

# THE EAGLE

*A Magazine*

SUPPORTED BY MEMBERS OF

*St John's College*



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Contributions for the next number should be sent at an early date to one of the Editors of *The Eagle* (Dr Hollick, Mr Newman, Dr Williams, M. Pybus, G. L. Wallach).

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

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

## ROLL OF HONOUR AND WAR APPOINTMENTS

The assistance of readers is requested in the compilation of the Roll of Honour.

The Editors would also be glad to receive notice of any military or technical war appointments held by past or present members of the College, with the date of the appointment, in order that a complete record may be made.

Notices should be sent to Mr G. W. Rawlinson at the College Office.

# THE EAGLE

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## HIGH TABLE MEMORIES

By T. R. GLOVER

### I

IT was a quip of my father's that the authentic words spoken by Adam to Eve as they left Paradise were: "My dear, we live in times of transition." A later generation, I believe, attributes this to Dean Inge, as perhaps by now he does himself—*pereant qui ante nos nostra dixerunt*. Whatever may have been the reflections of Adam, the half century during which I have known Cambridge has been a time of transition.

In 1882 new statutes came into force, which permitted Fellows of colleges to marry if they could find women willing to risk it with middle-aged or elderly men; and there was, as J. R. Tanner (not yet middle-aged) put it, "a rush to the altar". It used to be said that a Senior Fellow of some college was asked what he thought of marriage, and, after some slight reflection, he said: "The breakfasts are better, but the dinners are not nearly so good." But the changes involved in college life were much greater than his simple reply revealed—subtler and more penetrating.

Side by side with this abolition of compulsory celibacy came a relaxation of the requirement that Fellows permanently on the foundation must be in clerical orders. The effect of this was not immediately felt; it took time for the senior men to die off, but thirty years saw the high tables of Cambridge predominantly lay; a few clergy survived, a few were added as deans and chaplains.

Lastly, after the first German war, a new Universities Commission made drastic endeavours to remodel Cambridge, top, bottom and middle. For centuries the centre of academic life had been the college, now it was to be the faculty. We owed this to the scientific

departments; they were each of them centred in huge buildings, more like government offices or factories than the old-time colleges; their staffs were from every college; buildings were kept up and staffs paid largely by the taxation of college revenues which had been given for no such purposes; and the "lab" was really more to the new type of man than the college, and very often he came from outside and knew little of our traditions. The new statutes were inspired, if not drafted, by men of this make. All Cambridge was to be re-organized into faculties, even where there was and could be no "lab", and where the essential teaching was man to man in college rooms. Theorists, reformers, and science men had their way; and men whose business was with history, language and literature were drastically herded into their several faculties. Long ago A. E. H. Love, who left St John's to be professor at Oxford, had made the criticism that Cambridge after all was devoting herself chiefly to the production of professors. The newer ideal for a professor was devotion to "research", which is very well in scientific studies, but less obviously useful in literature. Broadly speaking, in literature the less a professor "researches" in the modern sense of the term the more likely he is to understand what he is doing; manuscripts and antecedents are of little help to the real understanding of literature, and the substitution of palaeography for philosophy among theologians simply ruins the subject. However, we were in for scientific ideals, and research prevailed; and to clinch things professors were to be elected in a new way; eminent outsiders were to have a hand in the elections, who could be counted on to take an abstract view of the subject, uninformed and indifferent about our traditions, about the training of men, but ardent in the development of specialists. As a result we got a number of "heads of departments", some of them no doubt specialists of high quality, some of them less eminent and more likely to stay in Cambridge for life. Meantime, tenure of Fellowships—ignominiously called "prize Fellowships"—was shortened and made dependent on the pursuit of "research" of some kind; and the colleges had larger numbers of short-term Fellows, sometimes married, fugitive phantoms who hovered about and disappeared without much chance of identification with the colleges (sometimes not their own) which housed them. A college came to be a place where science men from the labs had free dinners. At the same time a college could hardly choose the men it would need as tutors and teachers—you cannot do without these, if you are going to educate young men—without the approval of some university board probably not in the least interested in the college concerned but inspired with the idea that they must see to it that a "researcher", a potential Ph.D., was selected; and whether he could teach or not, whether he were a

personality or, more simply, even a man, was of very little significance.

The fifty years have seen more changes than could have been expected, and yet less change; for undergraduates do not change much, even if they prefer cars to tandems; and they humanize the colleges and sometimes actually reclaim the Ph.D.'s. The great multiplication (so far) of ordinary students, lads from the public schools, who row and read and make asses of themselves, lovable, undeveloped creatures with their two hands in trouser pockets, who grow up into men, after all outweigh the "advanced" students, admirable people, no doubt, but perhaps too like Touchstone's "ill-roasted egg" "all on one side", though I will not add the abrupt part in which he dismisses these vulgar fractions of humanity. A man who has twice been proctor may be trusted, if he comes and tells you what an admirable person the ordinary undergraduate is.

## II

Of the older generation who survived into our days, quite the oddest was Peter Hamnett Mason, the President of the college and lecturer in Hebrew. He had written a Hebrew grammar in the form of "Letters to a Duchess". Duchesses may now and then wish to learn Hebrew, like the retired Scottish grocer who thought it might be fitting for him to learn to address the Creator in His own language. Peter's duchess appears to have been imaginary, or at most (legend said) his cat. But there the book was, and he had enlisted the enthusiasm of his pupils. For when the Regius Professorship of Hebrew became vacant, and the electors, not quite unintelligibly, fought shy of the queer old man and elected a much less picturesque figure, a Trinity man, who held this post and afterwards the deanery of Ely for many years without any great distinction, Peter's pupils rose in indignation, levied contributions on one another and themselves, and founded a University prize to perpetuate the old man's memory, the Mason Prize for Biblical Hebrew. Biblical—that was it, for Peter would have nothing to say to modern theories as to the language, and, playing on a technical point about the tenses, he refused any adherence to these "Imperfect" scholars and maintained the allegiance of his youth to "the grammarians of the Past and of the Future". I heard it suggested that, if every copy of the Hebrew Bible were lost, Peter could reproduce the whole from memory.

Youth somehow can never conceive that old men were really once-on-a-time young; and probably none of us supposed that Peter could have been young. He saw imperfectly or supposed he did; and, when you came to close quarters with him, raised his spectacles to peer



at you, and his welcome might be effusive. Bushe-Fox, it was said, had to see him, and was welcomed as his father's son—"I remember your father." "I don't think so, sir; my father died long ago and was never in Cambridge." "Ah! then! it was your elder brother." But the relentless undergraduate had no brother. "Then it must have been yourself. How do you do, Mr Bushe-Fox?" Bushey was eminent in the L.M.B.C. world; and on one occasion Peter "halled" the whole of the first boat. They came simultaneously and sat on some forms in his outer room, while one of them went in for the interview. He left the door ajar, and argued their case so adroitly and the conversation grew so ludicrous that his friends outside were shaking with laughter. Suddenly the door opened and out swept Peter; instantly every man hid his laughter in his hands. Peter saw a row of men with their faces hidden and their backs shaking, and grasped the situation, but misconceived it. He laid a friendly hand on the nearest shoulder—"Come! come! this is not manly", he said.

Heitland, whose comments were often caustic, declared that the old man's elaborate and gesturing old-world politeness had no relation with any old-world manners, but was his own absurd invention; and it was certainly odd. He was a great walker; walking was safe and reasonable in those days before motors; and you would see Peter in academic dress stalking with great strides along the Trumpington road, well in the carriage way, swinging as he strode with arms flung out, and his college cap waved abroad in his right hand. A wicked undergraduate would enjoy disconcerting him by taking off his hat to him. But he was not, or had not always been, as simple as he looked. Heitland maintained that the simplicity concealed a foxy cunning, and Herbert Foxwell had a story of some undergraduate dashing to morning chapel clad in little but a surplice; Peter recognized this impropriety, and with his old-world courtesy insisted at the end of the service on taking the man there and then from the chapel to his rooms for breakfast, and then without more ado sweeping him off for a long country walk. There seem, in retrospect, to be some difficulties in the story; a long country walk in a surplice was surely unusual; but that was the story and if you knew Peter Mason it was not too wildly improbable. He did great distances when he started. Legend also said that Peter had been proctor, and, finding a man carrying his gown, told him: "I don't think that the gentleman to whom you are carrying that gown would like you to wear his cap." His colleague, they said, was G. F. Browne, afterwards Bishop of Bristol. In those days undergraduates would fling coppers from the gallery. "Do you know why?" Browne asked Mason; "they are Peter's pence." "I had the idea," rejoined Peter, "that they are sometimes called 'Browns'."

Peter as a member of the high table was a constant source of interest. When the governing body met, and a vote had to be taken, he as President was always asked to vote first, and very commonly rejoined: "I do not vote." So regular was this that once, when after dinner we were asked to vote on a prize which William Bateson offered for the best joke on something, W. C. Summers captured everybody by saying in Peter's exact tones: "I will vote, but I do not wish my vote to be *recorded*." It was Peter's function to say Grace after dinner in hall, but he always passed the Grace-tablet to A. J. Stevens, who was another clerical survivor from earlier days.

Stevens was an unfortunate man. A change of ecclesiastical allegiance permitted him to take orders in the Church of England, and in those days, provided he did not marry, he could hold his Fellowship for life, and he did. It was said that he tried schoolmastering, at which it was obvious he could never have been a success; but he could fall back on his Fellowship. He invented, Foxwell said, a contrivance for lubricating railway engines and patented it; nothing came of it, till he let the patent lapse, and then it was widely adopted by the railway companies. So back to college he came, did a little examining, read the *Daily Mail*, dined in hall, spoke if you spoke to him, read Grace for Peter, and otherwise lapsed into nonentity. He did not read Grace well; *eructavit cor meum*, was the Biblical comment of the Rabelais scholar W. F. Smith; Barlow put it more gently—"We had several bubbles to-night." It was curious how a man originally of some ability could be so content to be a cipher. One night Heitland to tease the amiable J. T. Ward remarked that there was reason to suppose that *Ally Sloper's Half Holiday*, a "comic" picture-paper long ago defunct, was chiefly supported by the clergy of the Church of England—a wicked expansion of the alleged fact that C. E. Graves had a file of it from the start and had been awarded by Ally the order of F.O.S. (Friend of Sloper). Suddenly the voice of Stevens was heard from a place or two up the table: "Ehm! some numbers of *Ally Sloper* are quite good." Heitland, looking over his spectacles, settled the matter: "So are many of the clergy!" And there it rested.

Once to the surprise of everybody Stevens rose in a College meeting and made a suggestion about the place for the War Memorial, but it was still-born. Once he printed a queer slip about the possibility of some text in the Gospel being right and intelligible, concluding as it were with a sigh, that nowadays people were more apt to reject Scripture. He offered some quantities of this slip to the dean, in case it might be of use to distribute among undergraduates. He lived to a considerable age, and expressed an odd regret about

T. G. Bonney who died at ninety, bent but alive and pungent. Bonney, Stevens suggested, had permanently weakened his constitution by exposure on the Alps in his youth. Somehow one did not think of Bonney as prematurely enfeebled. Stevens long persevered with his afternoon walk to Hyde Park Corner, dragging more and more sadly.

A far more notable figure than these two men was John E. B. Mayor, the professor of Latin, who succeeded Mason as President of the college. He read Grace himself, and his reading of it was remarkable for its clearness and dignity. He was an advocate of reading aloud as an aid to health and strength, and to this he added a fervent belief in vegetarianism, though rumour from the Kitchen suggested he was not as entirely vegetarian as he supposed; those vegetable soups—"we couldn't let the old gentleman die on our hands"—were fortified more than he knew. Whether it was vegetarianism at the back of it or not, he took up with a project of making marmalade at one time. To economize, apparently, he used the jars of well-known makers and had a label of his own pasted over their embossed name; and before long he had the law upon him, and had to make some sort of public apology; and that was the end of his venture. But he continued to repudiate flesh-food; the days were past when he was "a sepulchre for fowl".

When A. E. Housman, who succeeded him in the Latin Chair, declared in his inaugural address that Mayor "sternly limited himself" to what interested him, his words struck oddly upon college people. There was nothing very stern about it and very little limitation; the old man wandered as he pleased; preached sermons in the college chapel (and printed them in whole or in part) on Spanish protestants; denounced the trifling mind and manners of the young; annotated in huge folios the deaths, births and marriages and so forth of members of the college; indulged that fancy for making notes that besets aged scholars with Lewis and Short's Latin dictionary as a foundation. "Impudent fellows," he called Lewis and Short; "when they say a word is rare, I write 'not' in the margin; why, they dare to say that *adjutorium* is rare; from Theodore Priscian alone I have gleaned 740 instances."

Youth was often so degenerate. That young Oxford man who was reported to have said that he "did not mind going to college chapel; he rather liked it"—"verily," declaimed Mayor (and he printed it, too), "Oxford churchmanship must be near extinction, if this puss young gentleman be a type of it". At Cambridge there were other signs of intellectual poverty; many of the football men, he had reason to believe, "had libraries of less than 2000 books". This last was true, whatever was the state of Oxford churchmanship.

At one stage a terrible misfortune befel him. The copy of Lewis and Short in which he was registering his reading and his corrections of their "impudence" disappeared, and could not be found. It seemed only too likely that it had been stolen—what a thesaurus of learning it would afford to a rival scholar, who might wish to supersede Lewis and Short—a German, perhaps. That Mayor would concentrate long enough to supersede them himself with a work of his own, nobody who knew him would have believed; but making notes toward a project was another thing, an enjoyable task that gave the sensation of valuable work. But the book was gone—stolen! Mayor notified the learned journals and all who read them, scholars and booksellers, that if they were offered this lost dictionary, they must know it was stolen from him. But it was not stolen, nor indeed far away. His bedmaker, innocent soul, had used it—not to produce a rival lexicon, but to support a chest of drawers which had lost a foot. *Notumque fovens quid femina possit.*

I once attended a course of his lectures. His subject was Tertullian, whom I was then reading. He took the *Apology*, translated a chapter or two rapidly, and then dictated a series of references, taking word after word and telling us in what authors (with chapter and verse) these words occurred. It had very little bearing on the mind or character or theology of Tertullian. But the other man attending the lectures shared Mayor's passion for lexicography, and faithfully took the references down, and when Mayor died he produced for Mayor's brother, Joseph, and from Mayor's notes, all that mass of erudition, with which were printed his own translation and Oehler's text. I still think that it all tells you very little that will make you realize or understand Tertullian; but Professor Souter of Aberdeen stands in the front rank of British scholars. He was the industrious apprentice; I was the idle one. *Hinc illae lacrimae.*

Mayor, for all his declamations and denunciations of "impudent" dictionary-makers and idle youth and trivial modern writers of books, was a kind old man. An early walk in the courts might bring you in contact with him as he left the chapel; and nothing would do but he would take you up to his rooms over the Shrewsbury gate, and there, undaunted by cold, and forgetful of food (yours and his) he would discourse to you at length of matters scholarly or Spanish, splendidly irrelevant, and give you at the end some volume of value or interest from the point of view of pure learning, but it again might not be—probably never was—very relevant to you or your work. But that did not matter—nor cold nor appetite for breakfast; you had been listening to a great scholar and bore away for ever the picture of the gleaming bright kind eyes. They look at you still from Herkomer's portrait. The portrait of Mason by C. E. Brock, now

relegated to a lecture-room, was not so generally esteemed as a picture, but nothing could have given you a truer conception of Peter Mason, "still life" as it was.

A far more significant man than any of them was George Downing Liveing. Mayor as a professor was virtually useless to students or to the college, except as a lovable, discursive, irrelevant survival of the past. Nobody adopted his vegetarianism, nobody was much concerned with his Spanish Protestants, and in those days nobody cared about the lexicography of Latin authors between A.D. 300 and 700. He read well in chapel, and it was always interesting to hear now and then about *adjutorium*, or the foolish luxury of the age; of course, people liked him as "a dear old thing", but he was not really a factor in anybody's affairs. Liveing had been neck-deep in University business all his life, maker of a department, builder of a laboratory, acute, incisive, practical. The legend survived of his hot temper, which taken with his red hair (we were told it had been red), won him the nickname of "the Red Precipitate". He was a chemist, but he was much else—a man of wide travel in the age before all dons went round or about the world, a man of experience and judgement, courteous, quiet and shrewd.

He had been in Italy in the stirring Garibaldi days, and, as an Englishman, had seemed to Italians a natural ally, but it was characteristic of him perhaps that he stood rather aloof and would not burn his fingers in other people's quarrels. Of late years we have seen an immense deal in Cambridge of enthusiasm for foreign adventure, but there was nothing Quixotic about Liveing; a windmill was a windmill to him and he did not meddle with it. "A poor spirit?" Not at all, he served his own generation and he served them well, high-minded, broad in survey, disinterested and active. Once he astonished us rather uncomfortably; he told an American visitor in hall that he had been in America "just before the war". We knew he had not; he was over eighty, and he was still living in his house next door to Newnham College, "The Pightle". Could the old man be suddenly struck in some way, and wandering in mind? Not he! His next sentence was: "Buchanan was president then." So it was the American Civil War!

In those early days he had tasks we little expected. One night in the Combination Room talk drifted to Paley's *Evidences*, and some one broached the subject to Liveing, who sat near, silent and a little deaf. For a moment his face looked rather blank, and then it lit up all over, in a way familiar to us and very pleasant. And he spoke. "I lectured on Paley in college for two years", he said; and he a chemist! These were the days when people spoke reverentially of the fallen Asquith as "one of the elder statesmen". And Liveing

went on to say that among his pupils had been Asquith's Headmaster—Edwin Abbott. He was indeed very old. I have always felt that I never witnessed so magnificent a snub administered as he gave to an aged Johnian one Sunday morning in the court. J. M. Wilson, who in ages past had been Headmaster of Clifton and was now Canon of Worcester, had come up to preach a University sermon at the age of eighty-seven. The two men had been at morning service in the College chapel, and, coming out, Wilson went up to Liveing and said: "I think we were contemporaries." "No," said Liveing, severely, "I am nine years senior to you." We all hoped he would reach one hundred; but a year after the encounter with J. M. Wilson, stepping back to avoid a car, he upset a girl on a bicycle, and fell himself; his thigh was broken, irrecoverably; he lingered a few months, and died at ninety-eight. "No," he said to me, "she was not to blame."

He founded, I think, some of the choral studentships; but it was kept very dark where they came from. I used to sit nearly opposite him at the College council, and the grave quiet figure remains before my mind. He took very little part in discussion; he even seemed aloof from it, as if he did not hear or greatly care to hear; but he followed what was going on, and when the moment came for voting, he voted at once, without any of Peter Mason's attitudes, voted straight and for the fundamentally sensible view of the matter in hand. The University presented a Latin address to him on the completion of seventy-five years of continual residence without a gap of a term from his matriculation. Someone had suggested it should be in English, but the shrewder judgement prevailed that Liveing would prefer it in Latin. He asked to see it, however, before the meeting in the Combination room at which the Vice-Chancellor presented it. He replied in English in a speech of quiet dignity and retrospect; and everybody was pleased that the address had been made.

Liveing's portrait by Sir George Reid is one of the happiest (and one of the noblest) that we have. He was already an old man when it was painted, and he lived another quarter of a century. He and Reid "tumbled to one another"; he did not use that phrase—of course not! it was not the vocabulary of his day or of his mind; but that was what happened. They suited one another, and as you look at the portrait you do not need to be told so; Reid caught the very Liveing that we knew and lived with—his dignity, his very masculine grace, his grave kindness, his splendid old age. The portrait has only to be contrasted with Sir George Reid's picture of Sir Richard Jebb, done for Trinity College, and one sees how Liveing captured his painter and was at ease with him.



## WAR AND EPIDEMICS

IT has been said that the war of 1914-18 was the first exception to the rule that in wartime and even among combatants deaths from disease outnumber deaths due to enemy action. If we did not confine ourselves to combatants, even 1914-18 would not be an exception. A few weeks of autumn and winter 1918-19 did more execution than months of Blitzkrieg are likely to do. Between September and January more than 12,000 and from January to March more than 3000 Londoners died of influenza. But we do not know that the great epidemic *was* a war epidemic. In European wars down to the end of the nineteenth century epidemics directly due to war fall into two classes. Roughly speaking, they were outbreaks either of typhus or of bowel diseases, viz. typhoid, dysentery, cholera. That is only a rough statement; smallpox, for instance, was serious in the war of 1870-1; but sufficiently accurate for my purpose.

Typhus we know to be a specific infection usually conveyed by lice, and the bowel diseases are all specific infections usually conveyed by the fouling of food or drink with human excreta. Contrasting the two groups, we find that the killing power of typhus has been far the greater. It depopulated a great part of Germany in the Thirty Years' War and, by the havoc it made in Bonaparte's Russian campaign, guided that hero to St Helena. Even in 1914-18, typhus was a grim business in Serbia and some German prison camps.

The bowel group, particularly typhoid, was the chief destructive agent in the South African War. Cholera did immense execution in the Balkan War which was the curtain-raiser of 1914-18. It is easy to understand why both groups should have been directly associated with past wars. When private soldiers were unwashed illiterates, and their officers (also rarely washed all over) knew nothing whatever of the biology of infectious disease, the herding together of masses of men could hardly fail to breed a pestilence. A higher standard of living and the partial permeation of medicine by biology have made a great difference. Although in 1914-18 our troops were very lousy, the higher standard of civilian living in the forty years down to 1914 had almost eliminated typhus from England and Wales. So that although means for the transmission of the infection were available, the infective material was absent.

How the bowel diseases were conveyed and how resistance to them could be raised were well understood. The knowledge was intelligently applied with the result that this group did comparatively little mischief.

Looking backwards on the gloomy annals of war epidemics before the twentieth century one is struck by the absence, at least as major causes of death, of those diseases which are in our thoughts to-day. Influenza has been known as a great epidemic disease for centuries; cerebro-spinal fever is not new. Both are conveyed from person to person by droplet infection, i.e. by the discharge from the upper air passages of tiny drops or spray. Both, therefore, should be favoured by herding people together. It is interesting to consider them in the new conditions of total war.

There is no doubt that present war conditions have favoured cerebro-spinal fever, but although it is a very alarming disease it has never shown *rapid* powers of invasion. Its progress is gradual and now that a very effective treatment is available, it is unlikely that its ravages will be on a grand scale.

Influenza is quite a different story. Perhaps, in view of our ignorance, a fairy story with, as Father Brown would have said, bad fairies. Since the last war we have learned something important about influenza. We now know that a specific virus which can be kept alive in ferrets is the cause of influenza in the same sense that the tubercle bacillus is the cause of tuberculosis. That discovery gives the hope of ultimately obtaining some means of protection, but it is only a hope and our ignorance is extensive. Here are three questions to none of which can a satisfactory answer be given:

(1) Does influenza always start from some distant focus or foci and gradually spread westwards as did two other pandemic diseases, plague and cholera? If we could answer "Yes" the position would be more satisfactory than in the last war, because our contacts with Russia are few.<sup>1</sup> In favour of answering "Yes" is the fact that the great pandemic of 1889-90 certainly spread from east to west and probably the earlier pandemics of the nineteenth century. But the lines of dissemination of the much greater pandemic of 1918-19 are hopelessly confused; we cannot be sure that the east was the origin.

(2) Why do epidemics of influenza vary so greatly in severity? To that question there is *no* answer much better than the famous definition of an archdeacon, viz. an ecclesiastical officer charged with the execution of archidiaconal duties. We can say, if we like, that the strains of virus vary in powers, but that takes us no further.

(3) Why has influenza become in the last fifty years much more formidable while most infectious diseases have become less formidable? The obvious thing to say is that some feature of modern life helps influenza. A plausible suggestion is that suburbanization is to blame. Suburbanization means that in the "rush hours" people are

<sup>1</sup> Written December 1940.



subject to temporary overcrowding so intense sometimes as to make the Black Hole of Calcutta seem a rural solitude. It might be that these comminglings give the authentic virus, seeking a breeding ground, its opportunity. For suppose that the virus which has the potentiality of inaugurating a great epidemic can only attain effective power by passing through or over the respiratory tracts of individuals, peculiarly constituted who form but a small fraction of the population; strap-hangers in a tube railway coming from dozens of urban districts are a fine random sample and should include most physiological types. Sooner or later, the virus will find a home where it can grow up.

In this way we might explain the observation, frequently made, that while mortality from tuberculosis is closely associated with *domestic* overcrowding, mortality from influenza has no such association. The germ of tuberculosis may be relatively fixed and also resistance to it. To conquer that resistance the germ must make a steady and prolonged attack. The germ of influenza may be mutable, and when it has, by luck, reached its full power, hardly any physiological resistance can defeat it.

This theory is seductive, but it is only a theory. India can hardly be considered a suburbanized country, but in 1918 influenza ravaged India. Perhaps we could save the theory by arguing that the virus exalted by western suburbia passed from Great Britain or the United States to the east. There is no evidence to support that argument.

So we cannot answer the three questions satisfactorily; there only remains the dubious help of analogy. For many years a distinguished Johnian (Prof. W. W. C. Topley) and I studied the epidemiological behaviour of herds of mice. Our practice was to introduce into a herd of mice one or two animals deliberately infected with a particular disease and to recruit the herd with healthy mice. It has been a laborious research; when the outbreak of war brought it to an end, we had been working together for more than fifteen years and had sacrificed many thousand animals.

One result is this. The equilibrium of disease in a herd is always unstable. What usually happens is this. For some days after the herd has been inaugurated (usually by putting two or three infected animals in a cage with 20 or 30 clean animals and then adding daily from 3 to 6 healthy animals) there is little mortality. Then the deaths increase and one has an epidemic. This dies down in a week or two and then one has an interval, sometimes of many months (since the average life-span of a healthy mouse is only about one-thirtieth of that of a man, a month is a long time in the life history of a colony of mice), in which deaths balance or fall slightly short of immigrations (any mice born in the colony and not devoured by their parents

are destroyed), so that the population remains steady or even increases slightly. This equilibrium, however, is unstable. A slight change in conditions, for instance increasing the rate of immigration or, in one dramatic case of a disease having biological affinities with influenza, a heat wave, is sufficient to disturb it disastrously. Deaths from the smouldering disease increase and in a few weeks a colony of 300 may be reduced to 30. Now the most striking difference between a herd of mice and a herd of men from the point of view of the epidemiologist is that mice are *always* overcrowded and dirty. They are indeed provided with palatial quarters, but they will not space themselves out; when they are not fighting or making love they still rub shoulders and investigate one another's excreta. Down to October 1940 it would have been difficult to find in this country large human herds living under conditions having much resemblance to those of the victims of scientific curiosity which we have studied. An inspector of public air-raid shelters in a bombed city would have no difficulty now. There is no fighting or love making and a human distaste for excreta persists, but the overcrowding is great. Inspecting a public shelter fitted with bunks (in a London suburb) I wondered whether the steerage of an emigrant ship a century ago might not have looked rather like it. One has something like the rush hour tube conditions (not quite so bad as these but something like them) to be endured not for a quarter of an hour but for anything up to twelve hours of each day from November to February. This is an epidemiological experiment on the grand scale. Perhaps it will give an answer to the third of my unanswered questions. If, between now<sup>1</sup> and next April, there is not a devastating epidemic of influenza, that will be strong evidence against the theory sketched above and strong evidence in favour of the opinion held by some epidemiologists that the war of 1914-18 had no more importance in the generation of the great pandemic than had the fly on the wheel in the fable. We, or some of us, shall see.

M. GREENWOOD

<sup>1</sup> December 1940.

## JOHNIANA

I had a few real first editions; I had *Tom Jones* and Bentley on *Phalaris*, which was terribly dull, and Purchas his *Pilgrimage* (1613), and Johnson's Dictionary, apparently stolen by my great-uncle from the library of St John's College, Cambridge.

ROSE MACAULAY, "Losing one's Books", *Spectator*, 7 November 1941.

In view of the possibility of an air-raid and the dropping of incendiary bombs, a Committee was appointed to consider what could be done for the protection of the College buildings... various measures have been taken to guard against an outbreak of fire.

*The Eagle*, XXXVI (1915), p. 332.

In this country swan marquetry is found mostly on work of high quality, such as the overmantle in Fig. 7<sup>1</sup> removed some years ago to St John's College (Cambridge) Combination Room from a small house belonging to the College at 3, Sussum's Yard, Bridge Street. Between the marriage initials three fishes, below the date 1594, have been referred to the owner's connection with the early Cambridge fishing trade, but their names have not been traced. In England it seems to be the only dated example of swan marquetry.

From an article on the Great Bed of Ware, *Country Life*, 15 August 1941.

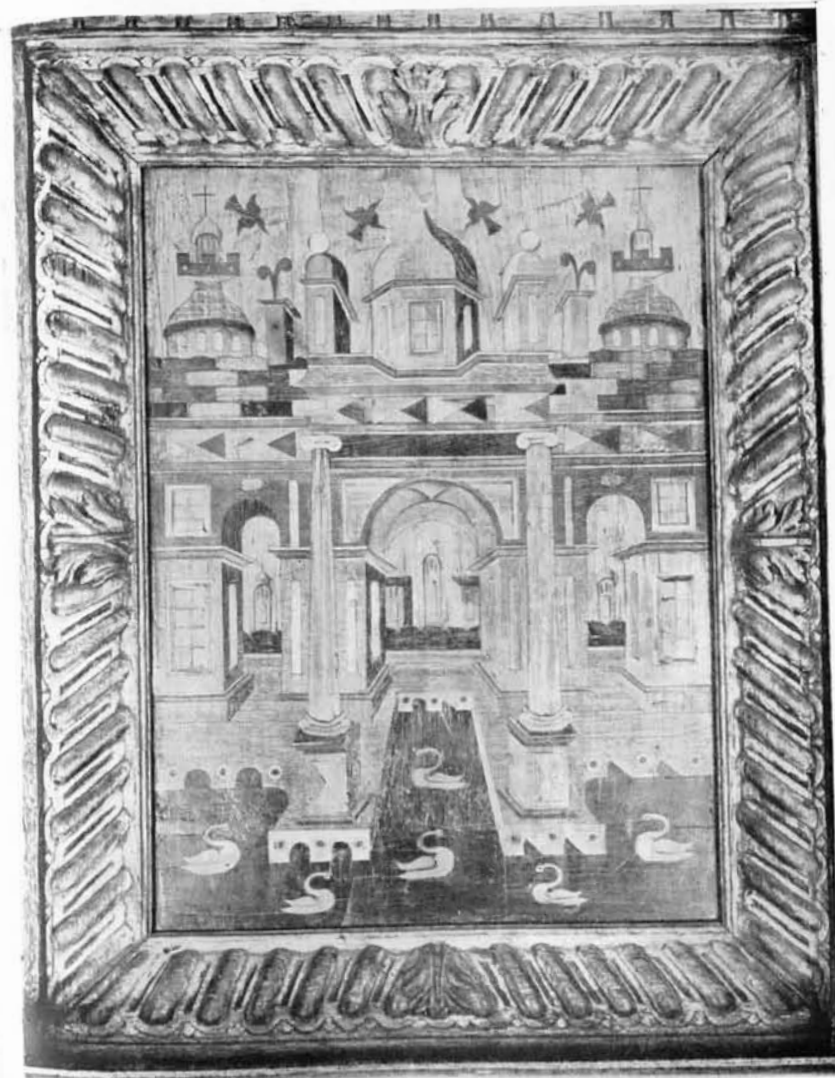
As a quiet and pleasing relief from topics bearing upon the War, Mr E. Saville Peck took as the subject of his lecture at the February scientific meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society "Three Early Materia Medica Cabinets in Cambridge".

