



THE COMMEMORATION SERMON

By THE MASTER, *Sunday, 7 May 1939*

LET me begin with a sentence from the will of the Lady Margaret:

“Be it remembered that it was also the last will of the said princess to dissolve the hospital of Saint John in Cambridge and to alter and to found thereof a College of secular persons, that is to say a Master and fifty scholars with divers servants and new to build the said College and sufficiently to endow the same with lands and tenements after the manner and form of other Colleges in Cambridge.”

These are the words which record the purpose of the Lady Margaret to found this College. She died before the arrangements were complete, and when the Archbishop of Canterbury granted probate of her will, he wrote at the end this memorandum of her intentions. Her purpose would not have been fulfilled but for the man whose name follows hers on the roll call of our benefactors—John Fisher. He was the Chancellor of the University, intent on its service, and for ten years he had been the Lady Margaret's counsellor. She possessed great wealth and, as the King's mother, held a great position. But her youth had been passed in peril and anxiety until her son returned from exile to win the crown. Those anxious years remained an indelible memory, and her mature life was devoted to charity and religion. She had, wrote Fisher, nobleness of blood, of manners and of nature; she was

bounteous and liberal to every person of her knowledge or acquaintance. His influence diverted to Cambridge the generous flow of her charity. The schools of learning, he told her, are meanly endowed; the provisions for scholars are very few and small; and colleges yet wanting for their maintenance. She had at heart the interests of religion and learning. Right studious, he says, she was in books, which she had in great number, both in English and French, and for her exercise and for the profit of others she did translate divers matters of devotion out of the French into English. In the University, where men were trained to the service of Church and State, the interests of religion and learning were joined. So she accepted his advice: she refounded our sister College of Christ's; and the last and greatest object she designed was the foundation of this College. Fisher had inspired the project and in the end was left to realise it. Faithful to her memory, he overcame all difficulties and achieved their common purpose.

"After the manner and form of other Colleges in Cambridge": When Fisher, after infinite labour, opened the College in 1516, it was no novel conception that he brought into the University. For more than two centuries colleges had been springing up in Cambridge, and twelve foundations, in a line extending from Peterhouse to King's Hall and beyond, showed that the collegiate system had come to stay. Already it flourished, and was to flourish more in succeeding centuries. What gave the colleges their vitality? What was the secret of their success?

Their beginnings had been very humble—little buildings tucked away among taverns and shops in mean streets, not to be compared with the fine houses which the Orders of Friars had built for their students in Cambridge. Their members were very few among the multitude of boys and men who lodged in the hostels or lived in the monastic houses. But the future was with them; for these little corporations were charged with a new power and a new ideal, and on them the hopes of educational reformers were fixed. To the outward eye only a lodging house, the college in its nature and life

was a society, capable of supplying the great needs of the student world. To the poorer graduate its endowments gave the opportunity of completing his education. It protected its members from the exorbitant landlord and tradesman, and imposed on them a scholarly discipline. It gave them the strength of a common purpose and the inspiration of a social life. It brought rule and order and a new idealism into the tumult of the University town.

So the idea of the college took root, and as one college succeeded another in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, they took on a common form and character. The loyalty and affection of their members gave them strength. Free to control their own affairs, they acquired unity and traditions. In the management of the property on which their livelihood depended each little society was united by the strong bond of material interest. Step by step they evolved the architectural plan of the college—the closed court, with its complement of buildings, hall, chapel, library, and chambers for its members; and the social form—master, fellows, scholars and servants. They had begun as small bodies of graduate scholars, living and working together under a rule, but, as they grew in strength, they enlarged their functions. They opened their doors to younger students, and the college became a teaching body, which supplemented for its members the formal instruction of the University.

This great change in our system of education was not imposed from above; it was brought about by individual initiative and established itself on its merits. The means for it were provided by the founders and benefactors whom each college holds in proud remembrance. Rather than endow the monasteries, wrote one, it is more meet a great deal that we should have care to provide for the increase of learning and for such as also by their learning shall do good in the Church and Commonwealth. To the pioneers of the Christian Renaissance, education was the means to cleanse society from ignorance and wrong. They created in the college a new instrument for the purpose. In this tradition our great founders stand.

Thus Fisher had quite clear in his mind what he wanted to do, and his statutes for the College, with a few developments, reproduced the familiar institution in which his hopes of the moral progress of England were placed. He founded a society, a College of Scholars, and in the quaint language of the early statutes he conceived of the society as a living body. This society was to be closely bound together in its moral and material interests, its life was centred in mutual education, and its purpose was to send forth men for the service and honour of the State.

And since the Lady Margaret had particularly at heart the needs of the poorer student, a preference was given to scholars from the more northern counties, then reckoned the poorest in the kingdom, and thus was emphasized the motive that runs through all collegiate history from its beginning. The College would serve the nation best if it opened the door of opportunity where it was most needed.

Fisher set out in lavish detail the rules which were to govern the daily conduct and manner of education of the society. He had been a fellow of one college, the head of two, and visitor of a third, and he knew the life of which he wrote the rules.

While he built firmly on the existing tradition, "after the manner and form of other Colleges", he encouraged in his new foundations significant developments, and provided for the expansion of college life to greater usefulness and power. He introduced new subjects to be taught in the College, and he opened the door to students not on the foundation. Lecturers were to be appointed in Hebrew and Greek, as well as Philosophy and Mathematics. Thus the College became a centre of educational initiative, and rose quickly to fame in promoting the New Learning.

The admission of students other than scholars, in which Fisher's own colleges were leading the way, completed the great revolution in University life which the collegiate system had brought. Down to the early sixteenth century the majority of men still lived in the hostels or the monastic houses, but within the next fifty years the monasteries were

suppressed, and the hostels were swallowed up by the colleges, and all the students were gathered within college walls. Henceforward the colleges offered their members a broader experience and education. In the early colleges life was very simple, the inmates were a picked class, seeking a professional training as clergy and lawyers, and their number very small. But when the colleges opened their doors to pensioners and fellows commoners, the professional students were mingled with others who desired a University life for its general advantages. The variety already existing in the University was brought into the college. College life lost something in unity, but it gained in fullness and breadth, and with the fusion of these different elements acquired its unique character.

Fisher was much disappointed in the endowment he was able to secure for the College. Though something was done in deference to the Lady Margaret's wish, the new king took her estates as heir-at-law. The College would thus have been but a small college, and not the great foundation of which Fisher had dreamed, had not he given generously himself, and had not his work been followed up by the long line of benefactors whose names we remember to-day.

Ours is indeed a house built and adorned by many hands. You have heard the names of our benefactors—names famous in England's history, and names none but ourselves would call to mind. How many ranks of society, how many professions are represented in that list—noble ladies, ministers of state, bishops and judges, many clergy of all ranks, physicians, lawyers, London merchants, farmers and landed gentry. Most of them were members of the College, grateful for benefits received, or anxious to leave some memorial of themselves in a place endeared by memory. Their gifts were as various in kind and amount as their means and interests—land, houses, money, advowsons, the patronage of newly founded schools, rare books and manuscripts, furnishings, pictures, jewels and plate. Many gave money to found fellowships and scholarships in the College; some to establish a lectureship or studentship; others, remembering the hard-

ships of a life they had shared, would increase the commons of poor scholars and sizars; still others would benefit their native town or county, their kindred or their old school, with some emolument attached to the College, and numbers gave for the enlargement and embellishment of the buildings. Thus they endowed the College with its possessions, its many local connections; they added court to court and gave strength to a society dedicated to education and learning.

Through each succeeding age the College showed its power to excite the loyalty of its members. To Lord Burghley it was his "old nurse", his "beloved College". "I still carry about with me", wrote Lord Falkland, "an indelible character of affection and duty to that Society, and an extraordinary longing for some occasion of expressing that affection and that duty." Most of our benefactors had received before they gave. They knew what they had received and for what they gave. Many were not in residence; some perhaps had not returned here since their College days, but the loyalty awakened still burned. Here where they had made the first independent choices in life, where they had felt the springing of ambition, the joy of friendship, they would be remembered. They sought to benefit their fellow students in the society to which they belonged. They sought to preserve its influence to succeeding generations, to maintain here a society bound to a great purpose. So from age to age was the College strengthened by the faith and generosity of its sons. To them it owes its inextinguishable vitality and expanding power.

Four centuries in their passing have gone to the making of our material and spiritual home. Each generation has added something—some more, some less—in the long process of growth which has equipped the society for its work of education, religion, learning and research. Thus we are rich to-day in our inheritance. We are endowed with famous buildings and all the means of promoting knowledge. We tread

Ground where the grass has yielded to the feet
Of generations of illustrious men.

We inherit traditions, duties, interests, memories, hopes, which are the mould and pattern of our life.

Yet are we more than tenants here. For the true treasure of the College is that original purpose of its foundation, made stronger or weaker by its fulfilment in each generation, to uphold and extend the humane and fruitful power of knowledge in the life of mankind. The forms of our existence change, the medium in which we work is different from age to age. But the spirit of man remains the same, his needs and hopes the same, and the purpose transmitted to us the same. And as long as we are faithful to that purpose, so long may we in humble duty commemorate our benefactors; and so long, I think, will the sons of this house, wherever they may go, turn their faces towards it in grateful memory and fervent hope.

THE COLLEGE BOYS' CLUB

IT is very difficult, at the present time, to say anything about the Club without first mentioning its financial difficulties. In the first place, when the lease of the main club building in Westland Place expires in October, the premises will come up for sale and we shall be faced with two alternatives. Either we must reconcile ourselves to running two clubs, a senior and a junior, in what is now the senior club and residents' house, or we must try and raise enough money to buy the Westland Place building. To run both clubs in the same building would be possible but most unsatisfactory from a club point of view, since the accommodation would be inadequate, and it would also entail reducing the number of residents. To buy the Westland Place building we shall need about £1300, of which we have already been promised £350; there is no doubt that this is by far the more satisfactory alternative. We have not only to raise this large sum but since there has been such a serious drop in subscriptions in the last few years, we must either find some way of increasing our income and make drastic alterations in the running of the Club which will reduce our expenditure or else we must close down altogether.

This state of uncertainty makes the running of the Club very difficult. It is heartrending to hear boys talking of what we are going to do next year, of the grand football team we are going to have, and of how we are going to get into the finals of the Federation Boxing Competition, and to know that next year they may not have a club at all. However, we pretend that nothing is wrong and try to carry on much the same as usual.

The winter is always the busiest time in a club, and this one has been no exception. The junior club has had a membership of about forty and we have been able to run two football teams throughout the season. The "gym", too, has been used to its fullest extent, and every night during the busiest months fifteen to twenty boys would be busily training there. Now that summer is here we try and keep out in the fresh air as much as possible. Two nights the whole Club goes round to the playgrou

particular brands of tennis and cricket, and nearly every week-end parties of boys cycle out into the country to camp. At Easter and Whitsun there were camping expeditions to the warden's caravan, and now we are all looking forward to the main club camp in August. During the winter we have tried to introduce hobbies of various kinds into the Club, and one evening a week has been set aside for that purpose. The experiment has not been an unqualified success, but we have succeeded in stimulating some interest in drawing and painting and also in photography. During the summer the art master has promised to take parties of boys out into the country to paint.

The senior club has also had a fairly active year. Its football team was chosen to represent the Islington League in the Touche Cup and was only defeated in the semi-final. The Club has also run a number of successful dances and whist drives, and is now busy playing cricket and camping at the week-ends.

A mere summary of the Club's activities gives a very poor picture of what it is really doing. In order to understand the boy and his needs it is essential to have some knowledge of

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE BOYS' CLUB

I enclose as a subscription
donation

to the Club for the general funds
purchase of the Westland Place building

(Please strike out words that do not apply)

Name.....

Address.....

.....
.....
Please return this form to the Senior Treasurer, The College Boys' Club, St John's College. Cheques should be made payable to ST JOHN'S COLLEGE MISSION.

[There is a form of banker's order overleaf]

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE BOYS' CLUB

.....1939

To Messrs.....

(Insert name and address of your bankers here.)

Please pay to the account of the above Boys' Club with
Barclays Bank Ltd., Cambridge Branch, the sum of

.....
now and on the first day of January in each year.

Name



2d. STAMP

Address

Please return this order to the Senior Treasurer, The College
Boys' Club, St John's College.

his home conditions and of the environment in which he has been reared; only when one knows something of the kind of influences that have been brought to bear on a boy can one seek to counteract those detrimental to his character. One has not only to know something of a boy's background, but one should also be able to help him with any problems that may arise in his work or anything else that concerns his daily life. He should be able to look to the Club for help, recreation and exercise, and it should at the same time supply the moral guidance that is often lacking in his home life.

At the risk of being boastful we must say our visitors agree that the Club is doing grand work in helping to satisfy these needs for the boys of Hoxton.

R. L.

[The Editors venture to enclose a subscription form and banker's order in the hope that members of the College, both those in residence and those who have gone down, who are not already subscribers to the Club, will give it their support at this critical time.]

THE PRESIDENT

Πολλὰ καὶ ἀγλαὰ δῶρα βροτοῖς Ζεὺς ὤπασεν εὐφρων·

τῷ μὲν ἔδωκε μένος, τῷ δὲ μέλος γλυκερόν,

τῷ δ' ἀρχὴν μεγάλην· τοῦτων δ' ἔτι μείζον ὀπάζων

Φωκυλίδη δῶρον δῶκε φιλοφροσύνην.

R. D. W.

POEM

I have crept no further than my forefathers.
Thinking. Give me power over next year.

THIS is our life—news, successive telegrams making no
satisfactory sense,
Allowing no loophole to love, that gentle editor;
These opportunities missed or taken (who knows for the
better?)

Decisions that have to be accepted, the unwillingness, the repose,
 The forgetting, death; our knowledge of death,
 Our willingness to live, seeking love where none is offered,
 A beggar rebuffed, losing heart but bewildered;
 Our despair, and our resistance. The lack of conclusion. That is our life.

Here where I sit alone (I was not always alone)
 Men's voices assail me. Heavy with the persistent aroma of cigars
 And harsh as the clinking of glasses, they speak; a foreign tongue
 Without appeal, or threat, or promise,
 Echoes in my brain's empty rooms.
 Of no avail the courtesy of years, the tears at midnight—
 Time does not value my tears, nor does it keep
 Safe a warm corner where love is always right, where understanding
 Meets its response always, sensitive, like Dürer's hands.
 These voices, and this smoke, thunders like centuries,
 Time swirls the fragments in this rocky pool.
 The electric light goes out. I see the night, with unknown constellations. Stars
 Immeasurably young, or old. Beyond time. I am still young.

T. W. E.

Bentheim, 17. III. 39.

NOCTURNE

THE room was shrouded in a grey, diffused light, little darker than the twilight of a summer's evening, although it was close on two o'clock in the morning. By the utter stillness, the house might have been in the middle of a lonely moor, uninhabited save by birds and sheep. Although, indeed, other windows looked out on to green, unspoilt countryside, those of this room faced something infinitely more lonely—a row of new semi-villas. At this hour,

and in this light, they presented a sinister appearance, their chimneys smokeless, their curtained windows, like blank, sightless eyes, gaping wide, and their whole aspect of harmless sleep turned to that of death.

It is said that there is nothing more desolate than an empty, deserted house; but the stillnesses and silences of a house that has known gaiety and will know it often in the future, are frequently more intense and more gloomy than those of the house with no future. This villa, owned by a city business man, and used only in the holidays, seemed to possess silences more fathomless than those of any broken-down mansion, and the rooms, so full of life and laughter during Coronation week, seemed, a bare fortnight after, desolate and evil. The groups of empty chairs, the books and papers left lying about, the blank beds, all conveyed a vague feeling of dissatisfaction, of incompleteness.

Something of this atmosphere conveyed itself to the four who sat in that room, in the grey light of early morning. Two on the sofa, and, separated by a gimcrack, two in easy chairs. They talked desultorily in voices which jarred on their ears, sounding loud and over-powerful. Forming a background to their talk, a low "basso ostinato", was the faint rustling and sighing of a light wind in the trees outside. Startling and disquieting at first, this melancholy rise and fall pervaded the room, and they had soon reconciled themselves to its accompaniment. The pallid light, reinforced by the faint glow of an electric fire, made their faces and forms just visible, as they talked.

Conversation, begun on general and artificially high-spirited lines, was insensibly influenced by the whole atmosphere of the house, masterless and faintly inimical to them, strangers, and swung round to the supernatural. As the talk progressed, becoming more eerie in tone, the character and mentality of each became more apparent. Two were enjoying themselves, not from any sense of bravado, but from a genuine attraction towards the Unseen; and by their vivid, erotic imaginings, they progressively increased the discomfort of their companions. Of these, one was comparatively un-

imaginative, hardly capable of appreciating the delicate horror of the subject, and nervous more from convention than from any real dislike. The other, nervous by temperament, realised to the full the trend of the conversation, was fascinated, repelled, thoroughly discomposed, but powerless to break free.

From vague theorising about dreams, vampires and werewolves, the talk drifted towards the will, and the power of the human mind. After discussing experiments of thought-compulsion, it was inevitable that, in that house, with that view, and in that atmosphere, they should experiment for themselves. He who sat nearest the fire, leader of the conversation, brought things to a head by suggesting suddenly that they should will the door to open. His colleague, on the couch opposite, immediately agreed. The other two hung back, the one because he was out of his depth, the other because he feared the consequences; but the influence of the atmosphere, the urgings of their companions, and a sense of their own bravery in defying the Unknown made them give in, and, gazing at the door, they began to concentrate.

An opaque stillness fell on the room and even the wind outside seemed to die away, as if in expectation. Sweat stood on their faces as they sat in strained attitudes, thinking, willing. Suddenly, in that intense silence like a clap of thunder, the click of the door-handle sounded, and, slowly, imperceptibly, the door itself began to glide open. The undertone of the breeze once more filled the room as they gazed at the ever-widening gap. The faces of the two enthusiasts, transfigured by success, wore an unholy expression of expectation. One of the others, scarcely aware of what had happened, seemed too scared to care for what might happen. But a dreadful realisation of the consequences of their action filled the fourth, and, unable to keep his eyes on the door, he covered his face with his hands. In utter stillness he remained thus for a few seconds, seconds which seemed interminable. Then, afraid to look up, but even more afraid of remaining in the dark, he slowly raised his head. He was alone in the room.

The door was now wide open, invitingly open, as though held by the hand of a solicitous host and, sitting there, a wild terror filled him as he realised that he was slowly rising from his chair. His face worked and twisted as he tried to break free, to dash through the windows, out of the house, but slowly, inevitably, his feet carried him onwards. Terror-stricken, still striving to escape, he passed through, and the door closed swiftly and silently on his heels.

The room was shrouded in a grey, diffused light...the only sound was the melancholy rise and fall of the wind in the trees outside.

S. C. R.

LINES ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL CRISIS SERVICES OF PRAYERS FOR PEACE

HERE is no circle-system concentric
 and regular, no ruled firmament,
 but only unpremeditated shooting-star
 loosed and unleashed
 by wilful, wasteful trick
 of a bored god's finger, only the far
 rumble of unknown elements sent
 raging on their planless destination
 on uncharted seas
 and through the formless air, released
 by laughter from this bored god's knees.

Wandering in hesitation
 within the outworn pattern of an age,
 against the roughly regular background formed
 by the ebb and flow of seasons,
 by rising sap and rotting leaf,
 by night following day
 and the becalmed the bestormed;

wandering, seeking relief,
 seeking reasons
 or seeking merely pleasure,
 we stoop to pray, to pray
 for pleasure, reasons or relief,
 or lest we should encounter grief,
 from which we've learned to treasure
 our immunity.

But the adored
 god is bored,
 and many seeking himself in a community
 of confusion, seeking symmetry,
 is still himself the greatest bar to what he seeks.

We, who are the wood-knot
 in wood's planed surface, we
 who are the boulder breaking
 the brook's even flow; we who
 remain the uncut pages
 in the open book, we close
 the book and stoop to pray.

F. H. H.

THE FALLING BIRTH-RATE

TO grapple with and grope among
 census returns, long
 lists of population and mortality
 curves, to be
 confronted with the fantastic
 but figure-founded fact that
 its been dropping, gradually,
 the birth-rate has—drastic
 this is—since eighteen-eighty
 is far less alarming than the realisation
 that, what
 with this political situation,
 things tend to be uncertain, rather,

for the future, and dead
 weight
 threatens to bring the birth-rate
 lower still.
 Strange
 that they should come with their street
 demonstration, their
 trucks and rifles, while
 I was figuring out
 the causes of mortality.
 Especially on a Saturday afternoon....
 "We don't advocate", said the sergeant
 Loudly in the loud
 speaker, "we don't
 advocate conscription this
 is a free country for which you must
 thank God but we
 are here to help you come nearer and
 we want you to help us we
 want... Parents don't
 stop them let them
 join and protect your houses and save
 your country. Come
 nearer see these guns don't be
 afraid we are here to help and
 we want... Him
 over there", with a significant nod
 in the direction of Germany,
 "won't think about you
 mothers and your... but progress
 has been made we
 don't march any more we
 ride and we'll
 take volunteers down in the truck.
 We are here help
 you help you and we
 want and
 we want..."

It is hard
to escape the conclusion,
on this Saturday afternoon
and in all this confusion,
that the population curve
will swoop and swerve
somewhere soon.

We are forced
(in the tone of a scientific committee)
to believe that probably it will be divorced
before long from all consideration
of overcrowding and city
administration,
of high prices and depression,
or cumulative confession,
of increasing reluctance and hesitation
to marry, on account
of changing social habits—
interjection: remember the rabbits—
and as a result of a growing amount
of women's employment and occupational skill.
Such factors as the provision of public health
and the sane utilisation
of wasting wealth
and medical skill, we feel sure, will
all decline and lose importance
compared with the desire to kill.

Contraception
and deception
and hypodermic injection
and economic subjection
will of course continue to affect
the birth-rate one way
or another, directly
or indirectly, although we cannot say
to what extent exactly.

But it is the cannon-fodder question,
the suicide and/or refugee question,



KNUD NIELSEN



Howland of the North

the violent death and demoralisation question, among others, that civilisation will have to take into consideration, in reducing its conception of life, like Mr Eliot's Sweeney, to the basic essentials, which, with the birth-rate, will depend upon protracted violence in the dark night that is now falling, to last until the end.

F. H. H.

PSYCHOLOGY AMONG THE ESKIMOS

By D. M. CARMICHAEL

"Let us define the arctic explorer as a man who, not having his common habitat among icebergs, is yet found sitting on an iceberg" [Mr Bailey].

THE strangeness of the undertaking caused peculiar reactions in those who heard about it. Some went away quietly, saying nothing. Others laughed, and asked questions. The questioners fell into two classes: the *romantic*, who apparently would like to have gone seeking the soul of the Eskimo in the darkness of an igloo; and the *critical*, from whom it was prudent to retreat under a cloud of highly generalised statements about "trying out a new and semi-experimental approach to certain specific but very limited problems in culture-contact".

Early in the morning of 29 June, the coastal schooner *Fylla*, bound from Godhavn to Umanak, but owing to fog, some thirty miles off her course, dropped anchor abreast of the pier in the bay of Igdlorssuit. The fog having lifted slightly, we were able to see the full sweep of a mile-long beach of dark sand and, above it, a green and gently sloping foreland dotted with the houses of the settlement where we were going to live. Behind and almost completely encircling the houses, black and rotten walls of rock rose sharply to the line of the mist. Eastwards, seven miles distant across a strait filled with icebergs, the mountains and glaciers of

Upernivik Island were beginning to appear and, to the north, other mountains and islands, and the mouths of great fjords stretching in to the ice-cap.

Set further back and higher than the others was a red wooden house which we recognised at once, from the drawings in his book *Salamina*, as that built by Rockwell Kent, an American author and painter who had spent two years in Igdlorssuit. The Danish trader, Axel Skjold, and his wife, came on board. Yes, Kent's house was unoccupied, clean and ready for our use. The Igdlorssuit people were taking a holiday to welcome us—they were obviously all on the beach by this time—so if we'd get our stuff ashore, they'd carry it up the hill and help us to unpack. An hour later, while we sat at breakfast in the trader's house, a long procession began to shuffle past the window and up the winding path by the church—small boys full of self-importance when they found something light enough to carry; crooked old women in wrinkled yellow seal-skin boots and strapping young girls in smooth red ones; strong men of all sizes who grunted under the weight of Younger's No. 1 Ale (Export). After breakfast Skjold introduced us to a young widow whom he had chosen to be our housekeeper. She was a pure-blooded Eskimo (very few are now found in West Greenland), good-looking in a sleepy sort of way, but her lips were thin and her mouth frog-like. Her name was Helena. In the afternoon we hung up a dart-board and started the gramophone *outside* the hut, so that we might have room to work inside. By 7 p.m., thanks to Kent having provided his house with a large cellar and a loft, we had achieved something resembling a "harbour-stow", and our single living-room was practically clear of packing-cases and Greenlanders. (It is not done in Greenland to refer to any native as an *Eskimo*.) A commodious dog-closet, adjoining the south gable of the hut, and complete with internal lever and smoothly sliding hatch, gave promise of ease on all mornings on which mosquitoes were not over-active. In the evening we danced.

