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All contributions should be sent to the Editors of *The Eagle*, c/o The College Office, St John's College.

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



THE COMMEMORATION SERMON

By THE MASTER, on 4 May 1947

FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS: we are all their debtors; all alike beneficiaries of those who created and endowed the Society, who gave it the purpose and the means for which, and on which, it lives. How that list of names echoes down the centuries! How it calls to mind the phases of our history! Of our foundress Fisher wrote: "She had in a manner all that was praisable in a woman." But it was he who deflected her charity from the monastery to the University and who gave a stimulus to the collegiate idea which has never lost its force. "To all the bishops of England the very mirror and lantern of light"; so wrote a contemporary of him. He saw the need of the University for new life and learning. But beyond the University he saw the needs of his time and how the University could help to supply them—poverty and ignorance spread over the countryside of England, and he longed for men educated and moved to the service of their fellowmen. He and his friends lived to see their hopes realized and the College begin its long history in a splendid classical renaissance, "the fairest spring that ever was there of learning".

On such beginnings followed the long vicissitudes of the religious struggle, when the excitements of theological controversy and the problems of loyalty to Church and King filled the academical horizon; and then the days of falling numbers—Colleges become the easeful paradise of scholars and loungers, wider learning outside the University, and culture in the homes of the great; till, in the nineteenth century, the broadening stream of knowledge forced its way back, and the swift expansion of modern times gave a new significance to the ancient seats of learning.



But these names illustrate best that spring of loyalty and affection which has never ceased to nourish the work the founders began. Here was the strength of the original idea, for without new resources the College would soon have flagged and failed. Fisher himself was a generous benefactor. To him those first Fellows wrote, when he lay in the Tower, awaiting his end: "To you, we acknowledge, we owe our maintenance, our learning, all the good we either have or know." To Lord Burghley, St John's was his "beloved College", his "old nurse", and he, writes our historian, Thomas Baker, was another Bishop Fisher to the Society.

We no longer know what motive inspired each benefactor—piety, or patriotism, or personal devotion—but that motive linked itself with friendships, associations, memories of time spent here. We recall Henry Martyn brooding in his last days in Persia: "Again I wandered in spirit amongst the trees on the banks of the Cam." We recall the immense generosity of James Wood, who passed all his years in the College, and Larmor's original bequest, revealing his intense interest in the life within our walls. And how illuminating are the words of affection with which Sir Robert Scott ended his admirable epitome of our history:

For in her rubbish and her stones
thy servants pleasure take;
Yea, they the very dust thereof
do favour for her sake.

So that list stretches over the four centuries, with names of men, some known to the world, some known only to us, and some of them now not otherwise known to us; historic names—national leaders, and pioneers in science and letters; and familiar names—companions of our student days, "precious friends hid in death's dateless night"; all witnessing to a power that does not feel the force of years, all united in the desire that this Society should remain and flourish.

It is the greatest tribute to the collegiate life that those who lived it believed in it and sought to ensure its perpetuity. Down the generations this spirit continues. Still, with gifts large and small, for one object or another of our great purpose—education, religion, learning and research—members and friends of the College continue to endow it, widening its purpose with their plans and strengthening it with their generosity.

What then is the idea that has had such attractive force?—which links in this long chain Linacre with Rolleston, Baker with Mullinger, Shorton with Taylor and Scott? What had our benefactors found that they wished to pass on and perpetuate? Not often have they said, and who would feel able to give words to their feelings? It was a great step in education to form the tradition of a society where men of

different ages, and parts, and experience, and destined to diverse careers, for a short time lived together as members of one body; where a man was first set at liberty to follow his own bent, unsuaded and not driven; where, in manifold pursuits, associations and friendships were formed, experience shared and character shaped where education was not an instrument to mould a single opinion or type, but to foster freedom of thought and the diversity of personality; where a man might brood on questions great and small, on the practical questions of the hour or the "thoughts that wander through eternity"; and all knowledge was held in honour if it serve to the making of man.

A College is not a factory, or a mint, or a sub-department of Government; but, as Newman said, "an alma mater, knowing her children one by one". Hence its renown and value as a school of experience. A man learns that there are other men abler than himself. "To be a true Greek", it was said, "means to be able to hold successful converse with men." So it is that we seek not to impose doctrine or pattern—but that men should go from this place with faculties matured, with power of understanding, tolerance and co-operation.

Are these things still possible in days of swollen numbers, of haste, of urgent practical problems? Or will they succumb to the intensity of our times? It has not been so, nor do we believe it will be so. We recite the names of our benefactors to renew the sense of their purpose. A strong faith animated them, passed on from generation to generation, that the College founded "to foster learning and the arts, to be a centre of intellectual life and moral influence", would never grow forgetful of its ends. Of what use would be its wealth, the beauty of its precincts, its noble traditions and memories, if its life lost its unique character, its teachers their confidence, its students their aspirations? No more would it inspire the affection and loyalty which have been the source of its strength.

Those who founded the College lived in an age like ours of great events and rapid change. A new learning was ousting the old. There was an enlargement of mind, a critical spirit, a shock to old ways of thought. Discontent with traditional religion was widespread. Great kingdoms were forming and threatened conflict. A revolution of prices had begun. "Our religion of Christian faith is greatly diminished," wrote Fisher, "we be very few." He saw in the improvement of education the way of advance to a better order.

We have reached to-day a moment of new promise in the educational history of our country, a moment when University expansion is eagerly and confidently expected and the national need in higher education is realized more widely than ever before. The call to-day is as vivid as that to which our founders responded. We are a small

nation raised in the course of history to great power and influence. But without the supply of men and women trained to high service all the pursuits of life, we cannot fulfil our responsibilities in the world. We look beyond our own borders and can only so exist. It remains true that England cannot afford to be little. Our contribution to the world's work must be made on a high intellectual and moral plane. Much is demanded to-day of the Universities. Who can go into our courts of justice, our hospitals and public institutions, or consider our industry and trade, with their demand for men of leadership and sympathy, capable of exercising managerial functions, without realizing the need? The course of present development lays emphasis on the qualities which Universities and Colleges can best supply. Moral influence has lost none of its power in the world's affairs. We cannot live on memories. Those days of brilliant achievement, those noble names, will not serve us, unless we can fulfil their promise in our own day and generation.

To our benefactors we owe the material independence which gives us our unique place in national education. With the resources entrusted to us we have a reasonable freedom. It is not a selfish interest which makes a College desire to preserve this. Without freedom and responsibility a College must dwindle to a hostel. Yet ought we to be as anxious to be worthy of our freedom as swift to claim it. The College system makes possible much in education which might otherwise be lost. In the Colleges the quality of education was raised by their teaching and their social life to a standard the University could not otherwise have reached—at its best unequalled, and to-day emulated in the modern Universities. Our founders showed, too, how new studies could most easily be planted in the Colleges, and growing up in them, could influence the whole body of the University.

Not that Colleges have always welcomed the reformer. Here, in the seventeenth century, a young student, John Hall, pleaded for modern languages and history when the ancient world held too absolute a sway. Two centuries were to pass before his ideas bore much fruit. Even in 1846, writes Leslie Stephen, outside of the two triposes, Mathematics and Classics, there was no career for a man of any ability. Cambridge virtually said to its pupils: Is this a treatise upon Geometry or Algebra? No! Is it then a treatise upon Greek or Latin grammar or on the grammatical construction of classical authors? No! Then commit it to the flames, for it contains nothing worth your study. That spirit has long passed, and not least through Collegiate initiative. The names of Liveing, Bateson, Rivers rise to the mind as those of men to whom our own College in recent times gave larger opportunity and support; and such examples of Collegiate influence on academical studies can be paralleled elsewhere.

By the Colleges, too, talent was sought out and the poor student given his opportunity. In this field St John's was always true to the aims of its founders. For centuries the sizarship fulfilled the function of the entrance scholarship and brought the promising boy to the University. Richard Bentley and John Couch Adams, our most eminent names in Arts and Science, both came up as Sizar. In time the scholarship examination took its place, reached farther, and also set for the schools their standard of excellence. Some of these duties have passed now to the stronger hands of University and State. But we must not forget that, in days when the State did little for higher education, and when the University was poor indeed, the Colleges gave a home to new studies and means to poor students, promoted fundamental research and produced many of the scholars who have laid the foundations of learning in other places. They did not all they should have done, nor as quickly as they might, but they did what there was no one else to do, and what they did, they could not have done but for their benefactors and the ideas and ideals they had inherited.

To-day money is rightly flowing to the Universities. But let us not suppose that money is inspiration. Without the flow and freedom of ideas and the cherishing of ideals, education and learning would lose their soul and sink beneath the burden of their good fortune. In our more highly organized world the life and initiative which the Colleges preserve may be invaluable.

We summon up remembrance of things past, but our business is with the present. It is just two years since the news first reached us that the long war was drawing to a close. We have never doubted that education, religion, learning and research would outlive the dangers and exhaustions of war. Yet there is little for which we stand that has not been in mortal peril.

Now in thankfulness and humility we acknowledge our preservation. Let us remember first those members of our body whom the war has taken from us, whose work is finished, for we count them benefactors, not only of us, but of all mankind. And those still absent from us, on service at home and abroad; we look forward to the day of their return. To all who have played their part, here and elsewhere, in counsel and in deed, by land and sea and air, some carrying high responsibilities, some bearing privation and confinement, we pay the humble tribute of our gratitude. You who return to interrupted study we welcome back, for this is the end to which you and we long looked forward. You come back richer, I do not doubt, in experience, and riper for study. This is your gift to broaden and strengthen the common life. Unless you are more fortunate than others you will not find solutions to every problem, but unless you are singularly

unfortunate, you will find work worth the doing. Be content to do it. Be ambitious to do it. To some is granted "the grace of the great things".

Our inheritance is also our debt—not to the past, but to the future. What we have received from those who have gone before, preserved and increased, will live in the opportunities and achievements of generations to come. It falls to those who have the control, and those who have the advantage, of higher education, always to remember the ideal handed down to us—to set in front the things of the mind and spirit and to bring them into relation with the life of man. Such an ideal cannot be imposed from without. Its origin and strength are within.

Certainly our founders looked on education not as a private right and privilege, but as a means of service. If they could revisit the scene of their hopes they might wonder at the tree which has grown from the seed they planted. Time which has ripened the colour of our walls, has changed the character of our work, enlarged its range and multiplied its ends. Instead of breeding the incumbents of one or two professions, the Colleges now prepare men for an ever-widening circle of occupations, and the influence of collegiate education makes itself felt through all the texture of the national life. We dwell in the home of the society, but the great majority of our members are scattered over the country, the Empire, the whole world. They have carried into the learned professions, into the churches of all denominations, into other Universities and schools, into business, industry and all the arts of life, into public administration and politics, the impressions and the influences gathered here. Nor need we think that those who sought through learning to serve mankind would regret this wide fulfilment of their purpose.

And that long list of their names, coming down to us from the Renaissance, through a life for ever old yet new, to which the rich years and the lean years, the years of growth, and even the years of sloth, all add their quota, I see it extending on into the future; for I do not doubt that, though forms and means change, and our work be carried on in new ways, it will never cease to inspire the generosity and confidence which we commemorate to-day.

So, in the words of our Bidding Prayer, that there may never be wanting a supply of persons duly qualified to serve God both in Church and State, let us pray for a blessing on all seminaries of sound learning and religious education, especially the Universities of this land, and remembering this morning in particular the ancient and religious foundation of our own College of St John the Evangelist, founded by the Lady Margaret Beaufort and John Fisher, and endowed by a numerous company of benefactors.

RECOLLECTIONS

By SIR ROBERT TATE, K.B.E.

*(Senior Fellow, Trinity
in the University of Dublin; Honorary Fellow,
St John's College.)*

My first experience of Cambridge may fairly be held to have been a remarkable one. Early in December 1890 I came up from Shrewsbury to try for a scholarship at St John's. With me came a friend who was to try at Emmanuel. It was late in the day when we arrived, the streets were not very well lighted and, as men were just then going down, there was a constant stream of hansoms driving pretty fast towards the station. As I stepped from the tram at the gate of Emmanuel just behind my friend I was conscious of a sudden shock and the next moment found myself on the ground with a horse's fore-feet planted one on each side of my head. Knowing that a horse will seldom set his hoof on a prostrate figure, I had the presence of mind to lie still; the cabman pulled his horse back and in a few seconds I was again on my feet none the worse. I was not even bruised or shaken to any considerable extent and when I woke up the next morning I felt nothing to remind me of the accident. The beginning of my actual residence is also marked by the recollection of an occurrence to an Irishman at least unforgettable. The first evening I dined in Hall I saw, as I came into College, a poster announcing the death of Charles Stewart Parnell. At dinner I sat next my fellow-countrymen, J. G. Leatham and R. K. McElderry (both subsequently Fellows of the College), neither of whom had heard the news, and I well remember the almost awe-stricken interest with which they received it and the haste with which, when dinner was over, we left the Hall in our eagerness to get the evening paper.

And again, if I may in this case anticipate a little, one of the latest incidents of my time at Cambridge is indeed a notable one in the sense that it seems little short of miraculous that any of those concerned in it should have lived to tell the tale. Whether violent thunderstorms are as prevalent now at Cambridge as they were in my time I do not know, but every summer that I was up we had at least four or five terrific ones. They generally occurred at night. About 9 o'clock one would see the first flashes away to the west, towards 3 or 4 in the morning the storm would be right over us, and then it would pass away to the east. But this was not always so, for the most alarming one I ever saw was in the afternoon. A few of us had gone to play tennis at the house of some friends living on the Trumpington

Road. There was clearly thunder about, nevertheless two mixed doubles were in progress when we saw that a storm-centre was coming very near us indeed. The other four finished their set and went indoors. My four, however, played on till some very heavy rain-drops beginning to fall drove us also into the house. We were just entering the door and could not possibly have been more than thirty seconds off the court when there came a blinding flash; we heard a cry of "Look, look!" and saw our hostess standing at a large window half-way up the stairs and pointing at something in the garden. We ran up and, on looking out, saw that one of the supports of the net, a solid oak pole of some $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, had been split into fragments. One of these fragments I picked up about an hour afterwards at a distance of 40 yards, which I carefully stepped, from the place where what was left of the pole stood. That piece of wood I eventually lost but I kept it for many years as a memento of the narrowest escape I ever had, for not only was the pole shattered but the leaves of the shrubs close by were all blackened and, had we been half a minute later leaving the court, it is hard to believe that one of us could have survived.

In my own year my most intimate friends were Arthur Tait, afterwards Principal of Ridley and subsequently Canon of Peterborough, R. K. McElderry, now retired for some years from the Professorship of Greek at Queen's University, Belfast, Percy (afterwards Sir Percy) Sargent, the eminent surgeon, Raymond Horton-Smith, a brilliant scientist, A. G. Butler and A. P. Cameron of L.M.B.C. fame, E. W. Jackson, for many years a Master at Brighton College, and Harry Gregory, who became a well-known doctor in North London. Lionel Horton-Smith, afterwards a Fellow of the College, slightly my senior, and a few others slightly junior to me were among the closest friends I have ever had, T. J. I'Anson Bromwich, the great mathematician, W. West, a distinguished botanist, Hamilton Townsend, late of the I.C.S., and, outside our own College, George Bowes of Emmanuel. Of these I still have the good fortune to see from time to time McElderry, who lives in Belfast, and Townsend, who lives in West Cork; Lionel Horton-Smith and Cameron I saw some ten or twelve years ago and from Jackson I heard occasionally up to about the same time. Raymond Horton-Smith, Tait, Sargent, Bromwich, West and Bowes are, alas, no longer with us, and I greatly fear that the fact that the names of Butler and Gregory have disappeared from the Medical Register tells the same tale.

McElderry, Tait, Jackson and I read Classics, and (as another never-to-be-forgotten friend, T. R. Glover, has truly said) in those days a man was taught in his own College. I never attended, and never was advised to attend, a single lecture outside St John's till

I began to work for Part II. I took Section A (textual criticism, palaeography, history of literature, etc.) in the first year of its existence as an independent section, and the lecturers appointed were Professor Jebb and Dr J. P. Postgate. Unlike Glover, I did gain a great deal from Jebb's lectures. Postgate's lectures I did not at the time appreciate so much, though in later years I came to recognize how excellent they had been. All our own Classical lecturers, whom Glover describes so delightfully, I knew very well indeed and naturally I have but little to add to his description. I do not, however, recollect all their lectures with equal clearness and it is with Sandys, Graves and Tottenham that we seem to have come most constantly in contact throughout our course. For instance, Tottenham lectured on the *Agamemnon* and *Choephoroi* during (if I mistake not) our very first term and later I remember going to him for composition and for lectures on Aristotle's *Ethics*. Graves lectured on Thucydides and the *Histories* of Tacitus and in our last year we went to him for composition. It was at one of these latter lectures that we came across in, I think, one of those test papers in unprepared translation, the phrase from the *Iphigenia in Tauris*:

ἱερεὺς δ' ἦν ὁ γεννήσας πατήρ

and Graves said in his inimitable way: "I always feel that to be an exact rendering of the English words 'My father was a clergyman.'" In our very last term before Part I we went, but not for the first time, for composition to Sandys, whose lectures on Pindar we had all attended with, in my case at least, very great profit. I always learned a great deal from Sir John's lectures, but I heartily agree with Glover in giving the palm to Graves. Heitland (who was my Tutor) did not, at least while I was up, lecture very much. I only remember one course by him—on Thucydides VII. Glover, I note, says that in his time Heitland did no teaching, and I have a vague idea that on the occasion to which I refer he consented to come back as a stop-gap, if I may use such a word, for a while. We did compositions with Haskins, but I do not remember ever hearing him lecture on a book. He, however, died about our second year and was, I think, succeeded by Sikes, who in our third year gave us some admirable lectures on Hesiod and the *Homeric Hymns* and subsequently, to my great benefit, looked after my Greek and Latin prose composition, which formed an integral part of section A in Part II. We went to Smith for composition in our first term. One day when Tait and I were with him he remarked that no author known to him was as hard to translate as Propertius. "Surely he cannot be harder than Persius", said one or the other of us. "Oh but," said Smith, "that is not what I mean at all. In Persius it is the allusions that cause the difficulty, with

Propertius it is the Latin itself." Then he quoted as a typical Propertian line Book II, 25, 1:

Unica nata mei pulcherrima causa doloris,

and few will deny that this proved his point. The next term he gave us one of the best sets of lectures I have ever heard—on the *Rudens* of Plautus. These lectures are for me immortalized by a translation which cannot be regarded as other than a masterpiece. In the scene where Charmides and Labrax bewail their shipwreck and abuse Neptune for having poured salt water into them as if they were Greek wines the former concludes by saying:

Si invitare nos paulisper pergeret Ibidem obdormissemus,

which Smith rendered: "Had he gone on a little longer plying us with drink, we should have slept on the premises." After these lectures my only recollection of Smith is that of a delightful evening spent in his company at a party given somewhere in the new court, and I have a dim notion that he went to live away from Cambridge.

