

# THE EAGLE

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All contributions for the next issue of the Magazine should be sent to The Editors, *The Eagle*, St John's College. The Editors will welcome assistance in making the College Notes, and the Magazine generally, as complete a record as possible of the careers of members of the College. They will welcome books or articles dealing with the College and its members for review; and books published by members of the College for shorter notice.



## THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY PORTRAIT FORMERLY CALLED LADY MARGARET BEAUFORT

**M**R CHARLES KINGSLEY ADAMS, F.S.A., Director of the National Portrait Gallery, in response to a request, has kindly supplied the following Memorandum on the painting formerly regarded as a portrait of the Lady Margaret. The painting was reproduced as the frontispiece to the "Memorial Volume" *Collegium Divi Johannis Evangelistae 1511-1911* (Cambridge: printed at the University Press, 1911), which also contained (pp. 55-7) a note by Mr Blackman on the painting, then thought to be the only portrait of the Foundress that could claim to have been painted from life. Mr Adams has also provided the two photographs reproduced here in the accompanying Plates. The first shows the whole painting as it now appears. The second shows an X-ray photograph of most of the upper half of the painting. Mr Adams adds in a letter that he thinks the over-paint is of the nineteenth century and that the coat of arms was probably put on at the same time.

J. S. B. S.

### MEMORANDUM

*The National Portrait Gallery portrait formerly called  
Lady Margaret Beaufort, Register No. 1488*

The portrait in the National Portrait Gallery, which was said to be an early portrait of Lady Margaret Beaufort, and which used to be frequently reproduced as an example of early English portraiture and as a very important document as the only painting of Lady Margaret

early in life, was not replaced on exhibition when the Gallery was reopened after the war. All associated with St John's College naturally are particularly interested in the portrait and many would like to know why it was withdrawn. This is my excuse for sending the following notes for publication in *The Eagle*.

The earliest record at the National Portrait Gallery of the portrait is of 1883. It was lot no. 154, the last item in a collection of paintings sold on 19 May 1883, by order of the executors of George Tierney, Esq., late of 61 Pall Mall, deceased. It was bought by Lord Powerscourt, who wrote to the then Director of the National Portrait Gallery, Mr (later Sir) George Scharf, asking if he would look at it, as suspicion had been thrown on it and on another portrait which he had bought in that sale. Scharf went to see the portrait on 30 May and made a sketch of it on the back of Lord Powerscourt's letter, together with notes on colour, etc. At the top of the paper he wrote, "A fabrication". As far as can be gathered from his notes, Scharf did not doubt the genuineness of the other portrait, or, rather, two portraits, for the other item was a panel with a portrait on the back and front. Lots 107-154 in this sale included four items which were fifteenth- and sixteenth-century portraits, the others varying from a Crucifixion attributed to Dürer to a portrait and another painting by George Sant. The National Portrait Gallery painting was catalogued simply: "154. Margaret, Countess of Richmond." No size or artist was mentioned and no description.

Lord Powerscourt sold the portrait on 23 June 1883, at Christie's. The catalogue did not disclose the owner's name. It was almost certainly: "782. A lady, in nun's dress". It was bought by Henry Graves and Co. and sold to Mr F. W. Cosens on 12 July 1883. The next time it came into the ken of the National Portrait Gallery was when it was sold at Christie's on 27 January 1908, among property sold by the "Executors of the late E. J. Stanley, Esq., of Quantock Lodge, Bridgwater, Somerset". It was lot 59 in the sale and was purchased by Messrs Leggatt Brothers, who sold it very shortly afterwards to the National Portrait Gallery.

It was the subject of an article by Sir Lionel Cust in the July issue of the *Burlington Magazine* of that year and was reproduced on p. 206. Sir C. J. Holmes succeeded Cust as Director. He wrote a memorandum on the portrait, which is in the Gallery's files. He had evidently seen Scharf's sketch and notes and thereupon examined the portrait closely. This is what he had to say about it:

The peculiar cracking round the coat of arms, and on the dark drapery round the Sitter's neck suggests the possibility of a repaint—or something worse.

Close examination seemed to show that the arms were painted on a



THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY PORTRAIT FORMERLY  
CALLED LADY MARGARET BEAUFORT

gold ground under-laid with a red size preparation, which shows through where the gold is scratched or partially abraded. The cracking seems to be due to the use of verdigris which has blackened and perished.

The whole painting seems to have been executed upon a very fine linen covered with a gesso ground, and to have been carefully repaired, retouched and laid down upon the present panel: perhaps some fifty years ago. The modernity of the panel, and the unique character of the workmanship may perhaps have influenced Sir George Scharf when he condemned the picture many years ago.

In 1939 Mr M. F. Serpell, then an assistant keeper at the Gallery, became concerned about it and at his instigation Mr F. I. G. Rawlins, the scientific officer on the staff of the National Gallery, took two X-ray photographs of the portrait. From these it became perfectly clear that a portrait of a later date of an unknown young woman had been painted over and a coat of arms added in order to sell the portrait as an early representation of Lady Margaret.

Nobody had, apparently, at any period believed that the coat of arms was of the sixteenth century. The costume of the lady before she was over-painted may be as early as 1510 and is probably not later than 1550. The portrait may well be of the period of the costume, but from the attitude of the lady there is more than a likelihood that it is an early copy of a donor, or donor's wife, in an early sixteenth-century altarpiece. It is painted on one board (without joins) which is bevelled at the back round the edges, so it is unlikely to have been cut from an altarpiece, unless Holmes was right in believing that the painting had been transferred to the panel on which it is now. The execution of the portrait underneath, as disclosed by the X-ray photograph, appears to be mediocre.



AN X-RAY PHOTOGRAPH OF PART OF THE PORTRAIT

## THE COMMEMORATION SERMON

9 MAY 1954

By THE PRESIDENT

"Grant that love of the brethren and all sound learning may ever grow and prosper here."

I HAVE chosen as my text these words from our College prayer for two main reasons. First, because of their fitness to the day when we, the College, meet to commemorate our benefactors. Surely, those who gave us the material means must have prayed that we should use them for the advancement of learning and that brotherly love should reign amongst us. And when we remember our benefactors let us not forget those who, by their contributions to learning, both in its advancement and in teaching, and by their lives inspired by love of the brethren, have helped to make our College what it is. The second reason is personal. One of the concrete things I have taken away from the services in this chapel is the wording of our College prayer. Of course there is much more in the services which makes an impression on those who take part, but for me, less gifted in formulation, such a crystallization into words is a great help. It is something to take away, to ponder over—a source of inspiration.

That one who has spent much of his life trying to be a scientist should greatly dare to speak to the College on the subject of sound learning may well be surprising; but a generation ago when a young scientist felt, I do not say was given to feel, that the pursuit of science was only on the borderline of respectability it would have been more surprising. Today, although science is still thought to be the root of all evil by some philosophers with a preference for the philosophies of the East over those of the West yet others talk of the contribution science can make to religion and moreover scientists are invited to give their views on religion. What is said on this privileged occasion comes not from a scientist as such but from one who at times has had to reflect on the relation between his scientific and other activities.

In daring to speak to you on this subject of all sound learning I am deeply conscious that my words do not bear too fine an edge, but they may be none the worse on that account for their present limited purpose. What I have to say is not a closely reasoned argument but the outline of a point of view. For this no fine-pointed pencil is needed. I would suggest that man in gaining knowledge has three lines of approach: the quantitative which can be labelled scientific; the qualitative or aesthetic; and the third which can be called

religious. As an example consider a book or painting with a religious content. Man, as scientist, can examine the former from the purely quantitative aspect of length of sentence, frequency of certain words, and so on; and with similar knowledge of other books can make statements about the probability of the authorship. He could still be quite insensitive to the literary qualities. Although a knowledge of the quantitative aspects may contribute to an appreciation of the style of the book or picture I think most would agree that there is something in aesthetic appreciation over and above quantity. And lastly, unless our religious experience has given us something similar to that which inspired the creator of the book or picture we should not be able to read his message. The relation between artistic form and message is outside my present compass.

As I have hinted, these three approaches have some inter-connexions. Science, like other learnings, at the outset calls for an attitude which, as one of our professors of Divinity has said, is rightly called religious. "To hold oneself bound unconditionally to serve an ideal end recognized as sacred is to have a religion... its discipline is to be inviolate and its practice is to resist the vanity of maintaining theories because they are one's own and of challenging others because they are not." These words are just as true for the scientist as they are for all other searchers after truth. For some that belief, which all scientists must have, that a state of law and order prevails in nature, that the regulations valid for the world of existence are rational, is a faith springing from the sphere of religion—for others it is a working hypothesis. Need I say that, for the scientist, science is other than the latest bit of factual information about the behaviour of bees, the newest antibiotic, or "electronic brain". It may become for him the whole way of life. Science is no mere mechanical making of measurements and building of logical deductive systems. Science asks for an imagination, as a biologist would almost say a sympathy, in asking the right questions of nature. As one of our great nature writers has put it: "Unless the soul goes out to meet what we see we do not see it; nothing do we see, not a beetle, not a blade of grass." And in the formulation of their hypotheses scientists have acknowledged the influence of ideals of simplicity, beauty, and harmony of the Universe. Man, with his threefold approach, finds it difficult to act otherwise when he tries to be a scientist. But this interaction carries its risks as well. To speak crudely we can all agree about quantitative attributes, they are public, but ideas of simplicity and beauty to us limited human beings are personal, and as such depend upon our upbringing. If we prefer one theory to another on the grounds of beauty we are pronouncing an aesthetic not a scientific judgement; we are speaking about ourselves. Moreover, the scientist

must always remember that having adopted a beautiful theory his eyes may thereby be screened from much knowledge. It has been said that "the kernel of the scientific outlook is the refusal to regard our own desires, tastes and interests as affording a key to the understanding of the world". Even Aristotle was biased in his views about the movement of heavenly bodies by his idea that the circle is the perfect curve.

How man in his aesthetic and religious activities is affected by his scientific probings is perhaps a more important question and one on which certainly there is less agreement. A learned theologian has foretold a reconciliation of religion and science. But when this reconciliation excludes the science of measurement, which is blamed for the materialistic attitude, and is to come from a consideration of not clearly defined ecological aspects of living organisms I feel that this science is other than mine and would add that science is no more responsible for a materialistic view of life than it is for the use of the hydrogen bomb. Surely if a reconciliation of religion and science were necessary it would be strange for it to be with only one part of science. A distinguished morphologist has said that "the contemplative treatment of comparative form rather than its analysis from the standpoint of cause and effect becomes the morphologist's aim; he desires to see form both with the bodily eye and with the mind's eye. This process of mental visualization differs essentially from the thought techniques of the physico-chemical disciplines." Perhaps it is such activity to which the theologian refers which is to help in a reconciliation of religion and science. Perhaps it is the same which has led a mathematical physicist to find "fitness" and "pattern" in vitamin K when he was speaking of "A Way to God through Science".

I do not quarrel with the definition of the morphologist's aim but would add that scientists other than biologists are interested in form, that form and function are intimately connected, and further, that when man in his study of the inanimate or animate goes beyond quantity to quality and to purpose he is then being more than a scientist. Science can reveal wider and deeper aspects of the world around us, including our fellow men, but it is by the exercise of our aesthetic and religious activities that we shall discover beauty and harmony or chaos, good or evil. Here science cannot help us.

Some have thought that when the scientists, having pushed their present powers of measurement to the limit in dealing with small particles, had enunciated the Principle of Indeterminacy (perhaps Uncertainty would be better) a very small break had been discovered in the chain of determinism controlling our actions for free will to operate. Science and free will are in different categories. Science has no more to do with free will than that branch of it called physics has

to do with the beauty of an illuminated electrical advertisement or with the good or evil intent behind the message.

In a university which permits, or encourages, and in some studies even enforces specialization it is necessary to remind ourselves that for the growth of the whole man an appreciation of all the three activities is desirable. Specialization is necessary, but if other aspects are ignored the result is apt to be a monstrosity. Even in a scientific civilization many may manage with a minimum of attention to the quantitative aspects but if they are ignorant of what science is they tend to minimize or exaggerate what science can do. The scientist ignores the other activities with grave risk to himself and his fellows. The danger lies not in science but in scientists and others not realizing its limitations.

Sound learning can grow and prosper in other institutions than colleges, but a college can make a special contribution of environment if that religious activity, love of the brethren, flourishes there. The aspect of brotherly love which I would emphasize is that of sympathetic service. The disciple when protesting his love for his master was bidden "Feed my lambs. . . feed my sheep" and one of our poets has written

Love seeketh not itself to please  
Nor for itself hath any care  
But for another gives its ease  
And builds a heaven in hell's despair

and contrasts this with self love which

Builds a hell in heaven's despite.

However adorable we may be to some when we come into this world we enter it as selfish little beings. We outgrow some of this selfishness, but there is much in the present state of affairs which encourages a distinction between self on the one hand and some remote entity such as the State on the other and discourages the development of relations between individuals. The former favours selfishness, the latter provides an opportunity for brotherly love. A Welfare State can confer many benefits on individuals but it can easily encourage that selfish attitude—"What can I get out of the State?" rather than "What can I put in?". This organization and centralization of activities such as Welfare is creeping into university life. Our own university is either insensitive to the niceties of terminology or is ignorant of human relations when it creates a welfare office to look after the welfare of thousands of its assistants. Whatever the intentions behind this creation the consequences are obvious to those whose real duty is the assistants' welfare—it tends to



be destructive of those important human relationships which encourage service to others.

As we develop, retaining or shedding some of the selfishness with which we were born, we become increasingly lonely. Even in the realm of quantity where we can communicate best, the relation of teacher to student reveals how difficult communication can be, while pioneers such as Newton were not understood for a whole generation. When we come to the realm of quality and religion we are yet more isolated—communication is yet more difficult. Some solitude for reflection is necessary; but not loneliness, which when it became utter, called forth from the poet this cry

I am: yet what I am none cares or knows,  
My friends forsake me like a memory lost

And yet I am.

Love of the brethren demands not only service to others but calls for sympathy with them.

The more organization and centralization grow the more must we cherish the smaller units, the family and the college, where sympathetic service can more readily express itself.

If a scientist speaks with hesitation on the subject of sound learning, a layman faces greater difficulties in the subject of brotherly love. He can indicate a path, perhaps you are convinced that it is a path of duty, but even on a privileged occasion he finds it difficult to choose words which will help you in your exploration. Each must find his own path. To fall back again on the words of another, "Noble feelings are not communicated by reasoning but caught by inspiration or sympathy. . . from those we love and reverence. . . from those who, as poets or artists, can clothe those feelings in the most beautiful forms and breathe them into us". It is there we shall find the help and with that help we can work for the realization of our prayer, "that love of the brethren and all sound learning may ever grow and prosper here".

## THE NEW GARDEN

### A SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE

IN an article in the last number on the New Garden in the College Grounds (No. 244, p. 1) it was recorded that along the boundary of the present garden adjoining Queen's Road there was formerly a boarded fence, which was ripped down to feed a bonfire. It was suggested that the bonfire was that on Market Hill on 1 March 1900, when the news of the relief of Ladysmith reached Cambridge.

Mr L. A. L. King (B.A. 1901), formerly a Scholar of the College, who was in residence during the years 1898–1901, writes in a letter that during those years there were three bonfires in celebration of public events and that he noted them in a diary at the time. They were on 24 November 1898, the occasion of Lord Kitchener's visit to Cambridge, on 1 March 1900, when news of the relief of Ladysmith was received, and on 19 May 1900, following the relief of Mafeking. He writes that on the first of these occasions "lengths of palings from the Backs were carried into the Market Square on the shoulders of mixed groups from the Colleges". There can be little doubt that Mr King is right in thinking that it was on 24 November 1898 that the College fence was destroyed. Lord Kitchener visited Cambridge on that day to receive the Freedom of the Borough and an Honorary Degree in the University. The *Cambridge Chronicle* of the following day, 25 November 1898, contains (p. 8) a full account of the events, including the bonfire on Market Hill in the evening. The account records: "The greater part of the materials for the fire came from 'The Backs'. The fellows' gardens were completely stripped of the fences, and portions of the heavy fences next to the road were pulled up and taken to the fire."

J. S. B. S.



## A SET OF ROOMS

### SOME DISCOVERIES AND PUZZLES

EVER since the College was founded, changes have been going on in the mode of life within its walls: changes sometimes important and sometimes trivial, but often startling in their cumulative effect. The Hall is no longer heated by a great central brazier: no longer are the junior Fellows allowed out of College only twice a week.

There has recently been an opportunity of following one aspect of these changes over a period of more than two centuries, in the internal arrangements and decorations of an interesting set of rooms, K6 Second Court.

On the death of Sir Joseph Larmor, the last Fellow to keep there, this consisted of a keeping room 20 by 21 ft. communicating via a small lobby with a study 20 by 16 ft., which like the keeping room ran through the range of Second Court from side to side, both rooms having windows into the Court and into Kitchen Lane. From the small lobby a narrow and winding staircase rises to the second floor where there are three rooms.

In a number of respects this set of rooms is unique in the College. In the first place there are very few where one goes upstairs to bed. This used to be the case in the Shrewsbury Tower when the rooms there were occupied by the late Dean, Mr Raven, but the two floors are now separate as G2 and G4: there is also a small staircase in O3 Second Court to allow for the difference in level between the top floor of Second Court where the keeping room lies, and the top floor of First Court which contains the bedroom, but this is only a short flight of four stairs. Secondly, the set had no obvious gyp room and it is not easy to decide exactly how it was worked from the point of view of service. It seems likely that the northern of the three upstairs rooms, looking into Second Court, was used as a gyp room. Indeed a flap table is fixed to the wall beside the door, suggesting a gyp room rather than a bedroom; but it must have been extremely inconvenient to have to carry plate and china up and down the awkward stairs. The other unique aspects of the set concern its decoration and these we will consider presently.

Was this curious arrangement of rooms with a private internal stair part of the original room arrangement of Second Court? Similar problems of access to the centre rooms on the top floor arise at A, E and O staircases on account of the absence of stairs at B, D, L and N, but at A and E they are solved by having two large sets on the top floor into which the central rooms above B and D communicate.

In the case of O a short passage on the north side of the building leads to O2. This is made possible because, as we have already mentioned, O3 overlaps into First Court, but no such communication could be made with the upper rooms of K6 without ruining K9 which has a fine large keeping room also running through the block above the keeping room of K6.

On the other hand the problem appears more formidable today than it would have done in the sixteenth century, when it was still customary for rooms, including bedrooms, to open out of each other, and even large country houses were built without corridors.

