEORGE MARVELL RILEY (B.A. 1884) died 1 May 1938 at Halifax. The son of James Turner Riley, grocer, he was born at Halifax 13 August 1862 and went to Bradford Grammar School. He obtained a third class in the Law Tripos, 1884 and was admitted a solicitor in 1887, taking the LL.M. degree in 1888. He practised at Halifax for fifty years. He was a prominent member of the Halifax Law Society and served as secretary, treasurer and president.

STANLEY HENRY SCOTT (B.A. 1904), of Farm Place, Ockley, Surrey, died 15 February 1938 at the London Hospital. The fourth son of Thomas Scott, of Dorking, he was born at Eardington, near Bridgnorth, 16 September 1882 and was at Epsom College before coming up to St John's.

CHARLES ALEXANDER LORENZO SENIOR (B.A. 1900) died 12 March 1938 at Valparaiso, Chile, following an accident. He was the son of the Rev. Charles John Senior, vicar of Blackford, near Carlisle, and was born at Clifton, Bristol, 23 November 1877. He went to Carlisle Grammar School and came up to St John's as a scholar in 1897. In 1898 he was awarded a Stewart of Rannoch Scholarship for Hebrew. He obtained a second class in the Theological Tripos, Part I, 1900, a first class in Part II (Old Testament), 1901, being awarded the Hebrew Prize, and a first class in the Oriental

Languages Tripos, 1902. In the same year he was awarded the Mason Prize for Biblical Hebrew and the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship, and was elected Norden Divinity Student of the College. He was ordained in 1902 as curate of Great St Mary's, Cambridge, and subsequently held curacies at Johannesburg and at Cardiff, but his name has not appeared in *Crockford* for many years.

GILBERT SLATER (B.A. 1885) died 8 March 1938 at 4 Park Crescent, Oxford. The son of a Plymouth schoolmaster, Daniel Slater, he was born at Plymouth 27 August 1864. He came up to St John's in 1882 and was a senior optime in the Mathematical Tripos, Parts I and II, 1885. He became a schoolmaster but gave this up for University Extension lecturing and social work at Toynbee Hall. In 1897 he moved to Woolwich where he took an active part in Labour and Co-operative work, becoming the first Labour Mayor in 1905. The same year he took his D.Sc. in Economics at London University with a thesis which was published later as *The English Peasantry and the Enclosure of the Common Fields* (1907). From 1909 to 1915 he was principal of Ruskin College, Oxford; here he wrote *The Making of Modern England* (1913) and *Peace and War in Europe* (1915). He then went to India as Professor of Indian Economics in the University of Madras; he published *Some South Indian Villages* (1917) and, after his return to England, *The Dravidian Element in Indian Culture* (1923). In 1921 he left the University to become Publicity Officer for Madras and a member of the Provincial Legislature. Returning to England in 1923, he resumed extension lecturing and lectured also at the London School of Economics and to Indian Civil Service probationers at Oxford. Later works include *Poverty and the State* (1930), *The Growth of Modern England* (1932) and a final work on India, *Southern India, its political and economic problems* (1936). In addition he wrote the social and industrial history of Kent for the *Victoria County History*.

He married, in 1897, Violet, third daughter of Joseph Oakeshott, of Sunderland.

WILLIAM HENRY HORNBY STEER (B.A. 1885) died suddenly 31 May 1938 at 52 Avenue Road, St John's Wood. He was the son of Philip Steer, artist, and the brother of P. Wilson Steer, O.M. He was born at Bidston, Cheshire, in 1856 and went to Hereford Cathedral School. Ordained in 1886 he held curacies at Tunbridge Wells and South Kensington, and in 1898 was appointed vicar of St Philip, Lambeth. In 1910 he became vicar of All Saints, St John's Wood; this living he resigned in 1921, but later he did

honorary work at St Marylebone Parish Church and acted as examining chaplain to the Bishop of Sodor and Man. Outside his parochial activities he was deputy-chairman of the League of Mercy and chairman of the Hampstead Children's Hospital; he was also a Justice of the Peace for the County of London.

He married, in 1898, Maria Halse Morgan, eldest daughter of William Reed; his son, William Reed Hornby Steer (Trinity, B.A. 1921), is Recorder of South Molton.