The collections described, namely, those of J. P. Vigani, John Addenbrooke and William Heberden, are of special interest for various reasons, but notably because they mark the time when the atmosphere of indifference to medical teaching which had hitherto prevailed at Cambridge began to be dispelled...

...The third chest described by Mr Peck was that of William Heberden, who was admitted a sizar of St John's in 1724, and was made a medical fellow in 1734, proceeding to the degree of M.D. in 1739.<sup>2</sup> He gave an annual course of lectures in materia medica, and made good use of his knowledge of the classics to adorn them; the collection of materia medica which he had formed to illustrate his lectures he presented to his college when he left Cambridge to practise in London, where among his patients was Dr Johnson.

<sup>1</sup> The plate opposite is not from *Country Life*, but is from a photograph by Mr Briggs.

<sup>2</sup> Heberden's chest is in the College Library.



SWAN MARQUETRY IN THE COMBINATION ROOM

Boswell relates that when he was asked what physician he had sent for, he replied, "Dr Heberden, ultimum Romanorum".

Heberden's cabinet is made of oak and contains in the upper portion twenty-eight drawers and below a cupboard with two shelves. The contents are noted in a manuscript catalogue of 10 July 1751. The three cabinets described have many points of similarity; all three contain almost identical substances, most of which are mentioned in Culpeper's Herbal and the London Pharmacopœia of the time. They are contained in little paper trays folded in similar fashion and placed in the various positions in the drawers.

Cambridge is fortunate in possessing such treasures and, as Mr Peck acknowledged, pharmacists are grateful to the Colleges for the care they have taken of them for more than two centuries.

*Nature*, 5 April 1941.

The plate opposite shows Dr G. E. Daniel (Fellow, at present Photographic Intelligence Officer) in a scene from the film "Target for To-night".

## COLLEGE CHRONICLE

### THE ADAMS SOCIETY

LENT TERM, 1940

*President*: E. P. HICKS. *Vice-President*: D. D. FILTNESS. *Hon. Secretary*: G. WHITEHOUSE. *Hon. Treasurer*: P. P. AGARWAL.

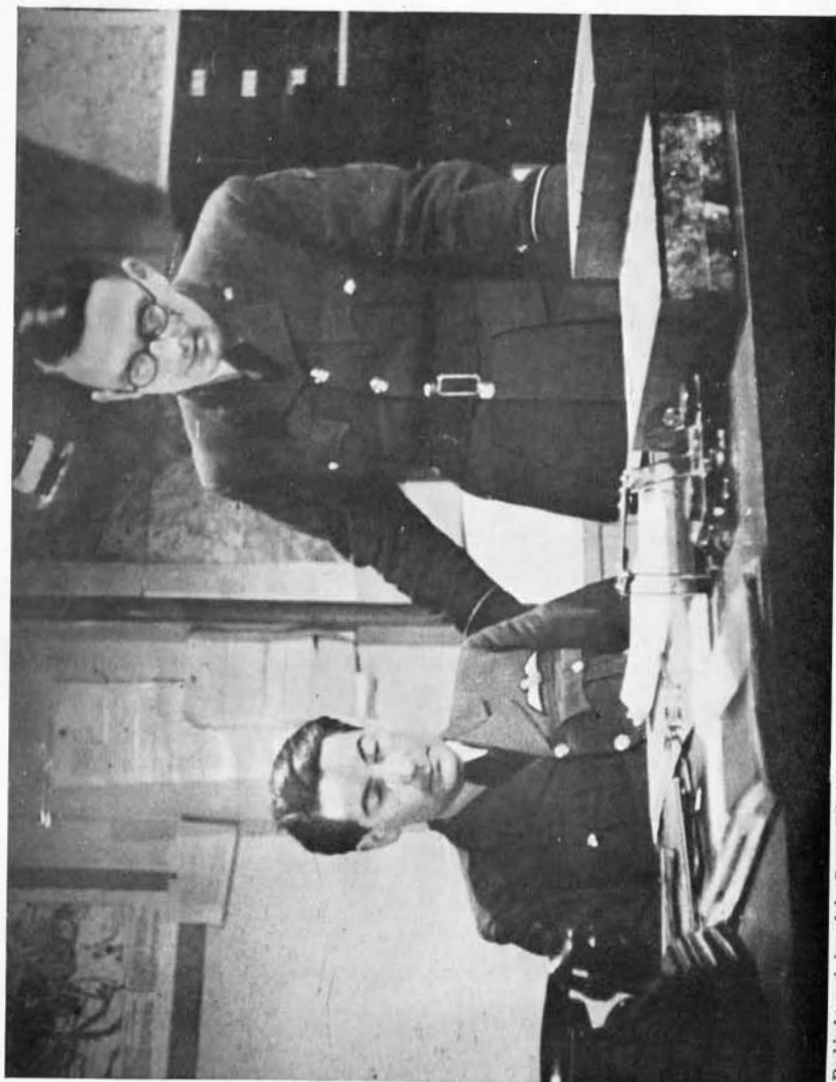
FOUR meetings of the Society were held in the Lent Term. On 1 February Mr Jeffreys gave a paper on "Earthquakes", which dealt with the types of waves set up by an earth tremor. Various seismographs were described by the lecturer.

At the second meeting on 8 February the Treasurer read a paper on "The Importance of Mathematics", in which he gave examples of the aesthetic beauty and practical importance of the subject.

The Joint Meeting with the Trinity Mathematical Society took place on 19 February, when a very lively and interesting lecture was given by Professor Wittgenstein on "The Descent of Mathematics".

The Term's programme closed with a meeting on 7 March, when a paper was read by A. E. Jones on "Greek Mathematics". This was mainly concerned with the geometrical and astronomical knowledge of the Greeks.

At the first meeting of the Easter Term on 25 April, Professor Dirac spoke on "The Interior of an Electron". The lecture was, however, more concerned with the motion of an electron under



"Target for To-night"

"A PEACH OF A TARGET, SIR"

By kind permission of the Crown Film Unit

various conditions, the equations obtained being extensions of Lorentz's equations of motion.

The Annual Business Meeting took place on 9 May, when Mr and Mrs Cunningham showed a colour film of their recent visit to America.

#### MICHAELMAS TERM, 1940

*President:* G. WHITEHOUSE. *Vice-President:* K. J. LE COUTEUR. *Hon. Secretary:* A. W. GOLDIE. *Hon. Treasurer:* A. K. CHRISTIE.

In view of the difficulty of obtaining speakers it was decided to hold only three meetings this term. These have been well attended and we have welcomed many visitors from other societies.

The first paper of the term was read by Dr Lilley, who discussed the possibility of carrying out the constructions of Euclidean geometry without the use of a ruler. He showed that a compass was in fact the only instrument necessary and we were surprised to learn that many of these constructions were no more complicated than those making use of the ruler.

On 14 November K. J. Le Couteur spoke on "Gliding on a Stream". After some preliminary remarks about the difficulties of Naval Architecture he considered in detail the lift of a hydroplane in two-dimensional motion over the surface of a stream and showed how the efficiency depended upon the curvature of the buttock lines.

Dr Hoyle addressed the last meeting of the term, taking as his subject "The Internal Constitution of the Stars". He discussed the distribution of temperature and pressure at internal points of the star and showed that its continued existence required the presence of electromagnetic as well as gravitational forces.

#### THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

##### LENT AND EASTER TERMS, 1940

*President:* THE PRESIDENT. *Senior Treasurer:* MR NEWMAN. *Musical Director:* MR ORR. *Librarian:* DR HOLLICK. *Junior Treasurer:* E. L. HART. *Hon. Secretary:* I. R. FRASER.

THE Lent Term was distinguished by the continuation of Mr Orr's first-rate series of recitals in the Hall, the Music Room and the Chapel. On 15 February polished performances were given by Marjorie Trevelyan and Marcus Dods of Marcello's oboe concerto, and Mrs Davey and Mr Orr of sonatas by Mozart and Delius. Later

in the term Mr Orr conducted an enjoyable recital of works for string orchestra, including Mozart's "Serenata Notturna" and concertos by Handel and Corelli. The orchestra also accompanied Margaret Hodsdon in a harpsichord concerto by W. F. Bach. Finally Mr Orr treated us to an organ recital of his own, performing works by Du Mage, Buxtehude and Bach.

Meanwhile the unobtrusive and informal Thursday evening recitals, which aim at providing members with a regular hour of solace from the cares of the week, proceeded successfully. Amongst others Dr Baldwin gave a charming Debussy programme, and the Secretary a mixed bag including Beethoven's Trio for two oboes and cor anglais.

The Society also held a Smoking Concert on 1 February of which the programme was as follows:

- |   |  |                        |
|---|--|------------------------|
| 1. Piano (S. P. STARNES)                            | Nature poem  | <i>E. Goossens</i>     |
| 2. Clarinet and Piano (J. A. CROOK, J. R. WILLIAMS) | Concerto   | <i>Mozart</i>          |
| 3. Violin and Piano (O. E. A. KOCH, E. L. HART)     | Sonata   | <i>Locatelli</i>       |
| 4. Songs (J. R. WILLIAMS)                           | The Bailey Beareth the Bell away;<br>My Ghostly Fader; Fair and true } | <i>Warlock</i>         |
| 5. Piano duet (DR BALDWIN, E. L. HART)              | Scheherazade (Pt II)   | <i>Rimsky-Korsakov</i> |

In the Easter Term the Society suffered the disappointment of having to abandon the May Week Concert, because of the war situation, though plans were fully made for it. The Thursday recitals, however, went on. A particularly successful one was given by Dr Smith and Dr Picken, whom Dr Hollick persuaded to give us some duets on two pianos. They played Mozart's D major sonata and his fugue, and ended with Milhaud's "Scaramouche", the rumba of which caused such toe-tapping and enthusiasm in the audience that it had to be repeated. Another recital in the Easter Term was given by Mrs Hill and Mr Newman, consisting of 'cello sonatas, among them the little-known but exciting work of Kodaly.

The war, then, has by no means extinguished Music in St John's; in some directions, for instance Mr Orr's recitals, it has stimulated it.



## MICHAELMAS TERM, 1940

*President:* THE PRESIDENT. *Senior Treasurer:* MR NEWMAN. *Musical Director:* MR ORR. *Librarian:* DR HOLLICK. *Junior Treasurers:* S. P. STARNES, J. R. WILLIAMS, J. A. CROOK. *Hon. Secretary:* J. A. CROOK.

In spite of the disappearance during the last year of many of our most experienced undergraduate musicians, the Society has maintained a full programme this term. The Committee of last year energetically adopted dictatorial methods in order to keep the long series of concerts unbroken. One Thursday evening recital was held at which Mrs J. F. Allen and Mr Newman played some more violin and piano sonatas, by Bach, Tartini and Mozart.

On 25 November Joyce De Groote and Robin Orr gave a programme of violin and piano sonatas by Mozart, Beethoven, J. S. Bach and Debussy. The concert was well attended, and the audience appreciated Mrs De Groote's fine legato and rich tone, and the polished co-ordination between violin and piano.

Four Smoking Concerts were given this term. Their programmes were as follows:

## 20 October 1940

- |   |   |                       |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Piano (R. A. L. ROPER)                     | Two Preludes and Fugues                     | J. S. Bach            |
| 2. Songs (J. R. WILLIAMS)                     | Sixteenth-century Songs (English)           | —                     |
| 3. Piano (Mr NEWMAN)                          | Three Preludes                              | Debussy               |
| 4. Piano (Mr ORR)                             | Sonatina<br>Homaja                          | Bartok<br>de Falla    |
| 5. Clarinet (J. A. CROOK)                     | Petite Pièce<br>Unaccompanied Piece         | Debussy<br>Stravinsky |
| 6. Two pianos (Mr CHARLESWORTH and Mr NEWMAN) | Choral Prelude<br>Popular Song, from Façade | J. S. Bach<br>Walton  |

## 31 October 1940

- |                                  |  |                                   |
|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Piano (D. G. TURNBULL)        | Intermezzo in E $\flat$ major<br>Piano Sonata (third movement) | Brahms<br>Grieg                   |
| 2. Violin (J. D. ST C. HARRISON) | Revelry<br>Tango   | Hurlstone<br>Albéniz              |
| 3. Piano (A. F. RATTENBURY)      | Rhapsody in F $\sharp$ minor }<br>Chaconne }                   | Sykes                             |
| 4. Songs (L. BRUCE-LOCKHART)     | Two arias from The Magic Flute                                 | Mozart                            |
| 5. Clarinet (R. C. LOWE)         | Serenade from Hassan<br>Pavane pour une Infante Dèfunte        | Delius<br>Ravel                   |
| 6. Piano (T. PETERS)             | Piece<br>Fantasia in D minor<br>Minuet                         | Scarlatti<br>Mozart<br>Paderewski |

## 18 November 1940 (Combination Room Concert)

- |   |  |                        |
|---|--|------------------------|
| 1. Piano (A. T. RATTENBURY)                                   | Stalham River<br>Mouvements perpetuels       | Moeran<br>Poulenc      |
| 2. Clarinet (J. A. CROOK, acc. J. R. WILLIAMS)                | Concerto in A                                | Mozart                 |
| 3. Songs (L. BRUCE-LOCKHART)                                  | Arias from The Messiah                       | Handel                 |
| 4. Piano duet (P. S. STARNES, R. BERTIN)                      | Ma Mère l'Oye                                | Ravel                  |
| 5. Piano (Mr NEWMAN)  | Two Preludes and Fugues                      | J. S. Bach             |
| 6. Songs (A. C. ARTHUR)                                       | As I walked forth<br>In summertime on Bredon | Johnson<br>Graham Peel |
| 7. Chorus (The College Chorus with members of Girton College) | Madrigals by Pilkington, Dowland, Morley     |                        |

## 3 December 1940

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Piano duet (Mr NEWMAN and Mr CHARLESWORTH)                     | Sadko<br>Rimsky-Korsakov   |
| 2. Songs (J. R. WILLIAMS)   | King Herod and the Cock<br>Waly, Waly<br>Down by the Riverside } (Folk songs)                              |
| 3. Viola, clarinet, piano (Mrs CLEGG, J. A. CROOK, BRIAN PIPPARD) | Trio in E $\flat$<br>Mozart  |
| 4. Songs (G. S. WILLS)  | Love leads to battle<br>Ich grolle nicht<br>The roadside fire } Buonancini<br>Schumann<br>Vaughan Williams |
| 5. Piano (B. PIPPARD)   | L'Almanach aux images<br>Grovelez  |
| 6. Chorus (College Chorus)  | Drinking songs<br>—  |

The Combination Room Concert in particular was very well attended, and enjoyed by the whole audience.

## THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY

## LENT TERM, 1940

*President:* R. D. WILLIAMS. *Hon. Secretary:* J. H. SWINGLER. *Hon. Treasurer:* D. CAMPBELL.

FOR the session 1940-1 N. Moss has been elected President, J. Ferguson, Secretary and J. A. Crook, Treasurer.

On 26 January Mr Griffith addressed the society on "*Κωνή Ειρήνη*—some Greek attempts at Collective Security". He was dealing with fourth-century Greek politics and showed how in the new Confederacy of Delos and in the masterly statecraft of Philip of Macedon were genuine efforts towards greater unity arising not from fear but

from a constructive idealism. There were lessons here for the present day. On 8 March we were privileged to welcome the Provost of King's, who spoke on "The *Helen* of Euripides", following his talk with a stimulating discussion which covered a wider field. The last paper of the year was given by Mr Guthrie, who gave an interesting and illuminating address on "The Classical Point of View": this also roused a lively discussion.

In addition the Society has continued its classical play-readings with some success, and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed when each person present chose a Latin poet and read selections from his work, prefacing them where desirable with a translation. This meeting was believed to be the first of its kind and it is hoped to repeat the experiment in the future.

#### MICHAELMAS TERM, 1940

*President:* N. MOSS. *Hon. Secretary:* J. FERGUSON. *Hon. Treasurer:* J. A. CROOK.

We have heard two papers this term. The first was delivered by Mr Howland on 7 November on "Athletics in Homer" and was informal and entertaining. He dealt mainly with the 23rd book of the *Iliad*, drawing vivid pictures of the competitors in the games. On 29 November Miss Jolliffe of Girton spoke on "Gods of Soldiers and Civilians in Roman Britain". Her wide knowledge of the subject introduced us to many deities whose existence we had never suspected—Magons, who is supposed to have a relic in this college, Thincsus, and Coventina, for instance: the excellent photographs illustrating the paper proved particularly interesting. We are grateful to Mr Getty for the use of his rooms for both these meetings.

Other meetings have taken the form of readings. We began with B. B. Rogers' translation of Aristophanes' *Birds*, which was topical and delightful. On another evening Sophocles' *Ajax* was read in the original Greek, and a third session was devoted to the reading of Greek and Latin epigrams. Finally, we are grateful to the Historical Society for their invitation to hear Mr Charlesworth's paper on "Propaganda", a notice of which appears elsewhere.

## THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1940

*President:* PROFESSOR PREVITÉ-ORTON. *Hon. Secretary:* J. W. DAVIDSON.  
*Hon. Treasurer:* R. E. ROBINSON.

PERHAPS prevailing conditions have increased our need for the more serious of pleasures, for certainly the reduction in our membership has not been reflected in a similarly decreasing support of our activities. From Freshmen, in particular, we have received the support always hoped for though perhaps seldom so fully received. But credit for a successful term's activities is owed principally, of course, to those who have read us papers. To them we owe a rather special gratitude for so willingly giving up some of their time to us despite the many extra calls at present made upon it.

Our first meeting was on 30 October, when Mr Charlesworth read a paper on "Propaganda, Ancient and Modern". With that combination of wit and learning which we have come to expect of him he analysed the different uses of propaganda in the Ancient World and sought to classify the factors contributing to its failure or success. From this, he turned to the study of modern political propaganda and commercial advertising, and, while pointing out differences and developments, he showed us the extent to which both Herr Hitler and the manufacturers of Lifebuoy Soap were guided by similar considerations to those which had influenced the rulers of Athens and Rome.

We held our second meeting on 12 November, when Mr Grierson, of Gonville and Caius College, read a paper entitled "Historic Forgeries". The subject was made even more fascinating than the title of the paper suggested. Mr Grierson discussed the conditions in which, and the purposes for which, public documents have come to be forged, and, with this as background, considered the influence a number of such forgeries—in mediaeval and modern times—have had upon the course of history. In the lively discussion which followed, the demand on Mr Grierson for more and more examples from an apparently inexhaustible knowledge of the subject was cut short only by the advancing hour.

At the last meeting of the term, on 27 November, Professor Walker spoke on "Some Past British and American Relations". Beginning with a brief survey of the last disastrous clashes of the colonial period, the professor proceeded to an explanation of the tangled problems left by the settlement of 1783 and their slow solution. Then

came the gradual recognition of interests held in common, as in the actions of Canning and Monroe and in the establishment of better trading conditions for the United States in Canada and the West Indies. The paper ended where events become clouded by the still urgent debate of issues yet far from dead. Professor Walker was concerned with history, not current politics, but like Mr Charlesworth earlier in the term he had the advantage of a subject of great topical interest, and on that account, as on others, the meeting was a fittingly successful end to the term's activities.

## THE LAW SOCIETY

LENT TERM, 1940

*President:* K. SCOTT. *Vice-Presidents:* PROFESSOR WINFIELD, MR BAILEY, DR JACKSON, MR D. R. SEABORNE DAVIES, DR WILLIAMS. *Hon. Secretary:* H. M. WILMERSDOERFFER. *Hon. Treasurer:* A. K. ALLEN.

THERE were two meetings only of the Law Society during the Lent Term. At the first, held on Wednesday, 21 February, in A. K. Allen's rooms, K 1 Second Court, Dr R. M. Jackson read a paper on "Legal Education". In this he outlined the present conditions of education in the Universities, Inns of Court, and the Law Society, and made some valuable criticisms and suggestions for the improvement of legal teaching.

The second was held on 6 March, when Mr F. C. Goodwin, registrar of the Bow County Court, read a paper on "The Work of the County Court", in which he traced the history of County Court jurisdiction and practice.

## THE NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB

LENT TERM, 1940

*President:* L. A. LICKERISH. *Vice-President:* DR HOLLICK. *Hon. Secretary:* G. C. CURTIS. *Hon. Treasurer:* D. D. SATHÉ.

THE first paper of the term was given on 6 March by Dr Hollick, on "Life in the Himalayan Valleys of Lahoul". The expedition surveyed and climbed peaks of 23,000 feet, studied the rich flora, and investigated the torrent fauna in which, curiously enough, the best streamlined insects do not live in the fastest water. Dr Hollick illustrated his interesting talk with 140 magnificent lantern slides in colour, many of them showing the fine scenery of the Little Himalaya.

At the second meeting, on 31 March, Mr G. C. Curtis gave a lecture on "Defects of Vision". Mr Curtis emphasized the division of defects into three kinds: those of the lens system, the retina and the brain. The various defects were discussed and very ably demonstrated by the aid of simple but very ingenious apparatus. The audience was particularly interested in after-effects and persistence of vision, being amazed at the transformation of coloured objects, when they were stared at for about half a minute. The lecture, having such obvious applications to everyday life, was thoroughly enjoyable.

The third meeting had to be postponed to 8 May, when Dr Allen spoke on "Below Four Degrees Absolute". The club were allowed to handle a ball of an alum which had been colder than anything else in the universe. In a certain experiment, a light shone on a tube of liquid helium caused a jet to rise into the air—an effect discovered by Dr Allen. The liquid passes rapidly through tubes a few millionths of a centimetre wide, and a beaker of it quickly empties itself over the sides. Dr Allen's talk was much appreciated. It was illustrated by slides and by pieces of the original apparatus of many experiments.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1940

*President:* G. C. CURTIS. *Hon. Secretary:* E. T. CRISP. *Hon. Treasurer:* I. A. D. LEWIS. *Committee:* P. L. WILLMORE, W. J. MARMION.

The first meeting of the term was held on 29 October, when Dr Henry gave a lecture on "Practical Applications of Geology". The lecture was particularly interesting because of its general treatment and the many political and economic ramifications of the subject discussed. Dr Henry made good use of some excellent slides.

A new precedent was made at the next meeting by inviting the St John's College Medical Society to be present at a lecture given by Dr Feldberg. The lecturer reviewed some of his recent experiments on "Myoneural Transmission to the Electrical Organ of the *Torpedo*". He produced more evidence for the growing modern theory that myoneural transmission is effected by a transmitter substance.

The third lecture was given by Dr Wormell, who spoke on "Thunderstorms". By means of slides the lecturer demonstrated the use of the Boyd camera, as used by Scholmann in South Africa, in demonstrating the discrete nature of the lightning flash. The flash occurs in jumps of 50 ft. downwards from the cloud, but immediately

it joins the earth, a brilliant upward flash is produced which is followed by an oscillatory discharge. The lecture demonstrated the able use of scientific technique in investigating one of the more obvious natural phenomena, which by its very nature cannot be followed and controlled in a test tube.

The last lecture of the term was given by Dr Calthrop, of Queen Mary College, who spoke on "Supersonics". He gave a short history of the subject and its growth from a theoretical possibility to a reality; then went on to its many ramifications in industry and war. Supersonic waves are characterized by their general heat-producing and destructive properties. One member of the audience, struck by this fact, suggested their use in touching off explosive mines at a distance; but although this is not a possibility at present they have been used in submarine detection. An interesting application is being developed in medical science, for supersonics may soon be extensively used in the heat therapy treatment of various diseases unaffected by normal clinical methods.

Many thanks are due to our lecturers for finding time to support the Club, when their war research makes so many demands on their free time.

### THE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

LENT, EASTER AND MICHAELMAS TERMS, 1940

*President:* PROFESSOR BOYS SMITH. *Hon. Secretary:* P. L. SPENCER.  
*Committee:* MR WELFORD, P. H. STARNES, M. A. BENIANS.

THREE meetings were held during the Lent Term. At the first of these Canon Wilfred Knox read a paper on "The New Eschatology", defending the Liberal position in Theology. The second paper was read by Professor Boys Smith on "Sin and Atonement in Christian Theology". He discussed the nature of sin and Atonement, and went on to give an account of the three most important theories of the Atonement. At the meeting, he paid a tribute to the late Professor Creed, who had always been keenly interested in the Society and whose loss is sincerely felt. At the last meeting of the term, J. E. Padfield read a paper on "The Thought-background of the Old Testament", giving us considerable insight into Hebrew methods of thought and giving the meanings which were attached to the technical terms of the Old Testament.

In the Easter Term, the first paper was read by T. Keble on "The Spanish Mystics", giving an account of St Teresa of Avila, St John of the Cross and St Ignatius Loyola. At the second meeting, a paper

was read by the retiring President, G. C. T. Richards, on "African Religion", which was to most of us an unknown subject. He gave some detail of African beliefs and suggestions on the Christian approach to them.

Owing to wartime conditions there was only one paper in the Michaelmas Term. This was read by the Rev. H. St J. Hart, a former President of the Society, on "The High Churchmen of Old Israel", giving us a picture of Judaism in the Roman Empire of the first century A.D., to explain which he gave a short history of priestly and prophetic religion in Judaism.

### THE DEBATING SOCIETY

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1940

*President:* J. FERGUSON. *Hon. Secretary:* H. M. PELLING. *Committee:* D. B. HARRIS, E. C. THOMPSON, W. T. RICHARDSON, P. L. WILLMORE.

AT the first meeting, held on Monday, 21 October, the motion was: "That complete Socialism is the only answer to the world's problems." The proposer, Mr Rose, ranged over a wide field of contemporary politics. Mr Robinson, opposing, was sceptical of all dogmatism. Mr Thompson outlined the benefits of workers' control, but Mr Harris saw no reason for complete nationalization. Most of the speakers from the House emphasized the importance of Christianity in solving the world's problems. The motion was defeated by 16 votes to 6.

The next debate was on Tuesday, 5 November, and three of the best-known Union speakers were invited. The motion was: "That any ideal is better than none." Mr Nicholls proposed: he defined an ideal as a vision of perfection, and argued that all idealists have some revelation of the truth. Mr Pelling suggested that some ideals were bad, and appealed to the House to dispense with all illusions. Mr Henderson, of Downing, talked chiefly about himself, his aunt, and horoscopes. Mr Amarasekara, of Queens', was doubtful of the existence of anybody or anything, but saw some value in the life dedicated to reason. Mr Cable, of Corpus, said that only a small intellectual class could do without ideals. The motion was carried by 13 votes to 2.

The third meeting, held on Tuesday, 19 November, was a joint debate with Christ's College Debating Society. The motion was: "That this House approves of Mr Churchill." Mr Richardson eulogized the Prime Minister and was shocked that anyone could



oppose the motion. Mr Cox, of Christ's, criticized Mr Churchill as a strategist. Mr Wright, of Christ's, argued that his merits far outweighed his faults. Mr Willmore emphasized his part in the White Army campaigns. The motion was defeated by 9 votes to 6.

Of this term's speakers, Mr Nicholls has been distinguished by a pleasant debating style, Mr Richardson by fluency and a faculty of sarcasm, Mr Robinson by a power of extempore criticism, and Mr Thompson by clarity and sincerity of exposition.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

LENT TERM, 1940

*President:* PROFESSOR BOYS SMITH. *Captain:* T. C. G. JAMES. *Hon. Secretary:* C. PLUMPTON.

WITH the League Championship already won and the prospect of a successful run in the Knock-Out Competition, neither the snow nor the ice of January and February could deprive the First XI of its enthusiasm. But although the weather failed to kill enthusiasm our keenness failed to change the weather, and the Secretary often completely disappeared under a pile of cancellations by letter and telegram. Every Saturday night for a month he performed the exasperating task of rearranging the fixture list, not only for the coming week, but for the rest of the term. Only the persistence of one bred in the "uncongenial" atmosphere of the Lincolnshire Fens could have triumphed over such conditions.

But to turn from personalities to the "Cuppers". Our first venture was in a biting wind on a snow-covered ground against Caius. During the first half it seemed that we had forgotten everything we had learned about each other's play during the previous term, and our opponents, playing robust football and finishing well, led by 2-1 at the interval. It was one of those rare occasions when the defence had cause to deprecate the incompetent shooting of the forwards while the forwards almost wept at the instability of the defence. But after a shaky start, the second half saw what might almost be labelled a resurrection, and the forward line, through its spearhead D. A. Foxall, made the final score 5-2. That evening, in the inevitable discussion, we did not disguise the fact that we had had a severe fright. The game had revealed one of the weaknesses which persisted into the Cup Final. Early in a match, before our combination began to function smoothly, we were always liable to be swept off our feet by a team which knew how to use its weight.

It was this factor also which made the result of the next round against Pembroke so uncertain, all the more so since, in past competitions, Pembroke had so often disposed of an apparently promising John's team. We kicked off uphill in the face of a high wind and, owing to some good shooting by Pembroke backed by weight and speed, we were 3-2 down at half-time. During the second half, however, after Pembroke had failed to score from a penalty, the superiority of our forward combination asserted itself over a rapidly tiring defence. We left the field, badly battered and bruised, but with a victory by 6-3. In the Semi-Final, in spite of the efforts of J. Smith and J. Porter, we defeated Trinity by 10-1.

