

THE EAGLE

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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.



WEINHEIM, 5 JUNE 1888

Pen drawing from one of G. G. COULTON'S Sketch books.

THE EAGLE

VOL. LIII

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No. 235



EDITORIAL

An Eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them on her wings.

THE Editors are well aware that some recent numbers of this Magazine, erratic in publication and static in content, have scarcely fulfilled the object defined by the Editor of the 1908 Jubilee number, who described *The Eagle* as "Something to foster College spirit when we are here, and by which we can carry it down with us when we go away". Not a little of this deterioration can be attributed to the disturbance of wartime conditions, restrictions on paper and print, and general instability of life—and it is perhaps remarkable and praiseworthy that our publication was not altogether suspended. Deterioration, however, we both admit and seek to amend.

Following this number, *The Eagle* will again be published twice yearly, and, for the time being, at the present annual cost to subscribers of five shillings. The number which will henceforward appear early in July, will carry the customary College Notes, and the Chronicle of the activities of our Societies. The other number, to appear at the beginning of January, will be largely reserved for the publication of original works by our subscribers. The first article in the first number of *The Eagle* emphasised that its principal object is to encourage undergraduates "to write and perhaps to publish" their own work, and it is this feature of the Magazine which has suffered most noticeably during and since the war. It may not be altogether true to say that

The Eagle suffers little birds to sing
And is not careful what they mean thereby

but the Editors here reaffirm that they will welcome all original works, articles, poems and photographs, submitted to them, while reserving the right of discrimination and selection for publication, so as to preserve the customary high standard of *The Eagle*.

Nor only contributions submitted by present members of the College. *The Eagle* has long been a link between Johnnians past and present, and the Editors will welcome particularly contributions submitted by past members of the College. To this end, they offer an annual prize, appropriate to the occasion, for the best article received from an Old Johnian. These should be reasonably short, of general interest, and should not previously have been published. The first award will be made for the best article received from an Old Johnian who is not at present a member of the College, before 1 October 1950. The nature of the award will be announced later, and the Editors reserve the right to publish any of the articles received.

SEEKING stillness where the swirling eddies
Twist a tortuous pirouetting way
Is the flotsam's sullen habit—
Passively avoids the missed flood of
Passing opportunity, to slink
Inevitably backwards through idle
Stagnant pools under the dark bank.
Bides there till the river swelling
Purges the collected remnants forth:
Then, its last tumult subsiding,
Leaves them dry, like cast-up bodies
Lifeless on a stormy shore.

Weaker wills of men resembling flotsam,
Striving to shun the loud disturbance,
Unconsciously reject the offered calm
Of bustling life: the truth is
There is no stillness can be sought
By searching silent places, much less
Ambling away aimlessly from harsh
Outcry: he only finds it who,
Not seeking, sets his teeth to ride
The fastest waters: so in the
Shrillest tempest a louder silence
Breaks the stillness of the storm.

"NARCISSUS"

THE COMMEMORATION SERMON

By MR FRANKLIN KIDD on 8 May 1949

"And it doth not yet appear what we shall be."
(The First Epistle General of John, iii. 2.)

OUR benefactors will all have felt one thing in common. This College of St John the Evangelist is a society devoted to things of value. Therefore, for the College and for God, without self-seeking they have tried to do well in self-giving.

The men who do well for their group—for this College, for the nation, for the world, are those for whom we praise God. Our prayer is that we too may be counted among those of whom it shall be said: "Well done, because you have been faithful in a few things your influence will be great."

The things that are of value, to which this College as a fellowship of men is given, are the things of the heart and of the mind. Religion, education, learning and research: these things are at the core both of our personal and of our social being. And why? Because the life of man exists, for him, in his conscious experience, not in the unconscious frameworks which support it. How little do we yet understand of ourselves and of our nature!

I say then, first be still, be humble, cast away arrogance. Realise our littleness! Know how limited and relative is our knowledge, and how powerless our power. For this is the beginning of wisdom. It is in moments of stillness that we become more aware of the underlying movements of mind and of spirit in history, which seem uncontrolled and beyond analysis. They seem so to us, who are, as yet, children. It is in stillness that mind grows and that God speaks.

I would give you an illustration of the effect of withdrawal. If you come suddenly at night on to the bridge of a great liner at sea, in the quiet there comes the awareness of the throb and onrush of the tremendous organism, controlled and purposive, of which you are for the time a part. There may follow a second stage of wider awareness, an at-one-ness with the creative joy, enduring purpose, and interdependence of all those who build, and love, and live by ships; and go upon the sea in them. In the stillness your being has become identified with the pattern and beauty of a larger whole. A light has been lit in you. You have become, in this detail, part of the love and creative energy of God.

Now the Old Testament is full of this awareness of purpose and of intention in history, this power to align our conscious being to ends felt, rather than seen. In contrast, modern education has, it

seems to me, this power but feebly. Modern learning and research move in the confident belief that they are neutral, amoral systems, without signposts for life.

A headmaster whom I know, used three categories in assessing the growth of ability—the power of attack, the power of control, the sense of direction. The experimental method applied to the winning and organisation of knowledge has led to an overgrowth of the powers of attack and control. These powers now threaten to obliterate the more sensitive and delicate reactions of mind and of consciousness, upon which depend the sense of direction.

It is, I think, due to this, that at all levels and in all parts of the world, we see to-day symptoms like those of intoxication—an overstimulation of the superficial, secondary and short range functions, alternating with moods of depression and frustration. With this intoxication goes a dullness in the long-range sense of direction—blind sense, if you will, and perhaps necessarily blind. But it is this sense which upholds those standards of value to which men subscribe in spite of self-interest. It gives rise to the qualities of faith, patience, endurance, ordered responsibility and obligation. When this sense is alive in us, and we submit to its guidance, we are sustained in our personal and in our social life by the knowledge that we are in line with the will of God, that we are the servants and instruments of an immanent process in history, that necessity is on our side. It is only thus that we have purpose. It is only thus that we are in fact alive.

Of old, faith was counted first of the virtues; pride first among the deadly sins. Whether we be young or old, how much have we not to be and to do in our small way to establish the one and defeat the other? The specialisms of learning and of technology carry the temptation to pride. They also represent the short range functions. Without a guiding sense of direction they are but sheep without a shepherd. "Seek ye first the kingdom and all these things shall be added."

The great discoveries are generally great simplifications. The One God was the great discovery and simplification of Jewish Old Testament history. The Holy Spirit, not only over against man, but indwelling in man, was the great discovery and simplification of the New Testament. The discovery and simplification which is being revealed in our days is the One God indwelling in man, in history and in nature. Science and Religion must inevitably unite in one universal.

Now these discoveries are not of the intellect, but of that direct intuition without which our conscious being would not be maintained. And here we must face things squarely. The sense of direction must needs come to us as revelation—the stimulus is from within, acting upon what is already latent. Prerequisites are disci-

pline, prayer and stillness. Revelation is always something new added, not extractable by conscious reason from pre-existent externals. It comes charged with some strange power to compel.

In the crises of physical action organisms are intensely aware of themselves, of their immediate environment, of their immediate need and intention. Awareness in the stillness of contemplation is also the sign of an intense crisis of action, action in the sphere of selfless-feeling and selfless-knowing—action which orientates the will and determines the long-range direction of life. It is these crises of selfless-knowing and of selfless-feeling that personality as distinct from individuality is developed.

There is, and always will be, mystery. The advance of knowledge does not lessen it. Conscious mind is a mystery. You may pull a man to pieces and study the properties of the pieces to the last quantum of energy but you will not find the properties of a man. You can study the properties of men for ever but you do not find the properties of history. At every level of organism, something is added which is not accountable in terms of lower orders. Conscious being enters recognisably at the level of the biological order, Religion and art at the level of the social order. We belong to both these orders. Each one of us has a meaning and a value, as a person, which rises above that of the social order. The social order has a meaning and a value in history which includes, but rises above, persons.

And there is always need for courage to resist tyrannies, the tyrannies of ideas, of habits of thinking, as well as those of economic or political power. Certain, too, it is that neutrality on moral issues is death. There will always be a taking of sides. All decisions are decisions of persons. All decisions are decisions on moral issues—that is to say issues to be decided not by what the self wants, but by what the self believes to be the will of God. And yet no person has ever, or will ever, be right. All are always in error. This, too, it is necessary to feel and know. It is also necessary to remember that goodness is a quality of men, not of systems. Systems may be beautiful, or true in their context. It is given to man to know good and evil. It is men who sin. It is men who put self before God.

All events then are for us mental events (compounded of stimulus and response, of knowing and of feeling, of quantity and of quality). The events which originate within us, are those which issue in the activities of attack, control and direction. And it has been mainly with the last of these, that our foundress and our benefactors have been concerned in their well-doing for the College, and through the College for men and for history. We have, I suggest, been too occupied lately with the quantitative aspect of events. We have been hypnotised by the ease and precision of the measurable and neglected the

immeasurable as of lesser importance. "And Esau said, Behold I am at the point to die. What profit shall my birthright do me? And he sold his birthright unto Jacob. Then Jacob gave Esau bread and pottage of lentils."

What then shall we do in order to do well for this College? Education up to the level of capacity is now for all. The moral imperatives which our fathers obeyed has brought this about. We have in our hands power over matter and power over mind, such as has not previously been given. For what now this birthright? How shall we enter upon it and use it. We scarcely know; and if we do not care, then surely we stand at the point of death, as once did Esau.

What each shall do, old or young, is in his own hands. My message to-day is a call to discipline, prayer and stillness; for out of these will come life, depending as it does on an awareness of the distant goal. One thing is certain, a man's job is but a mere fraction of his duty.

Think then upon these things, for it does not yet appear what we shall be. With God all things are possible. All things are possible to him that believeth. The Lord maketh alive.

BEYOND WITS END

HERE is the final darkness—here the wreck
Of all ambition.
Roots wrenched from the rock now,
Moorings torn. The very soil
Swirling in awful chaos into space.
Too late the smile now; let the steady hand
Stretch elsewhere. Time is gone
When love could prop foundations.
Gaunt Despair
Crouches upon the ruins of the mind
In wild-eyed terror, while his unkempt hair
Streams in the whirlwind; tossing to and fro
With straws and dream-stuff.
Round the crumbling pile
In witless frenzy half-seen horrors dance
Fantastic measures, to a dreadful moan:
Vileness unthought of rides on every gust
And yet my soul is utterly alone.

ANON.

THE ALTERATIONS MADE IN THE FELLOWS' GARDEN AND THE COLLEGE GROUNDS IN 1822-3

THE Conclusion Book containing College Orders passed during the period 1786-1846 contains the following three Orders, two dated 4 July 1822 and the third 3 February 1823:

July 4th 1822

Agreed that the Wall on the South side of the Wilderness in the Fellows Garden be taken down that the course of the Bin brook be continued through the Wilderness & that the Iron gate contiguous to the aforesaid Wall be removed from the Bridge to the Southern extremity of our Walk.

—Agreed that the high Walk be continued in a straight course to the Madingley road & be terminated by an Iron gate that the two bridges over the Bin Brook be of Cast Iron, that a Brick Wall be built parallel to the Madingley road extending from Trinity Hall bridge to the Orchard that the present North Garden Wall be taken down and a low wall with an Iron railing erected between the two bridges.

Febr'y 3. 1823

Agreed that the Master do set the seal to a power of Attorney enabling Messrs Gosling & Sharpe* to sell as much new 4 per Cent stock belonging to Sr I. Pennington's fund as will produce £1500, & that the produce be applied towards defraying the cost of the recent alterations in the Walks.

That the alterations thus carried out were extensive is evident from the expenditure incurred. Hitherto, however, these alterations have never been fully described.† It may therefore be worth while to collect the evidence which bears upon them and to attempt to reconstruct what was done. As will appear, the changes of 1822-3 were an important stage in a series of major changes in the College

* The College London Bankers. A College Order of 5 July 1765 (Conclusion Book, 1736-86) shows that at least from that date Sir Francis Gosling and Company, later Messrs Gosling and Sharpe, were Bankers for the College. The firm was eventually absorbed by Barclays Bank Ltd. The College still has an account at Barclays Bank, Gosling's Branch, 19 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. Cf. H. F. Howard, *An Account of the Finances of the College of St John the Evangelist* (Cambridge, 1935), p. 80.

† The fullest account of the history of the College Grounds is given in Willis and Clark, *Architectural History of the University of Cambridge* (Cambridge, 1886), vol. II, pp. 235-9, 321-4, 772f. No mention is made, however, in that work of the alterations of 1822-3 and 1854.

Grounds which took place during the first third of the nineteenth century. One further change, made possible by the alterations of 1822-3, was carried out later in the century, probably in 1854, and brought the Grounds substantially into their present form. Since 1854 there have been no important changes, except the loss of many ancient trees.*

Until the year 1805 the Bin Brook, throughout its course from the point at which it crosses Queen's Road to the point at which it joins the river Cam near the present Benson Court of Magdalene College, formed the northern boundary of the College Grounds. Throughout its course it was then an open stream, and it is so shown in a series of maps and plans: in David Loggan's view of the College from the east (Fig. 1) and in his plan of Cambridge (Fig. 2), both published in 1690; in William Custance's plan of 1798; in the plan of the parish of St Giles made on the Inclosure and dated 1804 (Fig. 3); in R. Harraden's plan published in 1810; and in R. G. Baker's map of 1830 (Fig. 4).† The plan of the parish of St Giles and Baker's map of 1830 appear to show the course of the brook more accurately than Loggan, upon whom Custance and Harraden were probably partly dependent. Its original course is of interest for the present inquiry and cannot be accurately ascertained from the line of the culvert through which the section of the brook to the north of the Fellows' Garden now flows.

* On the loss of ancient trees, see *The Eagle*, vol. XII (1883), pp. 46-53.

† It will be convenient to give here a list of the maps and plans to which reference is made in this article. It is not necessary for the present purpose to refer to maps earlier than Loggan's:

1. David Loggan, *Cantabrigia Illustrata*, 1690:
 - (a) Plan of Cambridge, dated 1688. Scale about 300 ft. to 1 in. A part is here reproduced as Fig. 2.
 - (b) View of the College from the east. A part is here reproduced as Fig. 1.
2. William Custance. "A New Plan of the University and Town of Cambridge to the Present Year, 1798." Stated on the plan to be "Surveyed by & published for William Custance, Cambridge, May 21st 1798, Engraved by J. Russell, Gray's Inn Road, London".
3. "Plan of the Parish of St Giles in the Town and County of Cambridge. Made on the Inclosure. 1804." Scale about 6 chains to 1 inch. A part is here reproduced as Fig. 3, from a tracing of the copy of the plan in the Bursary. This plan shows the allotments made under the Inclosure Award for the parish of St Giles dated 14 May 1805 and made under Act of Parliament 42 Geo. III, c. 108 (Private Acts). Areas on the plan are numbered to correspond with a schedule printed on the plan.
4. R. Harraden and Son. Plan of Cambridge, measuring $8\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches, published 1 March 1810 by R. Harraden and Son, Cambridge, and by R. Cribb and Son, 288 Holborn, London.
5. "Baker's New Map of the University and Town of Cambridge." Stated on the map to be "delineated from actual survey" by Richard Grey

In the year 1805 three new areas adjoining the College Grounds were allotted to the College under the Inclosure Award for the Parish of St Giles, dated 14 May 1805.* These three areas are

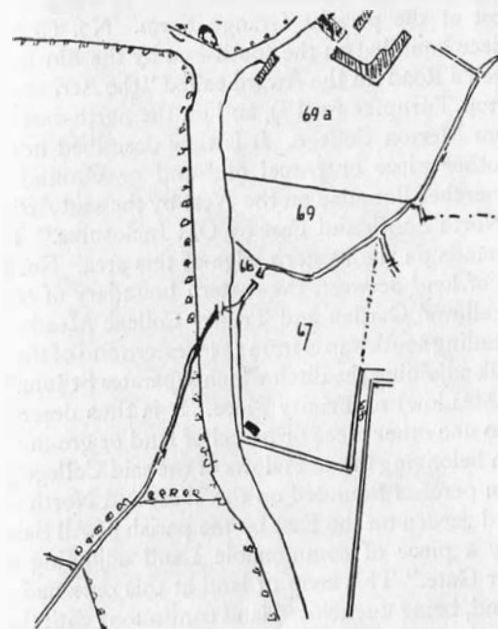


Fig. 3. Part of the Plan of the Parish of St Giles made on the Inclosure (1804). Slightly reduced.

described in the Award and shown on the Award plan (Fig. 3), where they are numbered 66, 68 and 69. The first two were small areas of

Baker, 1830, engraved by J. Dower, Cumming Place, Pentonville, London. Scale about 200 yards to 1 inch. A part is here reproduced as Fig. 4.

6. R. R. Rowe. Map of the Borough of Cambridge. From a trigonometrical survey by Richard Reynolds Rowe, F.R.I.B.A., Town Surveyor, 1858. Entered at Stationers Hall, 9 April 1872. Scale 1500 feet to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
7. E. Monson. Map of Cambridge "compiled, drawn, photographed, & published by E. Monson", Cambridge, and dated 1859. Scale $6\frac{1}{2}$ chains to 1 inch.

Nos. 1(a) and 2 are reproduced in J. Willis and Arthur Gray, *Old Plans of Cambridge 1574 to 1798* (Cambridge, 1921), Part II, Plans.

I am indebted to the Cambridge Preservation Society for permission to consult nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 in their collection. The College Library has nos. 1(a) and (b), 2 and 5. The Bursary has no. 3.

* There is a copy of the Award at the Shire Hall, Cambridge, and a photographic copy of that copy has recently been made for the Bursary.

hitherto unenclosed land, one adjoining the high road and the other adjoining Trinity Piece. No. 69 was part of a garden or orchard belonging to Merton College, Oxford, and came to St John's under the Award by exchange for an allotment of 14 acres on the Coton footpath west of the present Grange Farm. No. 66 was a small triangular piece bounded on the south-east by the Bin Brook, on the west by Queen's Road (in the Award called "the Arrington road" or "the Arrington Turnpike road"), and on the north-east by the land obtained from Merton College. It is thus described in the Award: "Also one other piece or parcel of Land or Ground containing twenty four perches Bounded on the West by the said Arrington road and on the North South and East by Old Inclosures." The present Field Gate stands on the western edge of this area. No. 68 was the narrow strip of land between the eastern boundary of the southern part of the Fellows' Garden and Trinity College Meadow, now the gravel walk leading southwards from the western end of the Bachelors' Walk (the walk adjoining the ditch which separates St John's Meadow and Trinity Meadow) to Trinity Piece. It is thus described in the Award: "Also one other piece or parcel of land or ground lying East of the Garden belonging to the Fellows of the said College [St John's] containing ten perches Bounded on the West and North by the said last mentioned garden on the East by the parish of All Saints and on the South by a piece of commonable Land adjoining to Trinity College Outer Gate." This strip of land at this date had no gate at its southern end, being unenclosed land continuous with the similarly unenclosed "commonable" land of Trinity Piece; but there was a foot-path along it leading to the St John's Grounds, as is shown by the description, given elsewhere in the Award, of the northern boundary of Trinity Piece: "...on the North in part by the South side of a Garden in the possession of the Master and Fellows of Saint Johns College and in other part by the South end of a foot path between the said Garden and certain Walks belonging to Trinity College..." No. 69, obtained from Merton College, lay immediately to the north of the Bin Brook and included what is still the orchard together with a short length of what is now the walk leading from the iron bridge westwards to the Field Gate. It is thus described in the Award: "...all that South East part of a Garden or Orchard belonging to the said Warden and Scholars of Merton College containing one Acre three roods and twenty eight perches bounded on the North by the remaining part of the said Garden or Orchard on the East and South by Lands belonging to the said Master fellows and Scholars of St Johns College and on the West by the Arrington Turnpike road."

It is clear at once that the purpose of the alterations of 1822-3 was

COLLEGIUM SANCTI

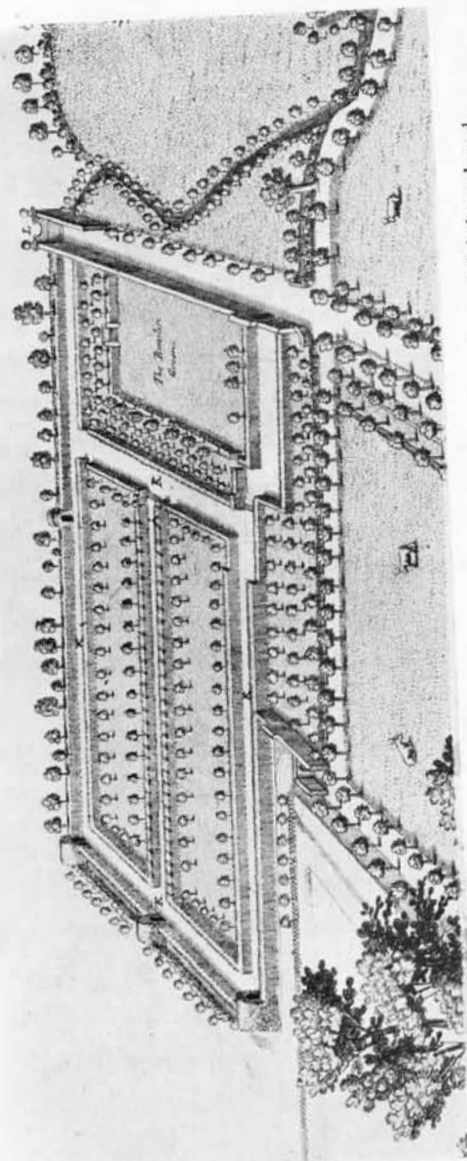


Fig. 1. Part of Loggan's view of the College from the east (published 1690). Slightly reduced.

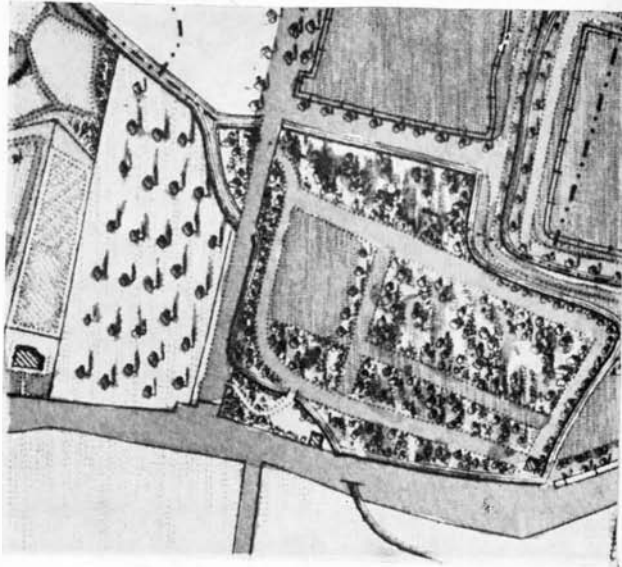


Fig. 4. Part of R. G. Baker's Map (1830). Enlarged.

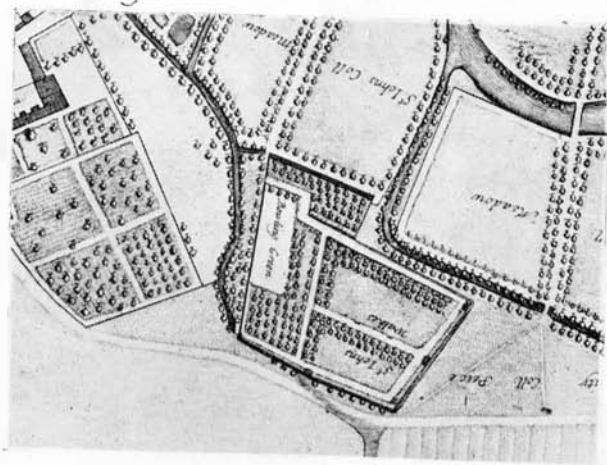


Fig. 2. Part of Loggan's Plan (1688). Slightly reduced.

to incorporate these three new areas, acquired some seventeen years previously, in the College Grounds and to adapt the lay-out of the Grounds to suit their enlarged extent. Of the two College Orders dated 4 July 1822, quoted above, the former is concerned with alterations related to area No. 68, i.e. the strip of land between the Fellows' Garden and Trinity Meadow, whereas the latter Order is concerned with more far-reaching alterations related to areas Nos. 68 and 69 lying to the north of the Bin Brook. It will be convenient to begin with the latter of the two Orders.

