

THE EAGLE

A Magazine

SUPPORTED BY MEMBERS OF

St John's College



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For the delay in the publication of this double number, the third issue of *The Eagle* since the war began, the Editors apologize and would explain that it is due to a variety of reasons, all connected with the war. There has been shortage both of editors and of contributors, and it has not yet been possible to secure recent Cricket reports or some of the Musical Society programmes. These however should be obtained by the next number, which we expect to publish by the New Year. Contributions in prose or verse from Johnians, whether at home or abroad, will always be welcome, and we will also be glad of any items of information which will help towards the completion of the Roll of Service of Johnians. This number brings our good wishes and greetings to all members of the College near and far.

St John's College
August 1944

The annual Subscription is 4s. Life Subscription £5. Five years' Subscription £1. The present double number contains matter covering the period from the Michaelmas Term 1943 to the Easter Term 1944. Its price is fixed at 4s.

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

The next number will cover the academic year 1944/45. Contributions for it should be sent at an early date to the Editors of *The Eagle*, c/o The College Office, St John's College.

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

WAR SERVICE

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

VOL. LII

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Nos. 229 & 230



IN JUGOSLAVIA

[AUTHOR'S NOTE. British liaison officers were sent, by various ways, to make contact with the forces of resistance in Jugoslavia, those under General Mihailovic in the first instance, and later the Partisans under Marshal Tito. Their task was to persuade the guerillas to take action on the lines that the Allied Military Chiefs desired, and to arrange for aeroplanes to drop supplies of arms and clothing to the guerilla commanders.

The article which follows will not deal with the course or causes of events which led up to the recall of those of us who were with Mihailovic's forces. That is part of the military and political history of this war, and the time has not yet come to tell it.

I shall write of the people among whom we moved, of their country as we came to know it, and of incidents, some grave and others—more, these—gay, at all events in retrospect. I am writing this to-day, because of the care and protection that were given us by these people, most of them unlettered peasants. And if we left behind us, when we came away after a year, two comrades dead and two in German hands, I suppose that is the fortune of war. It was not the fault of those among whom we lived and who are still, I hope, our friends.]

TWICE in five days we had made the six-hour flight from our North African aerodrome to Eastern Jugoslavia, and twice we had been forced to turn back. 'Erik' who had dropped there a month before had, we believed, been waiting for us, but we had not seen his signals, and his wireless was not working.

I hoped very much that we should not have to make that twelve-hour return trip again, and it looked as though this time we were in luck. The moon was almost full, and there was no cloud at all. We were due over the target in twenty minutes, and the despatcher and rear-gunner helped us into our jumping kit. This is a maddening operation, and at the end of it we sat down exhausted and pouring with sweat, looking like three very fat slugs.

A few moments later the despatcher joggled my arm and I saw his lips frame 'O.K.' He opened the glass window above the exit hole

and I shuffled myself into position. 'Samuel', my wireless operator, was behind me, and behind him again the enormous figure of 'Micky'. The country stood out very pale and plain in the moonlight. It looked rather spiky, but after the delays we had been through the only thing of any importance seemed to be to get out of this infernal Liberator and down on to the ground.

The red light went on and then the green, and I was out in the cool air and could see the plane soaring away over my shoulder, and below me the fires. The plane was low when we dropped and the ground seemed to be coming up quite fast. In the last few seconds I saw I was going to land in a tree, and then I was in it. It was the most comfortable landing I had ever had, but I was suspended in a rather undignified manner, half upside down.

Before I had time to get sorted out, men began to rush up, and in a jiffy, so it seemed, I was on the ground and out of harness, and trying to take in the scene round me. Everyone was talking, and I tried to answer in my feeble Serbian, but I kept saying to myself, 'Why did nobody tell me that they had beards and long hair?'

The only familiar object was the round Serbian forage cap or 'shaikach' that I remembered seeing on the heads of Serbian refugees in Cambridge in the last war. Otherwise, it was a welter of beards, hair, bandoliers, knives, revolvers and hand grenades. Some men had worn uniforms of the Yugoslav army and boots, but most of them wore peasant clothes, thick tweed pilot coats and breeches, with the national 'opantsi' or sandals, and high sheepskin hats.

The next two hours is a blur. 'Erik's voice and the welcome sight of him, then a big man, the local commander, who kissed me twice and addressed me in halting French; and another man, literally swathed in weapons and ammunition, who was introduced as the priest. The sensation caused among the Serbs when young 'Samuel' calmly rolled up his parachute, according to regulations, before he would take any notice of anybody (I had left mine hanging in the tree!) and the sigh of admiration when 'Micky', six feet four, wearing field boots and the Service dress of the Eighth Hussars, stalked up and saluted. And then a short walk up-hill and into a tiny cottage, fearfully hot, full of people offering glass after glass of 'rakia', the local plum brandy, which is to Serbs what vodka is to Russians, only more so; toasts to the Allies and congratulations on Tunis, and always, always the question, 'When are you going to invade the Balkans?'

I did not realise then, though we all of us realised it bitterly enough later, what a millstone about our necks—and the necks of the Serbs—was the tradition of the Salonika front. For twenty years the Yugoslav General Staff had taught its officers that the issue of the 1914-18

war was decided on the Salonika front, and the officers had gone back to their towns and villages and told the people, and everyone believed it—no, they *knew* it.

And they *knew* (poor dears) that invasion in the West and knocking Italy out of the war would be mere diversions, incidentals, for the great main decisive operation, when the Allies would land again in the Balkans, the Yugoslavs would rise, the Balkans would be liberated and (incidentally again) the German War would be won.

Well, it didn't turn out like that.

But at two in the morning one did not realise these things. The moon, golden and enormous, hung in the sky; and everywhere there were hills and grass, and trees. Trees, and grass. You do not know what that means until you have spent two years in the Middle East. Dawn was breaking as we reached 'Erik's' headquarters, another even smaller cottage, three hours away, and there were cuckoos calling. I felt I was nearly home already, but I wasn't. Not by a long chalk.

Within a week our party of three had moved from 'Erik's' area to the one we were to take over. We travelled, sometimes on foot, sometimes riding, at times by day and at times by night; the ragged, shaggy patrols kept popping up all over the place, and at two points we crossed a road, and indeed passed through three villages. We saw no sign of the enemy. The population stared curiously at us and some individuals, leading citizens I suppose, were invited into the 'kaphana' or pub, to meet us. They were tough lean old men with heavy moustaches and round cropped grey heads. They had all been at Salonika and loved bully-beef. Even at this early stage I began to have the feeling, which was to grow later, that there was a gulf fixed between the older and the younger generations. The older men were set and sure in their beliefs—Serbia—Salonika—the Western Allies. The younger ones had been exposed to the blast of many political winds—Communism, Fascism, Chauvinism, Anarchism and even Democracy—but their minds were not made up. They did, mostly, what they were told from a habit of obedience which begins in the family, but I do not think they had yet taken in their minds the decisions they must finally take for the future of their country.

I must try to explain how the guerilla forces lived. Serbia is a country of mountains and woods. There are some main river valleys, with roads and railways, but by far the greater part of the country is high and wild, with rough paths and cart-tracks leading to scattered hill villages. Ninety-eight per cent. of the rural population were organised in a conspiracy of silence and passive resistance to the invader, and of clandestine help to the guerilla forces. The enemy could not be everywhere at once, and indeed he was getting weaker

all the time. So that movement, except across main lines of communication, which had usually to be done at night, was fairly secure, and the dangers against which the guerilla commanders had to guard were treachery and surprise. On the whole they were successful.

The Germans had only two effective weapons. Propaganda and reprisals. Their propaganda sowed internal strife. Their reprisals sowed fear. I myself saw a portion of two villages burnt and heard some civilians being shot for no apparent reason, and on occasions when armed action did take place, the ratio of Yugoslav hostages shot for each German soldier killed was announced by the Germans to be anything from fifty to one to a hundred-and-fifty to one. I do not know whether these reprisals were in fact carried out, but the Serbs believed that they were, and that had the desired effect.

As the summer went on, we moved from place to place, sometimes receiving a cargo from an aeroplane, but more often not; but always receiving hospitality from the peasants in their dirty ill-furnished cottages.

The chair is an almost unknown phenomenon there. Its place is taken by the low three-legged stool which is, in my opinion, a very poor second best. As long as the weather held, we slept out of doors. The peasant bed is a fearsome hunting ground, a sort of National Park for fleas, lice and bugs, and we British were not pachydermatous as the peasants seemed to be.

They accepted this fact, after a while, philosophically, just as they accepted, though with raised eyebrows, the illogical British passion for washing at all times and in all places. It became known that, when a house was to be chosen for the 'English major', it must be near a stream, or a spring; or that, in the last resort, the householder must be prepared to keep the women indoors while a soldier poured buckets of water over the ridiculous white-skinned creatures in the yard outside.

And this brings me to two friends of mine, George and Misha. They followed one another in the arduous post of gentleman's gentleman-cum-personal bodyguard to myself.

George was the first. He had been a taxi driver in Belgrade, had left his wife and child with a cottage and one pig in the Banat, and come south to join the guerilla army. He was bearded, ragged and dirty. He drank like a fish. But he was as brave as a lion and I think he was fond of me. I remember one night I had taken my bedding out some way from our camp to a quiet spot. Soon after, George appeared and began to lay out his blankets nearby. He must be there to guard me, he said. He began to undress and had taken off everything but his shirt, when we suddenly heard the steps and voices of a body of men coming from the north. The camp was to

the south. George grabbed his gun and, barefooted, shirt tails waving in the moonlight, sprinted off towards the path. Taking his stand in the middle of it, and snapping back the bolt of his Sten, he roared in a voice of thunder: 'Halt or I fire. Halt, you unmentionable sons of unspeakable mothers, or I fire.' 'They' halted. They turned out to be 'ours', but George didn't know it when he went out to tackle them.

He was with me for five months. Twice I nearly sacked him for drunkenness, but gave him one last chance. He stuck it for another fortnight, and then one night, in the middle of a march, he disappeared. Five days later he returned, looking pea-green and very shamefaced. It must have been a wonderful binge. I sent for him and told him that he had thrown away his last chance and that I had no further use for him. He stood stiffly to attention, said 'I understand, Sir: it is for you to command', saluted and turned smartly about. I never saw him again.

He was followed by Misha. Misha was one of the two or three most remarkable people that I met in Serbia. He was always shaven, kept his battle-dress in better condition than anyone else, and I never saw him out of temper, which for a Serb is an astonishing thing. He was reticent and punctual. He washed a good deal and did not drink much. He regarded all of us, British and Serbs alike, with a slightly amused tolerance and had, I am sure, his own ideas about everything, though he never communicated them to anybody that I could see.

I knew that our precious wireless set, batteries, and charging engine were always safe in his care. He used to look after my rucksack, in which he knew was nearly all the money I had. He brought me tea in bed in the morning, and learnt to cook bacon and eggs. If there was a tricky place to cross, he was always out in front, or if we were retreating, he was at the rear. If a pack saddle fell off, there would be helpless cries of 'Misha, Misha', and Misha would appear, unsling his rifle and cursing quietly, fluently, but without heat, would fix it. Having done so, he would pick up his rifle, turn to us, push his cap up on his forehead, and with a quiet respectful smile enunciate a few of the choicer oaths commonly current in the British army, which he had acquired in the course of his service with us.

Misha was twenty-one. It will not surprise me if one day he becomes Prime Minister of his country.

The year wore on. The cherry season ended and the plums were picked. We almost always had plenty to eat, though sometimes a long forced march to extricate ourselves from an encircling operation—usually imaginary—meant nothing much for anything up to thirty-six hours.

There is a thing in Serbia called a 'potok'. The literal translation is, I suppose, 'valley' or 'gully', but the potok differs from ordinary valleys and gullies in the following respects. It is steeper, and deeper. It occurs about once every half mile. It is always in the way: you can never go round it, but only down to the bottom and up the other side. Usually it has a stream running along it, the bridge over which is broken. The worst potok on any given march is always reached at about 2 a.m. when vitality and resistance to overwhelming nervous shock are at their lowest. In such a moment you know that it is fatal to stop and that the only thing is to go on putting one foot before the other. It is at this point that the Serbs always sit down and light a cigarette. By the time they are ready to start again, the warm sweat in your shirt has cooled and you are shivering. You can barely force yourself to get going again, and after a hundred yards or so it is discovered that the guide has lost the way, and there is another enforced halt of anything up to two hours.

Such journeys were not infrequent but, while in summer they were tolerable, in winter they ceased to be amusing from any point of view.

It was at such times that I began fully to realise the astonishing endurance of the ordinary Serb soldier. All through the winter of 1943-4 we were marching and countermarching, sometimes in as much as four feet of snow. Only about a quarter of the men had greatcoats or boots. Every man carried at least a rifle, ammunition and his own pack. Anything for which there was no room on pack-horses—and there was plenty—was manhandled. A Boyes' anti-tank rifle was a one-man load, and it was a point of honour with the man who had it to carry it all the way.

Sometimes, especially on the lower slopes, the snow turned to mud, which was worst of all. There is no escaping it, and it is sometimes two feet deep. The main street of any village during early winter and spring is a sea of mud. Mud was one of the little private jokes that we had with Misha. Occasionally, as we were squelching along, he would look over his shoulder grinning, and say, shaking his head mournfully, 'Oh, Serbia, Serbia'. It always raised a laugh.

It was after one such journey in January 1944 that we arrived at the village of 'Nigde'. The next day was St Sava's Day. St Sava is the patron saint of children, and his day is celebrated by and in honour of them. The programme at 'Nigde' included a show of thirty items given by the village school children. They were mostly recitations and delivered in the breathless and monotonous way which is characteristic of such functions, but one item, 'Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs', was really charming. The seven dwarfs were seven extremely small boys, carrying little wooden spades and wearing

very large floppy false moustaches, which kept falling off. Snow White was the village belle, a red-haired young thing of ten with a bow in her hair and two thoroughly come-hither blue eyes. I expect she will break a number of hearts later on.

I must add a general word about children. Every village in Serbia has its School, but when I was there by no means all were open. The schoolhouse was always used as a barracks, both by the guerilla troops if they were passing through, and by the Germans if they came on a plundering expedition. Few rural parents dared send their children to school in the towns, for it was a favourite trick of the Germans to take children away and hide them as a means of pressure on parents who were known to be anti-German. The two children, aged five and three, of one of our local commanders were kidnapped and taken away, he did not know where. For six months he could not discover their whereabouts and believed that they had been sent to Germany. In the end he discovered them, and kidnapped them back again.

The result of this kind of conditions was that in practice the children were receiving almost no education. They were polite and good-mannered, but I think that it will be a real problem for the future of Yugoslavia, for they have a generation which has had virtually no schooling for four years.

I can see readers at this point scratching their heads and saying, 'We thought this chap was supposed to be a soldier, but there has been barely a word about the enemy so far'.

Quite true. As I said, the time for writing military history is not yet. But I do not think it is giving away any military secrets to say that in the area of Yugoslavia where our work lay, the number of enemy troops, at all events until the end of 1943, was always about double the number of guerillas. I do not say that the guerillas were 'pinning them down' or anything exciting and dashing of that kind. But they were *there*, and that made it necessary for the enemy to guard certain places in some force. So I suppose that in a kind of negative way something of value was accomplished.

Some of us did take part in a small affair. We set out to block the Danube with a party twenty-four strong whose heaviest armament was a 20 mm. Italian Soleta, with no sights. There were two German light machine-guns, and the rest of us were armed with rifles, of which two had telescopic sights.

It sounds mad, but it wasn't, and it nearly succeeded. There is a place on the Danube where the navigable channel is very narrow and the current very swift. The attention of the steersman on tug or barge must be riveted on the water. If it were diverted for even a moment or two, the boat would be swept broadside on to the current,

swung on to the rocks, and would settle in the channel. In view of the strong current salvage operations would be very difficult.

Our plan was to kill the steersman and others on the bridge, if we could. We had an expert adviser, who knew the precise moment at which to open fire.

To get to the Danube at the necessary point, we had to cross some of the roughest and hardest country in Serbia, with very dense forest and one 'potok' after another. When we got there, we had to avoid being seen by a garrison of White Russian troops who outnumbered us by about three to one. Most of them were in barracks in a village about a mile from our chosen spot, but a detachment was down on the river bank about a hundred and fifty feet below us and perhaps three hundred yards away as the crow flies, though hidden by an overhanging bluff. On the opposite bank was a Rumanian barracks. So we knew that we could not stay too long.

On the evening before, we reconnoitred and chose our spot. We knew that we must get the men in position before dawn, as the river traffic began about 7 in the morning. We did, in fact, get them all in position and hidden by 4.30 a.m. To look at they really were a set of scarecrows, and we had not been encouraged by their propensity for drinking and singing on our journey. But when it came to the point, I do not think any one could have been quieter or more disciplined.

We expected that the traffic would, as I said, start about 7 in the morning. But at 6 o'clock a good, thick, cold autumn mist came down. So that for four and a half hours we had to sit behind our bits of bushes and trees, chewing the cud of patience. Just before 9 o'clock the mist began to lift, and simultaneously we heard a boat coming upstream. It was a big German tug, pulling two barges. We waited feverishly for the expert adviser to fire the first shot. The tug came on steadily. I had my sights at four hundred and fifty, and I was just going to twiddle them down, in desperation, when the shot cracked. Everyone let fly then, and I could see we were getting some hits on the bridge. But the skirting, which reached breast high, was of metal, and there was a roof. The open gap was a precious small mark. For a few seconds the tug went steadily on; then it began to slow down, still inside the channel. The air was thick with bullets, blasphemy, and prayers to Almighty God in the Serbian tongue. The tug stopped. And then, with a mad ringing of bells, it gathered way again, and limped out of the channel into still water. The operation had failed, and by now we were under fire—very wild and inaccurate fire it is true—from the Rumanian bank. It was time to go. One British member of the party took a parting shot at a Rumanian soldier who was dancing about like a jack-in-the-box on the far bank.

It kicked up the dust at his feet, and he gave a spirited imitation of Donald Duck, attaining a high airspeed in a dive for his little sentry box. As we retreated through a copse and into dead ground behind, someone began firing what sounded like 'Flak', some miles away. No projectile of any kind dropped anywhere near us, and I have never been able to explain to myself where those gunners were or what they thought they were firing at. After about three-quarters of an hour, by which time we were about three miles and six potoks away, the White Russian garrison came into action with some dignified bursts on their Schwarzlose machine-guns. I cannot imagine what they were firing at, either.

As will be seen from the above description, in this little action, apart from the fact that it failed, fun was had by all. All, that is, except the German captain of the tug, whom we killed, and one hundred and fifty Serb civilians who, the Germans announced by handbills three days later, had been shot as a reprisal.

There is not much more to tell. The winter came, sometimes cruel and dark, sometimes painfully beautiful. I shall never forget one morning, when I came out of our little cottage, which was on the top of a four-thousand foot mountain. The sun was out, the snow was dazzling, and a hundred miles away the Transylvanian Alps, white and quiet and shining, stood up against the blue. It was like being on the roof of one world and looking across to the roof of another. I thought of my friend 'D', who had left my headquarters in July, to go across the river into that country. I did not know it then, but he had been dead for four months.

* * * * *

When the time came for us to go, it was painful to part from men with whom we had been so long. The senior officer, in a little speech, said: 'There have been bad moments, and good. Try, if you can, to remember the good ones.'

Memory, I think, does that for you. The irritations, the disappointments and the disillusionment become blurred, and you find that you do, in fact, remember the good moments—the hospitality, the gaiety, the patience, and the Serb commander who asked if he might kiss the Union Jack. And you cannot forget that you spent a year with a set of fellows who, when all is said and done, 'cocked a snook' at Hitler and his apparatus of fear in 1941, and set their country on the hard road it has been treading ever since. They too have had their disappointments and their disillusionment, but I cannot find it in my heart to believe that Serbia will, in the end, regret the decision she took for Jugoslavia on 27 March, three and a half years ago.

J. ST J. R.

TWO POEMS

I. CAMBRIDGE

OTHERS, no doubt, have felt the same delight:
 In you, my magic town of the soul's dwelling
 Conventional it seems for me to write
 Of things not mine alone but still things stay
 Immortal in their beauty. Endless telling
 Of loveliness will not take beauty away

The best remains the best though too much praised
 And I who know your scars can better see
 The time is gone when sun and moonshine dazed
 My diffident mind, and now I see your size,
 Limit and close your untold majesty
 Fear not my voice who have seen you with such eyes

Seasons become you well, though the wet snow
 Lies tattered on your cold and tangled roofs
 Ungainly: though the summer heat can dry
 Your lovely lawns and strangle into slow
 Weed-floating apathy and make aloof
 The river that reflects the hanging sky

Fall, gentle, leaves
 Where the slim bridges leap
 Span the dark river
 branches aquiver
 and the grey walls asleep
 Fall gentle leaves. . . .

Winter has thrown
 astringent whiteness
 from Magdalene to Trumpington
 look at the whiteness
 of the snow soft blown
 Stop everyone
 See the black-gowned staid
 saunter of doctors down King's Parade
 throw down your books
 and come and have some coffee. . . .

I met Cynara in the place
 winter's red apples in her face
 and all the lusty crew
 what were we going to do
 tonight? how about the Arts
 or we might go and play darts
 or concertos of Mozart's
 Go to the party at Corpus if you choose
 they have a record of the Jazz-me-blues
 or the dance
 in aid of Free France. . . .
 So all the winter regardless
 till Margarita
 sweet—and discreet
 it brings back a sound of music so tender
 but no tropical splendour
 and we wonder why
 the breeze and I. . . .

Send me again such thunderous March mornings
 On the edge of spring with all the vistaed towers
 Angelic in the sun, and the blue awnings
 Of a ciel-sans-nuages slung above
 And all the shining town in the early hours
 Smiling and wondering at the heaven's love.

Reward for freezing darkness on St John's
 Gigantic chapel, searching the raiders' moon
 To wake and find a sparkle like the *fons*
Bandusiae across the morning town
 that year to hangover March there came strange June
 And all the winter orgies tumbled down

Remember the girls and men
 Whose company was cakes and ale enough
 Basil, wise Yorkshireman, the fey rough-
 haired Blond Pantagrue of Essex
 Ian, all-beauty-seeing whose sure thought
 Saw loveliness with no discriminations
 In Cesar Franck's symphonic variations
 and the trimmed fury of planes
 Much still remains
 'The genial cynic from the scowling Tyne
 Eric, colossal-chested, gentle dreamer,
 Admitted Lesbians and scented males
 And the blondes with red nails—

Margot the tigress with the gentle eyes
 Sheila simple and wise
 Joyce who gave
 Thoughts to deprave
 But made us behave. . . .
 remember these, and also the blind brave
 since gone towards the sun, we cannot save
 their souls but in song.