On Sir Joseph Larmor's death in 1942 it is hardly surprising that there was no competition among the Fellows for this set. In addition to the disadvantages we have mentioned and the total absence of plumbing, the large keeping room had become dingy in the extreme. It was panelled to the ceiling with deal panelling skilfully painted and grained to resemble oak, but the years had taken the shine off the varnish and the fact that it overlaid twenty or more coats of old paint meant that all fine details of mouldings had disappeared and the general appearance was of a faded example of bad nineteenth-century antiquarianism. At a casual inspection of the set this impression was heightened by the fact that one of the three upper rooms was also panelled to the ceiling with a curious conglomeration of old second-hand panelling in which plain panels were mixed up with linen-fold of various patterns. Oral tradition suggests that this panelling came from the old Combination Room (or the old Master's Lodge) at the time of the construction of the new Lodge and the extension of the Hall from 1862 onwards.

In order to make use of the rooms at the time of great pressure on accommodation after the war they were converted temporarily to undergraduate use by installing in the keeping room an old bench screened by a curtain to act as a gyp room and putting a gas-ring on the hearth. All that was lacking to complete the décor of one of the more squalid Irish plays set in once aristocratic Dublin was a string of washing hanging across the room.

What to do with this College slum was a problem which exercised the minds of those responsible for some time. It would have been an attractive notion to have made the three rooms on the top floor into an independent undergraduate set, could any means of access have been discovered, but careful consideration of the plan of the building showed that this was not practicable without very extensive rearrangements elsewhere which would not have been justified by the result. For the time being the problem has been resolved by the Senior Tutor, who decided to earmark the set for three Colonial Service Probationers, and during the Michaelmas Term 1953 work on

setting it in order began. In the first place the derelict northern room on the top floor with old peeling wallpaper and worm-eaten floor boards was repaired and decorated as a third bedroom. In the second place the long study was divided across near its northern end to make a gyp room, which opens out of the little lobby at the foot of the stairs and looks into Second Court; and a study with a south aspect, the two communicating by a serving hatch. In the course of this work the old decorations of the study were found to present some features of interest. The successive wallpapers had been hung on canvas supported by battens fixed over earlier wall coverings, which had been torn off where they were loose and had the following inscription in large pencilled letters "Stearn Nov 2/4 45". As we shall see this must have been 1845. During the century which has elapsed since this canvas was fixed it had become loose and the successive wallpapers had formed a kind of thick cardboard which flapped backwards and forwards at a slight pressure. Such an arrangement used to be widespread in the College, but it has mostly been taken down. However, in this case under the battens and under a green flowered paper there were visible considerable areas of a fine brown and white flock paper, part of which is shown in the Plate. As such papers have never been common the Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum was informed. A craftsman and his assistant visited the College in November and removed the part of the paper shown in the photograph together with the underlying wall. We have since been informed that the paper has been cleaned, mounted and accepted for inclusion in the permanent collections of the Museum. A good deal of it, however, still remains on the wall covered by a modern fibre board, which forms the foundation of the present decorations.

The Director says of this paper:

Our craftsman tells me that the main portion of wall-paper—the brown and white flock with a slightly chinoiserie border—appeared to be the first paper attached to the wall. The paper itself is very similar to one which was removed some years ago from the Offices of H.M. Privy Council, and because of this it can be dated to within a few years of 1735.

Over the flock paper in one corner was a fragment of another paper of perhaps the late eighteenth or very early nineteenth century. This has a small pattern in green, grey and black, printed in distemper colours from woodblocks.

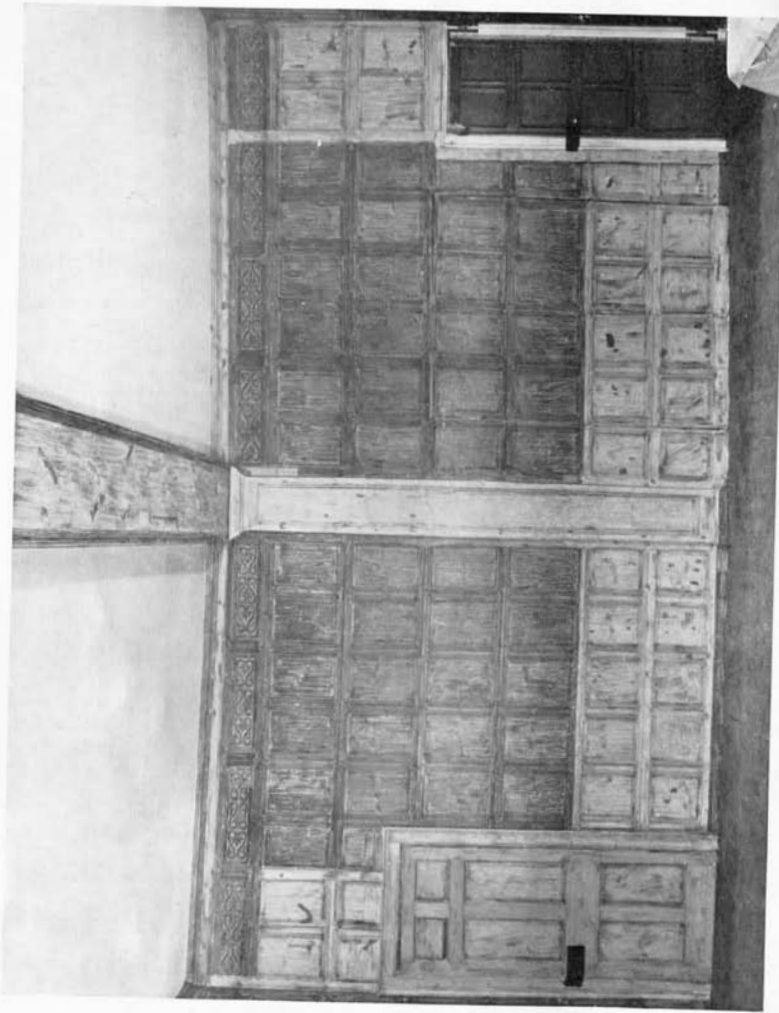
It is not easy to date wall-papers very accurately. Only in a few cases are the actual publication dates known and in many others the same pattern was published over quite a long period of years.

It is likely that the old arrangement of the study dated from the time this paper was applied. As we shall see, in 1727 the study was



AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY WALLPAPER ON THE WALL OF THE STUDY, NOW THE GYP-ROOM

THE EAST WALL OF THE KEEPING ROOM. BURNING-OFF  
IS ALMOST COMPLETE



probably entered by a door from the keeping room at the Kitchen Lane end. This was subsequently blocked up and an early eighteenth-century deal panelling to dado height erected across it, apparently contemporary with a fine door which opened from the little lobby at the foot of the stairs into the study. This door is very similar in mouldings and proportions to the one in the panelled room of No. 26 Hatton Garden (about 1736) now in the Victoria and Albert Museum. All the study panelling, like that of the keeping room, was covered with a great thickness of paint so that all the fine mouldings were obscured. The portion of flock paper taken to the Museum with its underlying boards was from the wall dividing the study from the lobby and it turned out to be the first wall covering applied thereto. We may conclude that these features in the plan of the set date roughly from the period 1735-50, and probably earlier rather than later.

With a building of open construction, such as Second Court, where the walls, floor and roof are the main structural components and most of the partition walls are light and of no structural consequence, there is always a tendency over the years to accumulate certain irregularities of plan. We can say with confidence that the internal staircase and other curious arrangements of K 6 have persisted since the first half of the eighteenth century, but it is impossible at present to say whether they were an original feature of the building or not; any further clues there may be in the building itself are inaccessible, buried in the structure of the party walls.

The large outer keeping room has an interest of its own. Its panelling is unique in the College, and an inspection of its old painted surface would have led one to suppose that it had been designed and built for the room, so accurately does everything fit and so neatly do the repeats of strap-work decoration run round the cornice. The only signs of interference were a closed-up door in the panelling in the south-east corner, which has now been opened and made into the study door, and next to this two areas of panelling which had apparently at some time been cut away to give access to a large cupboard or press behind, and unskilfully replaced (see Plate). However, as soon as the burning-off of the paint began to advance curious discrepancies arose. The strap-work decoration of the cornice and chimney-piece and most of the upper part of the panels themselves proved to have a dark brown irremovable stain: while the lower parts, the pilasters, the parts of the panelling immediately surrounding the doors and windows, and in fact generally those parts which might well have been affected by a skilful move to a loftier room slightly different in size and arrangement, all appeared devoid of stain, presenting a plain wood surface which can be clearly seen in the photograph. Two possible explanations suggest themselves; either

the room was first panelled to a height of about 8 ft. 6 in., and subsequently raised to ceiling height by the addition of the lighter parts, or the panelling was not originally designed for the room, but was moved from some other room sufficiently similar in size to make a good fit with the addition of a pair of pilasters under the cased beam across the ceiling, and the question arises as to when this alteration could have taken place. It is, of course, almost useless to attempt to trace this kind of thing from College records—for over two centuries, up to the present day, Fellows have been responsible for the internal decoration of their own rooms—so that we have only available such evidence as can be gleaned from the panelling itself. As has already been remarked this was covered by a great thickness of paint which must represent upwards of twenty coats. Sir Joseph Larmor, who first occupied the rooms in 1885, was in residence so little during the last years of his life that there is no reason to suppose that more than the top layer of painting and graining, if that, has been added to the accumulation during this century: it seems accordingly impossible that the panelling of the room can have been a piece of nineteenth-century antiquarianism because the paint lies thickly on the old and new wood, and could not have accumulated in half a century. At the same time it seems unlikely that during the Georgian epoch anyone would have been to so much trouble in installing an outmoded Jacobean panelling at a time when, as can be seen in so many other rooms in the College, an elegant eighteenth-century panelling could easily be fitted. One would thus argue that the re-erection of the panelling in its present state goes back to some time in the seventeenth century, and that, faced with this intractable deal panelling, the eighteenth-century inhabitants of the rooms resorted to white or cream paint, repeated coats of which form the bulk of that found on the panels.

This conclusion as to date is false, and an illustration of how dangerous it is to argue about such matters on stylistic grounds alone, because one is always dealing with the idiosyncrasies of individuals. On the west wall of the room, in the second row down, the fifth panel from the south end has the inscription "George Deare 1727" lightly scratched on the wood itself below all the paints. As we have already seen, it is most unlikely that the panelling was erected in this room any later than this date; and as we shall see later the evidence of the blocked-up door into the study argues an earlier date for this panelling than for the study decoration, which we have already fixed independently as roughly 1735-50. Furthermore, being a patchwork of old and new wood, the panelling must have been painted as soon as it was put up. It follows that 1727 was almost certainly the date of this, and it is tempting to think that George

Deare was the painstaking craftsman who assembled the room in its present form. This inscription, so important in fixing the date, has been traced and reproduced at the top of the western pilaster. The problem of why anyone went to all this trouble in 1727 remains unsolved. Cambridge was not a very fashionable place in those days, and one's first thought is that it was done by some gentleman living in the past, a state of affairs not unheard of within living memory. But if so there was an abrupt change when the study was decorated, for that was in the fashionable taste of the day. Professor Pevsner has discovered instances, in work done by Vanbrugh at Audley End and by Kent at Hampton Court within a few years of 1727, of a deliberate revival of outmoded Jacobean decoration, the cigarette end to the forest fire of the Gothic revival. If so, we have a piece of ultra-sophistication, and it is pleasant, if implausible, to think of a young man sobering up enough to fit up the distinguished but more conventional study ten or fifteen years later.

At first the panelling appears to have been painted a pale blue-green all over, and this colour was well enough preserved on the dado and pilasters to make copying possible; a matching sample panel was accordingly made, by which means it has been possible to preserve the old colour and re-use it as a background to the strap-work decoration of the chimney-piece. The thinness of this paint suggests that the overall blue-green decoration was used only once, being succeeded by numerous repaintings in white or off-white. It is suggested that these cover the bulk of the eighteenth and part of the nineteenth centuries: then there seems to have been a single repainting in a pale buff or stone colour, followed by the elaborate sequence of under-painting, graining, overgraining and varnishing of the last old finish.

The doors in the eastern wall already mentioned present curious problems in themselves. The door which now communicates with the study in the south-east corner was obviously intended for use in the present room, for the fixed panelling is cut back to accommodate it: had it merely been an old doorway, in a job as carefully fitted as this, the vertical stiles of the panelling would have run down uninterrupted: on the other hand it did not continue in use for long after 1727, because the eighteenth-century dado in the study behind it, probably contemporary with the flock wall-paper, ran straight across without any sign of a door on this side. It is thus tempting to equate the period of use of this door with the first, green, coat of paint on the panelling, and to suppose that the permanent closing of the door coincided with the grand redecoration of the study and the painting of the panelling white.

The cupboard presents a problem full of contradictions. Behind



the two large doors is a shallow recess, the upper part of which is occupied by four deal shelves about 4 in. deep with a board back. These are obviously an older feature than the panelling, because the thickness of the party wall encloses a similar set, behind the pilaster and neighbouring panels, which were discovered when some of the board backing was removed in the course of refitting the study. Ever since the panelling was put up these have, of course, been completely inaccessible. The new and old panelling of which the cupboard doors were made were fastened together by vertical members at the edges, behind, and when these were removed the new and old work fell apart. It is thus obvious that the doors were intended to open in this position in this room: they are not merely an old feature worked in, for if so the new lower part of the panelling would have run uninterrupted in a horizontal band. In the centre, behind, were two small bolts, but otherwise not only were no hinges or means of fastening the doors present, but there was no sign of there ever having been any such: no nail or screw holes, no cutting away of wood to accommodate the thickness of the hinge. It would seem clear that the doors had never functioned as cupboard doors in this position: while the presence of one cut-out for a hinge with three screw-holes just to the right of the centre line in the old panelling would suggest that one at least of the doors themselves was an old feature, the second, lower hinge, being on the old skirting board, so that no trace of it remained when the panelling was moved. Thus far all the facts would be accounted for by a change of mind on the part of the occupant of the rooms; having at least one old door in a suitable position to give access to some of his existing bookshelves he decides at first to have a bookshelf with double doors: but after these have been made and before they are hung changes his mind and has the doors permanently fixed up. And now comes the puzzle: not only had the doors been constructed, but the inside of the aperture had been filled by a carefully fitted casing, within which the doors would have opened, rebated to the thickness of the edge of the door, and projecting slightly at the front as a bead, which can be seen in the photograph. If it were merely intended to nail the doors up, such an elaborate fitting would be unnecessary, and on the above theory this casing with its bead would date from before the change of mind; the bead would accordingly be an original feature of the panelling of the room, and therefore should be found to have been at first painted blue-green. This is not so: the first coat of paint was white. In fact, the bead is the only part of the visible surface of the painting we have found which was not at first painted blue-green: it cannot therefore have been an original feature. All very odd: the problem must be left to the ingenuity of readers.

In the writer's view the simplest solution is to suppose that the upper part of the right-hand door, at least, was a feature of the original panelling; that when the panelling was refitted in the present room, the door was made up, leaving the old bookshelves behind; and that the new panels below were continuous. Then, say a decade later, let us suppose at the time when carpenters were working in the rooms fitting the panelling in the study, the occupant decided to have the large cupboard made, to give access to shelving which he either remembered was there, or had discovered behind the study wall in the course of the alterations; and before it was completed changed his mind and had the doors fixed up.

The final problem of the room is presented by the chimney-piece, a typical Jacobean production with a lower part topped by a shallow mantleshef, and having strap-work decoration matching the frieze; and above, three panels framed by fluted pilasters supporting arches also ornamented with strap-work, and finally a long single length of strap-work frieze running the full width of the chimney-piece and, unlike the rest of the frieze, uninterrupted by a continuation of the stiles of the panelling below. From an examination of the surface of the wood it seems that the lower part up to the mantleshef, the three arches with their decoration, and the long piece of frieze are all old, contemporary with the older parts of the panelling in the rest of the room, and as far as the strap-work frieze goes exactly congruent with the frieze there. All the rest, including the panels and pilasters of the middle section of the chimney-piece, prove to be new wood. It thus appears that, like the rest of the panelling, the chimney-piece is a pasticcio of work of different ages; a state of affairs to be found in two other old chimney-pieces in the College, the one at the western end of the Combination Room and the one in the Hall of the Master's Lodge. But here again we come upon a problem. Assuming the panelling to have been moved from elsewhere, if the lower part of the chimney-piece came from the same room as the rest of the panelling, and from the similarity of the frieze one would at first sight imagine that this was so; and if this room was, as suggested by the rest of the panelling, from two to three feet lower than the present room; then not only would the lower part of the chimney-piece have been disproportionately wide for the height of the room, but the arcade would have been impossibly low, because the full difference in height of say 2 ft. 6 in. would have had to be subtracted from the length of the fluted pilasters. There seem to be two possible solutions: one is that the old parts of the chimney-piece come not from the same old room as the rest of the panelling, but from another room in the same house, greater in height, thus accounting for the similarity of strap-work and the proportions of the chimney-piece. The other possible solution is

to suppose that only the frieze and lower part of the chimney-piece came from the same room as the rest of the panelling, the middle part of the old chimney-piece having been removed and replaced by the present middle section with old arches from some different source. This latter suggestion derives some slight support from the difference in treatment of the strap-work in these arches and in the rest of the room, which makes it difficult to believe that they are from the same hand.

What the modern treatment should be presented a problem: paint it would have to be, as to prepare the wood for any other finish was out of the question. Even so, the whole time of Mr Toller, the College painter, was occupied for six weeks in carefully burning off the old paint and recovering all the decoration and moulding: twelve and a half gallons of paraffin were consumed in the biggest single burning-off job in his career of over forty years. To use a dark colour would be to leave the room gloomy: the effect of using a bright colour would have been overpowering. On the other hand, to cover the whole wall with an antiseptic hospital cream colour would bring monotony and uniformity unrelieved by the fine proportions of a typical eighteenth-century panelling. The solution seemed to be to emphasize the structure of the panelling itself by painting the moulded rails and stiles pale grey with the flat panels broken white; and to pick out the strap-work, the best feature of the whole, by having a blue-green background—a match to the old, probably 1727, colour on the chimney-piece; somewhat paler for the frieze; and reappearing as a pale tint in the ceiling after the separation of a chalk white cornice moulding.

The bulk of the credit for re-establishing this as one of the finest single rooms in the College must go to Mr Toller, whose painstaking skill in laying bare the old mouldings is beyond praise; but running him a close second for patience are the inhabitants of the set themselves, who put up with half a year's disturbance with unflinching amiability.

G. C. E.

## STUDENT EXCHANGE BETWEEN ST JOHN'S COLLEGE AND THE UNIVERSITY OF UPPSALA

THE students of the University of Uppsala in Sweden are divided into a number of Nations, each Nation having a territorial basis. Thus there is a Stockholms Nation, an Upplands Nation, a Södermanland-Nerikes Nation, etc.