Of all my lecturers, of all our dons whom I knew, I have none but the most kindly memories. With several of them I had common interests lying quite outside the sphere of purely academic relations. Haskins, for example, was a keen salmon-fisher and, when he learned somehow or other that I had been brought up to trout fishing, a bond was established between us which led to many a pleasant conversation and more than one delightful invitation to his house. Then Graves, Brindley, and I shared a passion for the steam locomotive. Graves indeed was a great personal friend of the celebrated F. W. Webb, Chief Mechanical Engineer of the London and North Western Railway, and not infrequently we used to take a walk round by Cambridge Station where one certainly saw a varied collection of engines. Tottenham again, though I do not think he ever lived in Ireland, was my fellow-countryman (or rather I was his), for he belonged to one of the principal families in North Leitrim and his birthplace was less than twenty miles from mine. Dr Donald MacAlister, who became my Tutor when Heitland gave up his pupils, was also an unfailing friend, and when as Sir Donald MacAlister, Principal of the University of Glasgow, he came years afterwards to receive an honorary Degree from the University of Dublin and I, as Public Orator, had the privilege of introducing him, I found him and Lady MacAlister full of real pleasure at seeing me again. Connected with this visit is an incident which I cannot forbear to mention. Sir John Sandys, of whose kindness and goodness I fully share Glover's appreciation, was greatly interested in my election as Public Orator here. He wrote to congratulate me and more than once took the trouble to send me some good counsel. On this occasion he wrote to

thank me for my orations, especially the one about Sir Donald, and then added "I see, however, that you have taken well over two hundred words to describe the great man whom you so fittingly call 'virum omnibus numeris absolutum'. A very long experience has taught me that one hundred words are enough to describe any man."

This piece of advice from Sir John I have never forgotten. It was given to me only a short time before his death, for Sir Donald was here in 1920, and in recording it I have perhaps strayed away a little from those few recollections of my Cambridge days with a request for which I was honoured by the Editor of *The Eagle* who, I believe, now has the set of rooms in which I lived during my last year. It is perhaps well that those recollections should close with a reference to a conversation which, I have little doubt, bore upon a difficulty mentioned by Glover, but which, I am no less convinced, cannot help to solve it. That Heitland was even in my time somewhat severed from the College anybody could see, and in his *Autobiography* he alludes, says Glover, to a great injustice. "By this time there was nobody left who could identify or explain the allusion, so one must let it alone." Some time towards the end of my first year Heitland took me for a walk, told me many stories of his undergraduate days and asked me how I was getting on. I answered with enthusiasm and spoke particularly warmly of an eminent member of the College from whom I believed I had learned a great deal. Heitland made an inarticulate noise and then burst out: "But I do not like a sneak and I do not believe the pious benefactor ever intended it." Those were his actual words. They were spoken well over fifty years ago and, as I naturally said no more, there the matter rested and there it is doubtless proper that it and I should rest.

THE NEW COLLEGE BUILDINGS

By EDWARD MAUFE, A.R.A.*

Now that the wrought-iron gates to the Fore-Court, with their heraldic overthrow and the poignant motto of the Foundress "Souvent me Souvient", are in position, it seems only fitting to look back over those active years of College building, 1938-40. The first impression is one of satisfaction that we were able virtually to complete the whole building programme for, though it was but a half of the great scheme for rebuilding from St John's Street right down to the river with a new St John's bridge over to Pickerel Gardens, yet it forms a coherent scheme in itself.

* A first article by the same author, who was the architect for the New Buildings, appeared in *The Eagle* for June 1938.

In re-reading the article in *The Eagle* of June 1938, written at the very start of the work, one realizes that all has gone according to plan—only a name has been changed, for I there talked of “Fisher Court” for what is now “North Court”. In addition, various improvements to the old buildings were undertaken: the Library Reading Room was formed in Second Court with a rearrangement of the sets above; the Music Room was made much more pleasant; and one of the most striking changes was undertaken—the roof of the Victorian Chapel Court building was re-tiled with stone coloured tiles and the black pointing of the brickwork was renewed with cream pointing, thus altering its character and making it no longer a stranger to the College. At the same time the six high chimney stacks on the south side of Chapel Court were rebuilt to accord with the St John’s tradition of fine brickwork.

Some internal changes were made, due to the prescience of Dr Cockcroft, who was then Junior Bursar. Owing to him, surely no College was better prepared for the war so soon to come: my very practical pipe-way under the whole length of the new building was developed into an even more practical traversed air-raid shelter, and my very strong Strong Room was developed into an even stronger Strong Room “floating” in sand.

Something, I think, should be said of the general architectural composition of the new buildings and their relation to the old buildings of the College. On the one hand, a well-known writer has criticized the curved wings of North Court, and on the other hand the architectural press has said that they are the “cleverest” part of the lay-out, being examples of the one graceful way whereby buildings, necessarily running aslant to a main street, may end up on that street parallel to it. Perhaps what I said of North Court in the 1938 article is the best explanation: “The two arms of the Court curve gently outwards so that the eastern arm ends parallel to Bridge Street and the western prepares the eye for the long line of the existing Master’s Lodge.”

Then there is too the long low mass of the Garage-Workshop Block. This is an essential part of the composition taken as a whole, being deliberately constructed as a foil to the Chapel alongside it, to increase its scale on the analogy of the tug to the liner; I being one of those who admire the fine shape of your Chapel, whatever may be said of its detail.

In the 1938 article I said it was thought that “there should be no ornament which has not a meaning and that what there is should be executed by the best sculptors of the day”. This, I think, has been realized: first by the never-to-be-forgotten Eric Gill who carved the Fisher achievement to Chapel Court, and the Eagle and Marguerites to the Fore-Court; secondly by Vernon Hill who carved the College

achievement to North Court and the Gilbert and Courtney Arms on Bridge Street—all admirable works. Then there are the fine heraldic beasts on the Gate Piers: Hardiman’s Yales to the Fore-Court and Wheeler’s Eagles to North Court.

In this connection it is worth while to seek for the outcome of an interesting little “competition” set up between Eric Gill and Vernon Hill. Without the other knowing, each was given the same problem to solve, i.e. to carve a keystone with the symbol of St John the Evangelist—the serpent issuing from the chalice—and the results are most interesting. Eric Gill’s keystone is the centre external keystone of the Arcade in front of the Chapel, Vernon Hill’s keystone being in the Fore-Court Arcade over the archway opposite the New Porter’s Lodge. The two are so different, yet each, I think, is a contribution to the sculpture of our time.

When so much of our country is being despoiled, it is indeed a satisfaction to find that the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge still, in the main, adhere to a sense of quality in their buildings, and realize that architecture is a cause as well as an effect, that it not only expresses a people but also goes far to make them. It is evident that the Master, the College Council and the St John’s Bursars are fully aware of this, and in this connection I would like to quote a phrase from a letter from your Senior Bursar, the Rev. J. S. Boys Smith: “Apart from its aesthetic value, fine building gives a sense of continuity to a people—what might be called a time dimension, and it is doubtful whether a society can have a true sense of its future and its obligations to posterity, unless it also has a true sense of its past.”

It was in this spirit that it was possible to pursue an ideal in designing the new buildings. Opportunity was made for consultation, and appreciation stimulated the desire to achieve “commodity, firmness and delight”.

WINTER, 1946-7, IN COLLEGE

THE Editors of *The Eagle* desire to record some of the features of the winter’s exceptional weather as it affected life in College.

The thaw really began, after some seven weeks of continuous frost and snow cover, on Wednesday, 12 March 1947, two days before the end of Full Term. For the greater part of the term it had been impossible to play any field games, though the Lent Races were rowed. Ice on the river surprisingly never became solid (as the writer can recall it doing in 1929), though for a period of about four days there was a sheet between the Old Bridge and the Bridge of Sighs. In

a small bay in this ice, a very dejected cygnet floated, one of a family of three which appeared in the Backs, with one parent. A more uncommon visitor was, for a period of about three weeks in February, a Great Crested Grebe. This lived, for the most part, between Trinity and St John's, where the water is widest, an agitated life of repeated diving whenever anyone walked past. How far it may have come, the writer will not speculate; but it is certainly very unusual to see so shy a bird in such a bare and unsheltered stretch of water. It was also a new feature of bird life in College to have black-headed gulls disputing with the jackdaws and pigeons the food thrown into the courts. Undeterred by the temperature, the rooks began to nest in February; but there seems to have been some mortality among the semi-wild ducks.

Meanwhile, on the occasions when the sun shone and the snow was on the ground, the interior roofs of the Hall and Library were shown up as they never can be under ordinary conditions; owing to the national fuel shortage and the restrictions on heating we conducted supervisions wrapped in rugs; heating pipes froze with the hot water in them; drain-pipes froze solid and overflowed; and there were several spectacular burst water-pipes, with an especially good display outside the Small Combination Room, at E. Second Court. In general, it was the continuity rather than the severity of the frost which was remarkable.

The river began to rise on the afternoon of Thursday, 13 March. As always, the Binn Brook, flowing round the Wilderness from the higher ground towards Coton and Hardwick, behaved in a very temperamental manner. It is not unknown for the Brook to flood the Wilderness: it comes up backwards through the drains. But this season it twice made Queen's Road impassable, on Friday the 14th and again on Sunday the 16th, as well as covering nearly all the Wilderness lawn and a good deal of the western part with a film of slimy mud. Moreover, by flowing right out of its channel straight across Queen's Road instead of through its duct under the road, it washed away about 50 yards of the Wilderness fence (an iron one about 4 feet high), a good deal of the brick retaining wall and the public pavement along the road; it also left a pile of flotsam (and a film of mud) against the Back Gate. It is noteworthy that aconites, snowdrops and crocuses were undamaged by snow and flood; all came into flower in a day or two after the snow had gone. Shrubs have suffered much more seriously from the cold.

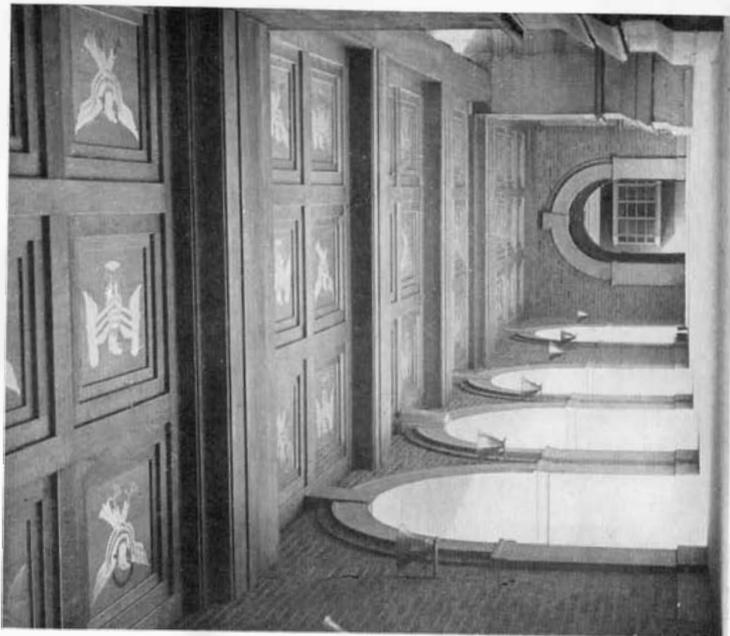
The Cam was of course slower than its tributary to react to the sudden release by thaw of the accumulated precipitation of two months. The river has many areas, for instance Grantchester Meadows and Coe Fen, which it can flood before the Backs. Among other accomplishments this season, it managed to flow out of



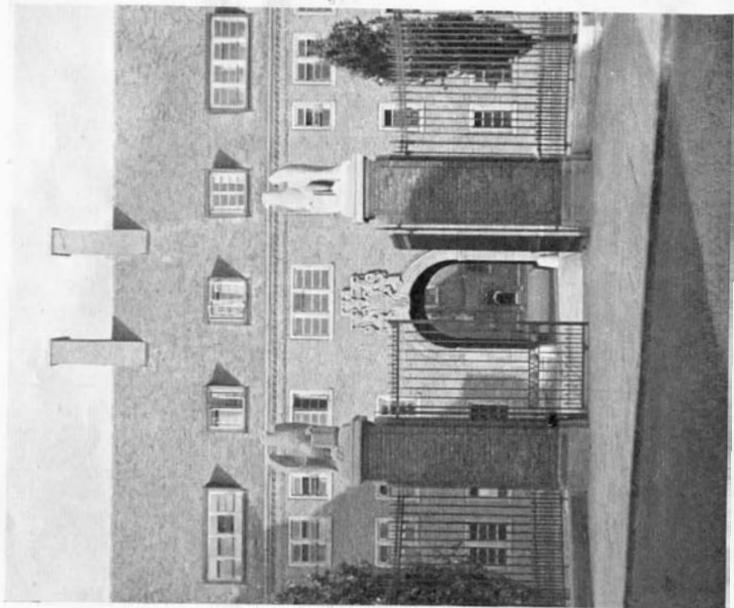
LOOKING EAST IN CHAPEL COURT



GATES TO FORE COURT: FROM ST JOHN'S STREET



CHAPEL ARCADE CEILING



NORTH COURT: FROM BRIDGE STREET

Newnham Pool, along the road to the traffic lights at the end of Sidgwick Avenue, down Silver Street, and into the New Building of Queens' College. It flooded the Paddock at King's College; it flooded the Paddock at Trinity College; and, combined with the water from the Binn Brook, it began to flood the College Paddock (the tennis courts) at about 3.30 p.m. on Friday the 14th. By 9.30 p.m. that night it had been over the August 1879 flood-mark on the Old Bridge for more than an hour.* In this, it was no doubt helped by the wedging of three escaped punts lengthways under the eastern arch. These became visible when the water had gone down some 2½ feet by early next morning. Later the flow was fortunately checked by the night's frost, and it was curious to note sheets of ice (as for instance just inside the gate of the Wilderness) well above the flood levels existing on the morning of Saturday the 15th.

That day and the next, Sunday the 16th, the thaw continued slowly, to be succeeded on Sunday evening, from about 7 p.m. by a most violent wind. The R.A.F. Station at Mildenhall recorded gusts of 98 m.p.h., "the strongest ever experienced inland". By about midnight the wind blew less violently, and a calmer morning on Monday the 17th allowed the damage to be seen. This, in the College itself and its immediate neighbourhood, amounted to three pinnacles (two at the south-east end, one at the south-west), the head of the eagle over the porch, and a large area of Colleyweston slates below the tower, all blown off the chapel; a good deal of glass blown in all over the College, but no chimney-stacks or pots down; and six trees blown down—a sycamore and an elm in the Wilderness, an elm just outside it, two sycamores on the bank towards Trinity College, and an elm on to the end of the Old Bridge. This last cracked the return at the south-west end but fortunately did no other damage. Another elm close by was so badly loosened that it was felled. Two elms fell across the Driftway beside the playing fields, six in Trinity Pieces and Roundabout, of which one blocked Queen's Road. All did less damage than they might have done. But, none the less, their loss is sufficient to alter the appearance of the Backs considerably; almost as much, in fact, as the appearance of the lake in the Paddock which lasted for ten days or so and provided a much-photographed reflection of the New Court.

P.S. It blew very hard again over Easter, especially on 8 April and the wind lifted more slates off the Chapel roof. But in spite of the waterlogged condition of the ground, no more trees have come down.

* It is intended to add a new flood-mark on the Old Bridge, just above that of 1879. Nineteenth-century improvements in river control made impossible, of course, the recurrence of floods such as those recorded in Third Court for 1762 and 1795.

P.P.S. In a further gale on 27 June (rain and thunder-storm), more damage was caused. Most noteworthy is that one of the lime trees at the extreme west end of New Court was blown down and carried away the fence between the Backs and the Orchard (the Pickerel Garden). There was also much flooding through the damaged Chapel roof and through the Hall roof. The new fore-court was flooded to a depth of two feet.

X. Y. Z.

RIVER PIECE

ONLY
the lonely
mitrailleuse
cat-song-spitting traces
braced-out bridge-span over Irrawaddy now;

the ranked
bank-hid boats skulk
rat- and bullet-rotted in the creek now.
The tufted tall grass blurs
views of the southward country:
heat-haze muddles the mountains
with flash and flicker.
Snipers' rifles snicker
across the afternoon.

Steve snores to the sun that burns his belly.
Charlie grins behind his sleeve,
conceals a pair of aces.

H. L. SHORTO

CENTENARY OF THE DISCOVERY
OF THE PLANET NEPTUNE

ON 10 October 1946 a reception was held in the College to celebrate the Centenary of the discovery of the planet Neptune on 23 September 1846.

The facsimiles which are printed herewith show how John Couch Adams, then an undergraduate in the College, resolved in July 1841 to investigate the irregularities in the motion of the planet Uranus, which were yet unaccounted for, to find whether they could be attributed to the action of an undiscovered planet. In 1845 he was able

*(Photographed by Dr Bertram)*

(a) THE BACKS, NEW COURT (17 March 47)

*(Photographed by Dr Bertram)*

(b) THE OLD BRIDGE (17 March 47)

to say "Yes" to this question and to give the approximate position of such a planet.

Independent calculations by the French astronomer Leverrier gave a similar result. In consequence Dr Galle of the Observatory in Berlin looked in the place indicated and did in fact find the planet, afterwards to be called Neptune. This was on 23 September 1846.

FACSIMILE OF MEMORANDUM OF 1841, JULY 3 AND
OF NOTE OF RESULTS 1845, SEPTEMBER 18

Memoranda.

1841. July 3. Formed a design, in the beginning of this week, of publishing, as soon as possible after taking my degree, the irregularities in the motion of Uranus, which were yet unaccounted for; in order to find whether they may be attributed to the action of an undiscovered planet beyond it; and if possible have to determine the elements of its orbit, & approximately, what is probably lead to its discovery.

According to my calculation, the disturbance in the motion of Uranus may be explained by supposing the existence of a new distant planet, the mass, orbit and position of which are as follows

Mean Dist. 34.6. (Assumed equal in eccentricity with Pluto's line).
Eccent. = 0.1488
Long. Perih. 320°.30'
Mean Long. about R. 123° of Sept. 1845 = 321°.40'
Mean Grav. Long. at the same time with L. 320°.30' nearly, distance about 1" diam.
Mass 0.000175 that of the Sun being 1.

E III 14

J. C. Adams

Adams and Leverrier thus shared the honour of predicting the existence of Neptune, which was a crowning achievement of the Newtonian mechanics and Law of Gravitation.

To celebrate the centenary the Astronomer Royal of England and Scotland, the Head of the Paris Observatory and a Representative of the French Academy visited the College. Tea was served in the Combination Room and afterwards the company were able to inspect the volume of manuscript papers on the Perturbations of Uranus, which is preserved in the College Library, and a summary of which is given after this note. These manuscripts contain a great part of the calculations by which Adams arrived at his conclusions. They were arranged and edited by Professor R. A. Sampson, who has contributed to the volume a descriptive note summarizing the contents.

E. CUNNINGHAM

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS
OF THE VOLUME OF
MANUSCRIPTS ON THE PERTURBATIONS
OF URANUS

By JOHN COUCH ADAMS

INTRODUCTION by Professor R. A. SAMPSON
Description of Contents.

COPY OF MEMOIR from *Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society*,
vol. XVI (1847). Read 13 November 1846.

MEMORANDUM by ADAMS dated 1841, July 3 as follows:

Formed a design, in the beginning of this week, of investigating, as soon as possible after taking my degree, the irregularities in the motion of Uranus, which are yet unaccounted for; in order to find whether they may be attributed to the action of an undiscovered planet beyond it; and if possible thence to determine the elements of its orbit, etc. approximately, which would probably lead to its discovery.

A. COLLECTION AND REDUCTION OF OBSERVATIONS

- I. Extracts from Bouvard's *Tables of Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus*, Paris, 1820.
- II. Collection of data from *Astronomische Nachrichten*, from Airy and Challis, Cambridge, and from Airy, Greenwich, 1836-40.
- III. Additional to above.
- IV. Rough Notes *re* above.
- V. Observations of Uranus prior to the discovery that it was a planet (Herschel, 1781). These are known as "Ancient observations".
- VI. Reduction of errors to epochs used in the actual solution, viz. the opposition of 1810 and ten periods of three oppositions before and after.
- VII. Airy's communication of reductions of Greenwich observations, 1781-1830.