Then followed the somewhat ignominious anti-climax of the Final against Downing. Our 5-0 defeat, partly due to inexperience and stage fright, was mainly due to the overwhelming superiority of the much heavier Downing team. Our captain had done all he possibly could, both before and during the match, to ward off the psychological difficulties involved in playing against so many established reputations. He had demonstrated, by checking practically every move which D. Rowe made, that even Blues are not invincible. But the impregnable Downing defence wore down our forwards until they were incapable of taking effective advantage of the openings they frequently created. Some incredible shooting by Rowe in the second half completed the demoralization and even the optimism of our one articulate supporter, A. N. Baligh, began to fade. Our only consolation is that next season, when the Downing stalwarts have gone down, we shall have the large majority of our team still in residence.

In addition to this strenuous Cup Saga we played many enjoyable friendly games with R.A.F. and Army teams in which we were uniformly successful. For the full season in League and Cup we had an average of 58 goals for, 19 against.

The achievements which were ours as a team were attended by many individual successes. C. L. Ashton, who owing to a knee injury was unable to assist us in the later Cup matches, and D. A. Foxall played against Oxford, and C. Plumpton and R. E. Robinson played several times for the University. G. E. Ames, P. J. Holliday, G. C. M. M. Cave, T. C. G. James, C. Plumpton, R. E. Robinson, D. A. Foxall, and R. G. Woodward played for the Falcons. C. Plumpton, D. A. Foxall, G. E. Ames, R. E. Robinson, and C. L. Ashton were elected members of the Falcons Club. In addition to the above, A. H. Bullock, G. C. M. M. Cave, K. F. Hart and D. G. Davidson were awarded their First XI Colours.

## MICHAELMAS TERM, 1940

*President:* PROFESSOR BOYS SMITH. *Captain:* C. PLUMPTON. *Hon. Secretary:* R. E. ROBINSON. *Captain Second XI:* N. MOSS.

For the second year in succession the First XI have carried off the League Championship. Since at the beginning of the season there were six old Colours in residence to form a valuable nucleus and many promising Freshmen to compete for vacant places, this success may appear rather a matter of routine than of achievement. But, until the last week of the term, four Colours were fully occupied playing for the 'Varsity, and the usual crop of injuries weakened the team still further. Our success was largely due to the Freshmen, inspired and led by A. H. Bullock and D. G. Davidson. No praise is too high for the team which, depleted as it was, still persisted in collecting two points from every match. R. L. Perry at centre-forward scored many goals; J. Fairhurst's grim tackling disheartened the heaviest opponents and W. Oughton made up for his lack of weight with disconcerting speed and energy. K. Radford and R. Jackson improved steadily throughout the term as they gained experience, while H. C. Middleton, when not playing Rugger, was invaluable in the forward line.

So clearly did these men prove that the College 'Varsity players were quite unnecessary to the team, that when they returned to the side for the match against Christ's, these "giants" felt quite out of place. Further, their return seemed to disorganize the combination and within fifteen minutes we were two goals down to a team which was playing a far higher standard of football than ourselves. It required all the effort and skill in the John's side to regain supremacy and we were relieved when the final whistle blew with the score 3-2 in our favour. In that match we were nearer to defeat than we were to be for the rest of the season.

After this escape we experienced little difficulty, beating Downing and, in the Final, Peterhouse and Pembroke combined by 6-2. In this last game, the side realized its potentialities to the full and rarely have we produced such perfect co-operative movements. R. G. Woodward at centre-half, setting aside his idiosyncrasy of conceding a penalty or two per match, deserved special mention for his sound defensive play during this game.

The lighter side of the season produced some enjoyable friendly matches against R.A.F. teams and our sole defeat of the term against A Squadron—a team including some well-known professionals.

Finally, the Club is pleased to congratulate D. A. Foxall on his

elevation to the Secretaryship of the 'Varsity A.F.C., C. Plumpton, R. G. Woodward, and R. E. Robinson on playing against Oxford, and R. L. Perry, H. C. Middleton, W. L. Oughton, J. Fairhurst, R. Jackson, and K. Radford on being awarded their Second XI Colours.

## THE CHESS CLUB

LENT TERM, 1940

*President:* PROFESSOR DIRAC. *Vice-President:* H. S. PEISER. *Hon. Secretary:* J. D. GWYN. *Hon. Treasurer:* W. J. MARMION.

DURING the Lent Term regular meetings were held, and although the friendly matches were not always successful, the Club maintained a good record in the "Cuppers". Peterhouse were beaten in the first round: unfortunately it was not possible to complete the "Cuppers", though in the second round, a victory was obtained by default over Jesus. The other match, St John's II v. Trinity II, was lost 1½-3½. There were a number of enjoyable matches, including a meritorious victory over the High Table, 4-2, and although the total result for the year was not outstanding (played 11, won 4, lost 6, drawn 1), a high standard of play was maintained.

On 21 February, J. Harley Mason gave a simultaneous display. The knock-out competition was won by A. H. Read.

## THE HOCKEY CLUB

LENT TERM, 1940

*President:* THE PRESIDENT. *Captain:* T. S. RINGROSE. *Hon. Secretary:* T. W. ATKINSON.

OWING to our ground being under snow for the greater part of the term, our season was a mere two weeks. Into this time we pushed eight matches, including, we regret to say, only one "Cupper". Unfortunately no matches could be arranged for the Second XI.

In the Lent Term we had our annual dinner, at which the officials of various clubs excelled themselves at speech-making.

First XI Colours have been awarded to T. S. Ringrose, T. W. Atkinson, T. W. French, K. A. Scott, J. G. Dudley, J. R. Morgan, C. I. Rutherford, A. K. Allan, A. J. Bower.

## MICHAELMAS TERM, 1940

*President:* THE PRESIDENT. *Captain:* J. G. DUDLEY. *Hon. Secretary:* J. R. MORGAN.

The weather having been kind to us, we have had plenty of First XI games this term. A number of good Freshmen have contributed largely to our winning many of our matches. Our forwards have had more "dash" than usual, and in particular our centre-forward has been responsible for thirty-eight goals off his own stick.

In the league we were unlucky in losing a couple of matches, and the final results were: won 4, drawn 1, lost 2.

Great difficulties have been encountered in arranging Second XI fixtures, and unluckily several fell on wet days. What matches there were showed them to be a good team.

Congratulations are offered to J. R. Morgan and J. G. Dudley on playing in the Seniors' Trial, and to P. H. Totty for a Freshman's Trial.

## L.M.B.C.

## LENT TERM, 1940

*President:* THE MASTER. *Senior Treasurer:* PROFESSOR WALKER. *First Boat Captain:* A. J. THOMSON. *Hon. Secretary:* R. M. DOHOO. *Committee:* G. A. POTTER, J. F. RUSSELL-SMITH.

THE practice for the March VIIIs was greatly hampered by the epidemics of German measles and influenza, and the results of winter sports. Nearly every member of the Club was away from rowing for a few days in the term, with the result that no crew was in the same order for two consecutive outings and we were not ready for the races when they came.

On the first night the First Boat rowed over without making much impression on Pembroke, who caught Trinity Hall in the Long Reach, leaving us to finish the course with no other boats near us in front or behind. On the second night we chased Trinity Hall, but our inexperienced crew, paralysed by the sight of Jesus II coming up on them round Ditton Corner, were bumped by them at the Glass Houses when we were within three feet of the Hall. On the last night we were bumped by First Trinity.

The Second Boat had a bump ahead of them on the first night and so had to row over, but made short work of Pembroke II on

the second night. On the last night there were two bumps in front of them, but by dogged perseverance they finished within two lengths of King's I at the top of the second division, going up altogether nine lengths on them. The Third Boat bumped Pembroke III on the first night, caught a crab on the second, and bumped Corpus II on the third.

The crews were as follows:

<i>First Boat</i>		<i>Second Boat</i>	
<i>Bow</i>	J. Hodge	<i>Bow</i>	H. G. Burkitt
2	R. M. Dohoo	2	H. G. Mather
3	D. K. Johnston	3	J. R. N. Hendry
4	D. A. Knight	4	R. F. Jackson
5	A. J. Thomson	5	K. J. Le Couteur
6	D. E. Roberts	6	E. P. Parker
7	J. F. Russell-Smith	7	P. L. Gabriel
<i>Str.</i>	J. F. L. Bowes	<i>Str.</i>	A. MacIver
<i>Cox</i>	G. A. Potter	<i>Cox</i>	P. L. Bennett

*Third Boat*

<i>Bow</i>	K. B. Bywaters
2	J. D. M. Watson
3	O. C. Lewis
4	W. R. G. Bell
5	E. P. Barbosa da Silva
6	R. A. F. Harcourt
7	P. F. Holt
<i>Str.</i>	J. M. Addey
<i>Cox</i>	E. C. Thompson

G. E. W. Holley rowed very well at 6 in the Cambridge crew which beat Oxford at Henley. J. F. Russell-Smith rowed in B Trial crew until it was disbanded.

The "Pearson and Wright" Sculls were won by G. E. W. Holley, who beat J. F. L. Bowes in the final.

## EASTER TERM, 1940

Two crews came up early, and practice for bumping races continued on three days a week throughout the term. On 1 June it was announced that everyone was to go down as soon as examinations were over. The bumping races had to be abandoned, and a time race was arranged for the same afternoon. The course was from the Ditch to Morley's Holt, and boats started at 30-second intervals. Our First Boat was fortunate in being unchanged by the calling up of members of the O.T.C., but the Second and Third Boats both had three changes in the bow four. The Fourth Boat could not be entered

since three of its members were needed to take the places of absent members of the Third Boat.

The finishing positions were: 1st VIII, 5th; 2nd VIII, 9th; 3rd VIII, 18th.

The crews were:

<i>First Boat</i>	<i>Second Boat</i>	<i>Third Boat</i>
<i>Bow</i> J. Hodge	<i>Bow</i> D. K. Johnston	<i>Bow</i> K. B. Bywaters
2 A. MacIver	2 P. F. Holt	2 J. G. Benstead
3 D. E. Roberts	3 O. C. Lewis	3 W. R. Gregorowski
4 J. F. L. Bowes	4 R. M. Dohoo	4 A. W. Cheshire
5 J. F. Russell-Smith	5 K. J. Le Couteur	5 E. P. Barbosa da Silva
6 G. E. W. Holley	6 E. P. Parker	6 W. R. G. Bell
7 A. J. Thomson	7 P. L. Gabriel	7 H. G. Burkitt
<i>Str.</i> J. B. Williams	<i>Str.</i> R. F. Jackson	<i>Str.</i> H. G. Mather
<i>Cox</i> G. A. Potter	<i>Cox</i> P. L. Bennett	<i>Cox</i> E. C. Thompson

#### MICHAELMAS TERM, 1940

*President:* THE MASTER. *Senior Treasurer:* PROFESSOR WALKER. *First Boat Captain:* R. M. DOHOO. *Second Boat Captain:* J. HODGE. *Hon. Secretary:* R. F. JACKSON. *Junior Hon. Treasurer:* K. J. LE COUTEUR.

#### December VIIIs 1940

At a C.U.B.C. meeting at the beginning of term it was decided to hold this race in place of the Fairbairn Cup race. The course was from the Little Bridge to Morley's Holt. Practices were limited to three a week.

The Club was very fortunate in having Roy Meldrum to coach the First VIII and it was largely due to his careful and patient efforts that the VIII was quite successful.

The First VIII, which was able to row almost unchanged throughout the term, made up in hard work for what it lacked in skill. Conditions during training were very bad but improved just before the races. The First VIII came 4th, equal with Jesus I, seven seconds behind Selwyn, the winners.

Both the Second and Third VIII's suffered from frequent changes due to O.T.C. parades. The Second VIII, which contained only two old members, improved considerably during the last two weeks of training. It was finally placed 19th, below only two other second VIIIs. The Third VIII, which was composed of Freshmen, was beaten by only two other third VIIIs and placed 35th.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL

LENT TERM, 1940

*President:* PROFESSOR WINFIELD. *Captain:* C. L. NEWTON-THOMSON.  
*Hon. Secretary:* H. M. WILMERSDOERFFER

IT seemed, at certain stages of the Lent Term, that all the evil forces of man and nature were combined in an attempt to hinder the progress of college Rugby.

First came the frost with the consequent hard grounds, then the deep snows and finally an epidemic of German measles from which everyone recovered in time for the "Cuppers" except the scrum-half Schardt, who thus left a gap which was filled by a succession of persevering if not entirely proficient members of the scrum.

The departure of several members of last year's team to the Services will serve as a final excuse for a rather disappointing failure to beat Trinity in the third round of the "Cuppers" after we had had a bye in the first round and beaten King's 24-3 in the second.

The defeat was disappointing in the sense that John's have been in the final for the last four years, but it was deserved in that Trinity played better and more vigorous football and stoutly resisted the John's rallies in the later stages of the match.

The final score was a goal and a penalty goal (8 points) to a goal (5 points).

Owing to pressure of work, Victor Collison, although playing in the "Cuppers", was unable to captain the side, and Chris. Newton-Thomson took his place. His enthusiasm and tactical knowledge were invaluable on the field of play and he was assisted by Hans Wilmersdoerffer, who as secretary was efficiency itself.

Moore and Goldie-Scott played several games for the 'Varsity and are to be congratulated on being awarded their Club colours.

Amongst the forwards Moxon, Bower and Ringrose always worked hard and Coulson as hooker delivered a good supply of the ball to either Melville or Bratherton, who deputized for Schardt at scrum-half.

Patten, Parry, Dupont and Dudley-Jones formed a strong and versatile three-quarter line and behind them Ricketts at full-back was always ready to stop any attacks that managed to break through.



## MICHAELMAS TERM, 1940

*President:* PROFESSOR WINFIELD. *Captain:* D. G. BRATHERTON. *Hon. Secretary:* R. G. SCHARDT.

In spite of the difficult conditions we have had quite a successful term. In the League we won 5 out of 8 matches, and drew 2, being beaten only by St Catharine's. We were unlucky in our first match to have to play 14 men for almost all the game, and so only drew with Sidney and Fitzwilliam combined team; otherwise we should have shared second place with Pembroke.

A very great deal of credit is due to our captain, David Bratherton, the only old colour. He took on the captaincy at very short notice when the captain and secretary who were elected last term were unable to return; and his amazing energy and fitness have been an example to us all.

The team has had to be constructed almost entirely of Freshmen and it was some time before they really began to combine. However, Smith, who must be congratulated on playing on several occasions for the 'Varsity, Bruce-Lockhart, and Middleton have now settled down well, together with Hort and Schardt, the only seniors left in the backs. Brown too has proved himself reliable at full-back. There are a number of very good forwards, who excel in the loose and in line-out play, but many alterations have been necessary in attempting to improve the tight scrumming; nevertheless Bygate, the hooker, has managed to give us a good supply of the ball in nearly all the matches.

Kidd has always been outstanding, and has been supported by many others, of whom Bennett, Williams, and Mavor should be mentioned. Wills has played some very good games both for the 'Varsity and the College, but was unfortunate enough to injure his shoulder whilst playing at Grange Road, and so was out of the game for several weeks.

Many colleges have found it impossible to raise a second team this term, but sufficient suitable opponents have been found to give our "A" and second XV's a number of very enjoyable games.

During the last week of term we played two very exciting games with the Hockey Club, one at hockey and the other at rugger. The first was a draw 3 goals each, but alas! the Hockey Club won the rugger match 14-13. May we whisper that it wasn't *really* our "Cupper" team.

## THE SQUASH CLUB

LENT AND EASTER TERMS, 1940

*Captain:* J. R. THOMSON. *Hon. Secretary:* A. J. BRIGGS.

THE SQUASH CLUB enjoyed a highly successful season. The First Team suffered during the Michaelmas Term from the absence of J. R. Thomson, the University captain, but after his return for the Lent Term they were not again defeated, and crowned the year's achievements by beating Trinity by 4 games to 1 in the final of the Inter-Collegiate Knock-Out Competition, and the cup returned to John's after a lapse of several years. Two members of the team, besides J. R. Thomson, were given trials for the University—J. T. Brockbank and A. J. Briggs, who, with A. J. Bower, were awarded colours during the Easter Term. The team also succeeded in reaching the top of the Second League, and next year should find itself equally at home in the First League.

The Second Team played consistently, and maintained a good position in the Third League. A squash ladder was instituted, and proved a source of encouragement to all, besides helping players to discover new opponents.

*First Team:* J. R. Thomson, J. T. Brockbank, A. J. Briggs, A. J. Bower, R. C. Fenton.

## MICHAELMAS TERM, 1940

*Captain:* J. T. BROCKBANK. *Hon. Secretary:* R. C. FENTON.

The First Team opened the season in heartening fashion by defeating Sidney Sussex easily by 5 games to nil. Next we had an important match—unfortunately perhaps a little early in the term—against Trinity, to whom we lost 1-4. After this St Catharine's were the only college to give us any trouble—with them we had an excellent match, just winning by 3-2. Clare, Emmanuel and Trinity Hall we beat 4-1.

The Second Team has had a successful term, losing only to Peterhouse I after a good match, by 2 games to 3, and to Trinity Hall II by 1-4. J. T. Brockbank, the captain, has had a highly successful term. He early secured a place in the 'Varsity team, and in the match against Oxford won his match, playing third string. Two other members of the team were offered trials—L. Bruce Lockhart and R. C. Fenton. R. D. Williams, who has represented

the College for three years with great success, now leaves us to join the R.A.F.

The ladder which was started last year has been continued, and another set up, both with success. One court has at last been blacked out.

## THE LAWN TENNIS CLUB

LENT TERM, 1940

*President:* THE MASTER. *Captain:* A. G. WOLSTENHOLME. *Hon. Secretary:* G. M. HOMAN.

THE First Six had a very successful season, winning all but one of their matches. We must congratulate D. C. Argyle on playing for the 'Varsity and gaining his blue. We were very fortunate in having four old Colours whose previous experience was largely responsible for our victories.

Colours were awarded to E. Crisp and R. Woodwark.

The Second Team had rather spasmodic successes, owing to the uncertain nature of the team rather than to any lack of keenness.

*First VI:* D. C. Argyle, G. M. Homan; A. G. Wolstenholme, K. A. Scott; E. T. Crisp, R. G. Woodwark.

## COLLEGE NOTES

IN March 1940 the following were elected into Honorary Fellowships in the College:

Sir PATRICK PLAYFAIR LAIDLAW (B.A. 1903), F.R.S.

Sir FERGUS DUNLOP MORTON (B.A. 1909), M.C., Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice.

At the annual election in May 1940 the following were elected into Fellowships:

SAMUEL LILLEY (Ph.D. 1939).

DONALD FAULKNER (B.A. 1937).

In May 1941 those elected were:

KENNETH JAMES WILLIAM CRAIK (Ph.D. 1940).

ERNEST FREDERICK GALE (B.A. 1936, Ph.D. 1939).

JAMES SAYERS (Ph.D. 1938).

In August 1941 there was elected into a Fellowship:

HARRY GEORGE RHODEN (B.A. 1930), University Demonstrator in Engineering.

Mr J. S. BOYS SMITH (B.A. 1922), Fellow, has been elected Ely Professor of Divinity in succession to the late Dr Creed.

Mr A. T. WELFORD (B.A. 1935), Chaplain of the College, has been appointed Junior Bursar in succession to Professor Boys Smith.

Mr R. L. HOWLAND (B.A. 1928), Fellow and Tutor, has been appointed to succeed Mr J. R. C. GREENLEES (B.A. 1901) as Headmaster of Loretto.

Mr J. M. MACNISH (B.A. 1927) has been appointed Lecturer in Urology at St Louis University, Missouri, U.S.A.

Mr ERIC WESTON (B.A. 1914), I.C.S., has been appointed a Judge of the Chief Court of Sind.

Mr W. H. D. CHARLTON (B.A. 1927) has been appointed Assistant Comptroller of Customs, Nyasaland.

Mr J. J. PASKIN (B.A. 1918), private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been appointed to take charge of the Social Services Department.

Mr B. W. GILBERT (B.A. 1913) has been promoted to be an Under-Secretary in the Treasury.

Mr J. R. TREVALDWYN (B.A. 1935) has been appointed private secretary to Sir Edward Grigg, Under-Secretary for War.

The successful candidates in the Open Competition for the Civil Service in 1939 have been appointed as follows: Mr F. PICKFORD (B.A. 1939) to the Ministry of Labour, Mr R. J. GUPPY (B.A. 1938) to the Home Office, and Mr J. V. ROB (B.A. 1937) to the Consular Service.

The honorary degree of D.Sc. has been conferred by the University of Oxford upon Mr E. V. APPLETON (B.A. 1914), formerly Fellow, Secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Mr H. S. MAGNAY (B.A. 1925), Director of Education at Barnsley, has been appointed Director of Education for the City of Leicester.

Professor W. W. C. TOPLEY (B.A. 1907) is secretary of a committee of the Medical Research Council on the treatment of war wounds.

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

Litt.D.: R. B. WHITEHEAD (M.A. by incorporation from Oxford, 1925), formerly Fellow Commoner of the College.

M.D.: O. A. TROWELL (B.A. 1929), formerly Fellow.

Ph.D.: K. G. BUDDEN (B.A. 1936), K. J. W. CRAIK (Matric. 1936), D. FAULKNER (B.A. 1937), R. T. H. REDPATH (B.A. 1934), H. P. STOUT (B.A. 1936).

M.Sc.: D. B. SUMNER (Matric. 1934).

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

Elmore Medical Research Studentship: J. S. MITCHELL (B.A. 1931), Fellow.

Lightfoot Scholarship in Ecclesiastical History: G. G. CARNELL (B.A. 1940).

Bartle Frere Exhibition and Holland Rose Studentship: J. W. DAVIDSON (Matric. 1938).

Edward S. Prior Prize for Architecture: E. J. ARMITAGE (Matric. 1937).

Ricardo Prize in Thermodynamics: R. C. SPOONER (B.A. 1940).

The Medal of the Royal Numismatic Society for 1939 has been awarded to Mr R. B. WHITEHEAD (M.A. 1925).

Sir ALFRED FLUX (B.A. 1887), on his retirement from the Board of Trade in 1932, went to live in Copenhagen, his wife being Danish. They were caught by the German invasion, and it was not until the end of May that the Foreign Office was able to report that Sir Alfred and Lady Flux had been traced and were "safe and well".

Mr G. L. DAY (B.A. 1913) has been appointed Town Clerk of St Ives, Huntingdonshire, in succession to his father, Mr G. D. Day (B.A. 1883), who had held the office for fifty years.

Mr E. W. R. PETERSON (B.A. 1922) has been appointed Solicitor to Queen Anne's Bounty. This office has special mention in the Solicitors' Act 1874; the holder is allowed to practise without taking out a certificate, so that he may be a barrister. Mr Peterson was called to the bar in 1930.

Mr K. C. NADARAJAH (B.A. 1939) was called to the bar by the Inner Temple on 26 January 1940.

Sir HUMPHRY ROLLESTON (B.A. 1886), Honorary Fellow, has been admitted an honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

On 25 April 1940, Dr J. W. LINNELL (B.A. 1902) was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and Mr E. B. FRENCH (B.A. 1934) was admitted a member. On the same day licences to practise were conferred on A. M. BARNETT (B.A. 1936), St Thomas's,

T. W. GREATOREX (B.A. 1936), St Thomas's, N. S. KENCHINGTON (B.A. 1935), Birmingham Hospital, B. H. PRICE (B.A. 1935), King's College Hospital, and G. O. D. WEBB (B.A. 1935), St Thomas's Hospital.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

The Rev. H. L. CLARKE (B.A. 1904), rector of Barwick-in-Elmet, to be Archdeacon of Leeds. The installation took place in Ripon Cathedral on 13 April 1940.

The Rev. F. G. GIVEN-WILSON (B.A. 1892), vicar of Dedham, Essex, to be an honorary canon of Chelmsford Cathedral.

The Right Rev. J. C. H. How (B.A. 1903), Bishop of Glasgow, to be a canon emeritus of Chichester Cathedral.

The Rev. D. R. DAVIES (B.A. 1903), vicar of Broughton, Preston, to be vicar of Mevagissey, Cornwall.

The Rev. J. P. DENHAM (B.A. 1911), vicar of Broadhembury, Honiton, to be vicar of Ipplepen, Devon.

The Rev. F. W. HICKS (B.A. 1908), vicar of St John, Drypool, Yorkshire, to be vicar of Eglington, Northumberland.

The Rev. H. B. BENTLEY (B.A. 1901), formerly director of finance and secretary to the Sheffield Diocesan Trust and Board of Finance, to be vicar of Firbeck with Letwell, Yorkshire.

The Rev. A. W. BUTTERWORTH (B.A. 1923), rector of St Giles, Colchester, to be chaplain of H.M. Prison, Borstal.

The Rev. E. C. ROWLANDS (B.A. 1929), lecturer of St David's College, Lampeter, to be an examining chaplain to the Bishop of Swansea and Brecon.

The Rev. Canon A. T. WALLIS (B.A. 1891), rector of Cliffe-at-Hoo, Rochester, to be an examining chaplain to the Bishop of Rochester.

The Rev. Canon A. M. WALMSLEY (B.A. 1906) has retired on the completion of his full term of service as a C.M.S. missionary; he has been working in the diocese of Colombo since 1905.

Mr M. P. CHARLESWORTH (B.A. 1920), President of the College, was ordained deacon 10 March 1940 by the Bishop of Ely at a special ordination in the College Chapel.

On 19 May 1940 Mr E. W. SCOTT (B.A. 1938), Ridley Hall, was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Oxford to the curacy of St John, Reading, and Mr A. L. MANNING (B.A. 1938), Ridley Hall, was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Chester to the curacy of St Paul, Portwood.

*Marriages*

ROGER HOLFORD BAINES (B.A. 1929), vicar of Gipton, Leeds, elder son of the Ven. Albert Baines (B.A. 1893), archdeacon of Halifax, to GERALDINE MARY GORDON FISHER, eldest daughter of the Rev. A. B. Fisher, vicar of High Hurst Wood, Sussex—on 3 April 1940, at Holy Trinity, High Hurst Wood, Sussex.

JOHN REGINALD BERNARD BARRON (Matric. 1938), R.E., son of Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Barron, of Alexandria, Egypt, to MARJORIE JEAN WEBB, daughter of W. F. Webb, of Bombay—on 25 May 1940, at Colnbrook Parish Church.

ROGER JOHN BORCHARDT, R.N.S.R. (Matric. 1937), to JOAN ANDREWS—on 24 February 1940, at St Paul's Church, Cambridge.

BERNARD HENRY KINGSMILL BROWN (B.A. 1936), son of the Rev. H. K. Brown, of Walsham-le-Willows, Suffolk, to HONORINE MABEL WILLIAMSON, daughter of the late Colonel J. G. Williamson, R.A.M.C.—on 10 February 1940, at St Martin's Parish Church, Dorking.

RAYMOND BUCKINGHAM (B.A. 1921) to BRENDA COOPER—on 20 December 1939, at the Old Church, Chelsea.

JAMES ROGER CARTER (B.A. 1933), of Long Itchington, Warwickshire, to JULIA MARIAN WHITWORTH, of Woodburn, Disley—on 11 May 1940, at the Friends' Meeting House, Ring o' Bells, Disley, Cheshire.

HENRY JOHN GURNEY COLLIS (B.A. 1935) to ELIZABETH M. WYNNE-WILLSON—on 17 June 1940, at Sutton Courtenay.

JOSEPH HUME LESLIE DOBBIE (B.A. 1924), son of Sir Joseph Dobbie, of Edinburgh, to BEATRICE MARION WILLMOTT, daughter of J. E. Willmott, of Four Oaks, Warwickshire—on 20 April 1940, at Tanworth-in-Arden Parish Church.

LIONEL RICHARD FRANKLYN EARL (B.A. 1929) to JOAN MARY TUBB—on 2 April 1940, at the Church of the Assumption, Penang, Straits Settlements.

ALEXANDER INNES (B.A. 1931), F.R.C.S., only son of Dr P. D. Innes, of Edgbaston, to MARGARET MARY CHRISTOPHER, youngest daughter of F. G. Christopher, of Goring-on-Thames—on 23 December 1939, at the Church of St Nicholas, Stevenage.

HAROLD JEFFREYS (B.A. 1913), Fellow, to BERTHA SWIRLES, Fellow of Girton College—on 6 September 1940, at All Saints' Church, Northampton.

DOUGLASS GORDON JONES (B.A. 1936), son of H. Gordon Jones, of Randolphs, Biddenden, Kent, to MARY ELSIE HOADLEY, elder daughter of J. Hamlyn Hoadley, of Trinidad, British West Indies—on 17 February 1940, at St Mary's Church, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.

HILARY CLIFTON KELYNACK (B.A. 1937), son of the Rev. W. S. Kelynack, of Bridgwater, to GRACE EDITH FISHER, daughter of Sidney Fisher, of Edgware—on 2 August 1939, at Hendon Methodist Church.

TRISTRAM GUY HAMMETT KIRKWOOD (B.A. 1936), youngest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Hammett Kirkwood, of Burghfield, Berkshire, to MARGARET ELIZABETH MONTAGU BROWN, only daughter of the late E. F. Montagu Brown, of Edale—on 27 March 1940, at St Mary's Church, Reading.

NELSON COURTNEY LENDON (B.A. 1930), captain, R.A.M.C., Bombay, youngest son of the late S. Courtney Lendon, of West Wickham, Kent, to HELEN McNEILL, daughter of the late T. J. McNeill, of Rutherglen, Scotland—on 3 February 1940, at St John's Church, Bombay.

PETER FRANCIS McDONNELL (B.A. 1933), son of T. F. R. McDonnell, of Temple Gardens, London, to NANCY ROSS GOLDIE, youngest daughter of James Goldie, of Okanagan Centre, British Columbia—on 25 October 1939, in Vancouver.

ROWLAND CYRIL KYRLE MONEY (B.A. 1937), R.E., to MARGARET LUCY WHITEBROOK—on 16 January 1940, at St Joseph's Church, Aldershot.

WILLIAM BOWES MORRELL (B.A. 1934), lance bombardier, only son of J. B. Morrell, of Burton Croft, York, to KATE PROBST, younger daughter of Professor Probst—on 16 December 1940, at Caxton Hall.