The three other members of the expedition—Drever (John's), leader and petrologist; Feachem (Downing), archaeo-

logist and botanist; Game (British Museum), geologist—were able to tackle their own "specific problems" straight away, and on that account I rather envied them. My first and constant business was "to get to know the people"—an undertaking fascinating enough in the abstract (which is probably why it appeals to the romantics), but in actuality, and especially for one with little knowledge of the language, beset with innumerable difficulties and only too often mis-directed and quite unprofitable. Fortunately I soon found an interpreter—Thue Nicolaisen, assistant catechist (school teacher and lay preacher) of Igdlorssuit, whose Danish, though not nearly as good as he thought it was, was good enough to be going on with. Thue has been only a short time in Igdlorssuit. He is short, dark and extremely well-proportioned, except for one conspicuous defect which must at least partly explain his maladjustment in a hunting community where physical defects are exceedingly rare. His left arm and hand are small, undeveloped and almost useless, like the arm and hand of a child. His eyes are wide-set and intelligent, but his mouth is petulant, and his manner towards us was at times offensively ingratiating. It soon became apparent, in view of his unpopularity with some of the Igdlorssuit people, that his persistent efforts to be preferred in public before all others would have to be tactfully suppressed. His higher education has evidently given him exaggerated ideas of the importance of money in human relationships, for he often tried to do a deal with us on behalf of some simple hunter who himself desired no such deal, but was actually offering us something as a gift. Later we learned that he had been moved to Igdlorssuit because in one of the larger settlements he had misappropriated church funds derived from the sale of hymn books to his native parishioners. The general information which he gave had always to be checked up. Yet he was loyal, intelligent and obedient, quick to see the point of an experiment, and remarkably conscientious in carrying it out. He wept when we left Igdlorssuit.

Thue and I began by mapping the settlement and making a census of persons and property. Of persons we counted 166

—41 men, 44 women, 81 children (29 married couples); of property, 30 houses (6 of turf, 11 of wood and turf, 13 of wood); 27 kayaks; 19 boats; 33 shark-meat stands (wooden racks on which strips of shark-flesh are dried for dog food); 33 sledges, and 250 dogs (approx.). The prosperity of the place (it is the most productive outpost in the Umanak trading district) is reflected in the high proportion of wooden houses, which are the most expensive type to build, the most stylish, and the coldest in winter; in the large number of boats (in 1923 there were only 21 in the whole Umanak district) and in the fact that practically every family owns a sledge, and can afford to feed a dog-team. This prosperity seems to have resulted from a recent remarkable shift of emphasis from one type of occupation to another, encouraged by the Danish administration and made possible by the geographical position of the settlement. In the old days the Eskimo was essentially a hunter of sea mammals, and despised fishing as an occupation fit only for women and boys. Nowadays in Igdlorssuit in the summertime very little open-water seal hunting is done, and the number of kayaks is far greater than the number of active hunters. During July and August, however, sharks are caught in abundance in the fast running tides of Igdlorssuit Sound. The liver is sold, for the sake of its oil, at the local trading store, and the flesh is cut into strips and dried for dog food. The money so earned, if not spent immediately on tobacco and coffee, helps towards the purchase of wood for boats, houses and sledges, and (far more important) the community has an ample supply of dog food at the beginning of the winter. Good ice comes early to Igdlorssuit—generally about the beginning of January—and then, for anyone possessing a dog-team, it is comparatively easy, and very profitable, to hunt sea mammals on the ice, and exceedingly easy to catch more sharks through holes in the ice, and to transport them back to the settlement. But without a good team it is practically impossible either to hunt or to fish. Now a Greenland sledge-dog can survive the summer, but cannot work in winter, without being properly fed. The basic occupation of Igdlorssuit is thus no longer the

hunting of seals, but, as Skjold calls it, the “taking of sharks”.

The fine physique, initiative and intelligence of the Igdlorssuit people is probably largely the result of a good environment. Some credit, however, must be given to a certain Danish trader, Carl Nielsen by name, who married a native woman and was stationed at Igdlorssuit until his death in 1919. With the help of his grandson, the hunter Knud Nielsen, we worked out a genealogical table of the descendants of Carl and discovered that they comprise at least one-third of the present population of Igdlorssuit, and include all the more prosperous families. At first we knew only their names. Then the names began to attach themselves to definite personalities—Abraham Zeeb, headman of the village council, forty years old, and like his two brothers, a splendid kayak-man; still in perfect physical condition and extremely industrious at an age when many Greenland hunters retire. He can dribble a seal-skin football stuffed with grass more skilfully and faster than anyone else in Igdlorssuit. His moustache, trimmed Mongolian fashion, accentuates the strength of his face, and there is about him an air of independence and dignity which, but for his sense of humour, would amount to self-importance. Yet he does not laugh so readily as most Greenlanders, nor at quite the same things. As befits his position, he has clearly formulated opinions concerning the relationship of Danes and Greenlanders, and is in every way an intelligent and thoroughly sound man. His brother Johan, though lively, boyish and friendly, seemed to me on the whole a much shallower character. He is taller and slimmer than Abraham, and equally fit, but he is less prudent, and improvident after the manner of most Greenlanders, working only by fits and starts. At times his face in repose looks vacant, almost stupid. Perhaps he tends to be slightly “dissociated” for he can act extremely well. In the old days he might have become an *angakok* or witch-doctor, if he had brains enough, which I doubt. Drever engaged him as companion in a kayak trip shortly after our arrival, and eventually he came to fulfil for Drever the precise functions of a

Highland "ghillie" in the old sense of the word—man-servant, adviser, tutor, "backer" and friend. But of all the Zeebs I liked Martin best. He seemed more genuine than Johan, and with him I never felt the peculiar tension which I was always aware of when talking to Abraham. He is big and placid, in face and build rather like a Dutchman, very domesticated, and completely happy playing at bows-and-arrows with his two-year-old son. Cousin to the Zeebs is Hendrik Quist, of medium height, massively built, and mighty in the procreation of children. He alone of those I tried at an Eskimo test of grip could twist a short smooth stick out of my hand—and he did it with the greatest of ease. He speaks seldom, has dark brown curly hair, a dazzling smile, sports a pair of ear-rings, and is the best motor-boat man in the settlement. In short, as Skjold put it, he is in every way a *fine* man, and yet, except when he was on our boat, I never saw him do a stroke of work.

Of Carl's descendants by the male line there are Christian, Niels, Severin and Edward, but the greatest of all the Nielsens is Knud. And he is greatest, it seems to me, because he is the most complex and at the same time possesses, to a far greater extent than any of the others, the power of self-analysis. Of that we shall speak later. Perhaps I am prejudiced in his favour, because he was ghillie to me as Johan Zeeb was to Drever. 5 feet 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in his *kamiks*, he is the tallest man in Igdlorssuit, and must once have been immensely powerful. Now, at the age of thirty-nine, he has given up hunting—at least by kayak in the summer—and his arm and shoulder muscles have become thin and flabby. Yet his dancing, while his wind lasts, is extremely light and graceful, and his movements have an appearance of lithe, cat-like springiness which I think is partly due to his having developed to a remarkable degree the Eskimo capacity for hyper-extending the knee joints. He has a big moustache, grizzled hair, luminous dancing brown eyes, a very large mouth and a greater share than most of his cousins of what Kent has called the "Nielsen-Bourbon lip". We engaged him for a while on our motor-boat, but at heart he is no mechanic, but essentially an artist

and a craftsman. He built kayaks for us, as fine in their underwater lines as a racing shell; he made harpoons and lances; he carved in ivory; all his work was perfect in design and beautifully finished. He knows a very great deal about recent changes in the material culture of his people, and is well aware that what it may have gained in utility it has lost in artistry. In conversation he was the quickest to understand our meaning, and to make his own clear, and best of all he could always see the point of our jokes, and we of his. Temperamental, in a way almost *too* intelligent, he only does work which he likes, and when he likes, and so financially he seldom prospers.

Those whom we have described are all of Nielsen stock, the aristocracy of Igdlorssuit. But it was important not to make friends with them only. There is, for example, Sam Möller, chief catechist, who affects a poodle-tuft on his chin and a black alpaca *anorak*, and holds forth windily in church on Sundays while mothers suckle squalling babies and old men sleep. Sam's eldest son Gabriel styles himself, half-humorously, "big-hunter", and is the only Igdlorssuit man who disdains to fish for sharks. Then there are the Samuel-sens, very conservative, almost pure-blooded Eskimos, lusty sons of old Immanuel, who is himself the grandson of an *angakok*. And cheery little Jens Ottosen and Martin Hansen, the cooper, and so on interminably. Nor should we forget the women, for it is more than a half-truth in Greenland that a man is what his wife makes him. But I'm afraid that at this stage we'll have to take them all for granted, and also all the children, except Frederick, our water-boy, who alone, to our knowledge, took advantage of the fact that we seldom locked our door. I came upon him suddenly, one evening, pilfering cigarettes. He fled, and I chased and caught him. Whereupon he resorted to a strange device, taking down his trousers and simulating a pressing and prolonged need for defaecation. An involuntary fear-reaction? I doubt it.

We met the people of Igdlorssuit at innumerable coffee parties—pathetic little affairs, really, symptomatic of a loss of social vigour. We danced with them. We went shooting

and fishing with them. They taught us to throw the harpoon and to use the kayak. We made fools of ourselves trying to "roll", and compensated by inducing them to play golf. We saw them at church, at weddings and at funerals. We competed with them in all sorts of Eskimo and European tests of speed, strength and agility. We played Greenland football with them—a game compared with which a "rugger cupper" is but a mild and shadowy affair, for there are no rules, and any number of players may appear on either side, as in the "hustling over large balls" prohibited by law in England in the Middle Ages, on account of violence and destruction of property. Every day we entertained some of them in our house. Yet when all is said and done, I don't think that we really "got to know them". There was, of course, the difficulty of language, but that, I am sure, is not the whole explanation. "Talk", writes Rockwell Kent in precisely this connection, "is in a large degree friendship's staff of life, sustaining it; by the community of interests that it reveals, enlarging it. But friendship is not *born* of that. Talk is, rather, but one of the lesser channels through which sensibility and character, which are the foundations of friendship, are brought to light. By the rare sensibility of our Greenland friends we were affected, and by the characters of many of them, impressed." Quite so: and yet in the company of Greenlanders I was, for my own part, nearly always conscious of a definite yet quite unanalysable feeling of strangeness, almost of artificiality, which, because it was neither one-sided nor voluntarily induced, could not be voluntarily dispelled. Only with one man did this barrier wholly disappear. The manner of its disappearance was this.

At the very outset of a rather difficult motor-boat journey of 300 miles, which had to be completed in four days' time, Knud, prophesying a great storm and expressing grave fear of it, had dragged me back some 20 miles to Igdlorssuit. When dealing with Greenlanders one always uses persuasion, never compulsion. Hendrik, the other member of my crew, committed himself so far as to say he *might* go on, but Knud proved so reluctant that eventually I decided to put

back. We arrived at 3 a.m. I slept on board; the crew went ashore.

"Report at 8 o'clock," I told them. At 8 neither had appeared. At 8.30 I went ashore and met Knud.

"Are you coming?" I asked.

"No," said he. "Too much wind." It was blowing pretty hard by this time. I went to see Hendrik.

"Are you coming?"

"No", said he, and when he saw my surprise, added, "My little daughter is ill. I must stay with her and with my wife Sophia."

I went to see the child—a feverish cold, aggravated by the appalling heat and stuffiness of Hendrik's house. Selecting some Formamint throat tablets as being the safest and pleasantest pills I had, I gave them, along with some oranges, to Sophia. She shed tears of gratitude over the oranges.

I met Knud again.

"Let us go up the hill and look at the weather", he said, "I'll bring my grandfather's telescope."

We peered through dusty lenses seawards towards the high blue cone of Umanak. The whole performance was a farce, for the sun was now shining, and the wind falling rapidly.

"Come on, Knud," I said, "Let's go."

"No, not to-day," said Knud. "Perhaps to-morrow."

I laughed at him, but (a most unusual thing) he didn't respond at all. Then suddenly he asked:

"*Knud ajorpoq?*—is Knud bad?"

"No, no, Knud's all right," I said, and laughed again. He didn't look satisfied.

"Is Hendrik bad?" he asked.

"No," I said, "Hendrick is a fine man."

"Yes", he said slowly and a little enviously, "Hendrik *is* a fine man." From that we began to discuss the outstanding people of Igdlorssuit, for Knud was in a mood to analyse character. And over and over again he returned to himself, and asked—"Is Knud bad?"—and the more I laughed at him and assured him of his complete goodness, the more dissatisfied he became. We went down to lunch.

"Let's have Hendrik in," I said.

Hendrik came. It was plain that Sophia had been talking to him.

"Will you sail with me this afternoon?" I asked him.

"Yes", he said, "if you answer one question. Why have you made Knud first motor-boat man? Skjold has told you that I am the best motor-boat man in Igdlorssuit."

I explained as well as I could that when the motor-boat arrived, Knud had already established himself as handyman to the expedition. Hendrik was satisfied.

"Now", I said, "Hendrik and Peter Möller will sail with me, and Knud will stay at home."

Knud came on board to help us to get under way. He hesitated for a moment before going ashore. Then he turned and asked me, for the last time:

"*Knud ajorpoq?*"

"*Ap, ingmanguaq*—yes, ever so slightly!" I replied, and this time we both laughed. And ever since then we seem to have understood each other. When I returned from the boat journey, Knud had finished building a kayak for the expedition, and earned forty kröner. Hendrik and Peter earned exactly twenty each.

Before leaving Cambridge for Greenland, I discussed my plans many times with Professor Bartlett. It is entirely owing to his genius in suggesting possible lines of investigation (all the methods I used are his), combined with a large slice of luck in finding good interpreters and willing "subjects", that I was able to tackle any "specific problems" whatsoever. Eventually I made a study of four questions:

(1) In Cambridge we have begun an enquiry into the nature of the psychological factors which promote or prevent friendly relationships between two or more social groups. As the administration of Greenland by the Danes furnishes an outstanding example of harmonious working relationships between Europeans and a native population which has undergone, and is still undergoing, important changes in its social and economic organisation, I took the opportunity of studying

this relationship at first hand, with a view to discovering how far the harmony can be assigned to specifically psychological causes. Over such a short period of observation, of course, any conclusion reached could only be provisional and somewhat speculative, but it was obviously important to have *some* ideas on this general question, especially in view of its bearing on my second problem, which is subsidiary to it.

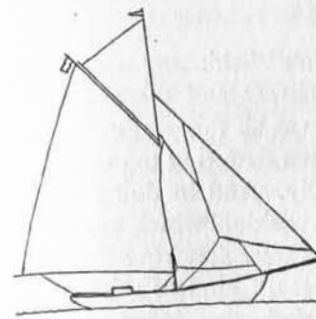
(2) In dealing with the contact of two groups possessing different cultures, the anthropologist endeavours primarily to discover what elements of culture pass from one group to the other, and what changes these elements undergo after they have been "imported". The psychologist starts where the anthropologist leaves off, and asks how far the rejection, or transference and assimilation of elements of culture can be explained in terms of the basic group relationship, the social determinants common or peculiar to each group, and the attitude and influence of individuals. The adoption of this general line of approach suggested immediately that some attempt should be made to discover not only the nature of the present group-relationship, but also the attitude of individual Greenlanders to the changes which their culture has undergone and is still undergoing. And here it proved possible to use a semi-experimental method. Greenlanders show a lively and intelligent interest in pictures. I therefore collected a series of pictures, showing objects of Eskimo material culture from all parts of Greenland, and from early times down to the present day, but arranged in no special order, and showed them to a number of adult men. Each man was asked the same set of questions concerning each picture ("What is this object? Do you possess one? Does anyone in Igdlorssuit possess one? Have you ever seen one anywhere? . . . Is it good? If not, how would you improve it? . . ." and so on), and notes on his general reactions were made. The method, of course, is akin to Mass Observation in that it is essentially an attempt to obtain a "cross-section of opinions and attitudes", but it is perhaps a little better directed.

(3) Some experiments in *remembering* were carried out, using Bartlett's "Method of Serial Reproduction". Briefly,

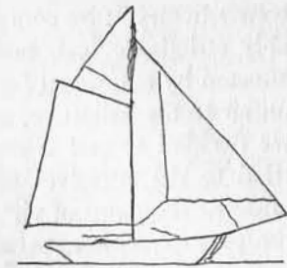
the aim of the experiments is to find out something about the social factors which determine the form which a rumour or a story or a decorative design finally assumes in a given social group. The material used in Greenland consisted of (a) specially selected stories which I had translated into Greenlandic, and (b) picture-material. In the case of the stories, the following procedure was adopted: the interpreter read the original story twice to subject A. After an interval of from 3 to 4 minutes, subject A was asked to retell the story to the interpreter, who wrote it down. Subject A's version was then reproduced in similar manner by subject B, whose version was subsequently dealt with by subject C, and so on until the story assumed a new and stable form, or (as sometimes happened) became completely nonsensical. In the case of the picture-material each subject was given adequate time for observation, and then asked to make a pencil drawing of what he had seen.

Although the stories were used more extensively, some of the picture-series gave the most clear-cut results. The one illustrated shows rather well what usually happens—a rapid simplification of the original material, due mainly to the omission of unfamiliar items, and its subsequent transformation, by the elaboration, modification and “rationalisation” of individual detail, into a wholly (or *almost* wholly) familiar form. Except when the local schooner calls, craft using gaff-mainsails or more than one headsail are never seen at Igdlors-suit; burgees and topsails are quite unknown. Flags, however, are very popular—though I’ve never seen any Greenlander fly one at his masthead!—and the natives who use sail rig their boats with small, safe, rectangular sprit-sails.

(4) The most interesting experiments, however, both to conduct and in the results they yielded, were the experiments on *constructive thinking*. It is often popularly thought, and it has certainly been contended in serious scientific treatises, that the thinking processes of primitive peoples (including the Eskimos) follow entirely different principles from those of normal civilised persons. Primitive thinking is variously described as “pre-logical, emotional, mystical and self-



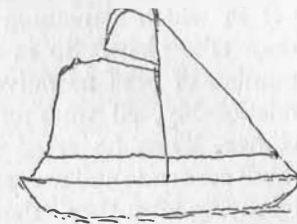
Original drawing



Reproduction 1



Reproduction 2



Reproduction 3



Reproduction 4



Reproduction 5



Reproduction 6



Reproduction 7

Experiments on remembering: Serial reproduction by adult male Greenlanders of a drawing of the yacht “Tern III”.

contradictory"; by contrast, "civilised" thinking is presumably strictly logical, rational, consistent and relatively unaffected by emotional factors. Now as all this seemed rather unfair to the primitive, and much too flattering to ourselves, we decided to test it experimentally. And in doing so we tried to rid ourselves of a presupposition which seems to underlie the point of view which we were attacking—namely the presupposition that the only "real" kind of thinking is strictly controlled inductive and deductive inference. In everyday life it is obvious that there are many practical situations in which this kind of thinking is not possible, and yet in which something which everyone *calls* "thinking" does take place. So in Cambridge Bartlett constructed a number of brief narratives, all involving some critical social relationship, all working up to, but stopping short of, a climax. Then he asked various groups of English people (both academic and non-academic) to complete each situation by saying what they "thought" would happen next. After I had been in Greenland long enough "to collect atmosphere", I wrote up as nearly as possible an analogous set of stories, and used them in a similar manner with Greenlanders. Here is one of them:

THE HAUNCH OF VENISON

It was unfortunate for Johan that the dogs should have passed at that moment. You see, Johan had been working for the outpost-trader for nearly six months, and on the whole he and the trader understood each other fairly well. Johan was capable, and the trader, who was a careful man himself, liked him for that, and also because he was clean and quiet. The trader, like most men who talk a good deal, was rather hot-tempered but, as Johan knew, his bark was worse than his bite, and he was really rather a kind-hearted man. So Johan kept out of his way when he was in a bad mood, and generally the two of them got on very well together.

But Johan had one fault. He himself could not see anything wrong in what he did, so perhaps one cannot blame him too much. After all, the trader had more than he required of most things, and if Johan *did* help himself now and again to a little food, a little coffee or a few cigarettes—well, as long as the trader knew nothing about it, then he was no less happy and Johan was a good deal happier.

At the end of the fourth month, and again during the fifth, the trader told Johan in no uncertain language what he would do to anyone that he caught pilfering. He did not accuse Johan directly, but Johan was wise enough to take the hint, and mend his ways.

And that brings us back to the dogs. Johan was one day taking a haunch of venison out to the little cold store-house where the trader kept his meat. Johan happened to forget the key of this little house, which was always kept locked. The venison being heavy, he hung it on the handle of the door and ran back quickly for the key. Just then the dogs came round the corner, and by the time Johan got back there wasn't much venison left. First of all Johan thought it would be best to tell the trader what had happened; but then he remembered that the trader was busy, and in a bad mood. So Johan said nothing about the accident, and hoped that the trader would forget his venison.

A few days later, however, the trader asked for his venison, and Johan had to tell him how he had lost it. Poor Johan did not tell his story very well, or very convincingly, for he saw from the very beginning that the trader was not believing him.

When the story was finished, the trader laughed—a short hard laugh—and then he looked at Johan and said:

"You are the only man other than myself who is allowed to use the key to my store-house. I don't think it was the *dogs* who ate the venison."

He laughed again, but only with his mouth, and Johan could see the anger growing in his eyes.

The questions asked in this instance were: (1) What did the trader do? (2) What did Johan do? (3) With whom do you sympathise more, and why?

Briefly, and non-technically, what we have found is that there is absolutely no difference between the way in which English people and the way in which Greenlanders "think about" this type of incomplete situation. It is rare to find anyone in either group who considers all the data impartially, and constructs an answer consistent with all of them. Usually either one detail or group of details is picked out—probably quite involuntarily—and is so overweighted as to govern all subsequent "thinking"; or recourse is had to a socially determined and more or less uncritically accepted generalisation, and "thinking" consists simply in the application of this generalisation, often to the total or partial exclusion of the "facts" as presented. Of course the kind of details selected,

and of generalisations used, vary from group to group, and from individual to individual, but the general *type* of response is identical throughout all our groups. Our experiments, of course, are merely preliminary, and certainly not very well controlled, but so far they seem to indicate quite definitely that, in this type of constructive thinking, normal English people are scarcely more cool, detached, consistent and analytical than the relatively primitive Greenlanders.

At the beginning of September it became known in Igdlors-suit that we were leaving in a few days' time. Presents began to pour in. In three days we attended at least fifteen coffee-parties. The people, led by Sam Möller, sang to us in church on the evening of 5 September. Abraham Zeeb wrote us an official letter of farewell:

In the year 1938 it is heard here in Igdlorssuit that four Englishmen* are coming to this place on an expedition. . . . The Englishmen are well received. . . . Frequently the Greenlanders and the Englishmen work together harmoniously. I have no doubt that the work was good, and it is everywhere a pleasant thing to see people who are really fond of one another. Before the Englishmen go to their land out there, I express the hope that their work will be a means of progress and a benefit to them, and that the results will be advantageous both to the Greenlanders and to the Englishmen. . . . All of this I have written out of friendship to all of you. I send you greetings.

Igdlorssuit hunter, Abraham Zeeb.

We left Igdlorssuit at 4 a.m. on 8 September. I remained in Greenland for some time after the others had gone, but not long enough fully to test the words of a certain outpost trader—a Dane—with whom I had a conversation on one of our boat journeys. He was perhaps a little drunk, for he and I were sharing a bottle of whisky, and he hadn't tasted the stuff for a long time. This is what he said:

"You have seen Greenland in the summer. You have seen the people parading in their fine clothes. You have seen them when they have plenty to eat, when their houses are warm, when they

¹ The word "*tuluit*" which is usually translated "Englishmen" means literally "those who speak like ravens." There seems to me to be at least an equal chance that it was first earned by the Scottish whalers.

have forgotten the hardships of the winter. In a bad winter many of them have little to eat, and come to me asking for money and food. Many of them are ill: many have no coal for their houses, no blankets, no clothes to keep out the bitter cold. Life is hard for Greenlanders in the winter." He paused. Then—"In winter I go to the store late in the morning, about 11 o'clock. No people come. There is nothing to do. It is dark, and my head begins to go round. I go home, and I say to my wife, 'My head is going round'. She says, 'My head also is going round'. I go into the sitting room. I look for something to read. There is nothing to read. There is nothing to do. It is dark, and my head goes round." Another pause. Then—"A man needs the company of another man in Greenland in the winter. A wife is not enough. Will you come back to Greenland next winter?"

I think I shall go back—not out of any great desire to see this particular trader (I'd much rather see Knud, and spend the winter with him); nor because I wish to have the precise tactual experience necessary (by definition) to convert me into an explorer, but mainly because, like the seal-hunter from Aluk, I should like once more "to behold the great sun when it rises from the sea, and its rays splinter against the icebergs on the horizon".

MEDITATIONS ON THE MORROW

I

HE: Every Morrow, Love, has its Tomorrow
But you possess To-day,
Seek not to save it, Love, nor elsewhere borrow
Your moment, lost To-day.
Leave you alone that safe but wasted sorrow
Called Yesterday.

SHE: For all that, Love, you can't arrest To-day,
Yet I would blithely borrow
Time, and let our loving bless To-day
In future joy or sorrow—
But you! would you remember Yesterday
To-morrow?

II

"I've come to say 'so long' and seek a lea
 To-night, old Friend. The wind has gone insane,
 And on the Headlands, how the mad seas rave.
 What news from Home? To-morrow night I'll be
 Hull down on black atlantic foam again.
 What news at all from home across the wave—
 The great Divider, though we've served all three:
 Necessity, the Ocean and the Grave."
 "Yes, shut the door. We'll roast some chestnuts, come.
 I have some wine now old and sweet, in pain
 Made from the grapes of youth and flashing streams
 Of childhood. Aye, we'll sing a song of home,
 And in some sentimental old refrain
 Forget the Day in Day's forgotten dreams."