In the year 1949, through the intermediacy of Professor Broad, who had been a frequent visitor to Uppsala, an exchange of students was initiated between Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Stockholms Nation in Uppsala.

In December 1950 Professor Broad informed the Master of St John's that one of the other Uppsala Nations—the Södermanland-Nerikes Nation—would like to enter into a similar arrangement with St John's College. The negotiations which followed were successful: the exchange took place for the first time in the year 1951 and has continued annually since then. An account of the visit of the first exchange student to go from St John's to Södermanland-Nerikes Nation appeared in *The Eagle*, Vol. LIV, No. 239.

The arrangement, so far as St John's College is concerned, works as follows:

The representative from St John's, who is chosen by the Tutors from among the applicants, visits Uppsala for approximately one month (15 April to 15 May). To cover his fare and other incidental expenses, he is awarded a Strathcona Exhibition of £40 by the College. Whilst at Uppsala he is the guest of the Södermanland-Nerikes Nation, he has free board and lodging, and is generously and lavishly entertained. The whole of this is organized and financed by the students themselves.

The representative from Uppsala, who is elected by his fellow-students belonging to the same Nation, comes to Cambridge for one month during the period of Long Vacation residence. He is accommodated in College rooms without charge and the cost of his meals is borne by the College. His entertainment is in the hands of the undergraduates.

The purpose of the exchange is not primarily academic, but to afford the individual in question an opportunity of joining in the social life of the student body of which he is temporarily a member. A student may take advantage of any facilities there may be for pursuing his own studies, whether at Uppsala or at Cambridge, but he is expected to take a full part in student activities—this applies

particularly to the Johnian who goes to Uppsala in April-May, when the traditional student festivities are at their height.

The Södermanland-Nerikes Nation comprises women as well as men students, and recently the ladies have been pressing for a similar arrangement to be made on their behalf. Negotiations were opened up with Girton College early in 1954, but owing to the shortness of time and also other practical difficulties, they proved abortive, and the exchange with St John's College was arranged as usual for that year. This situation in the early part of the year gave rise to the receipt of the following letter from the Förste Kurator (the elected head) of the Södermanland-Nerikes Nation:

UPPSALA,  
5 February 1954

Senior Tutor, St John's College, Cambridge

Dear Sir,

I sincerely suspect that you on St John's College regard us with a quite mentionable portion of suspicion as to our doings regarding stipendiary matters.

Please stay convinced that we value our connexions with you very much indeed, and that only the influence of female machinations has made us temporarily turn our face from you.

I have now received a letter from the Mistress of Girton College, and as far as I can see, it will be difficult for them to undertake an interchange just now. The matter is still open, but it is probable that our negotiations will end in a failure.

Thus I take the liberty of asking you, if you can prepare things so as to be able to send a man here in April (15 April-15 May) if the Girton answer will turn out to be definitely negative.

I hope you won't get the idea that we are just keeping you in reserve if we can't get anything better.

I hope your pipes and other plumbings have been able to resist the cold. Here in Uppsala our greatest difficulties have arisen from the fact, that the great cold has driven Lapps, reindeers and wolves south and thus made the streets unusually crowded owing to this affluence of people and animals, which makes it almost impossible to arrive to the lectures in time, especially as you have to dig your way through the snow, that has covered the city up to the second floor of our houses.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(signed) LARS BREMBERG,  
Södermanland-Nerikes Nations  
Förste Kurator

C. W. G.

# SÖDERMANLAND-NERIKES NATION, 1954

It was with some trepidation that I went as the fourth exchange student between St John's College and Södermanland-Nerikes Nation, following in the footsteps of a rugger and a swimming blue. But the warmth of the welcome I received soon dissipated all such fears, as well as removing all anxiety as to the extent of the influence of female machinations. During the first two days, a quick survey of the town and university revealed that the wolves, Lapps and reindeers had returned to the snowy north, but that there were a great many friendly people whose readiness to extend hospitality was overwhelming. As almost all of them were only too willing to speak English, the language difficulty melted away in smiles and laughter at one another's mistakes. For those who feel keen, I may say that Swedish is not at all difficult to learn to speak badly. In fact I was constrained to deliver a short speech in Swedish at the ceremonial dinner held in the Nation on the First of May. Södermanland-Nerikes also invite a German and a Finnish student, and we found ourselves, along with some twenty other foreigners, invited by the other Nations, being asked to all the festivities that were taking place. Our nationalities ranged from American to Yugoslavian, a situation which led to most interesting conversations, and was a really valuable source of international contact.

Södermanland-Nerikes (pronounced Surmland-Nerche) is one of the larger colleges in Uppsala. The present building is only sixty years old, but the residentiary annexe, in which I was given a most pleasant room, is comparatively modern. At the moment only about seventy students live in this annexe, three floors for men, and one for women, but plans are being made for larger development, and they hope sooner or later to approximate to the Cambridge system. One of the most revered institutions in Södermanland-Nerikes is their brass band, called Hornboskapen. This has been in existence for 130 years and has been endowed with money to buy instruments, several of which are almost antiques. One could wish that the quality of the playing was equal to that of the instruments, but at any rate Hornboskapen appears on every ceremonious and festive occasion. They even sent a group down to the Station to see us off, a tribute both to the success of our visit and to the leniency of the station staff.

The responsibility for my entertainment in Södermanland-Nerikes devolved upon the International Secretary of the college, whose kindness and generosity knew no limits. Ready to provide anything from a back stud to a Spring Ball partner, he was always a friend in need. Apart from our entertainment, the International Secretary had the job of co-operating with all the other colleges' secretaries on the



University International committee, which body arranged tours for us to see Stockholm and the neighbouring country.

It was this committee too which really sponsored the exchange studentships. Discussing one day with the International Secretary how these exchanges were working out, I asked him if he could tell me what lay behind the Swedes' desire to have these contacts. He replied that there had always been strong connexions between Sweden and Finland, ever since the Russian occupation of Finland in the last century. Now they were trying to extend their area of contact to include other nationalities. But this still did not explain why they were so keen on foreign contacts, and the reason was perhaps to be found in the fact that, having remained neutral during the war, Sweden was now trying to cement international relations, by means of these student exchanges. But even if this had been the prevalent attitude directly after the war, it was not so now, and there was no suggestion of either patronage or pity in their friendliness. Again there was no suspicion of a forced internationalism, as though Sweden were so remote that she wanted to grasp every chance of meeting foreigners. Of course there was always the idea that the Swedes liked having foreigners because they could demonstrate their fluency in foreign languages—a weakness not unknown outside Sweden—but I believe the best answer was given to me by an American when he said: "Spring has returned to Uppsala after the tedium and dark of winter. The Spring festivities are at hand, and the best way the students can think of enjoying themselves is to ask appreciative foreigners to come and share their enjoyment with them." As one of the foreigners privileged to share their enjoyment, I can only express my gratitude for such a good idea, and hope that my successors will be equally fortunate.

J.S.C.

## POEMS

### THOUGHTS BEFORE BATTLE

POETS have long tried with their shattered wrist  
To break the hasp of the crooked century,  
But pity alone will not knit the brittle flesh,  
Nor the hasp succumb to the random fury.

Some cannot see the changing line of sea and sky,  
Only deserts, bones that confront them unseeing,  
Unsought on the terrace, and frail gay skulls  
Shaking on the window sill, whitely grinning.

Dreamers scenting horror in the steel shadow,  
Secure in despair, and with a slight disdain  
For oracles their fathers died for, calling an end  
To the bearing of sons beneath the flushed spring moon.

But no seducer ever broke the blood's strength  
That lay within, remote and undefeated;  
And how could we, whose loins they say are dry,  
Break a coquette world that's unsolved, uncheated?

And earth will not die with us. Are we so alone?  
Even these flickering despairs were bequeathed  
With the house and furniture. The seedy palace  
Falls without stir, as if we had never breathed.

Out of those strict ruins soft shoots will thrust  
At the touch of the first rain, kissing those scars;  
The sober and insane will reach singing hands  
Together again from the torn caves without stars.

After our skies are laced with death's flowers,  
That tingled to bloom in the lusting brain,  
The sealed tiger will twist to life in the spring  
And earth will have its songs and sons again.

DENIS SULLIVAN

## JUDGEMENT INDEX

**M**ANKIND should have no pain nor horror for us  
 Until we feel our own sins sharply, until  
 We fall prey to the indeterminate will,  
 Our mind unfighting in the strumming impulse  
 That ignores pity's symbols, or its racking cry,  
 That muffles conscience's once resounding rings,  
 That unshutters the delicate deep laid fangs  
 That the mind and body shield from the judging eye.  
 Hard against the gentle skin the hidden claw  
 (Semi-sheathed in an understanding smile, caress)  
 Is poised to scar some unmoving, godlike breast  
 That counts, unresisting, each second's torture.  
 We are not judges then, but ourselves that wheel  
 Of unremorse (under which image we saw  
 Those who had passed outside our tacit laws)  
 Raking the mind's crude waters; then cringing, still.  
 Only our own full fury our mind can cheat;  
 We are, though we see the murky beast that lies  
 Hell-deep in another's suspect voice and eyes,  
 Blind to the animal in our own heart-beat.

DENIS SULLIVAN

## FUTURE

**L**IFE is a cluster today:  
 The grapes are bunched in hollow hands,  
 Resting,  
 To be lunched upon among the quiet pasture-lands  
 And the white may.  
 Oh! to take them one by one  
 And save them, for the days  
 When fruits are done,  
 And even life decays.  
 But life is a cluster today;  
 Today I must eat, not save:  
 And there—  
 After the sadness has come my way,  
 There are grapes in the grave.

D.I.M.

## COLLEGE CHRONICLE

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## THE ADAMS SOCIETY

*President:* J. A. W. DAVIE. *Vice-President:* G. M. KELLY.  
*Secretary:* W. S. WYNNE WILLSON. *Treasurer:* H. P. GOODMAN.

IN the Michaelmas term Dr Taunt spoke on "Marriage and other combinatorial problems". This marriage problem was a purely mathematical one, of discovering the conditions that a set of bachelors could all marry, assuming that each must have met his future wife. Miss Grimshaw told us about "Mean Value theorems", giving a large variety of variations on this theme. And Mr J. F. Adams explained some of the theory of "Assembly puzzles", and brought some very puzzling examples with him.

The first meeting of the Lent Term was the 250th meeting of the Society, and the speaker was Mr White who has kept a fatherly eye on the Society since he addressed its first meeting. His subject was "Some Johnian mathematicians", from John Dee in the sixteenth century to Todhunter in the nineteenth. And the year ended in the same parochial spirit with Dr Lyttleton's talk on "The discovery of Neptune" in which Adams played a leading role.

## THE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB

*President:* MR BOYS SMITH. *Captain:* N. J. B. POCKOCK.  
*Secretary:* I. J. WHITTING.

THE Club had a playing strength of about forty-five, including five Full Colours.

In the Michaelmas Term the 1st XI finished second in the League,

after losing three of their first four matches. Once the team had settled down, they played very successfully, and in outside matches defeated Charing Cross Hospital and Westminster College, London; they lost to Imperial College and Gaynes Hall, and drew with University College, London.

In the Lent Term the Club had a fine run in the Cuppers competition: King's were beaten 5-0, and Clare 8-0 in the early rounds. Downing were beaten 2-1 in a hard game, and then St Catharine's were drawn as our semi-final opponents. The first game produced a dull draw, 2-2, but in the second the forwards made certain of the result by scoring 6, while St Catharine's again scored 2. In the final we were defeated 2-0 by Christ's. In other matches we defeated Imperial College and R.A.F. Henlow, and lost to the Old Kimboltonians. We again drew with University College, London, and with Charing Cross Hospital and St Edmund's Hall, Oxford. The 1st XI's full results for the season were as follows: Played 32; Won 18; Lost 7; Drawn 7. Goals for: 102; Goals against: 47.

The 2nd XI again did not manage to produce the football we expect from them, despite the efforts of M. B. Lea, their hard-working Captain and Secretary. Their full results were: Played 29; Won 13; Lost 13; Drawn 3. Goals for: 79; Goals against: 66.

The 3rd XI played with their usual enthusiasm under the captaincy of J. D. Mercer in the Michaelmas Term, and D. C. Ward in the Lent Term; we wish to thank them for their efforts. They played 19 games, won 7, lost 13, and drew 3, scoring 45 goals and conceding 68.

The Club congratulate W. Knightley-Smith, who played for the University at right-back in the match against Oxford, and R. R. Lycett, who played for the Falcons against Oxford University Centaurs. They also extend their sympathy to W. Davies-Colley, whose leg was broken shortly before the Cuppers Final, in which he was to have played.

*Full Colours were awarded to:* A. J. Clayton, W. Davies-Colley, J. E. Dutton, K. R. Heeley, T. G. R. Morgan, J. W. Robertson, and J. F. Roe.

*Half-Colours were awarded to:* P. Dutton, D. W. Jones, and M. B. Lea.

The Annual Dinner was held in the Wordsworth Room on Wednesday, 10 March. The guests included Mr Howland, Inst. Capt. J. Fleming, R.N. and Dr Robinson. Mr Boys-Smith presided.

The Annual Meeting of Full Colours was held on Friday 23 April 1954, when Mr Boys Smith was re-elected President, N. J. B. Pocock was re-elected Captain, and W. Davies-Colley was elected Secretary, for the season 1954-5.

## THE ATHLETIC CLUB

*President:* MR WHITE. *Captain:* D. B. STRONACH.

*Secretary:* J. S. MACVE.

Only three Full Colours went down at the end of last year, so despite the lack of any outstanding freshmen the College team proved once again to be a strong one.

In our first competition, the Inter-College Relays, we repeated last year's success by retaining our title by one point from Emmanuel. Once again we obtained 29 points, our four individual relay teams collecting one first place (440 × 220 × 440) and three second places. The teams consisted of the following:

3 × 120 yards hurdles: J. S. Murray, D. N. S. Vellacott, J. S. Lyon.

4 × 110 yards: M. G. Cross, N. W. Bliss, J. S. Macve, D. B. Stronach.

440 × 220 × 440 yards: M. Orrell-Jones, D. B. Stronach, J. S. Macve.

2 × 880 yards, 2 × 1 mile: A. J. P. Campbell, R. S. Lloyd, C. H. Arnold, R. N. Dailey.

In the Field Events Competition, we finished in fifth place.

Three members of the College competed against Oxford in the Inter-Varsity Relays, Lyon, Dailey and Macve running in the High Hurdles, One Mile and 440 yards Relays respectively. Dailey also ran in the Inter-Varsity Cross-Country Race.

At the end of the Michaelmas Term we again won our annual match against Balliol College, winning eight of the twelve events, the final score being 66 points to 38.

In the Handicap Races at the beginning of the next term, several members of the Club were successful, Macve and Orrell-Jones coming first and second respectively in the One Lap Race, while Reynolds won the Pole Vault, and Bliss was placed third in the 150 yards sprint.

Later, in a friendly match with Queens'—our future Cuppers opponents as it turned out—the frosty conditions were overcome and the College managed to win seven of the ten events.

In the Cuppers heats we were drawn against Queens' and Trinity. The match provided the College with an easy win by 124 points to Queens' 86 and Trinity's 78. Stronach took both sprints while Orrell-Jones and Dailey won the Half-mile and Mile respectively. Lyon and Murray between them secured both the Hurdles events, and Cross did well to record 20 ft. 5 in. in the Long Jump, as did

Fawcett to get over 152 ft. with the javelin. Macve obtained three second places.

The Club decided to introduce the custom of inviting a past athletic celebrity of the College to its Annual Dinner, Angus Scott being invited on this occasion.

*Full Colours were awarded to:* N. W. Bliss, M. G. Cross, J. S. Murray, T. Fawcett and G. E. Reynolds.

*Half-Colours were awarded to:* M. J. Absolon, M. J. O. Massey, R. G. Constable and E. J. Walker.

A week later in the University Sports, Dailey came second in the One Mile, Lyon third in the High Hurdles, Stronach third in the 100 yards and fourth in the 220 yards, Macve fourth in the 440 yards and Orrell-Jones sixth in the 880 yards. Subsequently Dailey and Stronach represented C.U.A.C. against Loughborough College, Dailey coming second in the Mile while Stronach had the misfortune to pull a hamstring in the 100 yards, which put him out of athletics for the next month.

In the Cuppers "Winners Final" we competed against Christ's and Emmanuel who last year finished as winners and runners-up respectively. Unfortunately in the face of this opposition Stronach was unable to run for us and Dailey was handicapped by injury. However, Orrell-Jones, Lyon and Fawcett were each well placed in their events, and our pole-vaulters Roberts and Reynolds excelled themselves to come second and third. The final result was that we finished third with 79 points, behind Emmanuel and Christ's who tied for first place with 117 points. Following the end of term, at the Inter-Varsity Sports at the White City, R. N. Dailey finished sixth in the Mile. Also during the Vacation, some three weeks later, Stronach and Macve competed in the Channel Islands with the Alverstone Centipedes team.

The Easter Term began with a triangular match against Nottingham University and Emmanuel. With the College back at full strength we repeated our success of last year in beating the University, while finishing only seven points behind the Cuppers holders. On this note our Club fixtures for the year came to a close, apart from our annual athletic tour with Emmanuel at the end of term.

However, seven College athletes were picked to represent the Alverstone Club against the Oxford Centipedes on 5 June. In addition, Dailey, Orrell-Jones and Stronach were selected to run for the University against the A.A.A., and Orrell-Jones was also chosen to compete against the visiting American team at the White City. Both D. B. Stronach and R. N. Dailey were elected to serve on next year's C.U.A.C. committee.

Next year's officers will be: *Captain:* R. N. DAILEY. *Secretary:* M. ORRELL-JONES.

## THE BADMINTON CLUB

*Captain:* F. A. HUNTER. *Secretary:* R. H. RAYBOULD.  
*Assistant Secretary:* A. JONES. *Treasurer:* L. C. JOHNSON.

WITH all the members of last year's successful College First Team in residence, it was generally expected that the season would be successful. In fact, the College First Team again headed Division I of the Inter-College League (for the fourth successive year), while the Second and Third Teams also headed their respective divisions.

In the Cuppers, the College defeated Christ's, Downing, Fitzwilliam House, and, in the final, Trinity Hall, to win this Inter-College singles tournament for the first time since the war. F. A. Hunter, K. N. Sapru, R. H. Raybould, L. C. Johnson and C. D. Laurie represented the College in these games.

The College was heavily represented in the University teams throughout the year. F. A. Hunter is to be congratulated on the award of a Half-Blue. K. N. Sapru, L. C. Johnson, and C. D. Laurie also made appearances for the University First Team during the season, and these three and R. H. Raybould played for the "Cockerels" against the Oxford "Woodpeckers". J. E. Guillet also made appearances for the "Cockerels" during the season.