JOHN COUBRO' MOSSOP (B.A. 1934), eldest son of the late S. S. Mossop, of Elloe Lodge, Holbeach, to MARY BOWSER, only daughter of Charles M. Bowser, of Sutton House, Long Sutton—on 24 April 1940, at St Mary's Church, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire.

JOHN SAMUEL OWEN (B.A. 1936), flight lieutenant, R.A.F., of Maesmawr Hall, Welshpool, to MARY CECILIA HOPE SPARROW, elder daughter of Dr H. K. Sparrow, of Nottingham—on 1 February 1940, at Nottingham.

JAMES PEDDIE (B.A. 1928), major, The London Scottish, to DAPHNE OLLIVER—on 25 April 1940, at St Columba's Church, Pont Street, London.



PHILIP REYNOLD PFAFF (B.A. 1935), organist at St Matthew's Church, Northampton, to ANGELA NEWITT, daughter of J. G. Newitt, of Boughton Green Road, Northampton—on 7 December 1939, at Kingsthorpe Church, Northampton.

EDWARD ERIC POCHIN (B.A. 1931), only son of Mrs Agnes Pochin, of Liverpool, to PEGGY TILLY, only daughter of Mrs Constance Tilly, of Seaton Carew—on 6 January 1940, at Holy Trinity Church, Seaton Carew.

LESLIE JOHN QUILTER (B.A. 1936), lieutenant, R.A., son of Frank Quilter, of Ealing, to DINAH MARGARET BEESLEY, daughter of Lawrence Beesley, of Normandale, Bexhill-on-Sea—on 18 December 1939, at Berkhamsted.

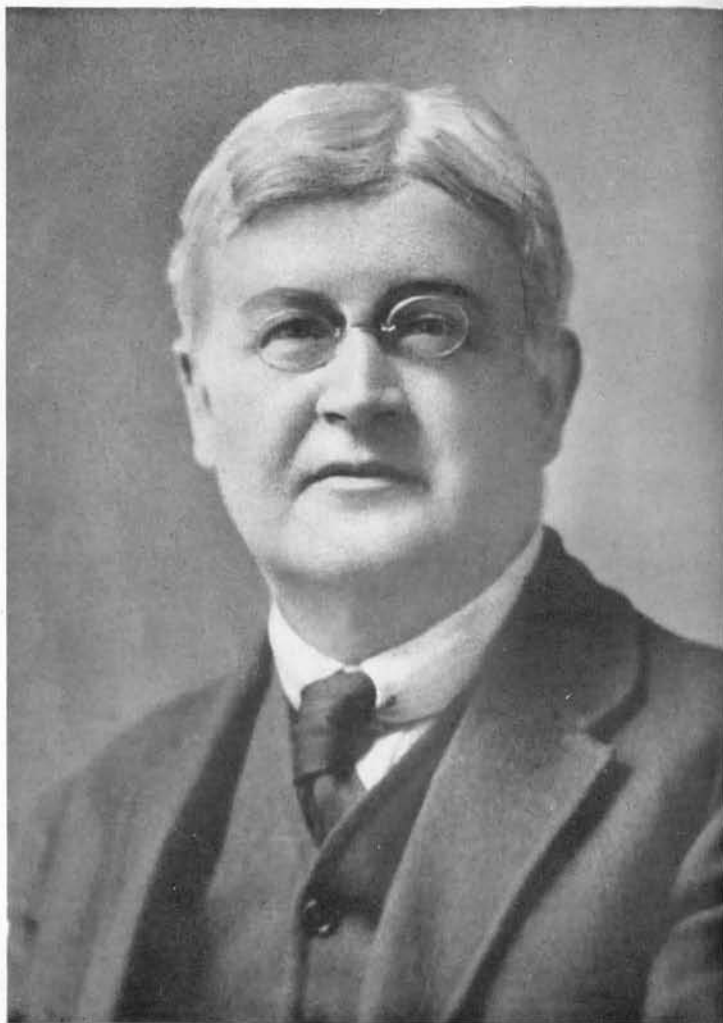
FRANCIS BERTRAM REECE (B.A. 1912), Recorder of Birkenhead, to DOROTHY LOW, widow of Captain W. A. Low, 19th Hussars, and daughter of Dr A. Macbeth Elliot—on 17 June 1940, at Chelsea Old Church.

ROBERT SCHLAPP (Ph.D. 1925), of Edinburgh, to MARY FLEURE, of Manchester—on 17 February 1940, at Manchester.

HAROLD LENOX THOMPSON (B.A. 1927), only son of Mr Thompson, of Clapham Park, to HELEN TANSLEY, youngest daughter of Professor Tansley, of Grantchester, Cambridge—on 6 January 1940, at Bulford, Wiltshire.

HENRY DICKINSON WESTLAKE (B.A. 1929), formerly Fellow, to MARY HELEN SAYERS—on 9 March 1940, at St Michael's, Chester Square.

COLIN ST AUBYN WYLIE (Matric. 1938), R.E., to CLAUDIA RIDDLE QUARRY—on 20 January 1940, at St Mark's, Tunbridge Wells.



EDWARD ERNEST SIKES

## OBITUARY

## EDWARD ERNEST SIKES

(Born 26 April 1867, at Halstead Rectory, Kent.  
Died 5 February 1940, at Bournemouth)

IN 1886, in the Lent Term number of *The Eagle*, which used then to be published with a regularity that must be the envy of war-time Editors, occurs the prim and precise notice that among those who were approved for election to Scholarships on 21 December 1885 was E. E. Sikes, of Aldenham School. On that day began a connection with the College that lasted for fifty-five years. His scholarly career was a distinguished one; it included a Bell Scholarship, a Browne Medal (for a Latin Epigram), and a place in the first division of the First Class in Part I of the Classical Tripos of 1889. Next year he repeated his success, taking Part II of the Tripos, his special interests being Literature and Archaeology, interests that were to remain happily blended throughout his life. His performance gained him the award of the Newton Scholarship at the British School at Athens, and he went out to Greece at the end of the Michaelmas Term of 1890. The fruits of his work there were soon evident when, on 2 November 1891, he was elected to a Fellowship as the result of a dissertation on early Greek sculpture, entitled "The Nike of Archermos; a dissertation on the winged female type of the sixth century B.C." In 1892 he was appointed Assistant Lecturer in Classics, and in 1893 came the first of a long series of contributions to learning, an article in the *Classical Review* on "Folk-Lore in the Works and Days of Hesiod". It must be remembered that these were times long before *The Golden Bough*, when students were still being taught to look upon the Parthenon Frieze as the apex of Greek Sculpture, and Sikes was a pioneer in the appreciation of the importance of archaic Greek Sculpture and of Classical Anthropology. It was natural enough that on the death of Haskins he should be appointed Lecturer, and that post he held from 1894 to 1938 with distinction and devotion. Yet another burdensome honour was to fall to his lot, appointment as Tutor in 1900, a post which he held for a quarter of a century. How in the midst of a life so occupied he found time for the writing of his books and for the fastidious corrections of proofs remains a marvel.

His first book, an edition of Aeschylus's *Prometheus Vincetus*, was produced in conjunction with another Johnian, St J. B. Wynne

Willson, in 1898. Sikes's hand can be traced in the scholarly and stimulating introduction on *The Fire-Bringer* and *The Myth of Prometheus before Aeschylus*, and his good sense in the rejection of the idea, then sweeping the continent, that Prometheus in this drama must have been represented by a wooden dummy. Next, in 1904, came another joint production, an edition of *The Homeric Hymns*, by Sikes and Allen (well-remembered names); in 1914, a book of essays, *Anthropology and the Classics*. The war of 1914-18 interrupted Classical studies greatly, and imposed additional burdens on a hard-working tutor. There were new problems to face, his colleague, Bushe-Fox, died early in 1916, and Sikes had to carry a great load of work; but he shouldered it all, and in addition found time to do his drills in the "Veterans' Corps". As Sikes was a Private, and the Head Porter a Captain, a pretty problem might well have arisen as to who was to salute whom, but a working compromise was somehow evolved. Amid all his duties Sikes found time to translate into heroic couplets Musaeus's *Hero and Leander*, which was published in 1920. A little later, in 1923 and 1931, appeared what many think the most important of his contributions to learning, *Roman Poetry* and *The Greek View of Poetry*. Here he could express the width and profundity of his knowledge and love of ancient poetry, linking it up with modern theories of poetry and the function of the poet in society, in which he took the greatest interest. His last published work, in 1936, was on Lucretius: here he returned to an old and constant love, the strange and fascinating figure of the poet-artist-philosopher. It is a book that is not only full of knowledge of the poet and of previous work upon him, but also shows generous appreciation of the work of another scholar of the College (now a Fellow), whose article on "Metaphors" in the *Criterion* had broken fresh ground.

This brief catalogue has left much out of account; reviews and articles in learned journals and contributions to the *Cambridge Ancient History* upon Latin Literature. To assess the abiding value of his work is not easy, but I fancy most would find it in his books dealing with ancient poetry and ancient theories about poetry. Not that he neglected archaeology: I well remember how at a meeting of the College Classical Society, where one young scholar (now a Professor at Harvard University) had read a paper with the alluring title of "Aphrodite: a goddess with a past", he charmed the company by suddenly producing from his pocket an archaic statuette from Cyprus, and by discoursing on the age and antecedents of Aphrodite. But he was at his finest when he allowed his thought to move in the circle of Homer and Aeschylus, Lucretius and Virgil, meditating on the significance of a word or a phrase, and drawing on his astonishing knowledge of ancient and modern literature to illustrate and to prove

his remarks. In much of his writing he was a pioneer, and may suffer the fate of pioneers; others will write longer (but not necessarily better) books, others will deal out more epigrams to the square foot, but if a man wants to appreciate something of Roman poetry let him turn to the chapters on *Language and Style* and *Ornaments of Latin Verse*, and he will see how a scholar can deal with those subjects.

But of his writings Sikes would never have thought first; "habent sua fata libelli" he would have said, for his work for the College was always uppermost in his thoughts. He was a Lecturer for over forty years, and a Tutor for twenty-five, and it was on those tasks that he spent himself. He became Tutor when the College was not enjoying a high period; he worked steadily and unremittingly to improve its entry both in character and in scholarship. When he resigned his Tutorship, in 1925, he could view a very different college, and if the improvement could be ascribed to any one man it must be ascribed to him, though Sikes would have been the first to deny it. As a Tutor he was conscientious to a degree, and he never lost sight of a pupil of his afterwards. Yet he was a shy man; there were some with whom he found difficulty in making contact, but they had no doubt that he was ready to help. He had very definite standards; when one scholar of the College, fearing that the Tripos might interfere with his cricket, proposed that he should take an Ordinary Degree, Sikes's look was sufficient. But in spite of occasional severity, or shyness, to many people he represented the College, and in their letters they would always enquire how "Billy" or "Psyche" was.

Lecturing he loathed. He lacked completely that slight touch of histrionics which can be such a help to a lecturer, and he had no wish to dogmatize on matters of taste. His lectures were always written out in full, with great care and fastidious choice of word and phrase, the matter was always excellent—and yet he would spend a sleepless night before delivery. It was probably in private tuition, especially in Composition, that his qualities were best seen; with a good pupil, who had something of his keenness and fine taste, he was really inspiring. Sitting at the table, lighting his pipe from time to time, he really entered into the mind of the man he was teaching. You felt as though he *knew* Greek and Latin in all their richness and subtlety, *knew* exactly how much meaning a word could have, why this adjective was wrong here, why that noun would not do: "I don't think I can remember ζήλος being used in the sense of sexual jealousy, Mr —." But though he was impatient of slipshod work, he could be encouraging even in correcting; "That is not worthy of you, Mr —", he would say, and leave you with the feeling that you were capable of doing better work, and that he was able and willing

to help you do it. His own Fair Copies were beautiful things, wrought out with slow and loving care and with the most meticulous attention to getting everything translated, so that not a *nuance* should be missed. They were much treasured, for they are in the finest tradition of Cambridge verbal scholarship; his friends could pay no better tribute to his memory than by collecting them for publication.

But it was not only as a teacher or tutor that the College claimed his devotion: whenever his engagements allowed he would be found watching the College teams at football or cricket, and he used regularly to turn out for the High Table side at Cricket; he was frequently in attendance at the various College Societies in which he was interested. He had a great love of Music; in 1893 he appeared first as Chairman of the Smoking Concerts, and *The Eagle* noted gratefully how much of the success of that concert was due to his genial chairmanship; after the war of 1914-18 he was President for many years of the Musical Society. Even after his retirement from teaching he read a paper to the Classical Society on "The Humour of Homer", and carried his point in spite of the protestations of one colleague that what we *all* ought to read was *Don Quixote*. He was a member of the Eagles' Club; in his later years he loved a game of tennis or a round of golf, and the High Table owes to him the institution of the President's Cup, for which senior members compete during the Long Vacation, when their efforts (and their scores) cannot so easily be witnessed by junior members. One of the activities he took most seriously was the entertainment of his pupils; many retain grateful memories of luncheon-parties or tea-parties at his house, and of the great part played by Mrs Sikes in them. No pupil of his ever went down for the term without "keeping a Billy" on some Sunday afternoon.

It was a crowded and busy and exhausting life. As a colleague he was helpfulness itself; if there was extra work to be done he would accept it uncomplainingly, and you knew that anything you asked him to do would be carried out with conscientious thoroughness. He cared little for external honours, though he was naturally pleased when he was asked to undertake, in 1926, a Visiting Professorship at Harvard University. But from the day he entered the College his life and energies were governed by an unremitting devotion to its prosperity and to its best interests, as he saw them, and perhaps nothing made him happier or more proud than the fact that the Fellows chose him to be their President in 1925. A memory that many of us bear with affection is of Sikes, white-haired and benign, presiding at High Table. Another one is that of going to consult him on some point—for none of his Classical colleagues would have ventured to print a Fair Copy of his own without submitting it first

to his critical eye. Entering Sikes's room you would find him busy at an enormous table, covered high and majestically with books and papers and tobacco-ash, in apparently irremediable confusion, though his hand moved easily and unerringly among them; after some minutes of "Now, let me see", he would always produce the book you wanted. Then, in two armchairs in friendly contact, you could discuss to your heart's content, and go away the gainer from his rich knowledge and experience in scholarship. Though he was always ready to be helpful, where help was needed, he had very definite likes and dislikes; as a College teacher he had little use for Professors—"I don't believe much in Professors", he once hummed in my ear, after a particularly exasperating display by one of them—and at meetings of the Livings Committee he could be caustic in his comments upon the qualifications of some candidates. One thinks of him as a great teacher—indeed, the number of his pupils who now hold high posts in academic circles must be very large—as a colleague upon whom one could always rely, but above all as an utterly devoted son of his College. It was a good life, and the College owes more to him than perhaps it has yet realized.

M. P. C.

My first impression of Sikes, so far as memory serves, was from behind. We both attended the lectures of C. E. Haskins in Lecture Room VI (later renumbered V by a matter-of-fact bursar, and now cut into oddments). Haskins was one of the worst lecturers of my time; as W. C. Summers wrote, I fancy during one of those lectures:

"A dauntless nine to Haskins came;  
Half-dead they went away;  
But high in list was each man's name,  
When lists came out in May."

But Haskins was a teacher. He never finished a sentence, though we alleged he would begin five times; each shot at it was divided from the next by the refrain "Erm-nerm-ner"; and then he gave up the job; but, if you did not give it up, you saw that he was after something, and you might get it yourself. Sikes, then, sat in the front row, and I in the row behind him; and, as I write, I can see Haskins grinning all over, having obviously caught Sikes's eye; for Haskins was human and a friend. At the end of that year Sikes's name was indeed "high in list", for he "got a one-one", as we used to say, in the Classical Tripos (and so did Summers next year).

After that I did not see much of him, back or front, for some time. He did Archaeology for the Second Part of the Tripos, and he went



out to Greece and there grew a beard, if I remember, which did not, I think, reach England, but was commemorated by Theocritus:

οἱμοι τοῦ πάγωνος ὃν ἡλιθίως ἀνέφυσα.

After his Second Part he went to Winchester and taught for a term or two. The rest of his life was spent at Cambridge but for a semester (or words to that effect) at Harvard. He became a Fellow of the College in 1891, a lecturer shortly after, and about the end of the century, tutor. Lecturers are too obscure to achieve nicknames, but on becoming tutor he was christened. There was an early Victorian novelist, still read occasionally at that period, who had a character called Sikes; so the tutor inherited his Christian name and was long known as Billy. Apart from the surname there was little in common between the characters. In old age he was given a more affectionate, a more paternal, prefix. Now that I speak of old age, let me add a word on his magnificent and enviable head of white hair, which, however, he seemed not to like. When his white hair grew long, it would turn a little yellow at the end; and when a colleague in some doggerel suggested it proved the saffron rams of Virgil, he replied with some Latin elegiacs, ending

*Mox mihi canities concolor adveniet.*

In those early years he had his brother A. A. Sykes (with a "y") about in Cambridge—a Russian scholar and translator of Gogol, a genial humorist, a "Cantabard" and "Universifier" in the *Granta*, and a contributor to *Punch*.

As Junior Fellows, and both of us Classical (I was elected in November 1892), Sikes and I were rather thrown together—not reluctantly. We began doing compositions together—generally in Greek Verse—some of which I have had till quite lately. We walked together—I do not mean what Peter Green in those times called "soul-destroying walks", but reasonable distances—and the memory stays with me of one towards Girton village, when we capped Browning quotations, Sikes carrying (you would not believe it) an improvised flag. Once we went to the seaside together and were blessed with sunshine, Fairlight Glen-way. Then a big separation. In 1896 I went to Canada, with no expectation of return. But the College recalled me, and the day after I landed in England I met Sikes by the big archway of the New Court cloister—an illuminating encounter. He was tutor, as I said; and I learnt then, though I did not realize how universal it was, that you never speak to a tutor whose mind is quite disengaged. I also learnt that my vocabulary needed to be re-Europeanized. We greeted, spoke a few words, and then, "Excuse me", said Sikes, and turned to speak to a young man.

He came back to me. "Was that a student?" I asked simply. "We don't use that word here", said Sikes austerely. We always used it in Canada; but I learnt my lesson, and the word has been for forty years strange to my lips, never at any rate applied to a member of this College.

Nearly forty years—and we both gave lectures, and we wrote books and read each other's MSS and proofs. Of course I never heard a lecture of his, but I heard about them. There was no "erm-nerm-ner"; everything was written, everything was read. "Do you know those red text-books of Macmillan's?" a man said to me, "well, Sikes's lectures could be printed as they stand to be one of them." I think this was a pity. St Augustine, we read, when he preached, had half a sheet of note-paper with his headings written on it, and talked. Sikes evidently did not trust himself as an extempore lecturer; perhaps memories of Haskins swung him to the opposite extreme. All along he showed a curious mixture of certainty and distrust; he had no doubt about his opinions, but he had little adventure in his make-up. I recall a case (I must not be too explicit) where we differed about a man; I had a much higher opinion of him than Sikes had, and I got my way—and found that Sikes was right. There was no recrimination but it was made clear that I had to mop up the spill I had made. There was one fine characteristic about Sikes, which not everybody *could* know. Over those many years various appointments were made in College. Nobody gets his way all the time, and Sikes did not; but, the appointment once made, the man was Sikes's colleague, and he must have been good at guessing if he realized that he had not been Sikes's choice. He could work with people he did not want, and do it in such a way that they would not guess his initial views. Some part of this grace (that is what it was) may have been due to a profound loyalty to the College. Few living to-day can have any idea what the College owes to the loyal service of Tanner and Sikes; Tanner was naturally, as senior man, and because he was built that way, more in the foreground; he had easier ways of intercourse; but there was always there the steady, dogged loyalty of Sikes co-operating, dogged, yes, and almost dour sometimes.

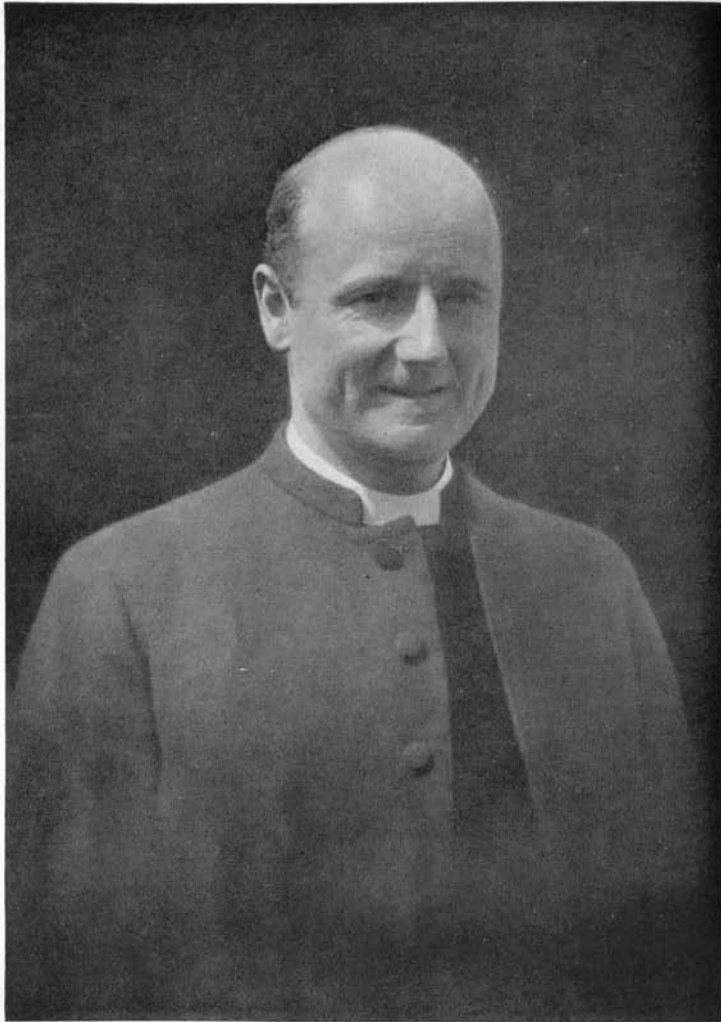
His early interest in archaeology led him to the Homeric Hymns, which he edited with Mr T. W. Allen of Oxford (1904). Allen was a literalist, an adherent of "the MS"; "the kind of man", said Sikes to me one day, "who would print ἀπό with the accusative, because it was in the MS, and would write a note to say it was a rare usage." It was a good book; it has been long out of print, and it has been re-edited by Mr Halliday; but I am not clear that the immense additions of general learning, with which the new edition bulges,

really make it a much better book. There is a feeling among some scholars that no variety of literature can be good except the encyclopaedic. Now Sikes had had a turn for modelling in clay—and for writing Greek iambics and Latin hexameters—and in both fields he had developed a sense of form. His next two books, on Greek and on Roman poetry, were not encyclopaedias, they were books, real books. They embodied ideas; and that of course limits a man and limits a book; they were to suggest and to quicken. The one I liked best was on Roman poetry; and a small thing will show how the book appealed to others. A favourite sort of question in the English Tripos was to quote a sentence, aphorism, idea or something of the kind, and invite the candidates to say what they thought of it. In the spring after Sikes's *Roman Poetry* appeared, the chairman of the examiners had to tell his colleagues, that, with no disrespect to the book or its author, he thought *three* quotations from one book rather many for *one* Tripos. Professor Soutar of Aberdeen had a great admiration for the book and set it to be read by his students (perhaps the word may be used of Scots).

Sikes used to read MSS of mine, and in particular "fair copies" and drafts of my Latin speeches. He was a most invaluable critic; "he struck his finger on the place, and said Thou ailest here and here"—very definite he was and very liable to be right. Where we differed was on English verse, where I was thoroughly conservative, and found him painfully *libre*; but I never could budge him.

Take all in all, his scholarship, his turn for ideas and form, his interest in science (he wrote a book on Lucretius, too), you might say that, but for his shyness, he might have made a far bigger figure than he did; he had the gifts for it; but perhaps he was better pleased to avoid the limelight.

When Professor Liveing died, after his accident at ninety-seven, it was generally agreed that Sikes was the man to succeed him as President of the College. It involved some publicity, which was not acceptable. He mastered the after-dinner Grace with a little rearrangement of the Latin at the end; and, though the Professor of Latin—it was Housman—told him maliciously that he had "heard Mayor read it", most of us liked Sikes's rendering of it, unless perhaps a Classical man or a stray conservative preferred *omnibus Christianis*. The illnesses of Sir Robert Scott threw work and responsibility and publicity on Sikes, culminating in the dinner to honorary graduates in 1933, when Sikes presided most happily and a pleasant speech was given by the genial Earl of Athlone and an amazingly interesting one by W. B. Yeats on lines of his own—very fresh and alive about Poetry and not about the merits of the graduates or the honour done them.



JOHN MARTIN CREED

Sikes was happy in this, that serious illness did not come till the very end of his career, hardly anything of the kind in the many years of work. His life was given to the College, and he did little outside. His short period at Harvard seems to have been uneasy—perhaps dyspeptic in the main, to live in lodgings in America and “eat” elsewhere is rough work; but his style of lecturing may have been above the men he had to teach, implying a great deal sounder training in Classics than most of them had had. He never liked inaccuracy; he complained of it in a bishop; but he once came near a public exhibition of it himself. In his earlier days he was Librarian of the Union Society, and it fell to him to read in public the list of books given to the Union Library with the giver indicated in each case; and it appeared on the surface that he wanted us to believe “the book Genesis” was given to us “by the author”. Such benevolence on the part of Moses startled his listeners for the moment; there was an explanation, it was a less interesting donor, and it came out that Sikes was accurate again.

A genuine scholar—shy, even timid, if one may say so, as a good many scholars are—careful and conscientious, reserved, thoroughly English—no other country could have produced him—a reliable and loyal colleague, he served the College and the cause of Classics well. It might be hard to say which meant more to him, but in serving one he served both.

Perhaps I should add that once in conversation he said I was to write no obituary of him. But I have done it in deference to another friend of mine who bears his name.

T. R. G.

### JOHN MARTIN CREED

JOHN MARTIN CREED died in Cambridge on 17 February 1940 at the age of fifty. His death came a few days after a heart-attack, of which there had been no warning. The loss is great to the College and to the University, and it is a loss alike to scholarship and to his friends.

He was the eldest son of the Rev. C. J. Creed, and he went to Wyggeston Grammar School, Leicester. In 1908 he entered Gonville and Caius College as a Scholar, and in 1909 he was elected a Bell Scholar. He took First Classes in the Classical Tripos, Part I, and in the Theological Tripos, Part II, and won the Winchester Reading Prize. He was a Ramadge Research Student of his College, and was elected a Fellow of Caius in 1914. In 1913 he had been ordained to a curacy at St Paul's, Manningham, Bradford. He

returned to Cambridge in 1915 as Chaplain of Caius, and from 1917 to 1919 he was a Chaplain to the Forces in France.

In 1919, when the University reassembled after the war, he was elected into a Fellowship at St John's and appointed Dean and Lecturer in Theology. It was characteristic of him that from the first he devoted himself fully to his new College, studied its history, and interested himself in its traditions; and in his outlook and affections he became in the fullest degree a Johnian. Not all his duties as Dean came easily to him; but he served the College with great loyalty, and his theological pupils especially owed a great debt to his teaching, to the interest he took in them and their work, and to his unfailing kindness and encouragement.

In 1926 he was elected Ely Professor of Divinity in succession to Dr A. E. Brooke. The Canonry of Ely Cathedral annexed to the Professorship, and his marriage in the following year to May Geraldine, younger daughter of Canon A. L. Lilley, meant that henceforward much of his time was spent at his home in Ely. This changed the form, but did not lessen the intimacy, of his association with the life of the College. His sound judgment, his tolerance and fairness of mind, and the loyalty of his affection, won him an increasing regard in its Society. Though always reserved, and without the readier gifts of making contact with others, these qualities of character, and the warmth of his heart, gained him the confidence of widely different types of men. They assured his influence in the College, and they were shown conspicuously in his work on the College Council. He retained a close interest in the undergraduates reading theology, and whenever possible was at the meetings of the College Theological Society, which he was always glad to entertain in his rooms.

The field of most of Creed's written work was the New Testament and early Christianity. But his interests were far from confined to this field, and the value of his work in it was much increased by the wide range of his interests. A second field, in which he was equally at home, and to which he would perhaps have devoted himself increasingly, was the religious thought of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, of which he had an extensive knowledge. He was interested in each of these widely separated periods for its own sake; but they were closely associated in his work, because the latter gave him the background against which to view the modern study of the former and the nature of the problems raised about it. He was well read in all the periods of Christian history, and he had always a strong historical sense and a keen biographical interest. Another of the merits of his work, associated with these wide interests, was the degree in which he united familiarity with recent literature and

appreciation of older work. This gave proportion to his own work, and it showed itself in a strong sense of tradition and yet a keen interest in modern questions and problems.

At Ely, as at St John's, he quickly took up the study of the history and traditions of the place, and he was especially interested in the history of the Saxon Convent. Those who knew him best expected that his influence in the Church of England would grow. His affinities were with that central tradition which values the Reformation and the Elizabethan Settlement, and he looked upon the complex association of the Church of England with the life and history of the English people as integral to the idea of the historic Church of England and as the true basis from which to start in working for a wider and more united English Christianity. For him the idea of a National Church was not a compromise but a proper form of church polity in a world in which the nation was, and seemed likely to remain, the fundamental social organization. The Church of England has lost much by the death of one who represented this point of view so well and supported it with so much learning and fairness of mind.

By his early death the Divinity Faculty has lost its most representative member, who more fully than any other preserved the continuity of its tradition; and here too his broad outlook and accurate scholarship were of very great value.