The Order provides, first, "that the high Walk be continued in a straight course to the Madingley road and be terminated by an Iron gate". The "high Walk" is the walk leading westwards from the Old Bridge over the Cam, and the "Madingley road" is, of course, Queen's Road. At least since David Loggan's day (1688), and no doubt from an earlier date, the "high Walk" had led to a bridge over the broad ditch that forms the eastern boundary of the northern part of the Fellows' Garden. The bridge occupied the position of the present iron bridge. Loggan's view (Fig. 1) suggests that it was then of brick with low parapet walls. From this bridge, the walk, or at all events a path, continued to Queen's Road. But this continuation was not in line with the "high Walk" itself; for it had necessarily to keep to the southern side of the Bin Brook, which formed the northern boundary of the College property. The brook was eventually crossed at about the point at which it now enters the culvert, and the path thus led to the little piece of unenclosed land which came to the College in 1805 and met Queen's Road some distance to the south of the present Field Gate. The change of direction as one passed from the western end of the "high Walk", crossed the bridge at the north-east corner of the Fellows' Garden, and proceeded towards Queen's Road was considerable—more considerable than is suggested by Loggan's view (Fig. 1) and plan (Fig. 2), as may be seen by comparing these with the more accurate Inclosure Award plan (Fig. 3). But when, in 1805, the land to the north of the Bin Brook came into the possession of the College, this change of direction was no longer necessary; and in 1822, to quote the words of the College Order, the "high Walk" was "continued in a straight course to the Madingley road", where it was "terminated by an Iron gate". Thus the wide gravel walk leading westwards from the present iron bridge, and also the gates and gate piers, with their flanking walls and railings, at which it terminates, are the work of 1822; and for the first time they gave the College Grounds an imposing entrance from the west. The stone gate piers with their eagles, the flanking walls and railings, and the outer piers, all date, no doubt, from 1822-3; the iron gates themselves are probably of the same date, but may possibly have been

older gates purchased by the College from elsewhere. The construction of this continuation of the "high Walk" must have entailed considerable labour; for through much of its length it passes along an artificially constructed causeway, raised above the level of the ground on either side.

To take this new course the walk had to be carried over the Bin Brook at a point about a third of the distance along the northern boundary of the Fellows' Garden. To achieve this, the College Order provides, secondly, "that the two bridges over the Bin Brook be of Cast Iron". Of these two bridges, the eastern one remains in the position in which it was placed in 1822-3, where it replaced some earlier structure, perhaps the brick bridge shown by Loggan. The western bridge crossed the Bin Brook at the new point made necessary by the new line of the walk. It was identical in form with the bridge which remains and was in use until, probably some thirty-two years later, the Bin Brook was taken by a slightly modified route through the present culvert, when the bridge was disposed of and taken to the grounds of Quay Hall, near Cambridge, where it still is.* By good fortune, the arrangement of the two bridges is shown with great clearness in Baker's map of 1830 (Fig. 4), probably the only contemporary record.

The Order provides, thirdly, "that a Brick Wall be built parallel to the Madingley road extending from Trinity Hall bridge to the Orchard". This is the high red brick wall with stone coping that adjoins the footway along Queen's Road and extends from the southern end of the Field Gate to Trinity Hall bridge, i.e. the bridge which carries Queen's Road over the Bin Brook. It remains as it was erected in 1822.

Finally, the Order provides "that the present North Garden Wall be taken down and a low wall with an Iron railing erected between the two bridges". There is no doubt as to the interpretation of this part of the Order. The "North Garden Wall", which was to be demolished, was the ancient wall which, since the seventeenth century, had formed the northern boundary of the Bowling Green. There are references to this wall in the seventeenth century,† and it is clearly shown in Loggan's view (Fig. 1), published in 1690. A close inspection of his engraving makes it quite clear that a wall, not a hedge, is represented.‡ It is referred to again in a College Order of

* See Mr H. H. Brindley's article, "The Iron Bridge at Quay Hall", *The Eagle*, no. 198 (December 1926), vol. XLIV, pp. 281-2, where a photograph of the bridge is reproduced.

† Willis and Clark, *Architectural History*, vol. II, p. 323.

‡ The top of the wall, formed by two hard continuous lines, is quite distinct from the fine vertical strokes of the tops of the hedges, and the intention to distinguish the two is not open to reasonable doubt.

26 March 1778.* "Agreed that the remainder of the old Yew Hedge by the side of the Garden Wall be taken away, & that the wall be covered with Phyllyrea† [first written and deleted: Phyllrea], & other plants proper for a wall." That the wall survived into the nineteenth century is proved by an incidental reference to it in the Inclosure Award for the parish of St Giles, dated 14 May 1805.‡ The reason for its demolition in 1822 is clear. The old route to Queen's Road ran on the northern side of the wall and immediately adjoined it. The line of the new walk diverged from that of the wall, leaving a narrow triangular area between the two, and the open brook flowed through the western portion of this triangle as far as the second iron bridge, since removed to Quay Hall. This would have been an awkward arrangement, especially in relation to the new Field Gate with its flanking railings and outer piers. Thus the wall, which had stood for nearly two centuries, was taken down; no doubt rightly, though the loss of an ancient garden wall is always a matter for regret. The exact position of the wall could be ascertained only by excavation. When, some years before the recent war, the border at the northern edge of the Fellows' Garden was deeply dug in preparation for the planting of new shrubs, some masonry was found near the spot where *Viburnum fragrans* now grows, and this masonry was probably a part of the foundation of the wall or of one of its buttresses.§ The wall probably stood a little to the north of the gravel path which now forms the northern limit of the Bowling Green. The axis of the Bowling Green remains unchanged and indicates the direction of the wall, which was parallel with it.

A "low wall with an iron railing" was to be erected between the two cast iron bridges. No representation of this low wall has been preserved. That it was built is certain; for its foundation remains undisturbed. By prodding with a sharp instrument, the foundation can be felt throughout its length. It extends from the western end of the southern rail of the bridge still in position as far as the point where the present yew hedge bends southwards. This marks the position of the eastern end of the southern rail of the second iron bridge, since removed, and proves that the irregular western portion

* This College Order, and the further Orders belonging to the eighteenth century quoted below, are preserved in the Conclusion Book covering the period 1736-86.

† *Phyllyrea*, Mock Privet. The "old Yew Hedge" may have been parallel with the wall and adjacent to it; cf. the opening words of a College Order of 28 February 1761 quoted in full below: "Agreed that the Hedge on the North side of the Bowling Green be laid...."

‡ The passage is quoted below.

§ For the buttresses, see Willis and Clark, *Architectural History*, vol. II, p. 323.

of the hedge marks the course—probably approximately the southern bank—of the Bin Brook when the latter was an open stream. A portion of the foundation of the low wall was uncovered for inspection on 14 March 1949. Its upper surface is a few inches below the edge of the turf which adjoins the southern edge of the present gravel walk, it is 13 inches wide, and it is built of 2-inch red bricks, similar to those of the wall adjoining Queen's Road built at the same time. It is of interest to notice that the western end of the southern rail of the remaining iron bridge is curved more sharply than the eastern end and than the two ends of the northern rail. This was to enable the rail to connect suitably with the end of the low wall. There is, however, no corresponding special treatment of either rail of the bridge now at Quay Hall: the four ends of the rails are all shaped alike.

Thus the whole of the work agreed upon in the second of the two College Orders of 4 July 1822 was carried out and can be traced in detail.

The first Order of that date presents problems of greater difficulty, though all but one of these can be solved with certainty. The Order provides, first, "that the Wall on the South side of the Wilderness in the Fellows Garden be taken down that the course of the Bin brook be continued through the Wilderness".* The wall here referred to, like the "North Garden Wall" already discussed, is shown in Loggan's view† (Fig. 1). It stood east and west along the southern boundary of the projecting eastern part of the Fellows' Garden, in line with the northern edge of the Bachelors' Walk. Near the eastern end of this wall, across the end of the Bachelors' Walk, Loggan shows a gate, to which reference will be made below. The gate gave access from the Bachelors' Walk to the unenclosed strip of land (area no. 68) which was allotted to the College under the Inclosure Award of 1805. That there was a wall in this position, and that it was still standing at the beginning of the nineteenth century, is proved beyond all doubt by the Award. The passage, which also proves the existence at that date of the "North Garden Wall", must be given in full. Early in the Award the boundary of the parish of St Giles is recited in close detail. The part of the boundary here relevant is thus described:

...from thence in a Southward direction to a Brewhouse late Mr Haggerston's and now belonging to Mr Foster then in a South West

* This part of the Order may be read, either as two relatively independent provisions each beginning with "that" (as though there were a comma after "down"), or as two clauses of which the second expresses the purpose of the first. The interpretation offered does not necessitate a choice between these alternatives.

† In Loggan's engraving the top of this wall, like the top of the "North Garden Wall", is engraved by two hard lines, clearly distinguishing it as a wall from the numerous hedges in the Garden.

direction by the North west side of the last mentioned Brewhouse to a Brook on the North West side of the Pond yard* from thence proceeding in a South West Direction up the Middle of the said Brook to a Ditch on the North West side of the said Pond Yard which last described line is further part of the Boundary between the said Parishes of Saint Peter and Saint Giles Next All Saints Parish then continuing the same direction up the Middle of the said Ditch to an Ash Tree marked with a Cross in Saint John's College Walks by the side of the said Brook and proceeding from thence in the same direction to a Mark upon a Wall on the North side of a Garden belonging to Saint Johns College called the fellows Garden then in a Southwardly direction across the same said Garden to a Mark on the Wall on the South side of the said Garden and from thence in the same direction to Trinity Gate which last described Line is the Boundary between the said parish of All Saints and the parish of Saint Giles Next Saint Michaels Parish then proceeding...†

The section of the boundary running through the projecting eastern part of the Fellows' Garden is marked by a dotted line both in the Award plan (Fig. 3) and in Baker's map of 1830 (Fig. 4). It will be noticed particularly that the boundary is shown as passing across the positions which, on evidence other than this passage of the Award, have been assigned to the two walls referred to in the College Orders of 4 July 1822, and that in this passage the Award expressly mentions the two walls and states that each bore a parish boundary mark.

The expression "the Wilderness‡ in the Fellows Garden", used in the College Order, deserves notice. It suggests that in 1822 the name "Wilderness" was not used of the Fellows' Garden as a whole, as it is customarily to-day, but was confined to the projecting eastern part of the Garden. Loggan (Fig. 1) shows this part of the Garden as separated from the Bowling Green by a hedge, and it is possible that it continued to be regarded as a more or less distinct area.

The College Order provides "that the Bin brook be continued through the Wilderness". This provision and the immediately preceding provision that "the Wall on the South side of the Wilderness be taken down" are obviously so closely connected that they must both refer to the same general locality. There can be little

* The "pond yard", or "fish-pond close" as it was also called, is the area on which the New Court now stands together with the land to the west and north as far as the Bin Brook. Loggan's view shows the numerous fish-ponds then in existence. William Custance's plan of 1798 shows four ponds at that date. Baker's map of 1830 shows one pond then still in existence, in the north-west corner of the area, near the site of the modern brick bridge leading to the present Mallory Court of Magdalene College.

† Shire Hall copy, p. 21.

‡ I have not been able to trace any earlier example of the name "Wilderness" used of the Fellows' Garden or of any part of it.

doubt as to the correct interpretation. A careful examination of Loggan's plan of 1688 (Fig. 2) discloses that the Fellows' Garden is represented as bounded by water along the whole of its western, southern, and eastern sides with the exception of that short east and west section of the eastern side along which stood the southern wall now identified. Along that short section water is not shown. The boundary is there represented on the plan by a single line only, whereas the ditches which form the whole of the western and southern boundaries and the remainder of the eastern boundary are represented by double lines. The single line represents the wall—the wall without any ditch adjacent to it. The "North Garden Wall" (which certainly had no ditch adjacent to it) is similarly represented in the plan by a single line. That there was no ditch adjacent to the "wall on the South side of the Wilderness", and that this was still true at the beginning of the nineteenth century, is confirmed by the Inclosure Award plan of 1804 (Fig. 3). Only a part of the section in question is included in that plan, which does not represent areas outside the boundaries of the parish of St Giles. But a part of the section is shown, and as a single line only, whereas all the neighbouring ditches are represented by double lines. It thus appears that, until the alterations of 1822, the water which forms the upper part of the eastern boundary of the Fellows' Garden, separating the Garden from St John's Meadow, was not continuous with the water which forms the lower part of the eastern boundary of the Garden, separating the Garden from the strip of land which was allotted to the College in 1805. The short connecting section of the eastern boundary, running east and west, was formed by the wall only. In 1822, not only was this wall removed, but a ditch was cut approximately along the line on which it had stood, thus making a continuous water-channel along the whole of the Garden's eastern boundary. This interpretation presents only one difficulty. It requires that in the phrase "that the course of the Bin brook be continued through the Wilderness" the name "Bin brook" be understood as referring to the ditch which extends round the western, southern, and lower part of the eastern boundaries of the Fellows' Garden. This ditch is, of course, an artificial cut and not the true course of the Bin brook, which flows on the northern side of the Fellows' Garden. This difficulty, however, is diminished, if not entirely removed, when account is taken of a further piece of evidence. Moreover, if the name "Bin Brook" was applied to this artificial cut, to speak of it as "continued through the Wilderness" by the cutting of a new connecting length of ditch along the line described would have been a natural expression if the term "Wilderness" had at that date the limited reference already suggested. The further piece of evidence

is a College Order of 28 February 1761: "Agreed that the Hedge on the North side of the Bowling Green be laid, that the Ditches about the peices (*sic*) & the Garden be cleaned, & and (*sic*) an opening made between our ditch & that belonging to Trinity College." Where was this new opening? It must have been somewhere between the western end of the Bachelors' Walk and the northern boundary of Trinity Piece; for nowhere else does a St John's ditch closely adjoin a Trinity ditch. There is still to-day an opening (now a culvert with a sluice-gate) within that very limited region, viz. across the northern end of the narrow strip of land allotted to the College in 1805. It is probably the opening made in 1761. If, moreover, as evidence already quoted shows to have been the case, there was at that date no connexion (other than a wall) between the ditches forming respectively the lower and the upper portions of the eastern boundary of the Fellows' Garden, a motive for the making of an opening at that point can at once be seen. Before the opening was made, the water round the western, southern, and lower part of the eastern boundaries of the Fellows' Garden would have been stagnant, and the making of the opening would have enabled some of the waters of the Bin Brook to flow—as they do to-day when the sluice-gate of the little culvert is lifted—round the western, southern, and lower part of the eastern boundary of the Fellows' Garden, into the wide ditch which separates St John's Meadow and Trinity Meadow, and so to the river, thus relieving pressure on the old channel of the brook to the north of the Fellows' Garden. But if, since 1761, some of the waters of the Bin Brook had regularly flowed by that route, to speak of that course as "the course of the Bin brook", i.e. as one of its alternative channels, might well, by 1822, have become usual.

The College Order of 4 July 1822 provides, finally, "that the Iron gate contiguous to the aforesaid Wall be removed from the Bridge to the Southern extremity of our Walk". The iron gate here referred to is the gate which to-day gives access from the College Grounds to Trinity Piece. It previously stood at the western end of the Bachelors' Walk, on what was then the College boundary, and was thus "contiguous to the aforesaid Wall". But the strip of land between the southern part of the Fellows' Garden and Trinity Meadow having become College property under the Inclosure Award of 1805, the gate was removed in 1822 to "the Southern extremity of our Walk", i.e. to the new boundary at the northern edge of Trinity Piece, where it still stands. The date at which this gate had originally been set up at the western end of the Bachelors' Walk, where it is shown in Custance's plan of 1798, is known from a College Order of 19 February 1780, which reads thus: "Agreed that the blue gate at the end of the Bachelors' walk, leading to Trinity, be taken down, & the

Iron gate, [*deleted*: lately bought at Lord Montfort's sale,]* be put up in its place". The "blue gate" taken down may have been the gate shown by Loggan (Fig. 1) nearly a century earlier; it was at all events in the same position. When, some years before the recent war, the copper beech tree, which now grows immediately to the south of the point at which the gate stood, was planted, a quantity of masonry below the surface had to be removed; this masonry was probably a part of the foundation of the iron gate, or of the earlier "blue gate".

The College Order of 1822 states that the "Iron gate contiguous to the aforesaid Wall" was to be removed "from the Bridge". This reference to a bridge is the only detail of the two Orders of that date of which a convincing explanation cannot be offered. The range of possible explanations is narrowly limited; for the bridge was obviously very close to the iron gate and to the wall. But there appears to be no evidence on which a choice between the possibilities can be based. There is no other surviving reference to a bridge in that part of the College Grounds, and a bridge is not shown in any of the maps. The most natural interpretation of the words in the Order is that the gate

* The deleted passage can be deciphered with certainty, apart from the proper name, some letters of which are not easily legible under the heavy pen-strokes of the deletion. Professor J. E. B. Mayor (Baker-Mayor, *History*, p. 1086, l. 14) read "Mountfort's". That "Montfort's" was written is supported by the following evidence. Thomas (Bromley), second Lord Montfort, Baron Horseheath (1733-99), High Steward of the Town of Cambridge, 1755-99, and owner of Horseheath Hall, Cambridgeshire, became involved in financial difficulties. The Horseheath estate was mortgaged and later offered for sale, and eventually the Hall was pulled down. A series of sales of its contents, beginning in 1775, culminated in the sale in the summer of 1777 of all the material in and about the Hall. A contemporary advertisement of this final sale includes amongst the items offered "Large iron gates, railing and ironwork". See Catherine E. Parsons, "Horseheath Hall and its Owners" in *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* (January 1943-December 1947), vol. xli, pp. 1-50, an article to which Mr White has kindly drawn my attention. Cf. *The Complete Peerage*, ed. H. A. Doubleday and Lord Howard de Warden, vol. ix, p. 133. For the Montfort Arms, Crest, etc., see Arthur Collins, *The Peerage of England*, 3rd ed. (London, 1756), vol. v, pp. 370-7. Miss Parsons states (p. 47) that "The large iron gates above mentioned are those which found a home at the back entrance of Trinity College, Cambridge". This is incorrect. The Trinity gates were presented to Trinity College in 1733 by the Hon. Henry Bromley, afterwards first Lord Montfort, Baron Horseheath, and father of Thomas, second Lord Montfort (see Willis and Clark, *Architectural History*, vol. II, p. 644, where entries from the Trinity College accounts for 1732-3 are quoted giving particulars of the cost of carriage and erection of the gates). That the "Iron gate" erected at the end of the Bachelors' Walk in 1780 is identical with the "Large iron gates" advertised for sale at Horseheath Hall in 1777 is not proved. But, however that may be, there is a strong case for thinking that the College gate, erected at the western end of the Bachelors' Walk in 1780 and moved to the new College boundary on Trinity Piece in

itself stood upon the bridge, which in that case must have carried the Bachelors' Walk over a cut between the ditch which separates the upper projecting part of the Fellows' Garden from St John's Meadow and the wide ditch which separates St John's Meadow from Trinity Meadow. But there is no other reason to suppose that there was ever a cut at that point, and the Order does not say that such a cut is to be filled in. It is most improbable that a bridge connected the St John's and the Trinity Meadows at that time.* It is possible that a footbridge crossed the ditch between St John's Meadow and the Wilderness, immediately to the north of the wall taken down in 1822; and this is perhaps the most probable interpretation.

The works carried out in 1822-3 have since been modified in one important respect. Later in the century, the Bin Brook was taken through the brick culvert in which it still flows, the western iron bridge (now at Quy Hall) was consequently removed, and the "low wall with an Iron railing erected between the two bridges" was taken down. This further change was probably carried out in 1854. Baker's map of 1830—which was up to date, since it shows the New Court—still shows the two bridges. R. R. Rowe's beautifully engraved map, dated 1858, but apparently not published until 1872, the date printed on it as that at which it was "entered at Stationers Hall", clearly

1822, came from Horseheath Hall. If this is correct, it is a strange coincidence that the Trinity gates, which came from Horseheath Hall in 1733, and the St John's gate, which came from Horseheath Hall in 1777, should have eventually found resting places within a few yards of each other. In style, the two gates show marked likenesses.

The reason for the deletion in the College Order of 19 February 1780 is, of course, unknown. Possibly the College had purchased the gate from a dealer, not directly at Lord Montfort's sale.

At three points, alike on its outer and its inner faces, the St John's gate bears the device of a Tudor rose and three fleurs-de-lis. At first sight, this appears to count against the conclusion that the gate came from Horseheath Hall and to suggest that it was made for the College. But this piece of apparent evidence must be rejected. The same device is to be seen on the two faces of the Field Gate on Queen's Road, known to have been erected in 1822. Close examination and measurement show the roses and fleurs-de-lis on the two gates to be in all respects identical in form and size, and they must have been made from the same moulds. They were, no doubt, made for, and fixed on, the two gates at the same date, viz. in 1822. Consequently the device is a late addition to the Trinity Piece gate, added when the gate was moved to its present position, and it has no bearing upon the date or place of origin of the gate. The gilded College crest may have been added at the same time.

* The description of the Bachelors' Walk as "leading to Trinity" in the Order of 19 February 1780, already quoted, no doubt refers to the route to Trinity by Trinity Piece. The present iron footbridge which connects the Grounds of the two Colleges near the river was placed there in 1874 under a sealed agreement in duplicate entered into by the two Colleges.

shows that by 1858 the culvert had been constructed; and this is confirmed by E. Monson's map, dated 1859. The College Rental of 1854, head P, contains an entry of £200 paid to the Junior Bursar "on account of works in the walks".

The date at which the avenue of elms (the northern side now alone remaining) leading to the Field Gate was planted is not recorded. A count of the rings of two trees recently felled in the portion of the walk which lay between the two bridges, one tree to the north of the walk and one to the south, suggests that the age of these two trees was between eighty and ninety years; and in any case it is difficult to suppose that that portion of the avenue was planted before the removal of the "low wall" in 1854. But the trees between the Field Gate and the site of the western iron bridge appear to be older. It is probable that this western part of the avenue was planted soon after the walk was constructed in 1822 and the avenue then extended eastwards after the changes of 1854.*

Loggan's view (Fig. 1) shows, probably with at least general accuracy,† the old formal arrangement of the Fellows' Garden characteristic of the seventeenth century. William Custance's plan of 1798 shows the Garden planted with trees very much in the present manner, though Custance's detail is less to be trusted than Loggan's. References in College Orders of the period 1761-4 to the cutting of hedges and to the purchase of yews suggest that the old arrangement still persisted at that date.‡ An Order of 26 March 1778, however,

* An engraving (College Library, Arch. II. 7) of about the year 1829 entitled "Entrance to St John's College Walks" and with the signature "R. B. Harraden delt." shows a view of the Field Gate, completed a few years before, from Queen's Road. Behind the gate is seen an avenue of trees. The trees are, no doubt, drawn for picturesque effect; but, though older than an avenue along this new walk could have been at that date, they are young trees of very small girth. This may in some degree afford confirmation of the view expressed above.

† The more closely Loggan's two views of the College are studied, the more striking do their accuracy and the minuteness of their detail become.

‡ 28 February 1761: "Agreed that the Hedge on the North side of the Bowling Green be laid..."

7 April 1762: "Agreed that a Reed Hedge 8 feet high be plac'd from the top of the Garden to the Cross Walk, that shrubs and evergreens be planted to fill the space between the Trees & the old Hedge, & that the old Hedge be splashed to the Cross Walk."

12 April 1762: "Agreed instead of Plashing [first written and deleted: splashing] the Hedge to plant Yews in the place of it. The former order of April 7th being reversed by the Master & Seniors."

2 March 1764: "Agreed that the Bursar gravel the Scholars walk to the North."

"Agreed that the Bursar buy new Yew trees for the Garden when they are wanted."

reads: "Agreed that a piece of plate of the value of £50 be presented to Mr Brown, for his services in improving the walks."* That the celebrated landscape-gardener Lancelot Brown had plans for the Cambridge Backs and made proposals to the College is known independently.† It is possible, though this is little more than conjecture, that the change from the arrangement of the Garden shown by Loggan to that shown by Custance is in some sense attributable to Brown.‡

This article has been mainly concerned with the extensive alterations in the Grounds carried out in 1822-3. It should, however, be remembered that only a few years later an even greater change was made: the New Court was begun in 1826 and finally completed in 1831, the first College building in Cambridge (other than Magdalene College) to be erected west of the river. The building of the Court involved the filling in of St John's Ditch which connected the Bin Brook and the river and separated the Pond Yard from the land to the south, the removal to a rather different line farther south of the old walk which adjoined the ditch, and the destruction of many ancient trees which grew (as Loggan already represents them) along that walk. When this is remembered, it will be apparent that the first thirty years of the nineteenth century were a period of greater change in the College Grounds than any other, at least since the area of the Fellows' Garden was acquired, partly from the Town and partly from Corpus Christi College, early in the seventeenth century.

J. S. B. S.

* The Rental of 1778, head BB, contains an entry of £52 for a silver cup to Mr Brown.

† Baker-Mayor, *History*, pp. 1047f., 1056. See also G. Dyer, *History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge* (London, 1814), vol. 1, pp. 229-38. A College Order of 10 July 1772 reads: "Agreed that the bank be repaired under the direction of Mr Brown."

‡ I am not aware of any early evidence for the tradition (e.g. R. F. Scott, *St John's College, Cambridge*, London, 1907, p. 10), which seems inappropriate to Brown's style of landscape-gardening, that Brown planted the Fellows' Garden in the form of a cathedral, with nave, aisles and transepts.

Baker's map of 1830 shows that the old elm which stands near the southern edge of the Bowling Green was once one of a row which separated the Bowling Green from a cross-walk continuous with the cross-walk which still divides the upper and lower parts of the western half of the Garden. The line of this cross-walk goes back to Loggan's day.