III

O spider baffled by the water
 What burst the silken web you spun?
 Some monster wilful or unwitting
 That leaves your little life undone?
 I watched my own web so disrupted—
 The flimsy threads men ought to cherish.
 They said it was a skein of dreams,
 As though 'twere dreams alone that perish.
 Come clutch this branch, frail fellow mortal,
 For though the shore is one of sorrow,
 And little else is left To-day,
 We'll leave the ebb tide for To-morrow.

D. J. B.

HEITLAND AS J.B.

I REMEMBER an American acquaintance, whom I was showing round the College, remarking that the buildings did very well to be standing "after all these years". I explained that this was due to the praiseworthy activities of

some Junior Bursars. And for the honour of the College, I refrained from explaining that it was in spite of the activities of other Junior Bursars. Heitland is reputed to have been one of the former kind of J.B.; these extracts from the archives of his "department" (as he was always very pleased to call it) should place that reputation on a firm basis; should show him, in fact, as in some sense the creator of the "department", in its modern function and efficiency: besides casting odd beams of light on life and history here in the last century.

Heitland was appointed to his office at the end of the Lent Term 1886. He appears to have set about his business with great energy, for on 21 April of the same year he sent to the Council a long and detailed report on the state of the College; on the *Roofs*, which were mostly terrible, on the lightning conductors, which "Mr Hart is willing to test when required, but he has not got the proper instruments", on the *Walls*, especially the SE Turret of the Second Court. (*Note*. "I wish members of the Council would look at the little rooms at the top of this turret. If this was the dwelling of our great benefactor—Master Dr Wood, is its present condition a credit to us?") On the *Heating of Hall and Chapel* Heitland shows that ready grasp of human weakness which leads to so much extra expense in the world: "This is done in a costly manner. During about 6 months in the years the fires never go out. There are 2 boilers and so 2 fires. The interest of the man in charge is to make up the fire big that he may seldom have to visit it. Hence the roasting in Chapel on Sunday evenings and damage to the Organ, causing expense." On *Fire* we have some touches of a fine caustic quality which often creeps into these notes: "The only protection against fire we have is the New Court Staircases being made of stone. Our means of putting out fire are an old and feeble fire engine, a small supply of hose for the court hydrants, about 6 or 7 old buckets. The inflammable nature of the materials especially of the Second and Third Courts is well known." He adds with relief: "It is well that we cook by gas now. When the Kitchen chimney used to catch fire, the heat (I am told) was great in the upper part, where the roof of the Second Court abuts on

it and *has wood built into it*." (A very devastating glimpse, this, of the bad old days when the kitchen chimney "used to catch fire".) On *Gas* Heitland makes a brief and unhappy reference to a regulator, installed by his predecessor, which was to cause him frequent disquiet in the years to come; even now, he says, "I wish I felt sure that we are not paying for our gas twice over." On *Drains*, he points out that no one knows anything about them, and though it would be costly to find out, "the prevailing ignorance is not reassuring". On the *Sinks* he writes at his best: "These are bad and inefficient, and a cause of constant expense for clearing (i.e. unchoking) and repairs. The Council may be interested to learn that the Plumbers' Lady-Day bill includes under 'To turning water on and off night and morning draining pipes and taps during frost', charged at 6s. each time, a total charge of more than £10, besides a few repairs. So well protected, trustworthy, and economical is our sink-and-tap apparatus." He is also good on *Coal-holes*: "The storage for Coal in Lecture rooms I and II is *very* inadequate. The dark and dismal WC by Lect R I (underground) is hardly ever used, and is occasionally a source of expense. I think an ill-judged structure. What we *want* there is a good coal-hole." A long list of *Sundries* is appended, covering damage by roof-climbing—"Do the Council wish it to continue?", the bad state of stairs leading to the Fellow's Buttery—"What do the Council say to this?", a piece of painted window handed over to Heitland by his predecessor—"What am I to do with it?", a plan of the offices in the back lane—"It may suggest some reflexions". There is also a passage which well illustrates his comprehension of detail in more or less mechanical matters: a comprehension one might not have expected in a mere Humanist. "The Coal porters ordered (under some general leave from Mr Tottenham, which I feel sure was never meant to cover what was actually done) a cart for carrying the luggage to and from the gate. Hunnybun made a cart with narrow iron tires $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick on the wheels. It was to cost over £10, how much I forget. I refused to allow it in the courts. It would, what with its width and the

woodwork made to carry it off the bridge, have blocked the bridge, and would also have knocked our pavements to pieces. Being now obliged to employ Hunnybun, I have ordered a special barrow, designed by Dr MacAlister and Mr Hart, to go with a broad wheel with indiarubber tire, upon which I insist. This is only a makeshift, and I regret that when the Bridge was relaid these matters were not taken into consideration." Makeshift or no, the College owes Heitland something for keeping Hunnybun's original Juggernaut out of the courts.

This comprehensive report on the lamentable state of the College is based on a great deal of what one might call field-work; and this in turn is found recorded, almost day by day, in a little book which Heitland appears to have purchased as soon as he took office, and which bears witness to his almost hectic activity in 1886 and 1887. Here we find his comments set down with even greater freshness and freedom than in the great report. We learn, for example, that on 6 May 1886 Heitland found a "cork put in the regulator of big meter" in the back lane; but it is not altogether clear why the cork was there. The other standing grievance, Juggernaut, is even more freely designated as "the foolish truck sent in by Hunnybun". Unfortunately Hunnybun's second attempt, the indiarubber tyred one designed by Mr Hart, was little better. On 3 October 1887 Heitland had to record: "India rubber tire came off wheel of luggage barrow. A scamped job of Mr Hunnybun, of course. Had it stuck on by Howes the bicycle man. But it is really $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. too big."

Hunnybun, too, was involved in the Fire Engine and its troubles. On 4 May 1886, the J.B. records that this was "exercised, worked well". But under 2 August 1887 we find this further note: "Went to see Fire Engine exercise. Found that Hunnybun's men attend and do the locking and unlocking of the hose. Hence no doubt their charge (£5. 15s. 6d. in 1886) for attendance on the engine is so large, and our men don't learn the work properly."

The danger of fire mentioned in the report was evidently much on Heitland's mind. Under 6 April 1886 there is this

note: "*Fire*. Inside of roof in 2nd Ct is too dark to see much, but I think there is a needless amount of wood rubbish lying there. (N.B. Turner proposed to go with naked candle, the lantern being dull. I said No.)"

We learn too from this note-book that the unsatisfactory lavatory under the lecture rooms in First Court was duly transformed into a satisfactory coal-hole. "And a good job too." It saved the College 2s. a week for the carrying of coal from bin to lecture room.

When something needed doing quickly, Heitland was not the man to stand on his dignity. If there was no one else at hand, he did the job himself. Thus: "Aug. 17 1886. Heavy rain—at 8 p.m. Merry told me wet coming through into Buttery—Saw it all up E 1st Court. Aug. 19. Went out on gutter, found cisternhead choked with paper and dirt. Cleared it myself."

He showed the same spirit in protecting our swans: "Sept. 13. Chased and caught boys who were pelting swans in the grounds." Incidentally, the swans were also a source of undue profit to those whom Heitland regularly calls "the tradesmen" (such men as Hunnybun). "In Long Vac 1887 found that Lawrence was charging us from 36s. to 43s. a quarter for barley to feed the swans! Transferred the job to Bell of Peas Hill at 22s."

In the records of inspection of the buildings, Heitland shows a remarkable thoroughness, as well as a fine spirit of adventure. For example: "Nov 12. Went up on top of Bridge of Sighs with Cranfield. Brought down a lot of loose bits (crockets on the finials) merely stuck on and just dropping off. Scamped work. Shewed them to Council same day. General disgust." Indeed he pursued "scamped work" like an Inquisitor, and nothing gave him greater pleasure than to record of his own work (as he did of the New Court drains) that "It has been costly, but I think an efficient job". These New Court drains, by the way, were the occasion of a dramatic and terrifying discovery: "Nov 5, 1886. Had the floor up. Drain of glazed earthenware pipes was exposed. A joint was leaking. Had it bedded in cement for the present. The chief

discovery was that the drain was laid in a bed *formed by cutting away the crown of the cellar vault. These vaults are the substructures of the New Court.*" It is a wonder that the monstrous fabric still stands.

Heitland's ability to deal with emergencies is well illustrated in this note:

Jubilee June 21 1887. Ordered on June 17 to do something by way of illuminating. Gas fittings in Storeroom out of order, and no labour to be got at this late hour. Found old crown, large, to light with lamps, in back lane shed. Lamps and wickholders in storeroom. Set Carpenter to work on frame and Matthews to get lamps ready. Moden of Sidney Street supplied wicks and oil. The job was done, and looked well. Spent about £5 on fireworks. Set off on Chapel Tower. Effect very good, Roman Candles in particular. 2 Fire-balloons successfully sent up from 2nd Court. Cost about £10 in all.

What if those fire balloons had landed on the roof, all full of bits of wood as it was—where he wouldn't let Turner take the naked candle! Here, one feels, Heitland the J.B. was lost in the greater loyalties.

But it was not only for this passionate enquiry into detail that Heitland deserves remembrance. At the end of his great report to the Council he shows that he was equally capable of taking the long and the broad view of his "department". In a notable survey of the past and present of the J.B.'s work, followed by a very accurate forecast of its future, he pleads for the establishment of a regular fund on which the J.B. could draw. This document should be printed in full—it deserves to be; but as a concession to the weaker subscribers, I extract only the most notable passages:

From various remarks that have reached me in the course of the last few years I gather that some persons hold in relation to the Junior Bursar's department views which appear to me erroneous. Indeed the number of Fellows who know anything of College Administration seems to me a very small one; and I shall make no apology for offering a few explanations of the policy pursued by me as JB, in the hope that some may be thus helped to see the truth.

I have heard it said that the department is a small one, implying that it is not worthy of much consideration, since it cannot do much good or much harm. I have known it added that the Reserve Fund

for Repairs and Renewals is merely a matter of account-keeping, implying that it is not worth the trouble it takes. Neither of these utterances need be regarded as having a personal reference, I do not purpose so to regard them.

(Here follows a detailed survey of expenditure in the department, and of its relations with the Senior Bursar, from 1830 onwards—a notable contribution to College financial history.)

At this point I pause to remark that a department that in one section of its work has spent annually sums varying from £230 to £2845 within the last 20 years, and has in its calls on the general College revenue varied from £1000 to £2350 within the same period, may not be capable of much good, but is certainly under present financial conditions capable of much harm. And any institution (such as a Reserve Fund) that tends to equalise burdens, taking year with year, is not a mere matter of book-keeping but is so far as it goes a wholesome and steadying power. . . .

A few words on present difficulties may not be out of place. What presses on the department is that salaries and wages go on, never lessening, sometimes increasing. No reserves were kept in former years, but new liabilities were largely incurred. In recent times (just before I became JB) the Steward liberally took over some of the wage charges. It was well meant, but it has done harm as well as good, for it helped to hide the truth—that the department needed more money if it was to lay by against bad times. If this help ever be withdrawn, the general revenues must be called upon again.

Another point important in this connection is this—we use more elaborate and delicate appliances than we did 60 years ago. A water-pipe service is a great boon, but plumbers' bills increase vastly. Hot water heating is a great convenience, but the boilers and furnaces wear out. Earth closets are a sanitary luxury, but they cost money to work and keep in order. And so forth in other details. Now it is to be noted that manufacturers write off so much a year for depreciation of plant—that is, they allow for its renewal. But this College never did anything of the kind in the JB's department: and hence the difficulties of the present, which it will not be wise to ignore. There is no surer sign of unsoundness in a community than the unwillingness to face unwelcome truths.

I maintain that I have since 1886 effected large economies in the Repairing and Maintenance part of my work, and I have never had it shown me that the efficiency of the College appliances has been in any way impaired thereby. The question that is always presenting itself is—Repair or Renewal? This is a matter of judgment, to say when Repairing by patches ceases to be economical. For instance,

I find that the old Fire Engine was a source of continual expense. Since 1830 it must have cost several hundreds of pounds. It had to go: and now that I have bought a modern machine, much handier and much more powerful, in its place, I can see that the change might wisely have been made before. The outer North and South roofs of the Second Court are another instance of the patching plan being carried on too long. Ten years of patching was far more costly than complete renewal. Besides—which is perhaps important—patching did not keep out the wet. This is enough of instances. The point is that you cannot help making calls now and then, when you have a large renewal job in hand. But calls on what? on the general College revenue, or on some other fund?"

Here he goes on to justify two new points of policy—the keeping of appliances owned by the College, such as ladders, bits of stone, nails, and screws; also the employment of a permanent J.B.'s man. The conclusion renews the demand for the Reserve Fund.

On a separate sheet we have Heitland's proposals for the sources of this fund. By far the greater part of it was to come from the Kitchen profits, and the reasons given for this are at any rate ingenious: he appears to have regarded these profits much as a modern Chancellor of the Exchequer regards the Road Fund.

It may be urged that Kitchen profits should go to develop the Kitchen. It seems to me that the right plan is to treat all repairing and developing outlay (not for apparatus) under one head. The Kitchen cannot really thrive without the College: and I maintain that our present way of letting the Kitchen spend freely *because it earns money* is a grand mistake. I wish heartily to see the Kitchen appliances improved, but as part of the College, and subordinate to the whole. Surely we ought not to divide among us these Kitchen profits; then what are we to do with them?

On the whole, it is surely a remarkable piece of work, this report. It contains at any rate the germs of the present administration, and in its essentials, the College has been forced to adopt it. One cannot help wondering, again, that a mere humanist, a Roman historian, should have displayed such practical sense and such financial wisdom. Yet it is, perhaps (as a distinguished follower of Heitland in Roman History suggests to me) typical of the best in our system of university life. If at the worst you have a few scholars lost

to learning in the sterile paths of mere bureaucracy, at the best you have some scholars turning first-rate abilities to the practical side of College life, and losing nothing by it. It is something at any rate unique to Cambridge and Oxford. And Heitland at least was none the less a distinguished historian for being J.B.: though in these notes the only trace of his academic life is a note on a letter from "Mr Larmoor", drawing attention to the misdemeanours of undergraduates in the archway between Second and Third Courts. Heitland has briefly written on it, "De undergraduatis omnia convomentibus". A lesser classical scholar, surely, would not have thought to employ the compound form of the verb; and a lesser J.B. would never have made the note at all.

Other aspects of Heitland, of course, are fugitive, and will soon be lost for good. Two stories which came within my own experience seem to me to deserve preservation: typical, I hope, of his later years, when as a very young Fellow I looked on him from afar.

We were discussing the present new buildings. Heitland had been deeply suspicious throughout the meeting, walking round to each Fellow who spoke, standing in front of him with a disapproving hand behind a condemning ear. At length, unable to bear it any longer, he rose, and bid us farewell, as if for ever: "Mr President and gentlemen, I wish you a happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year." The meeting was being held in October.

Again, we were talking of the arrangements for the election of our present Master. A Fellow asked the President if people other than members of the College could attend the election in the Chapel. The President asked him what sort of people he had in mind. "Some of the Fellows", replied the questioner, "are married, for example." "What's that?" cried Heitland, once more cupping that eloquent hand to his ear, "married *for example!*" I do not remember if the question survived our mirth.

A Junior Bursar is fortunate among College Officers, in that he leaves his mark firmly on the College, for good or ill. New buildings, or at least new parts of old buildings, mark his progress—if there has been progress; the archives of his

department show him very much as he was to all posterity. But a Tutor is very differently situated. His effects are not noted in brick and stone, but in the stream of shifting personalities and fading memories which pours triennially through the more or less solid fabric maintained by the Junior Bursar. His merits are written in sand, his demerits in mud, and both are effaced with equal rapidity.

Of Heitland as a Tutor, then, little can be learned from written documents. There is, however, one tutorial incident which has been rescued from oblivion in these records. It is recorded in three letters, the first of which runs thus:

Dear Master,

I have to report that on the night of the 14th there was some noise in the New Court close to my rooms. A bonfire was twice lit and some fireworks let off. The fireworks were few and very poor in comparison of those which I let off (with the kind help of persons *in statu pupillari*) from the Chapel Tower and in the 1st and 2nd Cts in the Jubilee of 1887. The bonfires were poor things also, and if the first had been quietly allowed to burn out I do not think the second would have been made at all. No damage of the least importance was done, which is very gratifying. The noise was of the same kind as is common in this court, particularly of late. I have lost a good deal of sleep in the last 6 months from this cause; but, as we are expressly denied the presence of a Dean resident in the court, I presume it is of no use to complain.

The letter then goes on to describe in harrowing detail how the writer had gone to bed very tired; had been disturbed, and "compelled to witness a good deal of what went on, which is tiresome at my time of life". There is, in fact, a perceptible change in tone, which on the surface is somewhat puzzling. At a deeper level of interpretation, however, all is quite clear; this letter is a good example of that class of document which pursues a definite object, though its apparent contents are indefinite and confused. The description of the goings on in New Court is really only a pretext. The underlying object is to lay a complaint against the Deans. Heitland was, if I may say so, a remarkably good example of the kind of man described as a Squirradical by Stevenson in the *Wrong Box*; indeed he might have changed places with Mr Bloomfield, without any violence to that admirable novel. Heit-

land was a good anti-clerical; he was also a sturdy opponent of bureaucracy. Conflict with the Deans, therefore, was hardly to be avoided. It would appear from this first letter that Heitland wished to suggest that the state of discipline in the New Court went far to discredit the clerical bureaucracy which was supposed to control that turbulent district. And he was not altogether displeased to be able to draw the Master's attention to the bonfires and the fireworks. The letter is not merely the letter of a man who has lost a night's rest; it is also the letter of a man who is not going to have lost his night's rest for nothing.

The Dean, however, dealt with the situation in a masterly way. Ignoring the underlying intention of the Tutor's complaint, he affected to take it at its face value, and set about prosecuting the offenders with all the rigour of the law. Oddly enough, most of them were Heitland's own pupils. All this appears from the next letter:

Dear Master,

You will probably hear from the Dean about a noise, bonfire, fireworks, & in College on the night of last Tuesday, the 14th.

A complete list of penalties imposed would probably astonish you. I have to refer in particular to 3 cases of large fines imposed on pupils of mine, A. £5, B. £5, C. £2. 10s. They are all men of excellent character; A. & B. men to whom every penny is a matter of great importance. None of them has done anything in the least degree shameful. In a moment of excitement at what they deemed a College triumph in the Boat Races, they acted with some levity and unwisdom. They confessed their fault, and it appears to me that a mild penalty would have sufficed. A. & B. were sent down yesterday. I am not allowed to tell them that they will in fact be allowed to come up in the Long Vacn, and the poor little holiday they are now having is being sadly spoilt by fear of a prohibition that would do them a lifelong injury if enforced. I offer no comment here on this method of punishment.

Mr — and myself seem to have no common platform in questions of discipline. A warm dispute between us would only serve to make more unpleasantness and to obscure the respect with which I regard him in other relations of life. I have therefore said very little, but quietly bowed to the storm.

The storm, however, for all the Tutor's bowing, continued to rage. The prosecution of Heitland's pupils was not relaxed;

indeed Mr D now joined A, B and C, as victims of the Church's discipline. One feels rather sorry for these gentlemen—a helpless little party of non-combatants, caught in the cannonade of large opposing forces. But one of the major combatants, at any rate, was fully alive to the miseries of their position. Outmanœuvred in the main issue by the strategy of the Dean, Heitland could at least attempt to save his pupils from the wrath which had fallen on them—and at the same time say one or two things about the Dean which needed to be said:

Dear Master,

I have just got a note from the Senior Dean about a pupil of mine by name D. Mr — yesterday refused to allow his name to stand on the Long Vcn list. He now offers to fine him £2. 10. 0 instead. I have at present refused to accept the offer, for in my opinion it presents the College in a ridiculous and contemptible light. I ask your approval of my action. D could easily pay the fine. He is not poor, like A and B. And it would suit me very well for the moment to have the matter settled, and D allowed to come up. But he has already been sent away at Mr —'s order so as to miss the Ball and put his people to inconvenience and annoyance. It is a severe punishment to him. To forgive him the rest seems to me possible with dignity and grace. To compound with him for 50s. seems to me an undignified and awkward bathos.

I have been very patient, but I am roused at last.

I say that noises in the New Ct are quite common, of late almost normal: that, if the Deans wish to keep it quiet, they should put on a steady pressure, not surprise it with fitful outbursts of activity followed by schedules of extreme and arbitrary penalties. We have in fact English institutions and Turkish practice, and the mischief done is more than any man can tell.

I have told Mr — that I should now write to you in a less resigned tone than before. Indeed I venture to say that, if all pending punishments were remitted, still too much would have been done in so small a matter.

I protest therefore against the infliction of any further penalties, and call for an amnesty.

We may hope that the amnesty was granted, and the Dean's wrath stayed in mid-course. And if Heitland had failed in the main action, I am not sure that the phrase about English institutions and Turkish practice does not constitute a minor victory.

A NOTE ON FINDS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST RECENTLY MADE IN THE COLLEGE

IN the autumn of 1938 and the spring of 1939 during excavations for the foundations of the new College buildings at present being built to the north of Second Court and the Chapel and on the south side of Bridge Street, many interesting archaeological finds were made.

These finds consisted of pottery and skeletons. Immediately to the north of Second Court and in the angle between the north wall of Second Court and the west wall of the Chapel, test excavations and excavations for the foundations of the new arcade revealed at a depth of some ten feet a pit cut into the natural ground surface which had been filled up with a miscellaneous assortment of skeletal fragments. No purposeful excavation was possible, but from the holes dug by the builders were recovered the remains of at least a dozen individuals. Ten skulls in good condition have been placed by the College Council on permanent loan in the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, where they are at present being studied by Mr J. C. Trevor. The bones which filled up the pit were in a very confused state and clearly did not represent a cemetery of any kind: it seems likely that they had been dug out from some other cemetery and thrown in this pit, or possibly the pit may be a plague-pit. Together with the skeletons were found a large number of oyster shells and one or two sherds of pottery—possibly Roman in date. The dating of these skeletons is not difficult: from the character of the burials there is little doubt that they are post-Saxon in date and from their position they must surely antedate the building of the north wing of Second Court (i.e. pre-late-sixteenth century). Mr Trevor, from a preliminary examination of these skulls, assures me that they closely resemble in many ways skulls from the well-known medieval cemeteries of Hythe, Rothwell, Upchurch and Dover. These cemeteries are dated to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries,

and I think we shall not be far wrong if we say that in the late medieval period (perhaps in the fourteenth or fifteenth century) a number of skeletons (or bodies) were dug up from some neighbouring cemetery and thrown into this pit dug near the buildings of what was then the Hospital of St John. The two Roman (?) sherds found with the skeletons



Sherd of medieval pot found on the site of the St John's College new buildings. *Actual size.*

do not date them: they were not found in depositional association, and, in view of the great quantity of Roman pottery found on the site as a whole, there is little need to wonder at the presence of these two sherds in the pit. Without careful excavation for many days it would have been impossible to determine the extent of this pit and to estimate the number of people buried in it: but from observations in a number of the holes cut, it seemed to me that the pit was

an extremely large one and that it probably extended originally underneath the present chapel.

The pottery finds from the new buildings site are even more interesting than the bones: they were found all over the site from the north wall of Second Court right out to Bridge Street—the most prolific areas being those where deep excavations were made for the basement rooms of the new buildings. The earliest pottery found was Roman: no pre-Roman ceramic turned up. The Roman pottery includes Castor ware beakers and platters of various kinds; painted wares; mortaria; greyware ollae and lids; fragments of large stone jars made at the well-known kilns at Horningsea; and fragments of Samian ware of the second century A.D. imported from Gaul. The Roman sherds included a lid (comparatively rare in Romano-British contexts) painted with an orange slip, and the base of a Samian dish cut down and bored to form a spindle-whorl.

No pagan Anglo-Saxon pottery was found, but there occurred sherds of a large bowl with inturned rim of a kind not yet fully studied but attributed to the Late Saxon period and found chiefly in the Ouse and Cam valleys. There were also some sherds of a hard grey ware with thumb-impressed strap work; probably Norman in date. A very large amount of medieval pottery was found, including many types of pitchers, bowls and pipkins, and yielding many examples of glazes, including a charming green glaze. One sherd, illustrated here, has a delightful green glaze and an amusing representation of a human face above the handle. It may perhaps be assigned to the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries and compared with other figured decorated pottery of the period, such as the fifteenth century jug in the Fitzwilliam Museum, or the large pot from Earith in Huntingdonshire in the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology: it is of the same class as the famous thirteenth-century jug, with mounted knights in armour in relief, in the Fitzwilliam. Examples of ceramics of all dates were found from the late Medieval up to nineteenth-century Wedgwood and common present-day wares. Apart from the pottery and skeletons there was little

found of archaeological interest save for a great number of clay pipes of all dates—with some exceptionally good William and Mary examples.

The interest of all these finds is twofold. In the first place it is important to find such a quantity of Roman pottery on a site outside of and on the other side of the river from the Roman so-called town of Cambridge which was situated on what is now Castle Hill. In the second place it is most interesting to be able to claim for the College grounds a remarkable antiquity and continuity of human occupation. The site of the new buildings has given us, as we have said, pottery of all dates from Roman to the present day with the exception of the Pagan Saxon period—and this gap is filled in by the important pagan Anglo-Saxon cemetery on the site of the former racquets courts in the College Cricket Field, which was excavated by Jenkinson in 1888. There can be few sites in Cambridge with such a continuity of historical occupation, and it is an amusing thought that a College so well known for its historians and antiquaries should itself, through its site, boast a history of nearly two thousand years.

