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Editorial Committee

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Kindly Chew These Straws

AN editorial is a useful thing with which to open a magazine, if only to make sure that those who always skip the first article won't skip anything important. Some people, of course (perhaps most people) always read it; and this again has its advantages for an editor. He can address his readers directly in the editorial, as nowhere else: there is an automatic sense of the vocative. Too often the subsequent articles (even in periodicals with more pretensions than *The Eagle*) read as if they were meant to be overheard. Editorials should, and almost invariably do, read as if they were meant to be listened to. It is a distinction not without importance.

However, on this occasion we present, not an editorial, but editorial notes. No one topic presented itself as of such overriding interest or amusement as to warrant exposition in a two or three page article. On the other hand, several themes demanded treatment of some kind; themes that, for good or ill, were unsuitable for the dignified terseness of the College Notes. Life in John's is not quite so exciting as life in, say, 10 Downing Street; but of late it has not been wholly uneventful. Follow some comments on some of these events.

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One of them, of course, demands to be noticed at length: the completion of the Cripps Building. Since that happy event members of the College have exhibited something of the joyousness of a man who has become a father for the first time. The greater glory, of course, belongs to the new mother (in our case, to the Cripps family and Messrs Powell and Moya); but there would have been no baby but for him, and it was his excellent sense, good luck, or palpable virtue that won him his wife in the first place. It is the same with the College, but for whose worth, needs and wants neither benefactor nor building would have

appeared. Well may John's rejoice, and *The Eagle* join the chorus. It is happy to mark the occasion by printing an article on the geology of the building, as it were: the stone of which it is made.

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News Item: as our cover shows, the Photographic Competition was a success, not least with the Editorial Committee. One of its members was careful to turn up for the judging, but unaccountably forgot to arrive the following week to prepare the other contents of the magazine for the printer. The winner (for those who don't read lists of contents) was Mr Gavin Shaw.

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Old Johnians will not be surprised to learn that the present generation doesn't like the food served in Hall, or its cost. Some traditions are too precious to be tampered with. But there are undergraduates who disagree. Early this term the cheerful tranquillity of High Table was disturbed by the sound of clapping as soon as the grace was finished. Glancing down the Hall one saw about twenty gowned forms disappearing through the doors, followed by the ironical applause of the hundred or so remaining young diners. As a demonstration it must be reckoned a failure; the more so as rumour says that most of the brave boycotters had prudently had dinner at Second Hall before walking out of Third. It put one don in mind of California, where it is now possible to hire demonstrators and picketers if you don't feel like going on the streets yourself. There really is nothing in life so nice as eating your cake and spurning it too.

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A more valuable undergraduate criticism of the College may be expected to emerge from the answers to the questionnaire circulated by the JCR committee. Not all the questions seem well-judged ("Do you take a genuine pride in the College choir?"); but on the whole there can be little doubt that, since the response was quite heavy, we shall all learn something from the results when they have been processed. It had been hoped to include an article on these results in the current issue of *The Eagle*, but that has not, after all, proved possible. So we will carry it in the January, 1968 issue, along with such comment as seems appropriate. In the meantime the Dean of Chapel offers some reflections on related themes, and the Master enlarges on College government, for those who feel they don't understand it.

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The Eagle is still keeping up the pressure for an open-air swimming-pool on the Backs. Write to your M.P. and win his support for this exciting project.

Readers of *Varsity* were amused to read last term that, opinion of that newspaper, there had been a collapse in the morale of Johnsmen. No serious evidence for this contention was ever put forward, and in fact no one in the College believed it. Well, *Varsity's* inventions have seldom done anyone any harm. But it was rather less than amusing to discover, after reading a few more stories of a similar nature, from internal evidence, that one of *Varsity's* informants was animated by a grudge against the Dean Discipline, Mr Bambrough. It is not too much to say that *Varsity* let itself be used as a weapon in a campaign of calumny and misrepresentation. Mr Bambrough can look after himself, of course. But I can think of no reason why I should not advertise my contempt for this untruthful and cowardly attack. If our base little friend had to put his name to his slanders, he would not dare make them. I hope that his fellow Johnians understand that his is not the way t

HUGH BROGAN.

Co-education Survey in St John's College

THE survey on co-education in St John's College, results of which are presented below, was conducted at the beginning of the Lent Term this year. Almost all Junior Members of the College received a copy of the questionnaire, and a total of 289 replies have been analysed. The results indicate quite clearly (question 5, 6) that about two thirds of respondents would support proposals to introduce co-education into the College.

A further analysis has been made of comments added to most questionnaires, in explanation of answers to question five, six and seven in particular. The principal objections to co-education elicited by the questionnaire, were firstly the feeling that a single sex community is likely to be more conducive to study, and secondly a fear that co-education could reduce the number of male undergraduates by eliminating marginal males in favour of intelligent females. Among those favouring the monastic life of a single sex institution, several advanced social reasons to support their case. For example, a surprising number of people seemed to feel that mutual respect between the sexes might suffer severely from the intimacy obviously consequent upon adoption of co-education; and many people remarked on the increased danger of emotional crises if co-education were accepted.