FRESHMAN'S TRIALS

WE dropped our bags in the College entrance, and stood, for a moment, gazing round. We felt, as it were, that we stood on the threshold of Life Itself. We were keen, in good health, and comparatively young: and we were Fresh. Here at last, we thought; Alma Mater greeted us with open arms. The pale September sunlight streamed across First Court to welcome us out of the shadows; we searched our mind hastily for a telling Virgilian phrase, some appropriate "bon mot", and then gave up. After all, we *were* Fresh. Well, no waiting—where was the Orderly Room—sorry, Porter's Lodge? Ah, yes, there on the right. With a wary glance at our bags we pushed open the door and walked in. A gentleman in rather a smart grey suit was leaning against the counter, pushing a halfpenny backwards and forwards across it with a pencil. We watched this fascinating activity for some moments, and then ventured a polite "Good afternoon". It was promptly returned, and we were subjected to a searching look: then—"Fresh, eh?" he asked. We replied that we were. "Ah!" he said. Repressing an automatic desire to ask for three blankets and mug, we inquired where we might find our rooms. "Ah!" he said, "Rooms. There's a thing, now. Some people get rooms: others—ah!" Pausing to note the effect of this, he continued. "Tents seem pretty popular, now. Keep them clean, easy enough, but it's cruel in the winter. Not like Nissen huts, mind you; they keep you warm enough, but you've got to keep the windows and doors tight shut. Then the stoves smoke a bit. Some chaps are original, mind you. One who had a houseboat in the middle of the Cam—he was a type! Fine until winter, true enough; then the river froze. Not thick enough to walk across, but too much to moor the boat to the bank. Cooped up three weeks, he was—and him with a wife and kids too!" We said somewhat incredulously that we understood there were Lodgings. "Lodgings!" he snorted. "Oh yes. You've got a bike, I suppose?" We shook our heads. "Not that it would be much use," he went on. "Miles away, positively miles. Not bad with a car, but they find the hills a bit rough going. One fellow stuck in a snow-drift—that was the winter, you know. There for days." A gust of wind blew some leaves against the door, and we shuddered. The man gave a brief laugh, and resumed his halfpenny-pushing. After a minute, we remarked that the winters must be pretty bad in Cambridge. "Ah!" he said. "Cruel. Positively cruel." He laid down his pencil. "At first they go without scarves. They soon learn. End up in lectures with overcoats, gloves, and caps before long. Then they can't take notes. Cuts both ways, I always say. One

fellow, now—got brains he had. Smears his hands with vaseline, and wore rubber gloves. No good, though." We looked at him questioningly. "Ink froze in his pen," he said shortly. "Ah!" we said, "But what about central heating?" "There's another thing," he exclaimed. "No organisation, that's what it is. Take this College for instance." We looked round furtively. "Half the place with coal fires last year. So they ordered soft coal, tons of it. Meanwhile somebody decided to install central heating in the vacation, blocked up the chimneys, and Bob's your uncle. No go." We clutched at the counter. "No go?" we said weakly. "Used up their fuel allocation, and you couldn't use the coal for the boilers. Choke them up. Had to build a huge fire on the Backs, and sit round it in rows. Some even slept there at night. Had its snags, though." He looked at us sternly, and our eyebrows lifted in feeble inquiry. "Yes—awful carry on. Melted all the snow on the roofs and flooded the College out. The ground floor was six feet under; then the river started to rise..."

The door opened as we slumped into a chair, and a gentleman in a dark suit and top-hat rushed in. "There you are, Joe," he said, thrusting a paper into his hands; "Sorry to have kept you waiting." The other nodded his thanks, pocketed the pencil, the halfpenny and the paper, and disappeared through the door. "Well," asked the new arrival, "and what can I do for you, Sir?" We squared our shoulders, stood up, and eyed him haggardly. We must steel ourselves in adversity, and Never Say Die. We replied in a firm, quiet voice, with just the right tinge of authority, that we had been asking that gentleman about our rooms—"Who, Joe?" said the other. "Well, it's not much use asking him, is it, Sir?" We paused, "—Then isn't he one of the...?" Our inquiry was cut short by a laugh. "Heavens, no," answered the porter, "he comes every Tuesday; local agent for Fresher Fish Limited. Takes quite an interest in College affairs, though." We were, we felt, indisputably Fresh...

A. C. T.

THE COLLEGE PLAYS

DURING the first century after its foundation St John's, in common with some few other Colleges in both Universities, shared notably in that patronage and encouragement of drama, both as an academic exercise and as a legitimate form of leisured entertainment, which was a product of Renaissance humanism and the source of a considerable library of College plays. The distinctive period of University Drama extended from the closing decade of the reign of Henry VIII until the outbreak of the Civil War: it emerged in the eclipse of discredited scholasticism and it yielded place in the ascendancy of disparaging puritanism.

The form of the patronage under which it developed is indicated in two chapters contained in the third series of the College Statutes (1545), which alone include these provisions:

Cap. XXVI.—“In order that all those things which distract from the path of true learning shall be rooted out, and those things which are conducive to that extraordinary and unbelievable licence whose too fond devotees are rendered forgetful alike of their honour and their best interests, we ordain and enact that each Fellow in turn shall, at Christmas, be Master of Ceremonies ('dominum agat'), so that the season may be passed in proper relaxation of the mind and in literary exercises, with mirth and gaiety... And to make it easier for him to fulfil and suitably to discharge this office without delay, he is to have twenty shillings from the College to defray his expenses: he is then... to produce at least six dramatic dialogues, or literary and festive shows, on as many evenings during the twelve days of Christmas. And the other tragedies and comedies which are performed between Epiphany and Lent will be attended to by individual lecturers and examiners ('lectores singuli et singuli examinatores'), so that everyone shall have some practice in literary exercises. For every dialogue and show which is not put on, the Master of Ceremonies will be fined twenty pence... We forbid absolutely that any Fellow shall miss his turn in acting the Master of Ceremonies under penalty of forfeiting a further twenty shillings to the College, to be paid within the month after Christmas: and if he fails to do this, he will be deprived of his commons until such time as he pays fully and faithfully to the College the prescribed amount.”

Cap. XX. “But if any of the audience either arrives later than he should or leaves before the end of the performance, fails to turn up at all, or goes away in the middle; or if he is there but fails to listen attentively, he shall be punished in the same way as those who default in their attention to other lectures. If any shall be marked out as an habitual offender, let him be chastised as are those who are conspicuous

in their neglect of their Latin speeches and Chapel attendance ('neglectu divinorum officiorum'). Let it always be provided that on non-feast days ('in diebus profestis') during the four short vacations, these students do not spend their time in slothful frivolity, but be exercised in the composition of verses, letters or speeches, in the study of the Greek poets, orators and historians, and in the performance of dialogues, comedies or tragedies, according to the discretion and injunction of the lecturer in the Humanities ('lectoris humanitatis') and the other examiners.”

It was under conditions as sternly practical and purposeful as these that a number of dramatic works were written and produced in the College, though these are not quite the first of the known College plays. Between 1520 and 1532, before the classical influence had fully been felt and the morality and interlude had given place to the tragedy and comedy, Thomas Artour, Fellow, wrote and produced two plays, *Microcosmus* and *Mundus Plumbeus*, believed to have followed the style of moralities. By 1536 the influence of the Renaissance is indicated by the performance in the College of Aristophanes' *Plutus*, with the new pronunciation. Re-creation soon turned to creation, and St John's can boast two of the leading exponents of the transitional biblico-classical play. John Christopherson, author of *Jephthah*, the only academic play in Greek, graduated from the College in 1540/1 and was a Fellow for a short period in 1542, when he moved to Trinity to become one of the original members of the foundation and later Master. More important and more closely connected with the College was Thomas Watson, Fellow in 1535, later Dean, and Master in 1553. Watson wrote the play, *Absalon*, of which Ascham wrote that it was “able to abide the true touch of Aristotles preceptes and Euripides examples”. “Whan M. Watson,” Ascham wrote further in *The Scholemaster*, “in St. Iohns Colledge in Cambridge, wrote his excellent Tragedie of *Absalon*, M. Cheke, he, and I, for that part of trew Imitation, had many pleasant talks together, in comparing the preceptes of Aristotle and Horace *de Arte Poetica* with the examples of Euripides, Sophocles and Seneca.”

At the time when the Statutes of 1545 were drawn up, therefore, the College had already some notable plays to its credit, and the new regulations, while safeguarding and perpetuating this activity, must also have evoked many more plays of which there are now no trace. Their composition and production proceeded under excellent supervision: the College accounts, which begin in 1555/6, record, under the heading *Expensae Aulae*, for the following year the payment of the regulation twenty shillings to Mr Dodington, “the Lorde in Christinmasse”. This presumably refers to Bartholomew

Dodington, M.A. 1555, who was Regius Professor of Greek in 1562 and is buried in Westminster Abbey.

Thus far the College plays were mainly biblical tragedies, though Martin Bucer, Regius Professor of Divinity in 1549, included in his treatise, *de Regno Christe* (1550), not only a section "de ludis honestis" in which he approved of young men acting in plays if they were written by godly authors and had a moral tendency, but also suggestions of scriptural episodes which would be suitable material for comedies. His advice appears to have been ignored by dramatists who had a keener sense of the possible and the practical, since no English plays are known to have been written on the subjects he suggested. The eventual inspiration of the comedies, which mark the highest achievement of the University stage, was to come from Italian rather than from Hebrew sources, and academic drama was thus saved from following to the proverbial end a path paved with Bucer's good intentions. Meanwhile the publication of the *Chronicles*, Holinshed, Stow and North's *Plutarch*, between 1578 and 1580, brought a new impulse to the development of English drama, which bore its immediate firstfruit in Cambridge. At the Bachelors' Commencement in March 1579/80 Thomas Legge's *Ricardus Tertius*, the first of the English history-plays which neither sought to moralise by example (as Bale's *King John* had done) nor was based only on unauthenticated historical legend, was given its first performance in the Hall of St John's College. Dr Legge was not a Johnian, but the subject of his play was appropriate to the place of its performance, and in the triumph of Richmond over Gloucester Legge included a gracious tribute, through her son, to the Foundress

Illustre quae nostrum hoc suis collegium
Christoque fundavit dictatu sumptibus.

This, the first of the English chronicle plays, was several times performed in the College, and it is possible that Shakespeare, whose own play on the same subject was written fourteen years later, may have been familiar with and influenced by it. The play is also interesting in the effect it had upon one of the players. According to Fuller, John Palmer, Fellow (1573), Senior Bursar (1587), Dean (1589) and Master of Magdalene (1595), who took the title-part in the first production, "had his head so possest with a prince-like humour that ever after he did what then he acted, in his prodigal expences; so that (the cost of a Sovereign ill befitting the purse of a subject) he died poor in prison, notwithstanding his great preferment".

At this time the early Italian comedies were beginning to influence the style and form of English plays, and henceforward, while tragedy dominated another University stage, Cambridge was attending

notably to comedy—an early instance of the distinction between the respective homes of light hearts and lost causes. Here again, almost inevitably it seems, St John's was in the forefront of the movement, and the first University play with a plot of undoubted Italian origin, *Hymenaeus*, was acted in the College about the same time as *Ricardus Tertius*. Playing a small part in both these productions was Abraham Fraunce, Lady Margaret Scholar, and later Fellow, whose own comedy, *Victoria*, was performed the next year.

In spite of a violent controversy which was raging during the next twelve years between the advocates and enemies of the stage, several performances were given in the College. "The comedy" was performed probably at Christmas 1582, according to the College accounts; on 17 March 1582/3 "the tragedy" (probably *Ricardus Tertius*) was given another performance, and plays were also staged at Christmas 1583, and in December and March 1585/6. The University authorities were united in opposition to town plays which "allure manie of our Scholers from the good course of their studies and usual exercises for the increase of learning", but a sufficient case was obviously made for the performance of College plays, although the statutory regulations of 1545 had been omitted when a new series was drawn up in 1560. Those in the University who opposed all plays on principle may have persuaded the College authorities during the ten years between 1585 and 1595, during which no plays were performed, but at the close of the century a considerable number of comedies were written and produced in the College. Some, still based on Italian models—*Silvanus* and *Hispanus* (1596/7) and *Machiavellus* (1597)—were written in Latin, but it was at this time that plays in English were first produced in Cambridge. These were the University plays *par excellence*, and the common theme was satirical caricature of townsmen. Satire directed at members of the College and University may have been the reason for the expulsion of whoever collaborated with Thomas Nashe in writing *Terminus et non terminus*, the play probably performed in March 1585/6, but townsmen were accepted as a legitimate target for abuse and ridicule, and the vernacular speech was obviously the best vehicle for its expression. "Had it not been for the growing ill-will between 'gown' and 'town'", wrote Dr Boas, "we should probably never have had the unique group of English comedies in the closing years of the Tudor period, which is perhaps the crowning achievement of the Cambridge dramatic Muse." Here, once again, it is a St John's play which holds pride of place. The *Parnassus* trilogy was written and performed in the College between 1598 and 1601, and, after its recent revival, is now more familiar to members of the College than any other of the plays. The third play has probably the greatest

academic interest, with its allusions to Shakespeare, Jonson, Daniel, Nashe and other figures of the contemporary literary and theatrical world; but undoubtedly it is the first play, *The Pilgrimage to Parnassus* (so called by Rev. W. D. Macray, editor of the trilogy), which, on the stage, has the greatest merit. The author of another satirical comedy in English, *Club Law* (1599/1600), matriculated from St John's in 1589, but he moved to Trinity, and thence to Clare Hall, where the play was first performed.

With these vernacular comedies the University stage attained its peculiar distinction, but the achievement was short. Succeeding plays performed in the College were again written in Latin and were produced at infrequent intervals: *Zelotypus* (1605) and *Stoicus Vapulans* (1618/19). A number of College plays were performed in Trinity fairly regularly until the last quarter of the seventeenth century, but in the main University drama ceased to be either written or performed after the outbreak of the Civil War.

For the most part the College plays were written to entertain and edify men who spent all but some forty days a year in residence, but performances were occasionally arranged under special circumstances. When, in 1564, Queen Elizabeth visited the University, Grindal, then Bishop of London, admonished the academic authorities to "put themselves in all Redyness to pleasure her Majestie & to welcome her to all Manner of Scholasticall Exercises. . . & playing of Comedies and Tragedies". Mr Smyth of St John's, together with representatives of Queens', Trinity and Christ's (the Colleges which, with King's, were then the main centres of University drama), was appointed to the Committee established by the Vice-Chancellor "to set forth and teache suche ye Playes as should be exhibited before her Grace". The occasion of performances was often not without incident. In December 1579, John Hatcher, Fellow, and Vice-Chancellor, wrote to the Chancellor, Lord Burghley, to report on "a case of controuersie" between "one Drywood a mayster of arte and one of the fellowes of Trinitie colledge" and "one Punter late scholler of St Johns colledge". Punter appears to have been responsible for several nuisances "as namely that he had uncased (as they call it) one of the stagekeepers of Caius colledge plucking of his visor: and at the first playes ye same year at Trinitie colledge, even against ye wills of such maysters of Arte, as were there appointed to see good order kept, insomuch as he had almost set that house and St Johns together by ye eares: and afterwards to revenge himself for ye repulse there sustained had priuely crept into Benet colledge, & taking upon him ye habit of a stagekeeper, there, to ye great disturbance of the whole assembly, did assault one of Trinitie colledge, whom also he afterwards chalengid into ye feilds". At a

time when no system of tickets ensured the accommodation of a determined audience (the earliest reference "for wax to make Tickets" is in the Trinity accounts for 1664-5), it seems to have been the sport of those prevented from seeing the plays, to smash the windows of the place where the performance was taking place, possibly in order to get a view, possibly only for the nuisance value. The St John's accounts contain many items as these:

1578-9	Expensae Necessariae (2nd quarter) for new mending the glasse in the Halle	x ¹¹	x ⁸	vi ^d
1585-6	Expensae Aulae (1st quarter) To the glacer for taking down and setting upp the windows	—	xx ⁸	—
1601-2	Expensae Necessariae (4th quarter) for warning of Trin: Coll: scholers before the Vice-Chancellor for breaking the Library windoes	—	v ⁸	—

The greatest ground of friction seems to have been between Trinity and St John's, and, apart from this last item, and the Punter incident, in 1610/11, on the occasion of the Trinity play, a riot involving Fellows, Masters of Art and others, of both Colleges, took place before Trinity Great Gate.

The College accounts also contain other items which throw light on the preparation and circumstance of the performances of College plays. Thus:

1577-8	for paper to write out ye bookes for ye tragedy	iii ⁸	—
	Item for more paper	ii ⁸	—
1578-9	For a supper bestowed on Dr Legge	v ⁸	ix ^d
1594-5	To the poticary feb. 21. when the Doctors were invited to the house (presumably for tobacco)	xxxvii ⁸	vii ^d
	To Baxter for wyne at the showe	xv ⁸	viii ^d
	To Warren for wyne at the same time	xv ⁸	viii ^d
	The butchers bill at the showe	xx ⁸	x ^d

and the largest item of all

1561-2	Item ye charges of ye stage plaies sicut patet per billas	xxi ¹¹	xv ⁸	iiii ^d	ob.
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The performance of plays in the College was thus a regular feature of its life in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and in Cambridge St John's has pre-eminence both for the quality and variety of its plays. Apart from those written and performed in the College, there

are one or two quite notable playwrights among Johnnians. Thomas Nashe, who had already shared in the authorship of *Terminus et non terminus*, later wrote *Summer's Last Will and Testament*, and Robert Greene, author of *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay* and other plays, matriculated from the College in 1575, taking his B.A. five years later. George Ruggle, author of *Ignoramus* and *Club Law*, matriculated from the College in 1589. Among recent Johnnians, Ian Hay is the most notable playwright, and W. A. Darlington has written one farce. A fitting sequel to the story of the College plays would be the composition of plays by present members of the College, which now has its own Dramatic Society ready to perform them.

M. W. S.

[The material for this article is largely drawn from: F. S. Boas, *University Drama in the Tudor Age*; G. C. Moore-Smith, *College Plays*; *Cambridge Dramatic Records*, compiled by G. C. Moore-Smith and published in *Collections*, Vol. II, Part II by the Malone Society; and the unpublished records of the late Dr J. R. Tanner.]

I ENVY the contented ones, whose eyes are blind to beauty,
For they enjoy the gift of sight without the curse of vision;
I envy those who banish love and live above their fellows,
Instead of living with them. Theirs is no weak decision.

They entertain no doubts, the choosers and the chosen,
They entertain no doubts, no questionings, no fear;
They claim success, but falsely, for they never knew a failure;
They put no price on laughter, for the cost is but a tear.

Yet make no mistake, I envy them; and most of all I envy
Men with souls un beholden, who see no debt to pay—
For ruthlessness alone can build a bigger world tomorrow
Unhaunted by the spectre of a sadder world to-day. D. H. R.

LOYALTIES

THE resident University student cannot easily ignore the privilege of his position, and indeed many are seldom allowed to forget it; and perhaps the first consequence of a sense of privilege is a realisation of responsibility. Loyalty is the outward and visible sign of such a realisation, loyalty to College and University. Procession to Rugby "Cuppers" and the crowds between Putney and Mortlake on an afternoon late in March are expressions of our inward pride and our outward confidence. Time and circumstance may lessen the fervour of such loyalty and temper its expression, but it never perishes altogether.

Conflicting loyalties have long provided material for the tragedian, but consider a moment this ancient theme in its newest and most pathetic form. Some there have been with higher loyalties, theologians for instance, who have dared or been compelled to pass from one camp to the other, even from Cambridge to Oxford. But lend your pity for a moment to those few more humble souls, whom the extraordinary circumstances of military service fling, all unwitting, under the spell of a loyalty which was later to prove so tragic. In the eyes of a half-trained "potential officer" Hertford College, Oxford, small and friendly, was like an oasis in the desert of Army life; and for all its industrial areas and much maligned gasworks, Oxford was a beautiful city. What more calculated to kindle the fires of loyalty than afternoons spent rowing on the Isis—or punting on the Cherwell—between days of parades and military training; and so back to the barrack-room, invigorated and refreshed by a year of University life. But the play is not over; the Third Act begins, and tragedy looms large, flung into relief by the naïve happiness of demobilisation, precipitated by the arrival of the Michaelmas Term and the first crossing of the threshold of St John's. Is it coincidence, do you think, that Hertford and St John's alone of all Oxford and Cambridge Colleges have their Courts joined by a "Bridge of Sighs?"

Now time and circumstance have lessened the fervour; they have in fact all but replaced it with a vision of higher privilege, greater responsibility, new loyalty. But when you see a Hertford College tie opposite you in Second Hall, let your pity outweigh your horror, and remember that tragic struggle which has been fought—and lost—in the breast which it adorns.

C. K. M.

[ED. NOTE. The Hertford tie colours are: maroon, white and scarlet.]

POPPY DAY, 1948

IT requires a remarkably good cause at any time of year to persuade a Johnian to leave his bed before the sun has risen, and the sixth of November would not appear to be a particularly enticing occasion for this performance. But few will deny that Poppy Day is a good cause.

Mindful of the worm's fate at the hands of the early bird, the organiser of the house-to-house collection, Keith Thomas, insisted on an early start to the day, which accounted for the muster in the Old Music Room shortly after dawn of some forty well-muffled members of the College, and their subsequent descent by bicycle and bus on the many hundreds of doorsteps between Hills Road and Cherryhinton Road, including, of course, Homerton College. Not a single household escaped this attack which continued without respite until nine o'clock.

Meanwhile, in College, last-minute preparations were being made for the *pièce de résistance* of the day's programme. For some days previously, flaring posters had brought the news to both Town and University that there would be

For the first time in Cambridge

The magnificent spectacle

Of a genuine Spanish

BULL FIGHT

at 11 a.m.

In the Plaza del Toro

On Parker's Piece.

By ten o'clock the College forecourt was thronged by a crowd which for noise and colour can rarely have been surpassed in those precincts, and shortly afterwards the most colourful procession took shape and marched out of the gates.

Led by a finely arrayed rider on a magnificent horse, and a band whose diversity of instrument was equalled only by that of its "uniform", the column progressed through the crowded streets. The Matador, Senor Statupupillari (Michael Ashbee), marching arrogantly with his attendant sword-bearer and toreros, was followed by the gaily bedecked tumbril in which raged his old enemy the bull, Proctorio Furioso, beneath whose fearsome hide lurked "two brave gentlemen" (as the *C.D.N.* put it).



Of the gory battle that ensued in the Plaza, little need be said. Before an audience of some two thousand and to the accompaniment of a fast-moving commentary by David Reece, the gallant Statu-pupillari, aided by his toreros and a small, uninvited (but sharp-toothed) dog, soon brought low the tyrannical Proctorio Furioso, though not before the slaughter had been officially sanctioned by an officious gentleman from the Ministry of Food. There followed a triumphal progress back to the College during which the still-heaving corpse of the bull became a target for the pennies of the spectators.

Meanwhile other members of the College had not been idle. The peace and quiet of countless coffee-houses and pubs was disturbed at some time during the day by the melodious voices of a band of strolling singers, Messrs Waddell, Greeves and Thomas, resplendent in boaters, blazers and bow-ties. A fire-breathing monster of dinosaurian dimensions, ingeniously created by the brothers Wordie and manned by six stalwarts, broke out and roamed the streets, performing remarkable feats of digestion when offered a sausage by a passer-by. One of Britain's most beautiful babies, Micky Grant, was pushed round the Town in his pram by one of Britain's most repulsive nursemaids, Brian Appleby, returning with their collecting-box (an enamel domestic utensil) well laden. Beside the main gate of the College, relays of brazen-voiced barkers invited all and sundry to try their luck at hitting elusive ping-pong balls or driving nails into an almost-impenetrable tree stump, with bottles of beer for the winners.

Feverish preparations throughout the afternoon culminated at eight o'clock in yet another presentation "for the first time in Cambridge". Floodlit, and to the exotic accompaniment of clarinet and tom-tom, an impassive fakir, Douglas Sanderson, rose from his bed of nails on the grass beside the Main Gate and charmed a rope to rise unsupported to the Heavens, whence a bottle of light and liquid refreshment descended in return. Unsteadied by this heady nectar, he had difficulty in commencing his social climb but eventually disappeared in a blinding flash behind a convenient low cloud that, by chance, obscured the upper windows. By way of an experiment in providing an evening attraction, this performance succeeded in drawing a considerable crowd, though the collecting-boxes did not put on much weight.

However, when the University organisers had at last totalled the amounts raised by each College, it was found that once again St John's had collected the highest sum, £218. 18s. 11d. out of the University total of £3021. When reduced to a *per capita* figure, this amounted to only 8s. 9d. and earned the College but ninth place in



a field of twenty-one. It is to be hoped that on Poppy Day 1949 this College will not only maintain the tradition of collecting the largest total sum but will also head the list with the highest amount per man. To achieve this, however, it will be necessary for even more members of the College to participate. Perhaps some of the high-spirited gentlemen, who perform so riotously on 5 November, might be persuaded to apply their talents in a more constructive manner on Poppy Day.

Finally, on behalf of the organisers, Bill Harding and John Searle, a few words of thanks must be said: to Mr Thoday of the College farm for the use of his tumbril and for the trouble he took to modify it for us; to Miss Price, the Lady Superintendent, for her assistance with costumes and materials; and to the Gaumont British News and the television and foreign sections of the B.B.C. for accepting our invitations to Cambridge and for the charming way in which they reported the day's activities; and, of course, to the many Johnians who helped to make such a success of Poppy Day, 1948.

D. S.

SOON the apoplectic dove
Will founder in the whirlwind sighs
Of eagles breathing torrid love,
And looking peace with eagle eyes.