The Captain awarded First Team Colours to C. D. Laurie and J. E. Guillet. Second Team Colours were awarded to A. Jones, J. P. Bradshaw, B. S. A. Ma'arof, D. A. Hopwood, D. L. Marr and P. W. Thompson.

Next season's officials will be: *Captain:* J. E. GUILLET. *Secretary:* A. JONES. *Assistant Secretary:* A. C. BROWN. *Treasurer:* P. W. THOMPSON.

## THE CHESS CLUB

*Match Captain:* G. E. N. LANCE. *Secretary:* P. R. ALLEN.

THIS year the Chess Club has not been so successful as last year, which is rather disappointing as the team was somewhat stronger. We reached the final round of the Cuppers competition and although we drew with the eventual winners (Pembroke) we lost to Downing, thus coming second in the order. In the Cambridge and District League the Club came third without ever fielding the full first team.

Two other events may be mentioned: a light-hearted "mixed doubles" match with Newnham, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all, and the annual match against Balliol, which was won at Oxford by the score of 4-2.

Three members of the Club played for the University Dragons against the Oxford University Unicorns, all winning their games.

The first team was so well balanced that it would be invidious to single out any one player as outstanding, but mention must be made of G. D. E. Soar's win against J. E. Barrett, the University Champion, in the final round of the Cuppers, and of A. J. Willson's forceful victory over J. J. A. Handley, the President, in the first round.

The full team was: A. J. Willson, G. D. E. Soar, P. R. Allen, G. E. N. Lance, R. W. M. Baxter.

Unfortunately the Club did not receive as much support from freshmen as we would have liked and we hope this will be rectified in the coming season (1954-5).

### THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY

*President:* R. A. TOMLINSON. *Secretary:* M. C. STOKES.

*Treasurer:* D. C. WARD.

It is becoming a platitude to open this notice with a complaint concerning poor attendances. The claims of work more immediately relevant to the Tripos would appear to have been overwhelming, but those who scorned such banausic considerations were this year well rewarded. Mr Hammond exposed the weaknesses of previous accounts of Salamis and succeeded in using every available piece of evidence in his own reconstruction, all in a most entertaining style. Mr Wilkinson spoke on a frequently neglected subject, "Colloquial Latin"; he too combined scholarship with entertainment. Mr Kenney rescued from oblivion the younger Heinsius, and had some interesting Heinsiana to show us. Professor Page, in a joint meeting with the Trinity College Classical Reading Society answered for us "Some Problems in the *Odyssey*". Readings were held of Aristophanes' *Thesmophoriazousae* and Euripides' *Cyclops*, at which beer was imbibed as well as learning. The Society's year ended, except for the Annual Dinner, with a most interesting and important paper from Mr Lloyd-Jones on "Zeus and Prometheus". It is to be hoped that attendances will improve: meanwhile we can but thank Mr Howland for the loan of his rooms, and him and his colleagues for their encouragement.

### THE CRICKET CLUB

*President:* PROFESSOR BAILEY. *Captain:* A. W. MORRIS.

*Secretary:* A. J. DREW.

THE College has had one of its best seasons for several years, having lost only one of the fifteen matches played. Runs have been consistently scored by A. T. Davis, D. A. Music, who scored the only century of the season, A. W. Morris, J. K. E. Slack and A. J. Drew, while the bowling honours went to R. B. Blatcher, C. J. Denham-Davis and H. M. A. Cherry-Downes.

The 2nd XI's record is not so convincing as that of the 1st XI. Five of the fifteen matches played were lost. This, however, was largely due to the fact that more have been given the opportunity to play this season. The side has been well led by J. R. Singleton, who was ably backed up by D. Cooper, A. J. Tombling, W. J. Bromley and many others.

In conclusion, after a most enjoyable season, we would like to express our thanks to Len Baker and all his staff for preparing such excellent wickets and teas.

Next year's officers: *Captain:* A. J. DREW. *Secretary:* A. T. DAVIS.

### THE DEBATING SOCIETY

*Chairman:* J. G. D. SHAW. *Senior Treasurer:* MR SCOTT.

*Junior Treasurer:* F. J. WARE. *Secretary:* M. D. ROSENHEAD.

*Committee:* T. M. ALDRIDGE, J. LEWIS.

IN the Michaelmas Term, the Society again opened its doors to controversy and discussion, after more than a year's silence. After a highly successful opening meeting in November, it was clear that the College was likely to support the Society's activities, and a full programme of debates was accordingly drawn up and followed.

The outcome of these meetings has been that a consistently high standard of debating has been maintained, and that members have been able to express views—serious or frivolous, relevant or otherwise—on a series of topics of greater or lesser significance. The House decided that it did not deplore the Government's action in British Guiana, that Columbus did not go too far, that the Liberal Party has not outlived its usefulness, and that individuality is better than good taste.

It has been gratifying to find that a not inconsiderable number of members of other Colleges have been attracted to the debates, and have attended as guests of members. If the College continues to



support the Society, there appears to be every chance that it will emerge as the premier group of its kind in Cambridge, combining the functions of a College debating society with those of a forum of even wider interest.

If the standard of this year's debating can be sustained, and the range of interest within the College extended, the auguries for 1954-5 may well be favourable. For the Michaelmas Term 1954, M. D. Rosenhead has been elected Chairman, and T. M. Aldridge, Secretary.

### THE GOLF CLUB

*Captain:* P. E. B. FORD. *Secretary:* M. SAMUELSON.

THERE were very few regular players this year, and it is hoped that an increase in membership next year will enable more college matches to be played.

In the Welch Cup, the Inter-College Foursomes Competition, the College was represented by P. E. B. Ford and M. Samuelson, who lost by 5 and 4 to Selwyn.

Officers for next year will be:

*Captain:* M. SAMUELSON. *Secretary:* J. R. MORRIS.

### THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

*President:* MR MILLER. *Vice-President:* C. W. PARKIN.  
*Secretary:* B. G. CARTLEDGE. *Treasurer:* J. F. POKORNY.

THE fact that the Historical Society is indisputably the most flourishing of all College faculty societies is perhaps as great a source of mystification to historians as to their enemies; but it carries dangers of its own. This year, for example, the Society found itself compelled to stifle the unprecedented and anarchical proposal that it should possess a Constitution; to repudiate with horror the suggestion that its Officers should be elected; and to stamp out indignantly an attempt to glamourize its name. But while the Vice-Presidency remains in the admirably competent hands of a disciple of Burke, the Society may hope long to withstand such heinous subversion.

The year opened with a paper on "St Crispin's Men", by D. C. Ward: some new aspects of Gild history were brought forward to support the thesis that the Cobblers were and have continued to be the natural leaders of British working-class movements. Both the author and the Society failed to find any valid reasons why this should have been so, and eventually decided that it probably was not so after all. However, the discussion was by no means devoid of interest, and

enabled claws to be sharpened in preparation for severer contests later in the year. Professor Herbert Butterfield's "History of Historiography" provided a stimulating introduction to a neglected but important subject; it provoked an excellent discussion in which the Professor dealt most patiently with a variety of questions on the historical method and its changing purpose. The last meeting of the Michaelmas Term was devoted to a political analysis of "The Post-Fascist Era in Italy" by R. J. H. Chambers, which exposed the weaknesses of a manufactured democratic constitution and helped to unravel a tangle of political issues from which Englishmen are apt to turn aside with a sneer and a shudder.

During the Lent Term, the Society began by hearing from Dr David Thomson "How France is haunted by her history". Although neither the paper nor the discussion attempted to break new ground, they made up in humour what they lacked in depth. "Silly old France" was the keynote of an evening which showed that although the French are an old joke, they are still an irresistible one. Nevertheless, if the Society came no nearer to an understanding of the recurrent tragedy of French politics, it at least has now no excuse for not being aware of it. Dr J. P. C. Roach's paper on "The Foundations of Politics" perhaps provided the best meeting of the year: from a criticism of the premisses of Weldon's *Vocabulary of Politics*, Dr Roach went on to examine the relation of politics to ethics and to affirm that the sovereignty of rationalism must not be unqualified. The resulting discussion revolved around those mysterious things called Absolute Values, and consequently continued for a very long time; but it never ceased to be lively or interesting, metaphysics being for the most part avoided. The term ended with an extremely valuable paper by J. H. Salmon on "Dostoevsky and Communism", which unleashed the Society's resident Slavophiles for a heated discussion of the Russian character and of the exclusively native elements in Russian Communism.

The Society held its Annual Dinner in the Wordsworth Room on 29 April; Dr David Thomson and Dr J. P. C. Roach were the principal guests, and their excellent speeches contributed to a most successful evening, later spiced with danger by the Vice-President. We must record our gratitude to Mr Miller for his unfailing hospitality: and our sorrow that Dr Holmes has departed for another place.

Officers for 1954-5: *Secretary:* I. D. LLOYD-JONES. *Treasurer:* D. H. STABLES.

## THE HOCKEY CLUB

*President:* PROFESSOR JOPSON. *Captain:* C. J. DENHAM-DAVIS.  
*Vice-Captain:* D. N. S. VELLACOTT. *Secretary:* A. J. TOMBLING.

THIS has been an exceptionally good year for the Club as we won the Cuppers for the first time in the history of the competition. But in the Michaelmas Term our league record was not very good. After a disastrous series of defeats, the 1st XI finished half-way down the table in Division I. The 2nd XI was somewhat inconsistent, due to the calls made on it by the 1st XI from time to time, and it finished second in the 2nd XI League. The 3rd XI had many games cancelled, but under D. J. Perry's secretaryship, many interesting fixtures were arranged and most members had enough games. Our somewhat inconsistent record in the League was due to the calls made on our players by the Wanderers and University teams. Our Cuppers side included four Wanderers and the three Blues, C. J. Denham-Davis, W. B. Peeling and A. J. Tombling. In this competition only once did we play well, against Downing in the preliminary round. Thereafter our victories came by weight of numbers alone and in the semi-final and final all our goals came from, or as the result of, corners. Nevertheless, the team did very well to win, with C. J. Denham-Davis, the captain, playing many outstanding games.

The officers for next year are: *Captain:* D. H. DAVIES. *Secretary:* P. W. MOORE.

## THE LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB

*President:* THE MASTER. *Senior Treasurer:* MR BROOKES. *Captain:* D. M. H. TURNER. *Secretary:* C. K. SMITH. *Vice-Captain:* P. V. PIGOTT. *Junior Treasurer:* J. M. KING.

J. A. N. WALLIS was elected Captain at the last meeting of the Club in the Easter Term, 1953, but owing to his election to the Presidency of the C.U.B.C. at the beginning of the Michaelmas Term, he resigned and D. M. H. Turner was elected in his place.

## MICHAELMAS TERM, 1953

Only one Light IV was entered this year for the University Light IV Race and it commenced training a week before the beginning of term. It showed great promise and power in the earlier stages of training

but never quite fulfilled this promise during the races, when the crew appeared rather rough and wooden.

There were a large number of entries for the Light IV's this year and the L.M.B.C. crew were drawn against St Catharine's in a preliminary round on the Tuesday. They beat St Catharine's by 17 sec. and went on to beat Queens' by 8 sec. and Selwyn by 15 sec. in the next two rounds. In the semi-final, rowing on back station, they met the favourites, Clare "A". L.M.B.C. went off to a good start and were 2 sec. up at the first signal, but never managed to get into a stride and lost ground steadily all the way, to be beaten by 11 sec. Clare "A" went on to beat 1st and 3rd Trinity "A" in the final.

Light IV crew:

*Bow* D. M. H. Turner (*steerer*)  
 2 J. A. N. Wallis  
 3 P. V. Pigott  
*Str.* R. V. Taylor

The Clinker IV on the other hand proved a very fast combination. A provisional crew was up training for this race from the first day of full term. Many experiments in both composition and order were tried, until the final crew contained only one member and cox of the original crew. The final crew, which included a freshman, had only ten outings together before the first race, but despite this it proved to be a powerful combination and one of the fastest Clinker IV's seen on the Cam in recent years.

In the first round, against Queens', after being level at the first signal, the L.M.B.C. crew drew steadily away to win by 14 sec. in a fast time. In the next round they won easily against Magdalene by 33 sec. in 7 min. 42 sec.—only 4 sec. outside the record. As was expected, the semi-final against the powerful 1st and 3rd Trinity crew proved to be the hardest race. At all the flagging points along the course there was no more than 1 sec. difference between the two crews. The greater flexibility of the L.M.B.C. crew, however, told. At the finish of the course they were able to raise the rating and spurt in for the last stretch home to win by 3 sec., equalling the previous day's time, but in slower conditions.

After this, there seemed little doubt that we would win the final against St Catharine's. The L.M.B.C. crew were on back station, but by the Red Grind came within a length of St Catharine's and paddled home comfortably behind them, to regain the Clinker IV Cup, which we last won in 1951.

Clinker IV crew:

*Bow* N. M. Ragg  
 2 J. F. Hall-Craggs  
 3 C. K. Smith  
*Str.* A. R. Muirhead  
*Cox* J. D. C. Peacock



A provisional 1st Fairbairn VIII had begun training at the beginning of the term and put in much good groundwork. After the Fours' races were over, it was strengthened by all but one of the Clinker IV crew and from then on put in a lot of hard work and mileage. The final full-course time was quite fast, but illness and the return of men at a late stage from trials necessitated several last minute changes, so that the final crew was together for only three days before the race.

Despite this they raced hard and quickly came within sight of Clare who had started immediately ahead of them. Clare, however, fought hard all the way down the Long Reach, not to be overtaken, but were eventually passed on the outside of Ditton Corner. This lost our crew several seconds through having to take a longer course. They did well to finish third, 4 sec. behind Jesus, who in turn were 5 sec. behind 1st and 3rd Trinity, the winners. The 2nd VIII went up one place to finish sixteenth and the 3rd VIII did well to go up three places, finishing thirtieth and thereby winning the "Crock Pots".

The crews were as follows:

1st VIII		2nd VIII		3rd VIII	
Bow	N. M. Ragg	G. N. Mainwaring	A. L. Anderson		
2	A. H. Wood	K. C. Holmes	J. M. Round		
3	B. L. Shelley	H. Jones	M. C. Thompson		
4	A. R. Muirhead	A. K. Oates	D. W. G. Hardy		
5	P. V. Pigott	L. J. Gathercole	M. T. J. Axford		
6	D. H. Whitaker	E. Bridgewater	J. L. Miller		
7	C. K. Smith	J. C. W. August	D. M. Wright		
Str.	A. P. Sewell	P. Sachs	J. Prince		
Cox	J. D. C. Peacock	J. G. D. Shaw	J. McKenzie		

4th VIII		5th VIII (Medical)		6th VIII	
Bow	P. S. Ashton	H. B. Francis	D. T. Millar		
2	A. D. Rooke	M. L. V. Pritchard	T. Fawcett		
3	J. W. Evans	C. S. Menzies-Kitchin	J. P. Musson		
4	R. M. Needham	R. D. McVean	R. A. Arab		
5	W. R. Smith	E. B. Lewis	C. Watson		
6	J. F. Williams	T. B. Duff	J. F. Bennetts		
7	I. C. Pyle	C. D. Plows	I. J. Holt		
Str.	J. R. Plowman	P. C. Heal	R. Crisp		
Cox	W. R. Horrell	N. A. Harker	R. E. Jones		

Our warmest thanks are due to Roy Meldrum for the valuable groundwork he put in, coaching both the Light and Clinker IV's and the 1st and 2nd Fairbairn VIII's. Our thanks are also due to Dr Raymond Owen and Ronnie Symonds for coaching the Light IV, Jack Maskell for the Clinker IV and 1st Fairbairn VIII and J. A. N. Wallis and D. W. T. Hague for the Fairbairn VIII, together with all

who have given up valuable time to the arduous task of coaching the many novices whom we are pleased to welcome at this time of year.

The Club Sculling races were competed for during the week after the Fairbairn Race. There were only two competitors for the "Pearson and Wright" Sculls, which were won by a freshman, J. F. Hall-Craggs who beat D. H. Whitaker by 10 sec. The "Andrews and Maples" Sculls for freshmen were won by W. R. Horrell, who beat L. J. Gathercole in the final by 18 sec.

D. H. Whitaker, our only entrant in the Norfolk Long Distance Sculling Championships, did well to come fifth.

In the C.U.B.C. Trial VIII's Race held at Ely on 5 December, the Captain D. M. H. Turner, rowed "7" in the losing crew and J. A. N. Wallis, the newly elected President, coached.

#### LENT TERM 1954

The 1st VIII came up to train, as usual, a few days before the beginning of full term, and under the constant watchful eye and guiding hand of Roy Meldrum, slowly developed from eight rather second-class oarsmen into one first-class crew; a crew in fact, which regained the Headship lost in 1951 and which was said to be the best Lent Boat seen on the Cam in recent years. That this was so, was as much due to the planned coaching of Roy Meldrum and the co-operation shown by those other coaches working with him, as to the keenness and determination of the crew. Though boating was held up for a week owing to the river being frozen, the crew conscientiously endeavoured to keep fit by running up and down the bank, doing physical training and exercising in other ways out of the boat.

After our critics' forecasts that we should not go up and might even go down, the races themselves, which were rowed in May Week weather, proved quite dramatic. On the first night, in a chase after 1st and 3rd Trinity, the latter managed more or less to hold their distance up to Ditton Corner; but once past there, the L.M.B.C. crew raised the rating a couple of pips to 32 and, increasing the pressure down the Long Reach, rowed down the Trinity crew, bumping them just at the Railway Bridge.

The row on the Thursday night followed a similar pattern. Underrating the Jesus crew by about 10 strokes a minute down the Long Reach, we again scored the bump at the Railway Bridge, thus going Head.

On the Friday and Saturday the L.M.B.C. crew kept outside their distance up to the Railway Bridge but the Jesus crew challenged hard from there to the finish to try and regain the Headship. Our crew,

however, were never seriously in danger and rating 29 to Jesus's 37 were rowing well within themselves.

The 2nd VIII which had seemed so promising in practice turned out rather disappointing. On the first night, with a bump ahead at the top of the Second Division, they had to be content with a row-over, but on the Thursday night, they bumped a demoralized Queens' I crew, who had already fallen to Magdalene I the previous night. Queens', however, seemed to gain new life on the Friday, whereas our 2nd VIII lacked staying power over the full course and were caught back again by Queens' after the Railway Bridge. On the Saturday, they were bumped again by 1st and 3rd Trinity II who had already made two bumps.