B. CORRECTIONS TO THE DATA COLLECTED IN A

- I. Applications of Bessel's correction.
- II. Early studies; including the adoption of Bessel's values of the masses of Jupiter and Saturn.
- III. Fair copy of II.

- IV. A note on Hansen's equations.
(I-IV probably preceded Adams' solution of his problem dated 5 December 1843.)
- V. Recalculation of Hansen's equations arising from great inequality of Saturn.
- VI. Application of V.
- VII. Transcript of Pontécoulant, *Système du Monde*, III, pp. 462-79, on the mutual perturbations of Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus (used in the solution of 1843 and in another preliminary solution).
- VIII. "in order to satisfy myself that there was no important error in Bouvard's tables, I recomputed all the principal inequalities." This section contains this work.
- IX. Similar to VIII.
- X. Do.
Papers relating to the action of an Unknown Planet
- XI. Calculation of the perturbations produced in Uranus by a planet at twice its distance with mass 1/5000 and eccentricity 1/20, giving the numbers of the Memoir, para. 12.
- XII. Earlier draft of XI.
- XIII. Algebraic reduction.

C. THE SOLUTION OF 1843. (See Memoir, para. 3)

- I. The form in which corrections to the elliptic elements affect the mean longitude.
- II. Adams' first determination. "...in 1843 I attempted a first solution of the problem, assuming the orbit to be a circle with a radius equal to twice the mean distance of Uranus from the Sun..."
Results are given on page C II, 11. Longitude of unknown planet at opposition of 1843, $304^{\circ} 0'$.
30 September 1843.
(Sampson finds here a trace of excitement in one of the very few errors, corrected, in the whole of the papers.)

D. FORMATION AND REDUCTION OF THE EQUATIONS FOR THE FINAL SOLUTION

Modern Observations

- I. Equations of condition.
- II. Calculation of right-hand members.
- III. Calculation of left-hand members.

- IV. Collection of the results of I and II.
 V. Rough work of IV.
 VI. More rough work.
 VII. Equations as in Memoir, para. 21.
 VIII. Calculated values of coefficients as in Memoir, para. 22.
 IX. Final reduction. Equations of Memoir, para. 21 complete.

Ancient Observations

- X. Equations of condition.
 XI. Rough work of elimination.
 XII. Completion of equations of condition.
 XIII. Normal equations as in Memoir, para. 25.
 XIV. Eliminations.
 XV. Preparation for solution.

E. VARIOUS SOLUTIONS

- I. Solution similar to that of 1843.
 II. Solution of 28 April 1845.
 Results given on page E II, 2. Comparison of theory with observation, page E II, 11. 19 May 1845.
 III. Modification of II. 18 September 1845.
 To this follows a note similar to that sent to Airy in October 1845:

According to my calculations, the disturbances in the motion of Uranus may be explained by supposing the existence of a more distant planet, the mass, orbit and position of which are as follows:

Mean distance (assumed nearly in accordance with Bode's Law)	38.4
Eccentricity	0.1428
Long. of Perihelion	320°.30'
Mean long. about the end of Sept. 1845	321°.40'
Hence Geo. Long. at the same time will be 320°.30' nearly, diminishing about 1' daily	
Mass, that of the Sun being unity	0.000173

- IV. Final solution corresponding to a distance twice that of Uranus. Results as sent to Airy, October 1845.
 Comparison of theory with observation, page 13.
 V. Small differences in figures as in Memoir, paras. 27-9.

Second Hypothesis. Mean Distance 1/30th less

- VI. Formation of equations, modern observations, Memoir, paras. 37-8.
 VII. Formation of equations, ancient observations, Memoir, paras. 41-2.
 These lead to a value of the longitude dated 20 August 1846.
 VIII. Successive approximations.
 IX. Comparisons of theory with observation as in Memoir, paras. 52 and 55.
 X. Calculations of Memoir, para. 51.

F. DISCUSSIONS OF ERRORS IN THE RADIUS VECTOR

G. PERTURBATIONS IN LATITUDE

H. CERTAIN ROUGH CALCULATIONS

COLLEGE CHRONICLE

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1946

President: THE MASTER. *First Boat Captain:* A. J. SHARDLOW. *Hon. Secretary:* P. R. O. WOOD.

THIS term we saw the reappearance of Professor Walker to the river after a long illness. Another acquisition of the Club was the Rev. J. N. Duckworth, who came to the College as Chaplain.

The Light IV's were revived this term after a lapse of seven years. We were rather late in starting practice, and we never improved consistently, but only showed odd bursts of speed. We were beaten by Pembroke in the first round. The good feature of the race was our steering, which was very good.

Crew: *Bow* R. J. P. Cribb*
 2 A. J. Shardlow
 3 D. R. Poulter
Str. D. M. Lang
 * Steerer.

The next event was the Clinker IV's race. We had hopes of winning this event as we had a good crew. They were quite fast, but just

lacked the ability to race. In the race they drew Queens' who specialized in this race, and they lost to them by 10 seconds in 7:54.

Crew: *Bow* A. J. Lines
2 R. J. Lofts
3 S. K. Young
Str. G. G. Janes
Cox M. M. Shaw

We had only one member of the Club in any Trial VIII this term. He was D. M. Lang who stroked the Junior Trial VIII.

The main event of the term was the Fairburn Cup Race. In this race we entered four crews, and generally we did quite well. The First VIII was not very outstanding and did not get very much practice in their final order. In the race we went off well and in spite of the fact that we had not rowed a full course the crew responded very well. When we got to first post corner we were forced to ease, as there had been a hold-up of the boats ahead of us, but we got away again to an admirable start and finished the course in fine style. Our position of 9th was artificial, as we were placed there after being given a time allowance to cover our stoppage. The Second VIII did quite well, coming in 19th although they lost a place from the previous year's race. There were rather more 1st boats this year on the river. The Third and Fourth VIII's had not been entered during the previous years and their starting positions were purely artificial. Both boats were fairly fast and did well in taking 29th and 30th places.

The crews were as follows:

First VIII
Bow R. J. P. Cribb
2 G. G. Janes
3 D. R. Poulter
4 G. W. Taylor
5 B. Millar
6 R. J. Lofts
7 S. K. Young
Str. A. J. Shardlow
Cox P. R. O. Wood

Third VIII
Bow L. Wilson
2 M. B. Hamilton
3 D. A. Cross
4 P. S. Molyneux
5 D. N. Byrne
6 D. B. Sawyer
7 G. W. H. Higgs
Str. K. S. Williams
Cox M. M. Shaw

Second VIII
Bow B. W. Bolton Shaw
2 M. V. Jarman
3 E. H. Masters
4 J. P. H. Allon
5 R. E. Jahn
6 K. D. Brown
7 A. G. Duce
Str. D. H. Nicholson
Cox C. A. Parrack

Fourth VIII
Bow M. Burn
2 J. C. Leeming
3 J. W. Bradbeer
4 H. M. Kennedy
5 A. B. Ruth
6 R. K. Nicholson
7 M. H. Ballance
Str. D. C. Lennon
Cox H. L. Eastman

There were also two Club sculling races held this term, namely the Andrews and Maples Freshmen's Sculls, for which five entries were received, the winner being D. C. Lennon, and the Pearson and Wright Sculls for which only two entries were received, the winner being B. Millar.

LENT TERM, 1947

The crews were seriously affected by illness this term. During the term we had had two strokes of the First VIII, both of whom had to give up because of illness. The other boats also suffered considerably from changes. The Rev. J. N. Duckworth and Professor Walker were entrusted with the coaching of the First VIII.

On the first night the First VIII, who started 5th, went up slightly on Trinity Hall but were not quite good enough to catch them. On that night Pembroke came to within striking distance, but we drew away. Unfortunately, this was repeated the following night, but this time Pembroke bumped us. On the last night Clare came rather too close, but again we kept away. The other two boats went down seven places altogether. Neither of these crews were very much use after a couple of minutes rowing.

The crews were as follows:

<i>First VIII</i>	<i>Second VIII</i>
<i>Bow</i> R. J. P. Cribb	<i>Bow</i> A. J. Lines
2 K. D. Brown	2 G. W. Woodward
3 A. G. Duce	3 R. E. Jahn
4 D. C. Lennon	4 M. B. Hamilton
5 M. H. Ballance	5 D. N. Byrne
6 D. M. Lang	6 G. W. Taylor
7 S. K. Young	7 G. W. H. Higgs
<i>Str.</i> R. J. Lofts	<i>Str.</i> K. S. Williams
<i>Cox</i> M. M. Shaw	<i>Cox</i> C. A. Parrack

Third VIII
Bow M. Burn
2 M. G. Lake
3 J. W. Bradbeer
4 H. M. Kennedy
5 A. B. Ruth
6 E. M. B. Loft
7 D. A. Cross
Str. R. K. Nicholson
Cox H. L. Eastman

Once again we repeated our visit to Chester for the North of England Head of the River Race. The crews were altered as there

were three old 1st May Colours available. In practice both crews did very well at times. In the race we were beaten by Downing College and by University College, Dublin First and Second VIII's. The Second VIII did very well in coming 6th.

The crews were as follows:

<i>First VIII</i>	<i>Second VIII</i>
<i>Bow</i> R. J. P. Cribb	<i>Bow</i> B. W. Bolton Shaw
2 G. G. Janes	2 M. B. Hamilton
3 A. G. Duce	3 G. W. H. Higgs
4 R. J. Lofts	4 G. W. Woodward
5 M. H. Ballance	5 A. J. Lines
6 D. M. Lang	6 K. D. Brown
7 D. R. Poulter	7 D. N. Byrne
<i>Str.</i> A. J. Shardlow	<i>Str.</i> G. W. Taylor
<i>Cox</i> M. M. Shaw	<i>Cox</i> C. A. Parrack

EASTER TERM, 1947

We entered one pair for the Lowe Double Sculls. If their steering had been better they might have won their heat against St Catharine's. Unfortunately they lost rather a lot of time owing to hitting the bank.

The results of the May Races must have been the most disastrous for a large number of years. The First VIII, although in practice they showed great possibilities at times, were bumped each night by Queens' I; Selwyn I; Caius I; and Jesus II.

The Second VIII, again, never showed brilliance and were a very light crew, which gave them rather a disadvantage because of the weather conditions. They went down four places.

The Third VIII showed great promise and, after bumping Jesus III on the first night, great things were expected of them. Very unfortunately, when they were getting near to Selwyn II, they were bumped by Queens' II on the third night. On the second and fourth nights they rowed over.

Misfortune overtook the Rugger or Fourth VIII just before and during the races. Two of their members had to leave the crew because of illness. Owing to the improved standard of rowing of the lower boats they were slightly outclassed in the Third Division, and went down three places. The Fifth VIII, which was put in for the getting-on race, rather unexpectedly found themselves rowing on the last two nights of the races. In their first race they bumped Jesus VI after a very exciting chase. On the last night they rowed over.

The crews were as follows:

<i>First VIII</i>	<i>Second VIII</i>
<i>Bow</i> B. Millar	<i>Bow</i> R. J. P. Cribb
2 A. J. Shardlow	2 M. V. Jarman
3 D. R. Poulter	3 M. H. Ballance
4 D. M. Lang	4 G. W. Woodward
5 D. N. Byrne	5 W. R. G. Bell
6 E. M. B. Loft	6 G. G. Janes
7 S. K. Young	7 A. J. Lines
<i>Str.</i> R. J. Lofts	<i>Str.</i> G. W. Taylor
<i>Cox</i> P. R. O. Wood	<i>Cox</i> M. M. Shaw

<i>Third VIII</i>	<i>Fourth VIII (Rugger Boat)</i>
<i>Bow</i> L. Wilson	<i>Bow</i> W. R. White
2 R. K. Nicholson	2 A. P. Weaver
3 B. W. Bolton Shaw	3 J. M. Simister
4 D. H. Nicholson	4 R. A. Roseveare (H. Symes in races)
5 G. W. H. Higgs	5 G. Screech
6 D. C. Lennon	6 A. N. Smith (K. S. Williams for last two nights)
7 D. A. Cross	7 D. B. Norwood
<i>Str.</i> M. B. Hamilton	<i>Str.</i> B. G. Newman
<i>Cox</i> C. A. Parrack	<i>Cox</i> P. M. Webster

<i>Fifth VIII</i>
<i>Bow</i> J. R. Bambrough
2 E. H. Kronheimer
3 A. T. Gregory
4 P. W. H. Howe
5 W. D. Smith
6 E. A. R. van den Bergh
7 G. J. Otton
<i>Str.</i> N. W. Ashworth
<i>Cox</i> A. C. Beatty

RUGBY FOOTBALL

SEASON 1946-7

President: PROFESSOR WINFIELD. *Captain:* W. H. BEAUMONT.
Hon. Secretary: B. G. NEWMAN. *Hon. Secretary:* *Cygnets:* R. WICKENS.

WITH the return of several old colours, who were up in the early war years, and also with the majority of last season's successful Cuppers team, the Club has been strong this year. Three teams were formed in the Michaelmas Term and these played in the Inter-Collegiate League. The "A" team was successful in finishing top of the first division, a

position it has now held for three years. This team, though varied in its personnel, remained constant in its enthusiasm and won all its matches, which included several against local R.A.F. sides. Among the away fixtures was a very enjoyable visit to Dagenham. The final League game against St Catharine's was an epic struggle which in many ways resembled a Cuppers game. We won 5-3. Mention of enthusiasm leads us to the third team—the Cygnets—who were not so successful, perhaps, but who nevertheless had a good term under the care of Wickens. The "B" team, in the second division, started well but were unfortunate in losing several members through injury. They won approximately half their games and on many occasions they substituted in part for the "A" team.

A short tour was held in the Christmas vacation, starting with a muddy game at Norwich and continuing with three games in the London district.

The Lent Term was just about as cold as it could be, and, apart from a game with Queens' in the first week, no Rugger was played. Although the Cuppers were in the end scratched, it is good to report that training was kept up. Our members were to be seen ploughing through the snow, doing gym in the squash courts, and playing Soccer against the Second XI.

Further sides to the Club's activities included a mammoth game between the Trinity Turbines and the John's Generators—no one can remember who won. Also a Rugger boat was formed for the Mays, which, after beating a College crew, became IVth Boat.

The Annual Dinner was held at the end of the Lent Term. Among those present were Professor P. H. Winfield in the Chair; Mr Bailey and Mr Howland as senior guests, and R. A. Roseveare and B. Valentine as junior guests. The numbers present made the signing of menus a lengthy process. However, the time flowed on as easily as Mr Bailey's dissertations on the history of the College Clubs; further entertainment being provided by a somewhat fanciful and free account, by Salmon, of the imaginary Cuppers Final.

Our congratulations go to L. Bruce-Lockhart on again playing against Oxford, and to R. G. Salmon and A. P. de Nobriga in being members of the Club team which was successful against the Greyhounds. Also to A. P. de Nobriga and N. Bygate on being awarded their First XV Colours.

J. K. Vivian has been elected Captain, and N. Bygate Secretary, for the coming season. We wish them every success; and may they retain the Cup.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

SEASON 1946-7

President: THE REV. J. S. BOYS SMITH. *Captain:* B. VALENTINE. *Hon. Secretary:* J. C. LEEMING. *Hon. Secretary Second XI:* W. D. SMITH.

THERE appeared every prospect of a successful season since, in October, no fewer than eleven Colours were in residence. In addition to R. E. Robinson, A. L. R. Perry and N. Kerruish, who gained their Blues last year, C. F. Elms and D. A. Foxall, who had played for the 'Varsity during the war years, returned after military service. Our strength was further increased by the arrival of several promising freshmen.

In the event these prospects were not realized, the weather causing the complete abandonment of the Lent Term fixtures. We were therefore only able to complete the Michaelmas League programme, during which we maintained an unbeaten record to head our section. The final and deciding game against Emmanuel proved an exciting and stern struggle, for after leading 6-3 at half-time injuries reduced us to nine men. The weakened team not only defended stubbornly—conceding only one goal—but also itself made frequent attacks one of which resulted in a well-deserved point. The Inter-League final was unfortunately abandoned with the rest of the Lent Term games.

Worthy of mention too are the friendly games played against University College, London, South-East Essex Technical College and Brentwood School.

The Second XI was also undefeated in its league, although the weather prevented many games being played.

A. L. R. Perry is to be congratulated on captaining the 'Varsity side to victory against Oxford. D. A. Foxall and T. E. Bailey also played in the game, and R. E. Robinson, though chosen, unfortunately missed it through injury.

The Annual Dinner was held on Tuesday, 11 March, when the Senior Guests were the Dean and the Chaplain.

The Annual Meeting was held on Thursday, 24 April, when the following officers were elected for the season 1947-8:

President: The Rev. J. S. Boys Smith

Captain: J. Fairhurst

Hon. Sec.: N. Kerruish

Colours in residence this year were:

B. Valentine, J. C. Leeming, A. L. R. Perry, R. E. Robinson, D. A. Foxall, T. E. Bailey, N. Kerruish, C. F. Elms, K. Costello, T. W. Dewar, J. Fairhurst, R. J. Foster, H. H. Steele, M. Watts, A. J. Woodford.

THE HOCKEY CLUB

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1946—LENT TERM, 1947

President: THE PRESIDENT. *Captain:* R. A. ROSEVEARE.*Hon. Secretary:* D. B. NORWOOD.

WITH about a fortnight's good weather at the beginning of the Michaelmas Term, nine of last year's First XI and a membership of over forty, the season's prospects looked satisfactory. But at the end of the Lent Term the biggest number in the Secretary's statistics was that of matches scratched; no less than fifty-seven. However, a total of thirty-one matches were played, of which fifteen were won and thirteen lost. The League was, as usual, unfinished and we won three and drew one of the four matches we were able to play. Of the more notable fixtures perhaps we should mention the challenge match with the University Women's Hockey Club played on the Newnham ground. At half-time, with the score at 4-0 in our favour, certain exchanges were made and the game proceeded more evenly. There was a hard fought game at Upwood, played on a ploughed field against a robust R.A.F. team, which we managed to win 4-3. Another—in fact the other—away match was played on a bright frosty day at King's Lynn and was perhaps the best game of the season, notable for its speed and the evenness of both teams. The College were unlucky to lose by the odd goal in three which was scored in the last few minutes. We were nobly entertained afterwards and it was quite late before the convoy of cars set off for the journey home. Apart from a drawn game with King's College, London, this marked the end of the season as far as Hockey was concerned though the Cuppers team put in a lot of useful practice in the Secretary's rooms. However, that was never actually put to the proof because the Cuppers tournament had eventually to be cancelled. Nevertheless the Annual Dinner was no less pleasant and no less successful than usual and we consoled ourselves with the thought that the cup would have been there if. . . .

Both Murray Argyle and Bob Roseveare, the former as Captain of the team, played against Oxford at Beckenham and we congratulate them upon their share in the victory. Dick Pentney also played on several occasions for the 'Varsity side.

At the end of this somewhat exceptional season only one Colour was awarded and that to our goal-keeper Michael Peel. At a meeting on 5 May in the President's rooms the following officers were elected for the season 1947-8:

Captain: Dick Pentney; *Vice-Captain:* David Norwood; *Hon. Sec.:* Ian Lang.