LEWIS HERMAN TIARKS (B.A. 1893) died 17 January 1938 at Westgate-on-Sea, Kent. He was the son of the Rev. John Gerhard Tiarks, rector of Loxton, Somerset, a member of the College (B.A. 1853), and was born at West Macclesfield 1 September 1869. After graduating he went to Ely Theological College and was ordained in 1894 by the Bishop of Durham. He was curate of St Nicholas Cathedral, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and then, after a period under his father at Loxton, curate of St Michael and All Angels, North Kensington. In 1905 he became rector of Haroldston with Lambston, Pembrokeshire; in 1907 he moved to Lerwick, but, after a year, became chaplain of St Andrew's Convalescent Home, Clewer. During the War he held curacies in Kent, becoming vicar of Brookland with Fairfield in 1920, vicar of Littlebourne in 1923, and rector of Latchingdon with Snoreham, Chelmsford, in 1929.

He married, in 1906, Edith Margaret Stokes.

WYNDHAM FREDERICK TUFNELL (LL.B. 1875) died 10 March 1938 at Folkestone. The son of the Rev. Frederick Tufnell, rector of Fryerning, Essex, he was born at Edinburgh 12 March 1852. He graduated with a second class in the Law and History Tripos, 1874. He was a major in the Buffs.

TELFORD VARLEY (B.A. 1887) died at Brighton 7 May 1938. His father, Samuel Alfred Varley, of London, and his uncle, Cromwell Varley, were pioneers in the application of electricity to industry. The former went out to the Crimea as electrician in charge of electric telegraphs and was the first to install and operate a field line telegraph in actual warfare. In 1866 he devised and patented the first self-exciting dynamo, and in 1876 the first compound wound dynamo. He died in 1921 at his son's house in Winchester.

Telford Varley was born in North London 20 March 1866. He went to the Central Foundation School, Cowper Street, E.C., and then to University College, London, coming up to St John's in 1884 as a sizar. He was ninth wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos, Part I, 1887, and was elected Scholar of the College. The

same year he took the London B.Sc. After three years as a master at Queen Elizabeth's School, Mansfield, and six years at the Royal Grammar School, Guildford, he was, in 1897, appointed first headmaster of Peter Symonds School, Winchester, a secondary school established, with the co-operation of Winchester Corporation, with part of the funds from the charitable bequest of Peter Symonds, a London mercer, who died in 1586. Mr Varley carried out the preliminary organization of the school and presided over its growth for nearly thirty years. He had been ordained in 1906, and was attached to the parish of Weeke. He retired in 1926, and accepted the rectory of Ripple, Kent. This he resigned in 1931, and returned to Hampshire, but a few months before his death he removed to Brighton.

He married, while at Guildford, Anne Parsons, daughter of the Town Clerk of Mansfield; she died in 1932.

Mr Varley was the author of several text-books and of the Cambridge County Geographies of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. He won the Seatonian Prize of the University on three occasions, with poems on Job (1916), St Peter (1923) and Jerusalem (1924).

WALTER DOUGLAS WELLS (B.A. 1911) died suddenly in London 1 April 1938. The son of Walter Wells (of St John's, B.A. 1883), schoolmaster, he was born at Upper Clapton 10 August 1889 and went to the Grocers' Company's School, Hackney Downs, from 1897 to 1905. He then had a year in Germany and a year in France, coming up to St John's with an open scholarship in 1908. He obtained a first class in the Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos, 1911. For a year he was a master at Clifton College and then for short periods at Friars School, Bangor, at Hillbrow School, Rugby, and at St Neot's, Eversley. In 1915 he was appointed modern language master at Chigwell School, Essex, and here he remained until his death.

WYKEHAM HERBERT WHITING (B.A. 1884) died 22 January 1938 at Lucas Hospital, Wokingham. His father was William Whiting, master of the Winchester College Choristers from 1842 to 1878, and author of the hymn "Eternal Father, strong to save", to whom a tablet in Winchester College cloister was unveiled 6 June 1938. The son was born at Winchester in 1861. He graduated with a second class in the Classical Tripos, Part I, 1883, and was ordained the next year to the curacy of Little Chesterford, Essex. In 1886 he moved to St Ives, Huntingdonshire, and two years later to All Souls, Leeds. In 1894 he was appointed diocesan inspector of schools for the diocese of Lincoln. He was vicar of

Sutton Bridge 1901-15, of Woodhall Spa 1915-20; in 1912 he was made prebendary of Kilsby in Lincoln Cathedral.