The 3rd VIII was unable to hold its position and went down all four nights, as also did the 7th VIII. The 4th VIII went down two places but the 5th VIII (Medical) did well to make three bumps and were unfortunate not to gain their oars, by being robbed on the second night. The 6th VIII, already in a high position, did well to row over every night.

The overall performance of the lower boats does not seem too healthy; but our style being a rather difficult style to learn, the break in training caused by the bad weather this term probably affected our crews more than those of other clubs. Nevertheless, much of the success of a Club during bumping races is judged by the final position of its 1st VIII and if this be the yardstick then surely this has been a successful Lents.

Crews were as follows:

#### 1st VIII

Bow N. M. Ragg  
2 A. H. Wood  
3 B. L. Shelley  
4 J. F. Hall-Craggs  
5 C. K. Smith  
6 R. V. Taylor  
7 P. V. Pigott  
Str. A. R. Muirhead  
Cox J. D. C. Peacock

#### 2nd VIII

Bow K. C. Holmes  
2 A. P. Sewell  
3 L. J. Gathercole  
4 J. E. Prince  
5 M. C. Thompson  
6 E. Bridgewater  
7 A. L. Anderson  
Str. P. Sachs  
Cox A. B. Groves

#### 3rd VIII

A. D. Rooke  
J. P. Musson  
R. M. Needham  
J. M. Round  
J. R. Plowman  
J. F. Williams  
D. W. G. Hardy  
J. L. Miller  
J. McKenzie

#### 4th VIII

A. C. Le Maitre  
D. T. Millar  
C. Watson  
M. T. J. Axford  
E. H. P. Lewis-Bowen  
A. C. Taylor  
I. J. Holt  
D. Naylor  
W. R. Horrell

	5th VIII (Medical)	6th VIII (Gentlemen)	7th VIII
Bow	R. Moat	R. E. Jones	J. W. Burren
2	T. Fawcett	H. G. Wright	J. E. Viles
3	R. D. McVean	H. H. Magnay	R. R. Inskip
4	D. H. Gray	A. J. P. Campbell	J. P. Allatt
5	C. S. Menzies-Kitchin	A. C. H. Morgan	H. H. Johnstone
6	T. B. Duff	G. M. Jordan	J. D. Mercer
7	C. D. Plows	J. C. W. August	J. W. Evans
Str.	P. C. Heal	R. Crisp	W. R. Smith
Cox	D. P. Stables	C. P. H. Wood	D. B. Grigg

In the University Small Boat Races which followed the Lents we had no success. P. V. Pigott (stroke) and D. M. H. Turner (bow and steers) were entered for the Forster Fairbairn Pairs and J. F. Hall-Craggs for the Bushe-Fox Freshman's Sculls.

Two crews were entered for the Reading Head of the River Race. We were unfortunate in losing Pigott from the 1st VIII in consequence of his having to take an examination, and so had to break up the successful combination of the Lent Boat. The crew lacked life and attack, and during the race went over the greater part of the course at little more than a paddle, rating 28 most of the way. They finished fourth which was one place higher than last year but not lower than they deserved. The 2nd VIII was handicapped by illness and was little more than a scratch VIII. It, consequently, was unable to hold the very high position of last year's crew in the 1st Division, and finished 2nd in the Clinker Division.

The crews at Reading were as follows:

#### 1st VIII

Bow A. L. Anderson  
2 J. F. Hall-Craggs  
3 B. L. Shelley  
4 D. H. Whitaker  
5 C. K. Smith  
6 R. V. Taylor  
7 D. M. H. Turner  
Str. A. R. Muirhead  
Cox J. D. C. Peacock

#### 2nd VIII

K. C. Holmes  
J. F. Williams  
L. J. Gathercole  
J. E. Prince  
M. C. Thompson  
E. Bridgewater  
H. Jones  
A. H. Wood  
A. B. Groves

After Reading the 1st VIII was reorganized and commenced training for Putney, on the Cam. The new order did not seem to be very successful and after a couple of days' break, the crew was again reorganized and moved down to Ely for training. On the paddle down to Ely, the boat was nearly lost over the weir at Baitsbite Lock, but was saved in the nick of time by a heroic effort on the part of J. F. Hall-Craggs, who jumped in the river fully clothed to rescue it.

Dr Rhodes Hambridge, who had put in so much good groundwork

with the Lent Boat early in training, took over the coaching for the three days at Ely and also at Putney. The crew arrived at Putney only two days before the Head of the River Race and so had only four outings on the tideway before the race. They were fortunate, therefore, to have calm conditions on the day. They got off to a very good start, but as had happened at Reading the attack soon fell off. Despite this they managed to pass Corpus at Hammersmith and quickly overhauled Thames III and Pembroke by the end of Chiswick Eyot. With Clare  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lengths ahead at this stage, there showed no signs of the attack returning until Barnes Bridge when the rating was raised to bring the boat home in fine style, abreast with Clare. The crew gained six places, finishing fourth, but with more drive was fully capable of coming first or second.

The crew at Putney was:

*Bow* D. M. H. Turner  
 2 A. R. Muirhead  
 3 B. L. Shelley  
 4 D. H. Whitaker  
 5 C. K. Smith  
 6 R. V. Taylor  
 7 P. V. Pigott  
*Str.* J. F. Hall-Craggs  
*Cox* J. D. C. Peacock

In the University Boat Race, J. A. N. Wallis, the President, rowed at bow, for the second year in succession, in the crew which lost to Oxford by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lengths.

#### EASTER TERM 1954

The May Boat commenced training on the first day of full term and with only seven clear weeks until the beginning of the May Races, the immediate task of producing a crew that was sure of staying Head and at the same time keeping Henley in mind, seemed at first quite forbidding, but far from impossible. The Lent Boat provided a sound basis, but the Reading and Putney crews had been disappointing and we were without the usual complement of winning Blues, to reinforce the May Boat, that we had been accustomed to in the past few years. The crew remained virtually unchanged from the first day of training until the races and a coaching plan, similar to that which was so successful in the Lents, was adopted. Dr Rhodes Hambridge was unable to coach the initial stages, as he had done in the Lents, but our thanks are due to Rodney Dingle who did so instead.

The crew developed well and a new racing ship was procured from Banhams, Ltd., three weeks before the races. Some very fast times

were put up in practice and although it was rumoured that Jesus were very fast and that both 1st and 3rd Trinity and Trinity Hall were also quite fast, prospects immediately before the races seemed good. Races, and especially Bumping Races, are far from certainties in most cases, and with the "vultures all ready for the kill" to prevent us from retaining the Headship for the fifth year running, tension was quite high on the first night. As a result, the crew got off to a bad start and thereby lost a few feet, but then steadily drew away from 1st and 3rd Trinity until the end of the Long Reach. From there 1st and 3rd made a spirited effort to make a bump before the finish. The strength and determination of the Trinity crew had been, perhaps, underestimated and this last minute turn of speed rather caught our crew off its guard. Trinity came within one-third of a length at the finish but our crew were never seriously in danger.

On the second night L.M.B.C. got off to a much better start and rowing over in fine style led comfortably all the way. 1st and 3rd Trinity, however, who were still lying second, were not to be discouraged, and on both Friday and, to a lesser extent, on Saturday made a determined effort to go Head. On both occasions they got well within their distance at the finish of the course. They were a powerful crew, but were not well enough together to produce that extra pace needed to bump our crew which, even under pressure, never lost its form, though at times it could have shown a little more drive. The Jesus crew which lay third and was rumoured to be fast enough to go Head, never came within striking distance of 1st and 3rd on any of the four nights and in fact, on three nights, was almost caught by Trinity Hall at the Railings.

The 2nd VIII had been a problem in practice and a fortnight before the races, rowing in a shell boat, was slower than the 3rd VIII in a clinker. Various changes between the two crews were made at this stage, but no combination was found which was convincingly faster than the 3rd VIII. It was hoped that they would at least hold their place, but in the races they proved to be no match for the crews following. They were bumped on the first three nights to become "sandwich-boat" on the Saturday when they rowed over twice.

The 3rd VIII on the other hand did very well to bump two college 1st VIII's, Sidney Sussex on the Friday and Downing on the Saturday, finishing up 6th in the Second Division, ahead of three College 1st VIII's, above all but three other College 2nd VIII's and the highest 3rd VIII on the river.

The Medical VIII, highly placed as the 4th VIII, did well to make two bumps at the expense of Jesus IV and Downing II, thus becoming the highest 4th Boat on the river. For the rest of the

crews, on the credit side the 6th Boat, after being bumped on the first night, went on to make three bumps and the 10th Boat made bumps on the first three nights, firmly establishing itself in the 7th Division. The 7th Boat, after making a bump on the first night, was bumped by Queens' Gentlemen's VIII on the Friday, thus finishing up where it started, while on the debit side the 5th and 6th Boats both went down two places, and the 9th, one place.

Thus, again the total number of bumps has been on the credit side and since 1950, when we first had ten crews on the river, the Club has made a net total of forty-two bumps in the May Races as well as being Head of the River for five years in succession. Much of the credit for this, both this year and in previous years, goes to Roy Meldrum, to whom we offer our deepest thanks for the many hours he has spent coaching and giving helpful advice, and for the patience and perseverance he has shown with all the crews he has coached. Apart from those already mentioned, the Club owes a great debt to and thanks David Hague for the coaching of the 1st and other Club Boats throughout the year and also Jack Maskell who has done this in addition to his duties as Boatman. Our thanks are also due to Mervyn Palmer and Harry Almond for coaching the 2nd VIII, to Peter Peddie for coaching the 3rd VIII, to Professor Walker for coaching the Medical VIII throughout the year and to the numerous active members of the Club who have found time to coach other boats as well as row themselves.

Crews for the May Races:

#### 1st VIII

*Bow* J. A. N. Wallis  
2 J. F. Hall-Craggs  
3 C. K. Smith  
4 R. V. Taylor  
5 D. H. Whitaker  
6 D. M. H. Turner  
7 P. V. Pigott  
*Str.* A. R. Muirhead  
*Cox* J. D. C. Peacock

#### 2nd VIII

*Bow* N. M. Ragg  
2 A. P. Sewell  
3 A. L. Anderson  
4 E. Bridgewater  
5 B. L. Shelley  
6 L. J. Gathercole  
7 H. Jones  
*Str.* J. E. Prince  
*Cox* J. McKenzie

#### 3rd VIII

K. C. Holmes  
J. L. Miller  
D. W. G. Hardy  
M. G. K. Konstam  
E. H. P. Lewis-Bowen  
J. F. Bennetts  
M. C. Thompson  
A. H. Wood  
W. R. Horrell

#### 4th VIII (Medical)

R. Moat  
H. Francis  
R. D. McVean  
T. Fawcett  
C. S. Menzies-Kitchin  
J. S. Lyon  
D. C. Plows  
P. C. Heal  
D. P. Stables

#### 5th VIII (Gentlemen)

*Bow* R. E. Jones  
2 M. T. J. Axford  
3 J. A. D. Harrison  
4 A. J. P. Campbell  
5 G. N. Mainwaring  
6 A. K. Oates  
7 J. C. W. August  
*Str.* P. Sachs  
*Cox* C. P. H. Wood

#### 6th VIII

A. C. Le Maitre  
W. R. Smith  
J. Goodson  
D. M. Stevenson  
J. W. Evans  
R. Mangles  
H. H. Magnay  
R. M. Needham  
A. B. Groves

#### 7th VIII (Rugger)

F. B. Barnes  
R. Chambers  
B. Reeve  
J. Martin  
H. Cormack  
P. R. Bromage  
R. Sykes  
G. A. C. Weeden  
T. T. Hay

#### 8th VIII

*Bow* H. Wintle  
2 C. P. Burnham  
3 C. Watson  
4 A. C. Brown  
5 M. Blackburn  
6 R. F. Axford  
7 D. M. Wright  
*Str.* J. R. Plowman  
*Cox* P. J. Lawrence

#### 9th VIII

D. T. Millar  
R. Donovan  
J. P. Allatt  
D. N. Axford  
R. W. Taylor  
J. P. Musson  
B. T. Small  
A. C. M. Maitland  
G. B. G. Lawson

#### 10th VIII

D. Jones  
R. G. E. Howe  
D. C. B. Powell-Price  
B. King  
A. Hakki  
N. Spinney  
C. Woodburn  
D. J. D. Reid  
P. L. McIlmoyle

An 11th crew was in training during the term but for the third year in succession was unsuccessful in the "getting-on" race.

In the Magdalene Silver Pair Oared Races rowed this term, R. V. Taylor (stroke) and C. K. Smith (bow and steers) were beaten in the first round by Findlay and Oakden (Emmanuel). The latter went on to beat J. A. N. Wallis (bow and steers), pairing with J. G. Stancliffe of Pembroke, in the next round, but lost the final to the Clare pair.

The Club Pair Races were also rowed this term, having been postponed from the Lent Term owing to the frozen state of the river. The Lower Boat Pairs were won by R. E. Jones and R. Crisp, who beat A. P. Sewell and A. L. Anderson by 8 sec. The Bateman Silver Pair Oars Race was entered for by all the 1st VIII, paired off in order of rowing, and produced some chaotic racing, people changing sides and boats between heats. The final was won by Muirhead and Pigott who beat Whitaker and Turner easily, the latter pair having hit the bank several times during the race.

#### HENLEY ROYAL REGATTA 1954

There being only a week between the Mays and Marlow Regatta this year, no crew was entered, as it was decided to concentrate all our energies on winning the Henley Grand this year. Only one VIII, from which was drawn a Stewards IV, and a Wyfold IV was sent to Henley this year and once again we stayed at Remenham Rectory.

Foreign competition was great this year and the VIII never seemed to develop, between the Mays and Henley, that extra speed needed to meet it. The crew was slow off the mark, but nevertheless, drawn against Jesus in the first round on the Thursday, were a quarter of a length ahead of them after the first twenty strokes, rowing 33 to Jesus's 37. L.M.B.C., rating 31, kept a half to three-quarters of a length ahead of Jesus, rating about 36, all the way to the enclosures, when Jesus, in a last desperate effort raised the rating to well over 40. They made no impression on L.M.B.C. who, rating 37 at the finish, came in three-quarters of a length ahead.

In the semi-final on the Friday L.M.B.C. were drawn against Leander who had had a bye from the previous day. Going off at 43 to L.M.B.C.'s 41, Leander were soon in the lead and by the Barrier, reached in 1 min. 56 sec., were still striking 40 to our 34 and were  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lengths up. They increased this lead to nearly 2 lengths by Remenham Club, still overrating our crew who were now striking just over 32, Leander, however, seemed unable to keep up this pace and the opportunity was seized. Muirhead raised the rating to 35 by the mile post, where the gap was already narrowing. At the  $1\frac{1}{8}$  mile post, striking 36, the gap had been reduced to barely a length and from then on a tremendous battle ensued, with the L.M.B.C. crew steaming up every stroke, having raised the rating to 38. However, the spurt had been left too late and Leander struggled over the line to win by one-third of a length in 6 min. 56 sec.

It was a tired Leander crew which raced on Saturday in the final to be beaten by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lengths by Krylia Sovetov, U.S.S.R., the European Champions.

The Stewards IV, which was stroked on bow side, had several changes in order in practice and never really had time to settle down. They drew Merton College, Oxford in the first round, and going off at 35 to Merton's 42 were  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lengths down at the Barrier. At Fawley, both crews were striking 29½ with Merton  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lengths in the lead, and there seemed little hope of an L.M.B.C. victory. Merton won by 3 lengths, but were beaten in the semi-final by Krylia Sovetov, the eventual winners.

The Wyfold IV drawn from the 2nd and 3rd May Boats was a rather inexperienced crew, but seemed promising and by the time the Regatta commenced should have been going quite fast. They were unlucky, however, to draw an eliminating heat the previous Saturday and so had only nine outings together before the race. They were drawn against Isis who quickly gained the lead. The L.M.B.C. IV raced hard all the way, however, and did creditably to lose by only a length to a far more experienced crew.

*Grand Challenge Cup VIII*

Bow J. A. N. Wallis  
 2 J. F. Hall-Craggs  
 3 C. K. Smith  
 4 D. M. H. Turner  
 5 D. H. Whitaker  
 6 R. V. Taylor  
 7 P. V. Pigott  
 Str. A. R. Muirhead  
 Cox J. D. C. Peacock

*Stewards Cup IV*

Bow D. M. H. Turner (steerer)  
 2 J. A. N. Wallis  
 3 R. V. Taylor  
 Str. P. V. Pigott

*Wyfold Cup IV*

Bow A. L. Anderson (steerer)  
 2 L. J. Gathercole  
 3 B. L. Shelley  
 Str. A. H. Wood

Our warmest thanks are once again due to Roy Meldrum who coached both the VIII and the Stewards IV, to Dr Rhodes Hambridge who coached the VIII and to David Hague who coached the VIII and Wyfold IV. We have also to thank Cecil and Mrs Butler for once again looking after us so well during our stay at Remenham and for putting up with all our fads and fancies.

## HAMBURG INTERNATIONAL REGATTA 1954

At the invitation of the Allgemeine Alster Club and the British Consul in Hamburg, Dr J. K. Dunlop, an Old Lady Margaret May Colour, the 1st VIII was sent to Hamburg International Regatta this year, for the first time. The crew left Harwich on the Tuesday morning after Henley and arrived in Hamburg via the Hook of Holland in the small hours of Wednesday morning.

On arrival our stroke, A. R. Muirhead, sprained his ankle and was incapacitated until the day before the Regatta. As we were only going to be away for a week we had not taken the precaution of bringing a spare man, but David Hague who had accompanied us as coach, stepped into the crew for a few outings. Racing in borrowed boats and with borrowed oars and with an incapacitated stroke, we were not as successful as we might have been, but the hospitality was excellent and the experience of racing six abreast and being battered by ocean rollers was quite novel, so that a good time was had by all. We raced in the First Senior VIII's on both Saturday and Sunday, and on both occasions were beaten by a very good Argentinian crew. After an all night tour of the sights of Hamburg, the crew left at 4 a.m. on Monday, arriving in England that same evening.



## THE LADY MARGARET PLAYERS

*President:* MR THISTLETHWAITE; *Vice-Presidents:* THE MASTER, MR BAMBROUGH; *Chairman:* F. M. RAPHAEL; *Secretary:* T. W. WILLIAMS; *Treasurer:* P. E. BARTON; *Committee:* D. W. G. HARDY, J. C. KAY, G. MORRIS, J. O. TRAFFORD.

THIS year the Society's activities have followed their customary course. Play readings were held regularly throughout the year and were enjoyed by all who attended, chiefly because most members took the trouble to examine their parts thoroughly before the reading took place. Works by Ibsen, Webster and Coward were amongst those read during the year.