THE LAWN TENNIS CLUB

President: THE MASTER. *Captain:* R. I. STOKES.*Hon. Secretary:* D. W. D. SHAW

AT the end of the Lent Term, with the Paddock completely submerged in flood water, the tennis prospects did not seem good. Fortunately, although the courts on the Paddock were too damp to use for the first five weeks of the Easter Term, we were able to use the six upper courts, which had been prepared for the first time for several years.

With twelve old Colours in residence, and no shortage of talent among the freshmen, it was not difficult to form a competent First VI. Indeed, by winning all its matches, this team has put St John's at the top of the University Tennis League. The Second VI did not do quite so well, but won at least as many matches as it lost. In the Inter-Collegiate Tournament, K. S. Khong, E. T. Crisp, P. F. Smith, representing the College in the Singles event, did well to reach the semi-final, and Khong and Crisp, as our Doubles Pair, did likewise.

We should like to congratulate P. G. Salmon, not only on representing the University once more at tennis, but also on winning both Singles and Doubles in the University Open Tournament; also K. S. Khong, who was a member of the Grasshoppers.

First VI: *E. T. Crisp, *K. S. Khong, *J. F. Mills, *P. F. Smith, *R. I. Stokes, *D. W. D. Shaw.

The following have played for the Second VI: *A. C. Brierley, G. J. Bell, K. J. S. Ritchie, *C. K. Hill, *E. Haws, *W. D. Horsfield, *J. Littlewood, *P. Gordin, *K. M. Stevenson, P. A. Sturrock, D. J. Shaw, D. D. Fox, W. W. O. Schlesinger.

* Denotes Colour.

THE ATHLETIC CLUB

SEASON 1946-7

President: J. J. H. RYMER. *Hon. Secretary:* J. R. SEALE.

INTER-COLLEGE relays were held during the Michaelmas Term, St John's being in the Second Division. The College was third in that Division, winning the mile and the half mile relay, and coming third in the quarter mile and the 220 yards.

During the Lent Term, owing to the unusually severe weather, the University Inter-Collegiate Sports were cancelled, and so was a

match that was to have taken place between St John's and Wadham College, Oxford.

We congratulate J. J. H. Rymer and D. F. Waterhouse on being chosen to represent the University against Oxford in the 220 yards low hurdles and in the mile respectively.

At the final meeting of the year, J. R. Seale was elected President, and D. F. Waterhouse was elected Hon. Secretary for the season 1947-8.

The following Colours were awarded:

Full Colours: D. F. Waterhouse, J. R. Seale.

Half Colour: A. C. Avis.

THE SQUASH CLUB

SEASON 1946-7

Captain: J. BEEVERS. *Hon. Secretary:* K. M. STEVENSON.

THREE teams participated in the League which was run during the winter terms. The first team started at the top of League I but were unfortunately ousted from the position and ended up in League II. The other two teams started and finished in the middle of Leagues III and VI. It was hoped in the Lent Term that all three teams would have bettered their position after a rather shaky start in the previous term, but the cold spell and illness prevented many matches from being played and no decisive victory was obtained.

The three men who played for St John's in the Cuppers were L. Bruce-Lockhart, A. G. Aitchison and T. E. Bailey. We were drawn against Trinity, our strongest rivals, in the first round. Both our no. 1 and no. 3 players lost, and no. 2 was unable to play owing to illness.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

SEASON 1946-7

Committee: THE PRESIDENT, MESSRS GUILLEBAUD, HOLLICK, ORR and LEE, J. A. CROOK, D. E. CORLETT, G. WILLS, K. J. S. RITCHIE, P. B. COOPER and G. D. GWILT.

THE Society has had a successful year, in spite of reduced membership, caused mainly by the spate of University musical activities and professional concerts. Not the least of its attractions during the winter was the Music Room itself, which is the envy of other Colleges for its warmth and cosiness, the somnolent after-dinner luxury of its armchairs and the two splendid pianos it contains.

The year's activities began with an open concert on 20 October, at which the most memorable item was a first-rate performance of Schubert's Duo in A major for Violin and Piano by Mrs Allen and Mr Orr. Mrs Allen has supported the Society enthusiastically and graced many a concert with her playing: her departure from Cambridge will be a great loss. On 23 October the College was enabled through the energy of Mr Orr to give hospitality to the De Groot String Quartet, on the occasion of their first recital in England. They played the Debussy and Ravel Quartets to one of those representative Cambridge audiences who only turn out on very special occasions. They played with a wealth of rich string tone and a precision and attack to which our English ears have become unaccustomed. The Combination Room concert, on 27 November, was notable for the first performance in the country of Poulenc's Wind Sextet: we beat the B.B.C. by four days.

The Society had one great disappointment in the Lent Term, when Mrs Nicholas and her quartet, who were to have given a recital, were prevented from coming by illness. However, there were two Sunday smoking concerts: these included James Brown's amusing Concertino on a Well-known Theme, which turned out to be Early One Morning, neatly metamorphosed by some "wrong-note harmony"; five songs of Robert Jones exquisitely sung by Mrs Orr, including one with the intriguing title "My father fain would have me take a man that hath a beard"; and Ethel Smyth's Trio for Flute, Oboe and Piano, played with professional neatness and care and sense of style by G. D. Gwilt, D. E. Corlett and John Hind.

This Easter Term the College has had two remarkable recitals, by the courtesy of the French Embassy: and it is hoped next year to arrange a regular series, if sufficient financial support can be found. On 14 May the young French pianist Yvonne Loriod fully justified her reputation for virtuosity by playing some of Olivier Messiaen's "Vingt Regards sur l'Enfant Jésus": and we were glad to welcome the composer himself. A few days later the great Marcel Dupré gave a recital in the Chapel, to which once again the Cambridge notables turned out in force.

On 9 June the May Concert will be held; and though we cannot promise a return to pre-war lavishness (five kinds of ice-cream and a programme like a small book in a glorious red cover crusted all over with gold lettering; flowers meeting the eye at every turn, and almost strewn under the feet); nevertheless, there will be some refreshments, and a few pyrethrums to make the Hall bright. The programme includes both favourite masterpieces like the Italian Concerto and more modern works such as Arnold Bax's Clarinet Sonata.

There have been some valuable accessions to the Library. Colonel

Yule's collection of miniature scores may now be borrowed on application to Mr Hollick: and with those already there, we now have a very comprehensive selection of scores for those who like to follow their concerts with the music. There are also some new piano collections and books on musical subjects in Mr Bennett's bequest, which will soon be made available.

THE ADAMS SOCIETY

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1946 AND LENT TERM, 1947

President: M. G. COOPER. *Vice-President:* A. R. THATCHER.

Hon. Secretary: W. W. O. SCHLESINGER. *Hon. Treasurer:* A. R. CURTIS.

THE College Mathematical Society held eight extremely interesting meetings during the Michaelmas and Lent Terms.

At the first of these, Professor J. D. Cockcroft read a paper on Atomic Energy. The Old Music Room was filled to capacity for this occasion and a large potential audience had to be turned away owing to lack of space.

Almost exactly a hundred years after the discovery of Neptune, the two hundredth meeting of the Society took place, and, very appropriately, Mr Cunningham delivered a lantern-lecture about Professor Adams' work on Neptune.

Later in the Lent Term, the custom of holding annually a joint meeting with Trinity Mathematical Society was revived. The meeting was held in the Old Music Room and Dr Smithies gave an excellent paper on "The Notion of Rigour in Mathematics".

Other good lectures included "The Problem of the Sheepfold" by Mr White, and "The History of Mathematical Notation" by Dr Lilley.

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1946 AND LENT AND EASTER TERMS, 1947

President: J. A. CROOK. *Vice-President:* C. G. W. NICHOLLS. *Hon.*

Secretary: R. M. H. SHEPHERD. *Hon. Treasurer:* N. E. COLLINGE.

THE Classical Society, which was founded—or perhaps reformed—on 3 November 1919, carried on its activities until 4 March 1943, when it became unavoidably dormant owing to shortage of man-

power. On the evening of 27 March 1946, a meeting was held in Mr Charlesworth's rooms for the purpose of reviving the Society. The twenty prospective members present proceeded to elect officers to serve in the following academic year. It was decided to start activities in earnest at the beginning of the Michaelmas Term; and a river festival planned for 11 June had to be cancelled after inspection of the omens. Mr Charlesworth, Mr Howland and Mr Getty very generously offered the use of their rooms for formal meetings.

On 22 October 1946, Dr Glyn Daniel set the ball rolling with an amusing and informative paper on "The Ancient Britons" delivered in Mr Getty's rooms. The attendance of twenty-five, including Senior and Junior members and some guests, was encouraging. At this meeting Mr Pelling resigned from the Secretariat owing to press of other business, and Mr R. M. H. Shepherd was elected to fill his place. The second meeting took the form of a long and interesting discussion initiated by Mr A. G. Lee on that well-worn theme, the value of the Classics to-day; no very definite conclusions were reached, but many stimulating suggestions were thrown out. On 21 November an informal meeting was held in J. A. Crook's rooms; Greek Philosophy was light-heartedly discussed. At the fourth and last meeting of the term held on 2 December Mr Howland gave an entertaining talk on "Ancient Greek Athletics"; by 11.15 p.m. he was recounting his experiences of modern Greek athletics to the small group that still lingered in his rooms.

The first meeting of the Lent Term was held on 30 January 1947, when Mr C. T. Seltman of Queens' College gave a talk on "Greek Coins"; he made his subject vividly alive by exhibiting and handing round many fine specimens from his collection. On 12 February an informal meeting took place in J. Ferguson's rooms; to balance the production of the *Frogs* at the Arts Theatre, Aristophanes' *Thesmophoriazousae* was read in Greek. The intriguing variety of pronunciations did much to heighten our enjoyment of this clever and boisterous comedy. At the next meeting on 20 February Professor H. B. Charlton, of the English Department of Manchester University, who was at the time delivering the Clark Lectures in Cambridge, came and gave us an enthusiastic and closely reasoned panegyric on Aristotle's literary criticism as seen from the standpoint of the non-Classical. Mr F. L. Lucas of King's College was the speaker at the last meeting of the term on 10 March. This subject was the Homeric *Hymn to Aphrodite*, of which he gave an able exposition followed by his own sensitive verse translation. He did much to convince us that the *Hymn* was indeed a "neglected masterpiece". There was also a long, and intentionally irrelevant, discussion on historical approach and method.

The first meeting of the Easter Term was held on 12 May in Mr Charlesworth's rooms. Officers were elected as follows for the coming year:

President: R. M. H. Shepherd
Vice-President: J. R. Bambrough
Hon. Secretary: J. L. Creed
Hon. Treasurer: L. A. Grint

Dr W. G. Brock, formerly Professor of Philosophy at Heidelberg, then read a most interesting and erudite paper on a subject hitherto unfamiliar to most of us—Hegel's interpretation of Greek Art. For the last meeting of this academic year, to be held some time after the Tripos, Mr Getty had agreed to read us a paper. It later became known that he had been appointed to a Professorship of Latin at Toronto University; it has therefore been decided to hold a social gathering instead, on 11 June, at which we look forward to enjoying Mr Howland's hospitality, and to making a presentation to Mr Getty to mark our association with him as a teacher, to congratulating him, and wishing him every success and happiness in his new position.

The Society now numbers nine Senior and twenty-eight Junior members. Attendances during the year have been sometimes poor, about ten; sometimes very good, between twenty and thirty. On the whole, therefore, support given by members and guests has been adequate, and the average attendance of seventeen is satisfactory. We hope it will be still better next year.

THE LAW SOCIETY

SEASON 1946-7

President: P. D. THORP. *Hon. Secretary:* J. C. HALL.

THE Society was revived, at the instance of Mr Bailey, in the Michaelmas Term, after being suspended for the greater part of the war-years. About forty members were soon enrolled and P. D. Thorp was elected President.

Though handicapped by lack of experience, the Committee managed to arrange an interesting series of meetings. We had the good fortune to receive at our first meeting a most instructive address on County Courts by His Honour Judge Lawson Campbell, and we had as speakers at subsequent meetings Mr W. Hann, who outlined the functions of lawyers in the local government service, and Mr T. H. Tilling, who gave us a very illuminating and somewhat amusing picture of life at the Bar. We also held a criminal moot with Trinity Hall Law Society in which our counsel, J. L. J. Edwards and

J. A. Lloyd, won their case. Another meeting, arranged by Mr Bailey, took the form of impromptu moots, in which all took part.

The Annual Dinner took place on 22 February. Our Guest of Honour, Lord Justice Morton, was unfortunately prevented by illness from attending, but the Master very kindly stepped into his place at short notice.

Although its meetings have been rather few in number, the Society has revived in full vigour and may be said to be fulfilling a very necessary aspect of the Law student's curriculum. This is in large measure due to the guidance and encouragement given to the Society by Mr Bailey, and for this we wish to extend to him our sincere thanks.

THE CHESS CLUB

SEASON 1946-7

Hon. Secretary: R. K. LIVESLEY. *Hon. Treasurer:* D. P. JENKINS.

THE season has been rather disappointing and the Club has not been able to meet as regularly as in the past. One of the chief difficulties has been the lack of suitable rooms in which to play the matches. However, a side was entered in the University Tournament: after defeating Sidney Sussex in the first round, we lost to St Catharine's. The Club would do well to include more strong and determined players amongst its members.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY

SEASON 1946-7

Undergraduate Vice-President: J. R. McNEILL. *Hon. Secretary:* S. K. YOUNG. *Hon. Treasurer:* J. R. SEALE. *Committee:* J. W. BRADBEER, A. G. AITCHISON, D. J. BARTLETT.

A DINNER was held in the Long Vac. Term, at which the guests were Professor Harris, Dr Davies, Dr Bertram, and a Danish medical student.

The Society started the Michaelmas Term by giving a party in I 1, First Court, to welcome freshmen. This party faced an early termination owing to the shortage of beer. Two public-spirited members, who were propped when bringing fresh supplies from outside the College, enabled it to carry on.

On 28 October Dr Butler gave a talk on "Some Anatomical Considerations in sports injuries", taking the knee-joint as a special example.

The next meeting of the Society was on 22 November, when Dr Winfield talked on "Medical Aspects of Polar Flights".

On 10 February the Society gave a Film Show in the old Music Room. It had been hoped to show a film on Plastic Surgery, but as this was unobtainable two films, "Highland Doctor" and "Neuro-Psychiatry" were shown instead. In spite of difficulty with the sound apparatus, the films proved to be fairly interesting.

At the last meeting of the year Mr J. D. Davis talked to the Society on the subject of Egyptian mummies. This proved to be extremely interesting, and provoked much discussion.

THE NASHE SOCIETY

SEASON 1946-7

Hon. Secretary: J. C. R. BRAY.

SINCE it was revived in June 1946, the Society has met seven times: four of the meetings have been dinners. True to the spirit of its great Patron it has tried to make these meetings as genial as conditions will allow, and to entertain speakers of wide and varied interests. To a large extent its efforts have met with success, but this has been due chiefly to the enterprise of the kitchens, and to the remarkable tolerance shown by its guests.

In the Michaelmas Term Matthew Hodgart read a paper on "Scott Fitzgerald and the American Novel", and Osbert Lancaster explained a number of popular misconceptions regarding Greek architecture at the terminal dinner. For the Lent Term the guests were Ronald Duncan, who spoke on "Reality in Drama", and Tom Hopkinson who read a paper on "The Double Image in the Novel". Through the exertions of Mr Gatty, the Society was fortunate in having John Summerson as its guest at the beginning of the Easter Term. He read a most interesting paper on "Viollet-le-Duc, a Gothic Functionalist", which helped to explain the mystery of many of our more colourful local buildings. Professor Willey spoke to the Society at its last meeting of the year and successfully kept Nashe's wit alive in a spirited paper on Max Beerbohm's greater essays.

Throughout the year frequent toasts were drunk to the Patron, and occasional toasts to Wordsworth, Prior, Sir John Harington, Ben Jonson, Viscount Palmerston, and, out of courtesy to Pembroke College, Gabriel Harvey.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY

SEASON 1946-7

President: W. W. O. SCHLESINGER. *Hon. Secretary:* H. T. GREGORY.

A COLLEGE DEBATING SOCIETY must always feel itself as a shy child beneath the patriarchal dignity of the Union: and the numbers attending debates have unfortunately emphasized this aspect. But under the able administration of the ex-President, Mr Schlesinger, and his officers—to whom the new Committee would offer their thanks for the past year's activities—debates have been held, remarkable throughout for the free and easy participation of every member of the house.

In the Michaelmas Term successive debates upheld democracy and religious organization: the latter was defended by the Rev. J. N. Duckworth. Later on, the presence of guests from Homerton incited the largest attendance of the year, and a light-hearted evening, which included a balloon debate and a riotous burlesque of UNO, proved very successful.

In the Lent Term topics alternated between the facetious and the serious, from Mr Black's condemnation of the "bon vivant" to Mr Ferguson's dignified denunciation of the atom bomb: from Mr Lang's whimsical reminiscences of fairies to Mr Schlesinger's vindication of the golden mean. From the floor, Mr Campbell, Mr Reid, Mr Nicholson, Mr Craddock, Mr Kronheimer and Mr Littlewood were usually eager to harangue the chamber, however sparsely peopled.

Only one debate was held in the Easter Term, an epic occasion whereon Messrs Brander and Bray abandoned their literary warfare for viva—nay, vivissima—voce contention.

Plans under consideration for next year's debates include the possibility of a lunch hour "open-forum" once a week, of more inter-College debates, culminating in a Lent Term debating tournament, and of the introduction of guest speakers to more serious debates. If a College Debating Society cannot set itself to offer the regular attendance of outstanding speakers that the Union provides, it can nevertheless offer many services, particularly the opportunity for actual participation in the debate by every member. An average attendance of fifteen from a College of some five hundred students indicates, perhaps, the wisdom of the minority: we would urge the majority to "get wise". The members of the Committee, Mr D. C. Reece, Mr A. T. Gregory, Mr P. Craddock and Mr M. Campbell, will be pleased to receive suggestions and criticisms of any kind at

any time: in particular, if anyone feels urged to enter the arena in defence of his views, let him come forward to vanquish even the rigours of an unheated room by the fire of his oratory.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

SEASON 1946-7

Hon. Secretary: H. W. S. TEVERSON

IN view of the considerably increased number of members of the College reading Agriculture it was decided to form a St John's College Agricultural Society, the main function of which would be to hold meetings of an informal nature, when various aspects of agriculture and its associated industries could be expounded and discussed.

The first meeting was held at the beginning of the Lent Term and the Society was honoured in having Professor Sir F. L. Engledow, F.R.S., as its first speaker. Professor Engledow, in an extremely comprehensive and rather provocative talk on "The Present Condition of British Farming" dealt with every sphere of British agriculture in a really masterful manner, putting forth numerous suggestions for changes and improvements in the farming industry. Indeed, there was so much to discuss in Professor Engledow's talk that the three subsequent meetings of the Society were devoted to the discussion of questions arising from it. These discussion meetings were found to be quite helpful and very enjoyable, though complete agreement was seldom reached.

Activities during the Easter Term were confined to a visit to the famous farms of Messrs Chivers and Sons, where some really magnificent Percheron horses, Large White pigs and Jersey cattle were seen, in addition to the fruit and arable farming.

It is hoped that activities during the coming year will be on a rather more ambitious scale and that they will receive the support of all members of the College interested in agriculture.

COLLEGE NOTES

Fellowships

At the annual election in May 1947, the following were elected into Fellowships:

IAN PIERRE WATT (B.A. 1938), DOUGLAS GEOFFREY NORTHCOTT (B.A. 1938), and WALTER KURT HAYMANN (B.A. 1946).