Gentle and tolerant, my lovely town
 You cradled these strange maskerades and never
 lost your own pride of genius and gown
 And never looked askance at the crazy, the dumb
 Searching the dusty languages for ever
 But red revolt you knew far more than some.

Noble and century-ancient those grand walls
 the strawberry bricks, the grey green-trailing stone
 Old grace of Queens': the cathedraic halls
 Of Trinity and John's: the might of King's
 Magdalene serene and dim, aloof, alone,
 Clare's bridge, the graceful wreck which never falls

Cold ancient Corpus, royal Trinity
 The mundane courts of Christ's, Emmanuel
 Episcopalian, the gravity
 of Catharines, grimmer than Spanish keep
 The magic elfin echo of Caius' bell
 Carousing Pembroke, Sidney half asleep

Downing wide-spaced and lulled by those deep chimes
 Trinity Hall, the holy home of law
 And all the mass of roofs that changing times
 Have left untouched; and I could say so much
 And canonize a hundred places more
 Out of this town; there is no other such
 When the trombones of summer played
 Over King's Parade
 Then I could see the ineluctable ends
 the ascent of the Tripos, goodbye to friends
 No more chop suey and parties till three
 And no more nostalgic lethargy
 Of the green pools of Grantchester at noon
 Or the carnival in the afternoon

(When Louis Armstrong's lusty brass
 startled the wood-nymphs from the grass)
 No more summer night songs on the river
 Under the bridge at King's
 And lots of things
 Not always enthralling
 But worth the recalling—

I look back and listen, lover,
 Hearing the plaintive oboe and the strings
 and the faint ecstasies and jazzy things
 linked with you, Cambridge; the music calls to me—
 summer night blossoms heavy in the dark
 and one small face: the night's unhallowed dreams
 and the drunken skyscrapings of the mind. . . .

Give me the thought again
 of summer rain on the willows
 and the foaming billows of leaves
 that the summer weaves. . . .
 the wind grieves
 and I am away this winter
 who was all you are and have been—
 all the things you are

SESSA AURUNCA
 November, 1943

2. *AEQUANIMITAS*

NOTHING can matter now: the ageing year,
 Nor the eternal desert of the sea,
 Nor things to come, unknown, nor enmity;
 I can still live on dead things I hold dear.

We who have spun our dreams from ecstasy
 Have nothing more to fear, not even dying.
 A thousand things are with me; I'm not trying
 To hope for better till eternity.

J. D. G.
 October, 1943

(Lieut. J. D. Gwyn, Welch Regiment, killed in action in Italy, 2 December 1943.)

COMMEMORATION SERMON

By MR JEFFREYS

Say not thou, What is the cause that the former days were better than these? for thou dost not enquire wisely concerning this.

Wisdom is good with an inheritance: and by it there is profit to them that see the sun.

For wisdom is a defence, and money is a defence: but the excellency of knowledge is, that wisdom giveth life to them that have it.

Eccles. vii. 10-12.

WE are met to-day to do honour to the benefactors of the College through the ages. On such an occasion it would hardly be possible to say anything that has not been said many times already. I feel deeply my inadequacy for the task, being no theologian and not much of a historian. Nevertheless it seems well to consider how our benefactors may appear to us and how we should appear to them. The College is a very different institution now from what it was in the early part of the sixteenth century. Throughout the Middle Ages the Church had been practically the sole repository of written knowledge, which had meant Grammar, Logic, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, Geometry, Music and Astronomy, and in practice had come to mean Theology and Logic. It preserved much, in particular it preserved writing; it preserved Latin as a living tongue and an international language. To some extent it created; Roger Bacon, who founded experimental science, and William of Ockham, whose declaration on the elimination of unnecessary hypotheses still plays an important part in scientific method, were of this period. During the interval of almost continual war from 1340 to 1485 most of our finest churches were built, and particularly around Cambridge the visitor's admiration may be mixed with wonder that the countryside could have borne the cost, as it did.

The rise of the universities was certainly encouraged by the invention of printing, which helped to create a class of educated laymen, and it is notable that so large a part in it was foundress, who in later life was a member of a religious order, and by a bishop of the Catholic Church, who lost his life for refusing to acknowledge the King as head of the Church in England.

What would they think of us? To devout catholics of that period ninety per cent. of us would appear heretics. Our experimental and mechanical science would be hardly distinguishable from sorcery. Yet perhaps they were not so different from ourselves after all. More than most ages, theirs was an age of transition. The ending

of the civil wars, the new learning, the invention of printing and the discovery of America all combined to make great changes in human life. At such times different persons behave in three different ways. They may try to obstruct any change, sometimes even after it has actually taken place. They may push it forward at such a pace that the necessary readjustments cannot be made. They may, on the other hand, welcome it or at least recognise that it is inevitable, and try to make the changes smoothly. We can recognise the three types clearly in present society. Our founders clearly believed in gradualness. When we inspect the original statutes we find provision for lectures in Greek and Hebrew, clearly intended to improve the parish priest's personal knowledge of the Bible. Latin was taken for granted. But science was provided soon afterwards by Thomas Linacre, who provided the funds for what is still the Linacre Lectureship, intended to promote the study of the Greek physician Galen. Galen was still regarded as the source of all correct medical knowledge, but his works were still untranslated and his authority was claimed for statements that he never made. Mathematics was not explicitly mentioned, and the reason is not far to seek. The first Algebra in English was that of Robert Recorde in 1543, noted for having been the first in any language to contain the sign for equality. Natural science was known only through strange translations from Aristotle. (Roger Bacon was forgotten.) The great work of Copernicus was published in 1543. So if the range of subjects contemplated by our founders was small, we must remember that they provided for all that could be taught at that time, and that what they provided gave access to the knowledge of the ancient world and made it available to build on and to put right where it was wrong.

What did in fact happen was that the College in the next generation produced William Gilbert, Queen Elizabeth's physician, who founded the quantitative study of magnetism. He must be regarded as comparable with his great contemporaries, Stevinus and Galileo, in his influence on modern physics. It is remarkable that he had so few successors in the College. I exclude Medicine, of which I am not qualified to speak. But I do not think it unfair to say that the College produced only two outstanding figures in mathematics, physics, or chemistry between Gilbert, in the late sixteenth century, and Adams, John Herschel and Liveing in the middle nineteenth. Those two were Briggs, who made the first table of logarithms, and Brook Taylor. Statutes made during the period of most rapid advance in knowledge in history led in practice to utter stagnation. They could deal only with what could be foreseen and not provide for the unforeseen. They contemplated the end of the Dark Ages; but they themselves were only the best that the Dark Ages could

produce. This applies to the entire university; the brilliant few about Newton's time were not enough for three and a half centuries while great developments were going on all over Europe. I should be inclined, therefore, to rate as one of our principal benefactors Adam Sedgwick, appointed Professor of Geology in 1815, who made it his life's work to make Cambridge a place where new knowledge is created. The struggle was long and hard, but if it is possible to pick on one man who has left the greatest mark on the modern Cambridge and on this College as an important part of it, I think that that man would be Sedgwick.

In other fields the College had many distinguished representatives, who gained their fame outside Cambridge. Among the earliest were Cecil, Queen Elizabeth's great Chancellor, and Howard, who distinguished himself against the Armada. (It is strange, incidentally, that the College displays no portrait of either Gilbert or Howard, though Gilbert's arms are placed in a prominent position in the new buildings and there is a statue of him on the outside of the Chapel.) Four of the seven bishops whose trial led to the downfall of James II were Johnians. Would Fisher have approved of any of these? To some the answer would appear to be obviously no; but Fisher helped to produce them. I think that a different answer is possible, but meanwhile, when a Johnian is Secretary for War in the struggle against a greater degradation of humanity, we should remember Howard.

The suggestion that Fisher would have disapproved of his successors, however, is possibly not fair to him. To take the seven bishops as an instance (one of them, Turner, is also on our roll of benefactors), their action was a refusal to break the law even at the King's behest. That was just what Fisher did. When we consider what a person's opinion would have been about an event long after his death, we must carefully distinguish what question we are asking and what we are assuming in answering it. The naïve interpretation is to take his expressed opinions as they stand and apply them to the new circumstances, and we have seen where that leads us. But what right have we to suppose that had he lived and preserved his powers the new knowledge would not have affected his opinions? To say that he would have kept them unchanged is to say that he could learn nothing, which is ridiculous. We must take into account what anthropologists call the cultural background. Fisher's background was that of the mediæval Church. Yet he was deeply aware of the defects of that Church, and was concerned in an attempt to reform it from within, which came to nothing at the time. In a particular application, the suppression of the Hospital of St John was not due simply to his and Lady Maragaret's wish to found a College; it was

due to the fact that the conduct of the Hospital had become a scandal, which will be found fully described in the *History* of the College, which many of us possess but few try to read. In this case the dissolution was not carried out by the King, but by mandate of Pope Julius II, who is treated with scant respect in English histories. My point is that we have at our doors an instance of the degeneracy of the monastic institutions, which was acknowledged at the time both by the Church and by the secular observer; and our founders were on the side of reform. Their encouragement of lay education was the first step to the creation of an educated democracy. Possibly they did not see how far it would lead, and it must lead farther than it has yet done, but there is no reason to suppose that they would have resisted the inevitable consequences. Over so long a period we may imagine that their characters and abilities would remain permanent; but if we make such a supposition, we must admit its consequence, that their opinions would change. Much is said of character, without, I think, much attempt to say what sort of character is wanted; in this case the important qualities were the wish for knowledge and the determination to improve social conditions. Our founders' sympathy would have been with the nineteenth-century revival, not the eighteenth-century decadence.

We, like all other ancient institutions, must always be mindful of the old; but we must beware lest, in so doing, we lose sight of the needs of the present. The spirit of our predecessors can be a guide to us in our present efforts. They created; let us, with their foundations to build on, try to create as well as they did.

During the last year the College has lost three of its Fellows. Glover was distinguished in religion and classics; he was also a keen student of modern America, where he spent a large part of the last thirty years. Many of us have valued his kindness, even though it was sometimes tempered with criticism. The Senior Bursar, another Howard, came to us at a critical time, and it is due largely to his wisdom that we have been guided so well during the last twenty years. The new buildings are his monument. Brindley also has gone. He was not so well known to the younger members in his later years, but his cheerfulness under a distressing illness and terrible private trouble was an example to us all.

CATULLUS LXXVI

'Si qua recordanti. . .'

IF the review of benefits conferred
 Brings any pleasure to a man, when he
 Can justify his ways, has kept his word
 Inviolate, nor ever with perjury
 Abused his God to fool his fellow men;
 Much store of joys, Catullus, there remain
 Set by for you against long old age, when
 This thankless love remembered shall seem gain.
 Whatever kindness men can say or do
 To others, all this you have said and done:
 All, credited to unthankfulness, is gone.
 Why then prolong the anguish further? You
 Must rather steel your heart, set yourself free,
 End—for God wills it not—your misery.

Suddenly! How hard to break with long love so!
 How hard! Yet this you must do, despite all.
 For this is your one safety; do this (ev'n though
 Impossible) you must, do this you shall.
 Dear God, if Thou art pity, and did'st deign
 Ever to rescue men about to die,
 Look on my suffering, and, if life and I
 Have kept clean company, spare me this pain.
 The lassitude that crawls upward and lies
 Deep in the limbs drives all joy from my mind.
 No longer do I care if she denies
 Love's urgency, nor ask, poor fool, to find
 Her chaste; but only pray that God will cure
 This deadly cancer, if my days were pure.

A. G. L.

INVESTIGATIONS AT
BORLEY RECTORY

SOME account has already been given in *The Eagle* of the Borley Rectory case, which would appear to be one of the more important examples, in recent times, of a building said to be associated with certain phenomena usually described as 'haunting'. Our earlier experiences in the ruins of the Rectory seemed sufficiently interesting to justify further visits, and fifty-eight persons, nearly all of whom are Johnians, have now spent one or more nights there on twenty-five different occasions. Of these people, seventeen have reported nothing at all out of the ordinary, twenty-two have commented on incidents which they thought might not be expected to occur in the ordinary way, and nineteen have described events which appeared to them to be rather strange. The various curious and unusual happenings recorded by the investigators fall into five categories. First and most frequent are noises of varied kinds. Secondly, there are certain cases of visible appearances, and thirdly, one doubtful case of the displacement of an object. Fourthly, there are two unsatisfactory instances of the appearance of markings in pencil on paper. Finally, there are certain temperature effects. We may conveniently consider each of these categories separately.

So many of the investigators have described different sounds that we need not doubt the fact of their occurrence. Whether it is necessary to advance any explanation for these noises other than purely normal events as, for example, doors banging and beams creaking, is a matter on which it is perhaps desirable to express less decided views. The noises are variously described by the investigators as footsteps, knockings, tappings, hammerings, thuds, bangs, cracks, rumblings, the padding of feet, the stamping of horses' hooves, and whistlings. The footsteps, on the whole, appear to be distinguished from the other noises by the way in which they seem to traverse part of the building, sometimes proceeding round a room or along a corridor. Thus I. R. Gordon and J. R. Palmer, in June 1943, heard for over a minute a sound as of someone travelling round the room in which they were and flicking the walls with a duster. Nothing, however, was visible. In general it seems that the footsteps arise spontaneously, whereas the knockings and thuds are most frequently noted some five or ten minutes after an investigator has endeavoured to make any unseen intelligent being which might be present manifest itself. With E. N. J. Angelbeck, in December 1941, I heard eighteen knocks about five minutes after I had requested any 'entities' which might

be present to demonstrate themselves by knocking. Again, with J. P. Grantham in February 1942, I heard three more knocks ten minutes after we had made three specimen knocks, and four minutes after I had briefly remarked on the relatively greater value of three knocks as compared with only one (from probability considerations). This was because we heard one slight knock six minutes after our original specimen of three knocks. We also heard one other rather weighty knock during this night. Altogether I have spent eight nights at Borley Rectory, making a total of about fifty hours, during which time I have heard only the twenty-three knocks mentioned above. It would be strange if knocks arising from spontaneous natural causes should distribute themselves in time in the manner described above. Somewhat similar effects were noted by W. W. Cook, R. M. Hay and P. Wadsworth during a visit to the Rectory in April 1943. They asked at various times that if 'anyone' were there, would 'he' make himself known by tapping or some similar sign. They considered that they received replies, usually five or ten minutes later. I. R. Gordon thought that the noises he and J. R. Palmer heard during their visit usually occurred shortly after they had summoned one of the previous occupants of the Rectory, Harry Bull, who had died there. On leaving the Rectory they visited the graveyard across the road and noticed from Harry Bull's tombstone that their visit had coincided with the sixteenth anniversary of his death. During a later visit in July 1944 by P. Brennan, P. Brown, C. J. Lethbridge, R. G. Watkinson and D. Williams, many knocks were heard. The sounds were preceded by the appearance of a bulky 'apparition' and vigorous 'poltergeist' effects, but it transpired later that these were produced by various Johnians who were examining the possibility of faking the phenomena. The knockings started amongst the observers, apparently spontaneously, about a quarter of an hour after the fakers had retired to a haystack for the night. After some minutes the investigators questioned the knockings with a code of one knock for 'yes', two for 'no' and three for 'uncertain'. Intelligible replies to their questions were then given for about three-quarters of an hour. The knockings indicated their origin to be a nun who had died about 1250, but 'she' made two distinctly erroneous remarks when claiming to have been responsible for the faked apparition and poltergeist effects.

The auditory phenomena of all types noticed in the ruins usually consist of a regular repetition of the same noise for a short time, usually only some seconds, but more rarely a considerable number of minutes. A feature of some interest is that the sounds are perceived by all the observers in a suitable position to do so: this fact makes more difficult any hypothesis based on the assumption of the sub-

jective nature of these noises. Another generalisation becomes apparent on examining the distribution of the noises in the building with respect to the position of the observers. In nearly every case in which the location of the noises is described, they are separated from the observers by a wall or ceiling; occasionally there was more than one wall intervening, and only once were the noises produced in the same room as the observers. No simple relation of this kind seems to hold for the few noises arising in the grounds of the Rectory. It is also apparent from the various experiences at Borley that the noises are heard more especially when the observers are in or near a particular room (the Sewing Room). It is very unusual for any noises to be noted when the observers are moving about in the ruins.

Turning next to the various curious things which have been seen at the Rectory, even the occurrence of most of these happenings does not seem beyond doubt. Only six instances arise: two luminous patches of light on the walls, one black shape or dark outline, one whitish object crossing the lawn, another white shape at the base of a tree, and one white, pale and indistinct light. The first four of these appearances were noted by one observer only under rather unsatisfactory conditions, and it seems best to attach little weight to these observations. The other two appearances were of longer duration and perceived by two observers. The white shape, at the base of a tree just outside the house, was seen by A. Heap and I. S. Longmuir from the first floor in June 1943, and was somewhat globular in outline and about six feet high. On shining a torch nothing was seen, but the shape was still there when the torch was switched off. The observers then departed to take some temperature readings, and on their return the shape was no longer visible. They thought that the effect might have been due to the bark of the tree fluorescing. The indistinct light was seen by C. J. Lethbridge in April 1944 from the garden, and appeared in the ruins three times at different places during a period of half an hour, according to his observations. On the third occasion Lethbridge woke up T. Sullivan, who then also saw the light. Several other observers sleeping in the ruins do not seem to have been affected in any way. The last two of these appearances are more difficult to explain away, but it is not easy to draw any conclusions from them. The fundamental question of whether the visual appearances described in cases of haunting are really present in a physical sense does not seem at all clear from the literature on the subject.

During all our investigations at the Rectory only one case was noted in which an object may have been displaced in some way that was not obviously explicable. R. Batchelor, C. F. Elms, K. E. Machin, W. E. Ninnis, D. L. Rigby and T. M. Robinson, in De-

ember 1943, nailed pieces of paper on the walls at various points. They hoped that writing might appear on these papers. Actually none did, but one of the papers was later found on the floor, although the one-inch nail which had been used to fix it was still in position. The paper had only a hole in it and not a tear, and the investigators did not think the wind was strong enough to remove the paper from its nail, or that they had accidentally knocked it off. Nevertheless, it seems that this might have occurred in several normal ways. Although certain of the auditory phenomena we have observed resemble the effects sometimes ascribed to poltergeist activity, the more specific poltergeist manifestation of throwing and moving objects has been absent.

Two cases of markings in pencil appearing on paper have been noted, but in each case the conditions of control do not seem adequate. The markings obtained by myself and Grantham, already mentioned in *The Eagle*, might perhaps be explained away as an accident. Many repetitions of the experiment have not led to further results of interest.

There remain only a few cases of temperature variations. Some mention is made in the literature on the subject of cold feelings when apparitions and ghosts are seen, and in view of the interesting nature of this effect, if an objective phenomenon, we have made altogether about one thousand observations of temperature. Most of these were made at a particular point in the Rectory called the 'cold spot', where, it is said, strange and disagreeable sensations of cold are sometimes noticed by people who stand there. Only a few of all these temperature readings show any features of interest. During the first experiment with thermometers, by I. P. Williams and myself, in October 1941, temperature variations of several degrees were recorded, but the conditions of control were not adequate, as we did not continue to take the readings over a long enough period. In June 1943 a strange effect was reported by Heap and Longmuir. They placed two similar mercury thermometers on the 'cold spot', one of which was inserted into a glass test tube through a closely fitting rubber stopper. The thermometer freely exposed to the atmosphere read 65.1° F. for two hours, but that in the tube first read 60.2° F., and then cooled in about an hour to 54.0° F. Heap and Longmuir consider that they read the thermometers correctly, and when they were examined the next day they both appeared to be in order. One possible explanation is that a mistake of ten degrees was made in reading the enclosed thermometer. If this was read as 54.0 when it was really 64.0 , the difference would then reduce to one degree, which might arise as a sum of experimental errors. The true temperature of the enclosed thermometer would also have to

be 5.1° above that of its surroundings initially. This might have happened in setting up the arrangement. It is also perhaps worth noticing that this effect of a difference in readings between an enclosed and a freely exposed thermometer would also arise if, by some unknown mechanism, heat was being removed from the air in the neighbourhood of the 'cold spot'. The thermometer outside the tube would be continually subject to breezes and turbulent effects of various kinds, which might sweep away any air cooled by the heat-removal process. But the enclosed thermometer, being partially thermally insulated, would cool until the rate of flow of heat to the enclosed air from outside became equal to the rate of heat-removal from this air. Actually the effect noted by Heap and Longmuir requires heat to be removed at the rate of 0.006 calories per cubic centimetre per second. This rate of heat removal would also account fairly well for the cooling curve of the enclosed thermometer, according to a solution for the problem devised by E. D. Low.

After this review of some points which emerge from our investigations of the Borley Rectory case, there remains the difficult question of to what extent the results appear to be inexplicable in terms of normal concepts. It is clear that any argument for the operation at the Rectory of some paranormal factor would, if based on this work alone, have to proceed mainly from the auditory phenomena: and it is precisely these which are most likely to result from normal causes. Furthermore, many of the incidents reported are not by themselves at all decisive, although the fact that they keep happening is perhaps significant. Although noises may occur naturally in many ways, the probability that they would accidentally happen so as to render valid all the points already discussed seems small. An explanation might, of course, be given if all the observers were assumed to be highly incompetent: on the whole, however, my colleagues and myself are inclined not to support this theory. It is also clear from certain experiences that trickery is a possibility, although this does not seem a satisfactory explanation for many of the observations. It appears to me at the moment that there is something, perhaps intelligent, at the Rectory which cannot easily be explained away. But what this might be, I, for one, do not know.