In conclusion I should like to express my thanks to J. A. Barnes and P. H. Baldwin for their assistance in recovering many of the remains described briefly here, and to Miss M. M. O'Reilly, Mr T. C. Lethbridge and Mr J. C. Trevor for discussing the finds with me.

G. E. D.

JOHNIANA

I. Thomas Nashe, the Elizabethan poet and pamphleteer, who was at St John's from 1582 to 1588, has several references in his works to the College: St John's "is and ever was the sweetest nurse of knowledge in all the university": "St John's was as an University within itself, shining so farre above all other houses, halls, and hospitals whatsoever, that no colledge in the towne was able to compare with the tithe of her students"; and the College was "able to supply all other inferior foundations' defects—and namely that royal erection

of Trinity Colledge, which the University Orator, in an epistle to the Duke of Somerset, aptly named 'Colonia Deducta' from the suburbs of St John's".

These quotations are fairly familiar; but in "An Almond for a Parratt", a violent anti-puritan pamphlet attributed to Nashe, there is an amusing anecdote that is not very well known. He is speaking of the Puritans in the matter of perjury: "Tush, they account it no sin as long as it is in the way of protestation, being in the mind of the good old fellow in Cambridge, who, sitting in St John's as Senior at the fellows' election, was reprehended by some of his betters, for that he gave his voice with a dunce like himself, contrary to oath, statute, and conscience: why, quoth he, I neither respect oath, statute, nor conscience, but only the glory of God."

II. The following is an extract from a letter written by Humfrey Wanley, dated at Wimpole 10 February 1715/6, to Edward Harley, afterwards second Earl of Oxford. Humfrey Wanley (1671/2-1726) was librarian to Lord Oxford and even more active than his master in collecting books for the Harleian Library. There is an account of him in Professor A. S. Turberville's *History of Welbeck Abbey and its Owners* (London 1938), I, pp. 364 ff. Both he and Harley, according to Masters (*Memoirs of Thomas Baker* (Cambridge 1784), pp. 106 ff.), were in the habit of visiting Baker, in the College, from Wimpole, where Oxford had built a library designed by James Gibbs. In view of Baker's generosity to the College Library, it is improbable that he would have countenanced the transfer to Lord Oxford of the College's *Great Bible* (1539) printed on vellum, which came from John Williams' collection, or even of the interesting document which he himself had given, the *Concilium Londiniense*, of which the late Dr M. R. James said "This copy is contemporary, I should think, with the Council. There is a certain variety in the signatures of the subscribers which at first sight gives the impression that they may be autographs." This letter, printed from *Historical Manuscripts Commission. MSS. of the Duke of Portland, Welbeck Abbey*, v (1899), p. 525, is probably an

example of Wanley's zeal outrunning his discretion, which, it seems, it often did.

"... When I saw [Mr Baker] last, I had a desire to look upon the MSS. in [St John's] College library; I saw some of them, and among others, took notice of a Deed, which being given to Mr Baker by his bookseller, he gave to the place. It is an original, dated A.D. 1075, containing the Acts of the Council, holden at London in that year, and signed by those who were assessors therein. It is printed in the second vol. of Sir Henry Spelman's Councils, but not correctly, nor from any original. To your Lordship it is very valuable, as giving you the acts of a great Synod, authentically; a date of a hand of that antiquity; and the hands or signs of our most eminent Churchmen of that time. I desire to know your Lordship's noble pleasure; whether I may not write to Dr Jenkin the Master, to procure an exchange between you and the college for this old Parchment, for some duplicate book, or a small matter (suppose a guinea) in money. In order to this, I have already Mr Baker's consent; who will declare himself willing that your Lordship should have it. . . ."

"... I have a great mind that you should have the fine Bible you saw at St John's College, among their MSS., and have spoken to Mr B about it, who will willingly serve you therein. It is by much the finest book of the English nation of its kind; and but one more than dare in the least to enter into competition with it, and that, not to be had for any money whatever. The College know not when, nor of whom, nor how, they came by it; which will make for you. Your Lordship heard that they have been bidden a good sum for it, but refused the same. I would willingly have this in your collection (now while I have friends there), and am of opinion with Mr B that for a duplicate of the same impression, your Lordship making up an equivalent to them in money, for their Library, you may compass it, if you lay hold on the present opportunity."

III. A society has recently been formed for the encouragement of the study of the history and antiquities of Cambridge

and Cambridgeshire. At the head is the Rev. the Master of St John's College... The annual subscription, commencing with the year 1840, is thirty shillings.

From "100 Years Ago", in the *Cambridge Independent Press*, 2 June 1939.

Ralph Tatham, D.D., was elected Master of the College, 7 May 1839.

IV. There is the first champion, the late Lady Margaret Hamilton Russell, then Scott, of whom we all think and talk, even as we do of the founder of St John's College at Cambridge, simply as Lady Margaret. With her lovely, long swing, her straw hat, and her parasol between the shots she is part of history.

"Golf. The Ladies' Museum." From *The Times*, 18 February 1939.

BOOK REVIEWS

The College of St John the Evangelist, Auckland, New Zealand, by the Venerable W. J. SIMKIN, Wellington, N.Z. 1938.

It is probably true that colonial history—in so far as history is made by individuals—has been made largely by mediocrities and by able men who were social misfits; but George Augustus Selwyn was neither of these. He was a man of great talent with a career of usefulness and distinction opening out before him in England when, in 1841, he accepted election as first Bishop of New Zealand. He believed it was his duty to God to take up the responsibilities that the Church wanted to place upon him; he found great opportunities, and St John's College, at Auckland, is one of the memorials to the manner in which he seized them.

Cambridge had already had its part in New Zealand affairs; the Maori language was given its permanent and very satisfactory spelling in 1820 by Samuel Lee, then Sir Thomas Adams' Professor of Arabic; the first great figure in the New Zealand mission, Samuel Marsden, was a Magdalene man; and, must one say it, the Baron de Thierry who, in 1835, had proclaimed himself king in New Zealand had been at Downing? And now it was Selwyn's turn. If it was an accident, it was a happy one that the first Bishop of New Zealand was an Etonian, had been captain of the

Lady Margaret Boat Club, and had been one of the three Johnians who rowed in the first Inter-University Boat Race in 1829. Many a worthy and able missionary had failed in New Zealand because in his bearing he had not the touch of arrogance, or of self-assurance, to mark him out as a "chief". The Maori chief was an aristocrat of the deepest dye; the "public school spirit" was something he could understand—for was he not, himself, trained by priests for the responsibilities which would devolve upon him? With a powerful intellect, athletic ability well above the average, and confidence in his own capacity to rule, Selwyn seemed predestined to succeed.

He arrived in New Zealand in May 1842, and was quickly persuaded of the need for a school "similar to...an English Public School, a school for the higher education of the Maoris, and a theological college for European candidates for Holy Orders." To fill these wants the College of St John the Evangelist was founded at Waimate in the far north of the North Island on the Feast of the Epiphany (6 January) 1843. An appeal was made in England for funds, and, amongst others, Johnians responded with a gift of £700 for the foundation of a *Lady Margaret Scholarship*, in recognition of the work of "three of our most valued brethren...the Right Reverend George Augustus Selwyn, Bishop of New Zealand; William Martin, Chief Justice of the same Colony; and the Reverend Thomas Whytehead, Chaplain to the Bishop". In 1937 the fund had grown, by wise investment, to £5500. The College was moved shortly after its foundation to Auckland, and its permanent establishment seriously begun. Selwyn himself lived on the College estate, and interested himself most actively in its work—his home was continually thronged with its students. The College's later fortunes have been various. Increasingly it has devoted itself to its theological work; many of its students have done distinguished work in the Church—some few outside it. But during most of its career the College Trustees have controlled schools as well; to-day King's College and its associated preparatory school are under its government. Even so, the influence of Selwyn's foundation of St John's has so far fallen short of his greatest hopes, but it has never known adversity so great as to make these aspirations seem ultimately impossible of fulfilment.

St John's was the focal point of Selwyn's work, and from it he travelled unceasingly in New Zealand and the Pacific. As missionary, promoter of education, traveller, preacher, athlete, he is remembered; even the churches built under his influence still stand in contrast to the barn-like wooden structures built in later years by the practical, and to the neo-Gothic extravagance into

which the well-meaning allowed themselves to be led. Perhaps only in primitive and in small communities can men still attain to the true stature of heroes, and it is in this select band that the average New Zealander would place Selwyn—a shadowy figure of whom a little is known and a lot imagined. St John's College, Auckland, is but one of many memorials to his work, and if, in a sense, it is the most lasting (in New Zealand) it cannot be said of Selwyn, as it has been of Napoleon, that the most enduring achievement of his government was the one with which he had least to do.

Archdeacon Simkin's book has faults as a history; but it is, perhaps, in these that its greatest virtues lie. For it is written as a guide to the future rather than as an account of the past. "The 'golden age' of St John's must be before and not behind."

J. W. D.

Straw into Gold: An account of the doings of a Worker in ideas from the Armistice of '18 to the Crisis of '38, by EDMUND VALE. Methuen and Co., Ltd., 1939. 12s. 6d.

Rumpelstiltsken's song

"Round about, Round about
Lo and behold!
Reel away, Reel away
Straw into Gold"

stands on the title-page of Mr Vale's book, and the actual title is but a summary of this. Too ambitious a title, he admits, for the present facts if you *will* take it literally, for the Bank Balance has been often "more properly the Bank Overdraft"; but the story has not ended yet, and anyway Banks do not deal in *real* gold. The book—I quote from the delightful Dedication—"has a point rather than a moral, and the point is that *an optimist can make something out of nothing*. So I have tried to show, for the confusion of all pessimists, *how* something can be made out of nothing (sans capital, sans apparatus, and sans coterie)".

It is a varied and absorbing tale. Mr Vale took his B.A. in 1913 and the War caught him in 1914. Before that fatal August, he already had two books to his name and had been accepted by *Blackwood* and the *Cornhill*. But, when free again in 1919, he found his work a failure. He thought he might be able to "use the commercial medium as a stepping stone to the romantic medium", settled in Anglesey and formed with a fellow ex-officer the Penmon Gardens Company to combine trawling, the selling

of fish, and the use of the offal for growing vegetables for sale. There was a touch of comedy at the start. A parcel of soil from the garden was sent to a friend at Cambridge for analysis and report by the School of Agriculture. Somebody in the post-office played a trick and exchanged two labels: his friend received a brace of excellent pheasants, and somebody else got a tin of earth. But the business ended in tragedy: local customers liked neither the higher prices for first-grade fish, nor fish so infernally fresh that you had to keep it until it acquired the accustomed flavour. The power-trawler, bought in succession to a sailing-trawler but never even taken to sea, dragged her moorings and was nearly wrecked, the slump came, and bankruptcy was only just avoided.

It was not a cheering start. But the power of writing began to return, and the old desire "to learn everything about everything in the hope of gaining a clue to the reality of something". There were all sorts of adventures, physical and spiritual as well as literary, including an interlude in the Furniture Trade and a consequent fateful meeting with a Lady in a Blue Hat, serving at another stall in the Woman's Exhibition at Olympia. Railway enthusiasts should get the book, for Mr Vale was commissioned to do the descriptive "route books" for the L.M.S. and did them thoroughly, as he did everything, surveying the whole of each route by bicycle or on foot—and they should read his note on railway rhythms. A trip to Canada, with a view to a book about steamers for Dent's, led to a commission to do "something similar" to the L.M.S. route-books for the C.P.R. (though it didn't turn out quite similar), and Ireland followed—and a book about the L.M.S. steamers. (The timetable for the departure of the Irish Mail Boat from Holyhead is fascinating.) The penultimate chapter tells of an adventure into the Games World (table games): and that sends my mind back to the glorious Wooden Horse, that jolting Pegasus—why didn't it succeed? But I'd better stop, though I feel I have given but an inadequate notion of the book with its vividly pictured succession of experiences, not least among them experiences (what else can one call them?) of the scenery and the solitudes of Wales. Mr Vale writes the dedication (to the Lady in the Blue Hat) from Nant Ffrancon Pass, where he has been settled for a long time, and the family has grown.

And what has been the ultimate effect on him of it all—hustle and contemplation, successes and disasters, happiness and disappointments? Let me cite his own words, immediately following those I have quoted above as showing his standpoint in 1919. "I have come to alter my view entirely, to believe that the most

rewarding mode of life is to live in the romantic medium and take the means that you find there for forcing the commercial medium to yield you a livelihood. Of course you must be a true believer to do this. The romantic world is a region which tolerates illusion but not deception. It is no place for *poseurs* and coterie triflers. It is the most exclusive and yet the most prodigally generous of all worlds. You cannot go to it via commerce though you can go to commerce via it."

Good luck to the continuation of the story, and the Lady in the Blue Hat.

G. U. Y.

K(G)ANTHI, or The Spirit and Service Stories, by K. G. REDDIAR.

Kanthi means "Illumination", and these are unaffected tales of Indian life, written for the most part while the author was studying at Cambridge and Oxford. In a prefatory letter Hilton Brown speaks of the sure and masterly touch of these delicate evocations of memories of childhood, or incidents of daily life. It is fitting that an old Johnian should be able so to harmonise eastern life and philosophy with western style and outlook, and his tales will be read with pleasure by those interested in India, or in the fascinating processes of growing up, or even in the vagaries of Indian typesetting.

I. P. W.

COLLEGE CHRONICLE

THE ADAMS SOCIETY

President: P. E. MONTAGNON. *Vice-President:* R. TURNER.

Secretary: D. D. FILTNESS. *Treasurer:* P. L. SPENCER.

THE Society held three meetings in the Lent Term. On 26 January Professor Hardy spoke on "Some Problems of Ramanujan", in which he dealt mainly with the summation of certain numerical infinite series.

At the second meeting, on 9 February, J. D. Banks gave a paper on "Some Early Indian Mathematics". He mentioned their development of the theory of indeterminate equations, and illustrated this with several amusing and peculiarly worded problems.

The Annual Joint Meeting with Trinity Mathematical Society

took place on 23 February, and was of an entirely new nature. Mr Cunningham directed a very lively and interesting discussion, concerned chiefly with the relations between mathematics and physics.

The third Society Dinner was held in the Music Room on 9 March, and twenty-five members and two guests attended. The Dinner was a great success and thoroughly enjoyed by all, and the speeches were of the usual high standard.

At the first meeting of the Easter Term, on 27 April, Dr Wilkes gave a talk on "The Use of Calculating Machines". He covered a wide range of the subject, and the meeting concluded with some amateur demonstrations on Mr Jeffreys' machine.

The Annual Business Meeting took place on 11 May. After the retiring President had given a very interesting lecture on "Elementary Logic", the Treasurer's Report was read and passed and officers for the ensuing year elected as follows: *President*, R. Turner; *Vice-President*, D. D. Filtness; *Secretary*, G. Whitehouse; *Treasurer*, P. P. Agarwal.

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY

President: H. C. RACKHAM. *Secretary:* A. G. LEE.

Treasurer: R. D. WILLIAMS.

THE first meeting of the Lent Term was held on Thursday, 26 January, when Mr V. S. Vernon-Jones read a paper on "Xenophon". Mr Vernon-Jones said that Xenophon nowadays was undeservedly neglected, and, after giving a general sketch of his writings, read some delightful translations from the *Oeconomicus*, which revealed the wit and freshness of Xenophon's style. We must thank Mr Vernon-Jones for a very entertaining paper. At the next meeting on 13 February, members of the Society read the *Antigone* of Sophocles. On 2 March Mr R. L. Howland gave a short account of Plato's views on Poetry, and led an interesting discussion ranging from didactic poetry to Greek athletics. The last meeting of the term took place on 6 March when the *Bacchides* of Plautus was read.

On Wednesday, 26 May, a very successful dinner was held, at which the Society said good-bye to Mr Glover and gave him an edition of Horace in appreciation of his great work for Classics in the University.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY

President: J. A. F. ENNALS. *Vice-President:* F. H. HINSLEY. *Secretary:* A. BROOK. *Committee:* T. J. BOWEN, J. D. HAYMAN, K. C. NADARAJAH, V. SARABHAI.

THE First meeting of the new Debating Society was held on Sunday, 12 February 1939, in the Music Room, at 8.30 p.m. The Master was in the chair. A provisional constitution was adopted, the above officers elected, and the House then proceeded to discuss the motion "That America is a Bad Thing". As was to be expected, T. J. Bowen was very much at home proposing the motion, and D. J. Bradley had no difficulty in continuing to entertain the house on the theme "Trout jump better in America". J. A. F. Ennals seconded the motion with a wide historical survey, and A. Brook developed other points to America's credit side, including President Roosevelt's part in avoiding war last September. After a most varied debate, ranging from J. K. Edwards's dislike of American jazz to P. A. L. Chapple's enthusiasm for the Youth Pilgrimage, the House divided, to reject the motion by 28 votes to 12.

The second meeting of the Society was held on 12 March, in conjunction with Clare College Debating Society on the motion "That this House prefers Crocuses to Cripps". S. W. Templeman, proposing, pleaded for balanced values, but H. H. Gott, of Clare, praised Cripps wholeheartedly; his colleague, J. B. Satterthwaite, confined himself to crocuses. R. B. Hodgetts condemned apathy, and in the course of a long debate, G. B. Scurfield wished that the words "Sir Stafford" had been included, while J. D. Hayman declared that Cripps would provide the peace in which crocuses would flourish. On the casting vote of the President, the motion was carried, by 16 votes to 15.

The third meeting of the Society was held on 30 April, and, after ratifying the constitution, elected officers for next year. These are: *President*, F. H. Hinsley; *Vice-President*, A. Brook; *Secretary*, V. Sarabhai; *Committee*, J. K. O'N. Edwards, L. A. Lickerish, G. B. Scurfield, S. W. Templeman. I. P. Watt then moved "That this Seat of Learning needs Patching"; F. H. Hinsley raised the tone of the debate, and A. E. Jones and V. Sarabhai made constructive speeches. During the speeches that followed it was interesting to see that most members, of widely opposed political views, had similar criticisms to make of the university system. The motion was carried by three votes.

I. P. W.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

President: THE MASTER. *Secretary:* T. P. R. LASLETT.

This Society continues to flourish, and, though the number of undergraduates reading papers during the year has somewhat diminished, the large attendance at its meetings and the general enthusiasm of its members seem to indicate that the historians of St John's have become conscious of their solidarity as a distinctive part of the Cambridge History School.

We are grateful to the many outside speakers who read to us. Mr Brittain, the Librarian of Jesus, began the year with a unique paper on the "Medieval Troubadour". He illustrated what he had to say with excerpts from the Troubadour's repertoire, which he sang in the original Romance. This bold departure was a complete success. Mr Brittain almost succeeded in convincing us that he had been born out of due season.

Noel Annan of King's read the second Michaelmas paper on "Admiral Byng". He handled the subject with considerable literary skill and marked historical acuteness. The discussion which followed the paper was an admirable opportunity for the airing of views on a subject of a more general interest than that of specialised research, and the meeting made good use of it. But no one felt disposed to quarrel with Mr Annan's closely reasoned and well-documented judgments on the unfortunate admiral.

The President read the last paper of the Christmas Term in the luxurious surroundings of his own set of rooms, and it took the form of a thesis in the psychology of historical opinion under the title "The Returning King". Mr Charlesworth anatomised the persistent and curiously fascinating phenomenon of the leader who refuses to die, whose people insist on regarding him as but asleep, to return some day in a greater than his pristine glory. The subtle and attractive manner in which this subject was treated evoked a number of speculative hypotheses from his audience and the discussion was of considerable value.

Mr Salter read us a paper on the nature, intellectual and historical, of the Renaissance under the mysterious title of "The Corpse of Julia" as an introduction to our next term's meetings. Both the character of the movement *per se* and its subsequent historification were treated, and came in for their due share of pungent criticism. The meeting was in an alert and appreciative mood, and discussion was vigorous and instructive.

T. C. G. James was the next reader, and the first undergraduate

on the list. His subject was that long-neglected repository of historical evidence, the diary of John Wesley, and he took the opportunity of appreciating its value to the social, and even the demographical, historian, and of discussing the importance of the movement the great religious leader led and created to his times. The paper was thorough and inclusive: those who heard it found a great deal on which to comment and to discuss.

It was indeed a pleasure to have our secretary of two summers past return from Pembroke to the following meeting and give a truly brilliant exposition of "The English Civil War and Land Ownership". Mr Habakkuk lucidly described the complex changes of ownership which took place during the period, and traced their effects on the estates and family fortunes of the houses, great and small, who bought and sold land. His paper concluded with a thesis on the later seventeenth-century growth of greater estates and the increased activity of the state in this sphere. No one could fail to appreciate the limpid clarity with which this intricate subject was dealt or the value of the observations which were made.

F. H. Hinsley concluded the year with a vigorous and stimulating treatment of "The Constitutional Position in the Reign of Stephen". What he had to say was obviously the result of a great deal of industrious study and he showed himself willing to defend his own original viewpoint against all-comers. He earned the distinction of being the first known paper reader in our Society whose opponents felt it necessary to bring with them documentary evidence to sustain their objections.

It is no reflection on our readers to say that the Triennial Dinner which followed hard on this meeting was the great success of the year. Practically the whole Society dined, and as a result of the sustained exertions of a committee set up for the purpose, the occasion was quite a brilliant one. Mr Gatty's excellent hospitality on that occasion was greatly appreciated.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY

Undergraduate Vice-President: E. V. MACKAY. *Hon. Secretary:* W. F. FELTON. *Hon. Treasurer:* W. O. ATTLEE. *Committee:* J. B. STANTON, I. M. SMITH, A. R. H. HICKS.

Two General Meetings and the Annual Dinner of the Society were held during the Lent Term. Owing to the inability of Dr Green to find time to address the first meeting, two members of

the Society filled in the gap by reading papers, which they had prepared at very short notice. Mr Sanderson chose "Flavines and Flavoproteins" for his subject, and gave a very interesting account of their discovery and the part they play in vital processes. Mr Stanton followed, his paper being entitled "The History of the Cardiovascular System", in which he described the ideas and work of all the major pioneers in this subject. It was generally voted by members present that this was a very successful meeting.

The second General Meeting took the form of a debate, which was held in conjunction with the Law Society. Professor Winfield was in the Chair, the motion before the house being, "That in the opinion of this House the Present Basis for the Punishment of Criminal Offenders is to be deplored". Mr J. B. Stanton and Mr S. Neumann spoke for the motion and Mr Lloyd Jones and Mr I. M. Smith spoke against it. After a number of other speakers had followed, the motion was carried by a considerable majority.

At the Annual Dinner on 13 March, Dr Davies, the President of the Law Society and Mr Jimmy Smith were the guests. Speeches were made by Mr Charlesworth, the undergraduate Vice-President, the Secretary, and Dr Davies.

The election of officers for the year 1939-40 were made as follows: *Undergraduate Vice-President:* I. M. SMITH. *Hon. Secretary:* R. N. JONES. *Hon. Treasurer:* C. S. MCKENDRICK. *Third-year member of the Committee:* A. R. H. HICKS. *Second-year members of the Committee:* N. T. WELFORD and T. C. BEARD.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

President: THE PRESIDENT. *Senior Treasurer:* MR NEWMAN. *Librarian:* DR HOLLICK. *Musical Director:* MR ORR. *Junior Treasurer:* I. R. FRASER. *Hon. Secretary:* G. C. T. RICHARDS.

THERE have been four concerts and an organ recital since the last issue of *The Eagle*. The first, held in the Combination Room on 1 December, had an interesting though perhaps over-varied programme. R. D. Price-Smith's group of Warlock songs was especially effective.

The second concert, held on 29 January in the Music Room, was notable for the well-contrasted piano items by Mr Orr and R. B. Marchant, the first the Sonatina of John Ireland, the second the charming Beethoven Sonata, Op. 14, no. II.

The concert held on 15 February was interesting for R. B. Marchant's energetic and vigorous "Allegro con Spirito" for Violin and Piano, played by O. E. A. Koch and the composer, and for A. G. Lee's clear and musical performance of Mozart's fine sonata in B \flat K 333.

On 8 March an interesting concert was given; J. C. Gunn and A. G. Lee gave an excellent performance of the Bach 'cello sonata in D, and Mr Newman a vigorous and musical reading of Haydn's D major pianoforte sonata. At the end the College Chorus contributed an excellent group of part-songs.

Lady Jeans's organ recital on 5 March was a great honour for the Society and the College as a whole. Her programme was, as always, well chosen and well balanced, and her interpretations showed her usual extraordinary care and sense of the musically effective.

The Society owes its thanks to Mrs Rootham for the gift of a viola and of much valuable music from Dr Rootham's library.

Our thanks are also due to N. T. Welford for installing a wireless set in the new Music Room for a part of this term. Excellent reproductions of some of the Toscanini concerts were given.

THE NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB

Michaelmas Term

President: R. J. LEES. *Vice-Presidents:* PROFESSOR APPLETON, DR HOLLICK, DR EVANS. *Hon. Secretary:* K. FEARNSIDE. *Hon. Treasurer:* C. I. RUTHERFORD. *Committee:* H. J. HAYGARTH, L. A. LICKERISH.