In the Michaelmas Term Ronald Duncan's *This Way to the Tomb* was performed in the College chapel. A strangely constructed play, it required, in its static and ponderous first part, a great deal of purely verbal pace and colour to maintain the interest of the audience, whilst the second part used a large cast which needed careful production. We therefore started rehearsal more than three weeks before the first night and by dint of hard work overcame at least those difficulties which were apparent to us. The audiences were disappointingly small, due, perhaps, to the choice of play or the fact that it was performed during the very busy last week of term, but the cast derived much satisfaction from the successful staging of this ambitious choice.

During May Week *The Frogs* of Aristophanes was produced in the Fellows' Garden, and, as usual, preparations had to be made during the very short time available after the examinations. The Chorus, which takes so large a part in this play, required the most intense rehearsing of both plotting and music, for a mistimed movement or a forgotten line is even more glaring in chorus work than in an individual performance. However, they were working well together within a surprisingly short time and the first night proved a well-produced and light-hearted frolic, marred only by the weather.

This has been an active and happy year for the Society, but it has also been a year in which the committee has had to face three problems, always latent but never until now so acutely felt, each one of which aggravates the troubles caused by the other two. Briefly they are membership, money and a theatre. The garden, the chapel and the Palmerston Room are the only places where a play may be staged within the College and each one has serious drawbacks. In the garden the weather is a constant worry. In the chapel the echo leaves no room for "character" voices or wide changes of pitch and pace, and, more important, the choice of a religious play becomes increasingly difficult each year. The Palmerston Room has only one stage entrance

and allows no space for scene-changes. These are all problems, inherent in the existence of a dramatic society within the College, which may be, and have been, overcome, or at least, braved by zeal and good humour. However, they do have a direct effect upon another aspect of theatrical production which is as impersonal as it is awful in its workings. If it rains on the play in the Garden, or if the play in the Chapel is of interest to only a few people in the University then the Society loses money. All the expense of producing a play is incurred before a single seat is sold. A steady income from members' subscriptions is, therefore, the only safeguard against an unsuccessful production. This year subscriptions were only one-sixth of the total expenditure. For the rest we relied, in vain, upon our audiences.

We intend, therefore, to encourage as many members of College as is possible to join the Society next year, and we hope that neither shyness, nor work, nor bankruptcy, nor *la vie d'amour*, nor versifying, nor speechifying, nor boating, nor beagling, nor bugling, nor any other thing shall thwart a true interest in the theatre. With, or even without their subscriptions, all are most welcome.

## THE LAW SOCIETY

*President:* J. H. WESTON SMITH. *Master of the Moots:* M. J. MUSTILL. *Secretary:* M. B. WARD. *Junior Treasurer:* T. M. ALDRIDGE.

ALL aspects of the legal profession were covered by our speakers this year. The first meeting was addressed by Mr Scott, who spoke about Lord Justice Denning. The talk ranged from the nature of the judicial process to the learned Lord Justice's views on the Victorians, and was especially notable for its lucid exposition of the law as it was, is, and might be. Later in the term a select audience heard Mr W. L. Hann, Deputy Clerk to Cambridgeshire County Council, describe, with reference to his own experiences, life and opportunities for lawyers in Local Government. Finally, in the Lent Term, Mr P. J. B. Reynolds, O.B.E., who has experience both as a barrister and as a solicitor, gave a splendid "unscripted" performance in describing "not so exhaustively as Kinsey" the behaviour of lawyers, studded with anecdotes and helpful advice.

Two Moots were held: against Jesus College, when D. M. Webber and T. W. Williams appeared for St John's, before Mr A. L. L. Alexander; and against University College, London, when M. J. Mustill and M. B. Ward represented the Society, before Mr R. N. Gooderson.

At the Annual Dinner, which was held in the Wordsworth Room, we were delighted to welcome as our Guest of Honour Mr Roderic Bowen, Q.C., M.P., Recorder of Merthyr, and a former member of the College. Professor Bailey and Mr Scott were also able to be with us, and we are grateful to them and to Dr Jackson for their continued support of the Society.

M. B. Ward was elected President, T. M. Aldridge, Secretary, and A. J. H. Buckley, Junior Treasurer, for 1954-5.

## THE LAWN TENNIS CLUB

*President:* DR DANIEL.

*Captain:* P. F. EARLAM. *Secretary:* R. H. DODDS.

THE Club has had its most successful season for some years, winning both the Doubles and Singles Cuppers and being placed first in the League, Division I. Peter Earlam has had an embarrassment of talent from which to choose his team. There were five old Colours and several good freshmen, amongst whom mention must be made of A. J. Clayton and D. M. Eagles.

We were fortunate in having two Blues to assist us in the Cuppers—J. E. Barrett, the Varsity Captain, and A. J. Clayton who must be congratulated on his Blue. In the Doubles not a set was lost; in reaching the Final, Emmanuel and Trinity were easily beaten, and for the second year running Clare were beaten 9-7, 6-2. Stewart Millar assisted the team in the Singles. Emmanuel were beaten 2-1 in the Final after a struggle against Queens' in the Semi-Final which we only just won. The team are to be congratulated on their success—for the third year running in the Singles and for the second year in the Doubles.

In the League, rain did not cause such widespread postponement as in other matches, many of which had to be cancelled. Earlam and Eagles proved a consistently good second pair and Bradshaw guided the third pair to success in all but one match. Clare and Downing were easily beaten, and good wins over Emmanuel and Pembroke rectified an earlier lapse in losing to Christ's. It was unfortunate that we had to play a weak team against Trinity. Stewart Millar has played well in the first pair with Rodney Dodds until S. S. Cohen came out of retirement in time for the "Grass-hoppers" v. O.U. Penguins match, after which with his assistance we were able to clinch the first place. David Eagles has played well to win all but one of his Singles matches. Guy's Hospital just beat us 5-4, though we won our remaining matches against Cambridge City

and County, M.A.'s VI, Old Uppinghamian L.T.C., University College, London and Balliol College, Oxford.

The 2nd VI must be congratulated on winning Division IV and thus being promoted. All their League matches were won, except against Trinity Hall II which was only just lost.

In Division VI, our 3rd VI—the only one in the League—made a satisfactory start in its first season, being placed third out of five. Colin Willmott managed the team, which also played twelve or more outside matches—thus we hope catering for more of the unsatisfied "tennis talent" of the College. Matches against other College 2nd or 3rd VI's and the women's Colleges were played. The Mixed Doubles Tournament during May Week had to be cancelled because of the weather. Our first Dinner proved to be successful.

A. J. Clayton and D. M. Eagles were awarded their 1st VI Colours.

T. B. Duff, G. Kerslake, H. D. Miller, K. Shenoy and K. C. S. Young were awarded their 2nd VI Colours.

The following have been elected for next year: *Captain:* R. H. DODDS. *Hon. Secretary:* T. B. DUFF.

## THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

*President:* DR ORR. *Senior Treasurer:* MR LEE. *Musical Director:* MR GUEST. *Librarian:* DR HOLICK. *Junior Treasurer:* M. P. HARMAN. *Secretary:* I. M. KEMP. *Committee:* K. J. ELLIOTT, A. S. HEMMINGS, B. RICHARDS.

THIS has been a most successful year. Membership has risen considerably under the energetic canvassing of Michael Harman, and the Society's accounts, despite the high expenditure for the Combination Room Concert, seem in a less parlous state than usual. We had an unprecedented number of very accomplished singers of whom Kenneth Bowen, Michael Harman, John Noble and Derek Perry took major roles in outside productions. And the year closed with a highly entertaining May Concert.

The six Smoking Concerts were reasonably well attended though one might have thought that the high standard of performance would attract larger audiences. Composers represented ranged from Monteverdi and Gabrieli to Stravinsky and Britten, not to mention David Gwalt and Norman Solomon—members of the College. Particularly memorable were Schumann's "Carnaval" played by Peter Smith, three of Britten's "Donne Sonnets" sung by Kenneth Bowen, four violin sonatas by Bach and Beethoven played by Angus Watson and Peter Smith, and some Monteverdi madrigals transcribed



by Kenneth Elliott. These last were in fact so successful at the Combination Room Concert that they had to be repeated, with slight alterations, at the May Concert.

A great diversity of instrumental talent has been available but unfortunately it was possible only once to assemble all the players at a concert. On this occasion the work performed (Suite for Orchestra) was specially composed by David Gwilt. It went swimmingly: not least on account of Mr Gwilt's conductorial enthusiasm. The College Chorus met regularly under Alan Oyston and gave two performances, the second of which, consisting of Bartók's "Hungarian Peasant Songs", was most exhilarating and provided a fitting introduction to the College Boat Song at the end of the May Concert.

The May Concert itself offered variety first and foremost, and, judging by the applause from the large audience, seems to have been well appreciated. The programme included Handel's "Esther" Overture conducted by Mr Guest; Fauré's Pavane (with vocalists), conducted by Dr Orr; Bax's Clarinet Sonata in a sympathetic performance by Mr Crook and Phyllis Palmer; Mozart's B $\flat$  piano-duet sonata played by Kenneth Elliott and Brian Peeling; and an engaging performance of Armstrong Gibb's "Songs of a Mad Sea-Captain", by John Noble. Perhaps the outstanding item, however, was a group of part-songs sung by the Chapel Choir under Mr Guest. For beauty of tone, precision and vigour this can rarely have been bettered.

### THE NASHE SOCIETY

*President:* W. MACGAFFEY. *Vice-Presidents:* MR DAVIES, P. CRADOCK, J. S. WILDERS. *Secretary:* G. J. GARBETT. *Treasurer:* M. T. J. AXFORD.

"THE phoenix of College societies" lives on, and the year's activities began with a highly successful meeting at which Professor D. W. Harding of Bedford College, London, gave a paper on "Some Aspects of Rhythm in English Poetry". The Society was most impressed by his treatment of the subject: it combined a good deal of original thought with great clarity of expression. What he had to say was of especial value in that it helped the understanding of the mechanics of free verse—a subject rarely treated with much success. At the following meeting G. J. Garbett gave a paper in which he analysed and attempted to account for some of the qualities in Victorian hymnody which we find most odious.

On Friday, 13 November, Mr Leslie Halliwell, manager of the Rex Cinema, decided to ignore the ominous nature of the date, and gave a most interesting talk on the corrupt condition of the modern

cinema, considered both as an industry and as an art. A discussion lasting until a late hour gave evidence of the Society's satisfaction with his talk. The term's activities concluded with a symposium on "The 1890's"—a symposium in both senses of the word, thanks to the provision of an excellent punch.

In January Mr John Danby of Sheffield University gave a paper on Keats, with special reference to *Endymion*. His material was stimulating and he directed our attention to a work which is sometimes neglected. Subsequently, Mr Raymond Chapman came from the London School of Economics to address the Society on the role of the goddess Fortuna in Elizabethan drama. His erudite talk gave rise to considerable discussion. And on 26 February Signor Vittorio Gabrieli of the University of Rome came up from London to give a paper on "Cultural Relations between England and Italy in the Seventeenth Century". Unfortunately, the attendance was very poor, and so Signor Gabrieli spoke with considerable charm about his research work into the exploits and works of Sir Kenelm Digby.

The Annual Dinner was held on Thursday, 4 March. As a result of the efforts of the President and the help of Dr Daniel, we were able once again to enjoy an Elizabethan menu. Our chief guest was Mr Davies. The Society, we are pleased to report, once again proclaimed in the Toast the full extent of Her Majesty's dominions, completely ignoring the rumours of protests from Foreign Powers.

### THE NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB

THE year has again been a successful one, with membership and meeting attendance well maintained. Two changes have occurred—the rules have been rewritten to make them clearer, and the post of President has been replaced by that of Chairman, an Honorary President being elected from among the senior members of the College. The Master has accepted the invitation to become first Honorary President.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1953

*Hon. President:* THE MASTER. *Hon. Vice-Presidents:* DR HOLLICK, MR MILLER. *Chairman:* R. P. LLOYD. *Secretary:* P. L. McILMOYLE. *Treasurer:* J. MCKENZIE.

The year started with a decision that in future the Club would make its own coffee, a task given to the treasurer. This was followed by David Hopwood's paper on "Murphy's Mischief" or "The potatoes that caused all the trouble". Tony Price spoke about "Ur" and its

archaeology, while John McKenzie returned to the kitchen with "How many Beans", a short introduction to Mathematical Puzzles. "Baccy for the Clerk" by David Arrowsmith included the making of snuff. The next speaker, Professor Jopson, was the guest speaker, and gave a memorable talk on "Highlights of Philology". "Spitzbergen" by Tony Hallam described the 1953 Cambridge expedition, of which he was a member. A symposium on Heyerdahl's book *American Indians in the Pacific* followed, and although no conclusion was reached much discussion was provoked. Michael Howl's paper on "Gas Turbines" rounded off the term.

#### LENT TERM, 1954

*Chairman:* P. L. McILMOYLE. *Secretary:* J. MCKENZIE.

*Treasure:* A. HALLAM.

"The Red Dragon" opened the term. This proved to be a paper by P. L. McIlmoyle on Magic, black and otherwise. Richard Lloyd followed with weird glowing liquids in "Fairy Lights" or "Bioluminescence". Peter Corrin's paper on "Songs and Stories" dealt with ballads and was illustrated by the speaker with voice and guitar. Dennis Wort returned to the ghostly theme with "Cosmic Fire" a light-hearted discussion of Sanskrit weapons and magic. The Guest Speaker was Dr Adrian Horridge, who discussed plastic structural materials, with demonstrations in "Fibrous Materials". Kit Swinfen spoke about British coinage, its history and minting in "Legal Tender". "Parapsychology" by Adam Kendon gave an excellent review of recent scientific work on the paranormal. The final meeting of term was a member's exhibits meeting with refreshments. The business was rapidly disposed of and the port followed suit while the exhibits were presented.

Early in the Easter Term, the Club revived a former custom, and held an annual dinner. About fifteen members attended and the meal was an excellent conclusion to the year's activities.

The minute books (1902-14) referred to in the last Club notes have not yet been traced—could anyone who can help please contact the Secretary?

#### THE PURCHAS SOCIETY

*President:* A. G. DALTRY. *Senior Treasurer:* MR FARMER.

*Junior Treasurer:* D. J. HAWORTH. *Secretary:* D. M. METCALF.

THE College Society for those reading the kindred subjects of geography, anthropology and archaeology has held successful meetings for the sixth year since its revival. Outside speakers

included Mr C. E. Charter, of the Gold Coast Soil and Land Use Survey, and Professor G. T. Trewartha, of the University of Wisconsin. Members of the Society gave talks on their research abroad—R. D. Hayes on Portugal and J. C. Barringer and C. Embleton on Iceland. The principal guest at the Annual Dinner was Mr W. S. Thatcher of the Department of Geography.

#### THE RUGBY FIVES CLUB

RUGBY FIVES has had a very successful season. In the League St John's had more teams entered than any other college and the first team remained undefeated. In the Cuppers Competition R. T. Forster, R. H. Dodds, D. B. Sutcliffe and D. Baty reached the semi-finals. However, owing to the laziness of those in charge of University Fives, neither this nor the Singles tournament was completed. In the University Singles R. H. Dodds had reached the finals and T. C. Hindson the semi-finals.

Matches were won against the Old Oundelians and Worcester College, Oxford. Worcester included two Oxford Blues in their team, one of them being R. Birmingham, the amateur All-England Singles champion.

A team from the College visited Winchester School but was soundly defeated at their version of the game.

At a meeting in the Lent Term T. C. Hindson was elected next year's Secretary and the Chaplain, the Rev. H. Hill, has accepted the position of President.

#### THE RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB

*President:* MR MILLER. *Captain:* M. T. YOUNG. *Secretary:* S. J. FRANCE. *Match Secretary:* R. J. H. CHAMBERS. *Cygnets' Secretary:* D. J. ODDS.

ONCE again the 1st XV did not do as well as had been hoped, but nevertheless has had a very enjoyable Season. After a good start in the League the 1st XV fell away towards the end, finally losing to three colleges. However, two of those defeats were so narrow that the score might well have been the other way round.

For the rest of the Club the season was once more a most successful one. The 2nd XV again headed Division III, although losing with a weakened side to St Catharine's. The 3rd XV proved much stronger than had been anticipated and brought off some very creditable victories. The Cygnets "A", ably led by D. J. Odds, maintained the high standard of the previous year and finished

second in Division IV thereby gaining promotion. This means that we now have three teams in one division which demonstrates the high standard throughout the Club. The Cygnets "B" were unfortunate with cancellations, but won more games than they lost.

We began the Cuppers with high hopes of bringing back the Cup, but injuries to J. K. E. Slack and H. S. Cormack—both of whom had been dogged with bad luck in the previous term—caused a severe setback. The descent of the frost and cold upon Cambridge necessitated the introduction of new methods of keeping fit. Pack runs came at the bottom of the popularity poll. Eventually it was possible to play the Bye Round against Clare who scored an early penalty goal from which we never properly recovered. We finally lost a most enjoyable and sporting game by 11 points to 3, although to the disappointment of players and supporters alike.

The season wound up, as usual, with a tour. This year we turned north to Newcastle and spent a very enjoyable few days up there. We were right royally entertained by the very generous hospitality of our hosts. Our playing record too was quite successful considering the strength of the opposition—one won, one lost and one drawn. Our victory—although only by the margin of one point—was a notable one, for we defeated Priory Park who had not suffered a reverse since the middle of November.

In conclusion we should like to congratulate H. P. Morgan and M. J. O. Massey who both played against Oxford; and also B. J. Gillespie who helped the LX Club to a resounding victory over the Greyhounds. It is to be hoped that next season will be a highly successful one.

The following officers have been elected for next season:

*Captain:* S. J. FRANCE. *Secretary:* D. B. SUTCLIFFE. *Match Secretary:* T. G. SMAILES. *Cygnets' Secretary:* H. H. MAGNAY.

## THE SQUASH CLUB

*Captain:* C. N. HAYTER. *Secretaries:* J. P. BRADSHAW, M. P. HARMAN.

THE little black ball proves too elusive for Lady Margaret's grasp. This year College Squash has plunged to a nadir of such profundity that many moons must elapse before we clamber to the top again. Our ignominious position is accentuated by the apparent lack of newcomers to replace the stalwarts who have battled so manfully for so many years.

Clive Hayter was early elevated from the commonalty to Gander peerage, and was thus unable to play for the College in league

matches. Considering the large number of people who make use of the squash courts it is surprising that the level of play is not higher, but the general standard has to be seen to be deplored.

Large-scale excavations have at last resolved themselves into a number three court of entirely new aspect, and a very great improvement it is on the abomination of the last few years. It is to be hoped that the renovation of the other courts will soon be completed, to the greater enjoyment of all active and inactive players.

John Bradshaw was a most efficient secretary in the Michaelmas Term and credit must be given to him for revising the Squash ladder and for typing so unmistakably.