Dr K. G. BUDDEN (B.A. 1936) has been appointed University Demonstrator in Physics and has been elected into a Fellowship (1 October 1947).

Dr GEORGE HUMPHREY, Charlton Professor of Philosophy in Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, was elected into a Fellowship in the College. The Council propose to offer annually a Fellowship to a scholar from the Dominions on sabbatical leave in England, and this was the first election.

Dr R. O. REDMAN (B.A. 1926), formerly Fellow, who has been elected Professor of Astrophysics from 1 October 1947, has been elected to a Professorial Fellowship in the College.

Decorations

Birthday Honours, June 1947: C.B.E. Mr J. M. WORDIE (B.A. 1914), Fellow and Senior Tutor, for services to exploration in the Antarctic.

The First Class of the Order of Agriculture has been conferred by the King of Egypt upon Mr W. L. BALLS (B.A. 1903), F.R.S., formerly Fellow, upon his retirement from the post of cotton technologist in the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture (1947).

Honorary Degree

The President, the Rev. M. P. CHARLESWORTH, received the Honorary Degree of the University of Bordeaux on 22 May 1947, on the occasion of the 500th anniversary of the University. The speech of the Dean of the Faculties, in presenting the President, was as follows:

M. Martin M. Charlesworth, étudiant puis professeur à l'Université de Cambridge, président en exercice de la Society for the Promotion of the Roman Studies, est un des maîtres de l'histoire romaine.

Il a consacré à l'histoire des empereurs du 1er siècle après Jésus Christ toute une série de mémoires capitaux et de publications de documents qui rétablissent la véritable atmosphère des premiers temps du principat en critiquant les affirmations et les insinuations de Tacite. Et il a donné la synthèse de ses travaux dans une magistrale collaboration à la Cambridge Ancient History qui constitue un des guides les plus précieux pour les étudiants et les savants du monde entier.

Un de ses ouvrages préparatoires consacré aux voies commerciales et au commerce de l'Empire romain publié en 1926, traduit en français en 1939 a rencontré un accueil particulièrement louangeur en France et dans tout le monde savant. M. Charlesworth y retrace les grandes routes commerciales du monde antique : il met en évidence les lignes de force de l'empire romain et les échanges qui en unissaient les provinces. Les chapitres consacrés à la Gaule et à la Grande Bretagne montrent quels liens rapprochaient ces deux pièces maîtresses de l'Occident romain et l'auteur ne se fait pas faute de souligner le caractère fatal d'une amitié et d'une communauté culturelle fondée sur une solidarité économique deux fois millénaire.

Tant de science et de fine pénétration prédisposaient tout particulièrement M. Charlesworth à figurer au premier rang des maîtres honorés aujourd'hui par l'Université de Bordeaux fondée au temps de la domination en Aquitaine d'un duc qui était aussi roi d'Angleterre.

University, College and other Academic Appointments

Mr J. F. ALLEN (M.A. 1938), Fellow, has been elected Professor of Natural Philosophy in the United College, University of St Andrews (1947).

Mr S. J. BAILEY (B.A. 1922), Fellow, has been appointed Reader in English Law (1946).

Mr G. A. BARNARD (B.A. 1936) has been appointed University Reader in Mathematics at the Imperial College of Science and Technology (1946).

Dr G. M. BENNETT (B.A. 1915), formerly Fellow, Government chemist, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society (1947).

The Rev. W. O. CHADWICK (B.A. 1939) has been elected into an Official Fellowship at Trinity Hall (1947).

Dr J. F. DANIELLI (Ph.D. 1942), formerly Fellow, has been appointed University Reader in Cell Physiology at the Royal Cancer Hospital, London (1946).

Dr J. W. DAVIDSON (Ph.D. 1942), Fellow, has been appointed University Lecturer in History (1946).

The Rev. E. C. DEWICK (B.A. 1906) has been elected Hulsean Lecturer until 1948.

Mr R. J. GETTY (B.A. 1930), Fellow, has been appointed Professor of Latin at University College, Toronto (1947).

Professor W. M. H. GREAVES, formerly Fellow, Astronomer Royal for Scotland, has been elected President of the Royal Astronomical Society (1947).

Professor T. H. HAVELOCK (B.A. 1900), Honorary Fellow, has been elected a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris (1947).

Mr J. D. W. HAYMAN (B.A. 1940) has been appointed Lecturer in Law in the University of Leeds (1946).

Mr W. K. HAYMANN (B.A. 1946), Fellow, has been appointed Lecturer in Mathematics at King's College, Newcastle upon Tyne (1947).

Mr R. HENSTOCK (B.A. 1944) has been appointed Lecturer in Mathematics at Bedford College, University of London.

Mr F. HOYLE (B.A. 1936), Fellow, has been appointed University Lecturer in Mathematics (1946).

Mr H. JEFFREYS (B.A. 1913), Fellow, has been elected Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy in the University (1946).

Dr BRYNMOR JONES (Ph.D. 1933) has been appointed Professor of Chemistry in University College, Hull (1946).

Mr J. H. KEMP (B.A. 1934) has been appointed Lecturer in Science at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst (1947).

The Rev. E. C. RATCLIFF (B.A. 1920) has been elected into the Ely Professorship of Divinity in the University.

Dr F. SMITHIES (B.A. 1933) has been appointed a University Lecturer in Mathematics from 1 October 1947.

Mr J. S. DE WET (B.A. by incorporation 1917), formerly research student of the College, has been elected to a Senior Research Fellowship in Balliol College, Oxford (1946).

Ecclesiastical Appointments

The Ven. ALBERT BAINES (B.A. 1893), Archdeacon of Halifax, has retired, and has been appointed Archdeacon Emeritus and Canon Emeritus of Wakefield Cathedral (1946).

The Rev. Canon F. G. GIVEN-WILSON (B.A. 1892), Vicar of Dedham, Essex, to be Chaplain to the Bishop of Colchester (1946).

The Rev. H. P. GRIFFITHS (B.A. 1912), vicar of St Minver, Wadebridge, Cornwall, to be vicar of Axmouth, Devon (1946).

The Rev. R. K. HASLAM (B.A. 1912), to be vicar of St Mark, Surbiton (1946).

The Rev. R. S. MAXWELL (B.A. 1924) to be Archdeacon of St Vincent and St Lucia, and sub-dean of the Cathedral of St George in the diocese of the Windward Islands (1947).

The Rev. J. C. McCORMICK (B.A. 1929), to be rural dean of Stretford (1947).

The Rev. F. NORTHROP (B.A. 1909), vicar of Methley, to be vicar of Great with Little Ouseburn, Yorkshire (1947).

Mr J. T. M. PARLOW (B.A. 1943), Westcott House, Cambridge, was ordained deacon 1 June 1947 by the Archbishop of York, to the curacy of West Acklam.

The Rev. T. G. PLATTEN (B.A. 1922), has been appointed Principal of Saltley Training College, Birmingham (1947).

The Rev. G. A. POTTER (B.A. 1940), assistant priest at St John's Church, Moordown, Bournemouth, has been presented by the College to the vicarage of Marton-cum-Grafton, Yorkshire (1946).

The Rev. H. SARGEANT (B.A. 1906), vicar of St Luke, Heywood, to be an honorary canon of Manchester Cathedral (1947).

The Rev. R. M. SCANTLEBURY (B.A. 1927), rector of Gravesend, to be canon of Carlisle and diocesan missionary (1947).

The Rev. D. J. STRICKLAND (B.A. 1935), curate in charge of St Philip, Dorridge, to be vicar of St James, Handsworth, Birmingham (1947).

The Rev. R. G. WALKER (B.A. 1939) has been inducted as minister of Ellison Street Presbyterian Church, Jarrow (1947).

The Rev. R. J. WHITAKER (B.A. 1897), vicar of Cleeve Prior since 1935, retired in March 1947.

The Rev. J. E. A. WILLIAMS (B.A. 1932), lately chaplain to the Forces, to be rector of Eakring, Nottinghamshire (1946).

Medical Appointments

The following members of the College were elected Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London on 31 October 1946:

A. D. CHARTERS (B.A. 1924), D. H. MAKINSON (B.A. 1941), J. VALLANCE-OWEN (B.A. 1942), M. SYMONS (B.A. 1942), and A. W. WILLIAMS (B.A. 1926).

Dr J. B. HARMAN (B.A. 1929) has been appointed assistant physician to the Royal Cancer Hospital, London (1947).

Dr W. W. HART (B.A. 1933) has been appointed physician in charge of the Children's Department, Middlesex Hospital (1947).

Mr A. INNES (B.A. 1931), M.B.E., F.R.C.S., has been appointed assistant orthopaedic surgeon at the Children's Hospital, Birmingham (1946).

Mr R. S. LEWIS (B.A. 1929), F.R.C.S., has been appointed assistant surgeon in the ear, nose and throat department, King's College Hospital (1947).

Dr F. W. SHEPHERD (B.A. 1929) has been appointed honorary assistant surgeon to Huddersfield Royal Infirmary (Jan. 1947).

School Appointments

Mr E. B. HARRIS (B.A. 1938) has been appointed to a mastership at Brighton Grammar School.

Mr S. G. H. LOOSLEY (B.A. 1932) has been appointed headmaster of Wycliffe College, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire (1947).

Mr D. H. REES (B.A. 1931) has been appointed classics master at Alsop High School, Walton, Liverpool.

Mr M. RICKETTS (B.A. 1940) has been appointed an assistant master at Dean Close School, Cheltenham (1946).

Other Appointments

Mr C. J. S. ADDISON (B.A. 1935) has been appointed rector of Nicolson Institute, Stornoway (1947).

Mr N. F. ASTBURY (B.A. 1929) has been appointed director of research to the Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds group of companies (1947).

Mr J. A. BENNETT (Matric. 1942) has been appointed an administrative officer in Nigeria (1947).

Mr D. CAMPBELL (B.A. 1941) has been appointed assistant to the Registrar of University College, Hull (1947).

Mr J. T. COMBRIDGE (B.A. 1921) has been appointed registrar of King's College, London (1947).

Mr H. M. GARNER (B.A. 1914) has been appointed a principal director of scientific research (Air) at the Ministry of Supply (1946).

Mr W. N. L. GOLDIE-SCOT (Matric. 1939) has been appointed to the Colonial Service, Gold Coast (1947).

Sir P. J. GRIGG (B.A. 1912), Honorary Fellow, has been appointed financial advisor to the Imperial Tobacco Company, and has been elected a director.

Mr FRANKLIN KIDD (B.A. 1912), formerly Fellow, Superintendent of the Low Temperature Research Station, Cambridge, has been appointed Director of Food Investigation in the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (1947).

Mr H. S. MAGNAY (B.A. 1925), director of education, Liverpool, has been appointed a member of the University Grants Committee (1946).

Mr R. B. MORLEY (B.A. 1939) has been appointed educational officer in Mauritius (1946).

LORD JUSTICE MORTON (B.A. 1909), Honorary Fellow, has been appointed Lord of Appeal in Ordinary (1947).

Mr G. H. PHELPS (B.A. from Fitzwilliam House, 1937), formerly Strathcona Student, has been appointed talks producer with the B.B.C. West Region (August 1945).

Mr C. H. B. PRIESTLEY (B.A. 1937) has been appointed officer in charge of the Meteorological Research Station set up by the Australian Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (1947).

Mr D. C. ROUNTHWAITE (Matric. 1940) has been appointed to the Colonial Service in Nigeria (1947).

Mr G. R. SANDISON (B.A. 1934) has been appointed secretary of British Actors Equity (1947).

Mr B. M. STROUTS (B.A. 1931) has been appointed assistant to the passenger manager, Southern Area, London and North Eastern Railway (1946).

Mr E. C. THOMPSON (B.A. 1942) has been appointed a junior library clerk of the House of Commons (1946).

Mr I. A. N. URQUHART (Matric. 1938) has been appointed to the Colonial Service in Sarawak (1947).

Mr T. C. J. YOUNG (B.A. 1931) has been appointed to the Colonial Service as economist in the Secretariat, Nigeria (1947).

University and other Awards

The Hopkins Prize of the Cambridge Philosophical Society has been awarded to Dr J. D. COCKCROFT (B.A. 1924), Honorary Fellow (1946).

The Seatonian Prize for an English poem for 1946 has been awarded to Mr F. S. H. KENDON (B.A. 1921).

The Raymond Horton-Smith Prize for 1945-6 has been awarded to Dr E. E. POCHIN (B.A. 1931).

The William Barclay Squire Prize for research in musical palaeography has been awarded to Mr J. C. BROWN, Mus.B. (B.A. 1946).

John Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships in Greek and Latin: M. H. BALLANCE (Matric. 1945) and J. R. BAMBROUGH (Matric. 1945).

Ricardo Prize in Thermodynamics: R. K. LIVESLEY (B.A. 1947).

Henry Carrington and Bentham Dumont Koe Studentship for travel in Greek lands: J. FERGUSON (B.A. 1942).

Craven Studentship: J. A. CROOK (B.A. 1947).

Grant from the Craven Fund: R. H. HOWORTH (B.A. 1942).

Rebecca Flower Squire Scholarship in Law: A. C. AVIS (Matric. 1946).

Charles Lamb Prize in Electrical Engineering: W. D. CUSSINS (B.A. 1947).

Henry Arthur Thomas Travel Exhibitions for 1946 have been awarded by the University to the following members of the College: J. A. CROOK (Matric. 1939), J. FERGUSON (B.A. 1942), H. M. PELLING (B.A. 1942), R. M. H. SHEPHERD (Matric. 1945).

The Jeremie Septuagint Prize has been awarded to Mr R. J. LOEWE (B.A. 1942).

Mr W. L. MARS-JONES (B.A. 1939) has been awarded a Holker Senior Exhibition at Gray's Inn (1946).

Mr B. A. BARTON (B.A. 1946) has been awarded a Hudson's Bay Scholarship of £450, tenable at a Canadian University (1947).

Marriages

PETER SWAINSON AKROYD (Matric. 1920) to Mrs E. M. E. JAMES, only daughter of Roland Paul Lambert Browne, of Famagusta, Cyprus—on 16 October 1946, at Nicosia, Cyprus.

STEPHEN JAMES BASSETT (Matric. 1919) to MARIAN SHAW—on 17 October 1946, at Irstead, Norfolk.

TREVOR CORY BEARD (B.A. 1941) to JOAN EMILIE FRANKAU, only daughter of Sir Claude Frankau, of Wimpole Street, London—on 2 November 1946, at St Marylebone Parish Church.

KENNETH GEORGE BUDDEN (B.A. 1936), Fellow elect, to NICOLETTE LONGSDON—on 4 June 1947, at Wield, Hampshire.

GEORGE NEVILLE BUTTERWORTH (B.A. 1933) to BARBARA MARY BRIGGS, daughter of F. R. Briggs, of Lowther House, Hale, Cheshire—on 22 March 1947, at the Church of St Peter, Hale.

ROBERT EDWARD DAVID CLARK (B.A. 1928) to ETHEL MARGARET PERRY, daughter of Isaiah Perry, of Cambridge—on 29 March 1947, at Emmanuel Congregational Church, Cambridge.

DEREK JOHN CORNWELL (B.A. 1940) to VIVIAN KATHERINE KITSON, of Scarborough—on 7 December 1946, at St Mary's, Scarborough.

EDWARD GEORGE DORNER (Matric. 1943) to YVONNE CATHERINE CLAUDET, daughter of F. H. B. Claudet, of Knockholt, Kent—on 29 March 1947, at St Katharine's, Knockholt.

WILLIAM BECKETT DUNLOP (B.A. 1936) to CHARMIAN KATHERINE CHAUNCY SPEIRS, daughter of Colonel Gavin C. T. Speirs, of Hume, Bearsden, Dumbartonshire—on 22 April 1947, at St Mary's Cathedral, Glasgow.

JOHN DAVID EDGAR (B.A. 1937), Major, Royal Engineers, to SUZANNE CONSTANCE PICTOR, younger daughter of Alan N. Pictor, of Lorraine House, Bath—on 15 October 1946, in the King's Chapel of the Savoy, London.

ALBERT WILLIAM GAMINARA (B.A. 1935) to MONICA WATSON—on 24 February 1947, at Harlow Parish Church.

JOHN HINTON (B.A. 1940) to DULCIS HAMMOND, younger daughter of W. Hammond, of West Kirby, Cheshire—on 19 October 1946, at All Saints', Caldly, Cheshire.

NOEL SCOTT KENCHINGTON (B.A. 1935) to BARBARA M. SWAFFIELD, daughter of R. N. Swaffield, of Catesby, Northamptonshire—on 11 June 1947, at Bromsgrove.

KENNETH MACALLISTER MACLEOD (B.A. 1937) to YVONNE MOYRA GRAHAM CHARLTON, only daughter of Brigadier-General Charlton, of Great Canfield Park, Takeley, Essex—on 18 December 1946, at Takeley Parish Church.

RICHARD PERCY MAY (B.A. 1936) to CAROLINE WELBY JACK, eldest daughter of L. F. Jack, of Camberley—on 10 May 1947, at Windlesham.

GEORGE MORTON (B.A. 1938) to JANE OHNA CAMPBELL MILLAR, elder daughter of Gordon L. Millar, of Landale, Troon, Ayrshire—on 14 June 1947, at St Peter's, Vere Street, W. 1.

TOM NAISBY (B.A. 1931) to WINIFRED M. COOK—on 8 March 1947, at Patricroft.

WILLIAM NORMAN ODELL (B.A. 1932) to YOLANDE ISA UPWARD, only daughter of Dr H. A. Upward, of Sandown, Isle of Wight—on 10 April 1947, at St Mary's Church, Motcombe, Dorset.

ARTHUR JOHN MARTINDALE PARFIT (B.A. 1934) to MARY JOYCE HUDSON, fourth daughter of Gerard Hudson, M.I.M.E., of Doonside, Natal—on 9 November 1946, at the Old Fort Church, Durban.

MICHAEL PEARSON (B.A. 1939) to MARY CECILIA KEMBALL, eldest daughter of H. C. Kemball, of Gatley, Cheshire—on 14 December 1946, at St Chad's, Cheadle, Cheshire.

KENNETH SCOTT (B.A. 1939), Fellow, to BARBARA MARY HILLS, daughter of Mr A. C. Hills, on 18 January 1947, at St Mary's Church, Holme.

GEORGE BAZELEY SCURFIELD (B.A. 1941) to CECILIA ROBINSON, youngest daughter of the late Professor Bertram Hopkinson, F.R.S.—on 4 January 1947, in Cambridge.

MALCOLM GEOFFREY STEWART (B.A. 1931) to BEATRICE JOAN COX—on 21 December 1946, at the Royal Military College Chapel, Sandhurst.

EDMUND BRINSLEY TEESDALE (Matric. 1937) to JOYCE THUNDER—on 22 May 1947, in London.

MONTAGUE THOROLD (B.A. 1928), Lieutenant-Colonel, The Leicestershire Regiment, to HELEN MOYE STONE, of Dovercourt, Essex—on 23 November 1946, at St Mary at the Wall, Colchester.

KENNETH ASCOUGH USHERWOOD (B.A. 1925) to MARY LOUISE REEPMAKER D'ORVILLE, only daughter of Theodore L. Reepmaker d'Orville, of Esher, Surrey—on 20 December 1946, in London.

DAVID WALKER (B.A. 1944) to ROSEMARY COLMAN—on 18 January 1947, at St Martin-in-the-Fields.