He married, in 1902, Annie Constance, daughter of William Lomas Joy, of Scarborough; shortly after her death in 1918, he resigned his living and went out to Mauritius as archdeacon and chaplain of Curepipe. He returned to England in 1923, being appointed an honorary canon of Mauritius and Bishop's Commissary, and the next year became Master of Henry Lucas Almshouses, Wokingham.

OWEN WILLIAMS (*Matric.* 1878) died at a nursing home in Reading 30 May 1938. He was the son of John Williams and was born at Harlington, Middlesex, 2 October 1860. He came up to St John's from Harrow in 1878, but kept only four terms. After going down he became a member of the London Stock Exchange; his home was at Wokingham, Berkshire.

WILLIAM GLYNN WILLIAMS (B.A. 1874) died at Leamington Spa 23 February 1938. He was the third son of the Rev. Morris Williams, incumbent of Amlwch, Anglesey. He went first to Beaumaris Grammar School and then to Shrewsbury, where he distinguished himself as a classic under Mr H. W. Moss. At St John's he was placed in the first class in the Classical Tripos, 1874; it is said that the examiners gave him full marks for his Latin Verse Composition. He became a master at Tonbridge School, where many well-known men, including Professor G. C. Moore Smith, Honorary Fellow of the College, passed through his hands. In 1879 he became headmaster of Friars School, Bangor, where he remained until his retirement in 1919.

He married, in 1876, Gertrude Frere, second daughter of General Henry Forster; she died about ten years ago.

The last number of *The Eagle* (December 1937) contains a translation of "Humpty Dumpty" into Greek, written by Mr Glynn Williams.

JOHN ALFRED FORREST YARROW (*Matric.* 1935) died at the War Memorial Hospital, Darlington, on Friday, 11 February 1938, in consequence of a motor-car accident on the Great North Road, near Scotch Corner, earlier the same evening. He was the son of Mr Norman Alfred Yarrow, shipbuilder and engineer, of Victoria, British Columbia, and nephew of Sir Harold Yarrow, Bart., C.B.E., of Glasgow, and he was born at Victoria on 30 July 1916. He was at Kingsley School, North Lonsdale, Vancouver, and at Brentwood College, Saanich, near Victoria, and he was admitted to the College in the Michaelmas Term 1935. He passed the First and the Second Examinations in Engineering Studies.

THE LIBRARY

Donations and other additions to the Library during the half-year ending Lady Day 1938.

DONATIONS

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

From four anonymous donors.

*FISHER (JOHN), Bp. of Rochester. *A Sermon had at Paulis... concernynge certayne heretickes*. T. Berthelet, Lond. [1528?].

[See this number of *The Eagle*, p. 262.]

From the President.

ALFÖLDI (A.). *A festival of Isis in Rome under the Christian Emperors of the 4th Century*. (Lecture... International Congress of the Numismatists, London, 1936.) (Dissertationes Pannonicae. II, 7.) 1937.

From Commander G. R. G. Allen.

Collection of papers in MS. by the Rev. William Cooper, one-time Fellow of the College, concerning the University opposition to the Bill excluding the clergy from the House of Commons. (Includes an autograph letter by the Rt Hon. William Pitt.) 1801.

From Professor Appleton.

GEIKIE (Sir ARCHIBALD). *Annals of the Royal Society Club*. 1917.

From L. D. Barnett, Litt.D., F.B.A.

BARNETT (L. D.). *Edward James Rapson*,* 1861-1937. From *Proc. British Acad.* XXIII. 1938.

From Gregory Bateson, M.A.

*BATESON (GREGORY). *An old temple and a new myth*. Repr. from *Dějäv*, Jaarg. 17. 1937.

From Mr Brindley.

Lists of men-of-war, 1650-1700. Pt IV (*United Netherlands*). 1938.

UNDERHILL (H. A.). *Sailing ship rigs and rigging, with... plans of famous vessels of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries*. 1938.

From R. Rainbird Clarke, B. A.

CLARKE (W. G.). *In Breckland wilds*. 2nd edn.,...re-written by R. Rainbird Clarke.* 1937.

From Professor Creed.

LEROQUAIS (V.). *Les pontificaux manuscrits des bibliothèques publiques de France*. 4 tomes. 1937.

From Mr Gatty.

*CHURCHILL (CHARLES), the poet. Autog. letter, signed, to Mr [Thomas?] Newcomb. [c. 1760.]