It is interesting to observe that several of these same reasons were given by people in favour of co-education to support their case. These people stressed the probably harmful effects on students of passing through the University and quite frequently leaving knowing no women there at all. Many felt that undergraduates should be acquainted with women socially, as opposed to purely sexually or romantically; the question not being one of sexual conquests. It was also pointed out that academic standards would probably rise with the exclusion of marginal males. St John's College seems to be especially well adapted for a co-educational system, particularly the Cripps building with its completely self-contained units of three or four sets of rooms, and this was mentioned by some respondents, usually in conjunction with other administrative details: the possibility of separating sexes by staircases, the large size of St John's College, and others.

The principal purpose of the questionnaire was to find out exactly what undergraduates felt about co-education and why,

in the hope that we could show that the climate of opinion in Cambridge, and in particular in St John's College, was favourable to co-education. If a two thirds majority of respondents supporting co-education can be taken as favourable, then we have succeeded; especially as the proportion of respondents favouring such a change seems to reflect fairly accurately the overall college view, as was confirmed by the results of a random sample of undergraduates from the college, conducted towards the end of the Lent Term. It would be surprising if any move towards introducing co-education were taken on the bas these findings, but if nothing else, we hope to have established that co-education is both a feasible and a desirable system on which to run an educational institution, and look forward to witnessing its introduction later this century.

B. A. H./P. G. H.

Analysis of 289 replies to the Co-education Questionnaire

1. What subject are you reading? Arts 43%
   Science 57%

2. Was your primary school co-ed? Yes 66% No 34%

3. Was your secondary school co-ed? Yes 13% No 87%

4. What proportion of women undergraduates would you like there to be in Cambridge as a whole?

None 6 people
1:10 6 „ } 5%

1:6 20 „
1:2 42 „
1:1 26 „
Whatever percentage a totally fair entry system produced 143
Whatever percentage a totally fair entry system produced, but with a guaranteed 25% minimum 43
} 95%

5. If there were to be an increase in the number of women undergraduates, would you rather

that the present system of single sex colleges be kept, and more women's colleges built, or 38%

that some of the present men's colleges were made co-educational 62%

6. In particular, would you like St John's College to accept women undergraduates, or not? Yes 63% No 37%

7. If St John's College were to become co-educational, would you

want separate men's and women's parts of the College, or have men and women mixed on the same staircase	Separate 48% Mixed 52%
fix an hour at which men and women students must leave each other's rooms	Yes 26% No 74%

like to be shared with women the

toilets	Yes 20%	No 80%
bathrooms	Yes 25%	No 75%
laundry room	Yes 76%	No 24%
buttery	Yes 90%	No 10%
J.C.R.	Yes 90%	No 10%

The Constitution and Government of the College

It has been suggested that a brief account of the constitution and government of the College may be of interest to readers of *The Eagle*.

The College is a Corporation with its own Governing Body and its own Statutes, though in certain respects it is subject also, as are all the Colleges, to the Statutes of the University. Its full corporate designation is "The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of Saint John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge". It possesses a Common Seal.

During the 456 years of its existence, the College has had a number of different codes of Statutes. In its early years Bishop John Fisher gave it three successive codes, in 1516, 1524, and 1530. It was given new Statutes by Henry VIII in 1545, and by Elizabeth I in 1580. These Elizabethan Statutes continued to govern the College until 1848, subject only to three amendments, one made by authority of the Visitors in 1586, one by a Statute sanctioned by Charles I in 1635, and one by a Statute sanctioned by George IV in 1820. In 1848, on the petition of the College new Statutes were obtained. The changes were conservative, and the Statutes were still in Latin; but these Statutes mark the beginning of the reforming movements of the nineteenth century, and they were the first Statutes to be printed, a copy being given into the custody of each Fellow during the tenure of his Fellowship. The new era, however, began with the English Statutes of 1860, the first of the three principal codes of Statutes since those of 1848. The Statutes of 1860 followed the Royal Commission of 1850-52 and the University of Cambridge Act of 1856. They were superseded by the Statutes of 1882, made under the powers conferred by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877. These in turn were superseded by the Statutes of 1926, made under the powers conferred by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1923, which followed the Report of the Royal Commission of 1919-22. The Statutes of 1926 are the present Statutes of the College, but they have been subject to numerous and important amendments since that date.