Yestermorrow of the year
Is time for life to breast the tape;
The race, run-down, run-out, to whirr
Its unadventurous escape.

Symbiosis unto death.
Lay tulips on God's grave, and laugh.
Scorch on the void with eagles' breath
The Universe's epitaph.

J. R. B.

THE J.C.R. SUGGESTIONS BOOK

"There is some law in human nature whereby anything in the nature of a suggestion-book sooner or later brings out in those who use it a lamentable streak of waggishness. The early entries are often wholly free from this taint. Serious, constructive, practical and urbane, they call attention to remediable inconveniences and outline in respectful terms suggested remedies. For a time all goes swimmingly. Then, sure as fate, along comes some witty fellow with a facetious and probably rather disgraceful proposal. His example is followed by others and the rot sets in."

The Times.

That the J.C.R. subscription to *The Times* be discontinued. MOMUS

(i) That it is time the College reverted to the pre-war practise of allowing women to remain in undergraduates' rooms until 12 p.m.: the danger of their becoming casualties from bombs no longer exists.

(ii) That we are not living in the Middle Ages. AMORETTO

That the interesting observation in para. (ii) of Mr Amoretto's suggestion be passed to the Master of Trinity: and that PRACTICE be so spelt when it is a noun. INGENIOSO

That PRACTICE always is a noun. MOMUS

That some of the branches be cut off the tree outside my window: at present I cannot see to work. STUDIOSO

That Mr Amoretto's women climb into the College by way of Mr Studioso's tree. MADIDO

That the Secretary of the J.C.R. note that there has been no toilet paper in the North Court lavatories for the last six days. STUPIDO

That the tattered dust-laden cobwebs decorating many parts of the College be cleaned and repaired. PHILOMUSUS

That the attendants at Hall wear not such unnecessary expressions of melancholy. Their downtrodden demeanour detracts appreciably from the enjoyment to be derived from the nutritional fare. MADIDO

That "Cambridge people rarely smile, being urban, squat and full of guile". FUROR POETICUS

That there is still no toilet-paper in the North Court lavatories.

STUPIDO

That Mr Stupido may be interested to know that the Junior Bursar's statistics show that the present daily issue of toilet paper is twelve sheets per head.

MOMUS

That the Junior Bursar's statistics have been directed to the wrong end.

INGENIOSO

- (i) That since the patch of porridge in the middle of Second Court appears unpalatable to the pigeons it be removed at once.
- (ii) That the person who spilt custard on my last suggestion be more careful in future.

MADIDO

That we give the new clock in the Reading Room a Big Hand.

MOMUS

That the notice in the J.C.R. bearing the word ZILLIACUS, in large letters, be removed at once.

STUDIOSO

That we be informed of the nature of a "Zilliacus": is it a bead frame, an agricultural implement or a sign of the Zodiac?

PHILOMUSUS

That Mr Philomusus note that a zilliacus is a rather red star of the 5th magnitude situated close to the Great Bear.

INGENIOSO

That the *Eagle* magazine is a shameful waste of paper, time, and money; and that it serves no useful purpose.

MOMUS

That I be allowed to place it on record that the continued shortage of toilet-paper in the North Court lavatories is causing me acute distress.

STUPIDO

That future editions of the *Eagle* be printed on thin paper: such action would both answer Mr Momus's criticism and alleviate Mr Stupido's distress.

INGENIOSO

That New Court be re-named Cloister Court in order to avoid confusing visitors.

STUDIOSO

That in addition, if we must be "rationalised":

- (i) North Court be called North-East Court.
- (ii) The Buttery be called the Margery.

MADIDO

That when the Buttery becomes the Margery it be allowed to remain in College after 10 p.m.—together with all other ladies.

AMORETTO

That in future the kitchen staff satisfy themselves that grass-cuttings destined to be served in Hall as spinach have not been treated with weed-killer.

GULLIO

That Mr Gullio endeavour to overcome his fear of death.

F. POETICUS

That when New Court is re-named Cloister Court its inhabitants be required to shave their heads, don hair shirts and eat fish on Friday.

MADIDO

That, in addition to the above suggestions, all members of the College averse to allowing women to remain in their rooms until midnight be transferred to Cloister Court.

AMORETTO

That to require anyone to eat College fish on Friday, or any other day of the week, is carrying penance too far.

PHILOMUSUS

That the gentleman who removed last month's *Esquire* from the J.C.R. return it at once as I wish to study a certain shirt advertisement.

MADIDO

That Mr Madido's innocence is astounding: and that he be informed of the correct name for the flimsy garment worn by the lady in question.

AMORETTO

That Mr Amoretto may be interested to know that "shirt" and "skirt" have the same etymological origin.

STUDIOSO

That the suggestion on page 235 of this book be adopted.

MOMUS

That Mr Momus state to which suggestion on p. 235 he refers. Is he urging a K staircase light; an orthographical soccer-club secretary; "solicited pamphlets only"; gyp-room draining racks; non-obscurantist posters; officially uncleaned shoes; or toilet paper in the North Court lavatories?

INGENIOSO

That gentlemen whom nature and the season constrain to sing in their baths refrain from

(i) Gregorians,

(ii) Garwhali git

—unless forced thereto by religion or nationality.

GULLIO

That iron hoops be provided at the corners of the lawns in Chapel Court so that gentlemen who are in the habit of cutting off corners (and so ruining the turf) will in future trip up and break their necks.

F. POETICUS

That alternatively, since iron hoops are out of fashion, bustles be provided instead. AMORETTO

That in an establishment devoted to academic pursuits any form of bustle is out of place. STUDIOSO

That a bustle would not be out of place on the College "backsides". AMORETTO

That iron hoops in Chapel Court would enable gentlemen to play Croquet on the lawns. MADIDO

That Chapel Court be renamed Croquet Court: and that the equipment for the game be kept in the North Court lavatories which apparently have no other use. INGENIOSO

That the cockerel domiciled outside my window be done to death at once: it crows daily from 4 a.m. onwards, and is damaging my capacity for work. STUDIOSO

That the Kitchen Suggestions Book is the proper place for the preceding suggestion. MOMUS

That the Secretary of the J.C.R. take heed that there is still no toilet paper in the North Court lavatories: will he please accept this as a permanent notification? STUPIDO

That Pre-Victorianism is irrational. MADIDO

That "that Pre-Victorianism is irrational" is irrelevant. STUDIOSO

That it has been a jolly term. AMORETTO

—And that that's that.

[NOTE. The names of the characters in this by-play are used without the kind permission of the anonymous author of the Parnassus plays.]

"MURDER IN THE CATHEDRAL"

THE performance of *Murder in the Cathedral* by the Lady Margaret Players, in the College Chapel from 1 to 3 December 1948, provided a memorable spiritual experience for all those who were fortunate enough to see it.

A play in which the conflict for Becket's soul puts nearly all the advantages, material and spiritual, in the hands of his adversaries (the most formidable of which was his own spiritual pride), demanded very great and exacting qualities from Peter Croft as Becket; and in a very moving performance he gave an almost perfect portrayal of the agony of soul by which the proud Archbishop achieved tranquillity and peace in self-immolation to the Divine Will. The sermon on Christmas morning marked the crisis of Becket's experience, and it was delivered with all of the detachment, peace and simplicity demanded by the occasion, and the nature of the man. It was one of the great moments of the play.

Becket had serious rivals, for depth and spiritual power, among his tempters. Renford Bambrough excellently combined the qualities of an actor with those of a chameleon, and was by turns a mincing, foppish tempter, missing only his pouncet-box; an aggressive, bawling soldier, magnificent with ebullient self-confidence; and a maudlin, inefficient chairman presiding over the remorse and self-pity of himself and his soldier colleagues.

John Hosier sustained an intelligent interpretation in the role of Third Tempter and Third Knight, which reached its height in his speech of self-defence and apology immediately after the murder; he took good advantage of the light relief it afforded without destroying the even tenor of the play. Derek Whitehead also was convincing, though at times a little hurried; Paul Lloyd, as the First Priest, was the foremost in sincerity among his brethren. But the most delightful feature of the whole production was the high general level of acting attained in nearly every part.

Perhaps the most difficult, and certainly the most unusual, of the supporting roles was the Chorus, which achieved its delicate task of being dramatically involved but narratively detached from the play. It fulfilled admirably its sacramental functions, and the voices of the five component members were well attuned, and never harsh, despite occasional lapses of pitch and tone.

The realism of the play was both good and bad. Good was the setting in the Chapel, and the entry of the four Knights was a surprise that was dramatically effective and thrilling. Where the cloaks and robes were on the whole apt, the wigs were singularly incongruous,

with their suggestion that, when one was tonsured, one was either bald before the event or made bald after it. The play gained enormously from its medieval setting, but its essence was quite independent of time and place: it could easily and with poignancy be played in a modern setting as well. It was therefore a pity to sacrifice the heads of the Priests to a poor approximation to a tonsure. The medieval effect would still have been preserved had they been allowed to retain their own scalps.

To the liturgical or ceremonial purist there was no mistake meriting excommunication, although one or two actions and gestures might have evoked a mild episcopal memo.

Highly to be commended was the use of lighting, the general stage effects, and in particular the rendering of the Introits by members of the College Male Voice Choir. The glorious last minute of the play, when the light in the apse slowly rose to silhouette the crucifix and the altar, afforded a perfect climax.

Michael Stephens is to be congratulated on providing so excellent and pleasing an experience for so many people, despite the many difficulties and hazards of production; and in this first venture the new College Dramatic Society has laid sound foundations for its future career.

A. P. W.

THE LENTS

THE term divides. St Valentine has come.

The rooks begin uncertainly to build their perilous nests.

Duck rise in clamour from the stream; and the adventuring swans,

Searching for sheltered waters, charm the air
With the soft music of their bridal flight.

Yet stands the ancient eagle firm on guard,
Staring intent towards the dovecote and the crescent hall.
Her sturdy replicas are rearguard scanning the roosters' way.
She keeps the southern gate and they the north.
The river runs, inscrutable, between.

Then come the contest and the vigil's end.
Nor flock of doves nor crescent can withstand the aquiline skill;
Nor will the cocks crow as they crowed of yore. The eagle's brood
Strut in their scarlet, *caput fluminis*.
She sees the ravaged sword and is content.

ANON.



COLLEGE CHRONICLE

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THE ADAMS SOCIETY

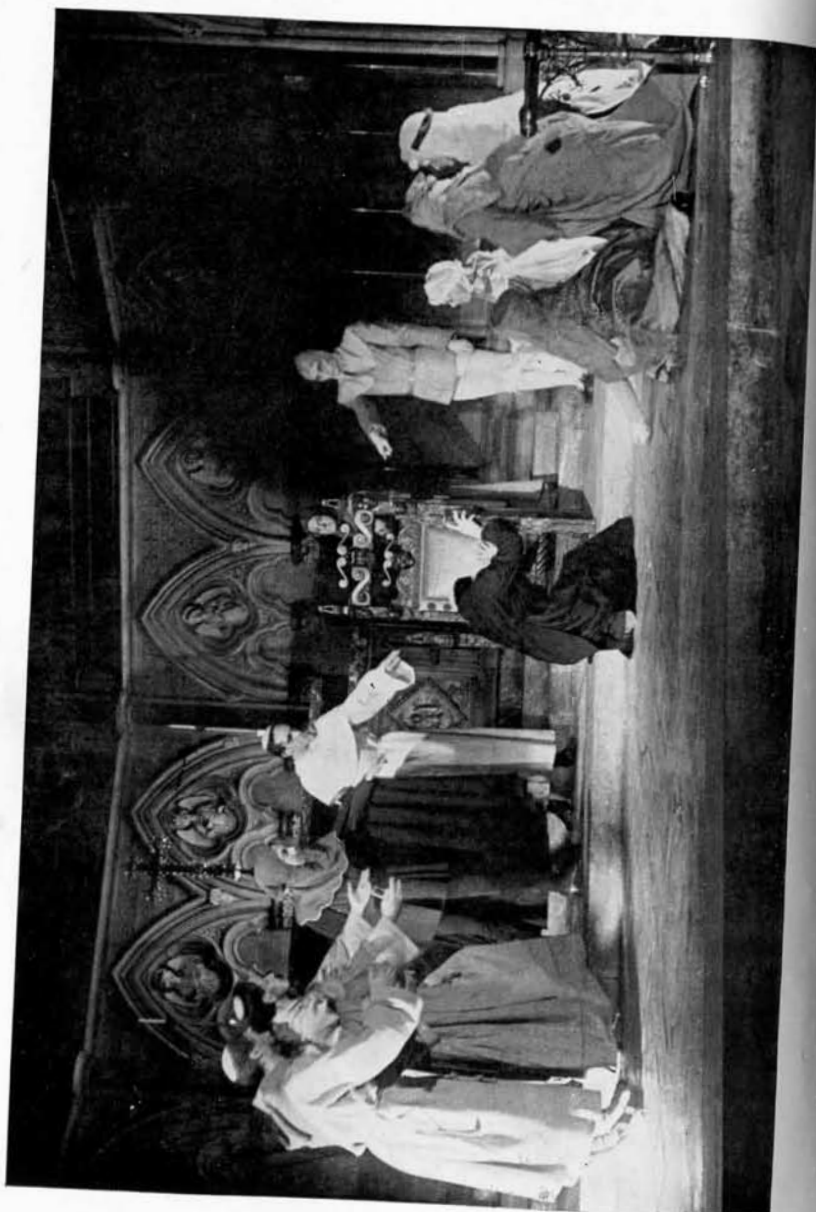
MICHAELMAS TERM, 1948 AND LENT TERM, 1949

President: J. HUNTER. *Vice-President:* A. R. CURTIS. *Hon. Secretary:* D. W. J. CRUICKSHANK. *Hon. Treasurer:* J. C. BURNS. *Representative on Archimedeans' Committee:* A. P. ROBERTSON.

LARGELY owing to the efforts of the President and Archimedeans' Representative, this year has been a very successful one. These gentlemen, both from North of the Border, visited practically every mathematician in the College at the beginning of the session, and, according to reports, refused to depart without a subscription to the Society.

The most notable event of the year was the Society's fourth Dinner, held on 25 November. The emphasis was on the lighter side of mathematics, the Treasurer, for instance, proved that "The position of maximum goodwill between students and supervisors satisfies the 'strong' conditions for stable equilibrium". Many toasts were drunk, Mr White proposing that of "The Society", and several papers were read. These included a poem called "The Mathematics Don", by the Archimedeans Representative, and a somewhat garbled "History of Mathematics" by the Vice-President. Professor Mordell increased a £10 prize he had offered earlier in the term, for a non-trivial rational solution of $x^4 + y^4 + z^4 = 1$, to £10. 10s., but there were no takers.

Eight ordinary meetings were held during the year. Professor Mordell gave a talk called "Some Easy Algebra" at the first meeting. He certainly made it seem easy, but perhaps the problem for which he offered his prize was not quite so easy as the rest. Mr Bondi



addressed the Society on "Inertia and Gravitation in General Relativity" at the second meeting, while at the third, a joint one with the Trinity Mathematical Society, Mr Braithwaite explained "The Logic of Probability". At the last meeting of the Michaelmas Term the Secretary gallantly read a paper on the controversial topic of "Scientific Method and Eddington's Fundamental Theory".

Mr Ingham started proceedings in the Lent Term, with a talk on "Some Lattice Point Problems". The writer unfortunately missed this, but has been assured that it was "really mathematical". In a talk on "Forced Oscillations" Professor Hartree described a search bearing a curious resemblance to the Hunting of the Snark. He found his Snark, and was even able, with a dramatic flourish, to show his audience a diagram of it. Fortunately the Snark was not a Boojum, so Professor Hartree is still with us. Dr Northcott gave a lecture entitled "Cutting up Surfaces". He explained that the subject-matter of his talk was typical of the "elementary" sort of mathematics taught at Princeton for the equivalent of Part I of the Tripos. His audience felt glad it was taking the Tripos at Cambridge. At the last meeting the mysterious title "Hat Spins" concealed the subject of a paper on rotation groups by the Vice-President until, as he put it, the natural politeness of the audience could be relied upon to keep them there. At this meeting, too, it was carried "That the Society endeavour to hold a dinner every year".

THE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB

SEASON 1948-9

President: REV. J. S. BOYS SMITH. *Captain:* R. J. FOSTER.

Hon. Secretary: P. J. HOBSON.

A LARGE number of Full Colours returned into residence, and the arrival of Freshmen with ability and skill gave the Club high hopes of success in both League and Cup. Perversely the 1st XI failed to rise to the big occasions, and reserved its most impressive and successful football for less important matches. The 'Varsity and Falcons sides made calls upon the services of one or two players, but the playing strength was more seriously depleted owing to a large number of permanent injuries, notably R. J. Foster and B. Valentine.

In the Final League Table the 1st XI finished runners-up to Pembroke; defeat at the hands of Magdalene and Pembroke, and draws with Christ's and Emmanuel were reasons for losing the League Cup.

In the Lent term the 1st XI played with greater confidence and was more successful: the only blemish on the record was an unexpected defeat at the hands of Downing in the Preliminary Round of the Cuppers. Downing deserved their victory, their more direct methods paying better dividends than our skilful approach work.

Other matches played included good wins over R.M.A., Sandhurst; R.A.F. College, Cranwell; the Borough Police and St Edmund's Hall, Oxford; also creditable away draws with University College, London, and South-East Essex Technical College.

A number of 2nd XI teams were run, being ably led by R. Turner, J. H. Horlock and M. Gaudie. Once again the second team had a very successful season, scoring over 130 goals. They acquitted themselves well in the 2nd XI League, losing only to Queens' (2), St Catharine's and Trinity, when severely handicapped by injuries.

The Club congratulates N. R. N. Lake, J. Platt and A. Wilkinson on being chosen to play for the Falcons v. Oxford University Centaurs, and again the former on being selected to accompany the 'Varsity side on its Swiss tour.

THE ATHLETIC CLUB

SEASON 1948-9

President: C. W. BRASHER. *Hon. Secretary:* D. M. M. SHORROCKS.

THIS season has been marked by an increased enthusiasm which has resulted in an all-round improvement in performance, and the return of the Club to a more fitting position in University Athletics. Energetic canvassing in the early days of the Michaelmas Term was rewarded by greater membership, and a victory in the Second Division of the Relays held in the fog at Fenner's on 29 November. The Finals were reached in all four events, the only victory being in the $1 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1$ mile, where the runners were J. S. Wordie, D. E. Lyall, D. M. M. Shorrocks and C. W. Brasher.

For the Inter-College Sports in the Lent Term the College was in the First Division. A comfortable victory over Caius and Emmanuel was achieved in the First Round, but in the Final on 10 February St Catharine's proved just too strong for us, after a keen struggle. The final position at the head of the First Division was:

1st—St Catharine's, 115 points; 2nd—St John's, 101 points; 3rd—Trinity, 63 points.

Immediately after the match, Full Colours were awarded to A. M. Akiwumi, J. B. Denson, D. E. Lyall and J. S. Wordie; and Half-

Colours to R. D. Barnett, A. Dickinson, G. L. Holland, D. M. M. Shorrocks, H. G. Smith and R. L. West.

In the Sports against Oxford Christopher Brasher recorded the third fastest time ever for the 3 miles', but still only finished second in the race. Angus Scott, running below form, just missed a "double", winning the 880 yards and coming second in the 440 yards. However, both were amply rewarded for consistently fine running throughout the season by their selection for the Combined Oxford and Cambridge team to visit the American Universities.

The prospects for next year are bright, as most of the present team will still be in residence, and further reflected glory has been shed on the Club by an unusual distinction, in that Angus Scott has been elected President of the Cambridge University Athletic Club, and Christopher Brasher Captain of the Cambridge University Hare and Hounds.

At the final meeting of the year, A. J. Maltby was elected President and D. E. Lyall Hon. Secretary for the season 1949-50.

THE BADMINTON CLUB

SEASON 1948-9

Captain: V. S. PATWARDHAN. *Hon. Secretary:* J. F. EDEN.
Hon. Treasurer: R. FIELDING.

AFTER a period of post-war reconstruction the Club came into its own this year and became the largest Badminton Club in the University with a membership of twenty-seven. The lack of experienced players at the beginning of the season was reflected in early losses by the first team. However, an improved standard of play, together with the Herculean efforts of K. S. Khong, our solitary Blue, began a series of successes, culminating in the defeat of Trinity Hall, the eventual League Champions, to put St John's third in the final table.

In Division II, our second team also had a successful year, being beaten only twice, on each occasion by a first team and by a margin of a few points. Every other match showed a monotonous win to St John's by 3-0, our reserve talent outclassing their opponents to finish second in their division.

We congratulate D. S. Hodgkiss upon winning the College singles tournament and K. S. Khong upon once again playing first string in both singles and doubles for the 'Varsity.

The following were elected officers for the season 1949-50:

Captain: D. S. Hodgkiss. *Hon. Sec.:* R. Fielding. *Hon. Treas.:* C. M. McGregor.

Colours in residence were: V. S. Patwardhan, K. S. Khong, J. F. Eden, R. Fielding, D. S. Hodgkiss, C. M. McGregor, D. R. Nicholls.

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY

President: J. L. CREED. *Treasurer:* J. G. C. WHITE.

Vice-President: D. N. BYRNE. *Secretary:* J. K. WADDELL.

THE Society has maintained its flourishing career during the past year. We do not, like some political parties, measure our success by our numerical strength: nevertheless it is pleasing to record that the Society has slightly increased its membership. It is true that the Society funds have shown a regrettable tendency to fly away from the chest somewhat earlier than usual, escaping their own notice and indeed that of everyone save their Aberdonian guardian. But this, we may fairly claim, is a sign of the times.

And so to less material but more vital matters. The Society has heard a variety of papers. Professor Mynors, Pembroke College, gave us a flying start and much valuable advice with his paper on "Reading Aloud"—a theme with which he combined a surprising variety of interesting and amusing subjects and counter-subjects. Mr Lloyd-Jones, Jesus College, resuscitated "Verrall's Heresy about Horace" in a paper which had much of the original heretic's brilliance. Mr Kirk, Trinity Hall, in an unusual and stimulating paper on "Straight and Crooked Thinking Among the Greeks", showed us the surprising spectacle of writers who found it harder to write prose than verse.

In the Lent Term, Mr Woodhead, Corpus Christi College, chivalrously championed that much maligned monarch "Perdiccas of Macedon", whose Protean policy he showed to be transparently simple. Mr Sykes Davies, of this College, in a delightful paper on "Epic and the Johnian Tradition", showed why Virgil and Tasso had failed to write true epic and why modern poets should cease to attempt the form. Mr Borthwick, Christ's College, gave us a comprehensive and lively survey of "Ancient Music", with many amusing anecdotes and innuendoes; an *αὐλήτης* (as Mr Borthwick's hearers will know, this in our language means "an oboist") played us some surviving fragments of music.

This Term, Professor Adcock, King's College, has given us a subtle insight into the "Arts and Crafts of the Attic Orators", spiced

with quotations from Dr Johnson, Walter Headlam and many diverting tales.

To all these speakers, and also to Mr Charlesworth, Mr Howland and Mr Lee, who have so generously offered us the use of their rooms on various occasions, the Society would like to express its gratitude and thanks.

At the last meeting it was decided that a Dinner be held on 9 June 1949. Elections were carried out with unusual smoothness and rapidity. The Committee, remembering the plebeian agitations which attended them last year, had prepared itself for an orgy of demagoguery; fortunately there was no violence and extreme measures were not necessary.

And what of the Society itself, of the ναυτικὸς ὄχλος and the πεζὸς στρατός, of Thersites Booth and Nestor Shepherd, of Agamemnon Creed and Odysseus White—what an epic one might write! But alas, as we now know, by the time Secretaries have been invented, it is no longer possible to write epic. And even if it were, your Secretary would probably be accused of crooked thinking, heresy, perhaps also that unforgivable sin, longwindedness. So he relinquishes his pen forthwith.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY

1948-9

Hon. Secretary: C. J. PERRATON.

THE Society has had a fairly successful year, although attendances have not been as high as the officers would have liked.

At the first meeting of the year, on 24 October, two frivolous motions were quickly considered before defeating the main motion "That conscience does make cowards of us all" by 29 votes to 7. At a meeting held on 4 November in conjunction with the Milton Society of Christ's the motion "That this House deplores emigration and asserts that the rats are sinking the ship" was defeated by 19 votes to 7. With guest speakers from the College Science Society the meeting of 18 November defeated by 12 votes to 7 the motion "That this House prefers tom-toms to telephones and renounces the developments of applied science in the twentieth century".

Mr I. P. Watt proposed and Dr J. W. Davidson opposed the motion at the Fellows' debate on 3 December "That the prime function of a University is to furnish a man with a life rather than a livelihood". This was carried by 14 votes to 12.

In the Lent Term the motions of the first two meetings "That drink is the ruin of the nation" and "That lessons of the past are wasted on mankind" were both carried by 5 votes to 4.

At the last meeting of the year a constitutional amendment was passed "That all officers of the Society be re-elected terminally and that retiring members be in no way ineligible for re-election". With that retiring members be in no way ineligible for re-election". With the two proposers and several speakers from the floor representing the Boadiceans of Newnham College the motion "That the perverse influence of the cinema outweighs its value as an art form" was defeated by 24 votes to 14.