It is unfortunate that after devoting so much attention to the Borley Rectory case it does not seem possible to make many definite statements about the happenings, or even to express very decided views about the reality of the supposed haunting phenomena associated with this building. Many investigators who have spent years, or even a lifetime, in endeavouring to elucidate such problems have found themselves in a similar state of doubt. In other cases, however, investigators have come to the conclusion that some of the

features exhibited in cases of haunting are not explicable in terms of our present-day scientific conceptions. Two points in connection with our own investigations at Borley must be noted. In the first place, the total number of nights spent in the ruins is only twenty-five, amounting to a very small period compared with the years which have often been expended in order to make a study of other cases. Secondly, the phenomena at Borley Rectory observed by us form a very attenuated version of those which have been reported at various times for other cases, including the Borley case itself before the period of our investigations. In my opinion, at present, there is sufficient other evidence relevant to this problem to justify further investigations.

Any consideration of the fundamental problems raised by the phenomena of haunting, if these are real, must at the present time be speculative, owing to the dubious nature of the evidence in many cases, especially in matters of detail, and the extraordinary nature of the reported events themselves. It would appear, however, that the phenomena associated with haunting can be divided into two categories. In the first, definite and permanent physical events do not seem to occur, but visible apparitions are seen, and noises, often resembling footsteps, are heard. These effects are often not equally noticed by all the observers present, and animals, such as dogs and horses, sometimes seem to be more sensitive than human beings. In some cases the apparitions present such realistic features that they are mistaken for real persons. Very few experiments have been carried out to see whether such visual and auditory phenomena are really non-existent in a physical sense. The evidence suggests that they may be, and their origin might therefore be in the mind of the observer. But the apparitions often correspond to definite events in the past or present, and it is therefore not easy to dismiss them as nothing but figments of the imagination. It is my opinion that one of the most important points which should be established in the study of such things is whether they are truly without physical basis.

In the second category of haunting phenomena one can place poltergeist manifestations, characterised, according to the literature, by the fact that definite and lasting physical effects are produced: a teapot for example may float through the air, finally crashing to the ground and breaking. In such cases the investigator is faced with a definite physical problem, which might be expressed generally as that of the energetics of thermodynamics of poltergeist phenomena. Practically no attention seems to have been given to this problem. Auditory effects resembling those we have noticed in a very attenuated form at Borley Rectory appear to be nearly always associated with poltergeist manifestations. Often the phenomena centre round

a particular person, usually a young adolescent child. This point seems to me to merit study. It is not clear whether poltergeist phenomena can be ascribed to any kind of 'ghost' or 'entity', since the assumption of abnormal powers developed by the adolescent child or other persons offers an alternative hypothesis, though no kind of real explanation. There is one useful result emerging from our Borley Rectory investigations in connection with theories that poltergeist effects may be due to the observers alone. This is to give a limit of some kind to the effects which might be assumed to arise from the observers only. Thus, if a similar sample of the population visited another haunted ruin, and experienced very different and striking effects, it would be reasonable to postulate from the Borley work that these were not due to the observers only.

Possibly in the course of time a similar sample of the population, perhaps even of Johnnians, will become interested in these very curious cases, and I think there is some chance that it will be possible to find a case with more exciting features than those we experienced at Borley. Such results as we have obtained from the Rectory appear to me to justify the time expended there. Further elucidation of these matters may come with further research, and perhaps some of the indications we have obtained may not be useless to future investigators.

A. J. B. ROBERTSON

LINES TO CABBAGE

THE sun sinks o'er the flinty fields,
 Each acre mighty harvest yields,
 Each covered with a thousand shields
 Of cabbage.

Sweet vapours fill the evening air,
 The scent of honeysuckle rare,
 And the ripe smell beyond compare
 Of cabbage.

Now the strong farmer and his wife
 Approach, with sad and shining knife,
 To cut the thread that binds the life
 Of cabbage.

Each head into the sack they throw,
 And silently to market go,
 For still, alas! the price is low
 Of cabbage.

The grocer need no art employ
 To sell his 'Primo' or 'Savoy';
 The housewife purchases with joy
 A cabbage.

The boiling pot is soon prepared,
 The leaves are shed, the heart is bared,
 A mortal's fate is bravely shared
 By cabbage.

Humbly we sit about the table
 And swallow down (if we are able)
 Nutritionists' pet vegetable,
 Cabbage;

And as the tender morsels fall,
 Ascorbic acid, which heals all,
 Flows sweetly through the stomach wall
 From cabbage.

Let kings and princes load the board
 With choicest foods from nature's hoard;
 Here I my preference record
 For cabbage.

Bright beacon in a grave and drab age!
 I rapturously sing thy savage
 Name, Brassica, my own, my cabbage,
 Cabbage!

D. H. V.

MEDITATIONS AT A BOOKSTALL

I AM not a critic
 So how am I to know
 Whether this small book of modern verse
 Lying here before me on the bookstall
 Is really worth the sum of two-and-sixpence
 Which the publishers demand
 I glance through it
 And must confess myself unimpressed
 Vague references to autumn afternoons
 Couched in the most startling terms
 There is neither metre nor rhyme nor even punctuation
 Perhaps it is a legal document
 It does not make sense
 No
 The cover claims it as modern poetry
 I put the book down
 I turn away
 I have an uneasy feeling
 That this little volume which I have just rejected
 May be the first publication of some poet
 Who in future years will claim equal status
 With Chaucer Milton Wordsworth T S Eliot
 I am not a critic
 So how am I to know

JOHNIAN

BOOK REVIEW

Fourscore Years. An Autobiography, by G. G. COULTON. Cambridge, at the University Press, 1943. Pp. 378: 11 plates. 21s. net.

When a man reaches the eighties most of those who know him are likely to have but little knowledge of all the earlier years of his life, those years that moulded him what he is. For many members of this College their acquaintance with Coulton only began when, in 1919, he (so happily for us) became a Fellow, or even in years later still. Now they can place him in his setting. They can follow him from his birth at Lynn in 1858, the sixth child of a solicitor of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire blood and his wife of Lancashire stock, through the joys and troubles of childhood. They can trace his education: dame school at the age of four or five, then at Easter 1866 the Lycée Impérial at St Omer, where the teaching appears to have been un-systematic and the food foul and inadequate, but at least the experience gave the boy a knowledge of French which was later of service; in the summer of the following year back again to Lynn and in the autumn to the Grammar School, which still bore 'certain unregenerate Dotheboys characteristics'—the boys were served with 'clammy and cloying treacle puddings before the meat', 'the Usher had not the full privileges of humanity', and caning was frequent. At the Grammar School Coulton stayed until in January 1872 he went to Felsted; even there 'the diet was Spartan without sinking to the level of St Omer', but the school gave the boys 'a sort of healthy freedom' from which he clearly profited. In 1876, to our good fortune at all events, he failed to get an Exhibition at Wadham, but in the following year won the first Classical Scholarship at St Catharine's, and in 1881 took his B.A. This, alas!, was only an *ægrotat*, owing to illness brought on possibly by overwork in the endeavour to make up for past omissions, but aggravated by amateur surgery on a boil with a pocket knife. It is interesting to note that the man who became one of the hardest and most systematic of workers in his later years writes himself down as 'an idle schoolboy and an idle undergraduate' (p 50), and tells us 'I have never disguised from myself that the three idlest years of my life were spent at Cambridge'.

There followed a brief spell of schoolmastering at Malvern Wells and a decision to take Holy Orders. After a year at Llandaff under Dean Vaughan, Coulton was ordained Deacon in December 1883 and held curacies, first at Offley, Herts, and then at Rickmansworth. But there at Rickmansworth came a crisis, a crisis of belief; the pages

dealing with this, in their simplicity and sincerity, are some of the most moving in the book. Here it must suffice to say that Coulton felt he could not proceed to priestly orders until he could recover certainty in his own mind; he must go back to schoolmastering, so as to be able to debate the question in freedom 'apart from the question of loaves and fishes': it was not till some seven years later that he determined to drop clerical dress and retire into lay communion, and he never took advantage of the Clerical Disabilities Act of 1870. The crisis and its decision led to a long, long spell of schoolmastering: Llandoverly, Heidelberg, Sherborne, Sedbergh, Dulwich. There, in the autumn of 1895, came a serious illness, and during convalescence at the house of his old friend, H. v. E. Scott, at Eastbourne, to quote his own words (p. 225): 'in proportion as physical forces returned, I seemed to see for the first time a clear and consistent plan for the conduct of life.' The maxim of Descartes, 'I would strive always to conquer myself rather than fortune, and to change my own desires rather than alter the world order', which he had accepted with passive acquiescence, he thenceforward strove consciously and deliberately to adopt as his own.

The new freedom started with a holiday on the continent, first at Lausanne, in a room at 25 fr. a month, notable for the fact that there he began his first 'conscious and systematic study of mediaeval life', and this was followed by travel through Italy to Naples, Sorrento and Amalfi. Returning home, he took up work with Scott at Eastbourne, at his house South Lynn, a cramming establishment dealing mainly with Public School failures. He rose at 5 o'clock and put in a solid two hours of work before breakfast, then came 'two or three hours of teaching' and the rest of the day was free for his own work or for exercise. Concurrently with studies he began to publish, making something by articles in Reviews and losing more by other publications at his own expense. On a Winter Sports holiday in 1902 he met his future wife, Miss Ilbert, and they were married in 1904. To the work at Eastbourne had been added University Extension lecturing in the west, but Eastbourne remained headquarters. In 1910, however, Coulton was appointed Birkbeck Lecturer in Ecclesiastical History at Trinity College for 1910-12. The first course was so successful that he was encouraged to drop Eastbourne and try his fortunes altogether at Cambridge, and he returned here at Easter 1911. With some private pupils at first, then courses of University lectures both in history and literature, extension lectures, and some examining especially in Oral French at different schools, 'we managed to balance our budget and pay education insurance for the two girls'. With the armistice came increased prosperity, and in 1919 Coulton's election as a Fellow of our College.

It is a sufficiently remarkable life in itself; the mediaevalist whom we know only taking up 'conscious and systematic' study of his subject when he was some 37 years of age (though there was clearly enthusiastic if unsystematic study from his boyhood in the favouring environment of Lynn), and not attaining to a comfortable settlement in Cambridge until an age when many men are thinking of retiring. And in these pages that life is pictured for us with the most astonishing vividness and detail; at each stage, from Lynn to Cambridge and through the vagabond years back to Cambridge again, the canvas is crowded with lively figures. There are a few gaps in spite of the detail—where and when did Coulton acquire his artistic skill as illustrated by two of the plates and the portrait sketches in chap. XIII?—and dates are occasionally hard to fix. But with its complete candour, its honesty and sincerity, its enlivening detail and its intellectual interest this seems to me by far the finest autobiography that we have had for many years. Looking back on my reading, I think there is also something more, something more than candour and vivid detail, needed to account for the exceptional attractiveness of the book; and the clue perhaps is given by the opening words of the author's preface. 'Looking back here and now, this early summer day in America, upon nearly eighty years of memories, I am comforted to realise how all my places of abode come out in sunshine.' The garden of his boyhood at Lynn, field and garden at Pentney, to which the family moved later, St Omer, Felsted and Cambridge, all the passing abodes of the vagabond years, even Eastbourne with its east winds—all, in the pictures of memory, are bright and warm with sunshine. Radiance so all-prevailing, surely, springs from the spirit of the man and not from the sun of our temperate skies.

G. U. Y.

COLLEGE CHRONICLE

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB

MICHAELMAS TERM 1943

President: THE MASTER. *Senior Treasurer:* DR PALMER. *First Boat Captain:* J. E. MACIVER. *Hon. Secretary:* D. B. J. WARDLE. *Committee:* T. C. SANDERS, A. F. CRICK.

AT a C.U.B.C. meeting at the beginning of the term it was decided that only one VIII from each club be entered for the December VIII's. As the Club had only eight members left from the lower boats of the previous year, this ruling allowed the training of novices to be carried on more gradually than in recent years.

T. C. Sanders, M. D. Whitworth, A. F. Crick and D. B. J. Wardle rowed throughout the term in Trial VIII's, and therefore there were just, and only just, eight experienced men left, from whom to form a First VIII. After an uneventful training, during which it showed steady improvement, this VIII did extremely well, considering the opposition, to come fifth in the time races.

Towards the end of the term, two novice VIII's were formed, and a short time race was unofficially arranged in conjunction with other novice crews from Jesus and 1st and 3rd Trinity. Out of the eight crews entered, our crews came third and fourth, very creditable performances. The crews were as follows:

First VIII

Bow P. G. Treharne
2 R. G. Watkinson
3 W. B. Fletcher
4 J. H. Redding
5 B. R. R. Potter
6 A. K. Khanna
7 H. Symons
Str. R. A. Jarman
Cox J. R. Manning

'A' Crew

Bow R. B. McGeoch
2 H. W. Acteson
3 K. R. Broome
4 S. E. Darmon
5 R. E. Batchelor
6 R. Mills
7 J. R. Hall
Str. J. Richards
Cox P. W. Wilmot-Dear

'B' Crew

Bow J. S. Paton Philip
2 G. W. Green
3 J. B. Cleveland
4 P. G. Allitt
5 F. A. Van den Bergh
6 R. H. Mountain
7 P. S. Andrews
Str. P. H. Lord
Cox J. D. Phillips

LENT TERM 1944

The practice for the Lent VIII's was marked by the extraordinary improvement shown by the Second and Third VIII's, largely composed of the novices of the previous term, and this had its sequel in the races, when each boat made three bumps.

The First Boat, coached by T. C. Sanders, achieved some coordination by half-way through the term, when D. B. J. Wardle was called to row 'bow' in the Goldie boat. This caused changes in all the Club boats, the First Boat, however, being the most affected, never really settling down to the new order.

On the first night the First VIII rowed over Head of the River, although the boats behind gained some ground. On the second night, stroke-side oars fouled the bank at Grassy Corner. The only effect of this, however, was that Jesus bumped our crew rather sooner than it would otherwise have done.

On the last night, the First VIII went down again to a Pembroke crew, whose speed and staying power they had somewhat underestimated. It was a long, gruelling struggle, the bump taking place under the Railway Bridge.

The Second VIII were able to move their boat extremely fast, and on the first night bumped a combined Queens' and Corpus Christi boat, thus becoming sandwich boat. They turned round and bumped Emmanuel I at the bottom of the First Division. On the second night they bumped Magdalene I, and on the third night rowed over.

The Third VIII rowed with enormous enthusiasm and bumped Peterhouse II, Q.M.C. II and L.S.E. II.

M. D. Whitworth rowed at '4' in the University crew which lost to Oxford at Ely.

D. B. J. Wardle and T. C. Sanders rowed 'bow' and 'stroke' respectively in the Goldie crew.

H. Symons won the Andrews and Maples Silver Sculls for Freshmen.

The crews for the Lent VIII's were as follows:

First VIII	Second VIII
<i>Bow</i> P. G. Treharne	<i>Bow</i> J. S. Paton Philip
2 R. A. Jarman	2 R. Mills
3 H. Symons	3 J. L. Jollans
4 R. R. Gilchrist	4 F. A. Van den Bergh
5 B. R. R. Potter	5 P. S. Andrews
6 A. K. Khanna	6 P. H. Lord
7 A. F. Crick	7 W. B. Fletcher
<i>Str.</i> R. E. MacIver	<i>Str.</i> R. G. Watkinson
<i>Cox</i> J. R. Manning	<i>Cox</i> J. D. Phillips

Third VIII

Bow J. Stringer
 2 H. W. Acteson
 3 R. E. Batchelor
 4 P. Scott
 5 A. D. Sewell
 6 J. Richards
 7 K. R. Broome
Str. R. B. McGeoch
Cox P. W. Wilmot-Dear

EASTER TERM, 1944

The First VIII came up early, and its constitution was settled, provisionally, almost at once. It was coached extremely ably by Professor Walker throughout the term. His strategic plan of training proved most effective, and his patience and perseverance were much appreciated by the crew, especially by those members on whom he unobtrusively concentrated.

After some changes in order the First Boat became one of the fastest boats on the river, and seems to have been at least in the same class as many pre-war first crews. The constitution of the other three crews was also settled early, and their training was started as soon as possible.

During the first night of the races the First Boat was within six feet of Trinity Hall, when Sanders, whose fine stroking had helped to make us as fast as we undoubtedly were, could not stand the strain, and partially collapsed. As a result we were unable to make our bump, and rowed over.

On the second night Whitworth moved from '6' to 'stroke', and Symons came up from the Second VIII to the vacant thwart. 1st and 3rd Trinity behind us were known to be extremely fast over the first half of the course, and they did almost overlap us in the Plough Reach, where a bump was claimed. We rowed on, however, Trinity overlapping in the first part of the Long Reach, and drew away from them at the Railings. Soon after they stopped rowing, some say because a bump had been given, others through exhaustion. After some argument between umpires, the crews being too tired to participate, a bump was allowed.

On the third night we had a relatively uneventful row over in front of Jesus.

The Second Boat, though deemed rough in training, must have had hidden stores of endurance, and that obscure quality, racing spirit. On the first night they overbumped King's I, the sandwich boat, but subsequently failed to make a bump in the First Division.

On the second night, having lost a man to the First VIII, they were bumped by Trinity Hall II. On the third night they rowed over.

The Third VIII deserved more than one bump—on Jesus III on the second night—as they had shown themselves to be a keen and stylish crew during training.

The Fourth VIII, rowing in the only fixed-pin boat on the river, moved their boat extremely fast, more through strength and a terrific enthusiasm than skill and watermanship. They crashed through the upper part of the Fourth Division and into the Third Division on the last night, making four bumps, against Trinity Hall II, St Catharine's III, Christ's III, and Jesus II.

In the Cam Red Cross Regatta, the First and Second VIII's were entered for the Senior and Junior VIII's respectively. The First VIII were beaten by Trinity by three-quarters of a length in the finals. The Second VIII were beaten by the eventual winners, Trinity II, in the semi-finals.

The crews for the May races were as follows:

First VIII

Bow A. F. Crick
2 A. K. Khanna
3 B. R. R. Potter
4 J. E. MacIver
5 J. H. Redding
6 M. D. Whitworth
7 D. B. J. Wardle
Str. T. C. Sanders
Cox J. R. Manning

Third VIII

Bow J. Stringer
2 J. Richards
3 K. R. Broome
4 P. Scott
5 A. D. Sewell
6 R. B. McGeoch
7 W. B. Fletcher
Str. R. Mills
Cox P. W. Wilmot-Dear

Second VIII

Bow J. S. Paton Philip
2 R. A. Jarman
3 F. A. Van den Bergh
4 H. Symons
5 P. S. Andrews
6 P. H. Lord
7 P. G. Treharne
Str. R. G. Watkinson
Cox J. D. Phillips

Fourth VIII

Bow H. G. Daws
2 H. W. Acteson
3 S. Gill
4 D. Langford
5 A. H. Cockayne
6 F. K. Downsbrough
7 R. D. Kendon
Str. T. W. W. Pemberton
Cox P. E. H. Hair

THE CRICKET CLUB

EASTER TERM, 1942

President: REV. E. E. RAVEN. *Captain*: D. G. DAVIDSON. *Hon. Secretary*: R. G. PENTNEY. *Colours*: D. G. DAVIDSON, D. L. RAFFLE, O. B. HOWL, M. E. E. WHITE, R. G. PENTNEY, J. B. MARRIOTT, N. M. BALDWIN, D. E. BROWN, D. H. TEW, W. A. SIMPSON.

EXAMINATIONS, of paramount importance in war time, and the additional work involved in special courses and training with the S.T.C. and Air Squadron, restricted cricketing activities. It was almost impossible to raise a team during the week, and nearly all the matches were played on Saturdays. There were, however, occasional practices and nets on other days.

Four old colours were available, but they could find little time to play, and their presence was sadly missed. Dave Raffle batted consistently well and scored 247 runs in four innings, including 81 *v.* St Catharine's and 64 *v.* Pembroke, in which game Brian Howl took 6 wickets for 24.

The Freshmen could, if nothing else, always claim numerical superiority. R. G. Pentney, bowling leg-breaks and batting with studious care and lavish style, consistently played for the University and was in the team against Oxford. His absence from the College side was a great blow to the already weak bowling. N. M. Baldwin, a fast bowler and forcing bat, played once at Fenner's, scoring a few runs when others failed and hitting one ball into the tennis courts. J. B. Marriott made two high scores for the College, 112 *v.* Trinity Hall and 97 not out *v.* Caius, and played in the University Trials. D. E. Brown made runs in most of the games, notably 53 out of a total of 113 on a lively wicket, in the only game that was lost. D. H. Tew, the wicket-keeper, played three good innings including 48 *v.* St Catharine's and 46 *v.* Pembroke, and W. A. Simpson bowled untiringly but without the luck he deserved.

Of the main matches three were won, three drawn and one lost. By far the best game was against Trinity Hall, who were assisted by some Clare men. Batting first on a perfect wicket the Hall scored 234 for 3 wickets declared, of which A. F. G. Austin made 130 without being defeated, hitting extremely hard all round the wicket. We started well with Marriott (112) and Raffle (55), and with the clock creeping up to quarter to seven Baldwin made a quick 29 and the score reached 235 for 7 in the last over. In both innings the rate of scoring was over 120 runs an hour, and the excitement towards the end was intense.

During the Long Vacation term the College combined with Caius and enjoyed some very pleasant games.

With shortage of petrol and man-power introducing great difficulties, Len Baker kept the fields looking very pleasant and invariably produced a good wicket.

EASTER TERM, 1943

President: REV. E. E. RAVEN. *Captain:* O. B. HOWL. *Hon. Secretary:* D. B. VAUGHAN. *Colours:* O. B. HOWL, M. E. E. WHITE, J. B. MARRIOTT, D. E. BROWN, D. B. VAUGHAN, N. F. DAVIES, B. M. W. TRAPNELL, B. WOODCOCK, A. J. WOODFORD, C. F. ELMS.

Owing mainly to the great energy of the Hon. Secretary and his assistant, N. F. Davies, and the great enthusiasm of the Freshmen, the College enjoyed a most successful season. Much more cricket was played than in 1942—there were eighteen matches, of which ten were won, two lost, four drawn and two abandoned. During the first half of the term there was a match or nets whenever the weather was fit, and Len Baker worked himself almost to a standstill producing us perfect wickets.

Brian Howl captained the side with distinction, doing well with both bat and ball. There was real competition to get into the team, and there was no doubt we were very strong, especially in batting, which went down to no. 10. There were many high scores, Trapnell's 159 not out being made in about an hour and a quarter. Elms and Davies were always making runs and shared in a first-wicket stand of 196 *v.* Mr Rose's XI. Of the others, Alan Woodford always batted beautifully, David Brown played some useful innings, and Brian Woodcock made some good scores although not very often able to play. The bowling owed much to Brian Vaughan—a really hostile fast bowler who took fifty wickets before the end of May—and to the steadiness of Howl. Trapnell showed incredible accuracy and not a little success with his medium-paced bowling.