In the Cuppers we beat Sidney Sussex convincingly in the first round, but were defeated only too decisively in the next round by Queens'. Let us hope for better things next season.

## THE SWIMMING CLUB

*President:* PROFESSOR MORDELL. *Captain:* M. J. ABSOLON.

*Secretary:* I. G. CARNEGIE BROWN.

THE Club had a fair amount of success during the past season but failed to win any of the University Cups.

During the Michaelmas Term the Club were placed second in the newly formed Inter-Collegiate Water Polo League, only one match being lost. This was against Clare, the winners of the Cuppers. Two matches were played during the Lent Term against Downing and Clare. The former were beaten; but once again we lost to Clare.

The Easter Term brought the Cuppers and for these the teams put in quite an amount of practice. In the first round of the Water Polo we were unfortunate in being given a walkover by St Catharine's. Then in the second round we were narrowly defeated by a strong Downing side including two of the University team. This match was lost in the first five minutes owing to bad marking. At half-time we were 4-1 down. In the second half we were on top but were unable to score as often as we should. The final result was 4-6.

We reached the finals and were placed second in later relays.

We must congratulate M. J. Absolon on being invited for the third year to swim against Oxford; also J. W. Davis and I. G. Carnegie Brown who have been awarded swimming Half-Blues.

The College Cuppers teams were as follows:

*Water Polo:* P. A. Trott, I. M. G. Baillie, R. F. E. Axford, I. G.

Carnegie Brown, J. W. Davis, M. J. Absolon, D. L. Thomas.

*Medley Relay:* J. W. Davis, R. K. Brown, M. J. Absolon.

*Free-style Relay:* J. W. Davis, R. J. Donovan, M. J. Absolon, I. G. Carnegie Brown.

College Colours were awarded to the following: M. J. Axford, R. F. E. Axford, I. M. G. Baillie and J. W. Davis.

The prospects for 1954-5 are fairly good as a large nucleus remains around which to build a reasonable side.

The Officials elected for 1954-5 are: *Captain:* I. G. CARNEGIE BROWN. *Secretary:* J. W. DAVIS.

### THE TABLE-TENNIS CLUB

*Captain:* J. A. CARO. *Secretary:* A. YOUNG.

*Treasurer:* D. J. J. BROWN.

THE Club has again maintained five teams in the University League. For the second year in succession the First Team were runners-up in the senior division, on this occasion yielding to Selwyn I on sets average, each having won ten matches and lost one. The Fifth Team gained promotion from Division V to Division IV of the League, winning eight matches and losing three. In a closely fought final of the Singles Cuppers the College Team defeated Downing five sets to four.

The loss of P. M. Eagles from the First Team has been more than compensated for by the arrival of his brother D. M. Eagles as a freshman. D. M. Eagles has been outstanding not only in College but also in University table-tennis, possessing an unbeaten record in the League, winning both his Singles and Doubles games in the match against Oxford, and winning the Singles title in the University Individual Championships. The second mainstay of the First Team has been the Captain, J. A. Caro; he is to be congratulated on captaining the University Second Team against Oxford. The College First Team has been completed at different times during the season by J. K. Shenoy and by W. Davies-Colley.

The Officers elected for the Season 1954-5 are:

*Captain:* J. A. CARO. *Secretary:* P. NICHOLLS. *Treasurer:* D. M. EAGLES.

## COLLEGE NOTES

### *Honours List*

New Year Honours, 1954 (additional):

*K.B.E.:*

R. H. SALOWAY (B.A. 1927), Chief Secretary and Minister of Defence and External Affairs, Gold Coast.

*O.B.E. (Military Division):*

D. H. LEWIS (B.A. 1935), Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, Territorial Army.

*C.M.G.:*

P. BROAD (B.A. 1924), Political adviser to the Commander, British-United States Zone, Free Territory of Trieste.

Birthday Honours, June 1954:

*C.B.E.:*

LOUIS ROSENHEAD (Ph.D. 1930), formerly Fellow, Professor of Applied Mathematics, University of Liverpool.

### *Fellowships*

GEORGE EDISON, Professor of Ethics at Trinity College, Toronto, has been elected into the Fellowship offered annually by the College to a scholar from the Dominions.

In February 1954 FREDERIC BARRY KIPPING, of Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1922), University Lecturer in Chemistry, was elected into a Fellowship in St John's.

The following were elected into Fellowships at the annual election in May 1954:

JOHN WILSON MARTIN (B.A. 1949).

JOHN HAROLD HORLOCK (B.A. 1949).

ALEXANDER PROVAN ROBERTSON (B.A. 1949).

### *Prizes, Awards and other Honours*

On 16 June 1954 the Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred on THE MASTER by the University of Glasgow.

Professor Sir HAROLD JEFFREYS (B.A. 1913), Fellow, and Dr N. F. MOTT (B.A. 1927), formerly Scholar, have been elected foreign honorary members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The council of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology have awarded the H. M. Vernon Prize to Dr N. H. MACKWORTH (Ph.D. 1947), formerly Fellow, Director of the Medical Research Council's unit for research in applied psychology.

Dr F. SANGER (B.A. 1939), biochemist, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Mr T. W. GUNN (B.A., from Trinity, 1953), Harper-Wood Research Exhibitioner of the College, has been awarded a Fellowship in creative writing by Stanford University, California, U.S.A.

A Goodwin Travelling Fellowship has been awarded to Mr I. B. MACKINTOSH (B.A. 1947), a member of the staff of Sir William Halcrow and Partners, consulting engineers.

Mr J. D. JUKES (B.A. 1953) and Mr D. J. MOSSMAN (B.A. 1950) have been awarded Commonwealth Fund Fellowships for study in the United States.

Grants from the Worts Fund have been made to P. S. ASHTON (Matric. 1953) for a botanical and zoological expedition to the Lower Amazon, to R. D. HAYES (Matric. 1952) for a study of the peasant economy of Northern Portugal, and to D. M. METCALF (Matric. 1952) for studies of land-use in Yugoslavia.

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

Henry Arthur Thomas Travel Exhibitions: A. C. LE MAITRE (Matric. 1951) and D. C. WARD (Matric. 1952).

Gregg Bury Prize for an essay on the philosophy of religion: M. A. JEEVES (B.A. 1951) and J. P. SULLIVAN (B.A. 1953), *aeq.*

Sir William Browne Medal for a Latin epigram: H. M. CURRIE (Matric. 1953).

Sir William Browne Medal for a Greek epigram: M. C. STOKES (Matric. 1951).

John Stewart of Rannoch Scholarship in Sacred Music: J. E. BISHOP (Matric. 1953).

Bell Exhibition: J. W. ROBERTSON (Matric. 1953).

Rex Moir Prize for distinction in the Mechanical Sciences Tripos: J. D. SMITH (Matric. 1952).

George Long Prize for Jurisprudence: M. J. MUSTILL (B.A. 1954).

Burney Studentship: J. P. SULLIVAN (B.A. 1953).

Scandinavian Studentship and Wallenberg Prize: D. M. WILSON (B.A. 1953).

Witshire Prize (for Geology and Mineralogy): A. HALLAM (Matric. 1952).

Walston Studentship: R. A. TOMLINSON (B.A. 1954).

Grant from the Philip Lake Fund: A. YOUNG (B.A. 1954).

Grant from the Shell Chemical Engineering Studies Fund: J. L. BUSH (B.A. 1951).

David Richards Travel Scholarships: D. B. GRIGG (Matric. 1953), and R. J. FEAVER (Matric. 1953).

Sir Albert Howard Travel Exhibition: D. A. HOPWOOD (B.A. 1954).

Mr G. L. DAY (B.A. 1913), Town Clerk of St Ives, Huntingdonshire, has presented a mace to St Ives Borough Council. The first Town Clerk of St Ives, Mr George Day, was appointed in 1874; he was succeeded in 1890 by his son, Mr George Dennis Day (B.A. 1883), and he in turn in 1940 by Mr George Lewis Day.

### *Academic Appointments*

The Rev. J. S. BEZZANT, Fellow and Dean, has been elected Hulsean Preacher for 1954-5.

Mr W. G. BLUNT (B.A. 1930) has been appointed headmaster of the mathematical department of the Royal Academical Institution, Belfast.

Mr E. BROOKS (B.A. 1952) has been appointed Assistant Lecturer in Geography in the University of Liverpool.

Mr J. L. J. EDWARDS (B.A. 1947) has been appointed Reader in Law at the Queen's University of Belfast.

Dr S. GOLDSTEIN (B.A. 1925), F.R.S., formerly Fellow, Vice-President of the Haifa Technical Institute, has been appointed Gordon McKay Visiting Lecturer in Applied Science at Harvard University for 1954.

Mr H. S. L. HARRIS (B.A. 1941) and Mr E. W. PARKES (B.A. 1946), Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, have been appointed University Lecturers in Engineering.

Mr N. K. HARRIS (B.A. 1943) has succeeded his father, Mr H. Lyn Harris (B.A. 1914), as Principal of St Christopher School, Letchworth.

Mr E. G. HILL (B.A. 1938), History Master at the Joseph Leckie Comprehensive School, Walsall, has been appointed Headmaster of Waverley Grammar School, Birmingham.

Dr H. N. HOWELLS, deputy organist of the College from 1941 to 1945, has been appointed to the part-time King Edward Professorship of Music in the University of London.



Mr J. W. LANDELLS (B.A. 1933), M.B., has been appointed University Reader in Morbid Anatomy at London Hospital Medical College.

Mr R. K. LIVESLEY (B.A. 1947) has been appointed a University Demonstrator in Engineering.

Mr R. J. LOEWE (B.A. 1942), formerly Scholar, has been elected a S. A. Cook Bye-Fellow of Gonville and Caius College.

The title of Stokes Lecturer has been conferred upon Dr R. A. LYTTLETON (B.A. 1933), Fellow, University Lecturer in Mathematics.

Dr R. T. H. REDPATH (B.A. 1934), Fellow of Trinity, formerly research student of the College, has been appointed a University Lecturer in English.

Dr F. SANGER (B.A. 1939), formerly Beit Memorial Fellow in Biochemistry, has been elected into a Fellowship in King's College, Cambridge.

Dr A. J. C. WILSON (Ph.D. 1942) has been appointed Professor of Physics at the University College of South Wales, Cardiff, from October 1954.

#### *Ecclesiastical Appointments*

The Rev. F. W. ARGYLE (B.A. 1903), rector of Sevenoaks, to be vicar of Cold Harbour, Surrey.

The Rev. R. H. BAINES (B.A. 1929), vicar of St Peter, Harrogate, to be rural dean of Knaresborough.

The Rev. J. C. BROOKS (B.A. 1931), curate of St Barnabas, Northolt Park, to be vice-principal of Cuddesdon College, Oxford.

The Rev. F. D. COGGAN (B.A. 1931), principal of the London College of Divinity, to be an examining chaplain to the Bishop of Southwark.

The Rev. R. S. CRIPPS (B.A. 1907), vicar of Burwell, Cambridgeshire, has resigned.

The Rev. F. M. EAGLES (B.A. 1924), rector of Murston, Kent, to be vicar of Pulloxhill with Flitton, Bedfordshire.

The Rev. P. E. C. HAYMAN (B.A. 1937) to be chaplain of Marlborough College.

The Rev. F. C. LINDARS (B.A. 1945) is resident at St Francis House, Lady Margaret Road, Cambridge, with licence to officiate in the Diocese of Ely.

The Rev. K. E. NELSON (B.A. 1933), curate of Pocklington, to be rector of Brotton Parva, Yorkshire.

#### *Ordinations*

The following members of the College were ordained priests on Trinity Sunday, 13 June 1954:

The Rev. P. C. ABSOLON (B.A. 1950) in Gloucester Cathedral by Bishop Barkway; the Rev. J. E. GARDNER (B.A. 1951) by the Bishop of Bath and Wells; the Rev. J. M. MEADOWS (B.A. 1950) by the Bishop of Manchester.

On the same day Mr R. de C. ALLEN (B.A. 1939), of Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Ripon, to the curacy of St George's, Leeds.

#### *Legal Appointments*

On 9 February 1954, Mr R. P. WILLIAMS (B.A. 1950) was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple, and Mr L. F. READ (B.A. 1952) by Gray's Inn.

Mr T. H. E. B. ASHWORTH (B.A. 1947) was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn on 18 May 1954.

#### *Medical Appointments*

Mr J. H. ANGEL (B.A. 1944), M.B., was admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians on 28 January 1954.

Mr H. T. LAYCOCK (B.A. 1932), M.B., has been appointed surgeon specialist in the Colonial Medical Service, Nyasaland.

Mr A. A. MCINNES (B.A. 1945), M.B., has been appointed factory doctor at Raunds, Northamptonshire.

Mr J. B. STANTON (B.A. 1939), M.B., has been appointed assistant neurologist to the Northern General Hospital, Edinburgh.

#### *Other Appointments*

Mr G. H. BRIGGS (B.A. 1947), formerly Choral Student of the College, has been appointed deputy librarian at Victoria University College, Wellington, New Zealand.

Mr J. R. DINGLE (B.A. 1952) has been appointed to a mastership at Bryanston School, Dorset.

Dr H. G. SANDERS (B.A. 1920), formerly Fellow, Professor of Agriculture, University of Reading, has been appointed chief scientific and agricultural adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Mr R. H. S. TURNER (B.A. 1929) has been appointed works manager, Trafford Park Works, Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company, Limited.

Mr HARRIS WILSON (B.A. 1933) has been appointed head of the Bolton office of the Ministry of National Insurance.

### *Marriages*

NIGEL WHITTAKER ASHWORTH (B.A. 1949), M.B., to RACHEL EVELYN ALLSEBROOK, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Allsebrook, of Lillington, Leamington Spa—on 28 April 1954, at the Church of St Mary Magdalene, Lillington.

EDWARD OLIVER TRENCHARD BLANFORD (B.A. 1935) to LUCIE SHIACH, widow of Gordon Leslie Kemp Shiach (B.A. 1935), and youngest daughter of G. A. de Freitas—on 30 April 1954, at St Sylvester's Catholic Church, Elgin.

DAVID ERNEST CORLETT (B.A. 1948) to SHEILA NANCY TOPHAM—on 19 December 1953, at St Andrew's Church, Keighley, Yorkshire.

JOHN HALL (B.A. 1949) to MARY ELIZABETH BUTTERS, daughter of Willis Butters, of Glasgow—on 26 January 1954, at Hyndland Parish Church, Glasgow.

CYRIL PHILIP HEPTONSTALL (B.A. 1947) to CORA ARLINE MARY SMITH, daughter of Ernest H. Smith, of Edinburgh—on 24 April 1954, at St Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh.

MICHAEL JAMES HUNTER (B.A. 1947) to LOIS OLIVE JUNE ANDERSON, second daughter of R. W. Anderson, of Benton, Newcastle upon Tyne—on 22 May 1954, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, London.

DEREK CARLTON LENNON (B.A. 1949) to SONJA ZAVADLAY, of Trieste—on 20 June 1953, at Southampton.

JOHN WARREN LOVERIDGE (B.A. 1946) to JEAN MARGUERITE CHIVERS, eldest daughter of E. J. Chivers, of Devizes, Wiltshire—on 12 June 1954, at Devizes.

HARRY NEWMAN (M.Litt. 1949) to MARY COLTMAN, daughter of the Rev. C. M. Colman, of 47 St Quintin Avenue, London, W. 10—on 12 March 1954 at King's Weigh House Church, Grosvenor Square, London.

JOHN ARTHUR PHILIP SALTER (B.A. 1952) to RUTH AUDREY SUNDERLAND, daughter of I. Sunderland, of Thornton, Yorkshire—on 24 April 1954, at St Michael and All Angels, Cottingley, Yorkshire.

ALFRED LLEWELYN THOMAS (B.A. 1921) to MARY BIRKBECK WOOLDRIDGE—on 14 January 1954, in London.

### *Deaths*

FREDERICK LONSDALE ALLEN (Matric. 1885), of Park House, Sutton Coldfield, formerly a coffee planter in Mysore, died 31 January 1954, aged 87.

DENYS BATHE (Matric. 1920), Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers (retired), died at Lee on Solent 1 February 1954, aged 54.

REGINALD STANLEY CLAY (B.A. 1892), principal of the Northern Polytechnic, Holloway, London, from 1902 to 1931, died at Fortis, London, 10 April 1954, aged 85.

HAROLD JAMES DAVIS (B.A. 1911), mathematical master at Haberdashers' Aske's School, Hatcham, since 1924, died in Sevenoaks Hospital 18 January 1954, as the result of a street accident, aged 64.

CHARLES DERWENT EDWARDS (B.A. 1892), M.D., M.C. medical practitioner died at Huntington Court, Kington, Herefordshire, 15 January 1954, aged 83.

FRANCIS GEORGE ELWES FIELD (B.A. 1891), assistant master and chaplain at Gresham's School, Holt, until 1930, died at Welwyn Garden City 13 February 1954, aged 85.

FREDERICK GEORGE GIVEN-WILSON (B.A. 1892), canon emeritus of Chelmsford, vicar of Dedham, Essex, from 1906 to 1950, died at Dedham 4 March 1954, aged 84.

FRANK KENNETH GOWARD (B.A. 1941), senior principal scientific officer, Department of Atomic Energy, died 10 March 1954, aged 34.

WALTER HARRIS (B.A. 1888), sometime headmaster of Longton High School, Stoke on Trent, joint author of the first edition of the History of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, died at Plymouth in March 1954, aged 88.

GEORGE HIBBERT-WARE (B.A. 1894), S.P.G. missionary in India from 1898 to 1916, and principal of St Stephen's College, Delhi, from 1903 to 1907, died at Penzance 9 April 1954, aged 81.

JOHN GUY HENDERSON HUNTLEY (B.A. 1930), deputy head of the Research Division of the Metal Box Company, Ltd., was killed 13 March 1954, aged 45, when a Constellation aircraft, bound from Sydney to London, crashed at Kallang Airport, Singapore.

JOHN JAMES PERCY KENT (B.A. 1897), assistant master at Leeds Grammar School from 1905 to 1937, died at Sutton on Sea in April 1954, aged 78.

GEORGE LOMONOSSOF (Matric. 1926), Lieutenant-Colonel, R.E.M.E. (retired), chief inspector of the Montreal Locomotive Works, died in Montreal 11 January 1954, aged 45.



FRANCIS JOCELYN DE VERE MARINDIN (B.A. 1925) died at Calcutta 25 May 1954, aged 49.

GEORGE BLAKE NORMAN (B.A. 1897), M.B., formerly medical officer in Northern Nigeria, died at Edgware 15 January 1954, aged 78.