GREGORIO WEBER (Matric. 1944) to SHIRLEY ROXANA NIXON, of Cambridge—on 1 March 1947, in London.

DAVID BINNIE WILSON (Matric. 1941) to ROSALIE WINIFRED NICOLLS, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. J. Nicolls—on 27 March 1947, at Chelsea.

Called to the Bar

The following members of the College were called to the bar on 18 November 1946:

Mr K. MARSHALL (B.A. 1930) by Lincoln's Inn; Mr R. N. GOODERSON (B.A. 1937), Certificate of Honour, and Mr B. O'CONNOR (B.A. 1931) by the Inner Temple; Mr K. SCOTT (B.A. 1939), Fellow, by the Middle Temple; and Mr M. N. MUNIR (B.A. 1946) by Gray's Inn.

The following members of the College were called to the bar on 27 January 1947:

Mr A. K. ALLEN (B.A. 1940) by the Inner Temple; Mr C. B. BOURNE (Matric. 1945) by the Middle Temple.

Mr E. H. GORDON (B.A. 1929) was called to the bar by the Middle Temple 30 April 1947.

Mr J. P. WEBBER (B.A. 1939) was called to the bar by Gray's Inn on 18 June 1947.

OBITUARY*

FREDERICK FROST BLACKMAN

(1866-1947)

By the death of F. F. Blackman on 30 January 1947 the College lost a member who had through many years devoted much time and thought to its interests. He was born on 25 July 1866 in Lambeth where his father practised as a medical man. He was the third child and eldest son of a family of eleven children; a Victorian experience which no doubt played its part in his education. What guided his attention to botany is uncertain. That he should have been interested in biology is not surprising for not only was his father a doctor but his mother was the daughter of a medical man. A bias towards the plant may have been given by a set of Sowerby's *British Botany*, with its coloured illustrations of every British plant, belonging to his father, who had been a book collector when the size of his family permitted this activity. Blackman's interest in plants survived through his school life at Mill Hill during which he started a herbarium. At school he had the reputation of not working very hard but he managed to do well in examinations. His interests extended to football and the performances of this short but sturdy member of the first fifteen were often recounted by Brindley.

The early interest in plants did not dominate Blackman's first choice of a career for on leaving school in 1883 he entered St Bartholomew's Hospital to train as a doctor. In his first year he showed his intellectual quality by sharing the Jenner Scholarship in science and later he was awarded a gold medal for chemistry. Although his medical studies had been highly satisfactory and he had already passed the Primary Examination for Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons he accepted an opportunity to come to St John's College in October 1887 to embark on what was to become a distinguished career as a plant physiologist.

* We are indebted to the Editor of *The Cambridge Review* for permission to repeat matter that was first published in its columns.



FREDERICK FROST BLACKMAN

His success as an examination candidate continued through the Natural Sciences Tripos of which he took Part II in Botany in 1891, Roger Fry being a fellow candidate. Appointed to a Demonstratorship in Botany in the same year, he continued as a member of the staff of the Botany School until he retired in 1936 from his Readership, which he had held for 32 years.

As an undergraduate his interests included music and pictures; interests which continued to develop and widen throughout his long life. He visited most of the picture galleries of Europe including those of Russia and at one time had an extensive collection of photographs of old masters. In addition to his wide knowledge of the arts he had fine judgement. This knowledge and judgement were freely given in the service of the College. He was elected a Fellow in 1895 and lived in College until he married in 1917. For six of those years he was Steward, succeeding his friend Bateson in 1908 and being followed by his old school friend Brindley in 1914; an alliterative succession of biologists. In the words of the Master: "No Fellow gave more freely of his time and ability to serve its interests. A lover of the arts, his chief collegiate interest lay in all that concerned the beauty of our possessions and precincts. In such matters we always sought his help and never failed to profit by his genius and his labour. In particular he gave unstinted trouble to all that concerned our new buildings. Only the best would do and no labour would be spared to find out what that was."

He served the University not only by his distinguished work as an investigator and an inspiring teacher of plant physiology, of which he created a leading school, but also as a member for many years of the Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate. Sir Sydney Cockerell, the Director of the Museum at the time, writes: "Looking back I can think of no member of the University to whom I was so much indebted for unflagging support and encouragement, sometimes sorely needed, while I was in charge of the Museum."

As a scientist Blackman was a pioneer in the use of precise quantitative methods in plant physiology and in the application of physico-chemical laws to the elucidation of biological processes. Yet he never forgot the deeper complexities of the organization of biological systems. He could thread his way through a maze of experimental data until he had achieved a picture of the underlying reality; but he never misled himself into supposing he had reached finality. This is not the place to give details of Blackman's scientific work. His published contributions were epoch-making; but his high standard, and his unwillingness to publish experimental results until he felt that he had placed them in a right perspective, meant that the quantity of published work remained small. He made an enduring impression

on those who heard his lectures and on those who had the privilege of working under his guidance. He had in great measure the great teacher's quality of inspiring reverence. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1906 and was awarded a Royal Medal in 1921.

As a scientist, so as an administrator, he proceeded with great care to uncover the nature of a problem and then faced the task of finding the best solution. So adequate was the resulting organization, and the machinery ran so smoothly, that the user was apt to overlook the designer.

He did not make human contacts easily but when the reserve had been penetrated there was to be found a friendly personality. He could bring his critical and candid intelligence to bear on a wide range of topics, never dismissing a subject with a superficial judgement. To discuss a problem with him, no matter whether it was the arrangement of a menu, the preparation of a scientific paper, or some other work of art, was to experience a mental discipline. Although much of his life was devoted to theoretical problems he found time for practical things. After his marriage to Elsie Chick in 1917 he planned a house and after it was constructed they surrounded it with a garden. To the arrangement of the whole he characteristically devoted much time and deep thought and from the results they continued to reap real pleasure. The same attention was given to the placing of his plants as was given to the perfecting of his scientific apparatus or to the choice of a right word or phrase. In all he displayed a rare sense of delicacy.

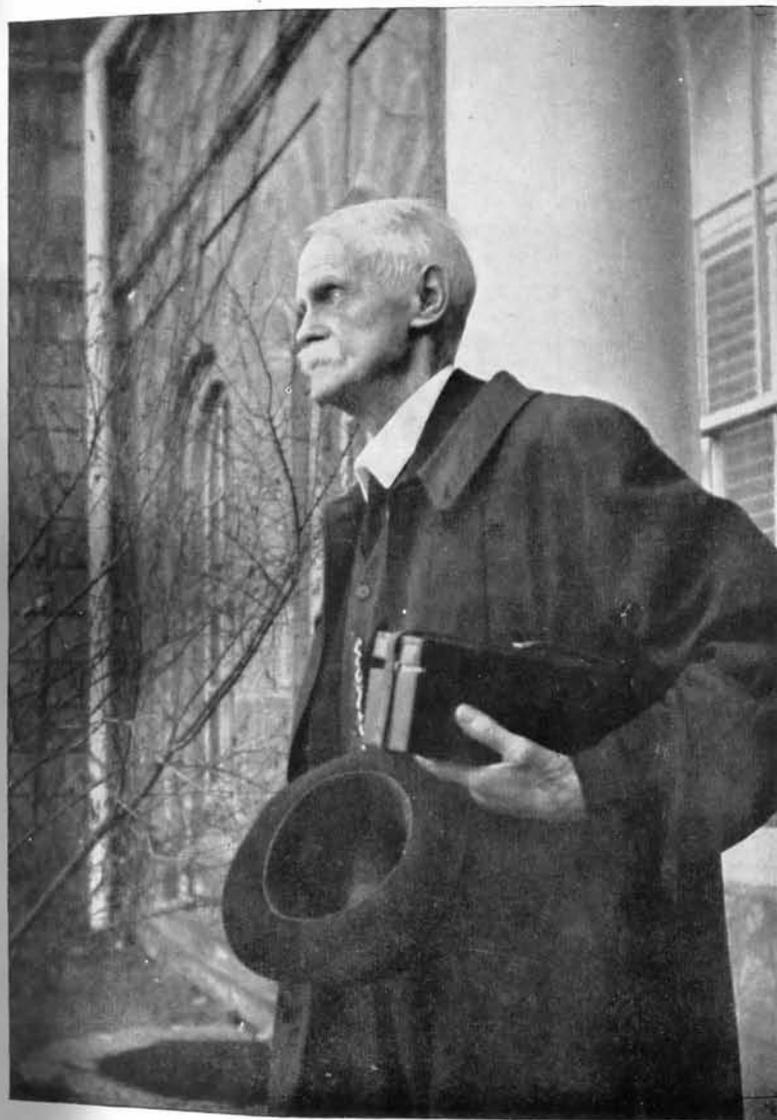
The College did not see much of him after he retired from his University post in 1936. During these years his health was uncertain but his interest in College affairs and his scientific activities continued to the end. Mrs Blackman, who shared many of his interests, and their son survive him.

G. E. BRIGGS

GEORGE GORDON COULTON

(1858-1947)

EARLY in 1919 George Gordon Coulton was elected to a Fellowship at St John's College which he held until his death on 4 March 1947. The election was, in certain respects, unusual, for Coulton was 60 years of age (having been born in 1858), was not a member of the College and was not brought in, as men from other colleges sometimes are, to assist with teaching duties. It was recognition by the College of a most notable Cambridge figure who soon moved into rooms at the top of A staircase, New Court, where, above H. S. Foxwell and



GEORGE GORDON COULTON

the present Master, he looked out on one of the finest of Cambridge views. Into those rooms he moved his considerable library, including many volumes of transcripts, a number of remarkable pictures and prints, and from there he sent out to the world the fruits of ripe and mellow scholarship.

Coulton was a Norfolk man and the son of a fairly successful country lawyer. He was born at Lynn and never ceased to be proud of his connection with that ancient borough whose medieval houses and churches left a permanent impress on his mind. The sixth of eight children, Coulton was sent in 1866 to the Lycée at St Omer where he learnt the French accent that can be acquired so easily by children abroad and with such difficulty, if at all, at home. After that, back at Lynn for a short time at the then rather unsatisfactory city Grammar School and so, in 1872, to Felsted. After trying for a Classical Scholarship at Wadham College, Oxford, he was successful at St Catharine's, Cambridge, in 1877. There he was tutored by Carr and coached privately (as nearly everyone hoping for honours then almost had to be) by Spratt. In a very small College it was not remarkable that a boy from Norfolk should row in the College boat, or that a Scholar of the College should obtain a College Prize, but severe blood poisoning at the critical moment prevented his taking the Classical Tripes and his degree was *aegrotat*.

In 1881 this left little choice for a career. He had already chosen Classics rather than Law, for which he had no inclination, so that school-teaching or the Church, in an age where the two were frequently combined and when most headmasters were in holy orders, became inevitable. For 30 years, with some interruptions, Coulton was a schoolmaster and it was not until 1911 that he returned to Cambridge for more than a brief visit. Herein lay part of his later Cambridge influence. After 30 years' experience in a dozen schools a man of imagination and insight could bring valuable qualities to the teaching of undergraduates and could do something to bridge that formidable gulf between dons and schoolmasters which twentieth-century preoccupation with "research" makes ever wider. Strong antiquarian interests, a good classical training and a passion for truth were the foundations of the future historian. Malvern, Llandaff, Llandoverly, Sherborne, Sedbergh and Dulwich successfully made use of his services, and from each move he gained more than he lost.

After a year of preparation with Dean Vaughan, Coulton had been ordained deacon in 1883 and priest a year later. He was curate in two or three parishes but was never beneficed, drawn irresistibly to the teaching which was his real *métier* and becoming so dissatisfied with the implications of life as a priest that, after a few years, without ever

renouncing his orders under the Clerical Disabilities Act or ceasing to be in communion with the Church of England, he resumed the style, dress and irresponsibilities of a layman.

In spite of an early failure to obtain a post at the British Museum and later lack of success to enter educational administration, Coulton continued studies which were never entirely interrupted, and which became intensified as passing years brought opportunities and a sense of emergency. At the age of thirty, and at a time when seniority was given great weight in any question of promotion, he spent a year in Heidelberg, doing a little coaching, but reading widely in medieval literature and becoming thoroughly proficient in the German tongue at a time when German historical scholarship was at its best. It was in order to be near the British Museum and the London Library, too, that in 1892 he left a permanent post at Sedbergh for a less permanent one at Dulwich, interpolating a prolonged Italian holiday which enabled him to understand at first hand the life of the Italian peasant and prefaced the way for Franciscan studies in a not distant future. At the invitation of his undergraduate friend Scott, Coulton moved to Eastbourne to cram young men for army examinations, and it was while at Eastbourne that, in 1904, he married Miss Rose Ilbert. Two daughters soon formed a serenely happy family: and articles, books and lectures were bringing the name of G. G. Coulton before the public.

So much so that in 1911 Trinity College appointed him Birkbeck Lecturer, and, relying on pupils and chances for what is now called Adult Education (largely the result of James Stuart's enthusiasm for "University Extension"), Coulton moved to Cambridge.

To the undergraduate who came to Cambridge with the great flood of returning ex-Service men to read History in 1919, certain names were soon familiar. Clapham, Temperley, Tanner, Winstanley, Lapsley, Brooke, Previt -Orton (to mention those no longer with us), formed the nucleus of a great faculty. Coulton did no regular College teaching, but he did twice as much lecturing as most dons, both for the Historical and the English Tripos. In those years immediately after the first world war he was at the height of his splendid powers. From Four Mile House, Great Shelford, where timid undergraduates on Sundays were assured of tea, most likely in the garden, and either a book or a bag of fruit as an inducement to come again, a rather ancient bicycle brought the tall, thin, unmistakable figure every weekday to the Arts School, to the University Library, and to College. Lectures full of information (in which something might sometimes be heard of misguided pacifists or an impenitent cardinal), and illustrations ranging from hand-made maps and slides to pictures sketched on the blackboard to the accompaniment of cheers, made us

realize how close the Middle Ages, expanded by such a master, could be to the twentieth century. In the afternoon, after the strangest of picnic lunches amid books and papers strewn apparently in the wildest disorder but actually in a cunningly constructed maze, there would be a walk often along the tow-path and then steady reading and writing until Hall.

In term time the stream of undergraduates and research students to those rooms was long: once a week, or once a fortnight, there was a "squash" in which young men and women crushed in to sit on the floor, smoke, drink coffee and discuss, as only post-war undergraduates could discuss, international affairs, philosophy and history. The old schoolmaster knew how to persuade others to talk, while he listened, kept the conversation to the (or at least to a) point and then would sum up or show how much had been omitted. Once or twice an apt quotation from Ruskin or Browning would remind a D. H. Lawrence-soaked generation of another inheritance, or a mild sarcasm would show the moralist. To those happier ones to whom a greater intimacy than this was vouchsafed there were serious assessments of values in thought, books and men and instruction in the technique of historical writing or the technicalities of historical research.

"Grow old along with me"—a few heard that invitation and were caught in a spell which not even death can break. To accompany Coulton on a holiday, whether by the sea in his beloved Norfolk or cycling in Devon or tramping in "la vraie Bourgogne, l'aimable et vineuse Bourgogne. . . pays de bons vivants et des joyeux No l" was to realize the tremendous knowledge, the amazing memory, the eye of the artist and the soul of the preacher that made possible so rich a life. A long shelf of learned books with *Five Centuries of Religion* as the bulkiest and the most important, a still longer one of writings inspired and often directed by him, controversial pamphlets and a classic autobiography are there for all the world to see. A correspondence carried on with friends and pupils, strangers and antagonists never ceased. That pen and that brain were active to the end. When the eighty-eighth year was reached and growing lameness made "the foot less prompt to greet the morning dew", reviews, articles, letters, controversy went on with undiminished enthusiasm. The long and bitter sunless winter of 1947 proved too much even for that splendid constitution and the end came with merciful painlessness.

We cannot yet assess the contribution that his writings have made (and at least two more books are ready for the press) to the study of history, but it can be said with certainty that no serious student of the Middle Ages, and of monasticism in particular, can neglect them or their challenge in the twentieth century. We may end by applying to him words that he wrote of his own friend and former colleague,

H. W. Fowler: "At last, he attained to such a mastery of life as a fine rider has over his horse, or a yachtsman over his boat: most impressive to all who could understand, but deceptive in its appearance of ease."

G. R. POTTER

CHARLES WILLIAM PREVITÉ-ORTON

(1877-1947)

BROOKE, COULTON and PREVITÉ-ORTON formed a combination of scholarship and talent of which any Historical School might well be proud, and to lose them all in one year has been a heavy blow. All three in one way or another were closely associated with St John's, but Previté-Orton alone passed the whole of his life from his undergraduate days at the College. The son of William Previté-Orton, a clergyman, he came up to St John's, of which his father had been a Scholar, in 1905 at the advanced age of 28. He had been educated at Franklin's Preparatory School, Stoneycote, Leicester, and by his father at home.

When he came to College his natural shyness was enhanced by his difference in age from his fellow undergraduates, but Previté, as he was always called, soon appeared happy in College, and a series of remarkable academical successes—firsts in the Historical Tripos in 1907 and 1908, the Gladstone Memorial Prize, the Members Essay Prize, and then a fellowship (1911)—established his reputation and increased his confidence in himself. These successes also determined his career and in 1913 he married and settled down to academical work in Cambridge.

To the College he was closely attached and served it well in various offices. In addition to the part he took in the historical teaching as a Supervisor, and, later, Director of Studies in History, he was also Praelector for nine years, and Librarian for twenty-one. He was an admirable Librarian and held the office until, in 1937, he was elected to the newly-founded chair of Medieval History in the University, which he held until he reached the retiring age in 1942.

His election to the Chair was the result of the high reputation he had steadily established by a series of writings on medieval history—particularly later medieval and Italian history. His father's father was Italian and perhaps from this source was derived his interest in Italian history, which was the principal field of his research and frequently provided the subjects of his courses of lectures.

It is not for me to attempt any estimate of his historical work, yet one may recall the sequence of writings which only ended with his death, their extent, authority and range, the literary flair which



CHARLES WILLIAM PREVITÉ-ORTON

seemed to make production easier for him than for most, and the high scholarly character that marked his books from the first to the last.

His Members Essay Prize, *Political Satire in English Poetry*, was published in 1910 and gave some indication of his powers as a writer. *The Early History of the House of Savoy*, his fellowship thesis, followed in 1912, and then the *Outlines of Medieval History*, the *Defensor Pacis of Marsilius of Padua*, *Opera Inedita T.L. de Frulovisiis*, the *History of Europe 1198-1378*, and, at the same time, contributions to the *Cambridge History of English Literature*, to the *Cambridge Medieval History* and to the *English Historical Review*.

In addition to all these books was the editorial work which occupied a great deal of his time and for which his ample knowledge, unstinted labour and exactness of mind fitted him so well. It may be mentioned, incidentally, that he had been a devoted Editor of his College Magazine, *The Eagle*, which owed much to him, particularly during the war of 1914-18.

With his former Tutor, J. R. Tanner, to whom his first published work was dedicated, and with Zachary Brooke, he collaborated as Editor of the *Cambridge Medieval History*, and with Professor G. N. Clark, for a time, as Editor of the *English Historical Review*, of which from 1926 to 1938 he was sole Editor. He enjoyed such work; it gave him the sense of being in the current of historical progress, which he greatly valued, though difficulties of sight made the work exacting and finally obliged him to resign it.

The Introductions and Epilogue which he contributed to the volumes of the *Cambridge Medieval History* reveal the breadth and quality of his historical judgement. "The student", he writes, "must inevitably be impressed by the relativity of history... We take narrow views of a world, of which each one of us is an infinitesimal part, secluded within a straitened limit. Perhaps only one general impression is universal—the turbulent movement, the infinite perspective and variety, in great things and in small, of that unfathomed sea".