J. S. B. S.

J. M. Creed was a man of many and great gifts, moral and intellectual, bound together by a quiet strength of character, and these gifts have won recognition—in his writings his exact learning, his sound judgment, the lucidity of his thought, his critical insight and fairness, and in his actions his uprightness, courage, sober sense, and warmth of heart—but, when one makes it, the list seems bare and inadequate beside the living man. The keynotes of his daily life, which gave him his attractive influence, were, in one's recollection, his innate, unpretentious, unexpressed sympathy, and his intimate, resolute will to tread the Christian path. The two were linked, and one partly depended on the other: it was the *anima naturaliter Christiana*, kindling instinctively to its ideal and striving steadily towards it. Being so natural and deep-seated, his belief and its congenial endeavour left him pleasantly human and unstrained. His high standards were felt rather than said, and he was the kindest of friends, ready to help, to listen and counsel, or to discourse, with a wide range of pleasant wisdom and healthy thought, and a kind of modest self-respect. The pleasure he took in doing good never seemed mixed with self-gratulation or facile good nature. He never appeared professionally "clerical"—rather he seemed to appreciate a thoroughly



"lay" attitude—but yet one feels that he represented the best and fullest tradition of English divines and moralists in thought and practice: the life given to him to live he lived well.

C. W. P.-O.

### OLIVER GATTY

OLIVER GATTY (M.A. by incorporation, 1936), was born in London on 5 November 1907, the son of Sir Stephen Herbert Gatty, Chief Justice of Gibraltar. He was educated at Winchester (1921–26) and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he was elected to a Tutorial Fellowship in 1931. This he resigned in 1933 in order to work at Rothamsted, and in 1936 he came to Cambridge to work in Professor James Gray's laboratory. He married, in 1939, Penelope Noel, only daughter of the Rev. H. B. Tower.

He died on 5 June 1940 as the result of injuries sustained in the course of scientific work in connection with the war.

When Oliver Gatty came to Cambridge from our sister-College, Balliol, he was asked to dine with us. He had been a somewhat irregular, but very welcome, guest of our society for the last few years, and had become more than an acquaintance to at least some of us.

It was difficult to place him academically with precision, for he worked in many fields with apparently equal interest and facility. He had been trained both as a mathematician and as a chemist, but his real interest seemed to lie in applying mathematical methods to the investigation of any problem whatsoever. He did a good deal of work in that somewhat indefinite region which lies between physiology, zoology, and biochemistry. He also carried out extensive inquiries into spiritualism, water-divining, and psychic phenomena generally.

He had offered a large sum of money to the first water-diviner who should be able to prove his ability to divine water under strictly controlled conditions. A number of claimants were courteously received, entertained, tested, and rejected. I suppose they went away disappointed, but their disappointment must have been tempered by Gatty's unfailing kindness and fairness.

He had what must be rare among psychic investigators, a really open mind, genuinely open to conviction by evidence, but not liable to be carried any further than the evidence would take him. I remember only one occasion on which, for a few days, his enthusiasm got the better of his judgment. He was carrying out a long series of tests with a medium who claimed to be able to foretell the future—she was foretelling things which would appear in evening papers two



PATRICK PLAYFAIR LAIDLAW

days later. For a very short time Gatty was convinced, and saw before him startling possibilities. However, a little further investigation, and deeper reflection on the nature of evening papers, left the future to itself once more.

In everything he did, Gatty had the same steady cheerfulness and unquenchable conviction that problems of every kind could be solved if they were attacked in the right way. Once he decided to learn to play a piece on the piano. He was not a pianist, and hardly aspired to become one; but he observed that it was only necessary to depress the keys in certain combinations in a certain order to play this piece; and in a week or two he could play it. With the same sort of happy courage he engaged in experiments bearing on some aspect of our war-technique, and it was in the course of these experiments that he met his death.

H. S. D.

### PATRICK PLAYFAIR LAIDLAW

THE sudden death of Sir Patrick Laidlaw on 20 March 1940, in his fifty-ninth year, has removed one of the outstanding figures of medical science. It is probable that he will be longest and most widely remembered for the part he played in the study of virus diseases, and particularly in the discovery of the virus of influenza; but those who worked with him will feel the loss of a colleague whose unusual width of knowledge and experience gave him a position that was all his own.

He was born in Glasgow in 1881, the son of Dr Robert Laidlaw. On his mother's side he was related to more than one Playfair who had made his mark in science or in medicine. When Laidlaw was six his parents moved from Glasgow to London, and when he was sixteen they moved from London to Cambridge. His later schooldays were spent at the Leys; and he entered St John's as a Scholar in 1900. He was a born investigator. He published three anatomical papers while he was an undergraduate, passed from anatomy to physiology, and then invaded the fields of biochemistry, pharmacology, pathology, bacteriology and immunity, in each of which he became a master.

He learned his clinical medicine at Guy's Hospital, and he retained throughout his life an interest in clinical problems and a respect for the work of practising physicians and surgeons. Though marked from the first for the laboratory, he was never one of those who believe that it can profitably be divorced from the study of natural disease.

Soon after qualification he obtained a post at the Wellcome Physiological Laboratories, and it was here, in association with Dale, that

he made his mark in pharmacology. There followed a period, including the years of the last great war, when he held the Sir William Dunn Lectureship in experimental pathology at Guy's Hospital. Formal teaching and routine pathology did not suit his temperament; but he made the best of conditions that were difficult for him, and missed no chance of adding to his own knowledge, or to that of others. The last eighteen years of his life were spent at the National Institute for Medical Research, acting as leader of the team that, during this time, achieved such notable successes in the study of virus diseases. With Dunkin he demonstrated the virus of dog distemper, and with Wilson Smith and Andrewes the virus of human influenza. Both were outstanding discoveries; and the latter has activated research in all parts of the world.

In his later years, and greatly against his will, he became increasingly involved in committee work and in administration. He gave wise counsel, and his words, usually few and spoken almost reluctantly, carried great weight.

He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1927, and to the Fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians in 1934. He gave the Linacre Lecture on epidemic influenza, and the Rede Lecture on the nature of viruses and virus diseases. He was knighted in 1935. Shortly before his death he was elected an Honorary Fellow of St John's, and this gave him very special pleasure.

Laidlaw lived a retired life. This was due in large measure to a lameness that resulted from an attack of infantile paralysis in early childhood. His physical disability became very irksome to him, particularly in his later years, when he had to abandon many of the minor activities that had been possible before. He would have dearly liked to do so many things that were denied him. He was one of those to whom the term "genius" can properly be applied, in the sense that his natural endowments fitted him in a special way for the tasks he undertook. He was not merely a widely read scholar, an original thinker, a first-rate technician, and a sound critic of himself and of others, though he was all of these things. He had the insight that enabled him to pick hopeful problems and to devise effective ways of solving them; and he seemed to know instinctively which observations mattered and which did not.

An extreme modesty in regard to his own achievements was combined with a constant interest in the work of others; and he always gave freely of his stores of knowledge and experience. In his bachelor home he could be the most delightful of companions. Often silent, his silences were never awkward. He liked his work, his friends, red wines, ballades and most detective stories. Those who knew him best will miss him most.

W. W. C. T.

## SAMUEL LEES

SAMUEL LEES was born at Salford, Manchester, on 26 August 1885, the son of Samuel Henry Lees, J.P., and Sarah Hannah Lees (née Shearman). He was educated first at St Clement's School, Broughton, later at the Central High School, Manchester, and from 1900 to 1906 at the Municipal School of Technology, Manchester. During the last four years of this period he served his apprenticeship successively with two engineering firms, but realizing the importance of a good scientific training, at a time when this was not as yet generally recognized or encouraged in the engineering profession, he devoted his limited leisure to extending his education. In 1906, having held a Whitworth Exhibition for the preceding year, he gained the Whitworth Scholarship in open competition, and came into residence at St John's in October 1906, being admitted pensioner under Bushe-Fox.

The next three years he devoted to mathematics. In 1907 he was elected to a Foundation Scholarship, which he held until 1910. He sat for Part I of the Mathematical Tripos in 1908 and was bracketed 24th Wrangler. In Part II, in 1909, he was in Division 2 of Class I.

The autumn of 1909 found him torn between the desire to devote his life to research in mathematical physics and a sense of duty to the engineering world. Eventually the latter prevailed and in 1910 he took up research, under Professor Bertram Hopkinson, on suddenly-applied stresses in metals. This he carried on without abandoning his work in mathematical physics, gaining in 1911 a Rayleigh Prize for a mathematical essay and a John Winbolt Prize for an essay on an engineering subject. The same year he was Hutchinson Student in the College. In November 1912 he was elected to a Fellowship, which he held for the then normal period of six years.

During the sessions 1911-12 and 1912-13, while still resident in Cambridge, he held a lectureship in mathematics at King's College, London. He left Cambridge in the autumn of 1913, on being appointed Reader in Thermodynamics in the Manchester School of Technology and in the University of Manchester. Soon after the outbreak of the last war Lees was gazetted Engineer Lieutenant, R.N., and was promoted Lieutenant-Commander in June 1918. One of his first duties on joining was the design and construction of new workshops on the upper deck of one of the five ships which then constituted the engineering training establishment, H.M.S. *Fisgard*. Besides taking part in the training of engine-room personnel he was responsible for the working of the Diesel-engined launches in the Portsmouth command. Shortly before the Armistice he was transferred to the R.A.F. for experimental work on aeroplane engines.

In January 1919 he married Elsie Elizabeth Mann, and leaves two sons.

He returned to Cambridge at Michaelmas 1919, having been appointed to the newly-founded Hopkinson Lectureship in Thermodynamics and re-elected to a Fellowship at St John's. He came back in the stress of the enthusiasm of men returning after the war to take the engineering course. This meant duplicating lectures and laboratory demonstrations in the Engineering School, which previous to the war had been condemned as being too small and inadequate for the numbers then wanting to take Engineering. These numbers were practically doubled in 1919 and for many years following, and it was Lees's task to organize the Heat lectures and laboratories to meet this situation. The successful lay-out of the new Heat Laboratory and its plant of engines and apparatus of every kind are a tribute to his work and to his knowledge of the present and future requirements of a great laboratory. In the research work of the laboratory nothing was too much trouble, and he was tireless in his efforts to help his students and to give them the benefit of his knowledge and experience. On his return to Cambridge his interests, as far as original work is concerned, lay mostly in the direction of applied mathematics and physics, with an engineering bias. In addition to published work along these lines, in various byways which others had neglected, he was one of that band who evolved an "equation of state", frequently quoted; and he was one of the first to publish formulae for the efficiency of the more complex cycles in internal combustion engines allowing for variable specific heat.

In Michaelmas 1929 Lees resigned his Lectureship and Fellowship to take up an appointment with Silica Gel, an American firm concerned with refrigerating apparatus having many applications, such as air-conditioning in workshops. He worked at the London office in Aldwych until 1931, when he was appointed Chance Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the University of Birmingham (in succession to F. W. Burstall, also a Johnian).

During the last nine years at Birmingham he had little leisure, even during vacations. In addition to his professorial duties he was responsible for the running and maintenance of the University power plant, in itself no light task; his advice was often called for in connection with engineering problems, and during the last five years he had served on the Engine Sub-Committee and Lubrication Panel of the Air Ministry. He died at Birmingham on 27 January 1940, after an emergency operation, having kept at work to the very last.

Among his colleagues at Birmingham he was held in high regard for his faithful devotion to duty, so faithful that he never spared himself enough to recover fully from his operation for appendicitis

in the summer of 1935; for the efficient manner in which he ran his department; and for his personal charm.

Those familiar with Lees's capability as a mathematician will regret that he has published so little. He had a short note on "The Analysis of Energy Distribution for Natural Radiation" in the *Philosophical Magazine* (1914). In a paper on "The Superposing of Two Cross-line Screens at Small Angles and the Patterns obtained thereby" (*Mem. and Proc. Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society*, 1919) he gave a full mathematical treatment of certain questions arising in the printing of pictures. While still at Manchester he also published a paper on "The Whirling of an Eccentrically-loaded Overhung Shaft" (*Phil. Mag.* 1919). These and four other mathematical papers published between 1919 and 1924 appear to be his only publications in the field of pure science.

In paying tribute to the man himself perhaps a personal note is permissible. When I came up to St John's Lees was in his third year and rather older than the average undergraduate. Despite a self-effacing modesty he was of a live personality, easy to approach and most attractive in its freshness and humour. These characteristics, throughout his varied career, have endeared him to a large circle of friends and colleagues, by whom he will always be remembered as "Sammy". Keeping on adjacent staircases in New Court, we soon formed an acquaintanceship, which developed into warm friendship. In those days he used to rise at an early hour, so as to do the greater part of his work in the morning; this routine he had adopted after an illness due to overwork, but for which his place in Part I of the Tripos would have been higher. Never very robust, he could not take as active a part in College athletics as he would have wished. He was a good amateur pianist with a keen interest in music, which he maintained throughout life. Since his return to Cambridge in 1919 I had been in fairly close touch with him and had been able to appreciate his patience and integrity. He set himself a high standard of duty and spared no pains to live up to it. His engineering teaching was so framed as to inculcate scientific principles; this he regarded as of vital importance, in spite of the intensive training called for by a wide curriculum. He insisted that engineers should have a good knowledge of mathematics; and admitted regret at not having given more attention in his undergraduate days to certain parts of pure mathematics having no direct application to engineering. The institution of the Ph.D. degree he rather deprecated, as tending to encourage hasty publication of immature work. Holding that his duty as professor was to give all the time at his own disposal to research, he refused to augment his income by undertaking routine consulting work. Even during the heavy pressure of the last few



years he managed to devote a large part of his scanty leisure to keeping abreast of recent developments in Relativity and Quantum Theory. When I last saw him, early in January 1940, he was in his usual good spirits and there was no indication of the approaching calamity, which came as a great shock to his many friends. He made the most of a fully occupied life, taking a keen interest in every phase.

T. L. W.

### AUGUSTUS EDWARD HOUGH LOVE

PROFESSOR A. E. H. LOVE, Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Oxford and Fellow of the Queen's College, Oxford, died on 5 June 1940, after an operation. He was aged seventy-seven. Up to a very short time before his death he was fulfilling the full duties of his chair, lecturing and attending meetings of the Sub-Faculty of Mathematics. For the last few years his health had been frail, but only to the extent that he took a taxi to go into Oxford for his lectures from St Margaret's Road where he resided. To the end he retained full use of all his faculties, and there was never any apparent dimming of the acuteness with which he would deal with a piece of University business, the precision of his lecturing, or the wisdom and judgment which he contributed to matters of current policy. Under the present statutes he was, at his age, ineligible for service on the Board of Faculty of the Physical Sciences, or the Board of Visitors of the University Observatory, but he never on that account forsook the society of his colleagues as they gathered at their informal lunch club before meetings of the Sub-Faculty. He last examined in the Final Honours School of Mathematics in 1936, at the age of seventy-three; I once heard an Oxford colleague say: "We are none of us as good as Love at that game." Certainly, if compulsory retirement from participation in formal University business is in general wise, the case of Love shows that it would be still wise to provide for exceptional relaxation of the rule. Love's tenure of his chair, dating as it did from 1898, came under older statutes, and he was under no obligation to retire from that appointment; no breath of criticism was ever heard against him in that he occupied the chair for twelve years after the normal date of retirement.

Augustus Edward Hough Love was born on 17 April 1863, at Weston-super-Mare. The name Hough was in memory of some association with S. H. Hough, F.R.S., the Cape astronomer, the exact details of which, though once told to the writer by Miss Love, are not available. Augustus, or "Gus" as his sister always called him, was the second of three brothers, the sons of John Henry Love,

surgeon, a Somersetshire man. The father was later Police-surgeon to the Borough of Wolverhampton, and the family lived there, at a house at the corner of Queen Street and Walsall Street. Later they lived in the Waterloo Road, until the death of the father in Love's later Cambridge days, when they settled down at Cambridge under Love's care. The three brothers attended Wolverhampton Grammar School, to which Love was admitted in 1874. They are said by a contemporary to have been very reserved, and to have taken little, if any, part in school life outside their work.

In 1881 Love was awarded a sizarship at St John's College, Cambridge, on the results of the examination for Minor Scholarships, and with that and a school-leaving scholarship (Warner Scholarship) he came up to St John's in the Michaelmas Term of 1882, when he matriculated. He was at first doubtful whether to read classics or mathematics, but chose the latter, and gradually came to the top of his year. It is said that "no one with any personal acquaintance could fail to recognize his extraordinary cleverness", for he evidently matured rapidly after his school-days. He coached with R. R. Webb. He was elected Scholar of the College in 1884. He was Second Wrangler in Parts I and II of the Mathematical Tripos in 1885. He was placed in Division I in Part III in 1886, and obtained the First Smith's Prize in 1887. He had been elected Fellow of the College on 8 November 1886. This Fellowship he held until 1899. He took his B.A. in 1885, his M.A. in 1889. Soon after his B.A. degree he became College Lecturer in mathematics, his colleagues being R. R. Webb, J. T. Ward and Sir J. Larmor, F.R.S., and later H. F. Baker, F.R.S. Later he was elected to a University Lectureship. In those days, when great importance was attached to the order of merit in the Tripos, Love was much occupied with private coaching, but nevertheless found time for research. He was elected to the Fellowship of the Royal Society in 1894.

In 1898 a vacancy occurred in the Sedleian chair of Natural Philosophy at Oxford and Love was elected at the age of thirty-five. He went to Oxford in 1899 and resided there continuously until his death, mainly at 34 St Margaret's Road. He was made a member of Common Room at the Queen's College, Oxford, on his election as professor; he was elected a Fellow of Queen's in 1927, when the University Commission assigned fellowships to all chairs. He was also elected an Honorary Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, in 1927.

The greater leisure afforded by his Oxford chair gave Love opportunities of writing both students' textbooks and more serious works, besides increasing his output of original papers. In 1911 he was awarded the Adams Prize of the University of Cambridge for an

essay on "Some Problems of Geodynamics". He was awarded the Society's Royal Medal in 1909, the London Mathematical Society's De Morgan Medal in 1926, and, as a fitting recognition of his lifetime's devotion to mathematical research, the Royal Society's Sylvester Medal in 1937. He became an Associate of the Italian Society of the Lincei, and a corresponding member of the Institute of France.

Love's standards in all matters was of the highest. No trouble was too much for him to take, in the matter of the preparation of lectures or examination papers, and he never indicated whether some of his self-allotted tasks might have been personally distasteful to him. Though his interests were in the fields of mechanics, elasticity, geodynamics and electrodynamics, he prepared advanced courses of lectures on tensor calculus and general relativity. His lectures, given largely in the Electrical Laboratory at Oxford, were extremely popular with students for their clarity, intelligibility and real efforts to enter into the student's point of view; his problem classes were always well attended. He was a man whose striking candour and honesty as to his own aims and achievements were very noticeable—of great modesty in regard to his personal achievements—of great generosity and kindness, especially to younger men.

E. A. M.

The writer of these notes had but a slight knowledge of Professor Love as an undergraduate, for on his return to residence at Cambridge in 1885 Love had just taken his degree as Second Wrangler between two King's men, Arthur Berry, who devoted his life to important College activities over a wide range (and wrote a History of Astronomy which never received its due), and H. W. Richmond, whose career as a mathematician has been conspicuous. The First Smith Prize fell to Love. Later, in due course, he was elected to one of the five newly founded University Lectureships in Mathematics, and then played an energetic and influential part. On the death of his father, who was a physician in Wolverhampton, the family settled down in Cambridge under his care.

In 1899, when a vacancy occurred in the Sedleian chair of Natural Philosophy at Oxford, the absence of further immediate prospects at Cambridge gave rise to the question of possible unsettlement of domestic life by migration. During forty years the University of Oxford had no occasion to regret that they were induced to select a comparatively young candidate. The chair was attached to the Queen's College, which co-opted him as an Honorary Fellow until new statutes enabled them to elect him to a Fellowship on the foundation.

His lecture room soon became the focus for mathematical and physical studies, which it ever remained. In addition to these activities he produced the standard treatise on the Theory of Elasticity, greatly enlarged by subsequent editions, and widely available by translation into foreign languages. The Adams Prize at Cambridge had been awarded to him for a study of the elastic relations of the Earth, afterwards enlarged into a treatise entitled *Problems of Geodynamics*, which has become fundamental in the science of earthquake phenomena.

In those days the members of St John's College were conspicuous in the direction of the scientific societies of the metropolis: Love was an energetic secretary of the London Mathematical Society for many years, and served also for a period on the Council of the Royal Society, which in due course awarded him the Royal Medal for his work on Geodynamics, followed long after (1937), as winding up his career, by the special Sylvester Medal, founded at the Royal Society in memory of the great scientific achievements of J. J. Sylvester, another Honorary Fellow of St John's College.

In recent years his activities were impaired by ill health, the result of a pleural illness which necessitated serious operational treatment; but important memoirs continued to flow at intervals from his pen into the *Philosophical Transactions* and elsewhere.

J. L.

Though I was a colleague in the College with Love for nine years, I hardly saw him in the forty years that he was at Oxford, and was junior to him. But he was a man of generous nature, utterly honest with himself as to his aims and outlook, very modest as to his own achievements, though of quite extraordinary versatility as a mathematician. He was chiefly satisfied with himself if he could find a useful thing to do, which others accounted too laborious to undertake—witness the Index he made to the first thirty volumes of the *Proceedings* of the London Mathematical Society, which occupies 112 pages, and includes a section in which all the papers are classified under 54 different kinds of mathematics. In conversation he was sometimes apt to yield to the temptation to be clever and personal; but, as a consequence, he could sustain an interesting talk and draw out a comparative stranger. One of his attractive traits was the close friendship with his sister, who survives him.

One of the actions he took in College politics deserves to be remembered. It had been the custom for the various College tutors each to have his own side and receive the fees of his pupils. Pushful junior tutors were apt to complain when a letter addressed to the Tutor was appropriated by a senior. Love moved at a College

meeting the institution of a Tutorial Bursar, to receive the fees of the students; this was warmly supported by J. R. Tanner, who became and long remained the first Tutorial Bursar.

H. F. B.

### ERNEST WILLIAM MACBRIDE

(Born 12 December 1866. Died 17 November 1940)

IN 1888 at Cambridge my friends who were teaching zoology told me that they had a wonderfully hot man among the Freshmen, a St John's man, named MacBride, in quite a different class to all the others and bound to go very far. They pointed him out to me one day at the bench by the door in the Balfour Room, a powerful young man with a most extraordinary convex forehead, standing in his shirt sleeves, intent on some dissection on the table. His lecturers were good prophets, for there followed for him half a century of unbroken success.

Few have been university students for so long. He came up to Cambridge three years older than most men, but before that he had gone from Queen's College, Belfast, to London University, and at the end of his freshman's year at Cambridge he took his B.Sc. in London, with a University Scholarship in Zoology. In his Tripos year, 1891, he was President of the Union. It was an honour of which he was justly proud, and an office which probably had a considerable share in moulding his naturally self-reliant character further into the habit of firm decision and definite magisterial pronouncement.

With a brilliant first class in his pocket he went out to Naples in 1891 to occupy the Cambridge University table, and to spend a year in beginning those researches on Echinoderms which gained him, fourteen years later, his thoroughly deserved F.R.S. and which have assured his name a permanence in the record of zoologists. To Naples also went Minchin to work on the Oxford University table, and Pollard on that of the British Association. I occupied a table as the guest of Professor Anton Dolern. We formed a merry party of Englishmen. We generally had tea together—laboratory tea, made over the bunsen, with biscuits or cakes from a screw of paper—in the big north room of the original building, now part of the library. MacBride, Pollard and Minchin had tables side by side there, I had worked there in 1886–7 beside Bury, and in 1888–9 between Weiss and Calderwood; now I enjoyed the dignity of a room to myself on a loggia facing the sea. Occasionally we would charter a boat and go out to bathe. MacBride had no fine art in swimming, but he had the most powerful breast-stroke that I have ever seen. He used to

put his face down under water, so as to get the full horizontal sweep of his strong arms on their great shoulders, and the pace obtained was unexpected. Blue sky bounded by Capri, Vesuvius and Naples, twenty fathoms of crystal water laughing in the light, and three or four young Englishmen—of whom I was much the eldest at twenty-nine—glowing in the July sun, rejoicing in the strength of their limbs and the delight of their eyes:

“ma questo giorn' non torna più.”

All the rest of his life MacBride looked back with yearning pleasure to his year at Naples.

Back in Cambridge, Sedgwick made MacBride University Demonstrator in animal morphology, and St John's College elected him a Fellow. I returned to Cambridge for the winter of 1894–5 and we were drawn together very closely by some private affairs. He was a strong and important person in the Laboratory. His great admiration and friendship for Adam Sedgwick, combined with his very great differences in mode of thought and of character, rendered him a valuable ingredient in the new school of Zoology at Cambridge, then developing in its own way as a living organism. Six years earlier Shipley had said to me: “I have heard of laboratories governed by all sorts of great men but I never knew of a laboratory governed by a ghost before.” At first in Sedgwick's deep loyalty and affection for his late teacher and friend there was room for the imputation of this weakness. But under the strong and complementary influences of Caldwell and Weldon, Harmer and Bateson, Heap and Shipley, Lister and MacBride the ship was beginning to find herself. MacBride's firm positive contribution, based on untiring industry and wide knowledge, knitted deep into the axial skeleton of the growing Cambridge School.

In 1897 he was appointed Strathcona Professor of Zoology at Montreal, a position which he held until 1909. In 1902 he married Miss Constance Harvey, daughter of F. H. Chrysler, K.C., Ottawa. Marriage increased the rate of his achievements and successes. He became F.R.S. in 1905, published *Echinodermata* (in the Cambridge Natural History) in 1906, and in 1909 resigned his Montreal chair and became Sedgwick's right-hand man once more—this time in the Imperial College of Science.

For him and Mrs MacBride London was now a home for twenty-five years. In 1913, on Adam Sedgwick's sad death from lung trouble, MacBride succeeded him as professor. In the following year he hit a very high mark with his *Textbook of Invertebrate Embryology*. There must be twenty ways in which such a book can be designed, and nineteen lines of criticism for any such book actually published.



Many of these have been applied to MacBride's book, but whatever their foundation, it was eminently readable and clear, and covered a vast expanse of learning in its small compass. A criticism, which may be just, is that it leads the reader too much by the nose to the conclusions the author had drawn, not indicating sufficiently the possibility of other conclusions from the facts. I think this would be perhaps a natural consequence of the author's character. The late Sir George Jessel, (1824-83), Master of the Rolls, once said in an *obiter dictum*: "I may have been wrong—I must have been wrong—but I have never doubted." MacBride might almost have made the same statement: it is an attitude of mind which has its own value in the conveyance of knowledge to other minds and the influence of opinion in them....

This sketch of a very full life does not attempt to catalogue his publications nor his honours; nor is the writer competent to describe his teaching, except by the brilliant success of many of his pupils, nor to estimate how high was the certainly high value of his additions to scientific knowledge. Certainly MacBride added importantly to our knowledge of echinoderm embryology, and his *Invertebrate Embryology*—doomed, as is the nature of such textbooks, to follow Balfour's *Embryology* into the dusty top shelf—played a valuable part when it was much wanted. Zoologists will judge diversely his long and strong advocacy of the doctrines of Lamarck. My own view is that his metaphysical opinions prejudiced him in favour of any theory which might be considered to breach the fortifications of necessitarianism and materialism.

Intense industry, a vastly stored memory and a finality in his form of statement were the qualities that most widely impressed those that met him. Then some chance turn would perhaps surprise them with the very high ability he could use when necessary, or perhaps would show the Achilles heel of a region of knowledge of which he was unknowingly ignorant. He was a loyal friend, a loving husband and a justly proud father; he was kindly and generous to the young junior in science. He enjoyed remarkable strength and health nearly all his life, but they failed him a little towards the end. His last illnesses were brought on by two falls in the darkness of the black-out—had it been five years earlier he would not have fallen. He had nearly three-quarters of a century of full life and left a long record of which his wife, his sons, and his College may be proud.

G. P. B.

MacBride's death wakens a whole host of memories. The first of them is of a striking figure I saw leaving the Little-go (I suppose in the Corn Exchange) in my first week at Cambridge in October 1888.

A massive heavily built man, with a big head and great shoulders, moving down the passage between the desks—not so very unlike Dr Johnson in Boswell's famous phrase, "rolling his majestic frame"—with his undergraduate gown slipping off one shoulder. In a week or two I was to find he was a member of my own College, with rooms across the First Court from my own.

It was not long before MacBride became a marked man. He spoke soon at the Union, and did it, if I remember, pretty often—on the Unionist side, with a North of Ireland speech, and all the force and vigour that the North of Ireland bred in its atmosphere of old Scottish blood and ceaseless Papist warfare. It was always—well, "always"? yes! memory says—a fighting speech, delivered with no end of what we have since been taught to call "punch and pep". Of course he roused antagonism—or, at any rate, antagonists were roused. Those were the early days of acute Home Rule controversy, and there were no neutrals in Ireland or perhaps in England; and, if there were, it was not in MacBride's nature to be neutral—"I was ever a fighter", as Browning (much read in those years) put it. And, apart from politics—no, not very far apart—there was religion; and MacBride, coming from Belfast, brought strong religious opinions, for which he was not reluctant to do battle. He had plenty of battles. The *Granta* was being edited (under R. C. Lehmann's general care) by a King's man, E. A. Newton, who came to be the champion of the anti-MacBride groups, and fought MacBride in one week's issue and another, on "the floor of the house" in private business and in debates, and in the polls right up to the chair. They were hotly contested elections, and MacBride "carried" them. Even in the chair battle followed him—notably, one over a collie dog that invaded a debate.

Meanwhile he took or had taken some London degrees, worked for his Natural Science Tripos, gained his first classes, and went to the Marine Biological station at Naples, from which he brought back an enthusiasm for his fellow-student George Bidder's poem—"Halcyon Days". Then followed a Fellowship at St John's, and later a chair in McGill University in 1897. He crossed the Ocean with me, and was welcomed with a portrait in the Montreal paper. Alas! two convicts had just escaped from the St Vincent de Paul penitentiary, and their portraits were in the same issue; and by the fatality that hangs upon journalism, they were better pictures—likenesses or not—than those of the two new professors. It was a year before this that the students' paper at McGill posed the conundrum, "Why is there no duty on imported Professors?" and answered it: "Because they are raw products."

MacBride was not quite raw. An early attachment had been ended by a sudden and painful death, and MacBride's inherited orthodoxy



went to pieces—a water-tight system shattered; and for the rest of his life, so far as I knew it, inquiry replaced dogmatism. This is not to say that the dogmatic temper was extinct in him. He landed in September. Shortly after the first snow, he gave a public lecture on Evolution, which in those days was a very revolutionary subject—no matter of indifference or of languid doubt, as it has become. MacBride was ever ardent, and that first public lecture let Montreal know that he had arrived. There followed a “judgment”; for after the lecture that night he went snow-shoeing with a party on the mountain. He had not, I think, tried it before, and I never heard of his doing it again. For he had a bad fall, and wrenched his ankle to such an extent that the hospital people pronounced it beyond anything they had seen. Of course he recovered and was just as ardent for Evolution and Echinoderms as ever he had been; and was given his F.R.S. while still at McGill.