The Act of 1923 appointed two bodies of Commissioners to make Statutes for the Universities and Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, respectively; but it also empowered the University or College, after the cesser of the powers of the Commissioners,

to amend its own Statutes in accordance with a specified procedure. It is by these powers that the College acts when amendment of its Statutes is required to meet new needs or circumstances. Amendment is effected by the making of an amending Statute. The Statute must be passed by a meeting of the Governing Body of the College, specially summoned for the purpose and of which due notice has been given, by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the persons present and voting. It must then be communicated to the Vice-Chancellor, who gives public notice of it in the University. It is provided that a College Statute which affects the University shall not be altered without the consent of the University. One month at least after its communication to the Vice-Chancellor, the amending Statute must again be passed by the Governing Body of the College by a like procedure and majority, and it must then, within one month after the second passing, be submitted to Her Majesty the Queen in Council. It is then laid before both Houses of Parliament for a prescribed period, and, if neither House presents an address praying Her Majesty to withhold her consent, it is lawful for Her Majesty in Council by Order to approve the Statute. When so approved, it is binding upon the College, and effectual notwithstanding any Act of Parliament or other instrument regulating the College.

The College Statutes may be said to contain the constitution and to prescribe the procedures of the College; though the College is naturally subject to the general law, and also has certain specific powers conferred upon it by legislation, especially in relation to the holding and management of land and other forms of property and to trust funds.

The Governing Body of the College consists of the Master and all actual Fellows being graduates. It possesses the ultimate authority in the government of the College, but must exercise this authority in accordance with, and subject to the provisions of, the Statutes. It elects twelve of its own number to act with the Master as the College Council; it may make regulations for its own proceedings; it must meet annually to receive and consider the annual statement of accounts and the report of the Auditor, and may meet as often as it is summoned and as there is occasion; it has the power of amending the Statutes in accordance with the procedure already described; and a motion of the Governing Body, of which due notice has been given and passed by a majority of its whole number or of at least two-thirds of the persons present and voting, is binding on the College, subject to a limited delaying power reserved to the Council.

The College Council consists of the Master *ex officio* and twelve Fellows of at least three years standing from their first degree elected by the Governing Body. Three Fellows are

elected annually to hold office for four years. The Council, subject to the provisions of the Statutes, has the administration of the affairs of the College and the management of all its property and income. It has power to make orders for the good government of the College and for maintaining and improving the discipline and studies of the students of the College. It elects the Fellows, the Scholars, and the Exhibitioners, elects or appoints all the Officers of the College (except the Master and the President), and awards Studentships and Prizes. It has the statutory power to inflict upon members of the College *in statu pupillari* the penalty of temporary or final removal from the College, or, in the case of a Scholar, of deprivation of his Scholarship or temporary forfeiture of its emoluments or amenities. If any question arises in regard to the construction of the Statutes, it is decided by the Council, subject to any right of appeal to the Visitor to which any person affected by the decision may be legally entitled.

The Master of the College is elected by the Fellows and holds office until the retiring age. He may not be absent from the College for more than prescribed periods, unless on account of sickness or other urgent cause to be signified to the Council and approved by it. He is charged with the exercise of a general superintendence over the affairs of the College, he presides *ex officio* at all meetings, whether of the Fellows or of the Council, and he is empowered in all cases not provided for by the Statutes or by any College Order to make such provision for the good government and discipline of the College as he thinks fit. On his election he is required to make and sign a declaration that he will observe the Statutes and that he will in all things endeavour to the utmost of his power to promote the peace, honour, and well being of the College as a place of education, religion, learning, and research. On vacating the office by retirement at the retiring age or by resignation, the Master becomes a Fellow for life.

The President is elected by the Governing Body from among the Fellows. He is elected for a period not exceeding four years, and may be re-elected. He acts as the Master's deputy in his absence, and by tradition he is the social head of the Fellows.

The Council may appoint one or more Deans. The statutory duties of the office are to superintend the conduct and behaviour of members of the College *in statu pupillari* and to give effect to such rules and regulations for the celebration of Divine Service in the College Chapel as may from time to time be made by the Council. At the present time the Council appoints two Deans and assigns to one the duties relating to discipline and to the other the duties relating to the Chapel and the pastoral duties

naturally associated with them. The Council may, and does, appoint a Chaplain to assist the Dean who is responsible for the Chapel and the duties associated with it.

The Statutes provide for the appointment of two Bursars, a Senior Bursar and a Junior Bursar. It is their statutory task to have the care of the property of the College, to receive all rents and moneys due to the College, and to make such payments, under the orders of the Council, as may be due from the College. They are responsible also for superintending the buildings, offices, rooms, courts, and gardens of the College and, under the orders of the Council, for their maintenance and repair. The Senior Bursar exercises supervision over the College finances as a whole and so far as possible takes charge of the external affairs of the College, the management of its extensive landed properties and of its investments in stocks and shares. He also has the charge of the numerous trust funds for scholarships, exhibitions, studentships, and prizes. This is a complex task involving competence in varied capacities, and in it he has the assistance of a staff in the Bursary and, when required, of professional advisers. The Junior Bursar so far as possible takes charge of the domestic affairs of the College, of its staff of Porters, Bedmakers, its Maintenance Staff, and others, of its buildings, grounds, furniture, and equipment. He also has charge of the accounts rendered to individual members of the College, whether Fellows or junior members of the College. In this he has the assistance of the staff in the College Office and of other persons in the College's service. Both the Senior Bursar and the Junior Bursar are now full-time Officers of the College.