He took his doctorate in Cambridge in 1928, and to his great pleasure was elected a Fellow of the British Academy in 1929.

Outside of academical work he had few pursuits. In the Great War he was a keen member of the M.A. section of the O.T.C., amused to be guarding bridges, but not physically fit for more arduous service. He was interested in birds, knew a good deal about them and was often to be seen in the Botanical Gardens following their movements with his glasses. Always fond of travel, he visited the Continent regularly, particularly Switzerland and Italy.

He died at his home in Cambridge on 11 March 1947, suddenly

and unexpectedly, at the height of his reputation, and perhaps as he would have wished—at his work, in the midst of his teaching.

He was a man who made no enemies. A lover of the old ways, of unflinching kindness and helpfulness and always good company, he was regarded with warm affection and respect through all his years in College. His apologetic manner was humbling to those who were more conscious than he himself appeared to be of the range of his knowledge, and yet he had a hearty enjoyment of the good things of life, and seemed to have found his right milieu in an academical vocation. We shall remember him always for his wide learning, his shrewd and humorous judgements, his strong convictions, yet perhaps most of all, for the profound modesty which graced his life.

E. A. BENIANS

ZACHARY NUGENT BROOKE

(1883-1946)

A Memoir by Sir Michael F. J. McDonnell

IT is often difficult, in late middle age, to remember the circumstances in which one first met one's old friends, but in the case of Zachary Nugent Brooke ("Zachary" to his Cambridge friends, though "Nugent" to his family), for some reason, I can quite clearly recall the occasion of our first encounter, which led to an unclouded friendship lasting nearly 50 years.

We were both, in December 1900, candidates for entrance scholarships at St John's College, Cambridge, and, fortuitously, found ourselves, on the evening before the examination began, seated beside each other at dinner in Hall. There was something about him that immediately attracted me and we made a point of sitting together at dinner on each of the five or six days during which the examination lasted. The candidates were all under 19 years of age, but Brooke, who was in the sixth form at Bradfield, looked, and was probably, the youngest of us all for he had only entered for a trial trip, while still under eighteen, a year before the normal time. He was not very tall and was slight in build; his thick mop of wavy dark hair, his small features and his high colour, doubtless made him appear even younger than he was. I was in fact only eight months his senior: and I found him more interesting to talk to than any of the older boys who were about us during any of those five or six dinners in Hall.

I went up to St John's in the following October and, at the next scholarship examination in December, Brooke was once more a competitor. I do not recall seeing him then (probably the hour of dinner for scholarship candidates did not synchronize with that for

men in their first year), but I remember reading in the result of the examination posted in the "screens" outside the Hall that he had gained a minor scholarship at the College and, if I am not mistaken, he was the senior Classical Scholar in the College of his year.

When he came up in October 1902, recalling my pleasure in meeting him nearly two years before, in the exercise of the curious privilege of an undergraduate in his second year, I made a point of calling upon him before considering whether I should do so upon any of the other freshmen of the year. His rooms were at the top of a turret staircase in the south-east corner of the Second Court. They were rather sparsely and impersonally furnished and I recall that he continued to live in what seemed to me somewhat austere discomfort until he gained his Fellowship six years later. He was, I judged, shy, diffident and very sensitive. He worked hard, probably very hard, he coxed a Lent boat, at any rate in one year, and played moderately good tennis in the summer. He used, I think, to go to camp with the O.T.C. He had a good voice and sang in Musical Society concerts, in the choir, and he spoke a good deal at the College Debating Society. I was somewhat moved to find at the head of a series of neatly tied packages of my letters to him covering a long period of years, which were returned to me by his widow after his death, what was probably my first written communication with him, namely an invitation from me, as Secretary of the Debating Society, asking him to speak as the fourth speaker in a debate, in his first term. Being, when an undergraduate, a heavy sleeper, I was terrified of oversleeping on the mornings of my Tripos examination. With characteristic goodness and regularity, Zachary came each morning and thoroughly roused me in ample time.

It is difficult to know how we became great friends. We differed in religion and in politics, and were reading different schools at Cambridge, but we had a common interest in the theatre, and often went together to hear the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, and we shared an interest in books. I can recall many summer afternoons together in a canoe (there were then no punts) on the river, on the way to the bathing sheds or to the Orchard at Grantchester for tea, and many winter evenings in his rooms or mine when we used, like Dr Johnson, to be perfectly happy if we could fold our legs and have our talk out. Zachary Brooke was, in those days, what came to be known later as a die-hard Tory. I think he moved somewhat away from the extreme right with the passage of years. I have an idea that he had, as a boy, a somewhat Evangelical background: if I am right, from this too he moved as time went on.

I recall that there was conducted in my second, and hence his first, year a mission to undergraduates by a well-known, and very

Protestant, divine of the Church of England. His meetings were well attended, chiefly, at any rate at our College, by Freshmen, and I can remember that several men who had been ordinary, pleasant, light-hearted undergraduates were, as others thought, altered in consequence, for social purposes, for the worse, by what we, the unregenerate ones outside the movement, judged to be a gloomy and priggish air of self-righteousness. I remember hearing from Zachary that he was going, in the tow of some enthusiast, to a great meeting in the Guildhall, and I somewhat wistfully wondered whether he would be affected as had been some of the others, and whether our friendship would founder in a new-born disapproval of one who was a Catholic. I can remember being much relieved when he told me a few days later that he had attended not one but two meetings, a circumstance which was characteristic of his care in coming to a decision. He had not been impressed, and in fact had been much annoyed, by the speaker's attempt to gain credit with an assembly of undergraduates by exploiting his conversion of two or three "Blues" and by his attempt to influence his audience of young men by laying stress on his own physical prowess, in that he claimed to have been able as an undergraduate to leap at one bound from the bottom to the top of the semi-circular steps which lead up from the Great Court of Trinity to the "screens" outside the Hall of that College. To Zachary that type of *ad captandum* approach appeared irrelevant and markedly unworthy. He remained all his life a regular churchgoer with a strong religious sense.

Of his home life I knew little in those days. He was, I believe, the eldest son of his father, the third in a family of six children. His mother had died when he was a little boy, a thing which, I surmise, explained the atmosphere of sadness which seemed in those days to be not far distant with him. His father had married again, and he was very fond of his stepmother and mourned her death not many years later. One of his brothers, the only one of the three who was not a stepbrother, was a year junior to him at Cambridge, a scholar of Corpus. To him also he was devoted.

Zachary's father was a barrister who was one of the legal staff of the solicitors office in the Board of Inland Revenue at Somerset House. I drew the inference that there was imperfect sympathy between the father and son. I gathered that his father had set his heart upon his eldest son becoming a clergyman, and that there was considerable difference of opinion between them on that score. He never told me more than this and I felt it was too delicate a matter for me to ask either the reason for his father's wish or for his refusal to comply. I never met his father nor any other members of his family, except the brother of whom I have spoken, until after his marriage. I lived in

London and he used to come to my home in the vacations where he was much liked by my people. His home, which I never visited, was at Sutton in Surrey, then, I imagine, still semi-rural.

I always thought he retained a territorial attachment to that county. His commission in the war of 1914-18 was, presumably at his instance, in the East Surrey Regiment. Although he always seemed to be *au fait* with contemporary events, I often reflected that all his life I had never seen him do more than glance at a newspaper. He always used to turn to the sporting columns of *The Times* to see what had been the score of Surrey in any match played by that county on the preceding day: throughout his life he retained the habit, acquired, I think, in boyhood of spending a day every now and then at the Oval. I have no recollection of ever hearing of him going to Fenner's or to Lord's, and I imagine that his interest was more in Surrey cricket than in cricket at large.

After I went down I went frequently on visits to Cambridge and saw him there. In vacations we foregathered in London a good deal. After taking his degree, Zachary for a few years held a Lectureship at Bedford College, then in Baker Street, and this gave us more opportunities of meeting and dining together. I imagine that it was at this time that we saw many of the plays of Shaw, Galsworthy and Granville-Barker produced by the Vedrenne-Barker Company at the Court Theatre in Sloane Square, where good plays and good acting were sure to be found.

I always felt that Zachary was much disappointed at not being elected a Fellow of St John's, where two of his ancestors and namesakes, a father and son, had been elected to Fellowships in 1739 and 1789 respectively. The connection, indeed, in the case of the first of these two was even closer for, being Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, he was in fact in the running for the Mastership of the College in 1765. Zachary, however, was invited to apply for a Fellowship at Caius and was elected in 1908. I stayed with him at Caius on several occasions in the three following years and, in spite of his reserve, it was obvious that he soon acquired the respect and liking of the Fellows of his new society.

In 1911 I entered the Colonial Service. Zachary was good enough to come all the way to Liverpool with me, to stay the night there, and to come and see me off on the boat. He took the trouble to do this on each occasion on which I went abroad, until the war of 1914-18 put an end to it, and moreover, on his return to London, he took the trouble of going to see my people to let them know of my safe departure. In the year 1911 he went to Rome, on a so-called sabbatical year's leave from College, to conduct researches in the Vatican archives. My mother happened to be staying in Rome, in indifferent

health, at the time, and he showed her such kindness and attention as few men of his age would have shown to an elderly delicate lady. All her life she continued to be grateful to him.

Just before the war in 1914 he and I went abroad on the only holiday we had ever been able to take together. After some pleasant days in Paris we went to Florence where we spent about three weeks with great enjoyment. I can well recall the almost boyish enthusiasm which he displayed, the moment we had passed through the Mont Cenis Tunnel and arrived at Bardonecchia, at finding himself once more in Italy.

At one time during the war, when I was on leave, he was in camp in Shoreham while I was frequently in Brighton, and we used to meet a good deal. He got no pleasure whatever out of life in the Army; the routine he found boring and the mess-room life distasteful. He was not very long at the Front in France, but developed trench-fever, and I can recall visiting him on several occasions in the last winter of the war at King's College Hospital at Denmark Hill which had been transformed into one of the London General Military Hospitals. On his convalescence I was able to recommend him for an appointment in the Ministry of Food, but after working there for a short time he was transferred to Military Intelligence, where he was, I think, at last happy in the Army because the post gave him scope to use his particular type of brains.

It was in the course of the war that he met the lady who became his wife. Until, to my surprise, I heard that he was engaged to be married, I had never seen any evidence of his taking the slightest interest in that direction. I need not say more than that it was a supremely happy marriage. He had three gifted sons (the eldest of whom he paid me the compliment of naming after me) and each of his sons in turn became a scholar of Caius. More than one of his books bears testimony to the pleasant co-operation of his wife and sons (at the time little more than school-boys) in their production, by way of copying, typing, indexing and research.

It was a great pleasure to my wife and me to welcome him and his wife to our home in Jerusalem a few years before my retirement. I last saw him in Cambridge in July 1939, and during the whole course of the war I only saw him once when he was passing through London. He had had some middle ear trouble a few years before this and I feared a serious recurrence of this might be brought on by war-time conditions, but on this, the last occasion on which I saw him, he looked as though he was well enough to enjoy many more years of life. I had no idea that he had cardiac trouble, so that the shock of his terribly sudden death was the more distressing.

I am not, of course, competent to speak of him in regard to his work

as a historian. I fancy, however, that a certain hesitation in his speech may have caused him to be regarded as a better writer than lecturer. Of this, at any rate, I am certain, that his work, whether put forth on paper or by word of mouth, was the fruit of endless pains. Anyone who watched him as I did over a long period of years, engaged on his knees every afternoon, eliminating from the lawns of his two successive houses every kind of weed, and particularly yarrow, could not fail to see that there was a man of regularity and pertinacity for whom no trouble was too great for the attainment of any object in view. Again, one of his regular habits for a number of years was to measure the rainfall in a rain gauge in his garden, a practice which I always thought was symptomatic of the same traits of industry and method which had been among his marked characteristics even as an undergraduate, and I am convinced that he employed similar methods in his research and in the preparation of his books.

He was ever scornful of facile writing, and had a great sense of the responsibility laid upon a historian to be honest. He greatly disliked writers of history with a *parti pris* and brought an eminently judicial intellect to bear upon everything he touched, whether historical or otherwise. He most emphatically did not suffer fools gladly. He much disliked pomposity, and he showed great intolerance of charlatanism, and when he found it—as he did sometimes—in academic circles, he was peculiarly indignant, because, I think, of his sense that *noblesse oblige* should rule, if nowhere else, in the republic of letters, whose citizens he felt should be peculiarly concerned to see that it was held in the highest possible esteem.

He was accustomed to exercise much self-control. I do not remember ever seeing him really furiously angry, not even when, as undergraduates, coming back in a Canadian canoe from the May races, we were run into by a clumsy oarsman near the gasworks. Our canoe foundered and we were compelled to walk back to College in flannels covered with mud well above our knees. Since I must paint him, as Oliver Cromwell wishes to be painted, "warts and all", I must confess that during all the years I knew him he grouched a good deal about things that he did not like and about people of whom he did not approve, but, while there were a certain number in each category, I do not think he ever got further than *sotto voce* complaints about people and things that in his view merited criticism, a criticism that as a rule was the outcome of his innate fastidiousness. His sense of humour, though well developed, was not obtrusive. I have given several instances of his kind-heartedness; his work for many years for the Waifs and Strays Society in Cambridge testified to his generosity and charity.

Life in Cambridge suited him down to the ground and provided

a good setting for the work to which he was devoted, but even in academic circles one is sometimes constrained to perform duties which distract from the cloistered calm which was the ideal that he would have preferred. He was for some years Praelector of his College and he found the business of shepherding graduates through the mazes of the Registry, and its regulations, to the Senate House, in their pursuit of higher degrees, not at all to his liking. He was far more happily employed for a number of years as Librarian of his College, a post for which his tenure for a few years of the Librarianship of the Union had, no doubt, helped to qualify him.

His dislike of the Praelectorship was due, I think, to the fact that he never achieved that unduly lauded modern ideal of being a "good mixer". His shyness and sensitiveness, which I believe remained with him during all the years in which I knew him, made him, as the phrase goes, not everybody's money.

He gave his friendship to few, but when he did so he did it most generously, and I for one highly appreciated it and can only look back now with sorrow to the void caused by his loss.

WALTER LANGDON-BROWN

(1870-1946)

SIR WALTER LANGDON-BROWN, M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P., Emeritus Professor of Physic in the University of Cambridge, and Fellow of Corpus Christi College, died on 3 October 1946, at the age of 76.

Walter Langdon-Brown was born on 13 August 1870. He was educated at Bedford School, and in 1887 won a sizarship to St John's College, Cambridge. He matriculated in 1889, having spent a year studying biology at Owens College, Manchester. He took a first class in both parts of the Natural Sciences Tripos and was elected a Foundation Scholar, and then as Hutchinson Student spent two more years in Cambridge studying physiology. In 1895 he went to St Bartholomew's Hospital with the Senior Entrance Scholarship, and was made Assistant Demonstrator in Biology. He qualified M.B., B.Ch. in 1897, and became house-physician to Samuel Gee, and editor of the *St Bartholomew's Hospital Journal*. He combined his clinical work and teaching in the wards with research in the departments of physiology and pathology until his appointment to the honorary staff in 1913. In 1930 he retired from the active staff of Bart's and became consultant physician, but he continued to visit the Metropolitan Hospital, where he had been a physician since the

beginning of the century. His active career was interrupted by two wars. In 1900, in the South African War, he went to Pretoria as senior physician to the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital; and during the 1914-18 war he was physician to No. 1 General Hospital (T.F.) and worked with the Medical Research Council on trench nephritis.

In all his teaching Langdon-Brown showed how medical practice flowed from a knowledge of physiology, and his book *Physiological Principles in Treatment* (1908) reached its eighth edition. He was a pioneer of endocrinology, and his book *The Endocrines in General Medicine* (1927) was accepted as the work of an expert. He coined the much-quoted description of the pituitary as "the leader of the endocrine orchestra", but himself could say that "it later transpired that the hypothalamus holds the still more important rank of conductor". By training he was a physiologist, but by nature he was a humanist, and saw the patient first as an individual, and only second as an example of disease. He always taught upon the whole patient, showing how body and mind acted each upon the other to make the pattern of disease. As his interest in the mind broadened he became an authority on Adlerian psychology and contributed many papers to the Medical Society of Individual Psychology, of which he ultimately became president.

The breadth of his learning was remarkable. He easily kept abreast of the growing knowledge of physiology and medicine, and could always recall the details of his vast clinical experience to illuminate his newest problem. He constantly called upon his knowledge of the classics and English literature to illustrate his medical teaching, and his writings were models of literary style as well as of erudition. His deep understanding of human nature is clear in his book *Thus we are Men* (1938).

In 1932 he returned to Cambridge as Regius Professor of Physic and Fellow of Corpus Christi College. He came back with very great joy, and, as he said in his inaugural lecture, "filled with the desire to repay something of the debt I owe to Cambridge". Langdon-Brown could only serve three years as Regius Professor before he retired under the age-limit, but he more than repaid his debt. His deep respect for the traditions of his office was shown by his affection for its outward symbols—the seal, "the actual Regius chair of pre-Chippendale design", and the doctor's scarlet gown made for Clifford Allbutt himself. His active interest in medical education continued long after his retirement, and in the words of the present Regius Professor of Physic, "his wisdom, his experience, and his counsel were always available to the undergraduate, the newly qualified, or the embryo professor".

Langdon-Brown achieved many honours. He became Fellow of

the Royal College of Physicians in 1908, Croonian Lecturer in 1918, Senior Censor in 1934, and Harveian Orator in 1936. He received honorary degrees from Oxford, the National University of Ireland, and Dalhousie University, Canada. He was Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, the Royal Society of Medicine, the Faculty of Radiologists, the Hunterian Society, and the Harveian Society, and an Honorary Freeman of the Society of Apothecaries of London. In 1935 he was knighted, and in 1941 he delivered the Linacre Lecture.

Of all his great predecessors, Langdon-Brown was most influenced by the example of Clifford Allbutt. In his last published work, *Some Chapters in Cambridge Medical History* (1946), he wrote: "Well do I remember his inaugural lecture. . . a lecture blending science with the humanities which gave me a new outlook. It really was a decisive influence in my life." No description of Langdon-Brown could be more apt than that which he himself applied to Clifford Allbutt—"a cultured scholar-physician". He was a part of the great tradition of Cambridge medicine, worthy of the epitaph which John Caius chose for Linacre: *Vivit post funera Virtus*.

M. HYNES

ST JOHN BASIL WYNNE WILSON

(1868-1946)

THE RIGHT REVEREND ST JOHN BASIL WYNNE WILSON, D.D., formerly Bishop of Bath and Wells, died on 15 October 1946, aged 78. The son of the Rev. William Wynne Wilson, sometime Fellow of St John's College, Oxford, he was born at Godalming, Surrey, on 28 August 1868. He came up to St John's as a Minor Scholar in 1887 and was elected Foundation Scholar in 1889. He was awarded Sir William Browne's Medal for a Latin Epigram in 1889, and graduated in 1890 with a first class in the Classical Tripos, Part I. He was a master at the Leys School, Cambridge, from 1891 to 1898, when he moved to Rugby School; here, under the influence of Charles Gore, he took Holy Orders, being ordained in 1903. In 1905 he became headmaster of Haileybury, in succession to Dr Edward Lyttelton, and in 1911 headmaster of Marlborough College. He was appointed Dean of Bristol in 1916 and in 1919 he married Alice Lilian Proctor Wills, second daughter of George Alfred Wills, president of the Imperial Tobacco Company. He was consecrated Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1921 and retired in 1937, after having exercised a traditional privilege of the Bishop by acting as a supporter of the King at his coronation. A writer in *The Times* says of him: "He was a thoroughly

diocesan Diocesan. He did not divide his time and activities between Wells and London. His duty, as he saw it, was to stay at home and act as pastor to his diocese. . . . He lacked experience of parochial work, yet the parochial clergy quickly found in him a most wise and sympathetic friend. In administrative business, too, his quick mind, his kindness, and his irresistibly rippling laughter helped him to straighten out tangles. Within the limits which he deliberately imposed on himself he proved a really notable Bishop."