John Marriott played regularly for the University, making two centuries, and Brian Howl earned a late place in the side against Oxford with 6 for 24 against C.C.C. at Lord's. Barry Trapnell played in many of the games, and was unlucky not to play against Oxford. Both Elms and Woodford also played.

The high-light of the season was the match against the Crusaders which produced a most exciting finish. The Crusaders batted first and were always struggling for runs, Trapnell especially bowling with great accuracy. Their later batsmen redeemed a minor collapse and the total reached 161 after some stubborn batting. Against some very

steady bowling the College could make little headway, and were not on friendly terms with the clock during the first part of the two hours left for play. Trapnell (53) and Davies (51) made a great effort to get the runs, and very nearly succeeded, only a beautiful catch by Austin in dismissing Trapnell preventing them. Nevertheless, a four was required off the last ball, but this was well fielded by cover, and this most exciting game was left drawn.

Results of the matches were as follows (St John's scores are given first):

- 24 April. *v.* Emmanuel. Won, 90 for 1 wkt (Brown 61 not out)—82 (Howl 3 for 7).
 27 April. *v.* Sidney Sussex. Won, 139 for 6 wkts (Marriott 87, Woodford 31 not out)—46 (Vaughan 6 for 7) and 46 (Vaughan 3 for 14).
 1 May. *v.* Caius and Magdalene. Rain.
 6 May. *v.* King's. Won, 137 for 6 wkts (Woodford 61 not out, Howl 37)—63 (Vaughan 4 for 17, Howl 5 for 23).
 8 May. *v.* Peterhouse. Won, 66 for 2 wkts (Brown 28 not out)—58 (Vaughan 6 for 13, Howl 3 for 11).
 12 May. *v.* Emmanuel. Won, 156 for 6 wkts (Vaughan 64, Woodford 37)—43 (Vaughan 5 for 15, Hodgson 3 for 2).
 15 May. *v.* Jesus. Won, 97 for 1 wkt (Davies 51 not out, Woodford 29)—85 (Vaughan 8 for 33).
 18 May. *v.* Mr Roses XI. Lost, 159 (Howl 41, Elms 26 not out)—168.
 19 May. *v.* Peterhouse and Corpus. Won, 183 for 2 wkts (Elms 100 not out, Woodcock 42 not out)—162 (Vaughan 8 for 24).
 22 May. *v.* Mr Rose's XI. Abandoned, 196 for 1 wkt (Davies 123, Elms 66 not out).
 26 May. *v.* Queens'. Drawn, 238 for 4 wkts (Trapnell 159 not out, including four sixes, Vaughan 37)—138 for 7 wkts.
 29 May. *v.* I.T.W. Won, 166 for 1 wkt (Elms 68 not out, Davies 64 not out)—100 (Davies 5 for 43).
 31 May. *v.* C.U. Air Squadron. Won, 167 for 6 wkts (Vaughan 48, Davies 29, Brown 26 not out)—152 for 8 wkts declared.
 1 June. *v.* R.A.F. Waterbeach. Drawn, 93 for 5 wkts (Davies 47 not out)—168 (Vaughan 6 for 47).
 4 June. *v.* Peterhouse. Won, 129 for 2 wkts (Woodford 55 not out, Marriott 35)—118 (Howl 4 for 35).
 5 June. *v.* St Giles. Lost, 65—179 for 6 wkts declared.
 7 June. *v.* Clare. Drawn, 194 for 8 wkts (Woodcock 41, Howl 45, Brown 26 not out, Trapnell 25)—96 for 9 (Trapnell 4 for 43).
 9 June. *v.* Crusaders. Drawn, 158 for 6 wkts (Trapnell 53, Davies 51)—161 (Trapnell 3 for 28, Vaughan 4 for 35).

At the end of term there was a very enjoyable Cricket Club dinner. The Long Vacation term produced some pleasant games, the College being able to raise a side without combining. There was one notable game, when the return match with St Giles was won easily: 154 for 5 wkts (Trapnell 66 not out, including two sixes, Woodcock 40)—151 (Cattrell 3 for 23).

EASTER TERM, 1944

President: REV. E. E. RAVEN. *Captain:* D. B. VAUGHAN.*Hon. Secretary:* R. D. ROBSON

The season commenced with D. E. Brown as Captain, but owing to pressure of work he found that he could not devote as much time to cricket as he had hoped, and on his resignation D. B. Vaughan was elected captain.

The season has definitely been a successful one, partly owing to the large number of cricketers available and also to the fact that many of last year's team still remained. Two matches only were lost—to the Police, and to St Catharine's College. We also played some service teams in addition to college matches.

B. M. W. Trapnell and C. F. Elms have been playing for the University, and J. D. Waters for the Crusaders. The Annual Dinner was held on 8 June in the Old Music Room, the guests being Mr Charlesworth and Mr R. E. Thomas.

During the term colours were awarded to: G. A. Whittle, V. G. Cattrell, F. R. Finch, O. E. F. Hodgson, J. D. Waters, R. D. Robson, C. P. Woodroffe and P. H. Sutcliffe.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

MICHAELMAS AND LENT TERMS, 1943-44

President: PROFESSOR WINFIELD. *Captain:* W. D. MORTON.*Joint Hon. Secretaries:* D. B. VAUGHAN and J. W. MACLEOD.

THE College 'rugger' season has the 'Cuppers' as its most important focus. And therefore our account of the season 1943-44 will be arranged round that central point.

But there are one or two remarks to be made about Michaelmas 'rugger'. The Captain and Hon. Secretary were in the University side; consequently responsibility was dispersed. There was no fixed side; figures emerged from obscurity, played heroic games, and retired into the limbo of the past. Possibly this year's Captain and Secretary, Whittle and Owen, together with such stalwarts as Dorward, Layton and Stansbury, turned out most regularly.

We played Barts in the rain and were just beaten by them 9-3. We also had a visit from Imperial College, London, who were a large and powerful side, working well together; a weak College XV did well to hold the score down to about 20 points. Generally our League record was not so imposing as it has been in the past, but the tackling (a barometer of a side) was usually good.

The 'Cuppers'. We started the campaign determined to fight against the fates. They have decided (or so it seems) that the cup shall go alternately to St John's and Trinity Hall. It had been our turn the year before and the pendulum was due for a swing back.

We played only two games, the first being against Queens', who included a previous 'Varsity captain, G. T. Wright, and then against Trinity Hall. The first game we won, and deservedly so. Play as a whole was rather ragged, but three things stand out: the hooking of Layton (who is one of the best college hookers of recent years), the forward rushes, and the halves, Dorward and Forster, who combined excellently. Dorward is an ubiquitous and courageous player, quick to think and act; his kicking was consistently good.

The Trinity Hall affair was the usual desperate encounter, and the play was very determined, particularly in the forwards, the Hall just getting home by three point to nil. Pyeman broke through the forwards to score in the corner. They went all out to win the Cup, and since we were out, we wouldn't have had it otherwise. It would be invidious to single out players from a side when all played well—but Vaughan played very hard in the pack, and Morton's tackling was devastating. Memory is clouded except for one or two moments—Dorward here there and everywhere, Vaughan apoplectic but playing like a lion, forwards fighting a bloody battle against heavier stuff; the threes were disappointing, fast wings getting few opportunities.

Reviewing the whole season our congratulations go out to Brian Vaughan and to Douglas Morton on their Blues, and our thanks to our President, Professor Winfield, for his constant support on the touchline and on other occasions. Unfortunately he was not able to preside at the annual dinner, because of a bad cold, and we could not get another senior member of the College at short notice to lend tone to the proceedings. But the dinner was as festive as usual and the speeches of a 'rugger' standard. 'Rugger' men are strong and silent; 'guts but no gas' is their motto.

Prospects are good for the coming season, and we must again congratulate Brian Vaughan on being elected 'Varsity 'rugger' captain. With six old colours as a nucleus, and with virile new blood we should do well (we won't go further than that) in the college games.

The team for the 'Cuppers' was:

Full Back: V. J. Smith. *Three-Quarters:* A. H. L. Jones, W. D. Morton, G. W. Kettlewell, D. H. N. Owen. *Halves:* C. A. Forster, A. F. Dorward. *Forwards:* J. Horsfield, D. Layton, J. H. Freke; D. B. Vaughan, V. J. Cattrell; J. I. Stansbury, G. A. Whittle, I. W. Broomhead.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1943—LENT TERM, 1944

President: PROFESSOR BOYS SMITH. *Captain:* C. F. ELMS.*Hon. Secretaries:* F. R. FINCH, D. L. RIGBY.

WITH five old colours, including two Blues in residence, together with a large and promising number of freshmen, we had hopes of a very successful season. The first match of the season was against Selwyn, whom we defeated very easily. This was followed by a very disappointing draw 1-1 with Jesus. We remained undefeated until the last week of Term, when we turned out a weak team against St Bartholomew's, who defeated us 4-2 and were subsequently top of the League, St John's being second. C. F. Elms, F. R. Finch and J. P. Abel are to be congratulated on playing against Oxford in December. Considering our success in the Michaelmas Term we had high hopes of winning the Knock-out Cup with the help of our Blues, who had been unavailable during the previous term. J. P. Abel caught pneumonia and was unavailable for the rest of the season. In the first round of the cup we easily defeated Emmanuel 7-1. In the second round St Catharine's were just as easily disposed of by 6-0, F. R. Finch scoring all six. In the semi-final we defeated L.S.E. and Peterhouse 8-2. The final was against Jesus and Trinity Hall, and we were expecting a very keen struggle. However, we soon gained supremacy, and finally won by 5-1, thus winning the cup for the fourth year in succession. C. F. Elms, F. R. Finch and H. L. Needham played against Oxford. L. McIver, R. D. Robson, D. L. Rigby and B. A. Barton played for the Falcons. 1st XI colours were awarded to: J. P. Abel, H. L. Needham, R. D. Robson, B. A. Barton, P. J. Allitt, C. A. Simpson, A. S. Harris, N. Denison and T. E. Burton. At the annual general meeting of the Club Professor Boys Smith was re-elected President, L. McIver was elected Captain, and B. A. Barton Secretary.

THE HOCKEY CLUB

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1943—LENT TERM, 1944

President: THE PRESIDENT. *Captain:* D. E. BROWN.*Hon. Secretary:* J. PRESTT.

THIS season we were handicapped by having fewer new players than usual, and only two remaining from last year's team. However, with the help of the short-course cadets, we were once more able to arrange a respectable number of matches, and play them with some

success and without calling upon the help of any other college, a rare achievement in these days. Of the twenty-two games we won fourteen and drew one.

We lost our 'Cuppers' match to Queens' and St Catharine's. The play in the first half was comparatively even, but in the second the defence collapsed, and the final score was 6-0.

Perhaps our weakest point throughout the season was our actual goal-shooting; a notable exception must, however, be made in the case of D. E. Blake, to whom most of our goals were either directly or indirectly due. J. K. Yates should also be congratulated on his gallant efforts in goal on the occasions when we could afford to put him there.

D. E. Brown played for the University throughout the season, and has been elected Captain for next year, if he returns.

We congratulate J. Prestt, D. E. Blake, C. P. Woodroffe, J. K. Yates, J. L. Seale and V. Evans on their First XI colours.

THE LAWN TENNIS CLUB

EASTER TERM, 1944

President: THE MASTER. *Captain:* B. P. POTHECARY.

● WING to various wartime difficulties, tennis against other colleges was confined to a few friendly games: in these we were moderately successful.

THE ATHLETIC CLUB

President: A. HURRELL. *Hon. Secretary:* F. R. FINCH.

IN many ways this season has been a disappointing one. It was with deep regret that we heard of the loss of Sir Henry Howard, who for many years has been Vice-President of the Club and given us his valuable help, both by his advice and enthusiasm.

Despite the fall in numbers, however, we have maintained a high standard, and members have taken part in both Inter-collegiate group sports and University matches. In the former, which took place in the Michaelmas term, St John's combined with Trinity, Christ's and Caius and succeeded in winning two of their three matches.

It is at Fenner's in the University matches that we have been most successful; for there have been two members in the University team. F. R. Finch was awarded full representative colours for the 100 yards,

and A. Hurrell half-colours for the 880 yards; both are to be congratulated on their fine performances.

Both F. R. Finch and A. Hurrell were awarded full College colours, and P. R. Gittins, who was unfortunately injured during the Lent Term, and so unable to run, was awarded his half-colours.

THE SQUASH CLUB

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1943—LENT TERM, 1944

Captain: B. P. POTHECARY. *Hon. Secretary:* D. E. BLAKE.

ALTHOUGH the Inter-collegiate competitions were unfinished at the end of the Lent Term, the Squash had a not unsuccessful season. With two members of the University side (R. L. Elgood and B. M. W. Trapnell), a Gander (D. E. Blake) and another representative in the University trials (B. P. Pothecar), there was promise of a match-winning First Team. These early hopes were duly fulfilled, and at the end of the season, our position as head of the First League was assured, for no college could compete with our unbeaten record—all matches being won and most by a substantial margin. In 'Cuppers' the all-important match against Trinity was regrettably unplayed, but the College trio felt confident of success.

In spite of the fact that the ladder was almost unused and so did not prove to be the source of encouragement it was hoped to be, a consistent Second Team was raised. This ranked high in the Second League besides reaching the semi-final of 'Cuppers'.

First Team: R. L. Elgood, B. M. W. Trapnell, D. E. Blake, B. P. Pothecar, M. L. Aylmer.

THE ADAMS SOCIETY

1943-44

A BUSINESS meeting was held on 12 October 1943, at which officers for the year 1943-44 were elected. *President:* D. R. COX. *Vice-President:* D. LEWIS. *Hon. Secretary:* J. L. HOWARTH. *Hon. Treasurer:* G. A. DIRAC.

The following papers were read during the Michaelmas and Lent Terms:

Michaelmas Term, 1943

- 173. 19 October. 'Area.' By Dr Burkill.
- 174. 2 November. 'Prime Numbers.' By Mr Ingham.
- 175. 16 November. 'Probabilities in Chains.' By Dr Jeffreys.
- 176. 30 November. 'Theory of Relativity.' By G. A. Dirac.

Lent Term, 1944

- 177. 21 January. 'Covering Theorems on Sets of points.' By Mr Besicovitch.
- 178. 8 February. 'Eggs.' By Mr White.
- 179. 22 February. 'Morley's Trisector Theorem.' By Dr Todd.

The Presidential Address was given at the 180th meeting held on 26 April, 1944, the subject being 'Infinite Numbers'. This was followed by the Annual Business Meeting at which the Treasurer's report was presented. The election of officers for the year 1944-45 was postponed until the beginning of the Michaelmas Term on account of wartime conditions.

THE NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1943

President: A. J. B. ROBERTSON. *Vice-President:* DR HOLLICK. *Hon. Secretary:* G. BUTLER. *Hon. Treasurer:* B. A. HOLDEN. *Committee:* G. L. SQUIRES, D. S. WILLIAMS.

AT the first meeting of the term, on 12 October, A. J. B. Robertson gave a paper on 'The Thermodynamics of Ghosts'. This paper was of special interest as the subject has only recently been given attention of a scientific nature, and must still be considered in a somewhat speculative manner. At the next meeting, on 20 October, Mr Cunningham read a paper on 'Relativity'. He gave an account of the early days of the relativity theory, in the original presentation of which he himself had taken a considerable part. The third meeting was held on 3 November, Dr T. W. Wormell reading a paper on 'A Mystery of the Upper Atmosphere'. He showed how phenomena in the upper atmosphere were in many cases related to the sun. Despite the inaccessibility of these regions, much information about them can be derived from experiments on the earth's surface. The next meeting on 16 November took the form of a discussion on 'Science and Education' opened by the Rev. A. T. Welford. He distinguished between social and individual education, and then again between an academic and a practical presentation. His opening remarks led to much discussion. At the final meeting of the term, on 2 December, Dr D. D. Eley gave a paper on 'Explosives'. He was concerned mainly with the properties of these substances, illustrating some by experiment.

LENT TERM, 1944

President: S. E. DARMON. *Vice-Presidents:* DR HOLLICK, A. J. B. ROBERTSON. *Hon. Secretary:* B. A. HOLDEN. *Hon. Treasurer:* J. K. HALL. *Committee:* G. BUTLER, E. B. HALL.

The first meeting, on 20 January, was devoted to a revision of the constitution of the Club, and a new set of rules was drawn up after much discussion. At the second meeting, on 3 February, papers were read by several members. J. W. Bryden gave a paper on 'Insects and Economics', and showed the serious effect insects might have in disrupting economic life. D. S. Williams then gave his paper on 'Post-War Radio' in which he proposed a scheme to supplement the pre-war regional stations. This was followed by G. W. Green's paper on 'Robins', in which he gave a general account of their life and habits. At the next meeting, on 15 February, Mr J. E. Smith gave a paper on 'Parasites'. He considered only the protozoa, and showed how a parasite establishes an equilibrium with its host. The last meeting of the term was held on 7 March, Dr W. G. Palmer giving a paper on 'Water'. He pointed out the exceptional nature of water in comparison with other liquids, and discussed many of its properties in the light of modern concepts.

THE CHESS CLUB

1943-44

President: PROFESSOR DIRAC. *Hon. Secretary:* C. A. FORSTER.
Hon. Treasurer: G. A. DIRAC.

AN introductory meeting was held on 15 October 1943, in E 3 Third Court, and a meeting was arranged for 17 October, when friendly games were played to introduce the members to each other. Twelve members were present.

Four matches were played in the Michaelmas Term: *v. Trinity*, Drawn; *v. Jesus, Lost*; *v. Clare*, Won; and *v. King's*, Won.

In the Lent Term the University Club organised a primary and secondary tournament, in each of which we had one team. The tournament was unfortunately never finished owing to lack of time and poor organisation.

First Team: *v. Downing*, Won; *v. Jesus*, Won; *v. Sidney Sussex*, Won.

Second Team: *v. Trinity*, Lost; *v. St Catharine's*, Drawn; *v. Christ's*, Won; *v. King's, Newnham and Selwyn*, Won.

The General Business Meeting was held in Lecture Room V on 6 March, 1944, when the following officers for next year were elected: *President:* PROFESSOR DIRAC. *Captain:* W. K. HAYMANN. *Hon. Secretary:* A. D. SEWELL. *Hon. Treasurer:* A. H. COCKAYNE.

The Club also decided by a one vote majority to present next year a book on Chess as a prize to the player with the highest percentage of wins in College matches.

Afterwards a lightning tournament was held for the eight members remaining; in this tournament each member played everybody else once, and no more than 10 seconds was allowed for a move. The winner was A. D. Sewell.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY

1943-44

Undergraduate Vice-President: J. H. ANGEL. *Hon. Secretary:* P. H. BRIGHT. *Hon. Treasurer:* A. E. R. GIBBS. *Committee:* A. A. MCINNES, I. W. BROOMHEAD.

THE Society began its activities of the year in the Long Vacation term, when it visited the Animal Research Station. The importance of the development of the technique of artificial insemination, and its probable use in the re-stocking of the farms of occupied Europe were pointed out to us. The laboratory tests designed to check up on the efficiency of the animals used were demonstrated. The next meeting was held in the Michaelmas Term when Mr Farmer gave a talk on 'Accident-Proneness', discussing the effect of this factor in industry. He stressed the need for more factory doctors.

Other talks held during this term included one on the 'History of Treatment' by Dr Myers, amply illustrated by lantern slides, and a profusion of wit—Dr Myers discussed the increase in specialisation in medicine, and envisaged a possible future in which the general practitioner would be the *rara avis*. Mr Tunnicliffe gave a lecture on the 'History of the Physiology of Digestion', illustrated by lantern slides and by a film. The final meeting of the Michaelmas Term was held jointly with the Emmanuel Medical Society: Mr Butler, of Addenbrooke's Hospital, spoke on 'X-rays in Orthopaedic Surgery', a subject which enthralled his audience, especially when presented in so illuminating a manner.

The Society also organised social functions during this term. An informal evening was held with Dr Harty of the Anatomy School as guest. Food and liquid refreshment were provided. Towards the end of the term a party was held in the Old Music Room, members

all bringing their own partners. Both these occasions were highly successful, and the thanks of the Society are due to those members who worked so devotedly to bring this about.

It was perhaps only to be expected that so full a programme for one term should be followed by a relative dearth of meetings in the next. The main reason for this was shortage of speakers. One interesting meeting was held, however. Dr McCance addressed the Society on 'An Experimental Study of Rationing'. He described how a group of workers had submitted to a seemingly impossibly meagre diet for a period of three months, and how the results obtained had affected the subsequent rationing scheme for the population as a whole.

During the Easter Vacation we paid a visit to the Papworth Institution for tuberculous patients. We gained much valuable information concerning the psychological and sociological aspects of the lives of these people, and no effort was spared to show us how these factors had in fact been taken into account at Papworth.

The meetings throughout the year have been quite well attended. The interest shown in the various topics under discussion well reflects the wide range of tastes within the members of the Society itself.

[The Editors of *The Eagle* regret that it is their melancholy duty to record in the College Chronicle the temporary suspension of the Classical Society, the Historical Society, the Theological Society, the Law Society, and the Nashe Society, but they express the hope that as soon as times are more propitious all these societies will awake to renewed life.]

JOHNIANA

I. *Correspondence of John Ray* (Ray Society), 1848, p. 16: Peter Dent, a Cambridge apothecary, to Ray, Cambridge, 15 February 1674.

Mr Mayfield (James Mayfield, fishmonger of Cambridge) told me he sold a flayre to the cook of St John's College of two hundred weight and upwards, and that it served all the scholars of the College at that time, being thirty mess for commons (i.e. 120 men, cf. Ray, *Hist. Piscium*, p. 69), which was likewise confirmed to me by the cook of the same College.

Quoted in C. E. Raven, *John Ray* (Cambridge, 1942), pp. 339-40.