The Steward, who is a part-time Officer, is responsible, under the Council, for the Kitchen, for its services and for its accounts.

The Statutes of the University require every College to send to the Treasurer of the University on or before 31 December next after the closing of its accounts a statement of its accounts in a form prescribed in a Schedule to those Statutes, together with an Auditor's certificate in a prescribed form. The accounts, thus submitted, are published by the University in a special number of the *University Reporter* and are available to anyone who desires to have access to them. The College Statutes also require the submission of the accounts to the University in the prescribed form and that all accounts of the College be audited every year by a professional Accountant or Actuary appointed by the Council. The Statutes require that a meeting of the Governing Body be held in the Michaelmas Term at which the financial
present their accounts and the Auditor's certificate is submitted. The Council is empowered also to appoint two or more Fellows as an Audit Committee to examine the accounts, to consult with

the Auditor, and to report to the Governing Body, and such a committee is regularly appointed. The books of the College are open to inspection by any Fellow.

The Tutors, Lecturers, Directors of Studies, and Supervisors are the educational Officers of the College.

The office of Tutor has an interesting history; for it developed largely outside the older statutory provisions. In the days when the original College lectureships had become largely formalities and little provision for teaching was made by the University, the tutorial system in the Colleges became the main means of a Cambridge education. The Tutors, acting largely individually, were also responsible for the admissions. When, as the nineteenth century advanced, the subjects of study became more numerous and more specialized and instruction by the University more adequate, the office of Tutor ceased to be primarily a teaching office, but it did not lose its importance. The Tutor became the Officer primarily concerned with the welfare of his pupils individually, in the choice of their courses of study and in more personal ways. This function it has retained. And the tradition has been preserved whereby, if his pupil encounters difficulty or trouble, the Tutor's function is not primarily that of disciplinary officer but of counsellor and friend. Under the present Statutes, there is such number of Tutors as the Council from time to time determines; they are appointed in the first instance for not more than three years, and thereafter for not more than five years at a time, and they hold office during the pleasure of the Council. The Statutes provide that no Bachelor, not being a Fellow, and no Undergraduate member of the College, shall be without a Tutor. In this College, the admissions are in the hands of the Tutors, though they act now, not individually, but in association with the Senior Tutor and as a committee; and in this too they perform a function important alike to the College and to education.

The College Lecturers, Directors of Studies, and Supervisors form the teaching staff of the College. The College Lecturers are statutory Officers of the College. They are ordinarily Fellows and, like the Tutors, they are appointed for not more than three years in the first instance and thereafter for not more than five years at a time. Though they retain the ancient title of Lecturer, their duties relate to College teaching in the form now known as Supervision. Supervisors are not statutory Officers, and they are appointed annually; but their duties are otherwise identical with those of the Lecturers, except that they have not always the duty to give a specified amount of teaching for the College. They are often appointed from amongst persons who are not Fellows of the College. The Directors of Studies have the duty of

advising members of the College on their courses and of organizing the arrangements for Supervision in the subject with which they are concerned.

The Fellows of the College, as has been explained, constitute, with the Master, the Governing Body of the College. They are elected by the Council. The number of the Fellows is not fixed, but at the present time it exceeds ninety. Every Fellow holds his Fellowship under one of five Fellows under Title A are junior Research Fellows elected in competition from amongst graduates of Cambridge or of Oxford of not more than five years standing from their first degree Cambridge of equivalent standing. They have a tenure of about three and a half years from their first election; special cases this tenure may be prolonged. Their duty is to pursue research and they have the obligation of residence unless excused by the Council. Fellows under Title B, the largest category of the Fellows, hold their Fellowships in association with a College Office, teaching or administrative, or with a University Office, e.g. a University Lectureship. There is ordinarily an obligation of residence, and the tenure, though it may in fact continue to the retiring age, is never for more than five years at a time. Fellows under Title C are "Professorial Fellows". The College is required under the Statutes of the University to maintain not less than a specified ten) of Fellowships for persons who hold Professorships, or other Offices in the University placed in the same category. These Fellows have tenure of their Fellowships for so long as they continue to hold the University Offices with which their Fellowships are associated. Fellowships under Title D are Fellowships tenable for life. The Master, on vacating his office by resignation or retirement, becomes a Fellow under Title D without election. A Fellow who has attained the age of sixty years and who, whilst a Fellow of the College, has held one or more of certain specified College Offices for twenty years in all has the option to become a Fellow under Title D without re-election. The Council has the power to elect to a Fellowship under Title D any Fellow who has held his Fellowship for twenty years, though in practice this power has been exercised only in respect of Fellows who have also reached the retiring age. The Council is empowered to elect to a Fellowship under Title E any person whom it appears to the Council to be in the interests of the College to elect, though election to a Fellowship under this Title requires a special majority of votes. Every Fellow, previously to his admission makes and signs a declaration that he will loyally observe the Statutes and good customs of the College and in all things endeavour to the utmost of his ability to promote

the peace, honour, and well being of the College as a place of education, religion, learning, and research.