Our Canadian periods overlapped for four years; and we had more than one voyage together. He stayed with me at Kingston, Ontario, one or two Christmases; I with him in Montreal for a spell one summer. I always remember a major's wife on one of the ships, who said: “I don't understand you two men. You walk together on the deck and get on perfectly; but if there's anybody else joins you, you fight one another at once.” Why, yes; but in one of those vacations, walking by the Lake shore (Ontario), I silenced him effectively. He started some discussion, and I agreed—with every syllable; so he went off on something else, and again I agreed; so he launched out on a third topic, and a third time I agreed; and MacBride laughed and owned himself beaten; it was the only time he was. It was, as a rule, a case of what Carlyle called “except in opinion not differing”. It was a provocative friendship, but, as such friendships can be, a real one.

He did not please everybody. The old Cambridge maxim was “Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, remember that other people think differently”; and the application of it was not to think at all or not to mention what you thought. Of neither procedure was MacBride capable. With an instinct for speech, and bred in a hot-bed of national, racial and religious controversy, he had little gift for being trivial. So he said what he thought, with the positive accent of his people—said it in Hall, and clashed there, and perhaps elsewhere, with those who wished to eat in silence or who lost an audience when he was there; and his reputation suffered from their resentment. Like Dr Johnson again, he talked for victory; and as in Johnson's story, the vanquished could always retaliate with a snarl at the absent, and men who did not know him picked up at second hand a notion of him which did not represent the whole man. For,

of course, a character like his lent itself to legend and parody. Parody is very well when it is face to face, and good tempered; but it can be used effectively in backbiting.

The time came when he and I crossed the Ocean no more, and our tasks and positions in England kept us apart, with only very occasional meetings—as at the last Old Johnian gathering in College, when he sat by me, an old man now and very white. But it is to the earlier years that the mind goes back. “To be young with one's friends!” ran the old Athenian catch; and he and I were young together—argued, fought, argued, differed, but kept in touch, and gained by it; at least I did, and I look back on the old friendship with gratitude.

T. R. G.

### GEORGE CHARLES MOORE SMITH

GEORGE CHARLES MOORE SMITH, M.A., Litt.D., F.B.A., and honorary Fellow of the College, who died on 7 November 1940, was born on 3 September 1858, at Whittlesea, where his father, George Moore Smith, practised as a solicitor. His mother, whose maiden name was Franks, came of clerical stock. His father was a nephew of Sir Harry Smith of Peninsula, Waterloo, Indian and South African fame, the memory of whom and of his wife is perpetuated in the two towns of Natal, Harrismith and Ladysmith, the latter made still more famous by its siege and relief in the Boer War. Sir Harry died when George was only two years old, but the Spanish beauty Juana, whose story added romance to his heroism, survived till 1872, and Smith in his supplement to the *Autobiography* of Sir Harry, which he edited, has put on record some of his memories of her.

George Moore Smith senior died in 1870 and the family moved to Tonbridge, where George and his brother Harry were sent to Tonbridge School as day boys. Among his Tonbridge friends were the brothers Cox, Homersham the mathematician, who died early, and Harold the well-known publicist, who ran as Liberal candidate for the University in 1910. Another somewhat junior friend was R. S. Lachlan, late Fellow of Trinity, who still lives in Cambridge. The Headmaster, the Rev. T. B. Rowe, was a Johnian, and it may have been his influence that sent George and later his brother Harry to St John's. George gained an Entrance Exhibition in 1877, which was later exchanged for a Foundation Scholarship. In the Classical Tripos of 1881 he was placed tenth in the first class. He continued to reside mainly in College till 1896 engaged in those studies in English and Modern Literature which later brought him fame. Among the friends whom he made during that period, now dead,

I should note particularly Macdougall and William Bateson. He spent some considerable time in German Universities. He was also for some years an Extension Lecturer. How far he succeeded in this I do not know, though when in 1889 I went to Plymouth, which had been one of his centres, I found that he had left very favourable memories behind. In 1896 he was made Professor of English Literature in Firth College, Sheffield, and there with his sisters he settled down for the rest of his life. In 1905 Firth College became Sheffield University. Smith retained his post under the new status till his retirement in 1925.

My friendship with Smith, who was one year junior, began in his early College days. For a very short time and in a very limited way our relations were those of teacher and pupil. There was an odd notion at that time current among undergraduates that a person who had done well in the Classical Tripos of his year was, however inexperienced otherwise, the proper person to coach his successors in the following year. The idea perhaps was that he knew the ropes, had frustrated the knavish tricks of the examiners, and might hand on the secret to the next generation. Anyhow Smith and another Classical scholar of the College applied to me to coach them for the term before the Tripos. I should not think the result was very important for good or ill. The other landed in the third class, but at any rate I did not prevent Smith from getting into the first. Our friendship continued for the whole of his life, and we were seldom for long out of touch with each other in one way or another. Perhaps my pleasantest memories are of two walking tours, when we trudged together through the Yorkshire dales and the south of Scotland by Melrose to St Mary's Loch. But there are a good many others.

Smith had any number of friends in England and abroad, and there may be many living who could claim a greater intimacy with him than myself, though there are few outside his family, and not I think any Johnian, whose friendship dates so far back. So far I am competent to write his obituary for *The Eagle*, but in one respect I am ill-fitted to do him justice. I know little about his published work, and therefore I have asked Professor Previt -Orton to give some estimate of it. There are one or two exceptions to my ignorance. I heard a good deal from him about the life of his great-uncle, Sir Harry, and about the way in which the success of his edition of the *Autobiography* led Lord Seaton to invite him to draw up a memoir of the first Lord Seaton, better known as Sir John Colborne—a task which, though perhaps not very congenial to him, was executed with a care and thoroughness patent to anyone who has even glanced through the book. But apart from this, though our general tastes in literature agreed, I was never much drawn to those byways in which he mainly walked, and it was characteristic of his modesty

and freedom from egoism that he never called attention to his work upon them. It was therefore something of a revelation to me when on his seventieth birthday he received a presentation from some 200 scholars of "A token of the esteem and affection in which he is held by Friends and Fellow Students in all parts of the World and their high appreciation of the very great service he has rendered to the study of English, not only in England, but also in America, France, Germany and Scandinavia". The "token" took the form of a bibliography of all his published work from 1880 to 1928. It occupies 52 pages and contains some 30 items of books written or edited and about 300 contributions of various length to periodicals, etc. Before this his services to the study of English had been recognized by honorary degrees at Louvain, St Andrews and Sheffield. In the last twelve years of his life he received the further honours of election to the British Academy and an Honorary Fellowship at this College, but of his work during that period I have no record. It may well have been considerable, though towards the end at any rate on by no means the same scale, for during the last few years he was terribly crippled with rheumatism. His annual visits to the College during the Long Vacation ceased altogether and my intercourse with him was confined to letters.

I will not attempt an estimate of the many fine qualities which endeared G. C. M. S. to his friends, but there are two things I should like to say. He was never married, but I always got the impression of a man whose family affection was more than usually deep and strong. As his sisters are living it would be an impertinence to say more than this, but I may recall to Johnians the memory of his brother Harry Wakelyn Smith, named after his great-uncle, and a godson of Lady Smith. Harry Smith, two years younger than George, was also a Scholar of the College, a fine Classicist, but still more remarkable as a teacher, particularly at Malvern College. When he died in 1919 George sent *The Eagle* a notice which is at once an evidence of the loving esteem which was felt for Harry Smith at Malvern and of the deep affection which united the two brothers.

He was also a great Johnian. His interest in and affection for the College were unbounded. It is shown in the bibliography which records, besides many contributions to *The Eagle*, that most laborious compilation of the lists of the former occupants of College rooms. But it also appeared in all that he said and did and not least in the last years when he was unable to visit Cambridge. His occasional letters to me in those years showed how carefully he followed College events. Its losses, such as the death of Rootham, Sikes, Harker, Mrs Heitland, were all noted and evidently keenly felt. The College has never had a more loyal son.

F. H. COLSON

G. C. Moore Smith was eminent both as a teacher and as an expert in English literature. His knowledge of the highways and byways of seventeenth-century authorship would be difficult to surpass. He had a happy instinct in attributing fatherless or many-fathered poems to the true author. When he chose to write himself he showed the classic ease of "English undefiled". As an editor of texts he was a model of accuracy and full, apposite, enlightening annotation. For years (1915-27) he conducted successfully the English section of the *Modern Language Review*. These merits were recognized when he was presented with his *Bibliography* by his many friends in 1928, and elected a Fellow of the British Academy in 1933 and an Honorary Fellow of the College in 1931 (a distinction specially welcome to him). Yet a full-dress book, all his own, of his writing is not to be found, save the *Life of Lord Seaton* (1903). Even his excellent *College Plays* (1923), a subject on which he was the first authority, is almost presented as a supplement to what Dr Boas had written. The *Autobiography* of his great-uncle Sir Harry Smith (1901), which went through several editions, owed far more to him than appeared from the title, but was not his as a whole. His British Academy lecture on Thomas Randolph (1927) and his Introduction to his selections from Henry Tubbe (1915) were examples of impeccable scholarship and thoroughness, but Randolph was by no means of the first magnitude and the plagiarist Tubbe was a telescopic star. Gabriel Harvey's *Marginalia* (1913), Lord Herbert of Cherbury's *Poems* (1923), Sir William Temple's *Essays and Romances* (1930) were alike edited by him. Perhaps his *Letters of Dorothy Osborne* (1928) was his most interesting subject. One reason for his preference for the byway over the thoroughfare in his publications may have been that he disliked re-phrasing what other men have said well (as one must in a work on a wide theme or a famous personality), but more decisive probably was his natural temperament. He was a born glossator, not an essayist, and his glossing is among the best of its kind. He took endless pains over every detail of biography, source or meaning. He shunned no dark passage—any gap that was left testified to long, fruitless research—he was loth to "hold a candle to the sun", or to expatiate on what to him was commonplace, though it might not be so to his readers. He was frugal of words and spoke, more than he knew, to the elect. He had all the virtues of a first-rate antiquarian, and perhaps they unduly cast into the shadow those which he also possessed of an accomplished critic, too delicate and orthodox in taste to clamour or shock his way to a jaded public ear. Add to this his native friendliness and generosity, which made him lavish time and knowledge in helping others, "sibi et amicis" like Niccoli's library.

C. W. P.-O.

## SIR ALBERT CHARLES SEWARD

A NOTABLE Johnian passed away on 11 April 1941. Albert Charles Seward was born in Lancaster on 9 October 1863. He received his early education at Lancaster Grammar School and entered St John's College as a Sizar in 1883. He was elected to a Scholarship in 1885 after taking Part I of the Natural Sciences Tripos, and to a Fellowship in 1899. Soon after this he became a Tutor of Emmanuel but returned to St John's as a Fellow in 1906 on becoming Professor of Botany. In 1915 he was elected Master of Downing and retired only in 1936. During the whole of that period he maintained a lively interest in his original College, of which he was elected an Honorary Fellow in 1936.

Few men can have lived lives in which so much was accomplished. He not only achieved outstanding distinction as a scientist but was at the same time one of the best teachers and most able administrators that Cambridge has ever had. His researches on the plants of past ages described in ten important books and more than a hundred papers, brought him a position as the world's most eminent palaeobotanist, a position recognized by his appointment as President of the Fifth International Botanical Congress (1930). He was awarded the Royal and Darwin medals by the Royal Society, the Wollaston medal by the Geological Society. Universities, Academies and learned societies all over the world paid tribute to his work by the award of honorary degrees, and by electing him to their Fellowship.

The study of Botany at Cambridge owes much to his abilities. He became a University Lecturer in 1890, and was Professor from 1906 to 1936. During this period the subject continued to attract students in increasing numbers and the Botany School became a great centre for research along many different lines.

Seward's genius for administration extended far beyond his department and his colleges. He was a member of many University Syndicates, Boards and Committees and often directed them as Chairman. His work for the Press Syndicate, the Botanic Garden Syndicate and the Faculty of Biology A, merit special mention. He served for many years on the Council of the Senate, and on the General Board of Studies, and was Vice-Chancellor of the University 1924-6.

Outside Cambridge his work in connection with the British Association is especially noteworthy. He was twice President of the Botanical Section and was President of the Association at Dundee in 1939. He also acted as an organizing secretary for the Cambridge meeting in 1904, and did valuable work on both the Council and the sectional committees. He served on the Council of the Royal Society for



three terms and was Foreign Secretary and Vice-President, 1934-40. He presided over the Geological Society in 1922 and 1923.

After his voluntary retirement from the Chair of Botany and the Mastership of Downing he resided in London and devoted his still abundant energies to work for the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, to the affairs of the British Museum—of which he became a Trustee—and to other public work. He gave many popular lectures, carried on research work at the British Museum and did much writing.

After the outbreak of war he returned to live in Cambridge for almost a year and once more enjoyed the life of his original College. In spite of his intimate association with two other colleges over a long period and of the eminent position which he achieved both in Cambridge and in the world of science, he always felt a special pride in his membership of St John's. He maintained close friendship with many of the men who were his friends as an undergraduate, among whom may be mentioned Alfred Harker, Humphry Rolleston, L. E. Shore, A. B. Rendle, H. H. Brindley, P. Lake and H. F. Baker. His fellow-workers at the Botany School included F. F. Blackman, R. P. Gregory and G. E. Briggs. Two of his sons-in-law were Johnians. One of his outstanding qualities was his friendliness, especially to undergraduates: many of his students have written about the influence which his friendship has exerted on their lives and work. He took a particular interest in those members of his old College whom he met in the course of their work or other activities, and was proud of having been asked to give an address in the College Chapel.

He died very suddenly when apparently still full of vigour and power. Even in death he was not separated from the College to which he owed so much, where his name and influence should be long remembered.

H. H. T.

### SIR PENDRILL VARRIER-JONES

ON 30 January 1941, when in good health and spirits and apparently quite recovered from an influenzal attack early in the month, Sir Pendrill Charles Varrier-Jones died at Papworth within half an hour after the onset of a sudden heart seizure. Thus to the last he was actively devoted to the Papworth Village Settlement which he had organized as an economic and social continuation of the tuberculosis sanatorium. He was the pioneer of the colony system for the tuberculosis in which, when patients have so far improved as the result of sanatorium and other treatment that the disease is well on the way to be arrested, they continue to live under medical supervision and

begin to work and so to earn a living wage. Otherwise in the past tuberculous patients on leaving a sanatorium were generally obliged to return to the environment where the disease began, and to the unequal competition with vigorous rivals for a living; this is often responsible for a relapse and acceleration on the downward path. At first this conception shared the fate of other advances now thoroughly orthodox; some authorities, though admitting that it was an ideal, regarded it as visionary and financially impossible. It was Varrier-Jones's achievement to prove that it could be successfully accomplished.

He was born on 24 February 1883, as the only son of the late Dr Charles Morgan Jones and Margaret Varrier of Glyn Taff, Troedryhiw, Glamorgan, and had one sister. Educated at Epsom College, and Wycliffe College, Stonehouse, Glos., of which he later became President, he was a Foundation Scholar here and was placed in the first class of Part I of the Natural Sciences Tripos 1905 and in the second class of Part II in the next year. Then entering the medical school of St Bartholomew's Hospital he qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1910 and was house physician during the following year. Returning to Cambridge as a research worker under Sir German Sims Woodhead, Professor of Pathology, he investigated the continuous temperature by a self-recording instrument previously devised by Arthur Gamgee. While acting as temporary tuberculosis officer for Cambridgeshire he became painfully conscious of the incongruity and futility of giving the routine advice to "get a light job in the open air and have three good nourishing meals a day", which poor patients can very rarely carry out. Accordingly in 1915 he opened, at first with one patient in a shelter, the Cambridgeshire Tuberculosis Colony at Bourn. Three years later this colony, then with twenty-five patients, moved to Papworth Hall, twelve miles from Cambridge, formerly the property of Hooley, the financier.

In the early days the difficulties, especially of finance, were many and serious but his enthusiasm and organizing ability won him the encouragement of Sir Robert Morant, Sir Frederick Milner, "the soldiers' and sailors' friend", who interested the Royal family in Papworth, and of Sir Ernest Cassel who most generously helped in the move to Papworth. Sir Clifford Allbutt and Sir German Sims Woodhead gave their support by collaboration with Varrier-Jones in publications between 1915 and 1925, showing the limitations, such as waste of time and money, of tuberculosis sanatoriums and dispensaries alone, and explaining the value of the Papworth scheme as an addition to the after-care of the tuberculous. Sir James Kingston Fowler in his *obiter dicta*, such as "the working man cannot afford the time to be an early case of pulmonary tuberculosis", "a



light occupation in the open air is seldom found", "a tuberculosis dispensary that has become a tuberculin dispensary has become a very dangerous place", expressed some of Varrier-Jones's principles.

During twenty-two years expansion was continuous and intensive at Papworth. The population of the colony is now 1200; of these 500—men, women, and nurses—are ill and in new hospitals. No tuberculous applicant, whatever the state of the disease—early or advanced—is ever refused admission on that score. Sanatorium treatment is provided in 100 chalets until the occupants are well enough to be transferred to the hostels where single men and women at work in the Papworth workshops are lodged; and there are 141 model cottages occupied by ex-patients with their families. Of the 122 children born in the colony all are free from tuberculosis, thus meeting any suggestion that a tuberculosis colony is certain to be an infective focus of endemic tuberculosis. Varrier-Jones took a far wider view of the control of tuberculosis than the purely medical; he paid special attention to the patients' economic needs which often, on account of disability, become acute, and with understanding sympathy for the mental anxiety about the financial state of their families and dependants arranged a psychological clinic, just as he provided for their physical requirements at Papworth, for example by a surgical unit under J. B. Hunter, and an X-ray department. The economic and psychological factors were thus important in the organization of the village settlement for the tuberculous. Constantly on the watch for advances he instituted research laboratories with a *Bulletin*. As recently as January 1941 he was actively preparing the ground for an undergraduate school of tuberculosis at Papworth.

He was most courageous, and some indeed thought rash, in financial matters; thus when extensions appeared necessary he started them whether or not funds were available to meet the cost. Eventually he always made good, especially in connection with the phenomenal success of the Papworth industries, the sales of which increased from year to year, reaching fresh records in 1939 and 1940. But in the early period there was the question of payment for raw material before the fine products of the Papworth workshops could be made and sold. This was accommodated by an overdraft at the bank, and when warned about its mounting height he seemed to comfort himself by the remark that he "might really be driven to remove his overdraft in a taxi to the nearest bank". The most important practical features of the Papworth scheme are the industries and workshops, which solve the economic difficulty by enabling ex-patients and convalescents to work for a living under the Trade Union rate of wages and under medical supervision. As the founder and administrator of the Papworth industries Varrier-

Jones showed a business capacity rare indeed, especially among members of the medical fraternity. A shrewd judge of character, he chose his assistants, trusted and inspired them with his ideals for many years; thus Miss K. L. Borne has been matron since 1915, and Dr L. B. Stott a medical officer from 1921.

At the time of his death he had reached the highest point in his career, though he did not consider that his labours were nearly completed; he might have echoed Rhodes's last recorded words: "So little done: so much to do." His work has been widely recognized, for many pilgrims from abroad visited the Mecca of tuberculosis after-care at Papworth, which has been copied in this country at Preston Hall near Maidstone, at Barrowmore Hall near Chester, in Eire at Peamount near Dublin, in the United States at the Potts Memorial hospital at Livingston, New York, and in France by the village settlement at Salagnac. He visualized a great expansion of the Papworth model, and was always glad to advise similar colonies for subnormal men, and did so at Enham (now allied with Papworth), of which he was honorary medical director, at Preston Hall, and at Peamount. He received the honour of knighthood in 1931, was appointed president in 1932 of a new international body formed for special and intensive study of the after-care of the tuberculous, which is affiliated with the Union internationale contre la Tuberculose, and would have represented the Government at Berlin in 1939 at the meeting of the Union internationale contre la Tuberculose, arranged for September 1939. At the Royal College of Physicians of London he was elected a Fellow in 1934, had delivered the Mitchell Lecture on tuberculosis in 1927, taking village settlements for the tuberculous as his subject, and in 1939 was awarded the Weber-Parkes Prize for tuberculosis.

He was a truly great man, the like of whom we can hardly hope to see again; he set a wonderful example of whole-hearted devotion to the good work he organized and has left for others to continue.

HUMPHRY ROLLESTON.

HERBERT HENRY BAKER AYLES (B.A. 1885) died on 18 June 1940. He was the son of Peter Weston Ayles, shipbuilder, and was born at Wyke Regis, Dorset, 3 August 1861. Before coming into residence he obtained the B.A. degree from the University of London with honours in classics. In 1884 he won the Carus Greek Testament Prize for undergraduates, and in 1885 was placed alone in the first class in the Theological Tripos, Part I, with distinction both in Old and New Testament. In the following year he obtained a first class in Part II, with distinction in Old Testament, and was awarded the

Hebrew Prize and the Crosse Scholarship. He had been elected a Scholar of the College in 1885; later he was Naden Divinity Student. He was ordained in 1886 by the Bishop of Ely as curate of the Round Church, Cambridge; in 1888 he was awarded the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship and was appointed by the College vicar of Horningsey. In 1901 he was presented to the College living of Barrow, near Bury St Edmunds, where he remained until his death. He proceeded B.D. in 1899 and D.D. in 1905. He was made an honorary canon of St Edmundsbury in 1916, and was chapter clerk from 1936. His publications include a work on the Epistle to the Hebrews and a commentary on chapters two and three of Genesis. He married Esther Mary, daughter of Sir J. J. Briscoe, baronet; she died in 1930.

EDWARD PERCY BOYS SMITH (B.A. 1884) died at Hightown, Ringwood, Hampshire, on 20 November 1940. He was the son of the Rev. John Boys Smith (Trinity College, B.A. 1844), who was later vicar of Corsham, Wiltshire; and he was born on 4 October 1861, in Warsaw, where his father was then chaplain to the British Legation. He was a day boy at Tonbridge School and entered St John's College in the Michaelmas Term 1881 under Dr Parkinson. He read for the Moral Sciences Tripos and was placed in Class II in the summer of 1884, and was elected to an Exhibition. He was awarded College Essay Prizes in 1883 and 1884, and he was President of the College Debating Society in 1883. For a brief period he acted as assistant to the Headmaster of Tonbridge, and whilst preparing for ordination he was Tutor in the family of Mr Frederick Locker-Lampson, the poet, at Rowfant, Sussex. He was ordained in 1886 and held curacies at Holy Trinity, Southampton, 1886-89, and at Havant, 1889-91. In 1891 he became vicar of Hordle, Hampshire, a country parish, which he held for forty years till his resignation in 1931. He was Rural Dean of Lyndhurst from 1927 to 1937. Some account of him, and of his work in Hordle and the Rural Deanery, is given in *The New Forest Magazine* (published by King, Printer, Lymington) for January and February 1941. In 1898 he married Charlotte Cecilia, daughter of Thomas B. Sandwith, C.B. (St Catharine's College, B.A. 1856), formerly Consul in Crete and Tunis and Consul-General at Odessa. Of his four children, the eldest son is now a Fellow of the College and Ely Professor of Divinity.

MOYLE SHERER BROWN (B.A. 1877) died 28 April 1940, aged 85. He was the son of the Rev. Samuel Christmas Brown, and was born at Marshfield, Gloucestershire, 8 October 1854. He came up to St John's from Repton School, and graduated with a third class in the Theological Tripos, 1877. He was ordained deacon the same

year by the Bishop of Dover to the curacy of Holy Trinity, Dover, but shortly afterwards he was received into the Roman Catholic Church, and in 1882 he was ordained in that Church by Cardinal Manning. He was with the Oblates of St Charles at Bayswater, but his health broke down in 1913, and he was never able to resume active work.

WILLIAM KELLMAN CHANDLER (B.A. 1880) died 24 May 1940, at Welbeck, Barbados. He was the son of Andrew Boyce Chandler, and was born at Barbados 19 February 1857. He obtained a second class in the Law Tripos of 1879. He was called to the bar by the Inner Temple 25 June 1879 and returned to Barbados, where he practised before the Supreme Court. He held many offices in the Colony, being Escheator-General and Solicitor-General 1880-1, Judge of the Assistant Court of Appeal 1881-3, President of the Assistant Court of Appeal 1883-1925. He acted as Chief Justice 1901-2, and as Colonial Secretary 1902-3. He represented the Colony in the negotiations at Washington in connection with the McKinley Tariff Act, as a result of which certain exemptions and reductions were made on the duties of the Colony in favour of the United States in return for the admission of the sugar of the Colony into the United States free of duty. In 1903 Parliament voted money for the relief of the sugar-growing colonies of the West Indies, and Chandler was appointed chairman of the Board of Commissioners which supervised the expenditure of the grant which fell to Barbados. In 1912 Chandler represented Barbados at the Canada and West Indies Tariff Conference at Ottawa.

As early as 1881 he had been elected a member of the House of Assembly; in 1884 he was elevated to the Legislative Council, of which he became President in 1912. He was also President of the General Board of Health and of the Central Quarantine Authority for the West Indies. He was created C.M.G. in 1902, knighted in 1915, and advanced to K.C.M.G. in 1927. He married, in 1882, Ella Delisle, daughter of the Hon. J. T. Jones, a member of the Legislative Council of Barbados, and had two sons and six daughters.

WILLIAM JOSEPH CHAPMAN (B.A. 1879) died 18 February 1940, aged 83. He was the son of Walter Chapman, agent of the Shrubland Park Estate, Suffolk, and was born at Coddensham 23 March 1856. He came up to St John's in 1875 from Dedham Grammar School. He was ordained in 1879 by the Bishop of Chester and, after holding curacies in Liverpool, Penge, Sandhurst and Norfolk, was presented by his godfather, Sir William Broke Middleton, to the rectory of Hemingstone, Suffolk, in 1885. Here he remained until his retire-

ment in 1935, when he went to live at Ipswich. He married in August 1880 Mary Augusta, only daughter of George Frederick Carnell, solicitor, of Sevenoaks; she survives him, with five sons and one daughter.

MARCUS WELLESLEY CHURCHWARD (B.A. 1882) died 10 January 1940 at 38 The Chase, Clapham Common, S.W. 4. He was the son of Benjamin Churchward, who held a position in the Dockyard at Chatham, where the son was born 11 November 1860. He went to the King's School, Rochester, in 1873, and matriculated as a Non-Collegiate Student in 1878, migrating to St John's the next year. He was ordained in 1883 by the Bishop of London as curate of Christ Church, Notting Hill; after three years in Suffolk he returned to Notting Hill as Diocesan Home Missioner, but in 1890 he became a chaplain to the Forces. He served at Aldershot, Shoeburyness, Malta, Lichfield and Woolwich, and was assistant Chaplain-General for the London District from 1916 to 1920, when he retired from the Service. He was awarded the C.B.E. in 1919. For the next ten years he was European secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He married first, in 1884, Mary Ella Woodall, of Liverpool; she died in 1929; and secondly, in 1930, Winifred Agnes, younger daughter of the Rev. Frank Wilcox.

CHARLES JAMES EASTWOOD (B.A. 1892) died 14 February 1940. He was the son of William Eastwood, merchant, and was born at Liverpool 22 August 1863. He was sent to Liverpool Institute and leaving in 1878 was for some years in a merchant's office in Liverpool. Deciding to read for orders he came up to Cambridge in 1889 as a Non-Collegiate student but transferred to St John's after one term. He obtained a third class in the Theological Tripos, Part I, in 1892, and was ordained the same year by the Bishop of Rochester to the curacy of Christ Church, North Brixton. From 1896 to 1898 he was vicar of Wickham-Skeith, Suffolk; he was then presented by the College to the living of North with South Lopham, near Diss, where he remained until his death.

JOHN THOMAS EVANS (Matric. 1895) died at Crowcombe, Somerset, on 10 May 1940. He was the son of Titus Evans and was born at Fishguard 1 August 1869. From Llandovery School he went on to the London College of Divinity, and was ordained in 1892 to a curacy near Liverpool. In 1895 he came to Cambridge as curate of St Andrew the Great, and joined the College, but did not take a degree. From 1899 until his retirement in 1936 he was rector of Stow-on-the-Wold. He published no less than eight volumes on

the church plate of Wales, Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, and had in preparation a work on the Altar Vessels of the University of Oxford. The University of Wales conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. in 1926, and he was elected a F.S.A. in 1922. He married first, in 1896, Isabella, daughter of J. Owen, of Rowton Castle, Shrewsbury; she died in 1930; and secondly, in 1931, Selina Charlotte, grand-daughter of the Hon. Richard Watson, of Rockingham Castle, Northamptonshire.

JOHN HARVEY FORD (B.A. 1884), of Wigganton House, near Tamworth, died in 1939. He was the son of George Ford, land agent, and was born at Barlaston, Staffordshire, 23 July 1861. He was at Repton School before coming to Cambridge.

HENRY HUNSDON GREENHILL (B.A. 1875) died 23 February 1940 at 12 Foxgrove Road, Beckenham, Kent, aged 90. He was the son of Thomas Greenhill, engineer, and was born at Twickenham 18 March 1849. He was a senior optime in the Tripos of 1875. He was a younger brother of Sir George Greenhill (B.A. 1870; died 1927), sometime Fellow of the College.

BERNARD JOHN HAYES (B.A. 1890) died in Cambridge 14 December 1939. He was the son of John Thomas Hayes, of Croydon, and was born at Wallington, Surrey, 12 April 1863. He went to King's College School, London, but left at the age of sixteen to help his father, whose health had broken down, in his publishing business. In his leisure time he read classics and in 1887 he obtained the B.A. degree of the University of London with first-class honours in Classics. In 1888 he came to Cambridge as a tutor of the Correspondence College, where he remained until August 1939. He matriculated as a Non-Collegiate student, but joined the College after two terms and graduated with a first class in the Classical Tripos, Part I, in 1890. He was elected a Scholar of the College in June 1890.