II. *Clerical Journal and University Chronicle*, 22 September 1853 (vol. I, p. 182):

Last year, it may be remembered, there was a rather marked falling-off (in the entry), especially at St John's College. This was accounted for in various ways. There is a tale of a chattering per-ruquier, who amused a customer under his scissors by his opinion on the subject, and, when the diminution in numbers at St John's was specially mentioned, said he 'supposed it might be accounted for by the fact that *so many of the lower orders* had gone to the diggins'. This was impertinent in the barber; and it would have been an unjust sneer, from whomsoever it had come; for although, of all educational institutions, St John's College, Cambridge, may best dispense with whatever lustre is reflected upon it by rank and wealth, it has its array of noble names as well as others. The Dukes of Buccleuch and Northumberland; the Marquis of Exeter; the Earls of Ripon, Rosse, Powis, &c.; Viscount Palmerston, and half-a-score of Bishops, are something to boast of after all.

From an article: 'The University of Cambridge: its sayings and doings', signed W.

III. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 81 (1811), I, p. 667:

6 May 1811. A grand entertainment was given this day at St John's College to commemorate the completion of the third century since the foundation of that Society. An appropriate speech was delivered in the Chapel by Mr Hughes, a junior Fellow.

[Presumably Thomas Smart Hughes, elected Fellow 9 April 1810, for whom see *Dictionary of National Biography*.]

COLLEGE NOTES

THE following have been elected into Fellowships:

April 1944. JOHN FRANK ALLEN (M.A. 1938).

DAVID VAUGHAN DAVIES (M.A. 1937), of Trinity Hall,
University Lecturer in Anatomy.

May 1944. JAMES WIGHTMAN DAVIDSON (Ph.D. 1942).

FRANCIS HARRY HINSLEY (B.A. 1944).

Mr J. S. BOYS SMITH (B.A. 1922), Fellow, has been appointed Senior Bursar, in succession to the late Sir Henry Howard.

New Year Honours, 1944

G.B.E.: Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (B.A. 1901), K.C.I.E., O.B.E., member of the Legislative Assembly of India.

Knight Bachelor: FRANK LEONARD ENGLEDDOW (B.A. 1913), Fellow, Drapers Professor of Agriculture in the University of Cambridge.

Birthday Honours, 1944

Knight Bachelor: CHARLES AUBREY SMITH (B.A. 1884).

C.M.G.: J. B. HUTCHINSON (B.A. 1923), head of the Genetics Section of the Cotton Research Station, Trinidad, British West Indies.

C.B.E.: Professor J. D. COCKCROFT (B.A. 1924), Fellow, Air Defence Research and Development Establishment, Ministry of Supply. T. C. KEELEY (B.A. 1916), Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford.

O.B.E.: M. M. STUART (B.A. 1924).

M.B.E.: The Rev. W. T. WILLIAMS (B.A. 1914), S.P.G. missionary at Gurgaon, Punjab, India.

Dr Z. N. BROOKE (B.A. 1905), Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, has been elected Professor of Medieval History.

Dr E. H. F. BALDWIN (B.A. 1931), formerly Fellow, has been appointed a University Lecturer in Biochemistry.

Mr J. F. ALLEN (M.A. 1938), Fellow, has been appointed a University Lecturer in Physics.

Dr H. G. SANDERS (B.A. 1920), Fellow, has been appointed Professor of Agriculture in the University of Reading.

Mr H. D. F. KITTO (B.A. 1919), lecturer in Greek in the University of Glasgow, has been appointed Professor of Greek in the University of Bristol.

Dr F. H. CONSTABLE (B.A. 1923), formerly Fellow, has been appointed Professor of Physical Chemistry at Istanbul University.

Mr D. R. DUDLEY (B.A. 1931), formerly Fellow, lecturer in Latin at the University of Reading, has been appointed Director of Extra-Mural Studies in the University of Birmingham.

Mr C. W. STOKES (B.A. 1922) has been appointed Secretary of Local Examinations at Oxford.

Dr T. H. ROBINSON (B.A. 1903) is retiring from the Professorship of Semitic Languages at University College, Cardiff.

Mr T. L. THOMAS (B.A. 1922), an assistant master at Rugby School, has been appointed headmaster of Repton School.

Mr E. C. AXFORD (B.A. 1925), headmaster of Callington County School, Cornwall, has been appointed headmaster of Ossett Grammar School.

Professor P. H. WINFIELD (B.A. 1899), Fellow, has been appointed to the rank of King's Counsel.

Sir R. P. PARANJPYE (B.A. 1899), formerly Fellow, has been appointed High Commissioner for India in Australia.

Sir ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI DALAL (B.A. 1907), late Indian Civil Service, has been appointed a member of the Governor-General of India's Executive Council, in charge of the new Department of Planning and Development.

Sir B. W. GILBERT (B.A. 1913) has been appointed a Joint Second Secretary of the Treasury, to be responsible for the Supply services.

Mr D. W. WARD (B.A. 1907), formerly Fellow, has been appointed principal assistant to the Deputy Director-General in charge of Administration of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA).

Captain M. N. DAVIDSON (*Matric.* 1940), R.A.O.C., has been released by the War Office to take up an appointment under the Colonial Office in the administrative service in Ceylon.

Captain W. R. S. PRESCOTT (B.A. 1934) was elected Member of Parliament for the Darwen division of Lancashire at the by-election 15 December 1943.

Major G. D. NAYLOR (B.A. 1927) has been adopted as Liberal candidate by the Mid-Bucks Liberal Association.

The MASTER and Mr P. S. NOBLE (B.A. 1923), formerly Fellow, have been appointed members of the University Grants Committee.

Sir E. V. APPLETON (B.A. 1914), formerly Fellow, and Professor J. D. COCKCROFT (B.A. 1924), Fellow, are members of the Governmental Committee appointed to consider and make recommendations about the development of television after the war.

Mr H. S. MAGNAY (B.A. 1925) has been appointed a member of a departmental committee of the Board of Education to report on higher technological education in England and Wales.

Mr P. A. P. MORAN (B.A. 1939) has been appointed Scientific Research Liaison Officer for the Australian Government at Australia House, London.

Mr D. E. REUBEN (B.A. 1917), Indian Civil Service, has been appointed a Judge of the Patna High Court.

The Rev. Canon N. D. COLEMAN (B.A. 1913), lecturer in Theology and Hellenistic Greek in the University of Durham, has been appointed editorial and translation superintendent of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

SIRDAR ABDUSSAMAD KHAN (B.A. 1939) was called to the bar by Gray's Inn, 18 November 1943.

The Rev. Canon PETER GREEN (B.A. 1893), rector of St Philip's, Salford, has been given the freedom of Salford for his distinguished work there over forty-two years.

Dr M. L. E. OLIPHANT (Ph.D. 1929), formerly Fellow, Poynting Professor of Physics in the University of Birmingham, has been awarded the Hughes Medal of the Royal Society for his distinguished work in nuclear physics and mastery of methods of generating and applying high potentials.

Mr F. KIDD (B.A. 1912), formerly Fellow, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

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

A grant from the Marr Memorial Fund to G. W. GREEN (*Matric.* 1942).

A Marmaduke Sheild Scholarship to I. W. BROOMHEAD (*Matric.* 1942).

The Rex Moir Prize and the Charles Lamb Prize in Electrical Engineering to K. F. RABY (*Matric.* 1942).

The Ricardo Prize in Thermodynamics to W. D. MORTON (*Matric.* 1942) and W. D. WALLACE (*Matric.* 1942), *Aeq.*

The John Bernard Seely Prize in Aeronautics to C. A. FORSTER (*Matric.* 1942).

The John Winbolt Prize in Engineering to M. R. HORNE (B.A. 1942).

Mr F. SANGER (B.A. 1939) has proceeded to the Ph.D. degree.

Mr J. V. OWEN (B.A. 1942) and Mr M. K. TOWERS (B.A. 1943) have been awarded Entrance Scholarships at the London Hospital. Mr Towers has also been awarded a Rockefeller Studentship to be held at Cornell University, U.S.A.

Mr H. G. MATHER (B.A. 1942) has been awarded a Burney Yeo Scholarship at King's College Hospital Medical School, and a Rockefeller Studentship for two years' clinical work in the United States of America.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

The Rev. Canon J. M. SWIFT (B.A. 1908), vicar of Garston, Liverpool, to be secretary of the Press and Information Department of the Chichester Diocesan Fund.

The Rev. F. D. COGGAN (B.A. 1931) to be principal of the London College of Divinity, St John's Hall, Highbury.

The Rev. F. W. HICKS (B.A. 1908), vicar of Eglington, Northumberland, to be Chancellor and senior canon of St Paul's Anglican Cathedral, Malta.

The Ven. H. L. CLARKE (B.A. 1904), Archdeacon of Leeds, to be vicar of Horsforth, Leeds.

The Rev. J. K. DEANE (B.A. 1910), vicar of Malmesbury Abbey, to be vicar of St Paul, East Molesey, Surrey (by exchange).

The Rev. S. NOWELL-ROSTRON (B.A. 1905), vicar of St Stephen, Lansdown, Bath, to be rector of Marston Mortaine, Bedfordshire—a College living.

The Rev. F. M. EAGLES (B.A. 1924), vicar of St Michael and All Angels, Enfield, to be rector of Murston, Kent—a College living.

The Rev. W. C. B. PURSER (B.A. 1900), vicar of Teynsham, Kent, to be chaplain of Bromley College.

The Rev. A. E. CHAPMAN (B.A. 1890), rector of Tiverton, Devon, to be vicar of Wyke, Surrey.

The Rev. R. H. BAINES (B.A. 1929), temporarily in charge of the Church of the Epiphany, Lipton, Leeds, to be perpetual curate of Beeston, Leeds.

The Rev. E. C. QUICK (B.A. 1910), chaplain of Christ's Hospital, to be vicar of Monk Sherborne with Pamber, Basingstoke.

The Rev. C. F. HODGES (B.A. 1907), vicar of Ospringe, Kent, to be rector of Ickham, near Canterbury.

The Rev. V. J. H. COLES (B.A. 1912), vicar of Slyne, Lancashire, to be vicar of Podington with Farndish, Bedfordshire.

The Rev. D. J. STRICKLAND (B.A. 1935), curate of Aston, Birmingham, to be curate-in-charge of the conventional district of Dorridge, Birmingham.

The Rev. H. A. KING (B.A. 1892), rector of Holt, Norfolk, to be rural dean of Holt.

The Rev. H. ST J. HART (B.A. 1934), Fellow and Dean of Queens' College, Cambridge, to be a canon theologian of Leicester Cathedral.

The Rev. F. L. GWATKIN (B.A. 1898), rector of Souldern, Oxfordshire, to be vicar of Moulsoford, Berkshire.

The Rev. R. S. CRIPPS (B.A. 1907), vicar of Priors Marston, Rugby, to be vicar of Burwell, Cambridgeshire; presented by the University of Cambridge.

The Rev. W. H. ROSEVEARE (B.A. 1901), vicar of St Paul, Herne Hill, to be an honorary canon of Southwark Cathedral.

The Rev. F. E. VOKES (B.A. 1933), master at King Edward VI School, Retford, to be rector of Thornhaugh with Wansford, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. E. B. ADAMSON (B.A. 1911), vicar of Grangetown, Sunderland, to be Master of Greatham Hospital, co. Durham.

The Rev. C. E. FYNES-CLINTON (B.A. 1891), rector of Lawford, Essex, and the Rev. R. B. LE B. JANVRIN (B.A. 1902), rector of Lilley, Hertfordshire, have resigned.

The Rev. J. E. FARRAR (B.A. 1934), assistant minister at Emmanuel Congregational Church, Cambridge, has been appointed minister of Macclesfield Congregational Church.

The following members of the College have been ordained:

G. G. CARNELL (B.A. 1940), priest 20 June 1943, by the Bishop of Peterborough.

P. L. SPENCER (B.A. 1940), deacon 20 June 1943, priest 4 June 1944, by the Bishop of St Albans; licensed to the curacy of St Matthew, Oxhey.

P. H. STARNES (B.A. 1942), deacon 4 June 1944, by the Bishop of Salisbury; licensed to the curacy of Gillingham, Dorset.

G. A. H. COOKSLEY (B.A. 1943), Ripon Hall, Oxford, deacon 24 September 1944, by the Bishop of Birmingham; licensed to the curacy of St Peter, Harborne.

Marriages

ROLAND RICHARD SINCLAIR BARKER (B.A. 1939), son of the late John Barker, to MARY JOY MARDLES, elder daughter of Dr E. W. J. Mardles—on 13 June 1944, at Farnborough.

PETER LLEWELLYN BLAXTER, M.R.C.S. (B.A. 1940), son of A. P. L. Blaxter (B.A. 1913), to JOAN PATRICIA BARR—in July 1943, in London.

KENNETH CHARLES HARTLEY BOOTHEWAY (B.A. 1935), flight lieutenant, R.A.F., son of George Bootheway, of Oswaldtwistle, to CHRISTIANE MICHEL, of Lyon, France—on 15 February 1944, at the Military Chapel, Beirut.

WILLIAM EDWARD BOYES (B.A. 1934), only son of William Archibald Boyes, of Barnet, to MARGARET ILOTT, younger daughter of Edmund J. Ilott, of Hertford—on 1 July 1944, at All Saints' Church, Hertford.

ALAN ROULSTON BREWSTER (*Matric.* 1937), officer cadet, R.A.S.C., only son of Frederick Charles Brewster, of Castlerock, to ANGELA MARY WYNOLL, elder daughter of the late Lt.-Col. A. F. Wyncoll, R.A.S.C.—on 21 December 1943, at Stanmore Church.

FRANCIS GRAEME COMMON (*Matric.* 1930) to MARGARET ENID EVANS—on 29 January 1944, at St Michael's, Bishop's Stortford.

JOHN LAWSON ALSAGER ELGOOD (*Matric.* 1941), The Rifle Brigade, only son of V. A. A. Elgood, of Harrow, to ELEANOR MAUD GARLAND WYLDE, elder daughter of Major J. G. Wylde, of Elmbank, East Newport, Fife—on 1 April 1944, at the Church of St Edward the Confessor, Dringhouses, York.

JOHN NICHOLAS EMERY (B.A. 1936), flight lieutenant, R.A.F.V.R., youngest son of George Frederick Emery, of Wormley Lodge, Broxbourne, Hertfordshire, to HELEN MARGARET PRATT, daughter of J. H. Lyons, of Winnipeg, and widow of Pilot Officer Alan Pratt, R.C.A.F.—on 31 December 1943, at the Cathedral, Toronto.

ERIC WHINERAY FELL (*Matric.* 1931), son of Alfred Fell, of Ulverston, to MARGARET F. TAYLOR, daughter of E. E. Taylor, of Malton—on 7 December 1943, at Friends' Meeting House, Malton.

ERIC CHARLES GLOVER (B.A. 1938), surgeon-lieutenant, R.N.V.R., younger son of Dr James Alison Glover (B.A. 1897), of Berkhamsted, to JEAN MARY LOCHORE, only daughter of Sir James Lochore, of Chearsley Hill, Aylesbury—on 10 August 1943, at St Peter's, Vere Street, W.

FRANK GREGORY (B.A. 1942), captain, Royal Engineers, son of Henry Percy Gregory, of Blackpool, to MARY MCNAUGHT, of Jarrow—on 11 March 1944, at Jarrow-on-Tyne.

ERNEST ALFRED JOHN HEATH (B.A. 1921), of Salcombe, Bushey Heath, Hertfordshire, to GLADYS HALE, youngest daughter of the late Rev. A. M. Hale, of British Guiana—on 19 June 1943, at Holy Trinity, Bayswater.

WALTER HYDE HILLS (B.A. 1938) to RENATA BARSHALL—on 6 October 1943, at Hampstead Parish Church.

CUTHBERT LEMPRIÈRE HOLTHOUSE (B.A. 1909), vicar of Chertsey, Surrey, to FRANCES THEODORA DANIELL, daughter of the late Canon George William Daniell—on 7 February 1944, at Southwark Cathedral.

IVOR STEWART JEHU (B.A. 1931), brigadier, Director of Public Relations, India Command, to Mrs NEALE, daughter of Lt.-Col. Leslie Weir, and widow of Major G. B. Neale—in January 1944, at New Delhi.

JOHN ANDREW JUKES (B.A. 1939), son of the late Captain Andrew Monro Jukes, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service, to MURIEL CHILD, daughter of F. J. Child, of Wallington—on 19 June 1943, at Beddington Church.

JOHN LISTER (B.A. 1941), M.B., elder son of Thomas Lister, of 19 Coolhurst Avenue, N. 8, to EILEEN DORIS TRAFFORD, M.B., only daughter of T. E. Trafford, 20 The Chine, N. 10—on 3 July 1943, at Ferme Park Baptist Church, London.

NORMAN GEOFFREY LYON (B.A. 1928), of Michaelhouse, Natal, younger son of the late James Lyon, of Leeds, to MURIEL OLIVE RYMER, eldest daughter of Colonel P. A. Silburn, D.S.O., of Maritzburg, and widow of Dr H. T. Rymer—on 11 December 1943, in the Michaelhouse Chapel.

D'ARCY KENELM McCLOUGHIN (B.A. 1938), major, Royal Engineers, to ELISABETH MARY MASSON MARTIN, junior commander, Auxiliary Territorial Service—4 September 1943, in London.

PETER FREDERICK MALLENDER (*Matric.* 1938), flight lieutenant, R.A.F.V.R., son of William Frederick Mallender, of Kenley, Surrey, to BRENDA MARY ORD, The Bungalow, Summer Bridge, Yorkshire—on 10 June 1944, at St Luke's, Harrogate.

ALAN CARSON PARKES (*Matric.* 1931), younger son of Sydney Parkes, of Purley, to MARGERY I. GORDON, junior commander, Auxiliary Territorial Service, youngest daughter of the late Major Thomas Gordon, United States Army—on 14 February 1944, at St Mark's, North Audley Street, London.

HUGH PYESMITH RAMAGE (B.A. 1928), master of Gresham's School, to CATHERINE MEIKLEJOHN WEDDELL, also of Gresham's School—on 21 December 1943, in Cornwall.

RICHARD NOËL RYCROFT (B.A. 1937), flight lieutenant, R.A.F., to AUDREY PATRICIA KITTO, of Osmond House, Stoke Canon, Devon—on 25 May 1944, at St Martin's, Salisbury.

CHARLES PHILIP ABBOTT SHARLAND (B.A. 1936), Colonial Administrative Service, elder son of Lt.-Col. Alan Abbott Sharland, of Hayward's Heath, Sussex, to NORMA EARL-SPURR, daughter of Major N. O. Earl-Spurr, of Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia—on 10 December 1943, at Broken Hill, Northern Nigeria.

RONALD CLIFFORD SPOONCER (B.A. 1940), flight lieutenant, R.A.F., son of James Spooncer, of Stretford, Lancashire, to ANNE PATRICIA MAIR, daughter of the late William Fraser Mair, of Stretford—on 13 April 1944, at the Priory Chapel, St Mary's Church, Birkenhead.

JAMES MARIONS STANSFELD (B.A. 1938), captain, R.A.M.C., son of Rex Stansfeld (B.A. 1910), of Hailsham, to LUCY CHAUNDLER, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, daughter of J. S. Chaundler, of The White House, Wisborough Green, Sussex—on 20 July 1943, at the Church of St Peter ad Vincula, Wisborough Green.

GEORGE ARTHUR SUTHERLAND (B.A. 1913), of Dalton Hall, Manchester, to MARY SANDERS LAKEMAN, of Elsternwick, Lenzie—on 10 September 1943, at Union Church, Lenzie, Dumbartonshire.

RONALD FRANCIS TUCKETT (B.A. 1938) to ELIZABETH MARY FRITH—on 21 March 1944, at Rogate, Sussex.

WILLIAM AYLMER LAWS TURNER (B.A. 1935) to PHYLLIS MARY DWELLY, only daughter of the late R. Dwelly, and of Mrs A. F. Pearce, of Luton—on 19 June 1943, in Liverpool Cathedral.

LEONARD JOYNSON WESSON (*Matric.* 1907), captain, Intelligence Corps, to ALIETTE EL SAWY, only daughter of the late Ahmed Bey El Sawy—on 9 May 1943, at G.H.Q., Cairo, and the Church of St Michael and All Angels, Heliopolis.

RICHARD WILLIAM RUSSELL WILSON (B.A. 1926) to NANCY OPENSHAW COUPE, younger daughter of the Rev. Thomas Openshaw Coupe, of Stockton Rectory, Shropshire—on 29 December 1943, at St Chad's Church, Stockton.

OBITUARY*

HENRY FRASER HOWARD

SIR HENRY HOWARD, Fellow and Senior Bursar of St John's College, died on 19 October 1943 after a very brief illness. At the College audit meeting only four days earlier he seemed in his usual health, and commented with pride and pleasure on the completion of twenty years of service in his office.

Henry Fraser Howard, born in 1874, was the son of Henry Howard, a business man and financial journalist. From Aldenham School he entered Trinity Hall as an Exhibitioner in 1893 and became a Scholar in the following year; in 1895 he took a I. i. in the Classical Tripos and graduated B.A. in 1897. In 1896 he rowed bow in the 1st May boat when it was head of the river. He also won the mile for Cambridge *v.* Oxford in 1896 and 1897.

In 1896 he passed high in the examination for the Indian Civil Service and went out to India towards the end of 1897, serving first in Bengal as assistant magistrate and collector, and superintendent of gazetteer revision. As his special liking for and ability in finance were recognised, the work to which he was assigned became more and more specialised in that line; we may note his appointments as under-secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, 1904;

* We are indebted to the Editor of *The Cambridge Review* for permission to reprint matter that was first published in it.—EDITORS.



HENRY FRASER HOWARD
(1936)

officiating secretary to the same Department, after a spell in the Calcutta Customs, 1912; Controller of Currency, 1914; secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, 1917; temporary member of the Governor-General's Council, 1919. In 1920 he came home to take the post of Controller of Finance at the India Office, and in 1922, when the Retrenchment Committee under Lord Inchcape was formed, the Chairman found in Howard, to quote the writer of *The Times* obituary, 'a secretary after his own heart'. Publications by Howard during this period include a *Handbook of Criminal Procedure, India and the Gold Standard*, and articles in the *Imperial Gazetteer*. The value of his work in India was recognised by the award of the C.I.E. in 1913 and the C.S.I. in 1919; in 1923 he was created K.C.I.E.