BASIL ARTHUR JOHN PETO (B.A. 1923), Major, King's Dragoon Guards (retired), M.P. for the King's Norton division of Birmingham from 1941 to 1945, was killed in a gun accident in the grounds of his home at Witley, Surrey, 3 February 1954, aged 53.

EDWIN ALBERT PHILLIPS (Adm. 1905), rector of Gunthorpe with Bale, Norfolk, since 1930, died 2 February 1954 at Cromer, aged 79.

THOMAS CUNNINGHAM ROXBURGH (B.A. 1950) died in hospital at Hull, from poliomyelitis 19 February 1954, aged 25.

LEONARD FREDERICK GEORGE SIMMONS (B.A. 1914), principal scientific officer, Aerodynamics Division, National Physical Laboratory, died at Teddington 11 April 1954, aged 63.

JOHN SCOTT TAYLOR (B.A. 1884), formerly scientific director of Messrs Winsor and Newton, artists' colourmen, died at Bushey, Hertfordshire, 23 January 1954, aged 93.

CREWE ARMAND HAMILTON TOWNSEND (B.A. 1896), C.I.E., late of the Indian Civil Service, died at Castletownshend, Co. Cork, 25 February 1954, aged 79.

ERNEST CHARLES MELDON TREHERN (B.A. 1899), of the Middle Temple, barrister at law, died at St Ives 23 May 1954, aged 76.

GEORGE DAVIS WHITE (B.A. 1887), canon emeritus of Chester, rector of Wallasey from 1914 to 1936, died at Kirkby Lonsdale in March 1954, aged 88.

RICHARD LLOYD WILLIAMS (B.A. 1913), vicar of Leigh on Mendip, Somerset, died suddenly at the vicarage 20 April 1954, aged 61.

## BOOK REVIEWS

WILSON HARRIS. *Life So Far*. (Cape, 1954. 21s.)

Wilson Harris's life so far has been a long, varied and interesting one. Of West Country Quaker origin, he came up to St John's in 1902. He was President of the Union in his fourth year and then began earning his living as a schoolmaster, teaching first at the Leys and then at Leighton Park. His colleagues included W. H. Baggins (whom James Hilton made famous as "Mr Chips") and E. E. Kellett; his pupils Arthur Rank, Laurence Cadbury, the late Bishop of Truro, and Jack Boot (Lord Trent). He then went to Toynbee Hall and read for the bar but was offered a post on the *Daily News*. He worked for the *News* for fifteen years and then, in 1923, took over the political side of the League of Nations Union, when Lord Robert Cecil and Philip Baker were swept up into Baldwin's first Government. In 1932 he became editor of *The Spectator*, discharging those duties with an energy which doubled the circulation of that Left-Centre journal in twenty-one years, until his engagement was abruptly terminated by the proprietors "to give the younger men a chance". In 1945 he was elected Junior Burgess of Cambridge University as an Independent, and served as an M.P. until the abolition of University representation in 1950.

A life of great opportunities for travel and for contact with the great affairs and people of the last half century. "I made a point", he says with that almost immodest *naïveté* which characterizes so much of his brutally frank and uncompromising Puritanism, "of getting introductions to men whom it was obviously worth while to meet." The result was a life of many great opportunities realized, many great men met, and much great service rendered. When Wilson Harris left 99 Gower Street, St John Ervine wrote to him saying, "There is no doubt in my mind that *The Spectator* under you became not only the best review in Great Britain, but the best review in the English-speaking world", and Anthony Eden complained that "something has been lost out of our week-ends". When Wilson Harris left Parliament Mr Attlee wrote him a personal letter much of which is worth recording in these pages:

"I have always been opposed to the continuance of University Representation on grounds of principle, and also from twenty-seven years of practical experience. Broadly speaking the Members with whom I have served have either been good Party men...or specialists... You are one of the rare exceptions. You have, while preserving your Independence, taken a full share of the work of the House. I, if I am returned, shall, like others, miss your presence from the second bench below the gangway."

These are strong, fine words which it is nice, as fellow Johnians, to share in.

But an autobiography is not necessarily and alas, often not, the real man. An autobiography is a personal portrait of a man who knows himself too well, or not well enough, to do himself justice. In this book Wilson Harris does not manage to convey to me the excitement of his life and the moment of the great occasions he attended. Even his account of the post-1918 Conference Era, though fascinating, is held down from greatness by minute recording of detail.

But from it all Wilson Harris stands out: a scrupulously honest and hard-working man, naïve, a rather bigoted Puritan who confesses, without shame, that he never attended a normal service in the College Chapel until asked to preach the Commemoration Sermon in 1951, who prefers affirmations to swearing oaths, is unable to appreciate wine, cigarettes, or music, does not believe in co-education, religious automatism, or holiday tasks, who believes there is more distinguished writing in Left than in Right circles, and who declares, unashamedly, that the pleasantest sensation he ever experienced was a shot of morphia given him when he had been knocked down in Pall Mall by a fast sports car after he had consumed a, presumably, tobaccoless, wineless, and music-less, lunch in the Reform Club.

Mr Spectator's greatest interest to Johnians is his account of his undergraduate days from 1902 to 1905, and of his close association with the College when Junior Burgess forty years later. As an undergraduate he was a contemporary of men like Sir John Sheppard, Maynard Keynes, Lord Layton, Chuter Ede, Clement Davies, Edward Montagu, Canon J. K. Mozley, Sir Ramalinga Reddy and Sir John Squire. It was a fine generation of undergraduates. E. A. Benians was just senior to it. Benians was a great personal friend of Wilson Harris's and became Chairman of the Independent Committee which put forward his candidature in 1945. The account of the voting in 1945 in which election Wilson Harris eventually defeated, by the transfer of votes, both J. B. Priestley and Dr Charles Hill, is amusing.

Wilson Harris has something of interest to say about the election of Heads of Houses in Cambridge. He was up during the Scott-Larmor election and comments, with some under-statement, "Scott's competitor... I fancy, ran him pretty close, though the votes on such occasions are not announced". T. R. Glover was also a friend of Wilson Harris's at that time and put it to him "rather strongly... that it was a poor encouragement for scholarship if the highest reward that a college could offer to its distinguished scholars was denied them". Wilson Harris draws a distinction between Masters who are eminent scholars and those who are "admirable directors of college business". Surely this is the leader writer's inevitable tendency to see everything clearly in black and white—and long before his paper goes to bed? E. A. Benians, whom Wilson Harris knew so well and whom he rightly praises as "by general consent the best Master the college had had within living memory" was a fine example of one who combined scholarship with high administrative ability. It is not fair to say that in 1902 "a career of pure scholarship lay open to him, but partly no

doubt for financial reasons... he became a tutor". Janus-like, E. A. Benians looked to pure scholarship and to college business.

Wilson Harris's failure to paint a more accurate and more sympathetic and fuller portrait of a great man like our late Master emphasizes one of the inadequacies of this long book. The canvas is too crowded with unimportant figures and there has not been time to give long accounts of men whom Harris knew so well—A. G. Gardiner, for example, or Nansen, or Lord Robert Cecil. It is all too often like a film in which only the crowd scenes are uncut: one loses the principals, and sometimes wonders what the director is aiming at. But a book of full-length portraits might remove the sense of frustration I often had in reading these crowded, hurried pages. Life so far, yes—but, still further.

G.E.D.

W. G. PALMER. *Experimental Inorganic Chemistry*. (Cambridge University Press, 1954. 50s.)

Even in Cambridge, all subjects are not equally respectable. Inorganic Chemistry, as the oldest branch of that science, has long had the reputation of being dull, and nowhere is this criticism made more than in the study of the practical side of the subject. Generation after generation of undergraduates has determined, with equal boredom and inaccuracy, the concentrations of solutions containing only common salt. Such operations are essential for the learning of practical technique, but their wearisome repetition divests the subject of much of its interest and most of its intellectual value. In his latest book, Dr Palmer offers a new approach to experimental inorganic chemistry. Students, he thinks, should make compounds with their own hands, and then determine their purity and composition. In so doing, they absorb a great deal of the theoretical background, and the similarity of their work to a research project captures the imagination. The book is based upon several years' teaching and research in this field, and gives details for over a hundred exercises. To the research worker it is a useful compendium of preparations and analyses; to the teacher of inorganic chemistry, it is easily the most distinguished attempt made in recent years to infuse new life into an old subject.

A.G.S.

R. C. O. MATTHEWS. *A Study in Trade-Cycle History. Economic Fluctuations in Great Britain 1833-42*. (Cambridge University Press, 1954. 25s.)

Mr Matthews has broken fresh ground by selecting a single decade in the first half of the nineteenth century and subjecting to an intensive study all those aspects which relate to the ups and downs of economic activity during that period.

Despite the paucity and often inaccuracy of the statistical material available he abundantly justifies his own comment: "But our sources are capable of telling us a good deal—more perhaps than has always been realized."

Mr Matthews has strong claims to be considered an expert in modern trade-cycle theory, and his special knowledge in this field greatly enhances the value of what is in any case a very thorough and scholarly piece of historical research. But though he has at his command the technique of modern economic analysis he shows commendable restraint in the use which he makes of it. Moreover, he never gives the impression that he is selecting or forcing the facts to fit into any particular theoretical frame-work, nor does he endeavour to squeeze more out of his facts than can legitimately be deduced from them.

It is to be hoped that this pioneer and model piece of work will stimulate others to follow his example and treat in a similar way some other decade of nineteenth-century economic history. C.W.G.

R. M. GOODY. *The Physics of the Stratosphere*. (Cambridge University Press, 1954. 25s.)

The stratosphere, defined for the purpose of this volume as a region commencing at an altitude of about 7 miles and extending to some 50 miles above the earth's surface, is probably more familiar to the contemporary schoolboy, with his dream-world of rockets and spaceships, than to his father for whom at most it was a scientific curiosity. It abounds, however, in problems which challenge equally the techniques of the experimenter and the ingenuity of the theoretician. It is cold at top and bottom and hot in the middle; it shows remarkable variations, with altitude, in the concentration of the minor constituents of the atmosphere, in particular of ozone and water vapour. The details of its physical state have been learned by difficult and elaborate experiments using aircraft, balloons and rockets or, less directly, from studies of the propagation of sound to great distances and by spectroscopic methods.

Dr Goody, following in the tradition of two more senior members of the College, E. Gold and A. H. R. Goldie, has made a significant contribution towards our understanding of some of the properties of this fascinating region. He has now provided an excellent survey of what is known of its properties and has gone far enough in theoretical discussion to indicate the difficulties which attend any attempt to interpret the complex picture. His book will, we suspect, be read with enjoyment by a circle wider than that of the "physicists" for whom he claims it was written. T.W.W.

## COLLEGE AWARDS

### STUDENTSHIPS, ETC.

*Harper-Wood*: Raphael, F. M.; *McMahon*: Hill, E. G., Stephenson, I. S.; *Laski*: Campbell, A. E.; *Strathcona Research Exhibitions*: Beer, J. B., Conway, J. S., Erickson, J., Lively, J. F., Salmon, J. H. M., Wilson, D. M.; *Strathcona Research Grant*: Kelly, G. M.

### SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS

*Elected to Scholarships*: Arrowsmith, D. J., Bethell, J. R., Brearley, M. N., Ellis, K., Garbett, G. J., Gavin, R. J., Hallam, A., Lewis, R. I., Pentelow, T., Swinfen, T. C., Walter, F. B.; *Roger Neville Goodman Travel Exhibitions*: Bury, H. P. R., Kendon, A.; *Samuel Numm Travel Exhibition*: Sykes, R. D.; *Sir Albert Howard Travel Exhibition*: Blatcher, R. B.; *Sir Humphry Davy Rolleston Travel Exhibitions*: Lyon, J. S., Plows, C. D.; *Strathcona Travel Exhibitions*: Cowley, M. D., Whitting, I. J.; *Hoare Exhibition*: Carter, T. C. J., Eagles, D. M.

### PRIZES

#### SPECIAL PRIZES

*Essay*: Second Year: Cartledge, B. G.; First Year: Metcalf, D. M.; *Graves*: Tomlinson, R. A.; *Hart*: Spurgeon, J. C.; *Hawksley Burbury*: Stokes, M. C.; *Hockin*: Wort, D. J. H.; *Henry Humphreys*: Bury, H. P. R.; *Hutton*: Johnson, D. A.; *Sir Joseph Larmor Awards*: Barrett, J. E., Peeling, W. B., Stokes, M. C., Swinfen, T. C.; *James Bass Mullinger*: Cartledge, B. G.; *Newcome*: Becher, R. A.; *Wilson Reading Prize*: Rich, R. L. E.

#### PRIZES AWARDED ON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

MATHEMATICS—*Tripes, Part III*: Willson, A. J., *Wright's Prize. Tripes, Part II*: Baxter, R. W. M.; Brearley, M. N.; Brown, A. L.; Goodchild, C. J., *Wright's Prize*; Goodman, H. P. *Tripes, Part I*: Bridgewater, E.; Eagles, D. M.

CLASSICS—*Tripes, Part II*: Tomlinson, R. A. *Tripes, Part I*: Currie, H. M.; Davis, A. T.; Hedges, B. M.; Sykes, R. D.; Ward, D. Chris. *Preliminary*: Jones, A. L., *Wright's Prize*; Murphy, J. P., *Wright's Prize*.

THEOLOGY—*Tripes, Part I*: Everson, O. N., *Wright's Prize*.

MORAL SCIENCES—*Tripes, Part II*: Becher, R. A., *Wright's Prize*.

NATURAL SCIENCES—*Tripes, Part II*: Arrowsmith, D. J.; Hopwood, D. A., *Hughes Prize*; Johnson, L. C.; Lloyd, R. P.; Swinfen, T. C.; Wort, D. J. H., *Hughes Prize. Tripes, Part I*: Bethell, J. R.; Ellis, K.; Hallam, A.; McKenzie, J.; Pyle, I. C.; Snowball, I. A. G. *Preliminary*: Aubrey, J. E., *Wright's Prize*; Bausor, J. I.; Bavister, E. J.; Blackburn, G. M.; Gunson, J., *Wright's Prize*; Lawrence, P. J.; Nicholls, P.; Pringle, J. P.; Whitmore, T. C.; Wintle, H. J.; Wright, D. M.

HISTORY—*Tripes, Part II*: Cartledge, B. G.; Ward, D. Con. *Tripes, Part I*: Chambers, R. J. H.; Gavin, R. J. *Preliminary*: Johnson, D. A.

MECHANICAL SCIENCES—*Tripes, Part II*: Johns, M. C. B., *Hughes Prize. Tripes, Part I*: Cowley, M. D., *Wright's Prize*; Lewis, R. I.; Pentelow, T., *Wright's Prize*; Smith, J. D., *Earle Prize*; Walter, F. B., *Wright's Prize. Preliminary*: Dehejia, M. V.; Miller, J. L.; Nedderman, R. M., *Wright's Prize*; Oates, A. K.; Roberts, D. J., *Wright's Prize*; Turtton, P. J.

ENGLISH—*Tripes, Part II*: Garbett, G. J.

GEOGRAPHY—*Preliminary*: Feaver, R. J.; Grigg, D. B., *Wright's Prize*.

DIPLOMA IN AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE—Gray, B. S.

## OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, DECEMBER 1953

### Major Scholarships:

Fawcett, R., Manchester Grammar School, for Mathematics (Strathcona Scholarship). Nuttall, J., Manchester Grammar School, for Mathematics (Baylis Scholarship). Shenkin, D. P., Adams' Grammar School, Newport, Salop, for Mathematics (Baylis Scholarship). Goodyear, F. R. D., Luton Grammar School, for Classics (Henry Arthur Thomas Scholarship). Flint, J. A., University College School, for Natural Sciences. Griffin, R. F., Caterham School, for Natural Sciences. Kennedy, P. A., Epsom College, for Natural Sciences (Humphry Davy Rolleston Scholarship). Kerley, B. E., Whitgift Middle School, Croydon, for Natural Sciences. Brogan, D. H. V., Repton School, for History.

### Minor Scholarships:

Bradshaw, P., Torquay Grammar School, for Mathematics. Proctor, J. A., Ormskirk Grammar School, for Mathematics. Evans, R. T. F., Cheltenham College, for Natural Sciences. Graham-Brown, W. D., Brockenhurst County School, for Natural Sciences. Knott, D. R., Epsom County Grammar School, for Natural Sciences. Newman, E. I., Gresham's School, Holt, for Natural Sciences. Robson, J. G., Shrewsbury School, for Natural Sciences (Humphry Davy Rolleston Scholarship). Varley, R., Manchester Grammar School, for Natural Sciences. Cox, C. F. McK., Stowe School, for History. Watt, N. J., Friends' School, Saffron Walden, for History. Redfern, W. D., Bootle Grammar School, for Modern Languages. Miller, A. H. J., Dulwich College, for English. Riley, P. J., King Edward VI School, Birmingham, for English.

### Minor Scholarship for Music:

Mizen, P. E., Radley College.

### Exhibitions:

Hoare, H. R. J., King's School, Canterbury, for Mathematics with Physics. Hogg, D. C., Bede Grammar School, Sunderland, for Mathematics. Randall, R. S., Bournemouth School, for Mathematics with Physics. Bagot, D. W., Pocklington School, for Classics. Howland, R. I. L., Shrewsbury School, for Classics. Swift, R. B., Alsop High School, Liverpool, for Classics. Chick, J. S., Repton School, for History.

Hyam, R., Isleworth Grammar School, for History. Symons, R. C., Chiswick County School, for History. Clark, G. D., King Edward VI School, Birmingham, for Modern Languages. Clarke, D. R., Leatherhead School, for Modern Languages. Wood, M. G., Lincoln City School, for Modern Languages. Linstead, R. H., Nether Edge Grammar School, Sheffield, for English. Bradshaw, M. C., King's School, Macclesfield, for Geography. Harvey, D. W., Gillingham County School, for Geography.

## CLOSE EXHIBITIONS AND CHORAL STUDENTSHIPS 1954

### Close Exhibitions:

*Baker*: Charlton, R. I. H., Durham School. *Dowman*: Smith, B. F., Pocklington School. *Lupton and Hebblethwaite*: Venters, D. S., Sedburgh School. *Munsteven*: Quash, J., The King's School, Peterborough. *Somerset (March)*: King, M. S., Hereford Cathedral School. *Somerset (Wootton Rivers)*: Lynch, A. S., Marlborough Grammar School. *Vidalian*: Duxbury, H. A., Exeter School.

### Choral Studentships:

Harvey, B. W., Clifton College. Hayter, R. E., Palmer's School, Grays. Rogers, D. L., Repton School. Boggis, P. F. R., Bexhill Grammar School and St John's College.

### Sizarship:

Davis, A. T., Reading University and St John's College.