During the year members of the Society took part in debates as guests of the Milton Society of Christ's, and of the Boadiceans at Newnham.

THE DOG AND STICK CLUB

(ST JOHN'S AGRICULTURAL CLUB)

Joint Hon. Secretaries: D. F. GENT and B. N. FOX.

IN the course of his lectures, Dr J. A. Venn classifies British farmers into three groups: "Dirty Boot", "Clean Boot", and "Dog and Stick". Hence the name of this newly formed Club. It has no funds, virtually no officials, no beautifully printed membership cards and, probably, no future. However, it has achieved many of the aims which were hoped for when the idea was first considered. They are: to provide a contact for the members of the College in different years reading Agriculture, and a certain number of social and instructional evenings.

It was unfortunate at the inaugural meeting that, owing to the short notice, we were unable to have the company of the senior members of the School of Agriculture or College, with the notable exception of Dr Eden.

During the course of the year most interesting talks were given in congenial surroundings by Dr Eden and Mr W. Longrigg. We take this opportunity of recording our thanks to them.

We hope to hold the first informal and mildly alcoholic meeting of the year 1949-50 early in the Michaelmas Term, when freshmen will have a chance of getting to know who's who in the School of Agriculture.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SEASON 1948-9

President: MR E. MILLER. *Vice-President:* H. M. PELLING.*Secretary:* J. R. KELLETT. *Treasurer:* W. G. RIMMER.

DURING the Michaelmas and Lent Terms six papers were read before the Historical Society. As is the custom, two of the papers were given by dons, one of whom was a guest speaker; the four remaining papers were given by members of the College.

On 27 October Mr Hinsley started the year's proceedings with a paper entitled "The German Navy at the outbreak of the War in 1939". Mr Hinsley was able to show how the particular conclusions he had reached, from his study of the German Naval Archives, threw light upon the whole general problem of German policy, both before and during the Second Great War, and upon the extent to which it was influenced by considerations of purely military or naval strategy. On 10 November a smaller and more specialised group met in Paul Hair's rooms to hear him give "Some Comments on the History of English Coal-mining". Perhaps the meeting would have been better attended had it been known that many of the comments were to be concerned with the vexed question of immorality in the coal-mines. Paul Hair sketched a picture of the top-hatted Benthamite commissioner tut-tutting his way round the mines, and illustrated from contemporary questionnaires and reports the typical attitude and preoccupations of the nineteenth-century reformer. These were first and foremost puritanical and humanitarian in nature; and only secondarily, if at all, were the reformers' interests caught by the more important social problems of the miner, not merely in his work underground, but in the conditions of his life on the surface.

The discussion which was provoked by Michael Stephens's paper on "The Historical Character in Drama" was one of the sharpest and best sustained that the Society has had for some time. Michael Stephens had asserted that the imaginative sympathy of the poet-dramatist was a more important element in the assessment of character and personality in history than the accuracy and eye for detail of the chronicler. This was argued to and fro by the poets and chroniclers amongst us, the two points of view being about equally represented. Dr Davidson, who spoke for the poets, had seated himself on the floor underneath a grand piano, partly because of the throng which filled Mr Thistlethwaite's room, partly from choice. The invisibility his position afforded gave to his words a strange, almost oracular quality. Messrs Hinsley and Pelling, who were both

sitting on chairs, argued for the chroniclers, asserting the principle "Facts are Facts and you can't alter Facts". This maxim was greeted by an outburst of cynical laughter from the Society at large.

In the Lent Term W. G. Rimmer read a paper on "Slavery", and examined the natural law arguments which had been used to justify it. The discussion turned upon American history, since it provides the most considerable modern instance of a whole economy and way of life being bound up with the institution of slavery. It was agreed that, however desperately specious the Southern justifications of slavery may have been, or however much founded upon an irrational basis of racial feeling and economic interest, the anti-slavery arguments of the North were hardly less biased. Mr Habbakuk's colourful and detailed paper on "Younger Sons" (in the eighteenth century) attracted the largest number to attend any of this year's meetings. There were 50 or 60 present; some half of this number being guests from the Girton History Society. Their standard in the questions and discussion that followed was high, although perhaps it was set by a few blue-stockings amongst them rather than by the whole group. The final paper of the year was read by the Secretary on 24 February. It took the form of reflections, sometimes idle reflections, upon the historian's use of language. Examples were produced to show how completely a historian's choice of words, his use of metaphor and of jargon, had committed him; and how, since the terms a historian used were as important as the facts he dealt with, his work could be vitiated if it were dependent upon an extremely limited and faded traditional vocabulary.

The Annual Dinner was held in the Old Music Room on 4 March. Mr Habbakuk as guest proposed the toast to the Society. A pleasant innovation this year was that those historians who wished were able to adjourn to Dr Davidson's rooms after the dinner to drink the beer which had been provided from the Society's funds.

THE HOCKEY CLUB

SEASON 1948-9

President: PROFESSOR N. B. JOPSON.*Captain:* D. W. J. CRUICKSHANK. *Hon. Secretary:* R. W. ROSEVEARE.

THE Club began the season with several old colours and an enthusiastic array of Freshmen, at first positively baffling in their numbers. However, members were soon more or less classified and it was possible to field three elevens regularly throughout the season. Their

fortunes were on the whole consistently good, double figures being reached more than once.

The 1st XI lost only two matches in the Michaelmas Term and emerged top of the 2nd League, thus gaining promotion to the 1st League for next season. In the Lent Term, it fared even better, not losing a single game until a fateful day in February brought defeat at the hands of Christ's in the second round of Cuppers. Having beaten Clare in the preliminary round, and St Catharine's in the 1st round, we had high hopes of appearing in the final: we only had ourselves to blame, however, for vital lapses in this game.

The 2nd XI, ably led by G. H. Robinson, was more than a match for most of its opponents when it was at full strength: it was inevitable that this could seldom be the case, since the large membership of the Club had to be exercised as often as possible.

Some individual achievements must be recorded; first we offer E. Homes the Club's very warm congratulations on playing, not only for the University, but also for England. Both K. W. Wright and J. A. Raffle played for the University occasionally, and they—with J. G. Dewes—were awarded their Wanderers Colours.

We repeated last year's experiment in inviting a team of Dutch students here for a few days in February: it was a most successful visit and one hopes that it will have established itself as a permanent feature. We were invited over to Holland in March and a report of that visit appears below.

Finally a word must be said in appreciation of the most regular and encouraging support of our new President. Professor Jopson has quickly become a friend of the whole Club, and to his genial direction of affairs the success of the Annual Dinner was largely due.

We congratulate the following on the award of Colours: 1st XI, D. J. Armstrong, J. A. Raffle, K. J. Fisher, M. L. Grant and C. J. Smith; 2nd XI, E. O. Blake, D. A. J. Crawshaw, J. B. Denson, A. J. O. Ritchie, A. B. Rood and R. S. Smith.

Next season's officers were elected as follows: *Captain*, J. G. Dewes; *Hon. Secretary*, D. J. Armstrong. We wish them and the Club all the luck they deserve.

THE DUTCH TOUR

The tour may really be said to have begun when, in the dawn light of Tuesday, 15 March, we disembarked at the Hook of Holland, for from that moment onwards there began an almost ceaseless round of travel and activity. A night "in cradle of the rough imperious surge" had unfortunate after-effects for one of our number, but the rest were able to turn out in the afternoon against Delft and play an

interesting match which finally ended in a draw, 4 all. Wednesday was spent in an instructive journey North to Gronigen, where on the Thursday, despite the bleak weather, the team recorded its first success of the tour, winning 4-1. At Utrecht, on Friday, after holding the advantage in the first half, unaccountable lapses in both forward and back divisions caused a final defeat 3-5. The abundance of Dutch hospitality was beginning to take toll of an ever-increasing proportion of the party and we were all glad to take advantage of a restful week-end at the homes of a number of the students and to enjoy the more sober pleasures of the St John Passion at Naarden Church or the Concertgebouw in Amsterdam.

Refreshed on Monday, a close victory was secured by 4 goals to 3 against Leyden. The Hockey playing of the tour wound up with the Inter-Universities Tournament at Amsterdam on the following day. After an encouraging initial success against Amsterdam 2nd XI, 5-0, the two remaining matches against Leyden and Utrecht were both lost, 2-0 and 1-0 respectively. The evening of celebrations which followed the Tournament few of us are ever likely to forget, and for those who were obliged to return home on the next day, it is likely to remain one of the most vivid memories of the whole tour. For those of us fortunate enough to be able to linger for a few days and enjoy the springsunshine in Amsterdam, there was ample opportunity for shopping and sightseeing. In Amsterdam, as indeed in every University which we visited, we owe a supreme debt of gratitude to all our hosts who spared neither time nor trouble in our entertainment and look forward to seeing them in England next season. Those taking part in the Tour were: K. W. Wright (*Captain*), N. C. B. Creek (Trinity), M. G. Quinton (St Catharine's), C. R. Woosnam (Pembroke), T. J. Aitchison, D. J. Armstrong, J. B. Denson, P. Greener, J. A. Raffle, A. B. Rood, C. J. Smith, and E. J. Worlidge.

THE LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1948

President: THE MASTER. *First Boat Captain*: A. L. MACLEOD. *Second Boat Captain*: W. T. ARTHUR. *Secretaries*: C. B. M. LLOYD and J. L. M. CRICK. *Junior Treasurer*: H. M. STEWART.

An early start was made by the two Light Four crews on the Tideway on 23 September. "A" Crew beat Pembroke in the first

round and lost to Clare, who were the ultimate winners, in the second round.

Crew: *Bow* A. L. Macleod (*Steerer*)
 2 C. B. M. Lloyd
 3 W. T. Arthur
Str. P. M. O. Massey

"B" Crew, who had a change of stroke half-way through training, beat Emmanuel "B" Crew by one-fifth of a second in the first round, and lost to St Catharine's by two seconds in the second round, after running into the bank.

Crew: *Bow* D. N. Byrne
 2 D. D. Macklin
 3 A. B. Ruth
Str. N. W. Ashworth

Our only entrant for the Colquhoun Sculls was D. C. Lennon, who was beaten in the first round.

The Clinker Four, which had a bye into the finals, rowed an excellent race to beat Queens' by three seconds, thus bringing the Club its first win of the season.

Crew: *Bow* A. T. Brown
 2 R. S. Emery
 3 W. M. Dixon
Str. E. M. B. Loft
Cox R. J. Blow

The crew was coached by C. B. M. Lloyd.

In the Fairbairn Cup race the Club was able to put nine Eights on the river. The First Eight had to make alterations in the crew three days before the race when D. C. Lennon fell ill. P. M. O. Massey, who had not been rowing since the Light Fours, stepped into the sixth seat and N. W. Ashworth, rowing on the bow side for the first time, moved to three. In spite of these changes, the crew managed to win, beating Jesus by sixteen seconds. The Second Eight did very well, finishing tenth. The remainder of the crews went up, with the exception of the Fifth, who went down one place. The "Crock-pots" were awarded to the Fifth Fairbairn crew, stroked by P. Saunders. The Fairbairn Crews were as follows:

First VIII
Bow D. D. Macklin
 2 R. S. Emery
 3 N. W. Ashworth
 4 E. M. B. Loft
 5 A. B. Ruth
 6 P. M. O. Massey
 7 D. N. Byrne
Str. J. L. M. Crick
Cox R. J. Blow

Second VIII
Bow D. G. Scott
 2 G. R. Wale
 3 G. W. Harding
 4 T. W. W. Pemberton
 5 W. M. Dixon
 6 R. K. Hayward
 7 A. T. Brown
Str. L. A. Officer
Cox H. M. Stewart

Third VIII

Bow D. R. Howe
 2 J. S. Cross
 3 D. A. Leach
 4 C. K. Mylne
 5 H. F. Beaumont
 6 A. Woodhead
 7 J. R. Bambrough
Str. P. Garbett
Cox E. R. Walmsley

Fifth VIII

Bow D. E. Side
 2 G. Potsios
 3 J. F. Tearle
 4 P. M. Lloyd
 5 E. Stamp
 6 G. T. Wordie
 7 G. F. Mayall
Str. P. Saunders
Cox W. E. Clark

Seventh VIII

Bow H. Barnes
 2 A. E. McRobert
 3 D. L. Martlew
 4 J. B. Wills
 5 R. P. Williams
 6 W. A. Donaldson
 7 T. C. Line
Str. R. L. Winter
Cox T. C. Roxburgh

Fourth VIII

Bow W. M. Sewell
 2 G. C. Chapman
 3 N. J. Day
 4 P. E. Laing
 5 B. N. Fox
 6 D. R. Morris
 7 M. Young
Str. J. F. Garrod
Cox R. Newton

Sixth VIII

Bow J. M. Campbell
 2 F. D. Coultous
 3 J. H. Cotton
 4 A. S. McDonald
 5 B. L. Hotchin
 6 F. S. Davidson
 7 A. L. Ross
Str. G. T. Armstrong
Cox D. A. Bond

Eighth VIII

Bow Z. Maw
 2 A. D. King
 3 R. A. Mathews
 4 M. T. Welford
 5 G. M. Wedd
 6 I. R. Belsham
 7 J. D. Anderson
Str. J. McDowall
Cox D. Whitehead

Ninth VIII

Bow J. F. M. Newman
 2 A. S. Valentine
 3 R. H. Morgan
 4 D. F. Gent
 5 E. J. Worlidge
 6 I. B. Lyon
 7 P. M. Dunn
Str. P. M. Hacking
Cox R. Fielding

The following took part in the University Trial Eights: C. B. M. Lloyd, who stroked the winning Senior Trial Eight; W. T. Arthur, A. L. Macleod, H. H. Almond. P. M. O. Massey, as Secretary of the C.U.B.C. did not take part. J. L. M. Crick was recalled to the Trials after the Fairbairn race, and stroked the Junior Trial Eight which easily defeated a Thames crew over the Trials course.

LENT TERM, 1949

Six crews were entered for the Lent Races. The First Eight gained and held the Headship of the River with ease, on the second night,

having bumped Pembroke on the first night and Trinity Hall on the second. The Second Eight, who bumped Corpus I on the first night, bumped Peterhouse on the second, becoming sandwich boat in the First Division, where they rowed over. On the third night they rowed over easily as Head of the Second Division, and then bumped Downing in the First Division at Ditton. They won their oars by bumping Emmanuel I on the last night. The Third Eight ultimately retaining their starting position: bumping Magdalene II on the first night, they rowed over on the second, caught a crab and were bumped by Peterhouse II on the third, and rowed over again on the last night. The Fourth Eight, having rowed over on the first night, bumped Corpus III, Christ's IV and King's III on the succeeding nights. The Fifth Eight rowed over on three nights and bumped Fitzwilliam III on the fourth. The Sixth Eight rowed over on the first night, were bumped by Trinity Hall VI on the second, rebumped them on the third, and gained a further bump on the last night.

The crews were as follows:

First VIII

Bow D. D. Macklin
2 N. W. Ashworth
3 W. M. Dixon
4 R. S. Emery
5 W. T. Arthur
6 R. K. Hayward
7 H. H. Almond
Str. J. L. M. Crick
Cox R. J. Blow

Third VIII

Bow B. N. Fox
2 D. R. Morris
3 D. A. Leach
4 G. Wordie
5 H. F. Beaumont
6 J. Wills
7 M. Young
Str. R. Winter
Cox E. Walmsley

Fifth VIII

Bow H. M. Barnes
2 A. McRobert
3 D. E. Side
4 F. S. Davidson
5 R. A. Mathews
6 I. R. Belsham
7 D. L. Martlew
Str. G. Potsios
Cox T. C. Roxburgh

Second VIII

Bow G. R. Wace
2 L. A. Officer
3 D. R. Howe
4 P. Garbett
5 G. W. Harding
6 T. Pemberton
7 A. T. Brown
Str. A. Woodhead
Cox H. M. Stewart

Fourth VIII

Bow J. F. Tearle
2 P. E. Laing
3 W. M. Sewell
4 G. F. Mayall
5 N. J. Day
6 M. Welford
7 T. C. Line
Str. J. McDowall
Cox R. Mewton

Sixth VIII

Bow J. F. Newman
2 A. S. Valentine
3 R. H. Morgan
4 I. B. Lyon
5 E. J. Worlidge
6 D. F. Gent
7 P. M. Dunn
Str. P. M. Hacking
Cox R. Fielding

In the Foster-Fairbairn Trial Pair Oars two crews competed. D. D. Macklin and N. W. Ashworth (*stroke*) were beaten by Pembroke, the eventual winners, by five seconds; W. M. Dixon and R. K. Hayward (*stroke*) were beaten by Jesus by one-fifth of a second, after running into the bank three times.

Two crews were sent to Reading, where the first retained the Headship gained last year by a comfortable margin of eleven and a half seconds. The other Eight, who were placed at the bottom, rowed excellently to finish eighth out of thirty-two crews. The Reading Head of the River Crew was:

Bow H. H. Almond
2 R. S. Emery
3 W. M. Dixon
4 D. D. Macklin
5 W. T. Arthur
6 R. K. Hayward
7 D. N. Byrne
Str. J. L. M. Crick
Cox R. J. Blow

The Club was represented in the Chester Head of the River Race by one Eight, who were rowing in a borrowed craft; in spite of this, they finished fifth on the river, taking second place in the Clinker Division. The crew was:

Bow G. R. Wace
2 P. Garbett
3 D. R. Howe
4 T. W. W. Pemberton
5 G. W. Harding
6 E. M. B. Loft
7 A. T. Brown
Str. A. Woodhead
Cox H. M. Stewart

Three members of Lady Margaret represented the Club in the Inter-'Varsity Boat Race—the first time that the Club has had three Blues rowing in the 'Varsity crew, under normal conditions, since 1926. Cambridge won the notably exciting race by one-quarter of a length in 18 minutes and 57 seconds. P. M. O. Massey rowed at six, C. B. M. Lloyd at three and A. L. Macleod at two.

The First Eight, with the same crew as at Reading, trained for a week on the Tideway to take part in the Thames Head of the River race. In trial runs with the 'Varsity crew some very fine performances were put up, which greatly benefited both crews. In spite of being placed 94th, the crew went up eighty-five places to finish 9th, rowing past fourteen crews in the course of the race.

EASTER TERM, 1949

The Club had three entries for the Magdalene Pairs. P. M. O. Massey, who rowed with E. A. P. Bircher of Christ's, won the Final with some ease, after defeating A. L. MacLeod and C. B. M. Lloyd in the Semi-final by one second. R. K. Hayward and W. M. Dixon put up a very good show in the other side of the draw, losing in the Semi-final to a strong Clare pair by four-fifths of a second.

The Club had ten crews on the river during training, but the number was reduced to eight for the May Races: of these, two won their places in the getting-on race.

The First Eight bumped Selwyn at the Ditch, St Catharine's on First Post Corner, and Queens' in the Gut; but, Trinity bumping Jesus in $\frac{1}{2}$ minute, they were deprived of a fourth bump.

The Second Eight won their oars, making five bumps, and were possibly among the four fastest boats on the river. Bumping Corpus in the Gut, King's at Ditton, and Trinity II in the Plough, they bumped both Magdalene and Trinity Hall II, each time at Grassy, on the last night, and thus secured a place in the First Division.

The Third Eight bumped Trinity III on the second night, and got into the Second Division by bumping Trinity Hall III at Ditton on the last night.

The Fourth Eight rowed over on the first two nights, but they eased too soon on the second, and a bump was awarded against them. They then rowed over as sandwich boat until the last night when they bumped Pembroke III at Grassy.

The Fifth Eight were robbed on the first night, but went up on each of the other three, at the expense of Caius IV, Queens' V and King's III, all before Grassy.

The Sixth Eight was composed of members of the Medical Society who had rowed together once a week all the year. They were very successful and won their oars, bumping Downing IV, Jesus VII, Caius IV and Queens' V.

The Seventh Eight, the Rugger Boat, rowed over on three nights and bumped Selwyn V on the third night.

The Eighth Eight bumped Caius VI on the first night, but fell to Magdalene V on the third, holding their place on the last night.

During the May Races, therefore, the Club gained eighteen places with eight boats and lost none. For this thanks are due to the coaches of the First and Second Eights, whose teaching is passed on, to Professor Walker who also coached the Third Eight, and to Mr Meldrum, Mr R. H. H. Symonds, Dr J. R. Owen and Mr L. H. Macklin.

At the beginning of term, A. L. MacLeod was elected President of the C.U.B.C.

The crews in the May Races were as follows:

First VIII

Bow H. H. Almond
2 D. D. Macklin
3 D. N. Byrne
4 A. L. MacLeod
5 W. T. Arthur
6 P. M. O. Massey
7 C. B. M. Lloyd
Str. J. L. M. Crick
Cox R. J. Blow

Third VIII

Bow G. R. Wace
2 A. Woodhead
3 M. Young
4 L. A. Officer
5 H. F. Beaumont
6 R. L. Winter
7 A. T. Brown
Str. D. R. Morris
Cox R. Mewton

Fifth VIII

Bow J. F. Tearle
2 P. E. Laing
3 P. G. Cobb
4 A. D. King
5 J. R. Bambrough
6 M. Welford
7 I. R. B. Belsham
Str. J. McDowall
Cox T. C. Roxburgh

Seventh VIII

Bow J. M. Rigg
2 E. W. Marsden
3 J. W. Mawle
4 P. G. Wade
5 T. K. Vivian
6 G. P. Vaughan
7 G. E. Bright
Str. G. Screech
Cox B. P. Maloney

Second VIII

Bow N. W. Ashworth
2 T. W. W. Pemberton
3 W. M. Dixon
4 E. M. B. Loft
5 A. B. Ruth
6 R. K. Hayward
7 G. W. Harding
Str. R. S. Emery
Cox H. M. Stewart

Fourth VIII

Bow B. N. Fox
2 J. S. Cross
3 T. C. Line
4 G. T. Wordie
5 W. M. Sewell
6 J. Wills
7 D. A. Leach
Str. G. C. Chapman
Cox P. W. Wilmot-Dear

Sixth VIII

Bow J. F. Newman
2 I. B. Lyon
3 R. H. Morgan
4 A. F. Valentine
5 E. J. Worlidge
6 D. F. Gent
7 P. M. Dunn
Str. P. M. Hacking
Cox R. Fielding

Eighth VIII

Bow J. H. Cotton
2 H. M. Barnes
3 P. C. Dannatt
4 T. O'Leary
5 G. M. Wedd
6 A. McRobert
7 D. E. Side
Str. G. F. Mayall
Cox H. Eastman

Marlow Regatta

Three crews went to Marlow: the First, entered for the Grand; the Second, entered for the Marlow Eights; and the Third, which was not quite the same as the Third May Boat, for the Junior Eights.

The First Eight drew Jesus in the first round, and went away from the start to win by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. In the final against London R.C. they

drew away after the first minute and won by $2\frac{1}{4}$ lengths in 4 minutes 28 seconds.

In their first heat the Second Eight beat Bedford R.C. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths; in the semi-finals against the R.A.F.R.C. and Lensbury R.C., Lady Margaret were a length up on the R.A.F. by halfway, but with Lensbury leading them by a clear length. Going up fast at the finish, but too late, they were beaten by Lensbury by three feet in 4 minutes 35 seconds.

The Third Eight, rowing in a clinker boat, got through the first and second rounds easily, beating Imperial College B.C. and Lincoln College, Oxford, in the first, and Bedford R.C. and University College, Southampton, in the second. In the final, rowing against St Catharine's Society, Oxford, who had made six bumps in the Summer Eights, L.M.B.C. went up at the start and were leading by a length at halfway. However, St Catharine's kept giving tens and came up gradually until L.M.B.C., who were handicapped by the fact that they had rowed together in their present order for only a week, could resist the determined attack no longer, and, having rowed themselves out, were passed in the last 100 yards, losing by $\frac{3}{4}$ length in 4 minutes 45 seconds. They had rowed a fine race, despite many handicaps in training, and earned much admiration.

The First and Second Eights were as in the May Races; the Third Eight rowed in the following order:

Bow G. R. Wace
2 A. Woodhead
3 T. C. Line
4 G. C. Chapman
5 H. F. Beaumont
6 R. L. Winter
7 A. T. Brown
Str. D. R. Morris
Cox R. Mewton

Henley Royal Regatta

Two eights went to Henley this year: the First Eight rowed in the Ladies' Plate, and the Second in the Thames Cup; two Fours were taken out of the First Eight and competed in the Visitors' and Wyfolds'. The two eights, coached at Henley by Mr R. H. H. Symonds and Dr R. Owen respectively, trained quite independently, and both crews were on top of their form for the Regatta.