The Master is entitled, as he has been from the earliest times, to reside in the Lodge with his family. The Fellows are entitled to rooms in College, if in residence, and to dinner at the Fellows' Table, the latter entitlement being what remains of the old entitlement of the Master, Fellows, and Scholars to "Commons". Hitherto, Fellows under Titles A and B (not those under the other three Titles) have been entitled to "Dividend". This payment had its origin in the first in the division amongst the Fellows of "fines" beneficial leases changed) in Supplementation of the Fellows' original statutory emoluments. But in course of time it became the regularized and eventually the statutory, division of the annual surplus of College revenue after meeting the cost of commons, stipends, and the ordinary outgoings, and it came to be the main emolument of a Fellowship. In the nineteenth century and the early part of the twentieth century it formed the principal livelihood of a Fellow of a College. With the growth in the number of University appointments and the increase in the proportion of Fellows who held them, the relative importance of Fellowship Dividend declined, and the amount of the payment was not increased as the value of money fell. When, after the war of 1939-45, most University stipends became, for the first full-time offices, the system was introduced whereby a deduction was made by the University from the stipend of a University Officer who held a Fellowship with Dividend. The abolition of Fellowship Dividend has now been accepted as a policy on the recommendation of a joint committee of the University and the Colleges, and the College has recently amended its Statutes to remove from them all provisions relating to Dividend, thus bringing to an end a system of Fellowship-emoluments that has had a history of some 350 years. The College retains the power to pay appropriate stipends to those Fellows, principally the Research Fellows holding their Fellowships under Title A, who are not in receipt of stipends for teaching or administrative duties, whether in the College or the University. With these exceptions, there will henceforward be no monetary emolument associated with a Fellowship as such.

The Scholars have always been on the foundation of the College and they are included in its corporate designation. They are now first Scholars for two and men already in residence for one—and they may be re-elected for further periods of one year at a time, but not after they become of standing to be members of the Senate

of the University. The emoluments of most Scholarships, and likewise of most Exhibitions, are a charge upon the endowment-income of the College, though some are supported by separate trust funds representing benefactions for the purpose. Studentships are similarly financed. Elections to Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Studentships, and likewise awards of Prizes, are made by the Council. Scholars, before their admission, make and sign a declaration that they will submit themselves to the discipline of the College, according to its Statutes, and will endeavour to promote the peace, honour and well being of the College as a place of education, religion, and learning.

From early days Pensioners, i.e. those who are admitted to the College at their own charges, were added to the Scholars and came to form, as they have ever since, the majority of its junior members. In recent times the number of graduate students, including those registered with the University as Research Students, has greatly increased and now forms about a quarter of the total number of the junior members of the College and a part of the College society of growing importance.

J. S. B. S.

" . . . and Scholars " ?

THE name by which the College is formally known, "the Master, Fellows and Scholars of the College of St John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge", has a certain happy completeness which it would appear graceless to question. But gracefulness is probably not one of the hallmarks of this age; and events in Cambridge and elsewhere suggest that no stone, let alone any formula, is going to be allowed to remain undisturbed in the effort to root out the truth about the relationships of teacher and taught in Universities and Colleges today. And it is the Scholar whose identity and roles are being most actively reassessed.

I, to intrude, have a considerable personal interest in the course of this probably radical reassessment. As an undergraduate I was Secretary of the J.C.R. Committee, and can recall vividly the hard-won compromises and concessions, wrung, as it then seemed, from a most unwilling hierarchy. In the course of one discussion, a senior member argued that it was just as reasonable to ask the College to knock a hole in the wall, as it was to ask it to open a gate the Council had decreed should be shut. Foolishly, on returning to College, I allowed myself to destroy an essay entitled "Disenchantment", together with a bitter summary of the petty achievements of the J.C.R. Committee written for *The Eagle*, but never finally submitted. In retrospect what was so astonishing was that from the two Fellows of the College who most closely affected the course of my four years I received nothing but generosity and genuine courtesy. I can only suppose that my bitterness was caused by dissatisfaction with the kind of relationships I had with my contemporaries. Perhaps it is true—it should in theory be verifiable—that makes a College a satisfactory or unsatisfactory environment for any of its members is the quality of his relationship with his peers; and that where these are for any reason unsatisfactory it becomes necessary to express the dissatisfaction as a dissatisfaction with authority. It is certainly widely rejected that more mixing between teachers and taught would lead to more general contentment; and it has yet to be shown that such mixing is by itself actively sought, as opposed to piously wished for, by junior members.

The purpose of the present article is to examine in a preliminary kind of way some of the analogies currently being used in the debate about relationships in the academic community. This debate has arisen because the analogy employed in university

statutes has been virtually universally rejected by the present generation of junior members. By designating the appropriate College Officer *in loco parentis* one has invoked as a paradigm of the transactions of teacher and taught that very relationship which is most actively questioned by present-day young men. For as far as some of these are concerned, parental jurisdiction has ceased at fifteen
writer to *Varsity* spoke of University authorities as "refusing to draw a distinction between school children of fifteen and students six years older".