HARRY SAMUEL LEWIS (B.A. 1884) died 28 April 1940 at St George's Hospital, London. The son of Alfred David Lewis, engineer, he was born in London 31 July 1863 and came up to St John's from King's College School. He was bracketed thirty-second wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos, Parts I and II, 1884, and obtained a third class in the Semitic Languages Tripos in 1886, being elected Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholar in the same year. He became chaplain and teacher at the Jewish Institute of Religion, New York. For twenty years he was a resident of Tonybee Hall.



JAMES HARRIS LILLEY (B.A. 1876) died 4 February 1940 at Hereford. The son of James Harvey Lilley, physician, he was born at Ansty, Thurcaston, Leicestershire, in 1865. From St John's he went to University College Hospital, where he qualified M.R.C.S. in 1884, taking the Cambridge M.B. degree in the same year. He proceeded M.D. in 1888. After holding resident appointments at Leicester Infirmary, he went into practice in Hereford.

JOHN BISHOP MARSH (B.A. 1884) died 22 April 1940 at Sospel, Farnham Royal, Buckinghamshire. His father, Richard William Bishop Marsh (B.A. 1839), and his elder brother, Richard Henry Marsh (B.A. 1878; died 1912), were members of the College. He was born at Plaistow, Essex, 27 July 1862, and went to the Forest School, Walthamstow. He graduated with a third class in the Theological Tripos, Part I, 1884, and went on to Ely Theological College. He was ordained in 1885 by the Bishop of Oxford to the curacy of Abingdon; after holding curacies at Twickenham and Haggerston, he was in 1902 appointed vicar of Belchamp St Paul. He was rector of St Giles, Colchester, 1910-17, vicar of Nayland 1917-23, and chaplain at Monte Carlo 1923-30. He married, in 1902, Beatrice Durrant, eldest daughter of H. W. Field, of Shillingford, Oxfordshire.

WILLIAM THOMAS DAKIN MART (B.A. 1898) died 19 May 1940; he was taken ill while driving his car in Sheffield. The son of William Mart, grocer, he was born at Sheffield 22 June 1876, and came up to St John's from Bedford Modern School. He obtained a third class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, 1898, and went on to St Bartholomew's Hospital, where he qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1901. He was in practice for many years in Sheffield; during the war 1914-18 he served in the R.A.M.C. with the rank of major. He served on the Sheffield City Council from 1921 to 1924 and was chairman of the Burngreave Unionist Club.

GEORGE JAMES MILLER (Matric. 1922) died 14 May 1940 at 3 Kirklee Terrace, Glasgow. He was the son of James Miller, architect, of Randolphfield, Stirling, and was born in Glasgow 2 January 1903. He was at Fettes for two years before coming up to Cambridge.

JAMES LEDGER WARD PETLEY (B.A. 1885) died 11 January 1940 at Fairfield House, Uckfield, Sussex. The son of Thomas Petley, he was born at Staplehurst, Kent, in 1863 and went to Sutton Valence School. He was ordained in 1886 by the Bishop of Chichester to the curacy of Pevensey. After holding other curacies in Sussex, he was

appointed in 1899 vicar of Flitwick, Bedfordshire, where he remained until his retirement in 1926. From 1919 to 1926 he was rural dean of Ampthill. He married, in 1898, Charlotte Emily, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. B. M. Butler, rector of Maresfield; she died in 1931.

VALENCE CHARLES POWELL (B.A. 1925) died 18 March 1940 at St Francis's Vicarage, Dudley. He was the son of the Rev. Charles Thomas Powell, vicar of St John, Dudley, and was born at Worcester 23 August 1903. He went to Worcester Cathedral King's School. From Cambridge he went to Salisbury Theological College, and was ordained in 1927 by the Bishop of Worcester to the curacy of St John the Baptist, Kidderminster. In 1934 he was placed in charge of the parish of St Francis, Dudley, becoming vicar in 1935.

RICHARD PRATT (B.A. 1887) died 31 March 1940 at 2 Milburn House, Raynes Park, S.W. 20. He was the son of Thomas Pratt, farmer, and was born at Bubwith, Yorkshire, 23 February 1865. He went to the Grammar School, Drax, and to Prospect House School, Tring. He was ordained in 1888 by the Bishop of Manchester to the curacy of St George, Mossley, Lancashire. From 1891 to 1897 he was curate of Christ Church, Heaton Norris, then moving to Norris Bank, of which he became rector in 1899. He was vicar of Patricroft 1909-21, rector of Emmanuel, Didsbury, 1921-7, and was then presented by the College to the rectory of Freshwater, Isle of Wight. He retired in 1938, having been rural dean of West Wight since 1933.

FRANCIS LIONEL RAE (B.A. 1893) died 10 May 1940 at Blagdon, Broadwindsor, Dorset. The son of William Maple Rae, he was born at Cheltenham 22 June 1871. From Cambridge he went to Guy's Hospital, where he qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1899. For some time he was medical officer to the Assam Railway and Trading Company, India.

WILLIAM TRAILL RITCHIE (B.A. 1904) died 22 May 1940 at Timaru, New Zealand. He was the son of John Macfarlane Ritchie, merchant, of Dunedin, New Zealand, where he was born 27 March 1882. He was at Wanganui Collegiate School. He obtained a third class in the Mechanical Sciences Tripos, 1904, and returned to New Zealand, where he farmed. He married, in 1909, at Sydney, New South Wales, Dorothy Cecil Dibbs; one of his sons, Brian William Thomas Ritchie (B.A. 1938), is a member of the College. Two brothers of W. T. Ritchie were also at St John's, Charles Henry Ritchie (B.A. 1910) is archdeacon of Northumberland, and John Nevill Ritchie (B.A. 1902) was killed in action in Mesopotamia in 1916.



WILLIAM ROBERT SHARROCK (B.A. 1867) died 23 March 1940 at the vicarage, Driffield, East Yorkshire. At his death he was stated to be the oldest beneficed clergyman in the country, and to be 98 years of age, but according to the College Admission Register he was born 17 November 1843. His father, James Sharrock, was a brass and iron founder at Congleton, Cheshire. He went to Macclesfield Grammar School. He graduated with a third class in the Moral Sciences Tripos, 1866, and was ordained the next year by the Bishop of Durham to the curacy of Stockton-on-Tees. In 1868 he moved to North Ormesby, of which he became vicar in 1871; he was vicar of Ormesby from 1883 to 1892, when he was presented to the vicarage of Driffield by Archbishop Maclagan, who also appointed him rural dean of Harthill. The latter office he resigned in 1931. Archbishop Lang appointed him canon and prebendary of Huthwaite in York Minster in 1907. He married first, in 1874, Elizabeth Ann, youngest daughter of R. Jackson, of Stockton-on-Tees; she died in 1913; and secondly, in 1915, Catherine Annie, youngest daughter of Henry Weatherill, of Driffield.

CHARLES SLATER (B.A. 1879) died 15 March 1940 at 9 Hungershall Park, Tunbridge Wells. He was the son of Nathan Slater, wine and spirit merchant, and was born at Southport 6 October 1856. He came up to St John's in 1875 from Clifton College, and was placed in the second class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, 1878; he was elected Scholar of the College in June of that year. He then worked under Pattison Muir, Praelector in Chemistry at Caius, with whom he brought out a primer of elementary chemistry, and became a Fellow of the Chemical Society. In 1881 he entered St George's Hospital Medical School, from which he qualified M.R.C.S. in 1884. He was medical registrar in 1887 and, after a short period at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, he was appointed lecturer in bacteriology at St George's Medical School and hospital bacteriologist. Later he became University reader in bacteriology. He retired in 1913 and went to live in Tunbridge Wells, but he maintained his connection with St George's as consulting bacteriologist, and in 1933 at the bicentenary he made a gift of £10,000 to build a new clinical laboratory. At St John's he established a research studentship for advanced study in some branch of physical and natural science, and by his will he left a further sum to increase the endowment of the studentship. He was for a time joint editor of the *Review of Bacteriology* and he published, with Dr E. J. Spitta, an atlas of bacteriology. He was also a member of the Alpine Club and a contributor to the *Alpine Journal*.

JOHN FRANCIS LOVEL SOUTHAM (B.A. 1901) died 6 February 1940. He was the son of the Rev. John Henry Southam (of St John's, B.A. 1872) and was born at Kilmington, Axminster, Dorset, 20 May 1880. He came up to St John's from Blundell's School, Tiverton, and obtained a second class in the Law Tripos, Part I, 1900, and a second class in Part II, 1901. He then went to Wells Theological College, and was ordained in 1903 by the Bishop of St Albans to the curacy of Buckley. In 1905 he moved to Hawarden, and in 1908 to St Mary Redcliffe, Bristol. During the war he was a temporary chaplain to the Forces. In 1919 he was appointed vicar of St Mary, Portsea, where he remained until 1927, when he became a residentiary canon of Chester Cathedral.

REGINALD STOWELL (B.A. 1893) died 23 March 1940 at Southport. He was the son of the Rev. Thomas Alfred Stowell, and was born in Salford 20 June 1870. He came up to St John's from Sedbergh School as a Lupton and Hebblethwaite Exhibitioner, and graduated with a third class in the Classical Tripos, Part I, 1893. He was ordained in 1896 by the Bishop of Southwell to the curacy of Wirksworth. In 1908 he became vicar of Burton-in-Lonsdale, Carnforth, where he remained until his retirement in 1937. From 1926 to 1933 he was rural dean of Ewecross, and from 1932 to 1937 honorary canon of St Wilfrid in Bradford Cathedral.

GRAHAM SINCLAIR TAYLOR (B.A. 1937), Pilot Officer, R.A.F., died on active service as the result of a flying accident on 26 January 1940. He was the son of Claude Sinclair Taylor, consulting engineer, and was born at Shanghai 27 July 1915. He was at Uppingham School from 1929 to 1934.

ARTHUR LOCKHART WATSON (B.A. 1904) died 19 March 1940. He was the son of the Rev. Frederick Watson (B.A. 1868), Fellow and Lecturer of the College; his brother, Basil Lockhart Watson (B.A. 1911), was also at St John's. He was born at Starston, Norfolk, 29 June 1883, and went to All Saints' School, Bloxham. After graduating, he went on to Cuddesdon College, and was ordained in 1907 by the Bishop of Southwark to the curacy of Plumstead. He moved to Wantage in 1909 and to Cranham in 1913, and in 1918 was presented by the College to the vicarage of Aldworth, Berkshire. In 1936 he accepted the rectory of Ufford with Ashton and Bainton, near Stamford, also a College living, and he remained there until his death. He married, in 1908, Mary Frances Olive, daughter of John W. Courtenay.

BENJAMIN WEST (B.A. 1874) died 29 March 1940 at 117 Kennington Park Road, S.E. 11. He was the son of Joseph West, builder, and was born in London on 31 July 1844. He did not come up to Cambridge until he was twenty-five, and already a married man. He was ordained in 1873 by the Bishop of Winchester to the curacy of St Jude, Southwark. In 1876 he became chaplain of Westminster Hospital, and in 1879 chaplain of King Edward's School, St George's Road, Southwark, where he remained until his retirement in 1922.

CHARLES ERNEST WESTLAKE (B.A. 1884) died at Penzance 6 April 1940. He was the son of Robert Jackman Westlake, grocer, and was born at Exeter 19 May 1862. He came up to Cambridge from Exeter Grammar School and was a junior optime in the Mathematical Tripos, Parts I and II, 1884. He became a private tutor, residing in Penzance from 1899 to 1927, when he went to Tatterford, Norfolk, to teach in the Test School of the College of the Resurrection, Mirfield, which is housed in the Rectory there. He retired in 1932 and returned to Penzance. He was unmarried.

GEORGE GOODE WILKINSON (B.A. 1881) died 16 December 1939 at 33 King's Avenue, Eastbourne. He was the son of George Goodley Wilkinson, and was born at South Audley Street, Mayfair, 9 July 1858. He came up to St John's from Rugby School as a minor scholar in 1877. He became master of a preparatory school at Quebec House, St Leonards-on-Sea. He was ordained in 1883 by the Bishop of Chichester and held various curacies in St Leonards. In 1915 he became rector of Knossington with Cold Overton, Leicestershire, retiring in 1934. He married, in 1883, Barbara McAlister, elder daughter of W. Thomson; she died in 1927.

JOHN CROSSLEY WRIGHT (B.A. 1887) died 21 December 1939 at Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire. He was the son of John Hodgson Wright, physician, and was born at Grove House, Halifax, Yorkshire, 5 October 1866. He came up to St John's from Marlborough College and, after graduating, went to St Bartholomew's Hospital. He took the Cambridge M.B. in 1891. He practised in Halifax and during the war was in charge of the Halifax War Hospital, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, R.A.M.C. After moving to Wotton-under-Edge he acted as honorary consulting radiologist to the Stroud General Hospital. He married, in 1899, Florence, eldest daughter of Colonel H. Bellingham Le Mottée.

[The following are notices of more recent deaths. Longer notices will appear in a subsequent number of *The Eagle*.]

HERBERT MARCUS ADLER (B.A. 1897), barrister at law, died 24 August 1940, aged 64.

WALTER BEATTIE ALLAN (B.A. 1894), shipowner, died 7 April 1941, at 5 Ashbrook Crescent, Sunderland, aged 70.

ARTHUR THOMAS BARNETT (B.A. 1881), canon of Gibraltar, formerly vicar of Stoke Poges, died 2 September 1941, at Westover, Guildford, aged 82.

JAMES HERBERT COOPER BARTON (B.A. 1891), solicitor, died 16 July 1940, at Cheltenham, aged 71.

JOHN BRILL (B.A. 1882), formerly Fellow, inspector of schools, died in London 13 April 1941, aged 83.

THOMAS ORMISTON CALLENDER (*Matric.* 1919), director of the Callender Cable and Construction Company, died 10 May 1941, aged 44.

STANTON FREELAND CARD (B.A. 1887), Instructor-Captain, Royal Navy, retired, died 6 October 1940, aged 75.

WILLIAM MONOD CRAWFORD (*Matric.* 1894), Indian Civil Service, retired, died in Belfast 2 April 1941, aged 68.

WILLIAM JOHN DOBBS (B.A. 1890), formerly a successful mathematical coach for Woolwich, died at Weston-super-Mare 11 December 1940, aged 72.

JOHN ROSSLYN EARP (B.A. 1913), director of the division of public health education in New York, died at Delmar, New York, 19 May 1941, aged 50.

EDWARD HORNBY EDE (B.A. 1884), solicitor, died at Cardiff 14 July 1940, aged 77.

LEWIS HUMFREY EDMUNDS, K.C. (B.A. 1883), an authority on patent law, died at Hillingdon, Uxbridge, 27 April 1941, aged 81.

FREDERICK EDMUND EGERTON (B.A. 1881), for 55 years vicar of Knottingley, near Pontefract, died in July 1940, aged 85.

WILLIAM HOLLAND BALLETT FLETCHER (B.A. 1875), well known in horticultural circles as the owner of the garden at Aldwick Manor, Bognor Regis, died there 4 March 1941, aged 88.

HENRY THOMAS GILLING (B.A. 1885), D.L., late lieutenant-colonel, R.F.A., died at Cardiff 8 November 1940, aged 78.

ROGER NEVILLE GOODMAN (B.A. 1884), M.D., for 42 years a general practitioner at Kingston-on-Thames, died at Oxford 9 July 1941, aged 78.

WILLIAM EBENEZER GRAY (B.A. 1881), barrister at law, late general manager, Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd., died 24 September 1941 at Draycott, Bickley, Kent, aged 83.

HENRY FRANCIS GREENWOOD (B.A. 1888), vicar of High Melton, near Doncaster, and formerly vicar of St John, Park, Sheffield, died at Doncaster 2 March 1941, aged 78.

WALTER GASPER GREGORY (B.A. 1888), barrister at law, died at Kalimpong, Bengal, India, 1 May 1941, aged 75.

RALPH HARE GRIFFIN (*Matric.* 1873), barrister at law, formerly Registrar of Patents and Designs, and sometime secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, died at Micheldever 20 August 1941, aged 87. He was a generous benefactor to the College Library.

WILLIAM HEWISON GUNSTON (B.A. 1879), formerly Fellow, and for many years auditor of the College accounts, died at King's Lynn 25 January 1941, aged 84.

ROGER CHAMBERLAIN HARMAN (B.A. 1933), second son of N. Bishop Harman (B.A. 1897), died 2 October 1941.

ARTHUR BROOKE HASLAM (B.A. 1873), formerly headmaster of the Royal Grammar School, Sheffield, died at Ambleside, Westmorland, 16 April 1941, aged 90.

THOMAS ARNOLD HERBERT, K.C. (B.A. 1887), of the Chancery Bar, M.P. for South Bucks from 1906 to 1910, died 22 November 1940, at Marlow, aged 78.

CLAUDE MEMYSS MACKENZIE HUTCHINSON (B.A. 1891), C.I.E., formerly Imperial agricultural bacteriologist at Pusa, India, died at Aldeburgh 2 August 1941, aged 72.

MAURICE JAKUES (B.A. 1880) died at Hampstead 1 September 1940, aged 85.

CHRISTOPHER JOHN FREDERICK JARCHOW (B.A. 1901) died at Mersham, Surrey, 27 July 1941, aged 63.

BENEDICT JONES (B.A. 1879), J.P., barrister at law, late of Birkenhead, died at The Copse, Pampisford, Cambridgeshire, 26 May 1941, aged 86.

ALFRED JOHN JUDSON (B.A. 1888), rector of Norton, Faversham, died there 4 June 1941, aged 74.

CHARLES PAUL KEELING (B.A. 1896), canon emeritus of Manchester, vicar of Old Milverton, Warwick, died there 4 August 1941, aged 67.

HENRY TORRENS KENNY (B.A. 1880), late Indian Army, died at Sandhurst, Berkshire, 31 March 1941, aged 82.

JAMES KERR (B.A. 1884), M.D., formerly the school medical officer for London, died in Edinburgh 5 October 1941, aged 79.

RICHARD HENRY LANDOR (B.A. 1882), solicitor, died at Rugeley, Staffordshire, 13 August 1941, aged 81.

FREDERICK GEORGE ALEXANDER LANE (B.A. 1874), late of Blair Atholl, Dickoya, Ceylon, died at Bloxworth House, Wareham, Dorset, 25 June 1940, aged 87.

DONALD MACAULAY (B.A. 1906), rector of Melton, Woodbridge, Suffolk, died there 14 July 1941, aged 57.

WILLIAM PATRICK GLYN McCORMICK (B.A. 1899), vicar of St Martin's-in-the-Fields, died 16 October 1940, aged 63.

CHARLES ROBERT MCKEE (B.A. 1895), vicar of Bickerton, Cheshire, until 1935, died 21 July 1940, aged 67.

MILES HAYNES HILL MASON (B.A. 1883), for 36 years a master at the Whitgift School, Croydon, died 2 October, 1940, aged 80.

GEORGE FREDERICK MATTINSON (B.A. 1884), formerly rector of Marwood, Devon, died at Barnstaple 11 February 1941, aged 78.

FRANK MELLOR (B.A. 1884), late Senior Registrar in Bankruptcy, Royal Courts of Justice, died at Oxford 2 February 1941, aged 77. He was knighted on his retirement in 1936.

FRANK MORLEY (B.A. 1885), for many years lecturer in English subjects at Blackburn Technical College, died 26 October 1940, aged 75.

BERNARD THOMAS NUNNS (B.A. 1890), formerly headmaster of Wolborough Hill School, Newton Abbot, Devon, died at St Briavels, Gloucestershire, 21 February 1941, aged 73.

JOHN EDWARDS PELLOW (B.A. 1900), in medical practice at Kingsclere, Newbury, died there 22 April 1940, aged 61.

CHARLES PENDLEBURY (B.A. 1877), from 1877 to 1910 senior mathematical master at St Paul's School, died 18 August 1941, at Chiswick, aged 87.



FREDERICK FITZPATRICK PENRUDDOCK (B.A. 1884), formerly vicar of Woodley, Berkshire, died at Bath 30 July 1941, aged 79.

REGINALD WALTER GEORGE POUND (B.A. 1884), for many years rector of Combe-in-Teignhead, Devon, died 30 April 1941, at Ruggin Court, near Taunton, aged 84.

JOHN STANLEY RICHARDSON (B.A. 1932) was killed in an air raid on London in March 1941; he was 29 years of age.

JOHN HASELWOOD ROBERTS (B.A. 1891), medical practitioner, of Priory Grange, Newmarket Road, Cambridge, died 30 November 1940, aged 70.

GEORGE FREDERICK JENNER ROSENBERG (B.A. 1892), formerly an assistant master at the King's School, Canterbury, died 25 July 1940, at St Ives, Cornwall, aged 70.

HENRY HERBERT ROSEVEARE (B.A. 1904), late headmaster of Newquay County School, died at Newquay 25 January 1941, aged 72.

JAMES SIMPSON SALMAN (B.A. 1869), for 20 years vicar of Ebberston, near Scarborough, died in August 1940, aged 95.

CHARLES ARCHIBALD ANDERSON SCOTT (B.A. 1883), D.D., Emeritus Professor of New Testament, Westminster College, Cambridge, died at Cambridge, 23 July 1941, aged 83.

FRANCIS ALEXANDER SLACK (B.A. 1875), C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, retired, died at Budleigh Salterton 8 August 1940, aged 87.

THOMAS D'OYLY SNOW (*Matric.* 1878), K.C.B., K.C.M.G., died in London 30 August 1940, aged 81. He received his commission in the 13th Foot in 1879, during the Zulu War. He had a distinguished career in the Army and rose to lieutenant-general. *The Times* said of him: "His military gifts matured with the changes that gradually transformed the Army, and in outlook and ideas he was always in advance of his time. He excelled in the practical training of troops and staffs for modern war, and the fighting efficiency of the British Expeditionary Force in 1914 owed a great deal to him."

WILFRED SCOVIL SODEN (B.A. 1910), medical practitioner at Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, died there 13 March 1941, aged 52.

ROBERT AUGUSTINE STORRS (B.A. 1882), formerly rector of Shanklin, Isle of Wight, died at Sandown 8 July 1941, aged 82.

JAMES ARTHUR STRACHAN (*Matric.* 1869), late colonel, 43rd Light Infantry, died at Cheltenham 2 November 1941, aged 91.

HENRY WILLIAM STREET (B.A. 1866), of Southsea, an enthusiastic yachtsman, died 1 November 1940, aged 95.

HENRY STROUD (B.A. 1885), Emeritus Professor of Physics in the University of Durham, died at Gerrard's Cross, Buckinghamshire, 3 September 1940, aged 79.

LAWRANCE EDGAR TANNER (B.A. 1913), solicitor, of Nailsea House, near Bristol, died in June 1941, aged 50.

JAMES MUNRO TATE (B.A. 1875), formerly vicar of Syleham, Norfolk, died in January 1941, aged 89.

CLAUD BUCHANAN TICEHURST (B.A. 1903), of Saxon House, Apple-dore, Kent, died at Hastings 17 February 1941, aged 60. He was a medical practitioner, but the leading passion of his life was ornithology, in which he had an international reputation.

MILES WALKER (B.A. 1899), F.R.S., Professor Emeritus of Electrical Engineering in the University of Manchester, died 22 January 1941, aged 73.

GEORGE WENTWORTH WATSON (B.A. 1881), for many years associated with the new edition of *The Complete Peerage*, died at Golder's Green 15 June 1940, aged 82.

ALAN WILLIAM WHITE (B.A. 1891), formerly headmaster of St Aubyn's Preparatory School, Barrow-in-Furness, died at Tunbridge Wells 12 November 1940, aged 71.

WILLIAM NEWCOMBE WILLIS (B.A. 1887), sometime headmaster of Ascham St Vincent's Preparatory School, Eastbourne, and vicar of Ottershaw, Surrey, died at Uckfield 27 November 1940, aged 75.

CHARLES RICHARD THOROLD WINCKLEY (formerly WINKLEY, B.A. 1877), late chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, died at Leamington 12 January 1941, aged 85.

RICHARD MOUNTFORD WOOD (LL.B. 1875), of Toms Hill, Aldbury, Tring, died 1 November 1940, aged 86.

GEORGE WILLIAM PARSLEY, formerly College cook, died 5 January 1940, aged 81. He was 35 years in the service of the College and retired on a pension in 1919.

JOHN WILLIAM TURNER, who died on 18 December 1940 at Cambridge, aged 81, was Bursar's Clerk in the College for over 40 years.



He was at the College Choir School as chorister from about 1869 to 1874, and returned to the College as Bursar's Clerk in 1888, holding the appointment till his retirement on reaching the age of 70 in 1929.

He was also employed by Dr Charles Taylor and Sir Robert Scott, when Masters, to collect on their behalf the rents of the Dove House, Close estate, which at that time formed part of the Master's emoluments, and he continued to collect these rents on behalf of the College until his death, the total length of his association with the College thus extending to over 60 years.

### ROLL OF HONOUR

CYRIL CORNELIUS BONE (*Matric.* 1922), lieutenant-commander, R.N.V.R., died at Mount Vernon Hospital 8 February 1941, aged 36.

COLIN ABBOTT BONNER (*Matric.* 1938) was reported missing, believed killed, in H.M.S. *Hood*, in May 1941, aged 21.

ROGER JOHN BORCHARDT (B.A. 1940) was killed in action in H.M.S. *Ajax* 12 October 1940, aged 22.

JOHN BREWSTER (B.A. 1938), flying officer, R.A.F., was killed on active service in April 1941, aged 25.

JOHN WOOLTORTON CARR (B.A. 1938), pilot officer, R.A.F.V.R., was killed on active service in August 1941, aged 24.

JOHN ALEC CHAMPNESS (B.A. 1932), flying officer, R.A.F., was killed in action in November 1940, aged 30.

RALPH ALEXANDER COWLEY (B.A. 1939), temporary sub-lieutenant, R.N., was killed in action off Dunkirk in H.M. Minesweeper *Skipjack*, 1 June 1940, aged 23.

JOHN MICHAEL EWAN DANIELS (*Matric.* 1938), pilot officer, R.A.F.V.R., was killed in action in August 1941, aged 21.

JOHN PETER ARCHIBALD DAVIDSON (B.A. 1938), flight lieutenant, R.A.F.V.R., was killed on active service in January 1941, aged 24.

GEOFFREY BOWCHER DAVIE (*Matric.* 1929), lieutenant (A), R.N.V.R., Fleet Air Arm, H.M.S. *Formidable*, is presumed killed on active service in May 1941 in the Middle East.

THOMAS JEFFREY EARLE (*Matric.* 1938), sub-lieutenant, R.N.V.R., was killed in action in H.M.S. *Glorious* 8 June 1940, aged 20.

GEOFFREY DONALD EMMS (B.A. 1928), squadron-leader, R.A.F., is presumed killed in action.

THOMAS WILLIAM GREATOREX (B.A. 1936), lieutenant, R.A.M.C., died of wounds received on active service in the Middle East in May 1941, aged 26.

DIENNIS NEVE GRICE (B.A. 1933), flying officer, R.A.F.V.R., died 8 August 1940 as a result of air operations, aged 28.

THOMAS RILEY HODGSON (*Matric.* 1938), pilot officer, R.A.F., was killed in a flying accident about 17 May 1941, aged 25.

IAIN WORKMAN MACROBERT (*Matric.* 1936), pilot officer, R.A.F., was reported missing 30 June 1941.

RODERIC ALAN MACROBERT (*Matric.* 1933), flight lieutenant, R.A.F., is presumed killed in action 18 June 1941.

BRUCE MURRAY (*Matric.* 1938), second lieutenant, K.O.S.B., was killed in action in 1940, aged 21.

EDWARD SPENCER OLIVER (*Matric.* 1938) died of wounds 9 May 1940.

JOHN SAMUEL OWEN (B.A. 1936), acting flight lieutenant, R.A.F., was killed in action near Cambrai 18 May 1940, aged 25.

ERNEST PATRICK PARKER (B.A. 1940) was torpedoed and drowned while on the way overseas to be trained as a Fleet Air Arm pilot or observer.

GERALD ROBERT PIM (*Matric.* 1921), M.C., lieutenant-colonel, Royal Engineers, is presumed killed in action in May 1940.

KENNETH JOHN STEWART RITCHIE (*Matric.* 1938), second lieutenant, Durham Light Infantry, was reported missing in May 1941.

ROBERT DUDLEY ROPER (B.A. 1928), surgeon-lieutenant, R.N.V.R., died 2 February 1941, aged 34.

ALAN MILNE SCOTT (B.A. 1935), squadron leader, R.A.F., was accidentally killed 5 November 1940, aged 26.

GEORGE EDWARD THOMAS SCRASE (*Matric.* 1930), squadron leader, R.A.F., was killed in action in September 1941, aged 30.

OLIVER MIDGLEY TAYLOR (B.A. 1937), second lieutenant, R.E., was reported missing in April 1941.

## THE LIBRARY

Donations and other additions to the Library during the half-year ending Lady Day 1940.

## DONATIONS

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

## From the President.

\*CHARLESWORTH (M. P.), ed. *Documents illustrating the reigns of Claudius and Nero.* 1939.

Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. *Transactions.* New series. Vols. I-XXXIX. 1901-39.

[The President is also presenting volumes as published.]

## From M. Appleby, M.A.

\*APPLEBY (M.). *Elementary statics; a text-book for engineers.* 1939.

## From Mr Barraclough.

HANCOCK (W. K.). *Ricasoli and the Risorgimento in Tuscany.* 1926.

KERN (F.). *Kingship and Law in the Middle Ages.* Translated, with an introduction, by S. B. CHRIMES. (Studies in Mediaeval History; ed. by G. BARRACLOUGH\*, IV.) 1939.

## From Mr Barron.

HAGGARD (H. W.). *Devils, drugs, and doctors. The science of healing.* 1929.

## From Dr Coulton.

\*COULTON (G. G.), Litt.D., F.B.A. *Studies in medieval thought.* (Discussion books, no. 65.) 1940.

## From C. Culpin, M.A.

\*CULPIN (C.). *Farm machinery.* 1938.

## From H. V. Dicks, M.D.

\*DICKS (H. V.). *Clinical studies in psychopathology.* 1939.

## From the Editors of "The Eagle".

\*VALE (EDMUND), M.A. *Straw into gold.* 1939.

From H. L. O. Garrett, C.I.E.