Because of the large entry, several of the Ladies' Plate crews were drawn to row on the Tuesday, before the Regatta began. The First Eight was one of these, racing against Trinity College, Dublin. L.M.B.C., on the Bucks station, led by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths at the Barrier, and held this lead easily, winning in 6 minutes 54 seconds. On

Wednesday the Eight determinedly faced Eton, holders of the Plate, who beat the Club on the third day last year. A good start, with 11, 20 and 40 in the full minute, gave L.M.B.C. an early lead, and the rating was dropped to 33. Despite this low rating, the strong following wind helped the Club to break the Fawley record of 3 minutes 18 seconds by 3 seconds, and the Ladies' Plate record by 1 second. A lead of three lengths won the race from Eton in 6 minutes 47 seconds. Over-confidence on Thursday caused a bad row against New College, Oxford, but the Club won by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths in 7 minutes 14 seconds. The race against Trinity Hall on Friday proved to be the hardest for us in the Regatta. At Fawley, L.M.B.C. led by just under one length in 3 minutes 13 seconds—a new course record—and a great spurt increased the lead to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths at the Enclosure. With the rating now increased to 40 we crossed the line 2 lengths ahead, winning in 6 minutes 43 seconds, an all-time course record for all events. This achievement was largely due to the persistent chasing of the Hall all the way, which kept the rating up to 36. In the final, rowed against Pembroke, the Club was on the Berks station for the first time. The start was rather unsteady, but, reaching 40 strokes in the first minute, L.M.B.C. had a lead of $\frac{1}{2}$ length at the Barrier; Pembroke had closed up a little at Fawley, reached in 3 minutes 17 seconds, but they then fell back again, and a spurt at the finish brought the Club victory by 2 lengths in the good time of 6 minutes 50 seconds.

The Second Eight were drawn against Quintin B.C. in the first round of the Thames Cup. In a close race the Club gained a lead of $\frac{3}{4}$ length at Fawley, reached in 3 minutes 22 seconds—equalling the Thames Cup record—and the result was a win by one length in 6 minutes 57 seconds, one second inside the record for this event. On Thursday against Witwatersrand University, who were rather an unknown quantity, the Club went off to a slow start, and at the Barrier the South Africans were leading by one length. Thanks, however, to Dr Owen's coaching and cool heads, the crew stayed together and rowed their opponents down, winning by $1\frac{1}{4}$ lengths in 7 minutes 26 seconds. Friday's race was unexpectedly the hardest so far. Thames R.C. had a "shipwreck" at the start, and L.M.B.C. gained a lead of $\frac{3}{4}$ length, which was held to Fawley, with both crews rowing at 36. The time was 3 minutes 19 seconds, a new record for the event. Although Thames, by a great effort, narrowed the gap to $\frac{1}{4}$ length after the mile post, the Club drew ahead again to win by a length in 6 minutes 51 seconds—6 seconds inside the record they had set up on the Wednesday. Both the semi-finals and final were rowed on Saturday. Over-confidence and conservation of energies caused a bad row in the semi-final against Emmanuel, though the

Club won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths in 7 minutes 11 seconds, and thus entered the final against Princeton University lightweight crew. Contrary to American custom, Princeton went off at a strong 36 and maintained it to the Barrier, while L.M.B.C. went off at over 40 and led by $\frac{1}{2}$ length at the first signal. Against a rate of 37, the Americans stroked 32 and came up bit by bit, so that at Fawley—3 minutes 24 seconds—the lead was insignificant. Here Princeton applied full pressure and went into the lead by over a length. Despite successions of tens, Princeton held this lead, answering effort with greater effort, and won by one length in 6 minutes 58 seconds.

The two Fours were taken very lightly, and their defeats were received with relief rather than sorrow. The Visitors' Four beat Merton College, Oxford by 3 lengths in the first round, but in the second, Trinity Hall led the Club at the post by a decreasing $\frac{1}{2}$ length. The Wyfolds' Four was fortunate to draw Bedford R.C. in the first round, and won by 3 lengths in 7 minutes 51 seconds. In the second race, against Westminster Bank, the Club held an early lead to win by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, again in 7 minutes 51 seconds. Tired after their morning's row, the L.M.B.C. Four led Corpus Christi by $\frac{1}{2}$ length at the first signal on Friday. They then spurted and the crews rowed level to Fawley, where the Club Four unfortunately hit the booms; falling two lengths behind at once, they were unable to move up at all over the rest of the course.

The Spare Men must be given their share of honour. Regular and determined practice in a Pair brought them a well-deserved and easy victory in the Spare Men's Pairs.

Thus Lady Margaret has established two records which, in all probability, will stand unbroken for many years, as the exceptionally fast conditions caused by following winds and little stream are unlikely to recur for a long time; the Ladies' Plate has been brought back to the College after 13 years' absence; the Second Eight proved itself the best British crew in the Thames Cup and were the only crew to push Princeton hard the whole way; and the Spare Men brought further honours to the College.

In conclusion, the Club would like to express its gratitude to all who contributed to the expense of this successful fortnight.

The Fours rowed in this order:

<i>Visitors' IV</i>	<i>Wyfolds' IV</i>
Bow H. H. Almond	Bow D. N. Byrne (steerer)
2 A. L. MacLeod (steerer)	2 D. D. Macklin
3 C. B. M. Lloyd	3 W. T. Arthur
Str. P. M. O. Massey	Str. J. L. M. Crick

Spare Men's Pairs

Bow A. T. Brown (steerer)
Str. R. L. Winter

THE LADY MARGARET PLAYERS

President: MR THISTLETHWAITE. *Vice-Presidents:* THE MASTER, THE PRESIDENT, THE DEAN, MR WATT. *Chairman:* P. G. CROFT. *Secretary:* M. W. STEPHENS. *Treasurer:* J. B. DENSON. *Stage Director:* P. W. WILMOT-DEAR. *Committee Member:* P. M. LLOYD.

THE College Dramatic Society was formed early in the Lent Term from those who had been associated with the production of *Murder in the Cathedral*. Several new members joined immediately.

The fact that the University is already studded with amateur Dramatic Societies was noted, but it was felt that there were good reasons why another should be formed, and that in St John's. In the first place, although a survey of all the amateur productions to be seen in Cambridge in the course of a year would embrace a wide field, and the diversity would be greater than, for example, that instanced by a similar survey of West End productions, nevertheless it would still be noticeably incomplete; and the general selection would appear to be virtually indiscriminate. The performance of *Murder in the Cathedral* was a deliberate attempt to claim a place for religious drama as such in the University dramatic scheme, and the Lady Margaret Players will continue to perform religious plays, medieval and modern, annually in the College Chapel in December. The reception given to their first venture in this field amply justifies the Players' policy, and the wide range of first class works of this sort, both contemporary and traditional, will provide them with good material for a number of years.

Secondly, the increasing number of University amateur Dramatic Societies, and the frequency of their performances, tends to draw those who enjoy acting out of the society of a College, and to hold them perpetually in the specialised, and more exclusive, society of the University clubs. This centripetal tendency may reflect the spirit of the age, but it runs dangerously against historical tradition. If the University is the hub of a great wheel, whose spokes are traced out by the career of those who are engaged chiefly in the activities of its own Societies and Clubs, this wheel can have no smooth motion if it is rimless. The internal activities of College Societies form that rim, and a College Dramatic Society is therefore both necessary and desirable. We do not ask that the talented actors of the College should forgo the attraction and advantage of the University Societies, and confine themselves to what may be the lesser activities of College Clubs; but we note that, in the field of sport for example, the College teams are from time to time enhanced by the participations of University Blues, and we hope that, in like manner, the

experienced actors, producers and technicians will more generally support the College Dramatic Society, and even, on occasions, put its activities first. Moreover, in a College as large as our own, there may be a number of people who enjoy acting, and yet who cannot find a place in the more exclusive circle of University drama. By affording them opportunities for gaining experience and confidence, a College Dramatic Society can, in its turn, support those of the University.

Lastly, St John's possesses a considerable library of plays, reviewed elsewhere in this Magazine, which have either been written and performed within its walls in the past, or written by sometime members of the College. Each summer, therefore, during May Week, the Lady Margaret Players hope to perform some of these plays, and any others suitable which may be written in the future by members of the College. The revival of the sixteenth-century *Parnassus* trilogy at the end of the Easter term, is the first instance of this policy.

"Where-ever there is a play-house," wrote Hazlitt, "the world will go on not amiss." The support so far given, and the interest aroused among both Senior and Junior members of the College, encourages the Players to believe that they can make some worthwhile contribution to the life of its society, but they are acutely aware that they will have a future only in so far as they deserve it.

THE LADY MARGARET SINGERS

President: MR ORR. *Conductor:* G. H. GUEST.
Senior Treasurer: MR LEE. *Secretary:* J. K. WADDELL.

OUR second year of existence sees us now firmly established on the foundations of patronage and precedent. Mr Lee, by consenting to become Senior Treasurer, has set our finances upon an official footing. Mrs Rootham has encouraged us and given us valuable help. Mr Senior kindly allowed us to use the Choir School for our rehearsals during the Lent Term.

Despite the inevitable loss of some of our original members, we have increased our numbers without lowering our standards. We might flatter ourselves that this state of affairs was merely the natural outcome of our reputation, which is indeed excellent: but in that case we would be overlooking two attractions which seemed about to offer themselves to us during the year, and which helped to draw new members. The first was the possibility of a broadcast on the B.B.C. Third Programme; we passed the audition with flying colours last November, to the confessed surprise and pleasure of Mr John Clements, who came down to hear us. The second was an

invitation to take part in a projected visit to Holland by a party from Cambridge, under the auspices of the British Council: owing to a reduction in its Budget, this body has recently had to cancel its support for the scheme and we have been unable to arrange the visit on any other basis. Meanwhile no B.B.C. broadcast has been arranged; so that we have suffered a double disappointment.

The time spent in preparing for the Dutch tour has meant that we could appear only at a few concerts in Cambridge this year. The most memorable was that given in Selwyn College Chapel last Michaelmas Term, when we performed the following works:

"Rejoice in the Lamb"

Britten

(Soloists: DEREK SETCHELL—DAVID WILLIAMS—ANDREW HAMBLING—JOHN RUST)

"Jesus and the Traders"

Kodaly

Two Psalms, for Chorus and Organ

Holst

DAVID LUMSDEN, Organ Scholar of Selwyn, accompanied us excellently on the organ.

Recently we have appeared twice at the University Musical Club. On 7 May we performed the Kodaly once again. On 14 May we performed works by modern Dutch composers: namely, Bertus van Lier's setting of the 23rd Psalm for unaccompanied chorus, and two Ballades of Paul Fort set to music by Willem Pijper for women's chorus and small orchestra. The difficulty of these works and the short time available for rehearsing them prevented us from giving as good a performance as we should have liked. The 23rd Psalm was sung not in English but in Dutch, thanks to much patient instruction by Mr Henk Tulp of Wesley House, who suffered our halting efforts and subsequent roars of laughter with charming equanimity. Bertus van Lier's setting was extremely moving and in spite of its difficulty was well liked by the singers.

Once again George Guest has shown his worth, both in these difficult works (which he was at considerable pains to learn) and in the wide range of Tudor church music to which he introduced us during the Lent Term. It is due to him that we have enjoyed all our meetings so much.

THE LAW SOCIETY

SEASON 1948-9

President: C. P. HEPTONSTALL. *Secretary:* M. D. T. EVANS. *Treasurer:* J. F. EDEN. *Committee:* J. S. WORDIE, A. C. AVIS, G. LOWDEN, G. T. H. VAN DULKEN, J. D. WARD, G. MACKAY.

ANOTHER year has come and gone. Another generation of Johnians has toiled and sweated to master the Law in the determined, if sometimes flagging, hope that if it can somehow squeeze through the narrow gateway of the Tripos, it may perhaps at last be admitted to the Profits.

In such worthy endeavour the Law Society has sought to play its part. Distinguished practitioners have been invited to visit the College and to address the Society on the art and mysteries of their particular branch of the Legal Profession. Moots have been held to enable members to embark on their first faltering steps in advocacy.

The main event of the year was, of course, the Annual Dinner, on 3 February, at which Mr H. U. Willink was the guest of honour. Before becoming Master of Magdalene, Mr Willink was a leading Silk, and was Minister of Health in the war-time Coalition Government. The Society was delighted as much by his friendly and courteous manner as by his witty and polished speech. The dinner was a great success, in spite of members' apparent inability—surely it cannot have been unwillingness?—to empty the barrel of beer which was provided to stimulate the post-prandial festivities.

In the Michaelmas Term we were addressed by Mr Hugh MacMaster, a practising barrister, on "Life and Prospects at the Chancery Bar". Mr MacMaster made our flesh creep with an account of the infinitesimal sums we were likely to earn during our early years at the Bar. Later in the Term Dr Helmut Ridder, a German expert on International Law, who has been staying in the College, gave a very learned talk on the Nürnberg trials. This meeting was enlivened by a game of musical bumps which was played at intervals by the occupants of the room above. Towards the end of the Term a moot, kindly set by Mr J. W. C. Turner of Trinity Hall, was held with the Trinity College Law Society. The judges were Mr K. Scott and Mr J. S. Wordie of St John's and Mr K. Dockray of Trinity. Trinity was represented by D. F. O'Kelly and R. A. R. Stroyan and St John's by A. L. L. Alexander and G. T. H. van Dulken.

In the Lent Term, as well as the Annual Dinner, we had two moots and two visiting speakers. On 9 February some eighty Law students

from University College, London, visited Cambridge, and on the evening of that day a moot was held with them. A difficult problem set by Professor Wade was argued, for St John's by N. B. Mitchell and K. J. Fisher, and for University College by D. J. Payne and J. L. Mellor. Mr R. C. FitzGerald, LL.B., F.R.S.A., of University College, presided over the moot as sole judge. On 24 February Mr G. S. McIntyre, O.B.E., the Town Clerk of Sunderland and holder of the MacMahon Studentship, in a talk on Local Government, gave future solicitors in the Society a detailed and informative account of what is involved in that side of the work of their profession. On 2 March a moot was held with the Magdalene College Law Society. Magdalene was represented by S. A. Cotton and B. Hobson, and St John's by D. G. Scott and M. D. T. Evans. The judges were Mr E. Garth Moore of Trinity and the President of the Society. At the last meeting of the year Mr Mars Jones, a barrister, another former officer of the Society, kept members highly amused by a demonstration of how not to examine a witness in court. Mr Mars Jones also gave us a great deal of good advice on how that difficult task should be done.

The Society would like to record its thanks once again this year to Mr Bailey for his unfailing help and good counsel in all its activities, and to Mr Scott, who has devoted much time and work both to judging moots and to finding visiting speakers for the Society's meetings.

THE LAWN TENNIS CLUB

SEASON 1948-9

Captain: T. J. AITCHISON. *Hon. Secretary:* A. L. JONES.

THIS season the Club has been handicapped by a shortage of talent which we hope will be only temporary. Both 1st and 2nd VI's registered three victories in six League matches, and so succeeded in retaining their positions in Divisions I and IV respectively. The successes in 1st VI matches were almost entirely due to the occasional appearance of K. S. Khong, partnered by T. J. Aitchison, and to the commendable steadiness and determination of N. Rosser and G. L. Holland, who represented the College together in four League matches without the loss of a set.

In the Cuppers we made little headway, although we put up a stout-hearted fight, in the Singles against a Queens' College team which turned up with a half-Blue playing No. 3. G. L. Holland deserves congratulations for capturing a set from A. E. Wagstaff,

Secretary of C.U.L.T.C., and N. Rosser did almost as well in extending S. P. O. Kumi to 8-6 in the first set.

Other fixtures of the season have been a very enjoyable expedition to Balliol College, Oxford, in which both 1st and 2nd VI's took part, and an equally successful return visit paid to us by the Balliol teams. On 7 May at Oxford, we lost by 10 matches to 8, and on 10 June at home we won by 10 matches to 6 with two undecided. This last encounter was a fitting climax to a season which, if not outstandingly successful, has at least been thoroughly entertaining.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

President: THE PRESIDENT. *Musical Director:* M R R. K. ORR. *Librarian:* DR F. S. J. HOLLICK. *Senior Treasurer:* MR A. G. LEE. *Junior Treasurer:* G. H. GUEST. *Hon. Secretary:* G. D. GWILT. *Committee:* J. H. DAVIES, J. F. RUST, J. K. WADDELL.

DURING the year six concerts were given, two of which were open to all members of the College. All these were well attended with the exception of the open concert held in the Michaelmas Term. This concert was given, perhaps unfortunately, on St Cecilia's Day, as the patron saint of music, in the act of being martyred to the strain of an organ, asked that it should be silenced. At this concert Donald Clark, accompanied by John Davies, gave a fine performance of Brahms's Clarinet sonata in E Flat.

At the second concert of the Lent Term seven of Brahms's Liebeslieder Waltzes were performed. These were such a success that another selection was given at the first concert in the Easter Term, and a further selection at the May Concert.

Owing to the increased number of instrumentalists it was possible for the College orchestra, with some outside help, to play at the May Concert. The high standard attained was due to the untiring efforts of the Musical Director, who conducted. At the same concert, the Male Voice Choir, trained and conducted by John Davies, gave a pleasing performance of folk songs arranged by Vaughan Williams and Thomas Wood. After this concert, the last musical event of the year, a rendering of the College Boat Song was given by the crew of the First May Boat—but we must not record out of place the activities of another Society.

THE NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB

President: G. T. PULLAN. *Secretary:* P. L. F. SMITH.
Treasurer: G. GOUGH.

At the first Meeting of the year Dr G. C. L. Bertram gave a very interesting talk on "The British Graham Land Expedition", and illustrated it with many slides and photographs. Mr G. J. Bell gave a paper on "Meteorology" and explained the composition of the weather forecasts. The third talk was an explanation by Dr Wilkes of the Electronic Calculator which is being built in the Mathematics Laboratory. The final meeting of the Term was a general discussion on "World Population".

Mr G. T. Pullan gave the first talk of the Lent Term: this was on the subject of "Low Temperatures and Liquid Helium". Dr Evans, with his talk on "Why Biology?", stimulated an interesting discussion, and finally, Mr S. M. Walters talked on "The Flora of Northern Sweden".

No talks were given during the Easter Term, but the year was brought to a close with the usual Annual Social Meeting.

THE P-CLUB

SEASON 1948-9

President: THE PRESIDENT. *Vice-president:* R. A. STATON.
Hon. Secretary: E. H. KRONHEIMER.

WE know (we ought at once to state)
it is not done to celebrate
the year's activities of clubs
in awful doggerel, but snubs
will not deter us: we intend
to persevere right to the end.
So you had better reconcile
yourselves to iambs for a while.

To start the year off with a thud we
read in full the somewhat bloody
Revenger's Tragedy by Tourneur—
if this was stern, the next was Stearner:
we read the *Family Reunion*;
and thus began a year's communion
with him among all authors who

provided our most staple food—the first, the last, the foremost name: we speak of Eliot! (And shame upon us that his guiding light brought forth such stuff as this: we might never have heard of him; but then is he not all things to all men?) We followed up with Dry Salvages (pronounced to rhyme with Rock of Ages), and last at Little Gidding met to read (à 4) the *Fourth Quartet* within the chapel on the day when Charles the First had come to stay there some three centuries before. (We took a picture of the door.) Though Eliot was by far the most recurring subject of the host of those we read and/or discussed, it quite inevitably must be fatal simply to ignore John Ford's *'Tis Pity She's a Whore*, or to pretend we never read one Shakespeare play: let it be said that we ploughed scene by fulsome scene through every word in *Cymbeline*. A meeting on the English Sonnet said all there was to say upon it. It was perhaps then just as well it was succeeded by John Kellett who really was extremely frank in a talk attacking H. L. Mencken, whose theories he sheared—which shorn he dipped in analytic scorn and penned them in semantic queries. The talk on English Antiquaries given by Dr Daniel, which conclusively ploughed up the pitch for all succeeding batsmen, rose to quite enchanting heights of prose; and it was very much applauded by all the P-Club, who were boarded most gratefully within the President's in every way delightful residence. And last, to end the year (in June),

we read by the mid-summer moon, among John's Gothic stones and weeds, of horrible and gruesome deeds, of incest foul, and of release brought by slow death to souls whose peace was paid in blood to some curt gnome. We then had coffee and went home.

THE PURCHAS SOCIETY

SEASON 1948-9

President: J. I. STANSBURY. *Honorary Vice-Presidents:* THE MASTER, MR P. LAKE. *Vice-Presidents:* MR J. M. WORDIE, DR G. E. DANIEL. *Treasurer:* MR B. H. FARMER. *Secretary:* P. K. CLARK. *Committee:* G. BRISTOW, D. SMYTH, C. I. M. O'BRIEN.

ON 26 November 1948 there was a gathering of eighteen in Dr Daniel's rooms to give those reading the kindred subjects of Geography, Anthropology and Archaeology an opportunity to air their prejudices in serious company. After some pleasant discussion a society was constituted, adopting, at the suggestion of Mr Wordie, the name Purchas Society, in memory of Samuel Purchas, a Johnian of the late sixteenth century, and author of *Hakluytus Postumus or Purchas his Pilgrimes*, a voluminous compilation of the accounts of many travels and voyages. With a charming flourish, Dr Davidson immediately produced letters from the President and Secretary of the Hakluyt Society wishing the newly-formed Purchas Society glad success—no telegram could have arrived more promptly.

It was decided that the Society should meet in the College once or twice a term to absorb and dismember papers by inside and outside speakers, and, more particularly, should dine together annually. The Society has increased to thirty-two members, including the two honorary vice-presidents elected on 12 May.

At the first meeting in the Lent Term the President of the Society and J. M. M. Campbell read a joint paper on "The Native Population of South and East Africa". At the next meeting Dr Bertram spoke on "World Population and Food Supply"—appropriately at this meeting arrangements were made for the first Annual Dinner held a fortnight later. On this occasion the Society's guests were Professor Debenham, the retiring Professor of Geography, and Mr Adam Brown, President of the C.U. Geographical Society.

At the only meeting held in the Easter Term Dr Grahame Clarke read a paper on "Early Man and his Environment", ably assisted by

Dr Daniel at the Magic Lantern—a most successful conclusion to the Society's first season. Mention should also be made of the excursion to Swansea and district in the Easter Vacation, organised by Mr Farmer, more especially for the geographers of the College, but supported by many others including the ubiquitous President of the C.U.G.S.

THE RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB

SEASON 1948-9

President: PROFESSOR WINFIELD. *Captain:* A. P. DE NOBRIGA.

Hon. Secretary: G. SCREECH.

AT the beginning of the season the officers of the Club were embarrassed by the large number of freshmen who wished to join; with the old members who remained from last year the total amounted to more than one hundred. As a result of this unexpected influx of newcomers, and our request to enter another team in the leagues being refused, our Fourth and Fifth XV's suffered from a lack of fixtures. Thus many enthusiastic players were denied the games we should have liked to give them. The trials revealed much talent chiefly in the back division where the difference between the First and Second XV's was not very marked. In the pack, however, there was not at first so much competition though many capable players were to emerge before the end of the season.

Of the freshmen G. M. Wilson played regularly for the 'Varsity and only an untimely injury prevented him from getting his Blue; his place was ably taken in the 'Varsity match by A. W. Scott. Freshmen J. M. Prosser, P. B. Townsend and I. F. Goodhand played several times for the LX Club. The Seniors were fairly well represented at Grange Road by the Club Captain A. P. de Nobriga and A. F. Dorward who were awarded their Blues. R. C. C. Thomas and G. P. Vaughan, frequently seen in 'Varsity colours, were perhaps unlucky to miss theirs. G. S. Lowden, a mainstay of the LX Club, often played for the 'Varsity.

In the League the fact that the First XV's final position was the same as last year need give little cause for alarm. A team that was constantly changing did extraordinarily well until it very unluckily lost the key match against Jesus, a very spirited game. Demoralised by this reverse the team had great difficulty in holding its own. The Second XV retained its commanding position at the head of the Third Division, showing itself capable of defeating some college first XV's.

The Cuppers term started with many trials and tribulations. On paper our principal challenger was St Catharine's College and our greatest enemy over-confidence. Trials confirmed the previous term's impression that our difficulties would be at forward rather than at back. In G. S. Lowden and J. Hall we had a very sound pair of half-backs which enabled us to exploit A. F. Dorward's versatility in the role of seven-eighths. This meant reducing the pack to seven forwards and the welding of these together was our principal Cuppers problem. In the first Cuppers game against Christ's though we won easily we found many weak spots in our armour, the chief faults being that the forwards did not work together and the backs were unsettled.

A most enjoyable if brief interlude in the otherwise grim business of Cuppers was supplied by our trip to Paris to play the Association Sportive Dentaire. Our arrival was heralded by a brass band and numbers of enthusiastic French students. For the period of our stay they kept us very busy with a programme of sight-seeing and entertainment. We did not, however, allow the more obvious attractions of the metropolis to obscure the main object of our visit. In spite of the muddy and stony nature of the pitch, a ball of peculiar shape and a referee of peculiar ideas, we succeeded in winning. This trip encouraged considerable team spirit, and so, well fortified, we returned to the scene of Cuppers.

Before reaching the final there were three more games to be played—against King's, Pembroke, and Downing. In the first the backs as a whole enjoyed a field day and G. Screech in particular did well in his new position as wing-threequarter; but Pembroke—the giant-killers who slew St Catharine's—were a tougher proposition. We survived their onslaught thanks to an efficient display by the seven forwards, notably G. P. Vaughan and J. M. Prosser. Our use of a seven-eighths made possible our two tries, but the rest of the back division hardly distinguished themselves. We then met Downing in the semi-final and they almost ended our Cuppers career. Their well-drilled, heavy pack proved too much for ours, especially as we failed to strike the good form presaged by the Pembroke game. Consequently our backs were starved of the ball and forced to defend hard. Shortly after half-time the score stood at 8-5 in our favour; P. B. Townsend had scored an opportunist try picking up after a kick ahead by Dorward, and J. B. Chaumeton had broken through the line-out to score in the corner. The score was the same at the end of the game. Both sides had further opportunities of scoring, none of which were taken, and the game degenerated into a typical Cuppers' life-and-death struggle. So far then, the team that showed every promise of achieving the impossible and playing good rugger in Cuppers had just survived each round by a narrow margin.