*HICKERINGILL (Rev. EDMOND). *The Horrid Sin of Man-Catching: ... a sermon*. 1681.

[*NORTH (FRANCIS), first Baron Guilford]. *A Philosophical Essay of Musick, directed to a Friend*. 1677.

From Ralph Griffin, F.S.A.

*GRIFFIN (RALPH). *Cotman's Suffolk brasses, 1819*. (Priv. prd.) 1937.

— *On a palimpsest brass at Harlow*. (A reprint.)

— *Two monumental brasses... formerly at Latton*. (A reprint.)

From Mr Harker.

The Album of the Cambridge Garrick Club: containing papers on the drama and proceedings of that Society. 1836.

From Mr Harker and Dr Hollick.

*LISTER (MARTIN), M.D., F.R.S. *Conchyliorum bivalvium utriusque aquæ exercitatio anatomica tertia*. 1696.

— *Historiæ sive synopsis methodicæ conchyliorum*. 1685.

— *Naturgeschichte der Spinnen überhaupt und der Engelländischen Spinnen insonderheit, aus dem Lateinischen übersetzt... von F. H. W. Martini und J. A. E. Goeze*. 1778.

From Professor Harris.

*HARRIS (H. A.), F.R.S. *Obituary: Sir Grafton Elliot Smith*.* Repr. from *British Medical Journal*. 1937.

Sir Grafton Elliot Smith.* *A biographical record by his colleagues*. Ed. by W. R. DAWSON. 1938.

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

*HORTON-SMITH (L. G. H.). *Francis Baily the astronomer, 1774-1844*. 1938.

— *A tribute to the late Sir Percy Sargent*.* (A reprint.) 1937.

From Professor Jopson.

Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society. Third series. Vols. I-XVII.
[With promise of future volumes.] 1922-38.

From G. S. Mahajani, Ph.D.

*MAHAJANI (G. S.). *The application of moving axes methods to the geometry of curves and surfaces.* Poona, 1937.

From G. H. Mees, M.A.

*MEES (G. H.). *The human family and India. The re-shaping of the social order.* Bombay, 1938.

From the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

PEARSON (H. G.). *Richard Cockburn Maclaurin,* President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1909-20.*
New York, 1937.

From Professor Previté-Orton.

HYDE (H. MONTGOMERY). *Londonderry House and its pictures.* 1937.

MARRIOTT (Sir J. A. R.) and ROBERTSON (Sir CHARLES GRANT). *The evolution of Prussia; the making of an empire.* New edn. 1937.

*PREVITÉ-ORTON (C. W.), Litt.D., F.B.A. *The study of medieval history. An inaugural lecture delivered on 17 Nov. 1937.* 1937.

SHEVILL (F.). *History of Florence from the founding of the city through the Renaissance.* 1937.

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

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

*ROLLESTON (Sir HUMPHRY). *The history of physical medicine.* Lecture delivered... 22 Oct. 1937. (A reprint.) 1937.

From K. B. S. Smellie, B.A.

*SMELLIE (K. B. S.). *A hundred years of English government.* 1937.

From Mr White.

The Booke of Margery Kempe, 1436. A modern version by W. BUTLER-BOWDON. 1936.

Congrès International des Mathématiciens, Oslo, 1936. *Comptes rendus, Tome I.* 1937.

*ROBY (H. J.). *Remarks on college reform.* 1858.

WHEWELL (Rev. W.). *Address delivered... at Cambridge, 25 June 1833... opening of the third general meeting of the British Association.* 1833.

From Professor Wilson.

*WILSON (J. T.), F.R.S. *Sir Grafton Elliot Smith,* 1871-1937.* Repr. from *Obituary notices... Roy. Soc., Lond.* 1938.

From Professor Winfield.

*WINFIELD (P. H.), LL.D., F.B.A. *A text-book of the law of tort.* 1937.
— *Cases on the law of tort.* 1938.

From Mr Yule.

*HERSCHEL (Sir JOHN F. W.). Autog. letter, signed, to Professor W. Buckland regarding the appointment of the former to the Council of the British Association for 1832-3.

*PALMERSTON (Lord). Autog. letter, signed, to the Rt Hon. W. E. Gladstone, dated 7 July 1863.

THOMPSON (A. J.). *Logarithmetica Britannica, being a standard table of logarithms to twenty decimal places.* Pt III. 1937.