At the first meeting of the term, which was held in G. C. Evans' rooms on 19 October, the President proposed that Dr Evans be elected a vice-president of the Society: this was carried unanimously. Dr Evans then gave his paper on "Tropical Forests", which was an account of work in which he had taken a personal hand in Southern Nigeria; he described the difficulty experienced in felling trees owing to their being tightly packed together and showed an excellent series of slides.

The second meeting of the term on 2 November was to hear a paper by Mr M. V. Wilkes on "Very Long Wave Wireless". This was concerned with work on radiations from G.B.R. at Rugby on 18000 metres. A fortnight later the Society met again to hear a

paper on "Arctic and Antarctic Seals" by Dr G. C. L. Bertram. He explained that a true seal had the hind legs permanently turned back like a tail and that those which lived on crabs had teeth shaped like Christmas trees. He then dealt with the breeding habits and told us that each bull might have a harem of about thirty cows and that the pups were eventually born in a rookery!

The last meeting of the term was to hear a paper by J. A. Jukes on "This Weather Business". He dealt with the various factors which must be considered, such as cloud formations, temperature and pressure changes and finished by explaining the significance of the well-known "Depression over Iceland moving southwards".

Lent Term

President: K. FEARNSIDE. *Vice-Presidents:* PROFESSOR APPLETON, DR HOLLICK, DR EVANS. *Hon. Secretary:* C. I. RUTHERFORD. *Hon. Treasurer:* L. A. LICKERISH. *Committee:* H. J. HAYGARTH, R. G. SCHARDT.

THIS term the members' paper came first in the term and was given by R. J. Lees on "Valve Circuits". He dealt with the simple diode and triode from a quantitative aspect and then qualitatively with the tetrode and pentode, explaining the uses of various valves for amplification and rectification.

On 13 February the Society heard a paper by Dr D. H. Valentine on "The Species". His object was to show us the various ways in which a botanist may differentiate between species and what were the differences between the various species as distinct from variations of the same species. Dr Valentine then explained the formation of new species by the mutation of the chromosomes; he showed many excellent slides.

At the third meeting Dr H. Carmichael gave a paper on "Cosmic Rays" in which he dealt chiefly with intense showers. He explained the use of the Geiger counter in the work done by Professor Auger on the Jungpanjoch. It was explained that it had been thought that each shower originated from one very fast-moving particle, but that recent work had shown that the energy of such a particle would have to be considerably greater than that given out by the complete disintegration of a uranium atom according to the equation $e=mc^2$. The true source of cosmic rays is still a mystery.

The final meeting of the term on 10 March was to hear a paper by Dr E. F. H. Baldwin on "Biochemistry in Evolution". He dealt largely with work in which he himself had been concerned

on the coast of France, on various marine animals. He was chiefly concerned with the different amino acids contained by the muscles of vertebrates and invertebrates.

As there was not a quorum present at this meeting a special business meeting was held on 6 June to elect officers for next year.

THE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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.

THE Society was most fortunate in obtaining Dr J. T. MacCurdy to deliver the first paper of the season in Mr Boys Smith's rooms on 17 October on "Belief and Delusion". This paper threw much light on an obscure question, and provoked a very stimulating discussion. Professor Creed treated the Society to his hospitality and paper on the "Doctrinal Report" at the second meeting, and dealt in a masterly manner with the problems raised in the Report; he had himself been a member of the Doctrinal Commission. The two other papers by senior members were those of Mr B. H. G. Wormald, in the Chaplain's rooms on 30 January; and Dr Evans in his own rooms at the final meeting. Mr Wormald's paper, entitled "Christianity—Right or Left?" had been eagerly awaited from the previous year, and was received with the interest it deserved, whilst Dr Evans's paper on "Science and Religion" raised a heated discussion, lasting until a late hour.

The junior members were represented by J. D. Challis, E. Miller, A. L. Manning and J. A. Barnes. Mr Challis on "The First Book of Moses, called Genesis", gave a convincing exposition of the Fundamentalist standpoint, whilst Mr Miller entertained us with a wealth of historical detail in his paper on "Some Aspects of the Social Theory of the Medieval Church". It is always pleasant to be visited by members no longer resident in the College, and we are most grateful to Mr Manning for coming in from Ridley Hall to read us his paper on "Organised Christianity" on 6 March in the Dean's rooms. Mr Challis read on 14 November in R. G. Walker's rooms, and Mr Miller on 28 November in J. C. Worthington's. Mr Barnes, as might be expected by those who know him, read a most entertaining paper on "Ritual" in R. de C. Allen's rooms, on 20 February. The attendance at meetings has been generally good.

The Annual Dinner was held on 29 November in the Music Room, and among the guests who honoured the Society with

their presence and their speeches were Dr MacCurdy and the President of the College. The Society had taken sherry in C. H. Hayman's rooms before the Dinner, and festivities continued in J. C. Worthington's rooms after it.

At the final meeting of the season on 1 May a vote of thanks was moved to J. E. Padfield the retiring President, for his services, and the following elections were made for 1939-40:

President: G. C. T. RICHARDS. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:* C. HARTLEY HAYMAN. *Committee:* THE REV. J. S. BOYS SMITH (Past-President), J. M. CAMPBELL, G. A. POTTER, P. J. ROSS.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

President: REV. J. S. BOYS SMITH, M.A. *Hon. Secretary:* T. C. G. JAMES. *Captain:* D. C. ARGYLE. *Vice-Captain:* A. C. GENDERS. *Hon. Secretary 2nd XI:* W. M. INGRAM.

THE first round of the "soccer" Knock-out Competition saw John's drawn against the eventual winners, St Catharine's. Our chances of victory were always slight, and virtually disappeared when two of our regular forwards were unable to play; in fact we lost 1-4. Nevertheless so good was the work of the defence that for most of the game there was a possibility that we should force a draw. Perhaps the most notable feature of the match was a fine display of goalkeeping by C. G. Jones.

Despite this early disappointment the term's football was very enjoyable and all members of the Club are grateful to Douglas Argyle who was in no small measure responsible for a happy season. Our President, too, should be thanked for the interest he has shown in the Club.

By victories over Jesus, King's and Trinity the Second XI won the "Getting-on" Competition and ensured that next season the College will have two XI's playing league "soccer". The Second XI's success capped W. M. Ingram's work throughout the season in his thankless office as their Secretary and Captain.

Prospects for next season, since nine colours will be in residence, seem good, and the Club offers its best wishes to Mr Boys Smith; A. C. Genders, *Captain*; T. C. G. James, *Vice-Captain*; C. Plumptre, *Hon. Secretary*; and T. W. Dewar, *Second XI Secretary*.

THE ATHLETIC CLUB

President: T. B. HERD. *Vice-President:* SIR HENRY HOWARD.
Hon. Secretary: M. RICKETTS.

THIS has been a very successful season. We won easily the Inter-Collegiate Knock-out Competition, Division II, and, after challenging and beating Christ's, we are now restored to our rightful position in the First Division. In fact we experienced no very great difficulty in overcoming all opposition. It is not too much to expect that, with a reasonable wealth of talent among the "freshers", we shall make a strong bid for the First Division Cup next year.

*Results**Inter-Collegiate Competition, Division II*

1st Round: Beat Downing	67-40
2nd Round: Beat Fitzwilliam House	92-23
Semi-final: Beat King's	69-43
Final: Beat Selwyn	70-56

Challenge Match: Beat Christ's 74-45.

Colours for the season 1938-9 have been awarded as follows:

Full Colours: V. E. Collison; D. G. Bratherton; R. N. Posnett; C. L. Newton-Thompson; J. F. Chambers; W. H. Robinson; A. H. W. MacBean; F. A. Espley.

Half-Colours: R. A. Peacock; G. D. Sykes.

THE CHESS CLUB

President: PROFESSOR DIRAC. *Vice-President:* E. P. HICKS. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:* H. SCOTT. *Committee:* G. H. TWIGG, J. I'A. BROMWICH, B. K. BOOTY.

AT the beginning of the Lent Term a friendly match was played with High Table; the President took part and the dons won by five boards to three.

The Club was rather unfortunate in the "coppers", the first team being beaten by a strong Pembroke side and the second team losing to Corpus I.

In the Knock-out Competition, which was started during the Michaelmas Term, R. R. S. Barker was the winner and the other finalist was J. C. Gunn.

The "cupper teams":

JOHN'S I

1. G. C. Curtis
2. J. H. J. Lean
3. R. R. S. Barker
4. J. C. Gunn
5. H. S. Peiser

JOHN'S II

1. G. Williams
2. E. P. Hicks
3. H. Scott
4. C. H. Braybrook
5. G. Gibson

THE CRICKET CLUB

President: THE DEAN. *Captain:* J. P. BLAKE.
Hon. Secretary: A. C. GENDERS.

First XI: J. P. Blake; A. C. Genders; B. D. Carris; J. R. Thompson; C. L. Newton-Thompson; J. D. Ruane; T. B. Herd; P. J. Dickinson; W. R. Buttle; P. A. O. Wilson; T. S. Ringrose; A. J. Briggs; D. J. N. Hall; R. D. Johnstone.

	P.	W.	L.	D.
<i>First XI</i>	15	4	1	10
<i>Second XI</i>	6	3	0	3

The 'Varsity, the Crusaders and examinations have usually taken more than half the team; nevertheless we have managed always to put out a strong side. The batting has been very strong and nine centuries, including a double one by Dickinson against the Crusaders have been made. The reasons we have won so few matches are the near-perfect wickets, the fielding, which has been very bad, and an absence of "devil" in the bowling.

We congratulate J. P. Blake on being awarded his Blue.

THE HOCKEY CLUB

President: THE PRESIDENT. *Captain:* J. P. BLAKE. *Hon. Secretary:* R. M. ARGYLE. *Hon. Secretary Third XI:* J. HINTON.

THE Hockey Club has had an outstanding season this year. The weather was very kind and few games had to be scratched.

The First XI had more success than ever before on record. For Len Baker, our very willing and able referee, does not remember

the team ever having reached even the semi-final of the "cuppers". This year it reached the final and was within an ace of winning that factitious trophy, the "cup"—factitious since the Hockey Association rules that no cup should be played for.

We were drawn against Pembroke in the first round, and beat them 3-1. It was a very fast and enjoyable game, especially as we had the feeling, as we took the field, that they were one of the strongest teams we were likely to meet. Next came the game against Christ's in the second round. We started this game very poorly, our opponents scoring two goals to our none. Latterly, however, the team rallied well and scored four goals to win comfortably. In the semi-final we met Jesus, on our own ground. It was a pointless draw after many excitements. It was a game to be remembered for the determination of the Jesus team who, playing towards the end of the game with one man short through a regrettable but blameless accident, very nearly broke through to score. The replay was played on the 'Varsity Ground and ended in an easy win for us by two goals to none.

In the final, played on the 'Varsity Ground, we had an extraordinarily good game in spite of the persistent drizzle. After about a quarter of an hour's play we opened the scoring when J. P. Blake with good anticipation was in the goal mouth ready to touch a centre from the left wing into the goal. Unfortunately, soon after this a short corner was awarded against us from which R. C. Gibb scored with a perfect shot. After this the game fluctuated from end to end except for a sequence of five short corners awarded against Peterhouse, from which we were unfortunately not able to score. "No side" was blown with the scores still even, and so we had ten minutes each way extra time. A bare five minutes from the end Peterhouse broke through and scored with a very good shot which could have been avoided had our defence not been caught on the wrong foot.

Our one weakness this year lay in the apparent inability of our forwards, with the exception of J. P. Blake, to shoot goals in front of an open goal.

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

F. B. Wright, unluckily for us, was unable to play in either the semi-final or final of the "cuppers" owing to the call of university athletics, for his success in which we must congratulate him. A. G. Lee, our last year's right wing, was a very able substitute.

R. M. Argyle is to be congratulated on playing for the 'Varsity. P. D. Wild was elected a member of the Wanderer's Club.

The Tour, Easter 1939

Those who had doubts as to the strength of the touring side were justified in their fears before the tour started, for it was a very depleted First Team that left Cambridge.

But even the most optimistic could not have anticipated the excellent results, even if the standard of hockey was not always brilliant.

The John's team won all their matches; on no occasion did the opponents score more than two goals, and the final result was 29 goals for and 8 against. This was convincing and satisfactory, but had it not been for the excellent support from J. P. Blake and R. M. Argyle, the result might have been different.

On the whole, however, everyone did his share, and inspired no doubt by the fierceness of an ice-hockey match witnessed at the Brighton Stadium, the side upheld its tradition by remaining unbeaten.

T. Ringrose distinguished himself by winning the silver cup presented by the President for a Golf Competition between members of the touring side.

The tour was a great success from all points of view, and is to be repeated next year.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB

President: THE MASTER. *Senior Treasurer:* MR GATTY. *First Boat Captain:* P. A. J. STURGE. *Second Boat Captain:* J. B. WILLIAMS. *Hon. Secretary:* I. R. FRASER. *Junior Hon. Treasurer:* P. M. BOYCE. *Additional Boat Captain:* R. M. BLAILEY.

Lent Races, 1939

THE success of the First Boat which began under Mr Meldrum's coaching last summer, was continued in the Lents. We rose from eighth to fifth on the river, and it was unfortunate that the crew did not gain their oars. Although four of our resident May colours were not eligible to row, the Boat was similar to the May Boat of last year, in confidence and spirit, but with a greater command of its style. On the first night inexperience and nervousness prevented the crew from doing its best, and Trinity Hall made their bump before we caught up with them, but on the three following nights Selwyn, First Trinity, and Jesus II were easily bumped, all between First Post Corner and Grassy Corner.

The Second Boat rowed well, but they were between some excellent crews and lost two places. They were well up on the first

night when King's I made a bump ahead of them, and on the next night they were bumped by Sidney Sussex I. They rowed over on the Friday night after a good race with Trinity Hall II, but on the last day they failed to keep their form and went down to the Hall. The Third and Fourth Boats were composed almost entirely of freshmen, who rowed hard and with plenty of spirit. The Third Boat bumped Pembroke III on the second night but were rather unaccountably bumped back again the next night, and the Fourth Boat bumped Clare III and Caius III. The Fifth Boat was a scratch crew of old hands, and they had very little practice before the races. However, they went up two places in spite of being bumped on the second night as the result of several crabs.

The crews were as follows:

First Boat

	st.	lb.
Bow N. M. Lawrance...	11	10
2 J. P. Webber ...	10	9
3 G. E. W. Holley...	13	7
4 J. R. R. Dunlop ...	12	4
5 A. J. Thomson ...	11	7
6 I. R. Fraser ...	12	7
7 M. L. B. Hall ...	11	12
Str. C. St A. Wylie ...	10	12
Cox C. J. G. Stanley ...	9	6

Second Boat

	st.	lb.
Bow E. G. Pearce ...	11	4
2 E. J. Armitage ...	10	10
3 R. J. Borchardt ...	12	3
4 A. MacIver ...	10	7
5 D. St J. Edwards ...	12	2
6 P. F. Mallender ...	12	3
7 J. A. L. Gorringer ...	10	12
Str. H. C. Wilkinson ...	11	2
Cox G. A. Potter ...	9	4

Fourth Boat

Bow G. F. Allan ...	10	5
2 G. E. Smart ...	10	11
3 K. D. Gribbin ...	10	10
4 H. L. Shorto ...	13	1
5 F. Kirby ...	10	13
6 D. J. Cornwell ...	11	3
7 K. J. Le Couteur ...	12	10
Str. R. F. Parker...	11	3
Cox J. D. Banks ...	9	6

Third Boat

	st.	lb.
Bow V. H. Rumsey ...	10	5
2 P. K. Marks ...	11	8
3 R. M. Dohoo ...	10	6
4 E. P. Parker ...	13	4
5 P. L. Gabriel ...	10	8
6 P. T. M. Hughes ...	10	1
7 C. R. B. Townend ...	9	10
Str. C. H. Hayman ...	11	2
Cox P. A. G. Monro ...	8	7

Fifth Boat

Bow D. W. Robertson ...	10	5
2 I. R. Galbraith ...	12	2
3 G. Gibson ...	10	3
4 H. B. Rowan ...	11	10
5 F. R. Sharp ...	11	0
6 J. G. Taylor ...	13	2
7 P. H. R. O. Beckett ...	11	6
Str. D. Waskett ...	12	2
Cox J. M. Hendry ...	9	11

It was decided this year to enter a crew for the Head-of-the-River Race at Putney to "run in" the four May colours who had not rowed in the Lents, and to try out our proposed May Boat. Most of our training was done on the Cam, but we had three days on the tideway before the race and R. Hambridge kindly coached us in the evenings there. The result was very encouraging, as we finished fifth on the river with only two Cambridge crews ahead of us.

The crew was as follows:

Bow J. B. Williams
2 P. M. Boyce
3 M. L. B. Hall
4 R. M. Blaikley
5 P. A. J. Sturge
6 I. R. Fraser
7 A. J. Thomson
Str. C. St A. Wylie
Cox C. J. G. Stanley

Three crews entered for the Bateman Pairs, R. J. Borchardt and J. P. Webber, A. J. Thomson and R. M. Blaikley, J. R. R. Dunlop and P. F. Mallender. The crews rowed in one race and Thomson and Blaikley won.

The Andrews and Maples Freshmen's Sculls were won by G. E. W. Holley in a fast time.

Thomson and Blaikley entered for the Forster-Fairbairn Pairs in the Lent Term, and for the Magdalene Pairs in the Easter Term, but they were defeated in both, although not disgraced.

The Pearson Wright Sculls were postponed until the Easter Term so as not to interrupt the training of the Putney crew. There were seven entries and the racing was as follows:

First Round. J. B. Williams beat P. A. G. Monro. A. J. Thomson beat P. A. J. Sturge. N. M. Lawrance beat I. R. Fraser. R. M. Blaikley drew a bye.

Second Round. Thomson beat Williams. Lawrance beat Blaikley.

Final. Thomson beat Lawrance.

Low Double Sculls. Four entries were received for this event. It is to be regretted that there were none from the Club. Racing was as follows:

First Round. C. B. Sanford and H. Parker (Trin. Hall) beat G. I. Robb and I. P. Allnutt (Sid. Suss.) by 3 sec. in 7 min. 49 sec.

A. Burrough and J. L. L. Savill (Jesus) beat B. C. Sheen and J. B. D. Goldie (Trin. Hall) by 17 sec.: no time was taken.

Final. Burrough and Savill beat Sanford and Parker by 11½ sec. in 7 min. 32 sec.

May Races

The standard of the first five boats in the First Division of the Mays was higher than usual and the First Boat only improved its position on the river by one place, although some of the practice times had been very fast. There was only one of our crew who had any distinction as an oarsman, and such success as the Boat had was due to Mr Meldrum's great ability as a coach, and to the amount of time and energy which he had put into his coaching. The failure of the rest of the Club in the races was due partly to the inexperience which necessarily accompanies crews with such a high percentage of first- and second-year men, there were only six third-year members of the Club, but partly to the lack of an enthusiasm and a fighting spirit which is essential if a crew is to row hard all over the course and make bumps. It is a pity that the first-year members of the Club have had such a depressing Mays, because there are many of them who have shown great promise.

M. O. Palmer, who rowed for the Club last year, kindly spent a week in Cambridge to help with the coaching.

The First Boat bumped First Trinity at Ditton on the first night after an eventful voyage of rough water and crabs, and chased Trinity Hall for the remainder of the races but without success, although well up on them for two nights. The Second Boat was disappointing and lost two places. The Third Boat rowed hard and had a better attitude towards racing than our other crews, and it was unfortunate that they went down four nights. The Fourth Boat lost three places, but they deserve sympathy because there was great difficulty in filling up the crew, and they were together for only a few days before the races. The Fifth Boat was a crew of "rugger" men, and they were entered for the Getting-On Races. One of their number failed to turn up and they never raced at all, which was bad luck on the keen members of the crew.

The crews were as follows:

First Boat

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

Second Boat

	st. lb.
Bow P. L. Gabriel ...	10 9
2 A. MacIver ...	10 7
3 P. F. Mallender ...	12 3
4 H. C. Wilkinson ...	10 0
5 G. E. W. Holley ...	13 9
6 P. M. Boyce ...	12 6
7 J. A. L. Gorringe ...	11 5
Str. J. B. Williams ...	12 1
Cox G. A. Potter ...	9 3

Third Boat

	st. lb.
Bow F. Kirby ...	10 12
2 G. E. Smart ...	10 11
3 J. Hodge ...	10 9
4 E. P. Parker ...	13 8
5 K. J. Le Couteur ...	12 14
6 R. M. Dohoo ...	10 10
7 G. F. Allan ...	10 2
Str. P. T. M. Hughes ...	10 1
Cox P. A. G. Monro ...	8 11

Fourth Boat

	st. lb.
Bow K. D. Gribbin ...	10 11
2 D. J. Cornwell ...	11 0
3 T. W. Keeble ...	11 2
4 H. L. Shorto ...	12 8
5 G. Gibson ...	10 3
6 P. K. Marks ...	11 2
7 E. J. Armitage ...	10 10
Str. R. F. Parker ...	10 11
Cox P. Spencer ...	9 0

Fifth Boat

	st. lb.
Bow J. N. Dupont ...	10 11
2 R. J. Moxon ...	11 0
3 J. A. Cameron ...	11 2
4 K. J. S. Ritchie ...	12 8
5 H. M. Wilmersdoerffer ...	10 3
6 K. H. L. Scougall ...	11 2
7 J. M. Campbell ...	10 10
Str. C. S. McKendrick ...	10 11
Cox J. M. Hendry ...	9 0

RUGBY FOOTBALL

President: PROFESSOR WINFIELD. *Captain:* G. WETHERLEY-MEIN.
Hon. Secretary: V. E. COLLISON. *Hon. Secretary Cygnets:* V. P. T. TROUGHT.

WE had an extremely successful term in which the crowning performance was the winning of the "Cuppers"—on the fourth consecutive occasion that the Club has reached the final. In the first two rounds we defeated Sidney Sussex and King's respectively, and it was not until the semi-final that we encountered really hard opposition. In this round, after a replay, we beat Queens' by eight points to nil—all eight points being scored by Bobby Johnston, who dropped two clever and very timely goals. The final against Clare was, like most "cupper" finals, a hard-fought tussle from beginning to end, with the score 5-3 in our favour. It has been said, and perhaps with truth, that Clare were unlucky to lose, for they often looked more enterprising and dangerous, but in fact it was rather their tactics than fate that lost them the game. They should have entrusted their three-quarters with a greater share of the ball. Forward, the game was an even struggle. Binks Chadwick, playing in his fourth "cupper" final, and C. L. Newton-Thompson formed the backbone of the scrum, doing an amazing amount of hard work with an even more amazing

amount of skill and vigour, whilst Roland Jones and John Campbell, like the Clare wing-forwards Parry and Grose, distinguished themselves by being constantly on the ball. It was Jones who scored our try after cleverly gathering a rolling ball. Behind the scrum the Clare three-quarters often looked more dangerous than our own, although both sides showed an exaggerated preference for touch-finding to feeding the wings. Collison ran fast, and very fast when confronted with a gap; and at full-back Robinson gave an excellent display of safe fielding and sure kicking—an important factor in so close a struggle, and one cannot praise too highly Johnston's sound work at fly-half.

This success was, of course, largely due to Gordon Mein, who must be congratulated on his excellent captaincy. He seemed to have a knack of inspiring the Club with enthusiasm and energy, just as much in a "cupper" as when he was to be seen on the Club ground bounding with or after a rucker ball—which is, after all, an encouraging sight.

The Second XV, too, was very successful and won most of its matches. It included as many freshmen as there were in the "cupper" side—a fact which is promising for next year. We must thank Vic Collison for his efficiency and hard work as Secretary during the past season and congratulate him on being elected next year's captain. Tim Beevers has been chosen next year's secretary. In conclusion we must mention our worst, or shall we say our most surprising defeat in the annual "soccer" match against the Hockey Club. Perhaps this happened after the "rucker" dinner? We forget.

First XV Colours

G. Wetherley-Mein (*Capt.*)
V. E. Collison (*Hon. Sec.*)
W. O. Chadwick
C. L. Newton-Thompson
P. S. Cowen
J. M. Campbell
R. N. Jones
T. Beevers
H. M. Wilmersdoerffer
J. A. Cameron
J. N. Dupont
R. S. Johnston
R. J. Moxon
J. M. Donald
R. A. Peacock

D. J. Coulson

Second XV Colours

D. L. Thomas
J. E. Bailey
D. G. Bratherton
G. H. Starr
A. J. Bower
B. Murray
F. H. Hinsley
W. K. S. Moore
P. E. Trench
D. J. N. Hall
M. Wawn
P. Gordin
K. J. S. Ritchie
G. S. Udall
L. S. Grove
J. C. Abbott
P. J. Dickinson
T. W. Keeble

THE SQUASH CLUB

Captain: J. M. DONALD. *Secretary:* J. R. THOMPSON.

CONSIDERING the large number of people in this College who play squash, it is hardly credible that we have so much difficulty in raising two teams for the League matches and we hope that in the future those who do play will not bury their talent in the earth.

The First V have had a very successful season, losing only one out of all their League matches, and they were unfortunate in being beaten by a strong King's side in the "cupper". The Second V, in spite of numerous changes in personnel, have also had a fairly successful season, but they are likely to remain low in the League whereas the First V should get into the First Division.

The officers for next season (J. R. Thompson and P. J. Dickinson) will have the task of unearthing the talent which clearly must exist in a College of this size, owing to the fact that the majority of those who played for the First and Second V will have gone down.