A week before the final the Association Sportive Dentaire paid us a return visit. We were pleased to have the opportunity of repaying them for the hospitality shown to us earlier. They seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly though they never acquired a taste for ale. This was the only occasion on which our First XV was beaten after Christmas; naturally the Frenchmen departed in triumph.

A week of training and anticipation brought us to Grange Road and the final. In this game we were slow in warming up as on previous occasions; within the first twenty minutes Emmanuel had crossed our line. This was the turning-point in the game for it roused the side to superlative efforts which led to two tries, both by E. W. Marsden our most prolific scorer throughout Cuppers. One of these was as fine a try as any seen on Grange Road this season. A break on the blind side by G. S. Lowden was carried on by A. F. Dorward who changed the direction of attack by passing inside across the line of waiting forwards. Finally the three-quarters joined in and scored. The other try came from an exceptionally quick heel on their line which enabled our backs to score easily with their opposite numbers completely out of position. The second half was all John's, though Emmanuel battled on gamely. P. B. Townsend put the finishing touches to a break-away by P. W. Rowe on the left; on the right E. W. Marsden made an opening for G. M. Wilson to take a difficult pass going extremely fast and to score a classic wing-threequarter try. A. P. de Nobriga, G. P. Vaughan and R. C. C. Thomas were again prominent in much of the play. So for the third year in succession the Cup remains in St John's and as only two of this team will not be here next season prospects are certainly good.

Owing to the likelihood of a further increase in membership four Officers were elected for next year instead of two. J. Hall (*Captain*); E. W. Marsden (*Hon. Sec.*); J. M. Prosser (*Hon. Match Sec.*); J. Hodgson (*Cygnets Sec.*). We wish them every good fortune and success.

At the end of the season the following colours were awarded:

<i>First XV</i>	<i>Second XV</i>
J. B. Chaumeton	H. Allison
J. W. Mawle	D. Berry
D. R. Overton	J. David
J. M. Prosser	I. F. Goodhand
P. W. Rowe	M. O. S. Hawkins
J. Taylor	M. T. Hopper
P. B. Townsend	B. P. Maloney
P. G. Wade	J. M. Meadows
G. M. Wilson	P. M. Musgrave
	R. F. Salisbury
	M. C. Templeton
	R. L. West

THE SQUASH CLUB

SEASON 1948-9

President: DR R. H. WINFIELD. *Captain:* R. L. ELGOOD.

Secretary: A. L. L. ALEXANDER.

THE outstanding achievement of the Club during the year was the inauguration of a fourth team, which performed valiantly on many occasions in the League, and fully justified its existence. It was felt that this team might offset the lunatic fringe of the College V—who run themselves off their legs at the slightest provocation—by providing squash in a lighter vein.

The First Team just failed to retain the Cup, being knocked out by the winners (Clare) in the semi-final, 2-1. Their League record was good, though not inspired, save for the performance of next year's captain, Norman Rosser, who did not lose a match in the Michaelmas Term. The Second Team made a most depressing start early in the year, escaped relegation by a very narrow margin, but improved—and actually won some matches—in the Lent Term. The Third Team were mysteriously promoted, and hung on for dear life in Division Four for the rest of the year.

First Team: R. L. Elgood, N. Rosser, A. J. Maltby, T. J. Aitchison, J. S. Lowden.

THE SWIMMING CLUB

SEASON 1948-9

President: PROFESSOR MORDELL. *Captain:* C. J. STEPHENS.

Hon. Secretary: P. B. TREACY.

A TEAM was formed early in the season for entry in the reintroduced Inter-Collegiate Water Polo Cuppers. The first match against Caius, the ultimate winners, resulted in a draw, the College team being narrowly beaten in the replay. Apart from these Cuppers matches, several "friendly" competitions against other colleges have been played.

During the Easter Term a swimming and water polo match was arranged against Bishop's Stortford College. Some remarkable performances were given in the swimming, which resulted in a close win for Bishop's Stortford; the polo was drawn.

Unfortunately there has to date been no organised inter-Collegiate swimming, and it is hoped that this may be introduced next year.

The Leys baths were booked once weekly throughout the season for the use of members, but very few have made use of these facilities.

For representing the 'Varsity against Oxford, Half-Blues for water polo and swimming were won by B. S. Foster and P. B. Treacy.

First VII: C. J. Stephens, W. Donaldson, P. A. A. Cullen, B. S. Foster, A. Robinson, P. B. Treacy, D. Berry.

A. T. Page, B. J. Appleby and J. M. Meadows have also represented the College during the season.

THE JOHNIAN SOCIETY

President: SIR EDWARD APPLETON. *Vice-President:* MR J. M. WORDIE.

Committee: MESSRS J. F. PATON PHILLIP, W. C. B. TUNSTALL, H. J. PYE, P. L. BLAXTER, H. GRIFFITHS, IAN MACKINTOSH. *Honorary Secretary:* E. W. R. PETERSON, 21A Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, London, S.W. 1.

The Johnian Society was founded in 1924 with the late Sir Edward Marshall Hall, K.C., as its first President. Its objects are to maintain the interest of past and present members of St John's in the College and to keep them in touch with each other. It holds an Annual Dinner in London on the night of the Varsity Rugger Match. It publishes a list of members and hopes to bring out a new Edition early in 1950 (the first since 1939). A Golf Competition is held annually for a challenge cap presented by Marshall Hall. From time to time the Society has taken opportunities to help in matters interesting Old Johnians. In 1926 it marked the Centenary of the Lady Margaret Boat Club by undertaking the publication (and financing) of a History of the Lady Margaret Boat Club. In 1939 it made an appeal to raise funds for the purchase of an Ambulance through the British Red Cross. In 1948 it subscribed the balance of that fund amounting to £119. 11s. 10d. to the Cambridge Preservation Society who are devoting it to the purchase of a piece of land at the bottom of Madingley Hill.

The Life Subscription of the Society is one guinea and Undergraduates are invited to join while still in residence. Past members of the College are always welcome as new members.

COLLEGE NOTES

Honours Lists

New Year Honours, 1949:

K.B.E.:

Sir MICHAEL FRANCIS McDONNELL (B.A. 1904), Chairman, English Division, Appellate Tribunal for Conscientious Objectors.

C.B.E.:

Mr A. I. ELLIS (B.A. 1906), late Keeper of Printed Books, British Museum.

O.B.E.:

Mr G. R. EDWARDS (B.A. 1913), General Secretary, Royal Society of Medicine.

Birthday Honours, 1949:

Knight Bachelor:

Professor PERCY HENRY WINFIELD (B.A. 1899), K.C., Fellow, Emeritus Professor of English Law.

Honorary Degrees

The honorary degree of D.Litt. was conferred on Professor A. HAMILTON THOMPSON (B.A. 1895), Honorary Fellow, by the University of Oxford on 16 December 1948.

The honorary degree of Litt.D. was conferred on 22 November 1948 by the University of Malta on Mr I. L. EVANS (B.A. 1922), formerly Fellow, Principal of University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Elections to Fellowships

October 1948:

ALEXIS MICHAEL PANTHER BROOKES (B.A. 1934), University Demonstrator in Engineering.

BERTRAM HUGHES FARMER (B.A. 1937), University Demonstrator in Geography.

December 1948:

FRANK SAMUEL HERBERT KENDON (B.A. 1921), Assistant Secretary, Cambridge University Press.

January 1949:

ERNEST FREDERICK GALE (B.A. 1936), Assistant Director of Research in Biochemistry, formerly Fellow.

May 1949:

JOHN I'ANSON BROMWICH (B.A. 1937).

NORMAN HUMPHREY MACKWORTH (Ph.D. 1947).

RONALD EDWARD ROBINSON (B.A. 1946).

STUART MAX WALTERS (B.A. 1941).

JOHN STEWART TURNER (B.A., from Selwyn, 1930), Professor of Botany and Plant Physiology in the University of Melbourne, Australia, has been elected into the Fellowship offered by the College to a scholar from the Dominions, for the year 1949-50.

Prizes and Awards

Mr N. S. ADAMS (B.A. 1949) was awarded the University Essay Prize given by the Royal Asiatic Society, for his essay on the subject "The rise and fall of the Mahratta power".

Sir E. V. APPLETON (B.A. 1914) has been awarded the James Alfred Ewing Medal of the Institution of Civil Engineers for 1948.

Mr H. G. BELL (Matric. 1947) has been awarded a prize given by the New York Society of Model Engineers for a radio-controlled working model of a J Class destroyer.

Mr A. R. C. BUTSON (B.A. 1943), M.B., of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey, has been awarded the Albert Medal for gallantry in rescuing an American member of the Ronne Antarctic research expedition from a crevasse, July 1948.

Mr G. C. CHAPMAN (Matric. 1947) has been awarded a bronze medal for a radio-controlled Algerine Class mine-sweeper at the Model Engineer exhibition in London, August 1948.

Mr J. H. DAVIES (Matric. 1947), choral student, has been awarded a John Stewart of Rannoch Scholarship in Sacred Music.

Dr W. A. DEER (Ph.D. 1937), Fellow, has been awarded the Dr W. S. Bruce Memorial Prize for 1948 for his work in East Greenland during 1935-6.

Professor H. JEFFREYS (B.A. 1913) has been awarded one of the two Royal Medals of the Royal Society for 1948.

Mr T. C. LINE (Matric. 1948) has been elected into an Abbott Exhibition in the University (December 1948).

Mr P. A. STURROCK (B.A. 1945) has been awarded a Rayleigh Prize.

Mr D. J. WAY (Matric. 1947) was placed "proxime accessit" among the entrants for the Cecil Peace Prize.

Medical Appointments

Dr H. V. DICKS (B.A. 1923), Nuffield Professor of Psychiatry, University of Leeds, has been appointed senior psychiatrist at the Tavistock Clinic, London (1948).

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. C. GREENLEES (B.A. 1901) has been appointed surgeon to the King's Body Guard for Scotland, Royal Company of Archers (1948).

Dr E. W. HART (B.A. 1933) has been appointed paediatrician to the Hampstead and North-West London Hospital (1948).

Mr A. INNES (B.A. 1931), F.R.C.S., has been appointed director of the casualty department and assistant surgeon to the traumatic department, Birmingham United Hospital (1948).

Mr F. S. JACKSON (B.A. 1936) and Mr P. A. O. WILSON (B.A. 1940) were admitted members of the Royal College of Physicians of London on 29 April 1948; and Mr M. P. SPENCE (B.A. 1947) on 28 October 1948.

Mr H. T. LAYCOCK (B.A. 1932) has been appointed medical officer (surgical) in British Somaliland (1948).

Mr C. G. ROB (B.A. 1934), M.Chir., has been appointed reader in surgery at St Thomas's Hospital Medical School (1948).

Mr W. W. SARGANT (B.A. 1928) has been appointed physician to the department of psychological medicine, St Thomas's Hospital (1948).

Public Appointments

Mr D. G. W. ACWORTH (B.A. 1923) has been appointed manager of the export department of the General Electric Company, Limited (1948).

Mr G. E. AYTON (B.A. 1937) has been appointed to the Colonial Service as Education Officer, Kenya (1949).

Mr T. E. BAILEY (B.A. 1948) has been appointed assistant secretary to the Essex County Cricket Club (1948).

Professor Sir F. C. BARTLETT (B.A. 1915), Fellow, has been appointed chairman of the Industrial Health Research Board.

Mr H. R. BINNS (B.A. 1931), deputy director of Veterinary Sciences, Palestine, has been appointed principal Scientific Officer, East African Veterinary Research Organisation (1948).

Dr A. F. BURSTALL (Ph.D. 1925) and Mr H. W. SWIFT (B.A. 1920) have been appointed University representatives on the National Advisory Council for Industry and Commerce (1948).

Sir ANDREW GOURLAY CLOW (B.A. 1912), K.C.S.I., late Indian Civil Service, has been appointed chairman of the Scottish Area Gas Board (1948).

Mr J. G. W. DAVIES (B.A. 1933) has been appointed personal assistant to the chairman of the Human Factors Panel of the Committee on Industrial Productivity, with the rank of Senior Principal Psychologist (1949).

Mr C. F. ELMS (B.A. 1948) has been appointed an assistant principal in the Post Office (Jan. 1948).

Mr J. F. EVERETT (B.A. 1934), administrative assistant to the Newcastle on Tyne Education Committee, has been appointed assistant director of primary and secondary education for Wiltshire (1948).

Mr J. A. F. GERRARD (Matric. 1945) has been appointed geophysicist in the Colonial Service in Uganda (1948).

Mr J. HODGE (B.A. 1941) has been appointed consulting engineer on gas turbines to Power Jets (Research and Development), Limited, Lutterworth, Rugby (1948).

Mr G. W. LAUNDER (B.A. 1947) has been appointed an assistant engineer in the Railway Department, Nigeria (1948).

Mr M. N. MUNIR (B.A. 1946), barrister at law, has been appointed Crown counsel in Tanganyika (1948).

Mr M. O. PALMER (B.A. 1947) has been appointed deputy director of education for Leicestershire (1948).

Mr K. J. PASCOE (B.A. 1941) has been appointed a senior scientific officer in the Royal Naval Scientific Service.

Mr H. S. A. A. PEISER (B.A. 1939) has been appointed to the staff of the research department of Messrs Hadfields, Limited, steel manufacturers, East Hecla Works, Sheffield (1948).

Mr P. S. NOBLE (B.A. 1923), formerly Fellow, Regius Professor of Humanity in the University of Aberdeen, has been appointed an assessor in an inquiry into the organisation of University in Dundee and its relationship with St Andrews University (1949).

Dr H. G. SANDERS (B.A. 1920), formerly Fellow, Professor of Agriculture in the University of Reading, has been appointed a member of the University Grants Committee (1948).

Mr B. M. STROUTS (B.A. 1931) has been appointed rates, fares and development assistant, passenger commercial section, Railway Executive headquarters (1949).

Mr A. H. I. SWIFT (B.A. 1935), deputy Town Clerk of Paddington, has been appointed Town Clerk of Cambridge from 1 June 1949.

Professor E. C. S. WADE (B.A. 1920), formerly Fellow, has been appointed one of the British members of the committee on European unity set up at the meeting of the Brussels Treaty Powers in Paris on 26 October 1948.

Mr S. R. WALTON (B.A. 1935) has been appointed Ministry of Transport representative in the United States, and shipping attaché to the British Embassy at Washington (1949).

Mr W. G. WESTON (B.A. 1933), C.M.G., deputy secretary (Shipping), Ministry of Transport, has been appointed joint general manager of the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, Limited, London (1948).

Mr J. R. WILLIAMS (B.A. 1942), Mus.B., has been appointed organist and choirmaster of All Saints', Margaret Street, London (1948).

Academic Appointments

Mr J. F. ALLEN (M.A. 1938), formerly Fellow, Professor of Natural Philosophy, St Andrews University, and Dr K. E. BULLEN (Ph.D. 1937), Professor of Applied Mathematics, University of Sydney, have been elected Fellows of the Royal Society (March 1949).

Sir E. V. APPLETON (B.A. 1914), Honorary Fellow, Secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, has been appointed Principal and Vice-Chancellor of Edinburgh University, and member of the Pontifical Academy of Science.

Mr J. S. BOYS SMITH (B.A. 1922), Fellow and Senior Bursar, has been elected Hulsean Lecturer for the year 1949-50.

Mr J. C. R. BRAY (B.A. 1948) has been appointed lecturer in English at the Fouad I University, Cairo (1948).

The Rev. W. O. CHADWICK (B.A. 1939), Fellow of Trinity Hall, has been elected Hulsean Lecturer until 1950.

Dr J. F. DANIELLI (Ph.D. 1942), formerly Fellow, has been appointed Professor of Zoology at King's College in the University of London from October 1949.

The Rev. J. N. DUCKWORTH (B.A., from Jesus, 1935), chaplain of the College, has been appointed Dean of the University of the Gold Coast (1948).

Mr R. A. GREEN (Matric. 1948) has been appointed University Demonstrator in Zoology from 1 October 1949.

Mr J. C. GUNN (B.A. 1939), formerly Fellow, has been appointed Cargill Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow (1948).

The title of Stokes Lecturer has been conferred on Dr L. HOWARTH (B.A. 1933), Fellow, University Lecturer in Mathematics.

Mr D. M. LANG (B.A. 1945), Fellow, has been appointed to a part-time research lectureship in Georgian at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

Dr E. H. LINFOOT (Sc.D. by incorporation, 1948) has been appointed John Couch Adams Astronomer.

Mr G. R. MANTON (B.A. 1934), lecturer in classics in the University of Sydney, has been appointed professor of classics in the University of Otago, New Zealand (1948).

Mr N. F. MOTT (B.A. 1927), Melvill Wills Professor of Theoretical Physics in the University of Bristol, has been appointed Henry Overton Wills Professor of Physics there, and Director of the Wills Laboratory (1948).

Dr M. L. E. OLIPHANT (Ph.D. 1929), formerly Fellow, Poynting Professor of Physics at Birmingham University, has been appointed director of post-graduate research in the school of physical sciences at the National University of Australia (1948).

Dr C. T. PROUTY (B.A. 1933) has been appointed Professor of English at Yale University (1948).

Dr G. S. RUSHBROOKE (B.A. 1936) has been appointed lecturer in theoretical physics in the University of Oxford (1948).

The title of Professor of Political Science in the University of London has been conferred on Mr K. B. S. SMELLIE (B.A. 1920) in respect of the post held by him at the London School of Economics (1949).

Dr P. E. VERNON (B.A. 1927), formerly Fellow, psychological research adviser to the Civil Service Commission, has been appointed professor of educational psychology, Institute of Education, University of London (1949).

Mr S. M. WALTERS (B.A. 1941) has been appointed curator of the herbarium in the Department of Botany, Cambridge (1948).

Mr H. D. WESTLAKE (B.A. 1929), formerly Fellow, has been appointed Hulme Professor of Greek in the University of Manchester (1949).

Mr J. M. WORDIE (B.A. 1912), Fellow and Senior Tutor, has been elected a member of the Council of the Senate until 31 December 1950.

The following members of the College have been appointed University Lecturers from 1 October 1949:

A. G. LEE (B.A. 1940), Fellow, in Classics; F. H. HINSLEY (B.A. 1944), Fellow, in History; F. THISTLETHWAITE (B.A. 1938), Fellow, in Economics and Politics; A. M. P. BROOKES (B.A. 1934), Fellow, in Engineering; J. DAVIES (M.A. 1947), in Anatomy.

Ecclesiastical Appointments

The Rev. A. D. ALLEN (B.A. 1908), rector of Holme Pierrepont, and honorary canon of Southwell Cathedral, has resigned, and has been appointed canon emeritus (1948).

The Rev. J. S. BOYS SMITH (B.A. 1922), Fellow and Senior Bursar, to be canon emeritus of Ely Cathedral (1948).

The Rev. G. G. CARNELL (B.A. 1940), curate in charge of Abington, Northampton, to be chaplain and lecturer of St Gabriel's Training College, Camberwell.

The Rev. W. O. CHADWICK (B.A. 1939), Fellow of Trinity Hall, to be an examining chaplain to the Archbishop of York (1949).

The Rev. A. EARLE (B.A. 1893), vicar of Wansford since 1907, has retired (1949).

The Rev. H. F. HARDING (B.A. 1934), D.S.O., chaplain of St Catharine's College, Cambridge, to be vicar of Philipstown, Christchurch, New Zealand (1948).

The Rev. A. L. MANNING (B.A. 1938), curate of St Mary and St Paul, Birkenhead, to be vicar of Wrenbury with Baddiley, Cheshire (1949).

The Rev. G. E. MARTINEAU (B.A. 1926), rector of Christ Church, Falkirk, Stirling, to be rector of St John, Jedburgh, Roxburgh (1948).

The Rev. E. H. P. MUNCEY (B.A. 1908), formerly headmaster of the King's School, Gloucester, to be vicar of Haresfield and rector of Harescombe, Gloucester (1949).

The Rev. G. N. NICKLIN (B.A. 1911), vicar of Beaulieu, Hampshire, to be vicar of Hartley Wintney, Hampshire (1949).

The Rev. E. H. J. NOOTT (B.A. 1920), precentor of Gloucester Cathedral and headmaster of the King's School, Gloucester, to be an honorary canon (1948).

The Rev. E. K. QUICK (B.A. 1910), vicar of Monk Sherborne, to be vicar of Long Sutton, Hampshire (1948).

The Rev. A. D. S. SMITH (B.A. 1897), vicar of Monk Hesleden, West Hartlepool, since 1934, has retired (1949).

The Rev. P. L. SPENCER (B.A. 1940) to be rector of Selukwe, Southern Rhodesia (Oct. 1948).

The Rev. M. G. SYKES (Matric. 1902), curate of St Andrew, Drypool, Hull, to be rector of Rendham with Sweffling, Saxmundham (1948).

The Rev. A. K. WHITAKER (B.A. 1902) has retired from the vicarage of Ravenfield, Yorkshire, which he has held since 1910 (1948).

The Rev. J. H. YEO (B.A. 1915), vicar of Somerford Keynes, Cirencester, to be vicar of Rownhams, Southampton (1948).

On 19 December 1948 the following members of the College were ordained:

Deacon: D. J. H. KEYTE (B.A. 1940), by the Bishop of Manchester, to the curacy of St Paul, Kersal.

Priest: J. C. BROOKS (B.A. 1931), by the Bishop of London; K. E. NELSON (B.A. 1933), by the Bishop Suffragan of Pontefract.

School Appointments

Mr C. G. BREWER (B.A. 1923) has been appointed housemaster at the Cotswold (Approved) School, Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire (1949).

Mr F. S. MARSHALL (B.A. 1944) has been appointed senior physics master at St Albans School (1948).

Mr E. V. REYNOLDS (B.A. 1926), housemaster at Rugby School, has been appointed headmaster of Stowe School from September 1949.

The Bar

The following members of the College were called to the Bar in November 1948:

By Lincoln's Inn: R. P. MAY (B.A. 1936).

By the Inner Temple: D. J. SHAW (B.A. 1948), Certificate of Honour.

By the Middle Temple: J. W. DA CUNHA (B.A. 1943); M. F. E. ELLIOTT-BINNS (B.A. 1947).

Mr H. M. PARRY (B.A. 1940) was admitted a solicitor, February 1948.

The following members of the College were called to the Bar in January 1949:

By the Inner Temple: W. H. GRIFFITHS (B.A. 1948); J. R. STEWARDSON (B.A. 1947).

By the Middle Temple: M. R. E. ASHENDON (B.A. 1948).

By Gray's Inn: J. McTURK (B.A. 1936).

Marriages

DONALD GEORGE WILLIAM ACWORTH (B.A. 1923) to Mrs KATHERINE PARKER, second daughter of Sir Henry Bunbury, of Orford, Suffolk—on 18 March 1949, in London.

GEORGE EDWARD AYTON (B.A. 1937) to GWENDOLINE HAWKER—on 9 August 1947, at Wolborough, Devon.

BASIL DAVENPORT BLACKWELL (B.A. 1942) to BETTY MEGGS, daughter of Captain C. J. Meggs, R.N.—on 4 September 1948, at Holy Trinity Church, Exmouth.

ALBERT EDGAR BOYES (B.A. 1943) to JOYCE BELL, elder daughter of Frederick John Bell, of Crumpsall, Manchester—on 5 June 1948, at Crumpsall Park Methodist Church.

MICHAEL WILLIAM BRANDER (B.A. 1946) to LADY EVELYN JEAN BLANCHE BALFOUR, elder daughter of the Earl of Balfour—on 11 December 1948, at Whittingehame Parish Church, East Lothian.

DERRICK HUNTON CARTER (B.A. 1927) to MADELINE O'CALLAGHAN, only daughter of the late Colonel D. M. O'Callaghan, C.M.G.—on 17 December 1948, in London.

DONALD COBURN (B.A. 1945) to MARJORIE NORTHCOTT, daughter of Lieutenant-General Northcott, Governor of New South Wales—on 5 September 1947, in Sydney Cathedral.

JOHN VICTOR CORNEY (B.A. 1944) to JEAN MARGARET COX, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel M. N. Cox, of Camberley—on 30 April 1949, at the R.M.A. Memorial Chapel, Sandhurst.

DAVID ROXBEE COX (B.A. 1946) to JOYCE DRUMMOND, only child of J. H. W. Drummond, of Riddlesden, Keighley—on 21 August 1948, in St Mary's, Birmingham.

LAURENCE HECTOR DAVIES (B.A. 1939) to HELEN GARDEN MACLEAN, elder daughter of Bruce Maclean, M.D., of Grove House, Newcastle under Lyme—on 18 December 1948, at St George's Church, Newcastle under Lyme.

RICHARD ARTHUR DE YARBURGH-BATESON (B.A. 1932) to JANET MARY WARE—on 28 August 1948, at St Michael's, Chester Square, S.W. 1.

ROY MCGREGOR DOHOO (B.A. 1941) to ALICE ROSEMARY MAKIN, youngest daughter of J. Makin, of Rainsford Brook Farm, Crank, Lancashire—on 12 March 1949 at Rainsford Congregational Church.