In 1913 Howard had married Mabel Rosa, daughter of Mr R. J. Roney-Dougal, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. She died in 1923, while he was absent in India on the work of the Inchcape Committee, and Sir Henry was then desirous of finding work at home so as to be able to live with his children. At the same time St John's College was in search of a bursar to replace J. G. Leathem, who had died in March; and approaches were made to Sir Henry which happily led to his acceptance of the bursarship and appointment to that office in October. From that time onward, with a break of some months in 1931, when he was called on to return to the East to represent Burma in the discussions as to financial arrangements after the intended separation from India, his whole work lay in Cambridge and his whole heart was with it. Some of the brief obituaries published in the daily press almost give the impression that this later period was little more than an unimportant sequel to Howard's work in India, but no greater mistake could be made.

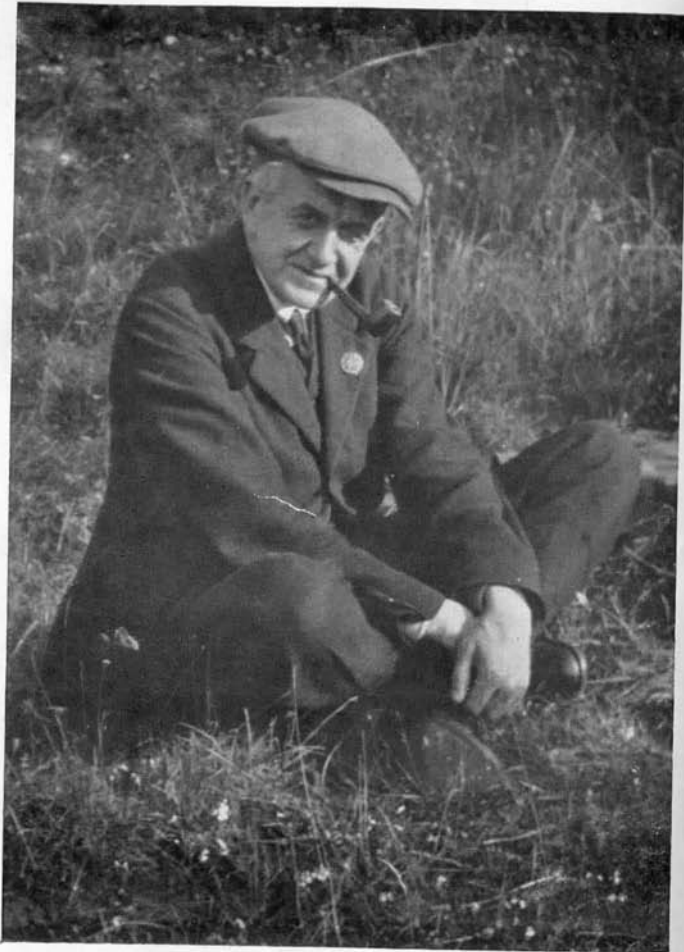
He will long be remembered as one of the great Senior Bursars of the College. When the new statutes were under consideration his wide knowledge of affairs and administrative experience were invaluable. He had to guide our finances through a period of years in which the College had to meet heavy expenditure on the repair of the old buildings, and on various improvements and additions culminating in the erection of the new buildings on the Bridge Street frontage. Yet, as every bursar must desire to do, he left the College more prosperous financially than he found it—a result in happy contrast with the sequels of some earlier building operations. He delighted in the human side of his work. Tenants in the neighbourhood of Cambridge were visited as opportunity offered or as need arose, estates at greater distances every year or two; letters received since his death show the genuine friendliness of the relations he maintained. Like every true enthusiast he was only too pleased to talk to others

about his work; how deep was his interest in every side of it is evidenced by the laborious hours spent on the compilation of his history of the *Finances of St John's College* (C.U.P. 1935). His balanced and judicious counsel will be very greatly missed.

But Howard's work soon extended to other fields, outside the College. From 1925 he was a member of the Assessment Committee of the Borough and a Conservator of the River Cam, holding the chairmanship of the Conservancy from 1932 until he ceased to be a member at the end of 1942. In 1930 he became a member of the Borough Council, on various committees of which he also served, in 1933 a member of the Financial Board of the University, and in 1941 one of Storey's Trustees and a Trustee of Cambridge municipal charities. One of the useful but onerous duties that he voluntarily undertook and carried out for many years was the auditing of the accounts of the Papworth Hospital Guild. Many a man of his standing might have handed over the more mechanical part of the work to a clerk, but not so Howard: every item—and there were hundreds of small subscriptions—was checked and ticked by his own hand, and his advice was always willingly given on any point of doubt or difficulty. For his work on the Cam Conservancy he had quite a special affection, related perhaps to his love for rowing; and the annual inspection of the river under his chairmanship was, I gather, something to be remembered.

Howard had indeed a deep humanity that delighted not only in such social occasions, in tenants' dinners, and in visits to tenants—it is characteristic that amongst his memoranda on visits will be found notes on the tenants' children and their progress—but also in association with undergraduates, and indeed with men in all lines of life. For many years he acted as coach to the Lady Margaret Boat Club, until that activity became rather too strenuous for his advancing years, but his interest in rowing never waned and he continued to accompany the crews to Henley. Under his coaching they went head in 1926 for the first time for 54 years, and in 1925, 1930 and 1933 won the Ladies' Plate at Henley. For some time he was Treasurer to the University Boat Club, and from 1924 to the time of his death President of the Cambridgeshire Rowing Association—and no mere official President, but the friend and 'elder brother' of officers and members, regarded by them with both affection and respect. Indeed, he was a keen supporter of all forms of sport, and held that members of the University had a duty in the matter, to help and encourage those less fortunate than themselves.

With his strong sense of duty, strong sense of justice, and strong common sense, Howard, for all his friendliness, could not suffer fools gladly—such men seldom can; and wrath lay in wait for any who



HAROLD HULME BRINDLEY
at Wicken Fen (about 1933)

offended against his judgment as to what was right, true or fitting. But peace be to his kindly, hospitable, humorous soul! He was indeed a great bursar, but he was great also in much else. Many a friend will miss him in college, in university, and far beyond their bounds, and each will treasure different memories. Many Fellows will recall those pleasant, hospitable, evenings in his rooms after the annual audit meeting. My own happiest memories are of the days in August 1933, when we went together on a tour of College estates through the Midlands and Yorkshire and so across to Cumberland; and especially of the evenings on that tour when, Howard's notes written up and his work finished, we had long talks on the day's doings and all things else over a smoke and a pint.

G. U. Y.

HAROLD HULME BRINDLEY

HAROLD HULME BRINDLEY, born 17 June 1865, was the son of J. B. Brindley, of Gray's Inn, Recorder of Hanley, and of Mary, daughter of Joshua Brough, J.P., of Leek. He came up from Mill Hill School to the College in 1884 and took his degree in the Natural Sciences Tripos, his principal subject being Zoology. He contributed to the study of variation in the Mollusca and of the Orthoptera group of insects, and of the common earwig, while several of his most interesting papers were those on the march of the larvae of *Cnethocampa pinovora*. He was a demonstrator in the Zoological Laboratory and, with the rapid growth of the Medical School at that time, was chiefly occupied in teaching. In this he was a great success. Many generations of medical students will remember his coaching rooms over the Hawks Club, and later in St John's, crowded with pictures of engines, ships, heraldic shields, flags and bric-à-brac of all kinds. He was fond of the sea and deeply interested in shipping. He had sailing boats of his own, and was often one of the crew in William Hardy's sea-going yachts. He was an original member of the Cambridge University Cruising Club, founded in 1893, and a member of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club.

He studied ships represented in ancient church windows, in mural paintings and on bench-ends, and in particular on early seals, realising that from them something might be learnt of the construction of ships before there were any published treatises on ship-building. He was aware of the difficulty of drawing conclusions from them owing to the little knowledge some artists evidently had of the vessels they illustrated and to the conventionality of the drawing. By this study Brindley rose to distinction as a nautical archaeologist. When the

Society for Nautical Research was founded in 1910 he was an original member, and during the period 1910-34 he contributed some forty articles to that Society's quarterly publication, *The Mariner's Mirror*.

He pointed out that, as the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were a period of many important changes in ship construction, it was fortunate that during that period a ship was commonly borne on seals attached to charters acquired by towns on or near the sea-board.

From 1911 onwards there is a series of papers by Brindley discussing the significance of stem-ropes passed two or three times over the gunwales at the stem head. He found them in a ship in a window of Malvern Abbey dated 1440-60, on seals dating from 1391 to 1500, on the gold noble of Edward III, in miniatures and in the Bayeux tapestry. After much discussion Brindley's opinion prevailed that stem-ropes were a girdling necessary to secure the fore-stage for fighting, which survived in representations of ships long after they were necessary. He described the two methods of adding and reducing sail in use in the Middle Ages. The bonnets were strips of canvas which could be laced to the foot or top of the sail. He found the earliest reference to them in the inventory of ships of the Royal Navy dated 1338, and he showed they were in use in the Navy as late as 1720. The earliest representation of reef points, the other method of reducing sail, is in the twelfth-century seal of La Rochelle. They occur in the seals of Dublin, Hastings, Rye and many others, in the windows of Thaxted Church, Essex, and in several village churches of the Lower Seine. He found them also in the miniatures of the Harleian MS. of 1399, and in other miniatures. From this study the curious fact emerged that for more than a century, from 1528 to 1665, although many more representations of ships are found in that period than in earlier centuries, none shows reef-points, so probably bonnets only were in use all that time.

He pointed out that the sail of the early one-masted ship was spread by a yard, and the earliest picture known showing a fore-and-aft sprit sail dates from 1420. He showed that the early bowsprit as seen in the thirteenth-century Southampton seal and in church windows was for carrying grapnel, and was not used for canvas until the sprit sail appeared in the fifteenth century. He was helped in this study of early shipping by the long series of Paris seals extending from the thirteenth century to our own time. The ship represented shows frequent changes in the hull and rigging, so that there is a record of evolution through six centuries. He obtained casts of nineteen of these seals, which are now in the Maritime Museum at Greenwich.

Brindley showed that the introduction of the stern-post rudder transformed the double-ended hull of similar form into the bow and

stern of different form, that the rudder was in use before 1200, the date of the Ipswich seal which clearly shows how it was slung by gudgeon irons and pintles, and that it was an English invention. Many mediaeval seals from the twelfth century to the fourteenth century show the earlier method of steering by an oar with some sort of attachment to the hull, usually on the starboard quarter. He maintained, against considerable criticism, that the earliest representation of this quarter rudder is on the font of Winchester Cathedral, c. 1150-1200.

The account given by Maud Haviland, a member of the 1914 Czaplicka anthropological expedition to Siberia, of the boats used by the aboriginal people aroused Brindley's interest. He read the description of these river crafts given by every traveller to Siberia he could hear of, and the outcome was an important comprehensive account of the various types of boats, from the primitive dug-out made by burning out a tree trunk to canoes of bark or skin, sewn to wood or bone frames.

Another of his studies was to trace the evolution of the simple raft of reeds as used on Lake Chad and the White Nile to the highest stage of reed-bundle sailing craft in the Old World in use on Lake Tana in Abyssinia. He pointed out that reed-bundle boats are found among primitive people in all continents, and traced their development in the New World through some twenty types till their highest form is seen in the large sailing balsa of Lake Titicaca in Peru.

Brindley also wrote an account of the boats of the Lesser Antilles from observations made by himself during a trip in the winter of 1905-6. Dug-outs are the surviving primitive boats in these islands.

Brindley was a Fellow of St John's College and for a period of nine years was Steward of the College. He was President of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, a Councillor of the Navy Records Society, for several periods a Vice-President of the Society for Nautical Research, and in 1935 Head of the Seal Room of the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich. By 1938 he had completed the Catalogue of the Impressions and Casts of Seals and other objects of art there preserved. This catalogue gathers together Brindley's most important work. In addition he presented to the Museum some 200 impressions of seals and coins which he had collected during many years.

A man of many friends, a wide reader of biography, travel and fiction, he had a tenacious memory and his endless telling of tales of the oddities of the people he had met will long be remembered in Hall and Combination Room.

He married first Gertrude Roberta Froggatt, daughter of Robert Brindley, of Alstonefield, Staffs., who died in 1921, leaving a son and daughter; and, secondly, Maud Doris Haviland, the well-known

ornithologist and Fellow of Newnham College, who died in April 1941. There was a daughter of this marriage.

L. E. S.

Something should be said of the last years of his life, which he spent as a resident in College. To the younger generation of Fellows he had become almost a legend in his lifetime—Brindley, who knew the history of shipping from dug-outs and catamarans to the *Cutty-Sark*, who had at his fingers' ends the working time-tables of the British railways, who could cap any quotation from Dickens or supply the name of any of his most minor characters, who included City churches, stained-glass windows, seal-stones and old silver in the astonishing range of his knowledge. Was it not Brindley who was reputed to have driven a passenger train (during the General Strike of 1926) at express speed from Liverpool and, when congratulated upon his fast time, replied 'Dammit, I've only just discovered how the brake works!?' He was the hero of many exploits, some true, some doubtless legendary, but legends do not accrete save to a remarkable and strong personality, and that Brindley undoubtedly was.

For many years, long before he finally took up residence in College, he supervised the work of men taking Zoology in his rooms on B staircase, First Court. Here, although he could prove a formidable figure to those whom he considered idle or inattentive, hurling them out of his door, to the keen student he was all kindness and helpfulness. The equipment of the room was somehow characteristic of the man, stacks of books, strange objects, bundles of files; some files that contained notes for Freshmen were distinguishable by a green paper circle stuck upon them, symbolic (as he would explain) both of the greenness and emptiness of the Freshman's mind. His teaching was always linked with human interest: parasitology led him naturally to review the deaths of various kings of England, and an apparently unpromising topic would suddenly become alive. His pupils knew that every Sunday afternoon he and his wife would be at home at their house on Madingley Road; always there would be interesting conversation and reminiscence, or notable figures to meet and to talk with, always generous hospitality.

He was a born *raconteur*, telling and embellishing a story in a fashion that was all his own; it was an artistic treat to listen to him as on some Sunday night, over port in the Combination Room, he developed his theme, guiding it dexterously through a series of digressions to a triumphant conclusion. His varied knowledge was always at the service of his friends, and his kindness and promptness were continually being exercised: you might have asked his opinion on some small point; the next morning there would be an envelope lying on your table, addressed in his large and vigorous handwriting, containing all the relevant passages, with exact references, that you

could desire. With all his knowledge he never thrust his views forward in such a way as to dominate a conversation. In the last two or three years he was physically weak and frail, yet he never complained, never claimed the privileges of age and infirmity, indeed would often reject proffers of help, and struggle on magnificently alone.

WILLIAM WHITEMAN CARLTON TOPLEY

WILLIAM WHITEMAN CARLTON TOPLEY died in London on 21 January 1944. He was born in 1886, and came from the City of London School to the College in 1904, where he gained a first class in the Natural Sciences Tripos. In 1909 he qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., from St Thomas's Hospital, and took his M.D. in 1918: in the same year he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, of which in 1910 he had been Murchison Scholar. During the 1914-18 war while serving as a captain in the R.A.M.C. he was appointed bacteriologist to the British Sanitary Commission in Serbia, where typhus fever was raging. On his return he devoted himself to teaching and research, and began his experimental studies of the spread of a natural disease of mice among a herd of normal animals. The results of these early experiments were described by him in the Gouldstonian lecture of the Royal College of Physicians in 1919, and he continued the work while professor of bacteriology at the University of Manchester, 1922-27, and later, 1927-41, as director of bacteriology and immunology at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. The fundamental importance of his studies was recognized in 1930 by his election to the Royal Society. He was a member of the Medical Research Council from 1938 to 1941, and served on numerous other bodies, including the councils of the Royal Society and of the Royal College of Physicians, and the animal disease committee of the Agricultural Research Council. The country is indebted to him in the present war for anticipating the major problems of epidemic disease that might arise from air bombardment and indiscriminate evacuation. Mainly at his insistence the War Cabinet set up the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service, which thanks to his advice and guidance had become well established by 1941 under the Medical Research Council. He then accepted appointment as secretary of the Agricultural Research Council, and right up to the time of his death was continuing to render signal service both to the nation and to individual research workers in this sphere also. The College appointed him Linacre Lecturer in 1940 and elected him an Honorary Fellow in 1942.

[The Editors regret that owing to the death of a contributor they are unable to include a full appreciation of Topley's life and work in the present number of *The Eagle*.]

GEOFFREY THOMAS BENNETT

GEOFFREY THOMAS BENNETT died in Cambridge on 11 October, 1943. Born in London 30 June 1868 he went to University College School, and entered the College as a Scholar in 1887. He was Senior Wrangler in 1890, was awarded the first Smith's Prize in 1892, and in the same year elected to a Fellowship. He did not, however, remain long with the society, since Emmanuel elected him to a Lectureship and a Fellowship in 1893. Here he spent the rest of his life, ultimately becoming Senior Fellow, and presided at the Fellows' Table for many years with distinction and courtesy.

In Mathematics he ranged over a wide field, his publications covering algebra, theory of numbers, geometry and mechanisms and dynamics. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1914. During the war of 1914-18 he turned his talents to the solution of practical problems, for example in early anti-aircraft work, where he invented a device for determining the height of an attacking plane, and later he worked for the Admiralty on the development of the gyro-compass. Throughout his life he maintained a great interest in athletics; he rode on three occasions in the fifty-mile annual road race of the University Bicycle Club, and also won a medal for riding 100 miles in one day; his return from Newmarket with first news of the races was eagerly awaited by watchers on the road. He derived great pleasure, too, from music, being himself a good pianist; he lectured occasionally for the University Musical Society, and was frequent in his attendance at concerts.

JOHN ALEXANDER (*Matric.* 1869), major, King's Dragoon Guards (retired), died 17 June 1944 at Milford, co. Carlow, aged 93. He served in the Zulu War of 1879, and was present at the capture of Cetewayo.

ROBERT PICKERING ASHE (B.A. 1880), one of the earliest missionaries to Uganda, died at Croydon 25 May 1944, aged 86.

GEORGE BARR (B.A. 1877), vicar of Milton-next-Gravesend, 1883-97, rector of Longhope 1897-1917, and vicar of Cropredy 1917-28, died 18 March 1944 at Bathampton, aged 92.

FRANCIS GEORGE BIRD (B.A. 1928), housemaster of St Paul's School, died 15 July 1943, aged 37.

JOSEPH ERNEST BOYT (B.A. 1898), headmaster of King Edward's School, Stourbridge, from 1905 to 1934, died at West Hagley, Worcestershire, 10 May 1944, aged 75.

PERCY HOUGHTON BROWN (B.A. 1889), LL.D., barrister at law, of East Knoyle, Salisbury, died 19 March 1944, aged 76.

ARTHUR FREDERICK CAHUSAC (B.A. 1884), formerly of Tokyo, Japan, died 20 June 1943 at Pymble, Australia, aged 81.

CHRISTOPHER ANTHONY CARTER (B.A. 1876), vicar of St Titus, Liverpool, 1896-1918, died 15 May 1943, aged 89.

JAMES MCKEEN CATTELL (*Matric.*, as Fellow Commoner, 1887), formerly Professor of Psychology at Columbia University, New York, editor of *Science* for 50 years, died in January 1944, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., aged 83.

JOHN PENN COCKERTON (*Matric.* 1931) died 12 May 1944, aged 31.

FREDERICK GEORGE COLE (B.A. 1895), headmaster of Thetford Grammar School from 1909 to 1930, died 23 June 1944 at Bawtry, Yorkshire, aged 76. Six brothers and one son have also been members of the College.

SIR HARRIE EDWARD SPILLER CORDEAUX, K.C.M.G. (B.A. 1892), Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands from 1921 to 1926, died 2 July 1943 at 43 Lowndes Square, aged 72.

EDWARD ROWE MORES CORNELIUS RATCLIFFE COUSINS (*Matric.* 1884) died 11 February 1944 at Prittlewell, Essex, aged 83.

JAMES DONALD MAXWELL CURRIE (B.A. 1923), of Currie Line, Limited, Edinburgh, died 27 November 1943 from an accident, aged 42.

JOHN PAUL DE CASTRO (B.A. 1898), sometime principal of the School of Mines, Redruth, Cornwall, a frequent contributor to *Notes and Queries*, died 18 February 1944 at Richmond, aged 69.

WILLIAM WALTER STRONG FLEET (B.A. 1906), vicar of Marchwood, Hampshire, 1921-40, died 23 January 1944, aged 62. He left to the College, subject to life interests, a third part of his residuary estate.

JAMES GIBSON (B.A. 1890), formerly Fellow, Emeritus Professor of Logic and Philosophy, University College of North Wales, Bangor, died 1 August 1943 at Bangor, aged 78.

EDWIN HERBERT GOMES (B.A. 1896), for seventeen years missionary in Sarawak for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, died 3 March 1944 at Upper Norwood, aged 81.

JOHN EDWARD GREEN (B.A. 1890), vicar of Lower Guiting, Gloucestershire, from 1895 to 1904, died at Broughton, near Chester, 12 December 1943, aged 81. Mr Green was a Mus.Doc. and LL.B. of Trinity College, Dublin.

THOMAS THEODORE GROOM (B.A. 1889), lecturer in geology in the University of Birmingham from 1906 to 1914, died 26 March 1943 in Oxford, aged 79.

WILLIAM JOHN HAWKES (B.A. 1903), formerly headmaster of Woodrough School, Moseley, Birmingham, died 12 December 1943 at Oxford, aged 61.

ARTHUR HAWKINS (B.A. 1881), vicar of Leysters, Herefordshire, 1886-1918, rector of Easton Hastings, Berkshire, 1918-30, died 10 February 1944 at Malvern, aged 85.

EDMUND HUGH HODGKINSON (B.A. 1882), son of Sir George Edmund Hodgkinson, died 16 October 1943 at Lewes, Sussex, aged 85.

ARTHUR RALPH INGRAM (B.A. 1899), rector of Marston Mortaine, Bedfordshire, and formerly College Missioner in Walworth, died 28 December 1943 at Harpenden, aged 68.

THOMAS JOHN JEHU (B.A. 1898), Regius Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Edinburgh from 1914 to 1943, died 18 July 1943 at Edinburgh, aged 72.

HERBERT RICHES JENKINS (B.A. 1919) died 8 February 1944 at Treorchy, Glamorganshire, aged 63.

RICHARD SYDNEY JENKINS (B.A. 1902), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., in practice at Richmond, Surrey, died in 1943, aged 63.