In conclusion, we must congratulate J. R. Thompson on playing against Oxford and R. M. Argyle on his College colours.

Team: J. R. Thompson, J. P. Blake, J. M. Donald, G. W. Plunkett, R. M. Argyle.

THE SWIMMING CLUB

President: MR BRINDLEY. *Captain:* W. K. S. MOORE.

Hon. Secretary: P. M. CARROLL.

THE Polo "cuppers" and the relays have been put rather late in the term this year, so a report on them must be held over till the next issue.

Last term the team had the very useful addition of J. E. Beale to strengthen the forward line, but at present it appears he will be unable to swim in the "cuppers" owing to a poisoned foot. This will considerably weaken the team, but we ought nevertheless to do fairly well in the relays.

In the last two terms we have played 8 matches, won 6 and lost 2.

Congratulations are due to W. K. S. Moore for swimming regularly for the 'Varsity, and to Beale for his election to the 'Tadpoles S.C. and also for playing for the 'Varsity.

COLLEGE NOTES

ON 1 June 1939 Mr E. A. BENIANS (B.A. 1902), Master of the College, was elected to the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University for the academical year 1939-40.

At the annual election in May 1939, the following were elected into Fellowships:

WILLIAM ALEXANDER DEER (Ph.D. 1937), Strathcona Research Student, 1934; Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851 Senior Student, 1938.

FRED HOYLE (B.A., from Emmanuel, 1936), second class, Mathematical Tripos, Part II, 1935; distinction in Part III, Mayhew Prize, 1936; Smith's Prize, 1938.

EDWARD MILLER (B.A. 1937), first class, with distinction, Historical Tripos, Part I, 1936; Scholar, 1936; first class, with distinction, Historical Tripos, Part II, 1937; Strathcona Student, 1938.

Professor E. V. APPLETON (B.A. 1914), Fellow, Jacksonian Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University, has been appointed Secretary to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

Dr J. D. COCKCROFT (B.A. 1924), Fellow and Junior Bursar, has been elected Jacksonian Professor of Natural Philosophy from 1 October 1939, in succession to Professor E. V. APPLETON.

Mr J. S. BOYS SMITH (B.A. 1922), Fellow and Tutor, has been appointed Junior Bursar in succession to Dr J. D. Cockcroft.

Mr S. J. BAILEY (B.A. 1922), Fellow, has been appointed Tutor in succession to Mr J. S. Boys Smith.

Mr M. H. A. NEWMAN (B.A. 1921), Fellow, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

The Council of the Geological Society has awarded the Murchison Medal to Mr H. JEFFREYS (B.A. 1913), Fellow, in recognition of the value of his researches on the constitution and physics of the earth's interior, and, in particular, of the deductions he has drawn from the analysis of records of distant earthquakes.

In the New Year Honours, 1939, ARDESHIR RUSTAMJI DALAL (B.A. 1907), late I.C.S., partner and director, Messrs Tata and Sons, and President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, received a knighthood, PANNA LALL (B.A. 1906), I.C.S., Commissioner, Allahabad Division, United Provinces, received a C.I.E., and H. M. FOOT (B.A. 1929), Assistant District Commissioner, Palestine, received an O.B.E.

In the Birthday Honours, June 1939, ANDREW GOURLAY CLOW (B.A. 1912), C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, and WYNN POWELL WHELDON (B.A. 1903), Permanent Secretary, Welsh Department, Board of Education, received knighthoods; JOHN ROBERT PATTERSON (B.A. 1914), Colonial Administrative Service, Senior Resident, Nigeria, received a C.M.G.

Sir PERCY JAMES GRIGG (B.A. 1912), K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Finance Member of the Government of India, has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War.

Professor P. H. WINFIELD (B.A. 1899), Fellow, has been appointed a member of the Lord Chancellor's Committee to consider the matter of the great number of law reports and their apparent increase.

Mr E. V. APPLETON (B.A. 1914), formerly Fellow, is chairman of the Civil Defence Research Committee recently appointed by the Lord Privy Seal.

Professor F. C. BARTLETT (B.A. 1915), Fellow, is a member of the standing committee appointed by the Secretary of State for Air to investigate and advise him on the medical aspects of all matters concerning personnel which might affect safety and efficiency in flying.

Mr J. J. PASKIN (B.A. 1918) has been appointed private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr J. M. K. HAWTON (B.A. 1926) has been appointed an assistant secretary in the Ministry of Health.

Mr J. E. PRINCE (B.A. 1931), engineer, Public Works Department, Nigeria, has been appointed First Works Assistant, Public Works Department, Bermuda.

Successful candidates in the open competition for the Home Civil Service have been appointed as follows: W. A. B. HOPKIN (B.A. 1936) to the Ministry of Health, G. R. BELL (B.A. 1937) to the Ministry of Health, K. NEWIS (B.A. 1938) to the Office of Works.

Mr B. PONNIAH (B.A. 1938) has been appointed to the Ceylon Civil Service.

Mr E. O. PRETHEROE (B.A. 1920), Crown Counsel, Nigeria, has been appointed Attorney-General, British Guiana.

Mr I. L. YOUNG (B.A. 1935) and Mr K. G. YOUNG (B.A. 1935) have taken the LL.B. degree at the University of Edinburgh, and have been admitted to the Society of Writers to His Majesty's Signet.

On 26 January 1939 Mr G. V. DALVI (B.A. 1937) was called to the bar by Lincoln's Inn, and Mr G. W. GUTHRIE-JONES (B.A. 1937) by Gray's Inn.

On 3 May 1939 Mr J. B. GARDNER (B.A. 1930) was called to the bar by the Inner Temple.

Mr ARTHUR TUDOR EDWARDS (B.A. 1911) has been appointed a consultant adviser on the organisation of hospitals in war time; he is to advise on measures for the treatment of chest wounds.

Mr P. H. R. GHEY (B.A. 1930) has been appointed an honorary surgeon at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge.

Dr HILDRED CARLILL (B.A. 1903) has been elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.

Licences to practise have been conferred by the Royal College of Physicians upon T. B. HUTTON (B.A. 1935), St Thomas's Hospital, P. E. PERCEVAL (B.A. 1936), London Hospital, and C. P. PETCH (B.A. 1931), St Thomas's Hospital.

Mr A. F. GREENWOOD (B.A. 1926), Deputy Town Clerk of Gloucester, has been appointed Town Clerk of Leamington.

Mr R. DE ZOUCHE HALL (B.A. 1930), Second Assistant Solicitor, Nottingham, has been appointed Deputy Town Clerk of Gloucester, in succession to Mr A. F. Greenwood.

Mr C. K. BIRD (B.A. 1921), Assistant Goods Manager, Southern Area, London and North Eastern Railway, has been appointed Assistant Divisional General Manager, Southern Area.

Mr W. K. BRASHER (B.A. 1921), Chief Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs, Palestine, has been appointed Secretary of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

In March 1939 the honorary degree of Litt.D. was conferred by Trinity College, Dublin, upon Mr E. A. BENIANS, Master.

Dr G. M. BENNETT (B.A. 1915), formerly Fellow, professor of organic chemistry at King's College, London, was admitted a Fellow of Queen Mary's College, Mile End Road, at the celebration of the fourth anniversary of the presentation of the Royal Charter, 16 December 1938.

Mr J. G. LEATHEM (B.A. 1929), assistant master at Marlborough College, has been appointed headmaster of King Edward VII School, Lynn.

Mr W. E. EGNER (B.A. 1933), senior mathematical master at Pocklington School, Yorkshire, has been appointed headmaster of Easingwold Grammar School.

Mr H. P. RAMAGE (B.A. 1928), senior science master at Gresham's School, Holt, Norfolk, has been elected honorary general secretary of the Science Masters' Association.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

The Rev. J. W. GLEAVE (B.A. 1912), vicar of St Mark, Sheffield, to be an honorary canon of Sheffield Cathedral.

The Rev. V. Y. JOHNSON (B.A. 1913), vicar of St Martin, Potternewton, Leeds, to be rector of Colinton, Edinburgh. The post carries with it an Army chaplaincy at Redford Barracks.

The Rev. Canon F. P. CHEETHAM (B.A. 1912), principal of Egerton Hall, Manchester, to be vicar of Hartford, Cheshire.

The Rev. A. W. BUTTERWORTH (B.A. 1923), rector of St Giles, Colchester, to be vicar of St Paul, Chatham.

The Rev. N. W. HAGGER (B.A. 1915), rector of Coningsby, to be rural dean of Gartree, in the diocese of Lincoln.

The Rev. G. E. MARTINEAU (B.A. 1926), vicar of New Mills, Stockport, to be rector of St Thomas, Aboyne, Aberdeenshire.

The Rev. J. C. MAKINSON (B.A. 1913), vicar of St Werburgh, Derby, to be an honorary canon in the Cathedral Church of Derby.

The Rev. J. R. SOUTHERN (B.A. 1928), rector of St Lawrence, Denton, Manchester, to be rector of Black Notley, Essex, a College living.

The Rev. M. E. McCORMICK (B.A. 1930), curate of Grimsby, to be rector of Bilsthorpe, Nottinghamshire.

The Rev. O. K. DE LA TOUR DE BERRY (B.A. 1929), vicar of St George, Battersea, to be vicar of Immanuel, Streatham.

The Rev. C. M. TURNELL (B.A. 1902), vicar of Gouray, Jersey, to be rector of Fawley, Hampshire.

The Rev. C. F. TYRRELL (B.A. 1903), vicar of Margate, Kent, has been presented by the College to the rectory of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. R. Pratt (B.A. 1887).

The Rev. A. J. JUDSON (B.A. 1888), rector of Norton, Faversham, Kent, has retired.

On 4 June 1939, the Rev. F. W. BURGESS (B.A. 1933) was ordained priest by the Bishop of Ely in Ely Cathedral, and the Rev. G. N. NICKLIN (B.A. 1911) was ordained priest by the Bishop of Guildford in the parish church of Chiddingfold, Surrey.

On the same day, Mr B. W. GREENUP (B.A. 1930), Bishop's College, Cheshunt, was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Southwark and licensed to the curacy of St Luke, Kew Gardens.

Mr A. V. STEPHENS (B.A. 1930), Fellow, has been appointed first Professor of Aeronautics in the University of Sydney, New South Wales.

Mr D. E. W. WORMELL (B.A. 1930), formerly Fellow, lecturer in classics at Cardiff, has been elected into a Fellowship in Classics at Trinity College, Dublin.

Mr K. H. JACKSON (B.A. 1931), Fellow, has been appointed University Lecturer in Celtic Studies, and also Visiting Lecturer in Celtic at Harvard University, 1939-40.

Commonwealth Fund Fellowships have been awarded to Mr D. G. NORTHCOTT (B.A. 1938) in mathematics, to Princeton University, and to Dr G. L. WILLIAMS (B.A. 1933), Fellow, in law, to Harvard University.

Senior Studentships have been awarded by the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to Mr F. HOYLE (B.A. 1936), Fellow, and to Mr E. F. GALE (B.A. 1936).

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

M. D.: E. B. Z. MASTERMAN (B.A. 1931).

M.Chir.: D. L. LEWIS (B.A. 1928).

Ph.D.: S. BERKOWITZ (*Matric.* 1937), G. C. L. BERTRAM (B.A. 1932), A. EDEN (B.A. 1933), E. F. GALE (B.A. 1936), S. LILLEY (*Matric.* 1936), R. E. B. MAKINSON (*Matric.* 1935), C. T. PROUTY (B.A. 1933), R. N. ROBERTSON (*Matric.* 1936), G. H. TWIGG (*Matric.* 1935), E. L. YATES (*Matric.* 1935).

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

Sir William Browne's Medal for a Latin Ode to A. G. LEE (*Matric.* 1937).

The Raymond Horton-Smith Prize to Dr M. L. ROSENHEIM (B.A. 1929).

A John Stewart of Rannoch Scholarship in Greek and Latin to A. G. LEE.

A John Stewart of Rannoch Scholarship in Hebrew to R. J. LOEWE (*Matric.* 1938).

The Mayhew Prize (divided) to J. C. GUNN (B.A. 1939).

M. A. CUNNINGHAM (B.A. 1938) was honourably mentioned for the Burney Prize.

The sermon at Mere's Commemoration on 18 April 1939 was preached by Mr H. ST J. HART (B.A. 1934), Fellow of Queens' College.

The Linacre Lecture, on the development of the internal ear, was delivered on 16 May 1939 by Professor ROSS HARRISON, chairman of the National Research Council of the United States.

Mr R. K. ORR (B.A. 1932), Organist of the College, is to lead the British Singers' Touring Club on their fourth triennial visit to Yugo-Slavia in August 1939.

Marriages

STANLEY GEORGE STEPHENS (B.A. 1933), only son of Mr and Mrs G. Stephens, of Four Ashes, near Wolverhampton, to DOROTHY LOUISE IRENE BOLAM, only daughter of the late Captain G. F. Bolam, of Low Fell, Durham—on 3 September 1938, at Roslin Chapel, Edinburgh.

RAGLAN HUGH ANSTRUTHER SQUIRE (*Matric.* 1930), eldest son of Sir J. C. Squire (B.A. 1906), to RACHEL MARGARET ATKEY, only daughter of James F. H. Atkey, of Eamont Court, N.W.—on 17 December 1938, in London.

ARTHUR VERYAN STEPHENS (B.A. 1930), Fellow, second son of Mr and Mrs A. J. Stephens, of Hurtmore, Godalming, to JANE DOWS LESTER AMES, only daughter of the late Dr F. W. Lester, of Pasadena, California—on 20 December 1938, in New York.

JOHN CHARLES HALLAND HOW (B.A. 1903), Bishop of Glasgow, to BARBARA COLLCUTT, daughter of the late Dr A. M. Colcutt, of Brighton—on 31 January 1939, in Glasgow.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER ELLIOTT (B.A. 1931), son of Mr W. Elliott, of London, to DOROTHY MARGARET REID, daughter of Mr P. Reid, of Harrow—on 9 April 1938, at St Mary's Church, Finchley.

GILBERT HENRY PHELPS (B.A. 1937) to DOROTHY ELIZABETH COAD, second daughter of Mr William Coad, of Cavendish Avenue, Cambridge—on 11 April 1939, at Emmanuel Congregational Church, Cambridge.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER LAW (B.A. 1932), only son of Mr and Mrs James Law, of Lee Green, London, to BERYL DYSON, only daughter of Mr Taylor Dyson, headmaster of King James's Grammar School, Almondbury—on 22 April 1939, at All Hallows' Church, Almondbury, Huddersfield.

KOMAIR LATIFI (B.A. 1933), elder son of Alma Latifi (B.A. 1901), C.I.E., to TAHIRA, second daughter of Khan Fazl Muhammad Khan (B.A. 1905), of Hoshiarpur and Hyderabad, Deccan.

LAURENCE STEVENSON PORTER (B.A. 1933), elder son of Mr and Mrs T. L. D. Porter, of Ilford, Essex, to MARIAN WINFIELD, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs T. W. Winfield, of Croxley Green, Hertfordshire—on 10 June 1939, at Croxley Green Methodist Church.

MICHAEL EDWARD McCORMICK (B.A. 1930), rector of Bilsthorpe, Nottinghamshire, younger son of the late Very Rev. J. Gough McCormick (B.A. 1896), sometime Dean of Manchester, to RACHEL AUDREY HOARE, eldest daughter of Major-General Lionel Hoare, of Brechin Place, S.W.—on 19 June 1939, at Chelsea Old Church.

DAVID HENRIQUES VALENTINE (B.A. 1933) to JOAN WINIFRED only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. J. Todd of Dorking, Surrey, on 21 March 1938, at Reigate.

OBITUARY

ERNEST HANBURY HANKIN

ERNEST HANBURY HANKIN who died in March 1939, was born at Ware in 1865, a son of the Rev. D. B. Hankin, later Vicar of St Jude's, Mildmay Grove, North London. He was at Merchant Taylors' School from 1875 to 1882, when he entered St Bartholomew's Hospital as a medical student, continuing there till he matriculated at St John's in 1886. These years in the Hospital engendered a strong interest in bacteriology, and he decided to relinquish medical qualifications in order to commence research as soon as he had taken his degree at Cambridge. He was elected a Scholar in July 1888, after a First Class in Natural Sciences. He also took a First in Part II of the Tripos, with Physiology as his principal subject, in the following year. In 1890 he was elected Hutchinson Student in Pathology and admitted a Fellow in November 1890. He proceeded to M.A. in 1893, and took the Sc.D. degree in 1905. On passing the first part of his tripos he commenced research in the Pathological Laboratory under Professor Charles Roy, and commenced the output of papers on bacteriology which soon marked him out as a worker possessed of much originality and discernment. As early as 1886 he had devised a new and very useful method of staining bacteria by anilin dyes, and down to 1893 he published work on anthrax (in part in collaboration with F. F. Westbrook), immunity, and in particular on the complemental blood bodies then known as "alexins", the knowledge of which he advanced considerably.

The years of his Fellowship were spent only partly in Cambridge, for he worked also under Koch in Berlin and under Pasteur in Paris. In October 1892 he accepted the post of Chemical Examiner, Government Analyst and Bacteriologist to the United Provinces and Punjaub, with a head laboratory at Agra. On arrival he found himself confronted by the conventional official belief that some kind of "miasma" was the chief cause of cholera epidemics. With characteristic energy he commenced and maintained an exposition that micro-organisms were the real cause, to which he added demonstrations of his methods of combating cholera. He was thus quickly in conflict with official circles, whereupon he published his opinions in book form translated into many Indian languages, and he gave innumerable demonstrations to native audiences. Eventually success came to his long-maintained fight for the general use of permanganate of potash for purifying wells; this procedure was established officially, with the result of saving thousands of lives.

When an epidemic of cholera or bubonic plague broke out in Bombay he moved there, where one rather anxious task was the treatment of vultures of the Towers of Silence overcome by surfeit. During his thirty years in India, Hankin published many papers on oriental diseases due to micro-organisms, on the effects of opium and cobra poisoning, and on other subjects, works in the main by himself, a few in collaboration with well-known authorities such as Calmette and Haffkine. Like some of his own earlier work, certain of these papers appeared in French and German journals of pathology. Beyond the tasks connected with his post, his catholic interests found expression on such subjects as the special fauna inhabiting the great domes of the Taj Mahal, the flight of dragon-flies, and native folk-lore, and his *Methods of Design in Indian Art*, produced under the direction of Sir George Birdwood, then in charge of research in native art, is an admirable analysis of geometrical patterns based on the paintings in the Taj and other monuments. Mark Twain has recalled, in his book of travel in the East, how greatly Hankin interested him, and his surprise to learn, as he put it, that the Ganges is so full of bacteria waging war on each other that its waters are probably a less deadly beverage than is generally supposed. On his retirement in 1922 Hankin received the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the first class.

On his return home, he lived for a time in the Norfolk Broads, beloved in early days, but the winters soon sent him to Torquay, Newquay and finally Brighton. In his leisure he published several books, among which his *Animal Flight* is a lasting record of his remarkable powers of observation, though in its lack of modern mathematical and physical treatment some of his provisional theories have not found acceptance. *Common Sense and its Cultivation* (1926) is a thoughtful study which shows, as a recent account of him says, "how closely and sympathetically he had studied the European and Oriental attitudes of mind". *The Pied Piper of Hamlyn and the Coming of the Black Death* is a fascinating essay linking up folk-lore and medical history which, through being published locally, missed the wider attention it deserved. There is no space for mention of his other books; all are written brightly and deal ingeniously with various problems. Hankin was a man of great sympathy for others, and suffering in men or animals affected him much; his friendships were lasting. As an undergraduate his tendency to explain everything scientifically and thus to justify methods evoked by his ingenious mind soon attracted attention and often caused much amusement. His friends used to say, with some justice, that he regarded himself as "the experimental animal". His "improved method" of lighting bonfires in

College after bumps attracted the serious attention of the Dean on an occasion when eight conflagrations broke out simultaneously in the New Court.

He came from hospital work with a great belief in drugs, and he had the reputation of doubling any dose prescribed for himself. In this connection his therapeutic measures to improve his rowing power in a certain Lent Boat were not attended with marked success; and how he scorched himself by overheating a cannon-ball which he used to roll on his body to aid digestion was for some time a tale in College. During his hospital days, he and two friends fitted out an old boat as a steam launch for inland navigation, constructing the engine from fragments picked up anywhere: finding the boiler too low, Hankin's suggestion, to avoid the hire of a crane, that they should make fast to Blackfriars Railway Bridge for tidal rise and fall, a quite illegal proceeding, was carried out successfully in the hours of darkness. Later on, when he had commenced research as a Fellow, his dissections in his rooms in E New Court gave rise to mild protests during one warm Long Vacation; and it was somewhat startling to open his door and be met by a *posse* of rabbits hopping about and to hear: "Don't touch them, my dear fellow, they're all injected with anthrax." Before writing a paper on his work, he used to spend a long evening over the Bible and Stevenson's *New Arabian Nights*, "to get some real English back into my head". He was very fond of boat sailing, and was one of W. B. Hardy's (later Sir William Hardy) old sea crew, and his methods of combating sea-sickness excited admiration and amusement. Much interested in the possibilities of the "umbrella sail" of Pilcher (of gliding fame) and Wilson, Hankin and Professor Roy constructed the "Bacillus" in the Pathological Laboratory, a raft of iron rods buoyed by kerosene tins. In this curious craft they put out to sea from Colwyn Bay under an umbrella sail, an adventure which ended in foundering and rescue by the spectators. Hankin's life was a happy one to the end: he had the quality of endearing himself to his friends by his sympathetic nature, and the power of entertaining himself by problems both old and new.

H. H. B.

WALTER ATKINS (B.A. 1881) died at Oxford 26 February 1939, aged 80. He was the son of Francis Thomas Atkins, chemist, and was born at Woolwich 11 July 1858. He came up to St John's from the City of London School in 1877. He was ordained by the Bishop of Lichfield in 1883 and, after holding curacies in London and elsewhere, was presented in 1907 to the rectory of Hinxworth, Hertfordshire, where he remained until his retirement in 1932.

ROGER ARTHUR BASS (*Matric.* 1904) died suddenly at Brighton 18 May 1939, aged 55. The son of Roger Bass, he was born at Eastbourne Terrace, Paddington, 24 April 1884, and was at St Albans School from 1901 to 1904. He kept only three terms at St John's.

GEORGE EDWARD BLUNDELL (B.A. 1892) died 24 April 1939 at Nottage Court, Porthcawl, Glamorganshire, aged 71. He was the son of the Rev. Augustus Richards Blundell and was born at Puddletown, Dorset, 5 August 1867. From Marlborough College he went for three years to Berlin University before coming up to St John's. He graduated with a third class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, 1892. After some years at Heidelberg and at Owens College, Manchester, he was in 1898 appointed to a mastership at Wellington College, becoming later head of the science department. In 1914 he succeeded to Nottage Court on the death of his maternal grandfather, the Rev. Edward Doddridge Knight, and left Wellington to settle on his estate. He became a J.P. for Glamorganshire, and he did much useful work on local committees, in particular in connection with the Rest Convalescent Homes. He took a great interest in the National Museum of Wales, serving on the Art and Archaeological Committee and on the Court of Governors. He was a Fellow of the Geological Society and of the Society of Antiquaries.

He married, in 1915, Barbara Spenser, elder daughter of Richard Hill Tiddeman, and leaves a son and a daughter.

ARTHUR EDWARD BROWN (B.A. 1906) died at Brooklyn, Cherryhinton Road, Cambridge, 6 January 1939, aged 54. He was the son of Edward Blomfield Brown, watchmaker, of Cambridge, and was born at Cambridge 5 April 1884. He was sent to the Higher Grade School, King Street, Cambridge, and came up to St John's in 1903. He obtained a first class in Part I of the Historical Tripos in 1905 and was elected a Scholar of the College. In 1906 he was in the first class of Part II of the Historical Tripos, and in the next year was bracketed third in the first class of the Law Tripos, Part I. In 1908 he was elected to a McMahon Law Studentship and to a Whewell Scholarship in International Law. While reading for the bar he acted as secretary to Dr Oppenheim, Whewell Professor of International Law; he was commended for the Yorke Prize in 1910 and was called to the bar by the Inner Temple in 1912. In 1914 he was appointed professor of politics at Cotton College, Gauhati, Assam; he was also lecturer in Roman Law and jurisprudence at the Earle Law College at Gauhati. In 1920 he was posted on special duty as adviser in international law to the

legislative department of the Government of India; when this work terminated in 1923 he returned to Gauhati, retiring in 1935.

CHARLES ROBERT SYDENHAM CAREW (B.A. 1876) died at Warnicombe, Tiverton, Devon, 23 March 1939, aged 85. He was the son of the Rev. Robert Baker Carew, rector of Bickleigh, Devon, and was at Blundell's School, Tiverton, for nine years before coming up to St John's. He succeeded to his father's estate at Collipriest, Devon, in 1899. He was interested in several tea and rubber plantations in the East. He was a J.P. for Devonshire and for the Borough of Tiverton, a governor of Blundell's School, and a trustee of the Devon and Exeter Savings Bank. He sat in Parliament as a Unionist for the Tiverton Division of Devon from 1915 to 1922. For many years he hunted with Sir John Amory's Harriers and acted as Master.

He married, in 1891, Muriel Mary, daughter of Sir John Heathcoat Heathcoat-Amory, bart.; she died only three weeks before her husband.