MICHAEL FERRARS ELLIOTT ELLIOTT-BINNS (B.A. 1947) to MARJORIE ALISON CAREY, daughter of A. J. Carey, of Coulsdon—on 9 November 1948, at St Pancras Church, London.

EDWARD JAMES GRAHAM FOSTER (B.A. 1934) to CONSTANCE LILY DONCASTER, only daughter of Mrs L. Doncaster, The Vicarage, Mexborough, Yorkshire—on 3 July 1948, at Mexborough Parish Church.

WILLIAM GAMBLE (B.A. 1935) to CHRISTINE MARY PERMAIN, only child of Robert Permain, of Camberley—on 27 November 1948, at St Michael's Church, Camberley.

HOWARD DAVENPORT GREGSON (B.A. 1948) to Mrs AUDREY F. CLARKE, eldest daughter of the Rev. F. H. Bettison, of Romford House, Pembury, Kent—on 1 June 1949, in London.

WILLIAM HUGH GRIFFITHS (B.A. 1948) to EVELYN KREFTING, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Krefting, of 25 The Boltons, S.W.—on 21 April 1949, at Holy Trinity, Brompton.

MICHAEL BOYS HARMAN (B.A. 1936) to SHEILA MARGARET WILMOT—on 11 September 1948, at St Margaret's Church, Bagendon.

PERCY GRANVILLE HUTTON (B.A. 1921) to WILHELMINA BEATRICE HELEN LAAR, daughter of Alfred Laar, of Avenue Road, Highgate—on 14 February 1949, in London.

HANDLEY THEODORE LAYCOCK (B.A. 1932) to WINIFRED WORTH, Colonial Nursing Service—on 1 January 1949, at the Garrison Church, Hargeisa, British Somaliland.

IAN STEWART LONGMUIR (B.A. 1943) to SHIRLEY ANNE WOOD, younger daughter of R. H. Wood—on 24 March 1949, at St Edward's Church, Cambridge.

DENIS RICHARD MAGUIRE (B.A. 1943) to GRACE MARY BOWEN, younger daughter of Mrs E. L. Bowen, of Bedford Park, London—on 31 March 1949, at Christ Church, Turnham Green.

GEOFFREY ISIDORE CHARLES MARCHAND (B.A. 1910) to MARY URSULA ATKINS, elder daughter of Ernest Everett, M.D., of Norwich—on 30 December 1948, in London.

ROBERT MILLS (B.A. 1945) to ELIZABETH ELEANOR MORTON, only daughter of H. A. Morton, of Blackpool and East London, South Africa—on 20 November 1948, at Holy Trinity Church, Blackpool.

WILLIAM RUSACK BLACKWOOD MURRAY (B.A. 1932) to DIANA MARY RAWLINS—on 9 October 1948, at the parish church, Trumpington, Cambridge.

HENRY LEONARD SHAFTO ORDE (B.A. 1948) to MICHELINE GRÉGOIRE, only daughter of Albert Grégoire, of Huy, Belgium—on 9 November 1948, at Huy.

BERNARD OLIVER PARKER (B.A. 1946) to AUDREY ARMITAGE, youngest daughter of E. Armitage, of Rochester—on 7 July 1948, at Rochester.

KENNETH JOHN PASCOE (B.A. 1941) to DOROTHY BETTY WELDON, elder daughter of Major F. W. Weldon—on 5 March 1949, at St Mary's, Putney.

HERBERT STEFFEN ALBERT ALEXANDER PEISER (B.A. 1939) to PRIMROSE ELIZABETH ELLIOT, younger daughter of G. T. Elliot, of Eltham, Kent—on 7 May 1949, at St Margaret's, Westminster.

JOHN DAVISON RUANE (Matric. 1937) to MARY LUCAS PHILLIPS, youngest daughter of Brigadier C. E. Lucas Phillips, of The Old House, Westcott, Surrey—on 8 September 1948, at St James's, Spanish Place, London.

JAMES RODNEY MITCHELL VAUGHAN (B.A. 1948) to ANNE BLYTH, elder daughter of the Rev. Vivian Claud Blyth, of Weymouth—on 18 December 1948, at Holy Trinity, Weymouth.

CHARLES RICHARD WATERFALL (B.A. 1946) to JOAN ALDYTH MALKINSON—on 9 April 1949, at St Leonard's Church, Exeter.

RICHARD GRAHAM WOODWARK (B.A. 1942) to ELIZABETH JANET GLENDINNING—on 2 April 1949, at Holy Trinity, Brompton.

OBITUARY

HANS ADEN BERESFORD (B.A. 1907), rector of Hoby and Rotherby, Leicestershire, since 1922, died in London 25 March 1949, aged 65.

ANTHONY EDWARD BRETT (B.A. 1883), who had a long career as an actor and playwright under the name Eille Norwood, died in London 24 December 1948, aged 87.

THOMAS COOPER (B.A. 1907), assistant master at Felsted School since 1910, died at the Chelmsford and Essex Hospital 11 February 1949, aged 64.

THOMAS BRUCE COOPER (B.A. 1929), D.F.C., Group Captain, Royal Air Force, was killed in a flying accident 5 March 1949, aged 40.

JAMES KILLEN DEANE (B.A. 1910), vicar of St Paul, East Molesey, Surrey, formerly vicar of Malmesbury Abbey, died in December 1948, aged 62.

ARNOLD THOMAS DENSHAM, B.Ch. (B.A. 1903), dental surgeon, died in London 13 October 1948, aged 66.

CUTHBERT DIXON (Matric. 1906), headmaster of New Park School, St Andrews, died at St Andrews, 7 May 1949, aged 62.

JOHN VERNON DOCKRAY (B.A. 1922), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Stradbroke, Diss, Norfolk, died 29 December 1948, aged 49.

ALLEYNE FITZHERBERT (B.A. 1884), rector of Manby, Lincolnshire, from 1928 to 1937, died 25 February 1949 at South Cockerington, near Louth, aged 89.

WILLIAM HENRY FOSTER (B.A. 1903), for many years a private tutor in Cambridge, died there 29 November 1948, aged 82.

STUART MONTAGU GREEN (B.A. 1910), barrister at law, of Chalfont St Peter, died at St Bartholomew's Hospital 14 May 1949, aged 60.

ERNEST HARRY LOVERSEED HADFIELD (B.A. 1903), barrister at law, died at St Albans 9 May 1949, aged 73.

JOHN ALEXANDER HERBERT (B.A. 1884), Deputy Keeper of Manuscripts in the British Museum from 1921 to 1927, died 7 December 1948, aged 86.

ARTHUR RICHARD KIDNER (B.A. 1901), formerly Director of Postal Services, General Post Office, died at Hove, Sussex, 24 August 1948, aged 69.

Sir MANOHAR LAL (B.A. 1902), formerly Professor of Economics at Calcutta University, and Minister of Education in the Punjab from 1927 to 1930, died in May 1949, aged 69.

FRANK SPILLER LOCKE (B.A. 1889), formerly Reader in Physiology at King's College, London, died at Tunbridge Wells 5 May 1949, aged 83.

ARTHUR SINCLAIR LUPTON (B.A. 1898), C.B.E., barrister at law, formerly assistant secretary, Board of Customs and Excise, died at Kendal 9 January 1949, aged 71.

CHARLES EDWARD MALLOCH (B.A. 1942) died 6 October 1948 after a long illness, aged 27.

HAROLD EDMUND MASON (B.A. 1891), vicar of Sellack, Herefordshire, died 21 May 1949, at Ross on Wye, aged 79.

HERBERT RICHARD DUDFIELD MAY (B.A. 1900), of the Inner Temple, barrister at law, died at The Green Hall, Ashbourne, on 9 June 1949, aged 70.

DOUGLAS CHARLES ADEY MORRISON (B.A. 1901), solicitor, of Swindon, died 28 September 1948, aged 69.

DAVID ARTHUR NICHOLL (B.A. 1890), LL.M., died at Bournemouth 7 April 1949, aged 81.

STEPHAN THEODORE NORMAN (formerly NEUMANN) (B.A. 1939), a representative of the Board of Trade in the U.S.A., died in Washington 26 November 1946, aged 29.

RICHARD FERRAR PATTERSON (B.A. 1910), senior editor of the publishing firm of Blackie and Son, Limited, general editor of the Scottish Text Society, died at Bearsden 17 October 1948, aged 60.

EDWARD PHILIP PAXMAN (B.A. 1923), managing director of Davey, Paxman and Company, boiler-makers, Colchester, died 25 March 1949, aged 47.

JOHN PERCIVAL (B.A. 1887), Professor of Agricultural Botany in the University of Reading from 1912 to 1932, died 26 January 1949 at Mortimer, Berkshire, aged 85.

JOHN CYRIL PERRY (B.A. 1910), solicitor, of New Barnet, died 30 December 1948, aged 60.

ROBERT PURCELL RIDSDALE (B.A. 1893), vicar of Salford Priors, Warwickshire, from 1901 to 1935, died 8 March 1949 at Stratford on Avon, aged 79.

ALLAN JOHN ROBERTS (B.A. 1890), rector and vicar of Harting, Sussex, for over 50 years, died 13 May 1949, aged 89.

CYRIL DEASON ROBINSON (B.A. 1896), canon of Maritzburg, for many years head of the Native Mission in Natal, died in Natal in 1948, aged 75.

CHARLES THOMAS YOUNG ROBSON (B.A. 1884), barrister at law, died 14 February 1949 at Paignton, South Devon, aged 87.

PHILIP EGERTON SHAW (B.A. 1890), emeritus professor of physics at University College, Nottingham, died 10 April 1949, aged 83.

GORDON LESLIE KEMP SHIACH (B.A. 1935), writer to the Signet, died 30 December 1948, as the result of a motor accident, aged 35.

GEORGE SMALLPEICE (B.A. 1890), for many years vicar of Hempton with Pudding Norton, Norfolk, died at Peterborough 4 April 1949, aged 81.

Sir CHARLES AUBREY SMITH (B.A. 1884), cricketer, stage and film actor, died at Berverly Hills, California, 20 December 1948, aged 85.

WILLIAM SNEATH (B.A. 1901), rector of Bubbenhall, Coventry, since 1936, died there 7 October 1948, aged 74.

FRANCIS WILLIAM STALLARD (B.A. 1922), LL.B., solicitor, died at Worcester 18 September 1948, aged 48.

REGINALD PLUMER STEDMAN (B.A. 1878), vicar of Kirtlington, Oxfordshire, from 1902 to 1911, died at Bath 22 September 1948, aged 95.

THOMAS GREER STRAIN (B.A. 1905), sometime lecturer in mathematics at Chelsea Polytechnic, died at Shanklin, Isle of Wight, 30 March 1949, aged 70.

GILBERT BAKEWELL STRETTON (formerly SMITH) (B.A. 1884), assistant master at Dulwich College from 1886 to 1916, died at Hurstpierpoint 27 October 1948, aged 87.

JOHN MCINTOSH SWIFT (B.A. 1908), vicar of St Augustine, Bexhill, and Press and information secretary of the Diocese of Chichester since 1944, died 25 April 1949 at Bexhill, aged 63.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS TRASENSTER (Matric. 1880), vicar of St Botolph, Lincoln, from 1902 to 1911, assistant priest at Holy Trinity, Weymouth, died December 1948, aged 85.

THOMAS GEORGE TREADGOLD (B.A. 1876), assistant master at Dulwich College for 50 years, died 5 February 1949 at Worthing, aged 95.

GEORGE SHERBROOKE TURPIN (B.A. 1887), headmaster of Nottingham High School from 1901 to 1925, died 28 December 1948 at Monkton Combe, Bath, aged 83.

HAROLD WACHER (B.A. 1897), M.D., F.S.A., died 11 April 1949, aged 72.

HARRY BANKS WATTS (B.A. 1896), formerly rector of Nailstone, Leicestershire, died 7 December 1948, aged 74.

EDWARD PHILLIP PAXMAN. The sudden death of E. P. Paxman at the early age of 48 is a serious loss to the engineering world and a sad blow to his many friends. It is not saying too much to describe

it as a national disaster, for he was a man of dynamic energy and personality and a brilliant pioneer in diesel engineering.

Paxman was the son of James N. Paxman, founder of the firm of Davey Paxman & Co. Ltd. of Colchester. He was born in Brussels in 1901 and came from Oundle to St John's in 1921 where he took a first in the Mechanical Sciences Tripos in 1923. After training with Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Company he joined the family firm in 1926 and in a very few years transformed it from a small agricultural engineering business into one of the largest and most progressive diesel engine producers in England. The firm produced the diesel engine which was used to propel more than half the submarines built in England during the late War besides an engine which was adapted for use in Tank Landing Craft and in the Gay Viking Class of blockade runners which penetrated the Baltic to Sweden.

At the outbreak of hostilities Paxman was engaged in the design of a light-weight high-speed diesel engine of revolutionary pattern. Shortage of aluminium prevented production of this engine, but it was adapted to other metals and produced in vast numbers as a light-weight diesel power unit. Edward Paxman was a considerable engineering genius with a clear vision and the ability to instil into others the urgency of his message. In many different directions in the technical field he brought new and startling ideas to bear. Only a few days before his death he attended the trials of a ship containing an acoustic hood for the engines which will prove of immense value in damping the sound from high-speed diesels and is one more triumph for its designer.

Apart from his engineering and business exploits Paxman's phenomenal energy was expressed in many local activities in Colchester and Essex. He was a Justice of the Peace besides being Chairman of several, and a member of many, local social or industrial Committees. He was a leading member of the Grand Council of the Federation of British Industries, and at the time of his death Master of the Farriers Company.

To his friends Ted Paxman was a loyal, generous, kind hearted companion and an irrepressible leader of any light-hearted fun that was going, yet always able to illuminate any conversation, however casual, with some profound gleam of philosophical truth. We were always amazed at his energy and at the variety of his interests. Perhaps many casual acquaintances who met him did not realize his stature as an engineer but no one could ever fail to be impressed by his dynamic personality. Had he lived there is little doubt that he would have become one of the foremost Englishmen of his age, and even now we can safely leave him to join a fellow Johnian, Sir Charles Parsons, whose name is linked with another form of power production unit, the Parsons Steam Turbine. For, living a generation apart, these two made themselves masters of parallel forms of engineering development and their names are fit to be remembered together as pioneers of power production in their respective fields.

THE LIBRARY

THE Library has recently purchased a small collection of Wordsworthiana, which had been in the possession of the Cookson family. Two volumes have presentation inscriptions from Wordsworth himself, and one from his wife, but the most interesting is perhaps a copy of the second edition of *The Prelude* (1851), inscribed "To Elizabeth Cookson. A memorial of those by-gone days when she, with her beloved Companion [Dora Wordsworth], transcribed this Poem,—from her Friend Mary Wordsworth Rydal Mount Novr. 5th. 1851". In May 1839 Wordsworth wrote to his daughter Dora "Now let me thank you and Elizabeth C. for the labours you have gone through in transcribing that long poem" (*Letters of Wordsworth*, ed. de Selincourt, Letter 1300); but this MS. of the poem does not seem to have been preserved. Elizabeth Cookson, daughter of William Cookson (of St John's, B.A. 1776), was a first cousin of William Wordsworth.

The Library has also acquired autograph letters of Charles Churchill, Derwent Coleridge, Erasmus Darwin, Henry Venn, and William Wordsworth.

Mr A. N. L. Munby, Librarian of King's College, has given two autograph letters from John Watson Bowman (Fellow 1789).

Other MS. gifts include a letter, dated 20 November 1576, from John Becon (Fellow 1562) to the 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, a petition to John Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Keeper, with a note in his hand "I will not alter the last order because it was made by the consent of both parties, J. L. C. 22 Febr. 1624", and a letter, dated 20 November 1830 from Samuel Butler, Headmaster of Shrewsbury (B.A. 1796), to Richard Bateson, father of William Henry Bateson, afterwards Master, in which he refers to W. H. Bateson's unsuccessful candidature for a Scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

The Library has bought a contemporary MS. account of the trial of Lord Strafford, as given in the Journals of the House of Lords.

By the will of Mr H. H. Brindley, Fellow, the Library received a bequest of £300 to be devoted to the purchase of books of naval interest. Early volumes of the publications of the Navy Records Society have been bought; the Library now has volumes 1-24 and a complete run since volume 62, besides a few of the intermediate volumes, and efforts will be made to fill in the gaps.

Other notable purchases include additions to the sections of American History (18 volumes) and Anthropology and Archaeology, the *Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences* (15 volumes), and *The Collected Vocal Works of William Byrd*, ed. Fellowes (vols. 1-12).

The following members of the College have presented copies of their own books and articles: Mr Bailey, Mr C. F. Carter, Mr J. R. Cleland, Mr G. R. Crone, Mr E. L. Davison, Mr R. H. D'Elboux, Mr T. W. French, Professor Harris, Mr L. G. H. Horton-Smith, Mr H. H. Huxley, Dr M. Hynes, Mr Lang, Dr S. Lilley, Mr P. P. R. Nichols, Mr T. Nicklin, Mr H. P. V. Nunn, Dr Palmer, Mr J. W. Parkes, Dr C. T. Prouty, Professor E. C. Ratcliff, Mr R. W. Sloley, Mr H. J. Warner, Dr A. J. C. Wilson, Professor Winfield, Mr Yule.

JOHNIANA

From the *Leicestershire and Rutland Magazine* (1949), No. 1, p. 10, W. J. Arkell on Rutland, i.e. Ketton, stone, used for New Court:

"The undeniable success of this last building [New Court], its dramatic effect when seen from Trinity Bridge, is to a great extent due to its superb stone masonry: it contains some of the largest and soundest blocks of ashlar in Cambridge, with joints as fine as any in Wren's work. If this building were in stucco, as asserted by one recent writer, the effect would be altogether inferior."

COLLEGE AWARDS

(1948-49)

STUDENTSHIPS

Strathcona: Joslin, D. M. *Naden*: Vanstone, W. H. *Denney*: Coffey, M. *McMahon*: Hall, J. C.; Shaw, D. J. *Hutchinson*: Magnusson, M.; Salam, A. *Research Exhibitions*: Blake, E. O.; Green, J. A.; Staton, R. A.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS

Elected to Scholarships: Bonsall, G. W.; Burns, J. C.; Cruickshank, D. W. J.; Dawson, J. K. N.; Davies, I. L.; Davies, J. H.; Dunston, A. J.; Hacking, P. M.; Harker, R. I.; Hearle, J. W. S.; Magnusson, M.; Morwood, B.; Reader, D. H.; Smith, R. A.; Vanstone, W. H.; White, J. G. C.; White, J. H.

TRAVEL EXHIBITIONS—Roger Neville Goodman: Griffiths, P.; Rigg, J. M. Samuel Nunn: Woodhead, A. *Strathcona*: Dorman, R. B.; Hosier, J.

PRIZES

SPECIAL PRIZES

Adams Memorial Prize: Burns, J. C. *Essay Prizes*: (Second Year) Avis, A. C.; (Third Year) Williams, R. H. *Graves Prize*: Byrne, D. N., Dunston, A. J. (*Aeq.*). *Hart Prize*: Staton, R. A. *John Diver Prize*: Morgan, R. L.; Highly Commended: Morgan, R. H. *Henry Humphreys Prize*: Muir, I. D. *Hockin Prize*: Pullan, G. T. *Hutton Prize*: Rowe, P. W. *Sir Joseph Larmor Awards*: Foster, R. J.; Harding, G. W.; Macleod, A. L.; Stephens, M. W. *Reading Prizes*: (*First Prize*) Kittermaster, A. R.; (*Second Prize*) Rust, J. F. *Bonney Award*: Hutchins, P. F.

PRIZES AWARDED ON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

MATHEMATICS—*Tripes Part III*: Campbell, M. O'N.; Gwilt, G. D.; Hunter, J., *Wright's Prize*; Robertson, A. P., *Wright's Prize*. *Tripes Part II*: Burns, J. C.; Cruickshank, D. W. J.; Davies, I. L.; Donaldson, W. A.; Harris, D. J.; Smith, R. A., *Wright's Prize*. *Tripes Part I*: Leaton, E. H.; Morgan, M. C.; Smithson, T. A.

CLASSICS—*Tripes Part II*: Byrne, D. N., *Hughes Prize*; Coffey, M.; Dunston, A. J., *Wright's Prize*; Shorrocks, D. M. M.; White, J. G. C.; White, J. H. *Tripes Part I*: Macpherson, I. W.; Marsden, E. W.; Wardman, A. E., *Earle Prize*. *Preliminary Part I*: Hay, W.

NATURAL SCIENCES—*Tripes Part II*: Hearle, J. W. S.; King, R. F.; Magnusson, M.; Pullan, G. T., *Wright's Prize*; Salam, A., *Wright's Prize*; Stokoe, W. G., *Wright's Prize*. *Tripes Part I*: Hacking, P. M.; Harker, R. I.; Morwood, B.; Nesbitt, P., *Wright's Prize*; Wilkes, K. W. *Preliminary*: (First Year) Goldstein, D. J.; Kipping, S. A. B.; Line, T. C.; Robinson, B. H. B.; Scheuer, P. A. G.; Whitmore, D. N.; (Other than First Year) Dunn, P. M.; Nye, J. T.

THEOLOGY—*Tripes Part II*: Vanstone, W. H., *Wright's Prize*.

HISTORY—*Tripes Part I*: Rimmer, W. G., *Wright's Prize*; Stephens, M. W., *Wright's Prize*; Sutcliffe, P. H. *Preliminary Part I*: Mossman, D. J.

LAW—*Qualifying II*: Cradock, P., *Wright's Prize*.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES—*Tripes Part I*: Bonsall, G. W.

MODERN AND MEDIEVAL LANGUAGES—*Tripes Part II*: Davies, D. E.
Tripes Part I: Dornan, R. B.; Edwards, N. H.; Miller, A. L. *Preliminary Part I*: Bardsley, R. G.; Linney, G.; Pearce, J. F. S.

MECHANICAL SCIENCES—*Tripes Part II*: Darling, T. Y., *Wright's Prize*;
Horlock, J. H., *Wright's Prize*; Kirby, F. N., *Hughes Prize. Preliminary*
(Second Year): Reily, D., *Wright's Prize*.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY—*Section A, Part I*: Reader, D. H.,
Wright's Prize.

ENGLISH—*Tripes Part I*: Dawson, J. K. N.

MUSIC—*Tripes Part I*: Davies, J. H.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS,

December 1948

Major Scholarships:

Goldsmith, C. C., Charterhouse, for Mathematics (Baylis Scholarship).
Jukes, J. D., Handsworth Grammar School, for Mathematics (Townsend Scholarship). Iliffe, J. K., City of London School, for Mathematics with Physics. Sullivan, J. P., St Francis Xavier's College, Liverpool, for Classics (Henry Arthur Thomas Scholarship). Robertson, F., Aberdeen University, for Classics. Moore, H. B., Bristol Grammar School, for Classics. Ingleby, R. F. J., Wycliffe College, for Natural Sciences (Whytehead Scholarship). Rowland, D. H., Brentwood School, for Natural Sciences. Seakins, J. W. T., Latymer Upper School, Hammersmith, for Natural Sciences. Kay, J. C., Charterhouse, for Natural Sciences. Birtles, G. P., Stockport Grammar School, for History.

Minor Scholarships:

Becher, R. A., Cheltenham College for Mathematics. Longman, A. V., City of London School, for Mathematics. Jackson, B., Dover College, for Classics. Shakeshaft, J. R., Caterham School, for Natural Sciences. Jennings, A. M. C., West Leeds High School, for Natural Sciences. Forder, B. W., Bishop Woodsworth's School, Salisbury, for Natural Sciences. Conlan, J. P. A., John Fisher School, Purley, for Geography. Mustill, M. J., Oundle School, for the General Examination.

Exhibitions:

Littleboy, M. F., for Bootham School, for Mathematics. Woodbridge, E. J., Chigwell School, for Classics. Raybould, R. H., King Edward's School, Stourbridge, for Natural Sciences. Martin, J. S., Leys School, for Natural Sciences. Cockbain, A. G., Carlisle Grammar School, for Natural Sciences. Fuller, B. D., Alderman Newton's School, Leicester, for History. Cannon, R. C., Sir John Leman Secondary Grammar School, Beccles, for History. Hall, A. P., Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Blackburn, for Modern Languages. Laister, B. H., King Edward's School, Birmingham, for Modern Languages. Spurgeon, J. C., Epsom College, for English. Embleton, C., Birkenhead School, for Geography. McIntyre, I. J., Prescott Grammar School, for the General Examination.

CLOSE EXHIBITIONS AND CHORAL STUDENT-SHIPS, 1949

Close Exhibitions:

Dowman: Weeden, G. A. C., Pocklington School. *Lupton and Hebblethwaite*: Gwilt, J. R., Sedbergh School. *Munsteven*: Hadley, C. F., Oundle School. *Robins*: Hearn, H. R., Sutton Valence School. *Somerset (March)*: Hill, H. K., Hereford Cathedral School. *Somerset (Wootton Rivers)*: Watkins, D. L., Hereford Cathedral School. *Vidalian*: Johns, M. C. B., Exeter School.

Choral Studentships: Elliott, J. S., Durham School; Salmon, P. S., Cambridgeshire High School.