WILLIAM WALTER KELLAND (B.A. 1885), headmaster of Oakfield School, Crouch End, London, N., from 1896 to 1911, died 8 December 1943, aged 80.

PHILIP ARTHUR KINGSFORD (B.A. 1893), late rector of Dallington, Sussex, died 14 January 1944, at Morven, Jarvis Brook, Sussex, aged 73.

HENRY WYNYARD KNIGHT (B.A. 1887), rector of Irby on Humber, canon of Lincoln, died December 1943, aged 80, as the result of falling out of an apple tree in the preceding autumn.

WALTER ROBERT LEWIS (B.A. 1893), sometime headmaster of Hampstead Preparatory School, died 15 December 1943, aged 73.

JOHN HENRY LLOYD (B.A. 1877), of the firm of Stewarts and Lloyds, tube manufacturers, Birmingham, Lord Mayor of Birmingham in 1901, died 18 January 1944 at Edgbaston Grove, Birmingham, aged 88.

HERBERT ENGLAND LONG (B.A. 1893), sometime headmaster of Sowerby Bridge Secondary School, Yorkshire, died 23 September 1943, aged 71.

ANDREW WILLIAM ROSE MCKELLAR (B.A. 1922) died 5 March 1944, aged 43.

THOMAS CLARK STREET MACKLEM (B.A. 1885), Provost of Trinity College, Toronto, from 1900 to 1921, died at Toronto 18 June 1944, aged 81.

CECIL MARTIN (B.A. 1887), rector of Holford, Somerset, from 1896 to 1904, died 30 January 1944 at Chilcombe, Bicknoller, Taunton, aged 78.

WILLIAM PETER MAYOR (B.A. 1882), rector of Whitburn, co. Durham, from 1923 to 1936, died 27 January 1944 at Felixstowe, aged 82.

HUGH ALEXANDER MERRIMAN (LL.B. 1894), solicitor, died 17 March 1944 at Abney, Worplesdon, Surrey, aged 70.

CHARLES MOORE (B.A. 1892), chaplain and instructor-commander in the Royal Navy from 1894 to 1922, vicar of Bexley, Kent, died 11 December 1943 at the Vicarage, aged 74.

WILLIAM ROBERT MOORE (B.A. 1880), barrister at law, died 21 February 1944 at Exmouth, aged 90.

THOMAS ALLEN MOXON (B.A. 1899), rector of Blymhill, Shropshire, and prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral, formerly headmaster of Denstone College, died 15 September 1943 at Blymhill, aged 65.

NEVILLE GEORGE PARMENTER (*Matric.* 1897) died in 1943, aged 64.

ARTHUR HILL KELVIN PETRIE (Ph.D. 1929), plant physiologist, Waite Agricultural Research Institute, University of Adelaide, South Australia, died January 1942, aged 38.

WILLIAM SLYMAN PICKEN (B.A. 1885), rector of St Martin-by-Looe, Cornwall, from 1905 to 1937, died at the Rectory 4 October 1943, aged 79.

ROBERT MARTIN POPE (B.A. 1887), Wesleyan minister, died 29 May 1944 at Lymington, Hampshire, aged 79.

STEFAN REDLICH (*Matric.* 1899), of the London Stock Exchange, died 30 January 1944 at Hove, Sussex, aged 66.

ARTHUR GODFREY ROBY (B.A. 1884), K.C., son of Henry John Roby (B.A. 1853), Honorary Fellow of the College, died 15 April 1944 in London, aged 81.

ALBERT STANLEY ROSCAMP (B.A. 1898), formerly vicar of St Nicholas, Wallasey, and canon of Chester, died 8 November 1943, aged 66.

HERBERT CECIL SANDALL (B.A. 1902), rector of Great Hornead, Hertfordshire, died 8 March 1944, aged 63.

WILLIAM JAMES VICTOR STEAD (B.A. 1907), rector of Murston, Kent, died 5 October 1943, aged 65.

NOEL PARRY SYMONDS (B.A. 1886), mathematical master at Bedford School from 1886 to 1933, died 31 December 1943 at Bedford, aged 80. He rowed in the Lady Margaret First May Boat in 1884, 1885 and 1886, and obtained his blue in 1885, rowing twice against Oxford. In 1888 he won the Silver Goblets at Henley, partnered by P. C. Buck. Four sons have been members of the College.

ARTHUR JAMES TAIT (B.A. 1894), residentiary canon of Peterborough Cathedral, Principal of Ridley Hall, Cambridge, from 1907 to 1927, died 3 April 1944 at Peterborough, aged 71.

ARTHUR THOMAS TALLENT (LL.B. 1889), solicitor, died 12 April 1944 at Hampstead, aged 75.

ROBERT NIEMANN THAINE (B.A. 1897), C.M.G., formerly Ceylon Civil Service, died 11 July 1943, aged 68.

HENRY ARTHUR THOMAS (B.A. 1882), solicitor, of Cheltenham, died in 1943, aged 85. He left £10,000 to the College to found a Classical Scholarship.

THOMAS BERNARD VINYCOMB (*Matric.* 1903), of Point Cottage, Rottingdean, Sussex, died 23 June 1943, aged 64.

ARCHIBALD GALBRAITH WALKER (B.A. 1903), member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, a managing director of Walker Brothers, Limited, Pagefield Iron Works, Wigan, died 24 September 1943 at Lathom, Lancashire, aged 61.

RICHARD VICTOR WARD (B.A. 1884), assistant master at Wycliffe College, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire for 50 years, died 3 May 1944 at Stroud Hospital, aged 81.

HENRY SAMUEL WARE (B.A. 1886), medical practitioner, of Worthing, died 3 February 1944, aged 79.

JOHN ANTHONY CROSBY WARREN (B.A. 1934), test pilot for the Gloster Aircraft Company, was killed accidentally while flying 27 April 1944, aged 33.

GERARD WILLIAM WILLIAMS (*Matric.* 1898), D.S.O., major, Royal Engineers, died 25 February 1944, aged 65. He went to South Africa in 1901 with the Loyal Suffolk Hussars, and stayed in the country, becoming a mining engineer. At the outbreak of war in 1914 he returned to England and obtained a commission in the Royal Engineers, serving in France as signals officer. In 1919 he went back to Africa and worked as a consultant mining engineer in Nigeria, East Africa, and the Belgian Congo.

FRANK ELLIS WOODHEAD (*Matric.* 1888), a director of the *Huddersfield Examiner*, died 25 August 1943 at Huddersfield, aged 75.

ROLL OF HONOUR

GERARD BRUCE ARMSTRONG (*Matric.* 1941), second lieutenant, Royal Armoured Corps (King's Dragoon Guards), killed in action in Italy, February 1944.

IAN AITKEN BANSALL (admitted 1939, but did not come into residence), lieutenant, Durham Light Infantry, killed in action in June 1944.

JOHN STUART BARBER (admitted 1940, but did not come into residence), flying-officer, R.A.F.V.R., missing since October 1943, presumed killed.

JOHN PHILIP BLAKE (B.A. 1939), M.C., captain, Royal Marine Commando, killed in action in Italy in June 1944.

GEORGE CHARLES MONTAGUE MAJOR CAVE (*Matric.* 1939), lieutenant, Devonshire Regiment and Commandos, killed in action in Sicily 14 July 1943.

PHILIP JOHNSON DRAPER (*Matric.* 1940), captain, Royal Engineers, killed in action in Normandy, 6 June 1944.

JOHN DAVID GWYN (B.A. 1942), lieutenant, Welch Regiment, killed in Italy 2 December 1943.

DAVID HAIG-THOMAS (*Matric.* 1928), Commando, missing, believed killed in Normandy, June 1944.

JAMES IVES (*Matric.* 1922), captain, Royal Artillery, died on active service 6 January 1944.

REGINALD JACKSON (*Matric.* 1940), lieutenant, The Green Howards, killed in action in Sicily 28 July 1943.

RONALD DAVID JOHNSTONE (B.A. 1940), M.C., captain, Lothian and Border Horse, killed in action in June 1944.

JOHN SINCLAIR MARTIN (B.A. 1940), flying officer, R.A.F.V.R., missing from night operations in the Middle East, 29 October 1942; presumed killed.

DAVID MONAHAN (B.A. 1941), lieutenant, Royal West Kent Regiment, killed in action in Italy 8 June 1944.

HARRY NELSON NEALE (B.A. 1940), lieutenant, 3rd Carabiniers, India Command, killed in Burma 13 April 1944.

CHRISTOPHER JAMES ARCHIBALD PAULLEY (*Matric.* 1939), lieutenant, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, killed in action in Italy January 1944.

ROBERT SCOTT MONCRIEFF PEARSON (*Matric.* 1940), lieutenant, Royal Engineers, died of wounds at El Agheila, 8 January 1943.

GERALD WALTER PLUNKETT (B.A. 1939), lieutenant, Royal Artillery, killed in action in Tunisia, April 1943.

JOHN PARKER SYMON (*Matric.* 1940), lieutenant, Royal Engineers, killed in action in France, June 1944.

HOWARD BARRETT TANNER (B.A. 1929), captain, Dorset Regiment, died in hospital after a motor accident on duty, 13 June 1943.

CHARLES EDWARD WHITESIDE (B.A. 1936), killed August 1943.

GEORGE GEOFFREY LIGHTLY WILLIS (B.A. 1930), D.S.O., lieutenant-colonel, 3rd County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters), killed in Sicily 17 July 1943.

GEORGES EMILE YARDLEY (B.A. 1930), captain, Royal Army Medical Corps, 12th Field Ambulance, died of wounds in Italy 16 May 1944.

WILLIAM BECKETT DUNLOP (B.A. 1936), captain, Royal Horse Artillery, missing on active service in June 1944.

Prisoners of war

JOHN ANDREW BALLANTYNE (B.A. 1936), lieutenant, wounded and taken prisoner in Tunisia, 1943.

JOHN ANTHONY CROOK (*Matric.* 1939), prisoner of war in Germany.

JOHN RALPH RENTON DUNLOP (B.A. 1940), pilot officer, R.A.F.V.R., prisoner of war in Japan.

ANTONY JOHN HOBSON (B.A. 1940), prisoner of war in Java.

FRANCIS PAUL KEYSSELL (B.A. 1936), captain, Royal Artillery.

THOMAS CAMPBELL LAWSON (B.A. 1935), captain, North Staffordshire Regiment, prisoner of war in Germany.

NELSON COURTNEY LENDON (B.A. 1930), major, Royal Army Medical Corps.

FREDERICK DONALD LIVINGSTONE MCINTYRE (B.A. 1927), flying officer, R.A.F.V.R., prisoner of war in Java.

KENNETH PETER PRESS (B.A. 1940), captain, Royal Artillery, prisoner of war in Germany.

KENNETH JOHN STEWART RITCHIE (*Matric.* 1938), lieutenant, Durham Light Infantry, prisoner of war in Germany.

JOHN CORIN TAYLOR UTTLEY (B.A. 1936), captain, Royal Devon Yeomanry (Artillery), prisoner of war in Germany.

BERTRAM DUDLEY CARRIS (*Matric.* 1936), lieutenant, Scots Guards, wounded and taken prisoner in Libya in May 1942, has been repatriated from Germany.

CHARLES MURRAY MURRAY-AYNSLEY (B.A. 1919), Judge at Ipoh, Federated Malay States, is reported interned.

Decorations

G. H. DHENIN (B.A. 1939), M.B., flying-officer, R.A.F., has been awarded the George Medal.

G. M. TANNER (B.A. 1923), M.B., surgeon-commander, R.N.V.R., has been awarded the R.N.V.R. Officers' Decoration.

D. G. LEWIS (B.A. 1933), group captain, R.A.F., has been awarded the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct in connection with the United States 9th Air Force, in the bombing of Ploesti.

D. T. GRIFFITHS (B.A. 1922) and W. G. CRAWFORD (B.A. 1923) have received H.E. the Governor of Burma's recognition of exceptional devotion to duty in circumstances calling for loyalty and fortitude.

R. H. WINFIELD (B.A. 1931), M.B., wing commander, R.A.F.V.R., has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for his continued and valuable help in medical research connected with aviation.

THE LIBRARY

Donations and other additions to the Library during the year ending Midsummer 1944.

DONATIONS

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

From the Master.

*BENIANS (E. A.). *The United States, an historical sketch.* 1943.

From the President.

CHALMERS (G.). *Caledonia: or, a historical and topographical account of North Britain.* (Vols. I-VI, new edn.)

8 vols. Paisley, 1887-1902.

*CHARLESWORTH (M. P.). *Arctic travel and warfare in the sixteenth century.* (A reprint.) 1943.

Yorkshire Archaeological Society. Record series. Vols. 85, 91, 107. (1933-43.)

The President has also given *Archaeologia Aeliana* (Soc. of Antiq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne). 4th series. Vols. I-XXI. 1925-43. [The Library has acquired by purchase the 3rd series, 21 vols. 1904-24; also, by gift, certain volumes of the occasional publications of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiq. and Archaeol. Society.]

From the American Library, U.S. Office of War Information.

NOYES (A. D.). *The war period of American finance, 1908-25.* New York, 1926.

From J. W. H. Atkins, M.A.

*ATKINS (J. W. H.). *English literary criticism: the medieval phase.* 1943.

From Professor Bartlett.

*BARTLETT (F. C.). *Anthropology in reconstruction.* The Huxley Memorial Lecture, 1943. (A reprint.)

— *Current problems in visual function and visual perception.* Thirteenth Thomas Young oration, 1943. (A reprint.)

— *Fatigue following highly skilled work.* Ferrier Lecture, 1941. (A reprint.)

From Gregory Bateson, M.A.

*BATESON (G.). *Cultural and thematic analysis of fictional films.* (A reprint.) 1943.

From Messrs B. T. Batsford Ltd.

BOLITHO (H.), ed. *A Batsford century.* 1943.

From Rev. P. B. G. Binnall.

Bookplate of the Rev. Professor Churchill Babington*, Fellow (ob. 1889).

From D. D. Calvin.

CALVIN (D. D.). *Letters from "T. R."* [Glover*]. (A reprint.) Toronto, 1943.

From Tse-Chun Chang (matric. 1943).

OSBORNE (H.). *Foundations of the philosophy of value.* 1933.

From C. Collison, B.A.

*COLLISON (C.). *Ye Book of Ye Busie Bee, being notes on the Norman Priory and Church of St Bees and Archbp. Grindal's Free Grammar School of St Bees.* 1940.

From Cornell University Library.

BROUGHTON (L. N.). *The Wordsworth* collection formed by Cynthia M. St John and given to Cornell University. . . : a catalogue.* (With Suppl.) Ithaca, 1931, 42.

From Dr Coulton.

*COULTON (G. G.). *Fourscore years, an autobiography.* 1943.

— *The last generations of mediaeval monachism.* (A reprint.) 1943.

From Dr Craik.

*CRAIK (K. J. W.). *The nature of explanation.* 1943.

From Dr Daniel.

*DANIEL (G. E.). *The three ages, an essay on archaeological method.*
1943.

From the Rector and Fellows of Exeter College, Oxford.

*JENKIN (Rev. ROBERT). *The reasonableness and certainty of the Christian religion.* Vol. I, 3rd edn., II, 2nd edn.
1708.

From H. Rolf Gardiner, B.A.

*GARDINER (H. ROLF). *England herself: ventures in rural restoration.*
1943.

From the family of the late Mr Glover.

*GLOVER (T. R.). Original MS. of *Studies in Virgil.* publ. 1904.
[Also five books by Mr Glover which were not before in the Library.]

From the Rev. A. W. Greenup, M.A.

*GREENUP (A. W.). *Fasts and fasting.* (A reprint.)
1944.

From Dr Major Greenwood.

GREENWOOD (M.). *Authority in medicine, old and new.* Linacre lecture, 1943.
1943.

From G. H. Guttridge, M.A.

*GUTTRIDGE (G. H.). *English Whiggism and the American Revolution.*
Berkeley, 1942.

From the parents of the late J. D. Gwyn (B.A. 1942).

Cobbett's Complete Collection of State Trials... [1163 to 1820].
[Ed. by T. B. Howell and others.] 34 vols. 1809-28.

[Also his copies of law textbooks, most of which have been placed in the Reading Room.]

From the family of the late Thomas Archer Hirst.

Seven autog. letters, signed, from William Grylls Adams*, Thomas Cotterill*, and John Fletcher Moulton* to T. A. Hirst. 1866.

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

*HORTON-SMITH (L. G. H.). *The heads of Winterborne and of Newbury, co. Berks.* (A reprint, revised.)
1943.

From the library of the late Sir Henry Fraser Howard, Senior Bursar.

Reports on Indian Currency (1914-16), Report of the Indian Exchange and Currency Committee (1919), Report of the Indian Retrenchment Committee (1922-3), etc., to which Sir Henry Howard contributed in an official capacity.

[Also two scarce books printed in Calcutta.]

From Mrs A. R. Ingram.

The Wisdom of Jesus the son of Sirach, commonly called Ecclesiasticus.
Ashdene Press, London, 1932.

[Given in memory of the late Rev. A. R. Ingram*.]

From Mrs Keynes.

KEYNES (FLORENCE ADA). *The office of High Steward of the Borough of Cambridge. An enquiry.* (Priv. printed.)
1944.

From L. S. B. Leahey, Ph.D.

*LEAHEY (L. S. B.). *The industries of the Gorgora rock shelter, Lake Tana.* (A reprint.)
1943.

— *Notes on Simopithecus Oswaldi Andrews from the type site and New fossil Suidae from Shungura, Omo.* (A reprint.)
1943.

From W. H. Lee Warner.

Horace. *Ommia poemata.* J. Gryphius, Venetiis, 1584.
[Given in memory of the donor's father and uncle, Sir William Lee Warner and Henry Lee Warner, members of the College.]

From J. J. Mewburn Levien.

*LEVIEN (J. J. M.). *Santley and some famous singers of his time.*
(A reprint.)
1943.

JACHMANN (H.). *Wagner and his first Elizabeth.* Transl. by Mrs M. A. Trechman, with introd. by J. J. M. Levien*.
1944.

From D. G. MacInnes, Ph.D.

*MACINNES (D. G.). *Notes on the East African Miocene primates.*
(A reprint.)
1943.

From the Rev. M. Mullineux, M.A.

Souvenir volumes of the St Barnabas Pilgrimages (1923-27) to War Cemeteries of the Great War. (Founder and organiser, Rev. M. Mullineux*. Chairman, J. H. Beith* [Ian Hay].)

From Professor Previt -Orton.

*BRINDLEY (H. H.). Notes circulated for a course of lectures on 'The Man of War, 1500-1930'.

LEVEEN (J.). *The Hebrew Bible in art.* (Schweich Lectures, British Academy, 1939.)
1944.

Navy Records Society. Vol. LXXXIII. *Russian War, 1854, etc.* 1943.
[Also papers published by the British Academy.]

From the Rev. C. M. Rice, M.A.

- RICE (Rev. C. H.). *Sermons*. Ed. by his son, the Rev. C. M. Rice*, with a memoir. 1908.
- *RICE (Rev. C. M.). *Voice production with the aid of phonetics*. 2nd edn. 1920.

From Mrs Rootham.

- WALMISLEY (Professor T. A.), ed. *Chants and responses in use at King's, Trinity, and St John's Colleges, Cambridge*. In MS., publ. 1845.

From the surviving members of the Skeleton Club (J. R. Garrood, M.D., C. E. Hudson, and E. H. Vines).

- Minute books and papers relating to the Skeleton Club, founded in St John's College 1892.

From Mr White.

- *BALLS (W. L.). *Egypt of the Egyptians*. 1915.
- *BARLOW (WILLIAM), Bp. *A brand, titio erepta*. (A sermon, 5 Nov. 1606). 1607.
- *BEATON (CECIL W. H.). *British photographers*. 1944.
- *BERTRAM (G. COLIN L.). *Arctic and Antarctic. The technique of Polar travel*. 1939.
- *BEVERIDGE (WILLIAM), Bp. *Codex Canonum Ecclesiae Primitivae vindicatus ac illustratus*. Editio nova. 1697.
- CAESAR. *Commentaries*. Made English by Capt. Martin Bladen*. 2nd edn. 1712.
- *CHAPMAN (F. SPENCER). *Watkins' last expedition*. 1934.
- CLERKE (A. M.). *The Herschels and modern astronomy*. 1895.
- COUPLAND (R.). *Raffles, 1781-1826*. 1926.
- *DE CASTRO (J. P. F. L.). *The Gordon Riots*. 1926.
- *The law and practice of hall-marking gold and silver wares*. 1926.
- *DE LA PRYME (A.). *Diary*. Ed. by C. JACKSON. (Surtees Society.) 1870.
- DRUMMOND (Henry). *Speeches in Parliament, etc*. Ed. by LORD LOVAINE* [A. G. PERCY, 6th Duke of Northumberland]. 2 vols. 1860.
- EURIPIDES. *Tragedies*. Greek text, with an English commentary by F. A. PALEY*. 2nd edn. 3 vols. 1860-74.

- *EYTON (T. C.). *A history of the rarer British birds (and A catalogue of British birds)*. 2 pts. 1836.
- *FORREST (Sir GEORGE W.), ed. *Selections from the State Papers of the Governors-General of India*. Vols. III, IV. *Lord Cornwallis*. 1926.
- *FORSTER (R. H.). *The hand of the spoiler*. 1898.
- *A Tynedale comedy*. 1902.
- The Fudge family in Paris*. Ed. by THOMAS BROWN, the younger [pseud. of THOMAS MOORE, the poet]. 8th edn. 1818.
- Replies to the letters of the Fudge family in Paris*. Ed. by THOMAS BROWN, Esq. [pseud.]. 1818.
- GRAY (J. M.). *A history of the Gambia*. 1940.
- *GREENE (ROBERT). *Plays and poems*. Ed. by J. CHURTON COLLINS. 2 vols. 1905.
- *HARRIS (H. WILSON). *The daily press*. 1943.
- HARRISON (G. B.). *A Jacobean journal*. . . 1603-6. 1941.
- *HICKERINGILL (E.). *The ceremony-monger, his character*. 1689.
- HOMER. *The Iliad*. Greek text, with English notes by F. A. PALEY*. 2 vols. 1866-71.
- KENT (W.), ed. *An encyclopaedia of London*. 1937.
- KNOWLES (M.). *History of Wicken, Cambridgeshire*. 1902.
- LONGUS. *Daphnis and Chloe*. The Elizabethan version from Amyot's translation by ANGEL DAY. Ed. by JOSEPH JACOBS*. 1890.
- MARETT (R. R.). *A Jerseyman at Oxford*. 1941.
- MARTIN (A. D.). *The religion of Wordsworth**. 1936.
- Maxwell, James Clerk: a commemoration volume, 1831-1931*. Essays by Sir JOSEPH LARMOR* [and others]. 1931.
- Oxford University Press. *The first minute book of the Delegates*. . . , 1688-1756. (Oxford Bibliog. Society.) 1943.
- *PALEY (F. A.). *Fragments of the Greek comic poets*. With renderings in English verse. 2nd edn. 1892.
- *PALMERSTON (H. J. TEMPLE, Viscount). *Opinions and policy. . . as minister and statesman*. With a memoir by G. H. FRANCIS. 1852.
- *Lieven-Palmerston correspondence, 1828-56*. Transl. and ed. by LORD SUDLEY. 1943.
- Perse School Playbooks*. Nos. 1, 2, and 5. 1912-15.
- PONSONBY (ARTHUR, Lord). *Henry Ponsonby, Queen Victoria's private secretary, his life from his letters*. 1942.