FREDERICK WILLIAM CARNEGIE (B.A. 1892) died at Bournemouth 24 January 1939, aged 73. He was the son of General Alexander Carnegie, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, and was born at Karachi, India, 20 October 1865. He came up to St John's from Clifton College in 1889 as a choral student. After taking his degree, he went to Wells Theological College and was ordained in 1893 by the Bishop of London to the curacy of St Stephen, Westminster. He was vicar of Tupsley, Herefordshire, 1900-3, rector of Colwall 1903-8, and rector of Ledbury 1908-36. He was rural dean of Ledbury from 1910 to 1929 and prebendary of Bartonsham in Hereford Cathedral from 1923 to 1938; after his retirement he was given the title of prebendary emeritus.

He married Mildred Constance Bourne, daughter of Colonel Robert Bourne, of Colwarne Court, Ledbury.

ERNEST JACOB COLLINS (B.A. 1914) died at 61 Kingswood Road, London, S.W., 6 February 1939, aged 62. The son of Joseph Collins, he was born at Croydon, Surrey, 9 September 1876. He took the B.A. degree from University College, Bangor, in 1899, and went on to University College, London, taking the B.Sc. with honours in Botany in 1908. He came up to St John's as an advanced student in 1913 and took the Diploma in Agriculture. He was appointed to a post in the John Innes Horticultural Institution and remained here until shortly before his death. He was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1903 and served on the Council 1927-31. He took the D.Sc. degree from the University of London in 1926.

ALEXANDER FROST DOUGLAS (B.A. 1884), of Tantallon, Fleet, Hampshire, died 27 May 1939, aged 79. The son of the Rev. Alexander Frost Douglas, Presbyterian minister, he was born at Pottergate, Alnwick, Northumberland, 27 November 1859. The family afterwards went out to New Zealand, and the son matriculated at the University of New Zealand before coming up to St John's in 1880. He obtained a second class in the Law Tripos, 1883, and proceeded to the LL.B. degree in 1884. He was admitted a solicitor in 1886 and practised in the City of London.

LESLIE JOHN FULLER (B.A. 1885) died in Cambridge 20 March 1939, aged 78. He was the son of Alfred Fuller, was born in Cambridge 16 December 1863, and went to the Perse School. He obtained a first class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, in 1884, and was elected a Scholar of the College. In the next year he was placed in the second class in Part II. In 1886 he was appointed science master at Derby Grammar School, where he remained until his retirement.

GEORGE HERBERT GOODWIN (B.A. 1881) died at Southport 28 December 1938, aged 83. He was the son of Thomas Bagnall Goodwin, and was born at Mirfield, Yorkshire, 22 July 1855. He was ordained by the Bishop of Ripon in 1881 to the curacy of St Silas, Hunslet, Leeds. For some years he was curate at Cockfield, Suffolk, to his former Tutor, the Rev. Edwin Hill; in 1902 he was appointed vicar of Uppington, Shropshire, where he remained until his retirement in 1934.

RICHARD HARGREAVES (B.A. 1876), formerly Fellow, died 25 April 1939 at Birkdale, Southport, aged 85. The son of George Hargreaves, draper, he was born at Clitheroe, Lancashire, 29 November 1853. He came up to St John's from Preston Grammar School as a sizar, in 1872, and was elected Scholar of the College in 1874. He was bracketed fifth wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1876, and was elected a Fellow in November 1878, holding his Fellowship for the normal period of six years. In 1879 he was appointed second mathematical master at Merchant Taylors' School, and in 1889 mathematical master at Rossall School; this he held until 1897. For many years he was honorary reader in applied mathematics in the University of Liverpool. He had been a member of the London Mathematical Society since 1879, and a Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society since 1896; he contributed several papers to the *Transactions* of the latter society.

ALFRED HERBERT HILDESLEY (formerly Hildersley) (B.A. 1879) died 10 April 1939 at the Cottage, Buckden, Huntingdonshire, aged 81. He was the son of Thomas Hildersley, wood carver, and

was born in the parish of St Marylebone, London, 23 April 1857. He was a junior optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1879 and, after taking his degree, went out to India as master of Bishop Cotton School, Simla. The same year he was ordained by the Bishop of Lahore. From 1882 to 1884 he was incumbent of All Saints and chaplain of the Fort, Bangalore; he was then appointed principal and chaplain of Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar. He returned to England in 1912 and became rector of Wyton in 1914, retiring in 1935. He edited the *Punjab Educational Journal* from 1905 to 1912. He was elected a Fellow of Punjab University in 1911 and received the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal (1st class) in 1913.

ALFRED WILLIAM JOHNSON KEELY (B.A. 1878) died 5 April 1939 at Greystones, Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, aged 88. He was the son of Thomas Middleton Keely, merchant, and was born at Carrington, Nottinghamshire. Ordained in 1877 by the Bishop of Chester, he held curacies at Bootle, Wimbeldon, Surbiton, and Cowes, and in 1890 was appointed rector of Greete, Shropshire. In 1892 he moved to Huddersfield, becoming vicar of St Paul, Huddersfield, in 1894. From 1917 to 1922 he was rector of Orlingbury. He married, in 1917, Alice Geraldine, second daughter of F. Greenwood, of Egerton Lodge, Huddersfield.

JOHN ALBAN LANGLEY (B.A. 1884) died 25 April 1939 at Northfield, Church Lane, Lincoln, aged 76. He was the son of William Langley, bookseller, of Stamford. He obtained a second class in the Law Tripos, 1883, and was admitted a solicitor in September 1886, practising in Lincoln. He proceeded to the LL.M. degree in 1888. He married, in 1898, Alice Louisa, eldest daughter of George Martin Badley, of Theddlethorpe; she died in 1922.

MONTAGU VIVIAN ELLIS LEVEAUX (*Matric.* 1895) died 26 March 1939 at "Adam's", Nutley Terrace, London, N.W., aged 63. He was the son of Isidore Leveaux, merchant, and was born at Teddington, Middlesex. He came up to St John's from St Paul's School, but did not take a degree. He married, in 1902, Ethelwyn Sylvia, second daughter of Henry Arthur Jones, dramatic author.

CLARENCE DOUGLAS LORD (B.A. 1885) died 19 March 1939 at Silwood, Alleyn Park, Dulwich, aged 79. The son of Samuel Lord, of Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire, he was born 6 August 1859 at Newtown, Queen's County, New York, and was at Harrow School from 1873 to 1877.

BERNARD MERIVALE (B.A. 1903) died 10 May 1939, aged 56. He was the son of John Herman Merivale, mining engineer, of Togston Hall, Acklington, Northumberland, and was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne 15 July 1882. He came up to St John's from Sedbergh School in 1900 and obtained a third class in each part of the Law Tripos. He became a partner in the firm of Hughes, Massie and Co., literary agents. He was a successful playwright; his first play to be produced, *The Night Hawk*, was staged in 1913, and since then he has been responsible, alone or in collaboration, for some dozen productions. Among these is included *The Wrecker* (with Mr Arnold Ridley) 1927, and *Vicky*, an adaptation from the German.

JOHN JAMES MILNE (B.A. 1875) died 18 March 1939 at Glengarry, Lee-on-the-Solent, Hampshire, aged 86. The son of John Milne, upholsterer, he was born at Lancaster 4 December 1852 and went to Lancaster Grammar School. He came up to St John's in 1871, was elected a Scholar of the College in 1874, and was a senior optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1875. He was appointed to a mastership at Heversham Grammar School and remained here until 1886, being ordained deacon by the Bishop of Carlisle in 1877. From 1886 to 1901 he was principal of Seafield Park College. He was the author of several text books on mathematics, notably *Geometrical Conics* (1890) and *Cross Ratio Geometry* (1911), but is perhaps best known as the compiler of *Weekly Problem Papers* (1884), with a companion volume (1888). He was a prominent member of the Mathematical Association, serving as secretary in 1896 and as treasurer from 1897 to 1899.

GEORGE EVELYN ARTHUR CHEYNE MONCK-MASON (*Matric.* 1908), British Consul at Mosul, was murdered by a mob at Mosul on 4 April 1939. The murder followed a public memorial service for King Ghazi, whose death had caused great excitement at Mosul. Immediately after the service several agitators harangued the crowd, accusing the British of having assassinated King Ghazi, with the result that a mob of some 300 persons rushed off to the Consulate, murdered the Consul, and burned the building.

Mr Monck-Mason was the son of Colonel Gordon George Monck-Mason, Royal Artillery, and was born at Kilburn, Middlesex, 12 April 1886. He was educated at Dover College and at schools abroad, and in April 1908 was successful in the competitive examination for Student Interpreters in the Levant. He came up to St John's for his probationary training and kept four terms. He became acting Vice-Consul at Uscub (now Skoplje) in 1911, but was transferred the same year to Adana, where he

remained until 1914, when he was appointed Vice-Consul at Diarbeker. After the outbreak of war with Turkey he was employed at Alexandria, Salonica and Cavalla; later he served as acting Vice-Consul at Saffi, Laraiche and Benghazi. He was appointed Vice-Consul at Suez in 1921 and was transferred to Skoplje in 1923, to Cetinje in 1924 and to Istanbul in 1925. After further service at Port Said, Suez and Constantza, he was appointed Consul at Aleppo, Syria, in 1929; he moved to Tetuan in 1933, and to Mosul in 1938.

CECIL JOSEPH MORREAU (B.A. 1927) died 2 March 1939 at a Guildford nursing-home, aged 33. He was the son of Marcus Morreau, shipping merchant, and was born at Didsbury, Manchester, 23 April 1905. From Bilton Grange, Rugby, he went on to Marlborough College and was awarded an open scholarship in mathematics in the December examination 1923. He obtained a first class in the Mathematical Tripos, Part I, in 1925, and a first class in the Mechanical Sciences Tripos in 1927. He then took up architecture; from 1928 to 1933 he was assistant in the offices of Messrs Thomas Worthington and Sons, of Manchester, whom he left to engage in research work at the Building Research Station at Watford. He was appointed secretary of the Science Standing Committee of the R.I.B.A., of which he was an Associate, and in 1937 he read a paper on the prevention of noise in buildings which gave evidence of high promise. He had lately joined Mr Leslie Hiscock, F.R.I.B.A., of Guildford, in private practice.

VICTOR ALESSANDRO MUNDELLA (B.A. 1891) died 4 March 1939, aged 72. He was the son of John Mundella and was born at Nottingham 4 December 1866. He took the B.Sc. degree at the University of Durham in 1887, with honours in physics, and came up to St John's in the Lent Term, 1888. He was placed in the second class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, in 1889 and in the second class in Part II in the next year. He was appointed lecturer in physics at the Durham College of Science, Newcastle, in 1891; in 1896 he became head of the Physics Department, Northern Polytechnic Institute, Holloway, N. Later he was appointed principal of Sunderland Technical College, where he remained until his retirement.

CHARLES CYRIL OKELL (B.A. 1911) died 8 February 1939 at Cambridge, aged 50. He was the son of Charles Percy Okell, architect, of Douglas, Isle of Man, and was born at Douglas 10 December 1888. He went to Victoria College, Douglas, and to Douglas Grammar School, and came up to St John's in 1908. He graduated with a second class in the Natural Sciences Tripos,

Part I, in 1911, and went on to St Bartholomew's Hospital, where he was Brackenbury Scholar in medicine. He qualified during the war and after holding a house appointment obtained a commission in the R.A.M.C., serving in France, Palestine and Egypt, and being awarded the Military Cross. Soon after the war he became bacteriologist to the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories at Beckenham, where, in collaboration with others, he was actively engaged in the investigation of the problem of human immunization against diphtheria and scarlet fever. In 1930 he was appointed professor of bacteriology at University College Hospital Medical School, London. In 1932 he delivered the Milroy lectures on "The role of the haemolytic streptococci in infective diseases", a striking example of his skill in synthesising a mass of facts and observations into a coherent picture. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1932, and took the Sc.D. degree at Cambridge in 1937. Compelled by progressive arthritis to resign his chair, he came to Cambridge, where he edited the *Journal of Hygiene* and was beginning, at the time of his death, to take an increasing part in the supervision of medical students, who came to him at his house, Ferry Corner, Chesterton.

He married, in 1917, Dorothy Gladys, younger daughter of Mr W. O. Roberts, of Loughborough; she survives him with two daughters.

GEORGE SUMNER ORMEROD (*Matric.* 1876) died 31 January 1939 at Monte Rosa, Chagford, Devon, aged 83. The son of George Ormerod, merchant, he was born at Robe Town, South Australia, 10 January 1856. He kept only two terms at St John's and then entered the Army, being commissioned as second lieutenant in the 104th Regiment 11 May 1878. He was gazetted captain in the Royal Munster Fusiliers in 1887 and served in the Burmese Expedition. In 1896 he was promoted to the rank of major, and he served in the Transvaal during the South African War, receiving the Queen's Medal with two clasps. He went on retired pay in 1904, and was lieutenant-colonel of the third battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers (Special Reserve), from 1908 to 1912. A writer in *The Times* recalls his cricketing prowess and general athletic ability, and mentions that in recent years he was always to be seen in the Pavilion at Lord's during the summer.

JOHN POPE (B.A. 1877) died 12 January 1939 at Nowers, Wellington, Somerset, aged 82. He was the son of John Pope, solicitor, of Exeter. After taking his degree he went into his father's firm, and was admitted a solicitor in 1881.

KARUNA MOI SARKAR (M.Litt. 1937) died while on holiday in Kashmir 13 August 1938. He was the son of Rai Bahadur A. K. Sarkar, assistant secretary in the Commerce Department, Government of India, and was born at Simla 13 June 1904. He took his M.A. from Government College, Lahore, in 1926, and joined the staff of St Stephen's Mission College, Delhi. In 1933 he came to St John's as a research student in Indian history, and resided for two years. His brother, Adit Kumar Sarkar (B.A. 1938), is a member of the College.

HENRY ALDERSEY SWANN (B.A. 1877) died 27 December 1938 at Brookside, Cambridge, aged 85. His father, the Rev. Edward Swann (B.A. 1828), was a member of the College. After taking his degree, he went to Ely Theological College, and was ordained by the Bishop of Ely in 1878 to the curacy of Soham. From 1881 to 1893 he was vicar and lecturer of Great Ashfield, Suffolk; after some years as curate of St James, Bury St Edmund's, he was in 1900 appointed vicar of Hauxton with Newton, Cambridgeshire. He became rector of Wentworth in 1915 and retired to live in Cambridge in 1924.

HENRY GEORGE TETLEY TAYLOR-JONES (B.A. 1891) died 19 December 1938 at East Molesey, aged 69. He was the son of the Rev. William Taylor Jones (of Queens', B.A. 1863), and was born at Woodside, London, S.E., 15 January 1869. He attended Herne House School, Cliftonville, Margate, of which his father was headmaster, and, after taking his degree, he returned to teach there, later becoming joint headmaster with his brother. In 1905 he became principal of Heath Brow School, Boxmoor, Hertfordshire. He married, in 1899, Emily, daughter of Thomas Shorter, of Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

MERTON VINCENT TOWNEND (*Matric.* 1905) died suddenly 3 June 1939 at Meadow House, Haslemere, aged 53. He was the son of William Vincent Townend, of Teignmouth, Devon, and was born at Cutcombe, Dunster, Somerset, 3 October 1885. He kept only three terms at St John's.

DAVID WALKER (B.A. 1885) died 14 April 1939 at East Lea, Clothholme Road, Ripon, aged 85. The son of John Walker, he was born at Cannstadt, Wurtemberg, 24 September 1853. He was admitted a solicitor in 1878, but came up to St John's in 1883 to read for Orders. After taking his degree he went to Ridley Hall, and was ordained by the Bishop of Ripon in 1886. He held

curacies in Leeds until 1892, when he was presented to the vicarage of Grinton, Yorkshire. In 1898 he became vicar of Burley, and in 1906 vicar and rural dean of Darlington. He was appointed an honorary canon of Durham Cathedral in 1917. From 1919 to 1923 he was vicar of Kirkby Fleetham.

ROBERT HENRY WALKER (B.A. 1879) died 10 January 1939 at Summercourt, Queen's Walk, Ealing, aged 81. He was the son of the Rev. John Walker, of St John's (B.A. 1845), and was born at Malton, Yorkshire, 24 March 1857. He came up to St John's in 1875 from Dedham Grammar School, and obtained a third class in the Theological Tripos in 1879. Ordained in 1880 by the Bishop of London to the curacy of All Souls, Langham Place, he went out to Uganda in 1887 with the Church Missionary Society. Here he worked for nearly twenty-five years, in circumstances of great difficulty. In 1893 he was appointed as the first archdeacon of Uganda. He returned to England in 1912, and from 1913 to 1919 was vicar of Broxbourne, Hertfordshire. For some years before his death he was threatened with blindness, having lost the sight of one eye during his boyhood. He married, in 1910, Eleanor Barbour, of Bolesworth Castle, Chester.

MONTAGUE BLAMIRE WILLIAMSON (B.A. 1886) died 20 February 1939 at Bodmin, aged 75. He was the son of the Rev. Samuel Williamson, sometime vicar of St Andrew, Ratcliffe, Manchester, and was born at Holme, Cumberland, 17 January 1864. His brother, Frederick John Williamson (B.A. 1882), is a member of the College. He came up to St John's in 1883 from Bury Grammar School, and obtained a second class in the Theological Tripos, Part I, in 1886, and a third class in Part II (Church history) in the next year. He was ordained in 1887 by the Bishop of Exeter to the curacy of Ashburton, Devon, where he remained until 1894. In 1897 he became vicar of Bickington, and in 1904 vicar of Padstow; he was rural dean of Pydar from 1910 to 1912. He was rector of Calstock from 1912 to 1918, when he was presented to the rectory of Falmouth, where he remained until in 1924 he was appointed archdeacon of Bodmin. He had been an honorary canon of Truro since 1920. He married, in 1894, Mary Ann, youngest adopted daughter of Sir Charles Wathen, of Bristol, and had two sons and two daughters.

ALFRED RICHARD WISEMAN (B.A. 1878) died 5 May 1939 at Mathon Lodge, Guildford, aged 82. He was the son of Henry Richard Wiseman, bookbinder, of Cambridge, and was sent to the

Perse School. He obtained a second class in the Theological Tripos in 1878, and was ordained the next year by the Bishop of Ely to the curacy of Waterbeach. In 1883 he became curate of St Bartholomew, Winchester, and in 1894 rector of Binstead, Isle of Wight. From 1902 to 1921 he was rector of Seale, Surrey, being rural dean of Farnham from 1916 to 1921.

Three of his brothers, Alexander William (B.A. 1879, died 1923), Frederic James (B.A. 1875, died 1889), and Henry John (B.A. 1865, died 1908), were at St John's.

WILLIAM UPTON WOOLER (B.A. 1871) died 25 October 1938, aged 90. He was the son of William Moore Wooler, surgeon, and was born at Dewsbury, Yorkshire. He came up to St John's in 1867 from Sedbergh School, and was a senior optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1871. He was ordained in 1874 by the Bishop of Ripon and held curacies in Leeds until 1879, when he was appointed vicar of Thurgoland. In 1909 he was presented to the vicarage of West Wycombe, where he remained until his retirement in 1924; he published a short history of the parish in 1926. His son, Cyril Upton Wooler (B.A. 1908), is a member of the College.

THE LIBRARY

Donations and other additions to the Library during the half-year ending Lady Day 1939.

DONATIONS

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

From the President.

*CHARLESWORTH (M. P.). *Les routes et le trafic commercial dans l'empire romain.* Traduction française par G. Blumberg et P. Grimal. 1938.

FRANK (TENNEY), ed. *An economic survey of Ancient Rome.* Vols. III, IV. Baltimore, 1937-8.

[Vols. I, II purchased by the Library.]

From Professor R. C. Archibald.

ARCHIBALD (R. C.). *Mathematicians, and poetry and drama.* (A reprint.) 1939.

[Contains references to Professor J. J. Sylvester* and William Wordsworth.*]

From Mr Barraclough.

Mediaeval Germany, 911-1250. Essays by German historians. Transl. with an introduction, by G. Barraclough.* 2 vols. 1938.

From Mr Brindley.

*BRINDLEY (H. H.), F.S.A. *Catalogue of the Seal Room, National Maritime Museum, Greenwich.* 1938.

From R. E. D. Clark, Ph.D.

*Clark (R. E. D.). *The universe and God. A study of the order of nature in the light of modern knowledge.* 1939.

From Dr Coulton.

*COULTON (G. G.), Litt.D., F.B.A. *Medieval panorama. The English scene from Conquest to Reformation.* 1938.

From Professor Creed.

*CREED (Rev. Professor J. M.), D.D. *The Divinity of Jesus Christ. A study in the history of Christian doctrine since Kant.* (Hulsean Lectures, 1936.) 1938.

LAW (WILLIAM). *Selected mystical writings.* Edited with studies in the mystical theology of William Law and Jacob Boehme, by S. Hobhouse. 1938.

From Miss R. J. Dean.

DEAN (Miss R. J.). *Jean Baudouin's version of the Testamenta XII Patriarcharum* [from St J. C. L. MS. T. 14]. (A reprint.) 1938.

From L. G. Dibdin.

MS. "A Perambulation of the Universitie and Towne of Cambridge." 1843-7.

[Written and illuminated by George Henry Sawtell.]

From Rev. Charles Foxley.

*FOXLEY (Rev. C.). *Verse translations from Lucretius.* [With corrections and additions, in MS., by the Translator.] 1933.

From A. A. A. Fyzee, M.A.

al-Hidayatu'l-Amiriya. Ed. by A. A. A. Fyzee.* (Islamic Research Association series, no. 7). 1938.

From Mr Gatty.

*CONSTABLE (W. G.). *Art history and connoisseurship; their scope and method.* 1938.

DEMOSTHENES. [Orations.] Edidit Joannes Taylor,* LL.D. Vol. III. 1748.

[College prize gained in 1771 by John Henniker* (-Major), later Lord Henniker.]

DUFF (E.G.). *A century of the English book trade...* 1457-1557. (Bibliog. Soc. publn.) 1905.

An elegy on the death of Henry Kirke White, who died at St John's College, Cambridge, Oct. 19, 1806.* [1806.]

GRAY (G. J.). *The earlier Cambridge stationers and bookbinders and the first Cambridge printer.* (Bibliog. Soc. publn.) 1904.

JERSEY (EDWARD VILLIERS, first Earl of). Three autog. letters, signed, to [? Richard] Hill. 1697-8.

[Mention Matthew Prior.*]

*RIPON (F. J. ROBINSON, Viscount GODERICH, first Earl of). Autog. letter, signed, and two franked envelopes. 1828-33.

From Dr Goldstein.

*GOLDSTEIN (S.), F.R.S., ed. *Modern developments in fluid dynamics.* Composed by the Fluid Motion Panel of the Aeronautical Research Committee and others. 2 vols. 1938.

From Ralph Griffin, F.S.A.

STEPHENSON (MILL). *Appendix to a list of monumental brasses in the British Isles...* 1926. 1938.

Mr Griffin has added to his gift of plates for, and prints of, a new College book-plate, designed by Mr G. Kruger Gray and dated 1937, by giving the original drawing which now hangs in the Library.

From Mr Guillebaud.

*GUILLEBAUD (C. W.). *The economic recovery of Germany from March 1933 to March 1938.* 1939.

From Mr Harker.

[HEATH (J.)]. *Flagellum: or the life and death... of Oliver Cromwell the late usurper.* Enlarged edn. 1672.

[Bears the autog. signature of William Wordsworth*]

From the Harvard Business School.

The Kress Library of Business and Economics founded upon the collection of books made by Herbert Somerton Foxwell.* 1939.

[A brochure containing a memoir of Professor Foxwell* by Miss Audrey Foxwell, etc.]

From G. D. Hobson.

HOBSON (G. D.). *Some early bindings and binders' tools.* (A reprint). 1938.

From Mr Jackson.

Cath Maighe Léna [*The Battle of Cath Léna*]. Ed. by K. [H.] Jackson.* Dublin, 1938.

From J. M. Keynes, C.B., F.B.A.

KEYNES (J. M.). *Alfred Hoare*,* 1850-1938. Obituary notice from the *Economic Journal*.

— *Herbert Somerton Foxwell*,* 1849-1936. (From *Proc. British Acad.*, xxiii.) [1938].

From P. A. P. Moran.

CHAFFEE (E. L.). *Theory of thermionic vacuum tubes.* 1933.

EDSER (E.). *Light for students.* 1931.

KAYE (G. W. C.) and LABY (T. H.). *Tables of physical and chemical constants and some mathematical functions.* 7th edn. 1932.

RINGLEB (F.). *Mathematische Methoden der Biologie.* 1937.

SCHILLING (F.). *Pseudosphärische hyperbolisch-sphärische und elliptisch-sphärische Geometrie.* 1937.

From J. B. Palmer, M.A.

Australian war-boomerang, in use until c. 1830 in neighbourhood of Sydney.

From W. M. Palmer, M.D., F.S.A.

The Cambridgeshire portion of the Chartulary of the Priory of St Pancras of Lewes. Ed. by J. H. Bullock and W. M. Palmer. 1938.

From Rev. J. Parkes, D.Phil.

*PARKES (Rev. J.). *The Jew and his neighbour. A study of the causes of Antisemitism.* 2nd edn. 1938.

From Professor Previé-Orton.

*BROOKE (Z. N.), Litt.D. *A history of Europe from 911 to 1198.* (Methuen's History of... Europe, II.) 1938.

CHURCHILL (Rt. Hon. WINSTON S.). *Marlborough; his life and times.* Vol. III. 1936.

Navy Records Society, vol. LXXVIII. *The Sandwich papers.* Vol. IV. 1938.