HAMILTON (Rt. Hon. Lady ANNE). *Secret history of the Court of England, from the accession of George the Third to the death of George the Fourth.* 2 vols. 1832.

WARDLE (G. L.). *A circumstantial report of the evidence and proceedings upon the charges preferred against H.R.H. the Duke of York in the capacity of Commander in Chief, in . . . 1809.* 1809.

## From Mr Gatty.

\*BAKER (Rev. THOMAS), B.D. Autog. letter, signed, to Dr Zachary Grey, dated from Cambridge, 14 June 1723.

HOLME (C.), ed. *The art of the book.* (Studio special number.) 1914.

[\*PALMERSTON (HENRY JOHN TEMPLE, 3rd Viscount), and others.] *The New Whig Guide.* 1819.

\*WHITE (HENRY KIRKE). *Remains.* With an account of his life by Robert Southey. 10th edn. 2 vols. 1823.

[Contain fore-edge paintings of H. K. White\*, Wren's Bridge, King's Parade, and Nottingham and Newark Castles.]

## From Mr Getty.

LUCAN. *De Bello Civili liber I.* Ed. by R. J. GETTY\*. 1940.

## From Mr Glover.

*The Light Blue: a Cambridge University Magazine.* Vols. III-V. 1867-71.

[No more published. Vols. I, II had previously been given by the same donor.]

## From Mr Jeffreys.

\*JEFFREYS (H.), F.R.S. *Theory of probability.* 1939.

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

\*KITTO (H. D. F.). *Greek tragedy; a literary study.* 1939.

## From Messrs Methuen &amp; Co.

\*HARKER (A.), F.R.S. *Metamorphism; a study of the transformations of rock-masses.* 2nd edn., revised. 1939.

## From the National Library of Wales.

SHEPPARD (L. A.). *A vellum copy of the "Great Bible".* (Repr. from the National Library of Wales Journal, vol. I.) 1939.

## From W. J. Naunton, Esq.

\*NAUNTON (W. J. S.), M.A. *Synthetic rubber.* 1937.

From J. J. Nicholls, Esq.

POWELL (J. E.). *The History of Herodotus.* 1939.

From Rev. J. W. Parkes, D.Phil.

\*PARKES (Rev. J. W.). *The Jewish problem in the modern world.* 1939.

From Professor Previt -Orton.

\*BROOKE (Z. N.), Litt.D., F.B.A. *Lay investiture and its relation to the conflict of Empire and Papacy.* (Raleigh Lecture, British Academy, 1939.)

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

Navy Records Society. Vol. LXXIX. *The Journal of Sir Thomas Allin, 1660-78.* Ed. by R. C. ANDERSON. Vol. I. 1939.

WELCH (A. C.). *The work of the chronicler, its purpose and its date.* (Schweich lectures, British Academy, 1938.) 1939.

From H. Rackham, M.A.

*Christ's College in former days, being articles reprinted from the College Magazine.* Ed. by H. RACKHAM. 1939.

From B. L. Thompson, M.A.

\*THOMPSON (B. L.). *A deer park in Wet Sleddale. And Some notes on Windermere parish church.* (Reprints.) 1934.

From P. E. Vernon, Ph.D.

\*VERNON (P. E.). *The measurement of abilities.* 1940.

From Mr White.

\*ARUNDELL (DENNIS [D.]). *Henry Purcell.* 1927.

CLARK (K.). *Catalogue of the drawings of Leonardo da Vinci in the collection of H.M. the King at Windsor Castle.* 2 vols. 1935.

\*FORSTER (R. H.). *The amateur antiquary: his notes... concerning the Roman Wall in... Northumberland and Cumberland.* 1899.

GILLET (C. S.). *Herman Leonard Pass\*; a memoir.* 1939.

HENDERSON (W. O.). *The Zollverein.* 1939.

HOLDSWORTH (Sir W. S.). *Some makers of English law.* (The Tagore lectures, 1937-8.) 1938.

KANTOROWICZ (H.) and BUCKLAND (W. W.). *Studies in the glossators of the Roman Law: newly discovered writings of the twelfth century.* 1938.

\*LANGDON-BROWN ([Sir] W.), M.D. *English medicine and the Cambridge School.* An inaugural lecture. 1932.

LEE (H. D. P.), ed. *Zeno of Elea.* A text, with translation and notes. 1936.

MARRIOTT (Sir J. A. R.). *Castlereagh\*; the political life of Robert, Second Marquess of Londonderry.* 1936.

MOYNIHAN (Lord) OF LEEDS. *Truants. The story of some who deserted medicine yet triumphed. Based on the Linacre Lecture... Cambridge... 1936.*

O'BRIEN (T. P.) and others. *The prehistory of Uganda Protectorate.* 1939.

RACKHAM (B.). *Catalogue of the Glaisher collection of pottery and porcelain in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.* 2 vols. 1935.

ROBERTSON (H. M.). *Aspects of the rise of economic individualism.* 1933.

SCHMITT (B. E.). *The annexation of Bosnia, 1908-9.* 1937.

\*SCOTT (C. A. ANDERSON), D.D. *Saint Paul, the man and the teacher.* 1936.

SETON-WATSON (R. W.). *Britain in Europe, 1789-1914: a survey of foreign policy.* 1937.

\*SEWARD ([Sir] A. C.), Sc.D., F.R.S. *Plant life through the ages.* 1931.

WINNINGTON-INGRAM (R. P.). *Mode in ancient Greek music.* 1936.

\*WORSHIP (WILLIAM), D.D. *The Christians Iewell, or, the treasure of a good conscience.* 1618.

From H. Saxe Wyndham, Esq.

WYNDHAM (H. SAXE). *William Lambe, M.D., Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, a pioneer of reformed diet. A memoir.* 1940.

From Mr Yule.

McKERRROW (R. B.). *An introduction to bibliography for literary students.* 1928.

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

## ADDITIONS

## BOOKS OF REFERENCE

- BARTHOLOMEW (J.). *The survey atlas of England and Wales*. 2nd ed. 1939.  
*Cambridge University Calendar for 1939-40.*  
*Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke*. Herausg. von der Kommission für den Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke. Bde. I-VII. 1925-38.  
*Whitaker's Almanack for 1940.*

## JOHNIANA

- \*BURTON (HENRY). *An apology of an appeale. Also an epistle to the true-hearted nobility*. 1636.  
 \*JENKYN (WILLIAM). *An exposition of the Epistle of Jude; . . . delivered in lectures in Christ-Church, London*. 2 vols. 1652-4.  
 \*MAYER (JOHN), D.D. *Praxis theologica; or, the Epistle of . . . St James . . . expounded and preached upon*. 1629.  
 [\*NORTH (DUDLEY NORTH), 4th Lord]. *Observations and advices oeconomical*. 1669.  
 \*SIBBES (RICHARD), D.D. *Christs exaltation purchast by humiliation*. 1639.  
 — *A heavenly conference between Christ and Mary after his Resurrection*. 1656.  
 \*STILLINGFLEET (EDWARD), D.D. *Sermon preached before the House of Commons . . . Oct. 10, being the Fast-day appointed for the late dreadfull Fire*. 1666.  
 [\*WALKER (GEORGE).] *A modell of the government of the Church under the Gospel, by Presbyters, proved to be . . . according to the will . . . of Jesus Christ*. 1646.  
 YORKE (P.), of Erthig. *The Royal Tribes of Wales; . . . added, The Fifteen Tribes of North Wales* [by R. VAUGHAN]. Ed. by R. WILLIAMS. 1887.  
 [Contains letters of John Williams\*, Archbp. of York.]

## ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY

- MYNORS (R. A. B.). *Durham Cathedral manuscripts to the end of the twelfth century*. 1939.  
 ROSTOVITZEFF (M.). *Dura-Europos and its art*. 1938.  
 SULLIVAN (SIR EDWARD). *The Book of Kells described . . . , with 24 plates*. 1914.

## CLASSICS, ANCIENT HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

- British School at Athens. *Annual*, no. XXXVII. 1940.  
 GUTHRIE (W. K. C.). *Orpheus and Greek religion*. 1935.  
 JAEGER (W.). *Paideia: the ideals of Greek culture*. Transl. from the 2nd German edn. 1939.  
 Loeb Classical Library:  
 CICERO. *Brutus and Orator*. 1939.  
 PARKE (H. W.). *A History of the Delphic oracle*. 1939.  
 PAULY-WISSOWA. *Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft*. Bd. XVIII, 1 (Olympia—Orpheus). 2te Reihe. Bd. VII, 1 (Tributum—M. Tullius Cicero). 1939.  
*Roma, Storia di*. Vol. XXIII. *Storia della lingua di Roma*. (Istituto di studi Romani.) 1940.  
 SHERWIN-WHITE (A. N.). *The Roman citizenship*. 1939.  
 SYME (R.). *The Roman revolution*. 1939.  
*Thesaurus linguae Latinae*. Vol. VIII, 4 (matrimonium—membrum). 1939.

## ECONOMICS AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

- BLACK (D.). *The incidence of income taxes*. 1939.  
 DARBY (H. C.). *The draining of the Fens*. 1940.  
 — *The medieval Fenland*. 1940.  
 LINDAHL (E.). *Studies in the theory of money and capital*. 1939.  
 REDDAWAY (W. B.). *The economics of a declining population*. 1939.

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

- ABBOTT (W. C.). *The writings and speeches of Oliver Cromwell, with an introd., notes, etc.* Vol. II. Camb., Mass., 1939.  
 BOURGEOIS (E.). *Manuel historique de politique étrangère*. 4 vols. (various edns). 1919-26.  
 BRANDI (K.). *The Emperor Charles V*. Transl. from the German by C. V. WEDGWOOD. 1939.  
 CARRITT (E. F.). *Morals and politics; theories of their relation . . .* 1935.  
 COUPLAND (R.). *East Africa and its invaders . . . to 1856*. 1938.  
 — *The exploitation of East Africa, 1856-90*. 1939.  
 CURTIS (E.). *History of Medieval Ireland from 1086 to 1513*. 2nd edn. 1938.



- CUTTINO (G. P.). *English diplomatic administration, 1259-1339*. 1940.  
 EWART (K. D.). *Cosimo de' Medici*. 1899.  
 GLOTZ (G.), ed. *Histoire générale*. Sect. II. *Histoire du moyen âge*. Tome VI, pt. 1. 1940.  
 MAGNUS (Sir PHILIP). *Edmund Burke; a life*. 1939.  
 MARSHALL (D.). *The rise of George Canning*. 1938.  
 MICHAEL (W.). *England under George I*. Transl. and adapted from the German. Vols. I, II. 1936, 1939.  
*Palestine of the Crusades. A map of the country on scale 1:350000, with historical introd., etc.* (Survey of Palestine.) 1938.  
 PALMER (W. M.), M.D. *A history of the parish of Borough Green, Cambs.* (Camb. Antiq. Soc.) 1939.  
 PARRY (J. H.). *The Spanish theory of empire in the sixteenth century*. 1940.  
 Public Record Office publns:  
*Calendar of the Fine Rolls, A.D. 1452-61*. 1939.  
*Calendar of State Papers, Colonial series, America and West Indies, 1733*. 1939.  
 RIESS (L.). *The history of the English electoral law in the Middle Ages*. Transl., with additional notes, by K. L. WOOD-LEGH. 1940.  
 Royal Historical Society:  
*The correspondence of Lord Aberdeen and Princess Lieven, 1832-54*. Vol. II. Ed. by E. J. PARRY. 1939.  
*Early charters of the Cathedral Church of St Paul, London*. Ed. by M. GIBBS. 1939.  
*Handbook of British chronology*. Ed. by F. M. POWICKE, C. JOHNSON, and W. J. HARTE. 1939.  
*Transactions*. 4th series. Vol. XXII. 1940.  
 SCHLATTER (R. B.). *The social ideas of religious leaders, 1660-68*. 1940.  
 \*SMELLIE (K. B. [S.]). *Reason in politics*. 1939.  
 STEVENSON (W. H.) and SALTER (Rev. H. E.). *The early history of St John's College, Oxford*. (Oxford Hist. Soc., new series, I.) 1939.  
*Stuart papers at Windsor*. Selections... ed. by A. and H. TAYLER. 1939.  
 TOYNBEE (A. J.). *A study of history*. Vols. IV-VI. 1939.  
 WAGNER (A. R.). *Heralds and heraldry in the Middle Ages*. 1939.  
 WILLIAMS (D.). *John Frost: a study in Chartism*. 1939.  
 ZELLER (J.). *Histoire d'Allemagne*. Vols. I-V (various edns.). 1885-92.

## LAW

- Halsbury's Laws of England*. 2nd edn., ed. by Viscount HAILSHAM. Suppl. vol. for 1939. 1939.  
 PUTNAM (B. H.) and PLUCKNETT (T. F. T.), edd. *Proceedings before the Justices of the Peace in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries*. (Ames Foundation publ.) 1938.

## MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL SCIENCES

- CARNAP (R.). *The logical syntax of language*. Transl. from the German. 1937.  
 CHAPMAN (S.) and COWLING (T. G.). *The mathematical theory of non-uniform gases*. 1939.  
*Enzyklopädie der mathematischen Wissenschaften*. Bd. 1 (*Algebra und Zahlentheorie*). 2te Aufl. Hefte 4 i, 5. 1939.  
 GREGORY (JAMES), 1638-75. *James Gregory Tercentenary memorial volume. Containing his correspondence with John Collins and his hitherto unpublished mathematical manuscripts*. Ed. by H. W. TURNBULL. (Roy. Soc., Edin.) 1939.  
 GUNTHER (R. T.). *Early science in Oxford*. Vol. XII. 1939.  
 KNOPP (K.). *Theory and application of infinite series*. Transl. from the 2nd German edn. 1928.  
 KURATOWSKI (C.). *Topologie*. Vol. I. (Monografie matematyczne, III.) Warsaw, 1933.  
 PONTRJAGIN (L.). *Topological groups*. Transl. from the Russian. Princeton, 1939.  
 TANSLEY (A. G.). *The British Islands and their vegetation*. 1939.  
 TOLMAN (R. C.). *The principles of statistical mechanics*. 1938.  
 WEATHERBURN (C. E.). *An introduction to Riemannian geometry and the tensor calculus*. 1938.

## MODERN LANGUAGES AND ENGLISH LITERATURE

- BOAS (F. S.). *Christopher Marlowe, a biographical and critical study*. 1940.  
 CHADWICK (H. M.) and (N. K.). *The growth of literature*. Vol. III. 1940.  
 GREVILLE (FULKE), First Lord Brooke. *Poems and dramas*. Ed. by G. BULLOUGH. 2 vols. 1939.

- HARVEY (SIR PAUL). *The Oxford Companion to English literature*. 2nd edn. 1938.  
 PATER (WALTER). *Works*. (New Eversley series.) 6 vols. repr. 1924-35.  
 POPE (ALEXANDER). *Works*. Twickenham edition: general editor, J. BUTT. Vol. IV. 1939.

## PHILOSOPHY

- ALEXANDER (S.). *Philosophical and literary pieces*. Ed., with a memoir, by J. LAIRD. 1939.  
 ROSS (SIR W. D.). *Foundations of ethics*. (Gifford lectures, 1935-6.) 1939.

## THEOLOGY AND CHURCH HISTORY

- BEDE, The Venerable. *Expositio Actuum Apostolorum et Retractatio*. Ed. by M. L. W. LAISTNER. (Mediaeval Acad. of America.) 1939.  
 Bradshaw Society. Vol. LXXVIII. *The monastic breviary of Hyde Abbey, Winchester*. Ed. by J. B. L. TOLHURST. Vol. IV. 1939.  
 COLGRAVE (B.), ed. *Two lives of Saint Cuthbert*. Texts, translation and notes. 1940.  
*Ecclesiae Occidentalis monumenta iuris antiquissima. Canonum et conciliorum Graecorum interpretationes Latinae*. Edidit C. H. TURNER. Vols. I, 2, II and IV; II, 3. 1939.  
 JOHN THE SCOT. *Annotationes in Marcianum*. Ed. by C. E. LUTZ. (Mediaeval Acad. of America.) 1939.  
 Lincoln diocese. *Registrum antiquissimum of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln*. Vol. IV. Ed. by the late Canon C. W. FOSTER and K. MAJOR. (Lincoln Record Society.) 1937.  
 LUNT (W. E.). *Financial relations of the Papacy with England to 1327*. (Mediaeval Acad. of America.) 1939.  
 Somerset Record Society. Vol. LIV. *Registers of Oliver King and Hadrian de Castello, Bishops of Bath and Wells (1496-1518)*. Ed. by Sir H. MAXWELL-LYTE. 1939.  
*Theologisches Wörterbuch zum Neuen Testament*. Herausg. von G. KITTEL. Bd. IV, IO, II. 1939.  
 TREVOR-ROPER (H. R.). *Archbishop Laud, 1573-1645*. 1940.  
 WHITNEY (J. P.), D.D. *Reformation essays*. 1939.

The following books have been bought for  
the Reading Room

- ALLEN (C. K.). *Law in the making*. 3rd edn. 1939.  
 BERLIÈRE (U.). *L'ordre monastique des origines au xii<sup>e</sup> siècle*. 3me éd. 1924.  
 COURANT (R.). *Differential and integral calculus*. Transl. by E. J. McSHANE. 2 vols. 1936-7.  
 DARBY (H. C.), ed. *The Cambridge region*. 1938.  
 FUETER (E.). *World history, 1815-1920*. Transl. by S. B. FAY. 1922.  
 JENNINGS (W. I.). *Parliament*. 1939.  
 KEIR (D. L.). *The constitutional history of Modern Britain, 1485-1937*. 1938.  
 OPPENHEIM (L.). *International law*. 5th edn., ed. by H. LAUTERPACHT. 2 vols. 1935, 1937.  
 SABINE (G. H.). *A history of political theory*. 1937; repr. 1939.

## COLLEGE AWARDS

## CLOSE EXHIBITIONS AND SIZARSHIPS, 1940

## To Close Exhibitions:

*Baker*: Towers, M. K., Durham School. *Dowman*: Jackson, R., Pocklington School. *Marquess of Exeter*: Lowe, R. C., Stamford School. *Lupton and Hebblethwaite*: Bruce Lockhart, L., Sedbergh School. *Munsteven*: Shepperson, G. A., Peterborough Cathedral School; Butler, J. D., Oundle School. *Marquess of Salisbury*: Garner, H. C., Westminster School. *Somerset (Wootton Rivers)*: Williams, I. P., Hereford Cathedral School. *Somerset (March)*: Curtis, R. E., Hereford Cathedral School, *Vidal*: Peters, T., Exeter School.

## To Sizarships:

Fairhurst, J., Hulme Grammar School, Oldham. Hobden, D. H. W., Canford School. Middleton, H. C., Sir Anthony Browne's School, Brentwood. Perry, A. L. R., County High School, Wellington.

## STUDENTSHIPS, 1940

*Strathcona*: Croston, A. K.; James, T. C. G.; Williams, R. D. *Naden*: Carnell, G. G.; Whitfield, J. W. *Hutchinson*: Peiser, H. S. *McMahon*: Ds Ibrahim, A. bin M.; Ds Scott, K.; Ds Lloyd Jones, W.

## SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, 1940

*Elected to Scholarships*: Butcher, H. J.; Croston, A. K.; Daniels, J. M. E.; Goody, R. M.; Halliday, P. J.; Harris, H. S. L.; Hayman, J. D. W.; Hodge, J.; Horne, M. R.; Morgan, J. R.; Morgan, G. J.; Moss, N.; Nicholls, J. J.; North, E. R.; Schardt, R. G.; Thomas, A. B.; Walters, S. M. *Elected to an Exhibition*: Paterson, T. *Hoare Exhibitions*: Blackwell, B. D.; Christie, A. K. *Hughes Exhibition*: Carnell, G. G.

## PRIZES, 1940

## SPECIAL PRIZES

*Adams Memorial Prize*: Agarwal, P. P., Filtness, D. D. (*Aeq.*). *Cama Prize*: Banks, J. D. *Essay Prize*: (First Year) Earle, T. J. *Graves Prize*: Brough, J., Nicholls, J. J. (*Aeq.*). *Henry Humphreys Prize*: Campbell, H. *Newcombe Prize*: Cardno, J. A. *Hawksley Burbury Prize*: Howorth, R. H. *Hutton Prize*: Robinson, R. E. *Hockin Prize*: Fearnside, K. *Hart Prize*: Sibly, J.

## PRIZES AWARDED ON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

**MATHEMATICS**—*Preliminary (First Year)*: Goldie, A. W. *Tripes Part I*: Blackwell, B. D.; Christie, A. K.; Gregory, F.; Harrison, F. B. *Tripes Part II*: Carter, C. F.; Le Couteur, K. J., *Wright's Prize*; Paterson, T.; Plumpton, C. *Tripes Part III*: Filtness, D. D., *Wright's Prize*; Jones, A. E.

**CLASSICS**—*Preliminary*: Crook, J. A.; Ferguson, J.; Freeman, E. J.; Howorth, R. H. *Tripes Part I*: Butcher, H. J.; Loewe, R. J.; Moss, N.; Swingle, J. H. *Tripes Part II*: Brough, J., *Wright's Prize*; Nicholls, J. J., *Wright's Prize*.

**MORAL SCIENCES**—*Tripes Part II*: Cardno, J. A., *Wright's Prize*.

**NATURAL SCIENCES**—*Preliminary*: Goody, R. M., *Wright's Prize*; Hereward, H. G.; Hutchinson, G. W.; Willmore, P. L.; Wootton, I. D. P. *Tripes Part I*: Schardt, R. G.; Walters, S. M. *Tripes Part II*: Fearnside, K.; Ds Sanger, F.

**LAW**—*Qualifying Examination I*: Krause, E. S., *Wright's Prize*. *Qualifying Examination II*: Halliday, P. J., *Wright's Prize*. *Tripes Part I*: Morgan, G. J., *Earle Prize*. *Tripes Part II*: Hayman, J. D. W.

**HISTORY**—*Preliminary*: Robinson, R. E. *Tripes Part II*: James, T. C. G., *Wright's Prize*.

**MODERN AND MEDIEVAL LANGUAGES**—*Tripes Part I*: Lapworth, H. J.; Thompson, E. C. *Preliminary Part II*: Daniels, J. M. E.; Monahan, D., *Wright's Prize*. *Tripes Part II*: Combs, W. I., *Hughes Prize*.

**MECHANICAL SCIENCES**—*Preliminary (Second Year)*: Harris, H. S. L.; Hodge, J.; Horne, M. R., *Wright's Prize*; Jones, R. P. N.; Mordell, D. L.; Morgan, J. R.; North, E. R.; Ross, P. M., *Wright's Prize*; Thomas, A. B. *Tripes*: Cartwright, H., *Wright's Prize*; Cheers, F.; Spooncer, R. C., *Wright's Prize*.

**ECONOMICS**—*Part I*: Bell, W. R. G., *Wright's Prize*; Petschek, K. I.

**ENGLISH**—*Part I*: Meikle, I. O., *Wright's Prize*. *Part II*: Croston, A. K., *Hughes Prize*.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS,  
DECEMBER, 1940

## Major Scholarships:

Forward, N. S., Marlborough College, for Mathematics (Baylis Scholarship). Marriott, J. B., Merchant Taylors' School, for Mathematics. Sargan, J. D., Doncaster Grammar School, for Mathematics. Weaver, D. B., Dulwich College, for Classics (Whytehead Scholarship). James, H. M., King Edward VI School, Birmingham, for Classics. Aitken, W. McC., Sedbergh School, for Natural Sciences (Townsend Scholarship). Longmuir, I. S., Glasgow Academy, for Natural Sciences. Wass, D. W. G., Nottingham High School, for Natural Sciences. Ellison, R. J., Stowe School, for History. Hemmings, J., Manchester Grammar School, for Modern Languages.

*Minor Scholarships:*

Sears, G. W., Mill Hill School, for Mathematics. Willcock, R. M., Stockport Grammar School, for Mathematics. Pettoello, L. P., Leys School, for Classics. Elliott-Binns, M. F. E., Winchester College, for Classics. Bartlett, H. F., Gresham's School, Holt, for Natural Sciences. Pybus, M., Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for History. Thorp, P. D., Batley Grammar School, for History. Bunce, J. V., Royal Masonic School, Bushey, for Modern Languages.

*Exhibitions:*

Aitchison, D. R., St Albans School, for Mathematics. Curtis, A. R., Enfield Grammar School, for Mathematics. Tetstall, R. G., King Edward VI School, Stourbridge, for Mathematics. Sprigg, R. K., Oakham School, for Classics. Allon, J. P. H., Shrewsbury School, for Classics. Swallow, J. C., Holme Valley Grammar School, Holmfirth, for Natural Sciences. Webster, P. M., St Albans School, for History. Holdsworth, J. A. P., Durham School, for English. Sprigg, R. K., Oakham School, for Classics (Johnson Exhibition).

## CLOSE EXHIBITIONS AND SIZARSHIPS, 1941

*To Close Exhibitions:*

*Baker:* Salmon, S. H., Durham School. *Dowman:* Worthy, W. D., Pockington School. *Lupton and Hebblethwaite:* Aitken, W. McC., Sedbergh School. *Somerset (Wootton Rivers):* Thomasson, J. W., Manchester Grammar School.

*To Sizarships:*

Brierley, A. C., Hulme Grammar School. Mills, J. F., Newcastle Grammar School. Powell, A. G., Worcester Royal Grammar School.

## STUDENTSHIPS, 1941

*Hutchinson:* Peiser, H. S. *McMahon:* Ds Hayman, J. D. W.

## SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, 1941

*Elected to Scholarships:* Bagley, J. H.; Blackwell, B. D.; Boyes, A. E.; de Boer, G.; Haresign, A. S.; Lewis, I. A. D.; Livesey, D. L.; Paterson, T.; Pelling, H. M. *Elected to Exhibitions:* Harris, N. K.; Magowan, W. A.; Raffle, D. L.; Shepperson, G. A. *Hoare Exhibition:* Christie, A. K.

## PRIZES, 1941

## SPECIAL PRIZES

*Adams Memorial Prize:* Le Couteur, K. J.; Highly commended, Plumptre, C. *Graves Prize:* Crook, J. A. *Reading Prizes:* (1) Knight, D. A.; (2) Forrester, W. H., Harcourt, R. A. F. (*Aeq.*). *Hutton Prize:* Ellison, R. J.

## PRIZES AWARDED ON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

**MATHEMATICS**—*Preliminary (First Year):* Dain, J., *Wright's Prize*; Harrison, E.; Redfern, P.; Smith, N. J. *Preliminary (Second Year):* Blackwell, B. D. *Tripes Part II:* Goldie, A. W. *Tripes Part III:* Le Couteur, K. J., *Hughes Prize*; Paterson, T., *Wright's Prize*; Plumptre, C., *Hughes Prize*; Rumsey, V. H.

**CLASSICS**—*Preliminary:* Magowan, W. A.; Nicholls, C. G. W., *Wright's Prize*; Platt, F. K. *Tripes Part I:* Crook, J. A., *Wright's Prize*; Ferguson, J.; Freeman, E. J.; Howorth, R. H.; Pelling, H. M.

**NATURAL SCIENCES**—*Preliminary (First Year):* Livesey, D. L., *Wright's Prize*; Pitt, G. J.; Turner, R.; Whittingham, C. P. *Tripes Part I:* Boyes, A. E., *Wright's Prize*; Crisp, E. T.; Hereward, H. G.; Hutchinson, G. W.; Lewis, I. A. D.; Willmore, P. L. *Tripes Part II:* Kidd, F.

**LAW**—*Tripes Part II:* Morgan, G. J., *Hughes Prize*.

**ORIENTAL LANGUAGES**—*Tripes Part I:* Brough, J., *Wright's Prize*.

**MODERN AND MEDIEVAL LANGUAGES**—*Tripes Part I:* Littlewood, J., *Wright's Prize*; Sharman, J. C. *Tripes Part II:* Haresign, A. S., *Wright's Prize*.

**MECHANICAL SCIENCES**—*Tripes:* Harris, H. S. L.; Horne, M. R., *Earle Prize*; Jones, R. P. N.; North, E. R.; Ross, P. M., *Wright's Prize*; Thomas, A. B., *Wright's Prize*; Wilkinson, H. C., *Wright's Prize*. *Preliminary (Second Year):* Bagley, J. H.; Raffle, D. L.

**ECONOMICS**—*Part I:* Harris, N. K.

**ENGLISH**—*Preliminary:* Shepperson, G. A.

**GEOGRAPHY**—*Tripes Part I:* de Boer, G.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS,  
DECEMBER, 1941*Major Scholarships:*

Forster, C. A., Manchester Grammar School, for Mathematics (Baylis Scholarship). Roseveare, R. A., Marlborough College, for Mathematics. Jackson, A. D., Solihull School, for Mathematics with Physics. Jarman, R. A., Manchester Grammar School, for Mathematics (Strathcona Scholarship). Booth, N. B., Sedbergh School, for Classics (McAulay Scholarship). Collinge, N. E., Manchester University, for Classics (Patchett Scholarship). Sellar, R. M., Loretto School, for Classics. Cox, D. R., Handsworth Grammar School, for Natural Sciences. Hardy, D., Bradford Grammar School, for Natural Sciences. Lang, D. M., Monkton Combe School, for Modern Languages. Lindars, F. C., Altrincham Grammar School, for Hebrew (Rogerson Scholarship).

*Minor Scholarships:*

Freeman, A. D., Queen Mary's Grammar School, Basingstoke, for Mathematics. Sutcliffe, J. W. R., Bradford Grammar School, for Classics. Mayou, C. A., King Edward VI School, Birmingham, for Classics. Batchelor, R., King Edward VI School, Stourbridge, for



Natural Sciences. George, J. K. D., Wellington College, for History. Molland, R., Devonport High School, for History. Owen, G., Pocklington School, for History. Godwin, W. H., Lycée Français de Londres, for Modern Languages. Denman, G. R., Harrow County School, for Modern Languages.

*Exhibitions:*

Lewis, D., King Edward VI School, Birmingham, for Mathematics. Barraclough, P., Cardiff High School, for Natural Sciences. Spence, M. P., St Paul's School, for Natural Sciences. Hale, J. R., Eastbourne College, for History. Fry, P. J. M., Christ's Hospital, for Modern Languages. Cradock, P., Alderman Wraith's School, Spennymoor, for English.