- PULLING (A.). *The Order of the Coif.* 1884.
 *SAWYER (W. W.). *Mathematician's delight.* (Pelican books.) 1943.
 *STAFFORD (WILLIAM HOWARD, Viscount). [6 pieces relating to the trial and execution of Viscount Stafford.] 1680-1, 1921.
 STOKES (H. P.). *The Cambridge scene, being sketches of the Colleges.* 1921.
 TACITUS. *Annals.* Latin text, with commentary by P. FROST*. 1872.
 *VARRIER-JONES (Sir P. C.). *Papers of a pioneer, Sir Pendrill C. Varrier-Jones**. Collected by P. FRASER. 1943.
 WALKER (F. A.). *Some account of the parishes of Childerley, Cambridgeshire.* 1879.
 *WHITE (S.). *Collateral bee-boxes, or a new...method of managing bees.* 2nd edn. 1759.
 WHITTAKER (E. T.). *A treatise on the analytical dynamics of particles and rigid bodies.* 2nd edn. 1917.
 WHITTAKER (E. T.) and ROBINSON (G.). *The calculus of observations.* 3rd edn. 1940.
 WILLSON (BECKLES). *Lord Strathcona*, the story of his life.* 1902.

From Glanville L. Williams, Ph.D.

- *WILLIAMS (Glanville L.). *The Law Reform (Frustrated Contracts) Act, 1943.* The text, with introd., and commentary. 1944.

From the Winchester Salvage Collection.

- DEMOSTHENES. *Selectae orationes.* Recens. R. MOUNTENEY. 11th edn. 1806.

[Contains a MS. note relating to the College examination in Demosthenes, Dec. 1815; with a printed copy of the examination paper.]

From Mr Yule.

- Liber Precum Publicarum...* (*Liber Psalmorum...* a SEB. MUNSTERO... versus.) Lond. 1574.
Liturgia: seu Liber Precum Communium. [Latin transl. by SEB. CASTELLIO and T. PARSELL.] Editio 6. Lond. 1744.
 Royal Society. *Obituary notices of Fellows.* Nos. 11, 12. 1942-3.
 *YULE (G. U.). *The statistical study of literary vocabulary.* 1944.
 Periodicals were received from the following: *The President, Professor Bartlett, Mr Boys Smith, Professor Jopson, Mr Newman, Dr Palmer, Professor Previté-Orton, Mr White, Mr Yule, Royal Astronomical Society, etc.*

ADDITIONS

BOOKS OF REFERENCE

- Cambridge University Calendar.* Suppl. for 1943-44.
 London Library. *Subject index.* Vols. II, III (*Additions, 1909-38.*) 1923, 38.
Student's Handbook to the University and Colleges of Cambridge. Suppl. for 1943-44.
 SWEET and MAXWELL'S *Bibliography of English Law (to 1932).* 3 vols. 1925-33.
 VENN (J. A.). *Alumni Cantabrigienses.* Pt II, 1752-1900. Vol. II (Chalmers-Fytche). 1944.
Whitaker's Almanack for 1944.

JOHNIANA

- COTTON (JOHN). *A briefe exposition upon Ecclesiastes.* Published by ANTHONY TUCKNEY*. 1654.
 FULLER (THOMAS). *Wise words and quaint counsels.* Selected, with a sketch of the author's life, by AUGUSTUS JESSOPP*. 1892.
 GOEDART (J.). *De insectis, in methodum redactus; cum notularum additione, opera Martini Lister*. Item appendicis ad Historiam Animalium Angliae, ejusdem M. L., altera editio.* 1685.
 [MONTAGU (CHARLES) and *PRIOR (MATTHEW).] *The Hind and the Panther transvers'd to the story of the Country-Mouse and the City Mouse.* 1709.
 *SKINNER (THOMAS), M.D. *The life of General Monk.* 1723.
 *WOTTON (WILLIAM). *Short view of George Hicke's... Treasury of the ancient Northern languages.* Transl. from the Latin by M. SHELTON. 2nd edn. 1737.
 *MASON (WILLIAM). *Musaeus: a monody to the memory of Mr Pope.* 1747.
 *CHURCHILL (CHARLES). *An epistle to William Hogarth.* 1763.
 *LAMBE (ROBERT), ed. *An exact... history of the Battle of Flodden.* In verse, written about the time of Queen Elizabeth. 1774.
 *BOWYER (WILLIAM). *Miscellaneous tracts.* Collected, with notes, by J. NICHOLS. 1785.

[Strawberry Hill Library copy.]

- *SOMERVILLE (JOHN S., Lord). *The system followed during the two last years by the Board of Agriculture further illustrated.* 1800.
- [*PARR (SAMUEL).] *Characters of the late Charles James Fox; selected, and in part written, by PHILOPATRIS VARVICENSIS [pseud.].* 2 vols. 1809.
- Procès des trois Anglais, R. T. Wilson, J. Ely Hutchinson, Michel Bruce*, et autres, accusés d'avoir facilité l'évasion de Lavalette.* 1816.
- *STEBBING (H.). *Lives of the Italian poets.* 3 vols. 1831.
- *JUKES (J. B.). *A sketch of the physical structure of Australia.* 1850.
- COLERIDGE (S. T.). *Dramatic works.* Ed. by DERWENT COLERIDGE*. New edn. 1852.
- *Poems.* Ed. by DERWENT* and SARA COLERIDGE. New edn. 1852.
- *HARTSHORNE (C. H.), and others. *Illustrations of Alnwick, Prudhoe, and Warkworth.* [Text, and some drawings, by C. H. H.] [c. 1857.]
- LACOMBE (P.). *Arms and armour.* Transl., with notes and additional chapter by C. Boutell*. 1869: repr. 1893.
- *SHARPE (E.). *Illustrations of the priory church of St Mary at Tynemouth.* [c. 1871.]
- MACLEAN (A. J.) and *BROWNE (W. H.). *The Catholicus of the East and his people.* 1892.
- *VOELCKER (J. A.). *Report on the improvement of Indian agriculture.* 1893.
- *FORREST (Sir GEORGE W.). *The life of Lord Clive.* 2 vols. 1918.
- *DOLLMAN (J. G.). *Catalogue of the Selous collection of big game in the British Museum (Natural History).* 1921.
- *MILLS (J. SAXON). *Sir Edward Cook, K.B.E., a biography.* 1921.
- *WALDO (F. J.). *A short history of the Worshipful Company of Plumbers of the City of London.* 2nd edn. 1923.
- *MELCHETT (A. M. MOND, Lord). *Imperial economic unity.* 1930.
- *MARLOWE (C. CHRISTOPHER). *The Harz mountains.* 1930.
- *MELDRUM (ROY). *Coach and eight.* Foreword by F. W. LAW*, M.D. 1932.
- *MARRACK (J. R.). *Food and planning.* 1942.

WORDSWORTHIANA

- *WORDSWORTH (WILLIAM). *Poems.* Selected, with introd., by STOPFORD A. BROOKE, illustrated by E. H. NEW. 1907.
- *Poetical works.* Ed. by E. DE SELINCOURT. Vol. II. 1944.
- *Wordsworth's pocket notebook.* Ed. by G. H. HEALEY. Ithaca, 1942.
- *Some letters of the Wordsworth family, now first published.* Ed. by L. N. BROUGHTON. Ithaca, 1942.
- PATTON (C. H.). *The rediscovery of Wordsworth**. Boston, Mass., 1935.
- HAVENS (R. D.). *The mind of a poet. A study of *Wordsworth's thought with particular reference to The Prelude.* Baltimore, 1941.

ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY

- JONES (E. J.), ed. *Medieval heraldry. Some fourteenth-century heraldic works.* With introd. and English transl. of the Welsh text. 1943.
- OLDHAM (J. B.). *Shrewsbury School Library bindings. Catalogue raisonné.* 1943.
- WHEELER (R. E. M.). *Maiden Castle, Dorset.* (Soc. of Antiq. of Lond., Reports of the Research Committee, XII.) 1943.

CLASSICS

- Loeb Classical Library:
- DIONYSIUS OF HALICARNASSUS, vol. IV. JOSEPHUS, vol. VII. LIVY, vol. VII. 3 vols. 1943.
- PTOLEMAEUS (CLAUDIUS). *Geographia.* Recog. C. MÜLLER. 2 pts. 1883-1901.

ECONOMICS

- CLARK (COLIN). *The economics of 1960.* 1942.
- SAXTON (C. C.). *The economics of price determination.* 1942.
- SHIRRAS (G. F.) and ROSTAS (L.). *The burden of British taxation.* 1942.
- World economic survey.* 9th year, 1939-41. 10th year, 1941-2. (League of Nations.) 1941-2.

HISTORY

- American history, Speeches and documents in.* Ed. by R. BIRLEY.
4 vols. 1942-4.
- *D'EWES (Sir SIMONDS). *Journal*. [Vol. III. 12 Oct. 1641-10 Jan. 1641/2.] Ed. by W. H. COATES.
New Haven, 1942.
- East India Company. *Calendar of the Court minutes, etc., 1635(-1679)*.
By E. B. SAINSBURY. 11 vols. 1907-38.
- Irish historical documents, 1172-1922.* Ed. by E. CURTIS and R. B. McDOWELL.
1943.
- Royal Historical Society. *Transactions*. 4th series. Vol. XXVI. 1944.
- STENTON (F. M.). *Anglo-Saxon England*. (Oxford History of England, II.)
1943.
- STOW (JOHN). *A survey of London*. Reprinted from the text of 1603.
With introd'n. and notes by C. L. KINGSFORD.
2 vols. and suppl. 1908-27.
- SUMNER (B. H.). *A survey of Russian history*. 1944.
- THOMPSON (J. M.). *The French Revolution*. 1943.
- WILLIAMS (BASIL). *Carteret and Newcastle, a contrast in contemporaries*.
1943.

LAW

- Halsbury's Laws of England*. 2nd edn. Suppl. vol. for 1943.
- Selden Society. Vol. LX. *Select cases of procedure without writ under Henry III*. Ed. by H. G. RICHARDSON and G. O. SAYLES. 1941.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL SCIENCES

- BIRKHOFF (G.) and MACLANE (S.). *A survey of modern algebra*.
New York, 1941.
- Chemistry, Annual reports on the progress of*, 1942. 1943.
- HARDY (G. H.) and ROGOSINSKI (W. W.). *Fourier series*. (Camb. Tracts in Mathematics, 38.)
1944.
- *KENDALL (M. G.). *The advanced theory of statistics*. Vol. I. 1944.
- Nautical almanac and astronomical ephemeris for 1945*.
- RUSSELL (BERTRAND). *The principles of mathematics*. (2nd edn.)
1937: repr. 1942.

MODERN LANGUAGES AND ENGLISH LITERATURE

- DRYDEN (JOHN). *The letters of Dryden, with letters addressed to him*.
Ed. by C. E. WARD. Durham, N.C., 1942.
- English Place-Name Society. Vol. XIX. *The place-names of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely*.
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- English studies, The year's work in*, 1941. 1944.
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- POPE (ALEXANDER). *Poems*. Vol. v. (Twickenham edn.) 1943.
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MORAL SCIENCES

- COLLINGWOOD (R. G.). *The new Leviathan or man, society, civilization, and barbarism*. 1942.
- KLEITMAN (N.). *Sleep and wakefulness*. Chicago, 1939.
- KOEHLER (W.). *Dynamics in psychology*. 1942.
- SCHILPP (P. A.), ed. *The philosophy of A. N. Whitehead*.
Evanston, 1941.
- SMITH (A. H.). *A treatise on knowledge*. 1943.
- SMITH (MAY). *An introduction to industrial psychology*. repr. 1943.
- SMITH (N. KEMP). *The philosophy of David Hume*. 1941.
- VALENTINE (C. W.). *The psychology of early childhood*.
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THEOLOGY AND CHURCH HISTORY

- Canterbury and York Society. *Diocesis Cantuariensis. Registrum Henrici Chichele*. Vol. I. 1943.
- JACOB (E. F.). *Essays on the Conciliar Epoch*. 1943.
- Lincoln Record Society. Vol. XXXV. *Visitations of the Diocese of Lincoln, 1517-31*. Ed. by A. Hamilton Thompson*. 1944.
- LITTLE (A. G.). *Franciscan papers, lists, and documents*. 1943.

- SMITH (R. A. L.). *Canterbury Cathedral Priory; a study in monastic administration.* 1943.
- *THOMPSON (A. HAMILTON). *English colleges of chantry priests.* (Ecclesiological Society.) 1943.
- Surtees Society. Vols. 86, 89. *Cartularium Prioratus de Gyseburne.* 2 vols. 1889-94.

The following books have been bought for the Reading Room

- BUCHSBAUM (R.). *Animals without backbones.* Chicago, 1938: repr. 1941.
- BURROWS (R.), ed. *Words and phrases judicially defined.* Vols. I-III (A-N). 1943-4.
- CARTER (G. S.). *A general zoology of the invertebrates.* 1940.
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- GROVE (A. J.) and NEWELL (G. E.). *Animal biology.* 1942.
- HYMAN (L. H.). *Comparative vertebrate anatomy.* 2nd edn. Chicago, 1942: repr. 1943.
- *The invertebrates: protozoa through ctenophora.* New York and Lond., 1940.
- JENKINSON (J. W.). *Vertebrate embryology.* 1913: repr. 1925.
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- SMITH (K. M.). *A textbook of agricultural entomology.* 1931.
- WADDINGTON (C. H.). *Introduction to modern genetics.* 1939.
- WEISS (P.). *Principles of development. A text in experimental embryology.* New York, 1939.

COLLEGE AWARDS

STUDENTSHIP, 1944

Strathcona: Brough, J.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, 1944

Elected to Scholarships: Angel, J. H., Barraclough, P., Dirac, G. A., Green, G. W., Kendon, R. D., Lewis, D., Morton, W. D., Parkes, E. W., Stokoe, W. G., Trapnell, B. M. W.

Elected to Exhibitions: Hearle, J. W. S., Munir, M. N., Sewell, A. D.

Hoare Exhibition: Bailey, D. E.

PRIZES, 1944

SPECIAL PRIZES

Essay Prizes: (Second Year) Lang, D. M.; (First Year) Glasgow, E. L. H.

Reading Prizes: (First Prize) Elms, C. F.; (Second Prize) Wilden-Hart, K. G. *Henry Humphreys Prize:* Ds Willmore, P. L. *Hockin Prize:* Raby, K. F. *Hutton Prize:* Lavery, H. *Sir Joseph Larmor Awards:* Elms, C. F., Hurrell, A., Raby, K. F., Vaughan, D. B. *Bonney Award:* Green, G. W.

PRIZES AWARDED ON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

MATHEMATICS—*Preliminary:* Cockayne, A. H., *Wright's Prize;* Dirac, G. A.; Haymann, W. K., *Wright's Prize;* Shaw, D. C., *Wright's Prize.* *Tripes Part I:* Davison, D. P.; Kermod, T. L. *Tripes Part II:* Cox, D. R., *Wright's Prize;* Lewis, D.

NATURAL SCIENCES—*Preliminary Part I:* Barrett, P. T.; Broom, T., *Wright's Prize;* Bunt, J. P.; Dingle, R. B., *Wright's Prize;* Hearle, J. W. S.; Hemmings, R. F.; King, R. F.; Nutter, J. C.; Simms, F. *Tripes Part I:* Angel, J. H.; Barraclough, P.; Green, G. W.; Stokoe, W. G.; Trapnell, B. M. W., *Wright's Prize.* *Preliminary Part II:* Batchelor, R.

LAW—*Qualifying I:* Munir, M. N., *Wright's Prize.*

HISTORY—*Preliminary:* Lavery, H.; Sutcliffe, P. H.

MODERN AND MEDIEVAL LANGUAGES—*Tripes Part I:* Goode, J.

ECONOMICS—*Tripes Part II:* Carter, C. F., *Wright's Prize.*

MECHANICAL SCIENCES—*Preliminary:* Kendon, R. D., *Wright's Prize;* Parkes, E. W., *Wright's Prize;* Scott, P.; Sewell, A. D.; Stringer, J. *Tripes:* Davies, I. L., *Wright's Prize;* Forster, C. A., *Wright's Prize;* Hurrell, A., *Wright's Prize;* Morton, W. D.; Raby, K. F., *Earle Prize;* Wallace, W. D.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, AUGUST, 1943

Major Scholarships:

Shaw, D. C., Penistone Grammar School, for Mathematics (Baylis Scholarship). Tomlinson, R. C., Merchant Taylors' School, for Mathematics. Jung, L., St Peter's School, York, for Mathematics. Alexander, A. L. L., Harrow School, for Classics. Dingle, R. B., Bournemouth School, for Natural Sciences (Whytehead Scholarship). Scott, P., Enfield Grammar School, for Natural Sciences (Strathcona Scholarship). Broom, T., St George Secondary School, Bristol, for Natural Sciences. Rimmer, W. G., Liverpool Collegiate School, for History. Stephens, M. W., Bishop's Stortford College, for History. Hodgson, J., Exeter School, for Modern Languages.

Minor Scholarships:

Smith, N. P., Liverpool Institute High School, for Mathematics. Bunt, J. P., Oundle School, for Mathematics. Dorman, R. B., Sedbergh School, for Classics. Weaving, M. R. V., Aldenham School, for Classics. Nutter, J. C., Latymer Upper School, Hammersmith, for Natural Sciences. Henry, D., Midhurst Grammar School, for History. Hodgson, J. R. P., Finchley Grammar School, for History. Adams, N. S., Devonport High School, for the General Examination.

Exhibitions:

Parkes, E. W., King Edward VI School, Birmingham, for Mathematics. Gregory, A. T., Dulwich College, for Classics. Gross, D., King Edward VI School, Birmingham, for Classics. Ramsay, H. B., Derby Technical College, for Natural Sciences. Downsborough, F. K., Bradford Grammar School, for Natural Sciences. Greenwood, G. K., Uppingham School, for History. Kellett, J. R., Bradford Grammar School, for History. Brazier, L. F., University College School, for Modern Languages. Probert, E. V., Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for the General Examination.

Johnson Exhibition:

Greenwood, G. K., Uppingham School, for History.

CLOSE EXHIBITIONS AND SIZARSHIPS, 1943

To Close Exhibitions:

Lupton and Hebblethwaite: Dorman, R. B., Sedbergh School. *Vidalian:* Waterfall, C. R., Exeter School.

To Sizarships:

Longmore, T. R. W., Wellington College. Wilson, I. H., Latymer School, Edmonton. Weaver, A. P., St Boniface College, Plymouth.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, APRIL, 1944

Major Scholarships:

Shaw, B. W. B., Manchester Grammar School, for Mathematics (Baylis Scholarship). Newman, B. G., Manchester Grammar School, for Mathematics (Strathcona Scholarship). Green, J. A., University of St Andrews, for Mathematics with Physics. Bamrough, J. R., Bede Collegiate School, Sunderland, for Classics. Field, W. P. McD., Christ's Hospital, for Classics. Barron, J., Loughborough College School, for Natural Sciences. Horsfield, W. D., Alderman Wood School, Stanley, for Natural Sciences. Jenkins, D. P., Rhondda Intermediate School, for Natural Sciences. Livesley, R. K., Kingswood School, Bath, for Natural Sciences. Prosser, J. M., Uppingham School, for History.

Minor Scholarships:

Millar, B., Manchester Grammar School, for Mathematics. Marsden, E. W., Sedbergh School, for Classics. Ratcliff, G. A., Worthing High School, for Natural Sciences. Crossman, E. R. F. W., Shrewsbury School, for Natural Sciences. Radford, R. N., Nottingham High School, for History. Wardman, A. E., Isleworth County School, for Modern Languages. Staton, R. A., King Edward VII School, Sheffield, for English. Simeone, R. N., Raynes Park County School, for the General Examination.

Exhibitions:

Coles, J. P., Leatherhead School, for Mathematics. Thatcher, A. R., Leys School, for Mathematics. Hood, E. J., King Edward VI School, Birmingham, for Classics. Overton, D. R., Sedbergh School, for Classics. Smith, A. N., Leeds Grammar School, for Natural Sciences. Dickinson, A., Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for History. Osborne, G. S., Solihull School, for Modern Languages. Beer, J. B., Watford Grammar School, for English. Williams, R. H., Kirkham Grammar School, for the General Examination.

CLOSE EXHIBITIONS, SIZARSHIPS, AND CHORAL STUDENTSHIPS, 1944

To Close Exhibitions:

Baker: Fonseca, H. B. d'A., Durham School. *Downman:* Rugg, D. A., Pocklington School. *Johnson:* Prosser, J. M., Uppingham School. *Lupton and Hebblethwaite:* Marsden, E. W., Sedbergh School. *Munsteven:* Dawes, A., King's School, Peterborough. *Somerset (Wootton Rivers):* Hodgkiss, D. S., Manchester Grammar School. *Marquis of Exeter:* McLean, J. A., Stamford School.

To Sizarships:

Bayley, D. G., Owen's School. Fairhead, R. W., Exeter School. Johnson, B. G., Perse School. Scott, B. M., Perse School.

To a Choral Studentship: Martin, J. W., King's School, Peterborough.