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

From C. T. Prouty, Ph.D.

*PROUTY (C. T.). *George Gascoigne and Elizabeth Bacon Bretton Boyes Gascoigne.* (A reprint.) 1938.

From Miss B. Dew Roberts.

ROBERTS (Miss B. D.). *Mitre and musket: John Williams,* Lord Keeper, Archbishop of York, 1582-1650.* 1938.

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

HUBER (V. A.). *The English Universities.* An abridged translation, ed. by F. W. Newman. 2 vols (in 3). 1843.

From H. A. Rose, M.A.

*ROSE (H. A.). *Conveyancing precedents under the Property Statutes of 1925, with... notes.* 3rd edn. 1939.

From the Venerable W. J. Simkin, Archdeacon of Manukau.

SIMKIN (The Ven. W. J.). *The College of St John the Evangelist, Auckland, New Zealand.* Wellington, 1938.

From Dr J. Sottas.

SOTTAS (J.). *Notes sur la marine byzantine au x^e siècle.* (A reprint.) 1938.

From W. T. Stearn.

STEARNS (W. T.). *Epimedium and Vancouperia (Berberidaceae), a monograph.* 1938.

[Contains references to plants growing in The Wilderness.]

From the University College of Swansea.

JOYCE (G.), Bishop of Monmouth. *Personal freedom in relation to University life.* (A lecture... Univ. Coll. of Swansea.) 1939.

From Professor Hamilton Thompson (Hon. Fellow).

*THOMPSON (Professor A. HAMILTON), C.B.E., F.B.A. *The Premonstratensian Abbey of Welbeck.* 1938.

From W. Thomson.

The Sonnets of William Shakespeare and Henry Wriothesley, third Earl of Southampton. Ed. by W. Thomson. 1938.

From Miss M. Varley.

- *VARLEY (Rev. TELFORD). *Hampshire.* (Camb. County Geographies.) 1922.
 — *Isle of Wight.* (*Idem.*) 1924.
 — *Hampshire.* Painted by W. BALL, described by Rev. T. VARLEY.* 1909.
 — *Winchester.* (Beautiful Britain Series.) 1914.

From the Rev. F. E. Vokes.

- *VOKES (Rev. F. E.). *The riddle of the Didache: fact or fiction, heresy or Catholicism?* 1938.

From Professor Walker.

HAILEY (Lord). *An African survey. A study of problems arising in Africa south of the Sahara.* (Issued by the Committee of the African Research Survey.) 1938.

From Mr White.

- The Mirror for Magistrates.* Ed. by LILY B. CAMPBELL. 1938.
Oxford University Historical Register. Supplement, 1900-1920. 1921.
 *PATON (J. L.). *John Brown Paton: a biography.* 1914.
 *PROCTOR (R. A.). *Our place among infinities.* New edn. 1897.
 — *The poetry of astronomy. A series of familiar essays.* 1881.
 — *Science byways.* 1875.
 *RAUTHMELL (R.). *Antiquitates Bremetonacenses, or, the Roman antiquities of Overborough.* 1746.
 *SYLVESTER (Professor J. J.). [Pamphlets.] 1870-90.

From Sir Arnold Wilson, K.C.I.E.

SCHWEIGHÄUSER (J.). *Lexicon Herodoteum.* 1824.
 [Bears the autog. signature of the donor's grandfather, the Rev. Edward Wilson, when at St John's College, 1825.]

From Hartley Withers.

- *WITHERS (HARTLEY). *The defeat of poverty.* 1939.

From H. Bunker Wright, Ph.D.

WRIGHT (H. BUNKER). [Reprints of 4 articles on Matthew Prior.*] 1936-8.

From Mr Yule.

- ALDIS (H. G.). *A list of books printed in Scotland before 1700.* (Edin. Bibliog. Soc.) 1904.
 COPINGER (W. A.). *Supplement to Hain's Repertorium Bibliographicum.* 2 vols. [1895-1902: repr.] 1926.
 *FISHER (JOHN), Bp. *De orando Deum, et de fructibus precum, modoque orandi.* Paris, 1631.
 — *The Psalms or, Prayers...commonly called, The Kings Psalmes* [attributed to Bishop Fisher: followed by] *The Queenes Prayers, or Meditations...* [attributed to Catharine Parr.] London, 1606.
 *WORDSWORTH (WILLIAM). *Memorials of a tour on the Continent,* 1820. 1822.
 — *Yarrow revisited.* 1835.
 [Both are first editions, in the original boards.]
 *YULE (G. U.), F.R.S. *On sentence-length as a statistical characteristic of style in prose...* (Repr. from *Biometrika*). 1939.

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

Engraved portraits of former Johnians, and photographs of College interest, were received from *J. H. Bullock, M.A., the Rev. Sir Henry L. L. Denny, Bart., Mrs E. P. Gatty, Mr Gatty, and Mr T. Tyrwhitt.*

ADDITIONS

GENERAL

- British Museum. *Subject-index of modern books acquired in the years 1931-35.* 2 vols. 1937.
Cambridge University Calendar for 1938-9.
Index Generalis, 1939. The year-book of the Universities. Paris, 1939.
Whitaker's Almanack for 1939.

ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Egypt Exploration Society publns.:

The Bucheum. By Sir R. MOND, O. H. MYERS, and others. 3 vols. 1934.

The Cemeteries of Arment. By Sir R. MOND, O. H. MYERS, and others. Pt I. 2 vols. 1937.

The Tebtunis papyri. Vol. III, pt II. Ed. by C. C. EDGAR and others. 1938.

EVANS (Sir ARTHUR). *The Palace of Minos at Knossos.* Index vol. 1936.

LOWE (E. A.), ed. *Codices Latini antiquiores.* Pt III. 1938.

Map of Britain in the Dark Ages. North sheet. Publ. by the Ordnance Survey, Southampton. 1938.

Map of Roman Britain. 2nd ed. (*idem.*). 1931.

MATTINGLY (H.), SYDENHAM (E. A.), and SUTHERLAND (C. H. V.). *The Roman Imperial coinage.* Vol. IV, pt II. 1938.

WHEELER (R. E. M.) and (T. V.). *Verulamium: a Belgic and two Roman cities.* (Reports... Research Committee... Soc. of Antiquaries of Lond., XI.) 1936.

CLASSICS, ANCIENT HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

CICERO. *Index verborum Ciceronis epistularum.* By W. A. OLD-FATHER and others. Urbana, Illinois, 1938.

Classical studies, The year's work in, 1938.

FRANK (TENNEY), ed. *An economic survey of Ancient Rome*, vols. I, II. Baltimore, 1933, 36. [Vols. III. and IV. presented by the President.]

GLOTZ (G.), ed. *Histoire générale.* Sect. I, pt II (*Hist. grecque*), IV, I. 1938.

Loeb Classical Library:

Aristotle, *On the Heavens.* Demosthenes, *Private orations*, vol. II. Dio Chrysostom, vol. II. Diodorus Siculus, vol. III. Livy, vol. XII. Pliny, *Natural History*, vol. I. *Remains of old Latin*, vol. III. Varro, vol. II. 8 vols. 1938-9.

PAULY-WISSOWA. *Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft.* Bd. XIX, 2 (Petros-Philon). 1938.

Roma, Storia di. Vol. XXVI. *L'arte in Roma dalle origini al sec. VIII.* (Istituto di studi Romani.) Bologna, 1938.

Thesaurus linguae Latinae. Vol. VI, 3, fasc. XV (hic—homicidium). Vol. VIII, fasc. III (mano—matrimonium). 1938-9.

ECONOMICS AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

CLARK (G. N.). *Guide to English commercial statistics, 1696-1782.* (Royal Hist. Soc. Guides, I.) 1938.

Economic history of Europe since the Reformation. (European civilization, its origin and development. Ed. by E. EYRE. Vol. V.) 1937.

HICKS (J. R.). *Value and capital.* 1939.

HICKS (URSULA K.). *The finance of British government, 1920-36.* 1938.

JENKS (L. H.). *The migration of British capital to 1875.* 1927: repr. 1938.

SAYERS (R. S.). *Modern banking.* 1938.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

ANDREWS (C. M.). *The colonial period of American history.* Vol. IV. *England's commercial and colonial policy.* New Haven, 1938.

Biographie française, Dictionnaire de. Fasc. XVII (Arnoux—Asse). 1938.

BRYANT (A.). *Samuel Pepys: The saviour of the Navy.* 1938.

CALMETTE (J.). *Textes et documents d'histoire, II. Le Moyen Age.* ("Clio", XI.) 1937.

Cambridgeshire. *The Victoria History of the County of Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely.* Ed. by L. F. SALZMAN, vol. I. 1938.

Deutsches Mittelalter. Kritische Studentexte des Reichsinstituts für ältere deutsche Geschichtskunde. (Monumenta German. Hist.) Bde. I-III. 1937.

Essex. *The Victoria History of the County of Essex.* Ed. by H. A. DOUBLEDAY, W. PAGE and J. H. ROUND. Vols. I, II. 1903-7.

FEILING (K. G.). *The second Tory party, 1714-1832.* 1938.

GEORGE IV, King. *Letters, 1812-1830.* Ed. by A. ASPINALL. 3 vols. 1938.

Greville Memoirs, 1814-1860. Ed. by LYTTON STRACHEY and R. FULFORD. 8 vols. 1938.

HAUSER (H.) and RENAUDET (A.). *Les débuts de l'âge moderne. La Renaissance et la Réforme.* 2^e edn. (Peuples et civilisations. Hist. gén., publ. par L. Halphen, VIII.) 1938.

Historical MSS. Commission:

Calendar of the MSS. of the Marquess of Salisbury. Pt XVIII. 1938.

Report on the MSS. of the Marquess of Devonshire. Vol. III. 1938.

Historical Society (Royal):

The correspondence of Lord Aberdeen and Princess Lieven, 1832-54.
Vol. I. Ed. by E. J. PARRY. 1938.

— *Transactions.* 4th series. Vol. XXI. 1939.

JOLLIFFE (J. E. A.). *Pre-Feudal England: the Jutes.* 1933.

KANTOROWICZ (E.). *Frederick the second, 1194-1250.* Transl. by E. O. LORIMER. 1931.

KEIR (D. L.). *The constitutional history of modern Britain, 1485-1937.* 1938.

MORRIS (W. A.). *The medieval English sheriff to 1300.* 1937.

OAKESHOTT (M.). *The social and political doctrines of contemporary Europe.* 1939.

Paris. *Auctarium chartularii Universitatis Parisiensis.* Tom. IV. *Liber procuratorum nationis Picardiae...* (1476-84). 1938.

Public Record Office publns: 4 vols. 1938.

Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Philip and Mary. Vol. III. A.D. 1555-7.

Calendar of Treasury Books, Oct. 1700-Dec. 1701.

Close Rolls of the reign of Henry III. A.D. 1268-72.

Journals of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, Jan. 1776-May 1782.

RENOUVIN (P.). *La crise européenne et la Grand Guerre (1904-18).* (Peuples et civilisations. Hist. gén., publ. par L. HALPHEN, XIX.) 1934.

TEMPERLEY (HAROLD) and PENSON (Miss L. M.), editors. *A century of diplomatic Blue Books, 1814-1914.* Lists edited, with historical introductions. 1938.

— *Foundations of British foreign policy... 1792 to... 1902,* or documents... selected and edited, with historical introductions. 1938.

WATTENBACH (W.). *Deutschlands Geschichtsquellen im Mittelalter. Deutsche Kaiserzeit.* Herausg. von R. Holtzmann. Bd. I, i. 1938.

WOODHOUSE (A. S. P.), ed. *Puritanism and liberty; being the Army Debates (1647-9) from the Clarke MSS., with suppl. documents.* 1938.

WOODWARD (E. L.). *The age of reform, 1815-70.* (Oxford Hist. of England, XIII.) 1938.

LAW

Acts, Public General, passed 1 and 2 George VI, 1937-8.

Halsbury's Laws of England. 2nd edn., ed. by Viscount HAILSHAM. Vols. XXX and XXXI. 1938.

McNAIR (A. D.). *The law of treaties: British practice and opinions.* 1938.

The College Library has recently bought a complete set of the *Law Reports* and *Weekly Notes*, 1865-1938, to which it now subscribes.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL SCIENCES

ALBERT (A. A.). *Modern higher algebra.* 2nd edn. 1938.

GUNTHER (R. T.). *Early science in Oxford.* Vol. XIII. *The life and work of Robert Hooke.* Pt v. 1938.

HARDY (G. H.) and WRIGHT (E. M.). *An introduction to the theory of numbers.*

LANDAU (L.) and LIFSHITZ (E.). *Statistical physics.* Transl. from the Russian by D. Schoenberg. 1938.

SMART (W. M.). *Stellar dynamics.* 1938.

WEYL (H.). *The classical groups; their invariants and representations.* Princeton, 1939.

*WOLF (A.). *A history of science, technology, and philosophy in the eighteenth century.* 1938.

MODERN LANGUAGES AND ENGLISH LITERATURE

CHAMBERS (Sir E. K.). *William Shakespeare: a study of facts and problems.* 2 vols. 1930.

CONGREVE (WILLIAM). *Complete plays.* Ed. by A. C. EWALD. (Mermaid series.) n.d.

CRAIGIE (Sir W. A.), ed. *Dictionary of the older Scottish tongue.* Pt VIII (d—dignité). 1938.

Deutsche Literatur. *Sammlung literarischer Kunst- und Kulturdenkmäler in Entwicklungsreihen.* Reihe: Aufklärung. Herausg. von F. Bruggemann. Bde XIV, XV. 1938.

Early English Text Society publns:

- BOKENHAM (O.). *Legendys of Hooly Wummen*. Ed. by M. SERJEANTSON. 1938.
The 'Liber de diversis Medicinis' in the Thornton MS. (Lincoln Cathedral MS. A. 5. 2.) Ed. by M. S. OGDEN. 1938.
 GRANVILLE-BARKER (H.) and HARRISON (G. B.), editors. *A companion to Shakespeare studies*. 1934.
 GRIMM. *Deutsches Wörterbuch*. [3 pts of various vols.] 1938-9.
Harrap's French and English dictionary. Ed. by J. E. MANSION. Pt II. 1939.
 KNIGHT (G. WILSON). *The imperial theme. Further interpretations of Shakespeare's tragedies*. 1931.
 LOWES (J. LIVINGSTONE). *Geoffrey Chaucer. Lectures delivered in 1932*. 1934.
 *WORDSWORTH (WILLIAM) and (DOROTHY). *Letters (1821-50)*. Ed. by E. de SELINCOURT. 3 vols. 1939.
 WYCHERLEY (WILLIAM). *Complete plays*. Ed. by W. C. WARD. (Mermaid series.) n.d.

THEOLOGY AND CHURCH HISTORY

- CABROL (F.) and others. *Dictionnaire d'archéologie chrétienne et de liturgie*. Fasc. 152-5 (Peiresc—Pie Zeses). 1938-9.
 Canterbury and York Society. *Diocesis Cantuariensis. Registrum Henrici Chicheli*. Pt II. *Diocesis Londoniensis. Registrum Simonis de Sudbiria*. Pt VI. 1938.
 HATCH (W. H. P.). *The principal uncial manuscripts of the New Testament*. Chicago, 1939.
 KIDD (Rev. B. J.), D.D., ed. *Documents illustrative of the Continental Reformation*. 1911.
Novum Testamentum Sancti Irenaei. Ed. by W. SANDAY and C. H. TURNER. (Old-Latin Bibilical texts, VII.) 1923.
 SMITH (Canon H. MAYNARD). *Pre-Reformation England*. 1938.
Texte und Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der altchristl. Literatur. Bd. LI, 3-5. 1938.
Theologische Wörterbuch zum Neuen Testament. Herausg. von G. KITTEL. Bd. IV, 4-6. 1938-9.
 WULF (M. de). *History of mediaeval philosophy*. Transl. from the 6th French edn by E. C. MESSENGER. Vol. II. 1938.
 York diocese. *The Register of William Greenfield, Archbp. of York, 1305-15*. Pt IV (Surtees Soc.) 1938.

The following books have been bought for the Reading Room

- BOWMAN (I.). *The new world; problems in political geography*. 4th edn. 1928.
 CASE (J.). *The strength of materials*. 3rd edn. 1938.
 COTTON (H.). *Electrical technology*. 3rd edn. 1938.
 EAST (G.). *An historical geography of Europe*. 1935.
 FAWCETT (C. B.). *A political geography of the British Empire*. 1933.
 HARNWELL (G. P.). *Principles of electricity and electromagnetism*. 1938.
 HARRIS (L. J.). *Vitamins in theory and practice*. 1938.
 HINKS (A. R.). *Maps and survey*. 3rd edn. 1933.
 JOOS (G.). *Theoretical physics*. 1934.
 LEA (F. C.). *Hydraulics for engineers and engineering students*. 6th edn. 1938.
 LEWITT (E. H.). *Hydraulics and the mechanics of fluids*. 5th edn. 1937.
 LIPSON (E.). *The economic history of England*. Vol. I. 7th edn. 1937.
 MILNE-THOMSON (L. M.). *Theoretical hydrodynamics*. 1938.
 NEEDHAM (J.) and PAGEL (W.), editors. *Background to modern science*. 1938.
Physics, Reports of progress in. Vol. V. 1939.
 ROBINSON (W.). *Applied thermodynamics*. 2nd edn. 1937.
 RUSSELL SMITH (J.). *Industrial and commercial geography*. New edn. 1935.
 STEPHEN (H. J.). *Commentaries on the laws of England*. Vol. I. 20th edn. 1938.
 THOMPSON (J. M.). *An historical geography of Europe, 800-1789*. 1929.
 WEDGWOOD (C. V.). *The Thirty Years' War*. 1938.

COLLEGE AWARDS

STUDENTSHIPS

STRATHCONA: Ds Cunningham, M. A.

NADEN: Ds Chadwick, W. O.; Ds Laslett, T. P. R.

HUTCHINSON: Smith, W. C.

DENNEY: Ds Carnegie, J.

McMAHON: Ds Davidson, J. P. A., Ds France, K. R., Ds Stibbard, W. S.,
Ds Wee, C. J.

RESEARCH EXHIBITIONS: Ds Bromwich, J. I'a., Ds Marchant, R. B., Ds
Phelps, G. H., Ds Watt, I. P.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS

ELECTED TO SCHOLARSHIPS: Barnes, J. A., Cardno, J. A., Cartwright, H.,
Cheers, F., Combs, W. I., Haygarth, H. J., Hinsley, F. H., Hodgetts,
R. B., James, T. C. G., Maxwell, I. S., Powdrill, E. J., Spooncer,
R. C., Tannahill, J. A., Whitfield, J. W., Wilkinson, H. C.

ELECTED TO EXHIBITIONS: Morgan, G. J., Thomas, A. B.

SAMUEL NUNN EXHIBITION: Lee, A. G.

HUGHES EXHIBITION: Ds Chadwick, W. O.

STRATHCONA TRAVEL EXHIBITIONS: Pickford, F., Stanton, J. B.

SCHOLARSHIPS PROLONGED: Bury, P. J., Carnell, G. G., Fearnside, K.,
Filtness, D. D., Gunn, J. C., Hughes, P. T. M., Jones, A. E., Keyte,
D. J. H., Lee, A. G., Lickerish, L. A., Rood, S. C., Rutherford, C. I.,
Shorto, H. L., Singer, A., Spencer, P. L., Thomas, G.

EXHIBITION PROLONGED: Russell, R.

PRIZES

SPECIAL PRIZES

ADAMS MEMORIAL PRIZE: Montagnon, P. E. } *Aeq.*
Turner, R.

CAMA PRIZE: Nagendra Singh.

ESSAY PRIZES: Third Year, Watt, I. P.; Second Year, Ennals, J. A. F.;
First Year, Hinsley, F. H.

GRAVES PRIZE: Williams, R. D.

HENRY HUMPHREYS PRIZE: Faulkner, D.

NEWCOME PRIZE: Whitfield, J. W.

READING PRIZES: Hayman, C. H. } *Aeq.*
Ricketts, M.

HAWKSLEY BURBURY PRIZE: Lee, A. G.

HUTTON PRIZE: Abbott, J. C.

HOCKIN PRIZE: Lees, R. J.

BONNEY AWARD: Williams, G.

PRIZES AWARDED ON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

MATHEMATICS

Preliminary

Carter, C. F.
Le Couteur, K. J.
(*Wright's Prize*)
Plumpton, C.
Rumsey, V. H.

Tripes Part I

Dyson, A.
Thomas, A. B.
(*Wright's Prize*)

Tripes Part II

Filtness, D. D.
Jones, A. E.
Spencer, P. L.

Tripes Part III

Gunn, J. C.
(*Hughes Prize*)

Hicks, E. P.
(*Hughes Prize*)

Montagnon, P. E.
(*Wright's Prize*)

Turner, R.
(*Wright's Prize*)

CLASSICS

Preliminary

Loewe, R. J.
Moss, N.

Tripes Part I

Hughes, P. T. M.
Keyte, D. J. H.
Lee, A. G.
(*Earle Prize*)

Tripes Part II

Williams, R. D.
(*Wright's Prize*)

MORAL SCIENCES

Preliminary

Cardno, J. A. (*Wright's Prize*)

Tripes Part II

Whitfield, J. W.

NATURAL SCIENCES

Preliminary

Curtis, G. C.
Kidd, F.
Leyland, E.
Pascoe, K. J.
Robertson, A. J. B.
Schardt, R. G.
Walters, S. M.
(*Wright's Prize*)

Tripes Part I

Fearnside, K.
(*Wright's Prize*)
Powdrill, E. J.

Tripes Part II

Lees, R. J.
Sanderson, P. H.
(*Wright's Prize*)

THEOLOGY

Tripes Part II

Ds Chadwick, W. O.

LAW

Qualifying Examination I

Morgan, G. J. (*Wright's Prize*)

Tripes Part II

Ibrahim, A. bin M.
Scott, K.

HISTORY

Preliminary
Abbott, J. C.

Tripes Part I
Carnell, G. G.
Hinsley, F. H.
Hodgetts, R. B.
James, T. C. G.
(*Earle Prize*)
Rood, S. C.

Tripes Part II
Pickford, F.
Tannahill, J. A.

MODERN AND MEDIEVAL LANGUAGES

Preliminary Part I
Haresign, A. S.

Tripes Part I
Daniels, J. M. E.
Inns, F. C.
Loewenstein, M. O. L.
Oliver, E. S.

Preliminary Part II
Combs, W. I.
(*Wright's Prize*)

MECHANICAL SCIENCES

Preliminary
(*First Year*)
Harris, H. S. L.
Hodge, J.
Lauder, G. W.
Ross, P. McG.
(*Wright's Prize*)

Preliminary
(*Second Year*)
Cartwright, H.
Cheers, F.
(*Wright's Prize*)
Spooncer, R. C.
Wilkinson, H. C.
(*Wright's Prize*)

Tripes
Hansford, R. N.
Haygarth, H. J.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

Barnes, J. A.

GEOGRAPHY

Tripes Part II
Maxwell, I. S.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, DECEMBER 1938

Major Scholarships:

Read, A. H., Marlborough College, for Mathematics (Baylis Scholarship).
Goldie, A. W., Wolverhampton Grammar School, for Mathematics.
Charlesworth, G. B., Penistone Grammar School, for Mathematics.
Brough, J., Edinburgh University, for Classics.
Howorth, R. H., Manchester Grammar School, for Classics (Patchett Scholarship).
Freeman, E. J., King Edward VI School, Birmingham, for Classics.
Crook, J. A., Dulwich College, for Classics.
Hereward, H. G., King Edward VI School, Birmingham, for Natural Sciences.
Robinson, R. E., Battersea Grammar School, for History.
Lapworth, H. J., King Edward VI School, Birmingham, for Modern Languages.

Minor Scholarships:

Jones, R. P. N., Manchester Grammar School, for Mathematics.
Bell, W. R. G., Bradford Grammar School, for Mathematics.
Ferguson, J., Bishop's Stortford College, for Classics.
Willmore, P. L., Worthing High School, for Natural Sciences.
Mordell, D. L., Manchester Grammar School, for Natural Sciences.
Hutchinson, G. W., Abergale County School, for Natural Sciences.
Sutherland, I., Manchester Grammar School, for Natural Sciences.
Crisp, E. T., Cotham Secondary School, for Natural Sciences.
Krause, E. S., Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for History.

Exhibitions:

Christie, A. K., Southend High School, for Mathematics.
Pelling, H. M., Birkenhead School, for Classics.
Charlton, J. M. T., Manchester University, for Classics.
Morgan, J. R., Kingswood School, for Natural Sciences.
Walker, D. C., Lincoln School, for History.
Hunter, B. V., Royal Academical Institution, Belfast, for English.
Thompson, E. C., Wirral Grammar School, Bebington, for Modern Languages.

Johnson Exhibition:

Reid, I. C., Oakham School, for Classics.

CLOSE EXHIBITIONS AND SIZARSHIPS, 1939

To Close Exhibitions:

Baker: Howe, J. P. S., Durham School.
Dowman: Pay, B. W., Pocklington School.
Lucy Ingram: Cooper, J. N., Kimbolton School.
Lupton and Hebblethwaite: Rolland, J. L., Sedbergh School.
Somerset (March): Jones, F. C. D., Hereford Cathedral School.
Vidal: Seale, G. H., Exeter School.

To Sizarships:

Dudley, J. G., Worksop College.
Goldie-Scot, W. N. L., Fettes College.
Goody, R. M., St Albans School.