In rejecting this analogy, other analogies are implicitly or explicitly offered. Senior members in Colleges are sometimes treated, to their great offence, as boarding-house keepers in a strictly financial
the College where one lives as convenient lodgings is to express what is the *de facto* situation in the homes of some young men before coming up, and what for many more is the style of life they have earnestly desired on release from their homes. If it is the intention of a College to be something different from this, there would seem to be everything to be gained by its stating quite unambiguously to the schools that this is the case. There are sufficient universities in the country offering precisely this other kind of life for those who wish it; and one might thereby hasten in schools the destruction of that ancient bad habit of rushing men to Oxford or Cambridge for reasons of prestige, irrespective of their aptitudes and sometimes of their wishes. Needless pain and misapprehension might be avoided if the lodging-house analogy were rebutted publicly.

By an extension of this same analogy the whole of university education can be regarded as a commercial transaction. As a customer or consumer, the student would then have the right to insist that he receive what he has paid for. If, in some tenuous legal sense, he is not being defrauded, any customer has the ultimate sanction of taking his custom elsewhere. Both by the nature of the educational process, and by the particular structures of higher education in this country, freedom of movement without some penalty is virtually denied to the student. It may well be thought that some relaxation is called for. But if freedom to withdraw is not feasible at present at least much more emphasis could be placed on the schoolboy's freedom to choose a university which will provide what he himself desires. In the end, however, this analogy suffers from the defect that acquiring sound learning is not really similar to acquiring a motor car.

The final analogy, increasingly employed by student politicians, is that of the employer-employee relationship. This analogy is used chiefly by strong student unions to justify claims for collective

bargaining structures in which hours, conditions of work, management policy, and perhaps eventually bonuses (degrees), can be treated as matters for negotiation. The teacher in all this is cast into the role of employer, despite the fact that he has only the most tenuous and indirect control of his supposed employee's pay-packet (grant). It is not to be doubted that strong student unions can apply the techniques of collective action to highlight grievances. But successes in these activities cannot conceal the fact that the analogy upon which they are based is false, and that the organization of the production of sound learning is again not really similar to the organization of the production of a motor car.

The fact that we are at present reviewing these analogies is sufficient evidence of insecurity about the true roles of teacher and taught in an institution of higher education. For to liken education to a transaction over the counter or at the Labour Exchange is, to say the least, to ignore some of its more peculiar and exciting characteristics. In insisting on these one must first fully acknowledge that much learning involves the kind of exchange which can most efficiently (if not inexpensively) be performed by teaching machine. Some University teaching may well not be as efficient. Nor in speaking of "exciting characteristics" is one referring to the higher reaches of one's subject in which it is the privilege of very few to achieve something like original thought. Where value and excitement enter education is at those points at which a student is offered the possibility of creatively interpreting his environment, with the help of the authoritative opinion of those skilled in the study of one aspect of it. Naturally this high-minded sentiment is belied by the realities of Tripos. But Tripos does at least attempt the first stage of this process, instilling a respect for fact and for detail upon which the higher judgements can be built and by which they can be evaluated.

To talk of a "creative interpretation of one's environment" is not to refer exclusively to those philosophies of life and world views, peddled by writers on science, religion and psychiatry, and despised by those who feel no urge to express such opinions. For everyone, whether he reads such writings or not, expresses some interpretation of his environment merely by his use of it. An attitude of neutrality is out of the question. The only point at issue is whether or not he gives his understanding of the world in which he finds himself any thought. For a University to be slow in fostering such thought, indirectly if not directly, would be a strange thing. Its learned men have particular skills which can be brought to bear upon the details of any such interpretation; they are available to the student for a brief span after which the

pressures of work and the need to accept the conventions of society close in.

It is, then, the fact that a University offers what is frequently an unrepeatable opportunity to the student that makes nonsense of the non-educational analogies for the relationships within a University. The interesting thing is that the development of an interpretation of one's environment is not the direct product of the training of intelligence. The usual stratifications of intellectual ability are broken down; and a new classification emerges, in which all, both teachers and taught, are at the level of students, according to the degree to which they have critically bent their intelligence and the knowledge they possess to understanding the human situation and the culture which expresses our interpretation of it.

If I had not frequently experienced and enjoyed occasions in College during the past three years when precisely this was taking place, I might be inclined to dismiss such an understanding of higher education as hot air. But I have, to mention only one such occasion, listened to a group of undergraduates aggressively and yet disarmingly force a prominent business man into a corner on the subject of university education and business. He was very impressed with the group, and thought it high-powered and lively. But it was merely a chance collection consisting of those whom I had been able to persuade to give up two hours on a Sunday afternoon. This was nothing to do with Tripos; but if it was also nothing to do with education, it would be disappointing. And if it is the case that this kind of education is not widely available, even unofficially, informally and indirectly, I would be inclined to agree that the present generation of undergraduates is being cheated.