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

BEQUEST FROM PROFESSOR RAPSON

Professor Rapson bequeathed all his books to the College. The majority have been given to the Faculty Libraries of Oriental Languages and Classics, but the following were retained for the College Library or Reading Room:

BERNOUF (E.). *The science of religions.* Transl. by J. LEIBE. With a preface by E. J. RAPSON.* 1888.

Blair's Chronological tables. Rev. and enl. by J. W. ROSSE. 1904.

BURKE (THOMAS). *Reflections on the French Revolution.* Ed. PHILLIPS. 1912.

Cambridge Ancient History. Vols. I-X (with vols. of plates).

Hellenistic Age, The. (Essays by J. B. BURY and others.) 1923-34.

HEYWOOD (W.). *History of Pisa, eleventh and twelfth centuries.* 1921.

HILL (G. F.) ed. *Sources for Greek history between the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars.* 1897.

*RAPSON (E. J.). Seven sets of MS. notes for lectures.

— *Indian coins.* From Bühler's *Grundriss der Indo-Arischen Philol.* 1886. (Author's interleaved copy with additions in MS.)

SMITH (V. A.). *The early history of India.* 3rd edn. 1914.

- STEIN (SIR AUREL). *Ancient Khotan*. 2 vols. 1907.
 — *Innermost Asia*. 4 vols. 1928.
 — *On Alexander's track to the Indus*. 1929.
 — *Sand-buried ruins of Khotan*. 1903.
 TOD (J.). *Annals and antiquities of Rajasthan*. Ed. by W. CROOKE. 3 vols. 1920.
 VERRALL (A. W.). *Collected literary essays and studies*. 2 vols. 1913.
 [With other pieces in print or MS. by, or relating to, Professor Rapson.]

ADDITIONS

GENERAL

- Cambridge University Calendar for 1937-8.
 Whitaker's Almanack for 1937.

JOHNIANA

- *HEARDING (THOMAS). MS. Matrimonii sacerdotialis defensio ad nobilissimum Romano-Catholicum... Cui attexitur historica maritorum sacerdotum narratio. 1631.
 UDALL (W.). *The Historie of the life and death of Marye Queene of Scotland*. 1624.
 [The binding bears the arms of John Williams,* Archbishop of York, builder of the College Library. (Purchased at the sale of the first portion of the library of Mortimer L. Schiff of New York, 1938).]
 *WHITBREAD (SAMUEL), M.P. Autog. letter, signed, dated 17 April 1807.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

- FRAZER (SIR J. G.). *Totemica*. A supplement to *Totemism and Exogamy*. 1937.
 STREETER (CANON B. H.). *The chained library. A survey of four centuries in the evolution of the English library*. 1931.

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 GLOTZ (G.), ed. *Histoire générale*. Sect. I, pt 3. Tom. IV, i. 1937.
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 JONES (A. H. M.). *The cities of the Eastern Roman provinces*. 1937.

- Loeb Classical Library:
 Aristotle, *Parts of Animals*. Athenaeus, vi. Cicero, *Speeches*. In *Catilinam* I-IV, etc. Dionysius of Halicarnassus, I. Josephus vi. 5 vols. 1937.
 PAULY-WISSOWA. *Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft*. Bd. XVII, 2 (Numen-Olympia). 1937.
 POWELL (J. E.). *A lexicon to Herodotus*. 1938.
Thesaurus linguae Latinae. Bd. V, 2, viii (ex-excoquo). Bd. VIII, 2 (malachoth-mano). 1937.
 VOGLIANO (A.), ed. *Epicuri et Epicureorum in Herculaneis papyris servata*. 1928.

ECONOMICS AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

- CLAPHAM (J. H.). *An economic history of Great Britain*. Vol. III. 1938.
 CLARK (C.). *National income and outlay*. 1938.
 DILLEN (J. G. VAN), ed. *History of the principal public banks*. The Hague, 1934.
 DOPSCH (A.). *The economic and social foundations of European civilisation*. 1937.
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 HAWTREY (R. G.). *Capital and employment*. 1937.
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HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

- ABBOTT (W. C.). *The writings and speeches of Oliver Cromwell, with an introd., notes, etc.* Vol. I. 1937.
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 ANDREWS (C. M.). *The colonial period of American history*.
 BENNETT (H. S.). *Life on the English manor. A study of peasant conditions, 1150-1400*. 1937.
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