THOMAS FRANCIS ROBERT McDONNELL

(1876-1946)

THOMAS FRANCIS ROBERT McDONNELL, who died on 12 June 1946, was the elder of two Pauline brothers, who were the sons of Francis McDonnell, a Civil Servant. He was born on 10 February 1876, and entered St Paul's in September 1887, as a very young Foundation Scholar. After some years on the Classical side he transferred, as a medical student, to the Science side, and gained a scholarship at St John's College, Cambridge. In his last year at school he gained what was then, possibly, a unique distinction for a boy on the Science side by being awarded the Truro Medal and Prize for an English essay. As an officer of the School Union, where he was a very successful speaker, he formed a close friendship with Walter Nicholson who, as Captain of the School, was President of the Society, and this friendship continued until the death of Sir Walter about three months before that which is here recorded.

At Cambridge, Robert McDonnell graduated B.A. by the Natural Sciences Tripos and subsequently LL.B. by the Law Tripos; and was elected President of the Union in 1899.

On going down he was for a time in the office of the Treasury Solicitor under the Director of Public Prosecutions and was called to the bar of the Inner Temple in 1902. Shortly afterwards he proceeded to Rangoon and engaged with much success in private practice at the bar in Burma until his retirement in 1936, having been for some time the doyen of the European bar there. He was on more than one occasion sounded as to whether he was willing to accept a High Court Judgeship in India, but preferred to continue in practice at the bar. He contributed much voluntary service to different aspects of life in Burma, including the University of Rangoon, on the Council of which he served for many years after his retirement from the post of lecturer in law there which he held for a number of years before.

On his return to England he appeared in a number of Indian appeals before the Privy Council and was for some time the editor of the Indian reports of cases heard by that Tribunal. During the war he worked for some time in the Ministry of Information. For the last two years of his life he was Chairman of a Pensions Appeal Tribunal and was sitting in that capacity until ten days before his death.

HAROLD THOMAS BARNETT (B.A. 1886), solicitor, died at Tilehurst, Berkshire, 23 May 1947, aged 82.

ALAN ABBOTT BIRKETT (Matric. E. 1944), sub-lieutenant, R.N.V.R., was killed in a motor-cycle accident near Bury St Edmunds 23 September 1946.

HARRY ALFRED BRADY (B.A. 1884), solicitor, died 25 November 1946 in London, aged 83.

GEORGE BLACKFORD BRYAN (B.A. 1898), formerly Professor of Physics at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, died at Nottingham 29 November 1946, aged 69.

ARTHUR PERCIVAL BUNT (Matric. 1910) died at Ealing 28 January 1947, aged 55.

HOWARD EVERSON CHASTENEY (B.A. 1910), Chief Inspector of Factories, died on 18 February 1947, as the result of a street accident, aged 58.

HENRY JAMES ROWLAND CLEGG (B.A. 1924), lieutenant-commander, Royal Navy (retired), died 26 January 1947 at Eldoret, Kenya Colony, aged 46.

FREDERICK ERNEST COGGIN (B.A. 1881), vicar of Lemsford from 1892 to 1905, died 28 January 1947 at White Lodge, Meads, Eastbourne, aged 87.

DAVID RICHARD DAVIES (B.A. 1903), vicar of Broughton, near Preston, Lancashire, from 1923 to 1940, died at Okewood Vicarage, near Dorking, Surrey, 17 March 1947, aged 66.

FRANCIS DEWSBURY (B.A. 1892), solicitor, formerly registrar of the University of Madras, died at Sedbergh, 5 November 1946, aged 74.

RALPH SHAKESPEARE EVES (B.A. from Trinity Hall 1909), chaplain of the College from 1913 to 1915, vicar of St Alban the Martyr, Holborn, died in London 2 January 1947, aged 59.

JAMES MAURICE HAM (B.A. 1884), rector of Newhaven, Sussex from 1903 to 1927, died at Milverton, Somerset, 10 May 1947, aged 84.

HENRY HANNA (Matric. 1896), for many years in practice as an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist in Belfast, died there 28 September 1946, aged 72.

CHARLES HUGH RICHARDSON HARPER (B.A. 1890), rector of Riddlesworth, Norfolk, from 1915 to 1924, died 18 May 1947 in New South Wales, aged 78.

ARTHUR BERESFORD HOLMES (B.A. 1887), rector of Edvin Loach, Herefordshire, since 1917, died 7 March 1947, aged 82.

CHARLES ERNEST HOPTON (B.A. 1883), formerly vicar of Moseley and archdeacon of Birmingham from 1915 to 1944, died at Birmingham 20 December 1946, aged 85.

HERBERT ALFRED KING (B.A. 1892), rector of Holt, Norfolk, since 1909, died at Cromer 27 April 1947, aged 76.

GORDON ORMSBY LAMBERT (B.A. 1898), M.D., F.R.C.P., died at Bucklebury, Berkshire, on 26 January 1947, aged 69.

DAVID LEWIS (B.A. 1945), died at Birmingham 11 March 1947, aged 22.

FRANCIS ALEXANDER MACKINNON (B.A. 1871), thirty-fifth chief of the Clan Mackinnon, died at his home in Morayshire 27 February 1947, aged 98. He played in the cricket match against Oxford in 1870, and was a member of the English team which visited Australia in 1878-9.

GEORGE MARTIN (B.A. 1886), vicar of Caerhayes, Cornwall, from 1893 to 1899, died in Stockwell Infirmary January 1947, aged 86.

FREDERIC JAMES STEVENSON MOORE (B.A. 1895), assistant master at Sherborne School from 1900 to 1933, died 1 March 1947 at Bracondale, Sherborne, aged 74.

REGINALD MARK MOORE (B.A. 1905), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., died 26 January 1947, aged 63.

HENRY SEYMOUR MOSS-BLUNDELL (formerly MOSS), LL.D. (B.A. 1893), barrister at law, died 29 March 1947 at Chipperfield, Hertfordshire, aged 75.

HERBERT WILLIAM MOXON (B.A. 1902), formerly in medical practice at Perth, Western Australia, died in France 8 March 1947, aged 65.

ALBERT CHARLES NICHOLLS (B.A. 1910), barrister at law, died 31 January 1947 at Purley Cottage Hospital, aged 60.

JAMES HALES PARRY (B.A. 1911), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., formerly medical officer, Tanganyika Territory, died 24 February 1947 at Bradninch, Devon, aged 56.

GUY PASSINGHAM (B.A. 1893), vicar of Leighton Bromswold, Huntingdonshire from 1934 to 1945, died 13 February 1947, aged 77.

HAROLD VAUGHAN PRYCE (B.A. 1895), F.R.C.S., died at Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, 6 December 1946, aged 73.

REGINALD ROBERTS, O.B.E. (B.A. 1884), died at Limpsfield, Surrey, 29 March 1947, aged 84.

FRANK SLATOR, O.B.E. (B.A. 1902, second wrangler), assistant secretary, Ministry of Health, died 30 March 1947, aged 65.

HENRY HARDWICK SMITH (B.A. 1899), F.R.C.S., died 6 October 1946 at Wellington, New Zealand, aged 69.

GORDON WINSTANLEY SPENCER (B.A. 1910), M.D., formerly ophthalmic surgeon to the Iraqi Government, died at Pembridge, Herefordshire, 25 February 1947, aged 58.

KERCHEVER TILLYARD (B.A. 1886), formerly headmaster of Driffild Grammar School, died at Cheltenham 25 February 1947, aged 83.

HENRY JOHN VAN DRUTEN (B.A. 1914), captain, R.A.S.C., died in a military hospital 3 June 1946, aged 52. (In memoriam, *The Times*, 3 June 1947.)

JEAN ETIENNE REENEN DE VILLIERS (B.A. 1897), formerly Fellow, Judge-President of the Orange Free State from 1920 to 1933, and Judge of Appeal of the Supreme Court of South Africa from 1933 to 1939, died at Bloemfontein 5 February 1947, aged 71.

GUY STANHAM WHITAKER (B.A. 1897), formerly vicar of Bucks Mills, Devon, died at Tooting 11 March 1947, aged 70.

GEORGE SAUNDERS WILLS (Matric. 1940), died in College 7 December 1946, aged 25.

ROLL OF HONOUR

JOHN DAVID BUTLER (elected Munstevan Exhibitioner, March 1940, but did not come into residence), captain, Gurkha Rifles, was killed in action in Burma June 1944.

RETIREMENT OF MR E. A. WOOD

We regret to report the retirement owing to ill health of Mr Edmund A. Wood from his position as Chief Clerk. Mr Wood was appointed Chief Clerk in September 1936, in succession to Mr Lockhart. Soon after his appointment work in connection with the new buildings threw a heavy burden on the College Office, which was much increased by the outbreak of war, the consequent departure of members of the staff, Air Raid Precautions and wartime difficulties of all kinds. Mr Wood held office through these anxious and busy years and the College is very grateful to him for the loyal and courteous service which he never failed to render. In July 1941 he was himself given leave of absence on national service, from which he returned in the Michaelmas Term 1945, but ill health prevented him from resuming his College duties and he retired in December last. He is succeeded as Chief Clerk by Mr A. E. Martin, who has been in the College service since 1926.

THE LADY MARGARET LODGE

No. 4729

The Editors have been asked to publish the following notice:

"The Lady Margaret Lodge No. 4729, whose membership is limited to members of the College, past and present, meets at Freemasons' Hall, London, on the second Monday in February, second Monday in April, and first Monday in November. The Lodge was founded in 1926; the present Master is Lt.-Col. W. L. Harnett, and the Hon. Secretary Mr Frank W. Law, 36 Devonshire Place, London, W. 1."

COLLEGE AWARDS

(1946-1947)

STUDENTSHIPS

Strathcona: Crook, J. A.; Meek, R. L.; Pelling, H. M. *Denney*: Ferguson, J. *McMahon*: Espley, W. A.; Munir, M. N.; Templeman, S. W. *Strathcona Exhibitions*: Heuston, R. F. V.; Mercer, F. V. *Laski*: Shorto, H. L. *Ann Fry*: Loewe, R. J.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, 1947

Elected to Scholarships: Branford, R. R.; Charlton, J. M. T.; Common, D. K.; Corbett, G. E.; Cradock, P.; Curtis, A. R.; Darling, T. Y.; Duce, A. G.; Edwards, J. L. J.; English, M.; Gilman, E. I.; Gregory, E.; Grint, L. A.; Haworth, F.; Hinde, R. A.; Horlock, J. H.; Jardin, D. W.; Jewell, P. A.; Johns, E. M.; Johnson, J. A.; Joslin, D. M.; Leeming, J. C.; Lines, A. J.; Merry, F.; Millar, J. G.; Moody, B. J.; Noble, B.; Rayner, L. S.; Salam, A.; Seale, J. R.; Shaw, D. J.; Shaw, M. M.; Shepherd, R. M. H.; Sturrock, P. A.; Sykes, N. W.; Tyler, G. J.; Widdell, J. W.; Williams, R. M.; Wolstencroft, J. H. *Roger Neville Goodman Exhibitions*: Jeffery, D. S.; Rymer, J. J. H. *Strathcona Travel Exhibitions*: Briggs, G.; Holmes, G. A. *Samuel Nunn Exhibition*: Mayou, C. A. *Hoare Exhibition*: Schlesinger, W. W. O.

PRIZES, 1947

SPECIAL PRIZES

Adams Memorial Prize: Curtis, A. R. *Reading Prizes*: Beevers, T.; Harris, P. M. J.; Reeves, J. M. (*Aeq.*). *Graves Prize*: Ferguson, J. *Hart Prize*: Burn, M. *Hawkesley Burbury Prize*: Booth, N. B. *Henry Humphreys Prize*: Hereward, H. G. *Hockin Prize*: Cussins, W. D. *Hutton Prize*: Parkin, C. W. *Sir Joseph Larmor Awards*: Aitchison, A. G.; Argyle, R. M.; Bruce-Lockhart, L.; Ferguson, J. *Bonney Award*: Muir, I. D.

PRIZES AWARDED ON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

MATHEMATICS—*Tripes Part III*: Henstock, R.; Sargan, J. D. *Tripes Part II*: Cooper, M. G.; Curtis, A. R.; Forward, N. S.; Jackson, A. D.; James, G. S.; Kerruish, N., *Wright's Prize*; Major, D.; Millar, J. G.; Noble, B.; Sawyer, D. B., *Wright's Prize*; Sturrock, P. A.; Williams, R. M. *Tripes Part I*: Coles, J. P. *Preliminary*: Leeming, J. C., *Wright's Prize*; Salam, A., *Wright's Prize*; Shaw, M. M.

CLASSICS—*Tripes Part II*: Charlton, J. M. T.; Collinge, N. E.; Crook, J. A., *Wright's Prize*; Ferguson, J., *Hughes Prize*; Howorth, R. H.; Nicholls, C. G. W., *Wright's Prize*. *Tripes Part I*: Ballance, M. H.; Bambrough,

J. R.; Grint, L. A.; Mayou, C. A.; Otton, G. J.; Shepherd, R. M. H., *Wright's Prize*; Weaver, D. B. *Preliminary*: Byrne, D. N.; Creed, J. L., *Wright's Prize*; Gregory, A. T.; Shorrocks, D. M. M.; Waddell, J. K.

NATURAL SCIENCES—*Tripes Part II*: Crisp, E. T.; Duce, A. G.; Jenkins, D. P.; Jewell, P. A., *Wright's Prize*; Ratcliff, G. A., *Wright's Prize*; Wolstencroft, J. H. *Tripes Part I*: Ashby, M. L., *Earle Prize*; Collinson, R. G.; Gregory, E.; Hinde, R. A.; Moody, B. J., *Wright's Prize*; Rayner, L. S.; Seale, J. R.; Tyler, G. J.; White, F. *Preliminary Part I*: Blanchard, P. H.; Gough, G.; Horridge, G. A.; Lennon, D. C.; Pullan, G. T., *Wright's Prize*; Ramsay, H. B.; Ruth, A. B., *Wright's Prize*; Stamp, E.

LAW—*Tripes Part II*: Edwards, J. L. J., *Wright's Prize*; Johnson, J. A. *Tripes Part I*: Corbett, G. E., *Wright's Prize*. *Qualifying II*: Shaw, D. J., *Wright's Prize*.

HISTORY—*Tripes Part II*: Branford, R. R.; Pelling, H. M., *Wright's Prize*; Shepperson, G. A., *Wright's Prize*. *Tripes Part I*: Gilman, E. I.; Holmes, G. A., *Wright's Prize*; Joslin, D. M.; Merry, F.; Owen, G.; Widdell, J. W. *Preliminary*: Parkin, C. W.; Pattison, G. W.

MODERN AND MEDIEVAL LANGUAGES—*Preliminary Part II*: Denman, G. R. *Tripes Part I*: Mountain, R. H.; Smith, G. P.

MECHANICAL SCIENCES—*Tripes Part II*: Burke, A. E., *Wright's Prize*; Cussins, W. D., *Wright's Prize*; Horsfield, W. D., *Wright's Prize*; Livesley, R. K., *Hughes Prize*; Newman, B. G., *Wright's Prize*; Poulter, D. R.; Williams, K. S. *Tripes Part I*: Common, D. K.; Jardin, D. W.; Lines, A. J.; Sykes, N. W. *Preliminary (Second Year)*: Darling, T. Y., *Wright's Prize*; Gregson, H. D.; Horlock, J. H., *Wright's Prize*; Roseveare, R. W.; White, W. R. *Preliminary (First Year)*: Foster, R. J.

ECONOMICS—*Tripes Part I*: Baker, B. E.; Littlewood, J., *Wright's Prize*.

DIPLOMA IN ANTHROPOLOGY—Goody, R. J.

ENGLISH—*Tripes Part I*: English, M. *Preliminary*: Cradock, P., *Wright's Prize*.

GEOGRAPHY—*Tripes Part II*: de Boer, G.; Johns, E. M.

AGRICULTURE—*Diploma*: Haworth, F., *Wright's Prize*. *First Examination*: Hobbs, L. P.

ARCHITECTURE—*Third Examination*: Radford, R. N.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS,

DECEMBER, 1946

Major Scholarships:

Coutie, G. A., Manchester Grammar School, for Mathematics. Gregory, G., Manchester Grammar School, for Mathematics (Baylis Scholarship). Baxter, J. R., Sedbergh School, for Classics. Bower, A. H. B., Hymers College, Hull, for Natural Sciences. Dannatt, P. C., Altrincham Grammar School, for Natural Sciences. Heywood-Waddington, M. B., Epsom College, for Natural Sciences. Nesbitt, P., King's School, Macclesfield, for Natural Sciences (Whytehead Scholarship). Scheuer, P. A. G., Aylesbury Grammar School, for Natural Sciences. Wilkes, K. W., Handsworth Grammar School, for Natural Sciences.

Minor Scholarships:

Mitchell, J. E., Doncaster Grammar School, for Mathematics (Townsend Scholarship). Dixon, J. L., Mill Hill School, for Mathematics with Physics. Coffey, M., Manchester University, for Classics. Ford, D. H., Dulwich College, for Classics. Moore, W. R., Manchester Grammar School, for Classics (Patchett Scholarship). Barker, S. J., Sir George Monoux Grammar School, Walthamstow, for Natural Sciences. Busvine, R. L., Queen Elizabeth's School, Barnet, for History. Erickson, J., South Shields High School, for History. Bruckner, E. T., Aldenham School, for Modern Languages. Southwold, M., Blundell's School, Tiverton, for English.

Exhibitions:

Stafford, J., Leigh Grammar School, for Mathematics. Bateson, N., Oakham School, for Classics. Cannon, B. N., Sevenoaks Grammar School, for Classics. Davy, A., Woodhouse Grammar School, Sheffield, for Natural Sciences. Faulks, J. M., Rendcomb College, Cirencester, for Natural Sciences. Way, D. J., Oundle School, for History. Bain, J., Marlborough College, for Modern Languages. Gilbert, D. M., Felsted School, for Modern Languages. Waters, R. W., Kilburn Grammar School, for English. Campbell, A. E., Perse School, for the General Examination.

CLOSE EXHIBITIONS, AND CHORAL AND ORGAN STUDENTSHIPS, 1947

Close Exhibitions:

Baker: Sidgwick, J. U., Durham School. *Downman:* Slingsby, D. B., Pocklington School. *Munsteven:* Duncan, A. H., Qundle School. *Somerset (March):* Williams, P. H., Cathedral School, Hereford. *Somerset (Wootton Rivers):* Bury, H. P. R., Manchester Grammar School. *Lupton and Hebblethwaite:* Ratcliff, J. C., Sedbergh School. *Vidal:* Hacking, R. M., Exeter School.

Choral Studentships: Rust, J. F., College of St Nicholas, Canterbury; D'Arcy, J. R., St Edward's School, Oxford; Davies, J. H., Southall Grammar School, Middlesex.

Organ Studentship: Guest, G. H., King's School, Chester.