All this must not be taken to assert that grievances of a more mundane variety cannot genuinely be in evidence, and have not justly to be dealt with. There can be no respect for an institution purporting to be a learned community, which cannot manage its own affairs succesfully, efficiently and fairly. Student initiatives which lead to improvements in this respect are greatly to be welcomed. Furthermore if students find
caught between grant-giving and fee-demanding bodies whose giving and taking are not co-ordinated, they have a clear right to protest vigorously. Such grievances are not necessarily trivial, nor are institutions necessarily enlightened enough to act swiftly when good cause is shown. It may also be that English national character is so changing that refusal to co-operate will be accepted as a normal reflex
of the intelligentsia. Such people have generally felt they could triumph by reason in the long run. Students, however, are

aware that they are students only for the short run, and their frustrations may nowadays need to be expressed in more abrupt ways.

There is nothing, on the other hand, to be said for sowing mistrust and suspicion in an academic community, where, if the above characterisation of education is valid, so much depends upon mutual sympathy and readiness to learn. There are undoubtedly individuals whose sense of priorities are so out of accord with such a community's own long term interests that they cannot be relied upon to assess rightly whether a given grievance should or should not lead to a clash between teachers and taught. And students seem to me to have every reason to refuse to be led by those whose concept of their role in the community is governed by analogies drawn from non-educational situations.

S. W. SYKES.

Gesture

PAUSING to consider the numerical strength
of several large clutches of tourists
including Americans, Germans, Italians,
and many darker and lighter aliens
of more or less indeterminate race, class and creed,
Courtenay Wessel stopped throwing
small stones at the unoffending ducks
stepped casually onto the parapet
of the kitchen bridge, pulled out
of his slimline, summerweight Levis
a rather battered copy of Catch 22,
found the appropriate reference,
repeated—to himself—those immortal
words on the death of Kid Sampson,
merely—Oh, What the hell,
and then, quite emphatically, jumped.

ROGER NOKES.

Blonde

Brunette

The Kerry Summer Storm

THAT gathers damp
on the wind come off the sea,
descending in the weather
in the fog blown up the bay.

In the violence,
rain through a change ferment,
wide miles of land
awaiting, feeding in the gale
a patient hunger,
something new as if begin.

White spray of water,
spilling broth
to the breaking grey below:
to a swamp sea floor
the hillside beds of water track
burst bubbles in the wind.

Through brake of hedge
in silver, in a passion giant roar,
his torrent in a hollow
laughing, lay there on his back,
that ferns obey
and slugs in the grass go black.

So berries wink
in the sky new flooded
a glinting cool fill
dance reflecting

The water freshet
play an elemental watershed,
as if in birth a love
that spilling thunder in its mirth
so glad of fate,
give death what a song lets live.

KEVIN LEWIS.

Poem for Good Friday

I TURNED about, and said I hated God
who with his whip makes money out of me—
I might never see the colour of his coin.

One argues with a man who isn't there,
who skulks in mysticism and contempt
demanding tithe of daily ritual.

I should give that, I'm sure, but I demand
an inkling of eternity, no less,
with which to loom the pattern of my day.

This votary thinks the Bible maladroit
when, walking streets, he thinks of Sisera
his paltry death, unreasoned and beguiled,

or the injustice of a lingering waste
binding one's life to a hunk of wood and nails,
the pity of that shattered, bruising blood;

this for all content, but I demand to see
a ransom paid, a new and harsher dawn
to touch and own, believe, and not to die.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Omen

THE bright wings whirr in the East
And from the cone-delighted fir
Scouring bird dips in the green singing hour,
Glides among the silver-stripping, shower—
Devouring trees on the wild, wood-wide hill
And swoops to the plunging kill by the shriek, shrill,
Ringing echoes of the voiceless creek.
A hot death among the heather for the sleek, weak,
White-beaked, soft-feathered beast;
While the bright wings whirr in the East.

STEPHEN BAINES.

Stone used in the Cripps Building

THE stone used in the exterior facing of the ground floor Cripps Building is from a layer of limestone called the Roach, which is exposed on the Isle of Portland. The sawn surfaces display a pleasantly variegated texture, notable for its many cavities of different shapes and sizes. Despite these cavities, this rock has long been known as a building stone that resists weathering. Its coarse and irregular texture made it impossible to work by traditional hammer and chisel methods into smooth blocks of precise size for building. The introduction of diamond-impregnated steel saws, which cut limestone readily and smoothly, has overcome this difficulty and brought the Roach into prominence. Traditional methods were particularly suited to working the other beds of the Portland Stone, which are finely grained and occur in layers immediately beneath the Roach. Portland stone was used for the Fellows' Building of King's College and the Senate House (1722-30).

Parts of the Roach are relatively fine (Fig. 1, A), but such areas pass into the typical coarser parts. The cavities are narrow and curved, and were left when a particular species of shell was dissolved out of the rock. In some cases the two halves of the shell were still articulated to each other, and the infill cavities (Fig. 2, A), from which the infill impression of ribs and growth lines which were on the outer surface of the shell. These shells which have dissolved out were of a species allied to the living *Trigonia* of Australian waters. They were dissolved because the material of which the animal formed its shell was the mineral aragonite, a less stable form of calcium carbonate than calcite. Shells formed of this mineral are unaltered, and may be seen, bluish in colour, cut through by the saw (Fig. 2, B). Many of these shells of calcite are of oysters. Another structure displayed in cut surfaces is of

Explanation of figures

Fig. 1. Cut surface of stone showing fine-grained passing into coarser portion with cavities and *Solenopora* (lower left). At B are cavities left by dissolving-out of articulated shells, and central infi Halfpenny is one inch in diameter. Outside new J.C.R., facing towards the river.

Fig. 1.

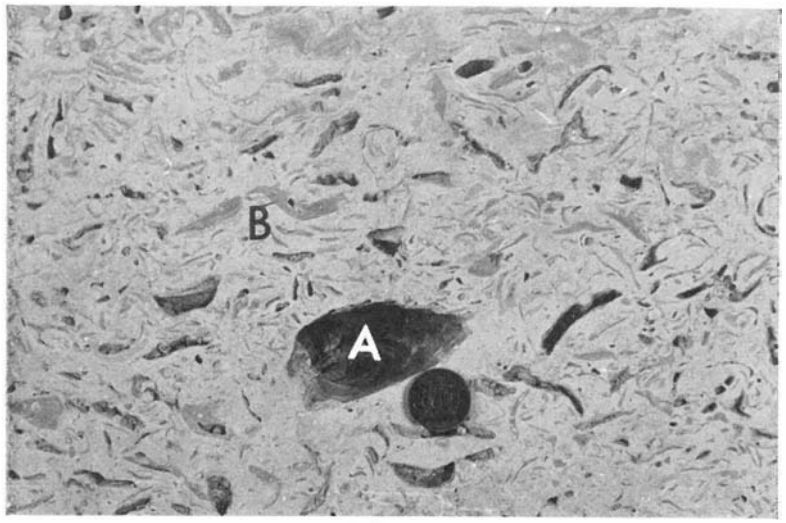

Fig. 2.

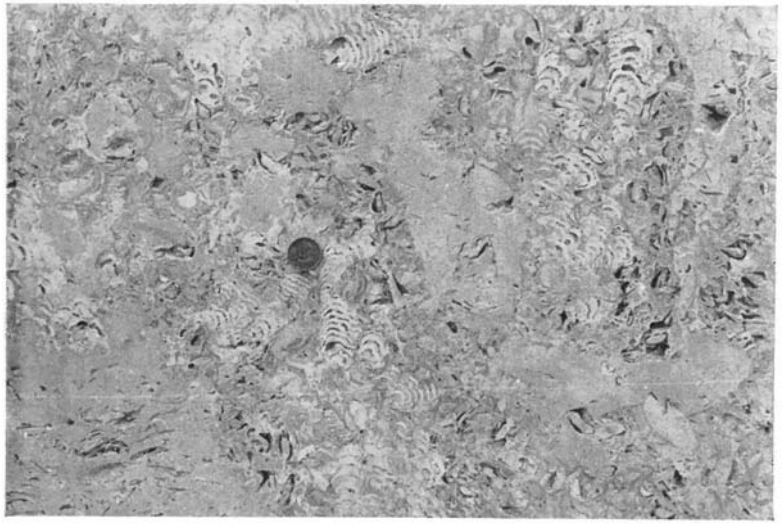

Fig. 3.

successive curved laminae forming pillars and mounds (Fig. 3). These were formed by sea weeds of a group which secrete calcium carbonate in layers within and around their tissues, this particular one being probably a species of the red alga *Solenopora.*

The limestone of the Roach was formed in a shallow sea—shallow because it must have been well lit to allow algae to grow, sea because oysters and *Trigonia* are typical of shallow seas and not fresh waters today. The abundance of remains of organisms forming calcium carbonate shells and deposits suggests warm waters like those of tropical and sub tropical areas today. The matrix in which the shells are enclosed is a mixture of broken shell fragments, ooliths, and finely divided calcium carbonate. Ooliths are tiny spherical bodies, so named because of their resemblance to hard roe of fi
around centres and having a concentric layered structure. Ooliths form today in very shallow, current washed lagoons and shores. The finely comminuted calcium carbonate may be a chemical precipitate or the calcite mud resulting from the break-up of algal masses.

Thus the Roach originated on the floor of a shallow, warm sea, as a deposit of shells, algal masses, ooliths and broken fragments of all sizes, composed entirely of calcium carbonate. Considerations of the geology of southern England suggest that this sea was part of a gulf extending from Kent to Dorset, not far north of the present coast, and connected to seas lying to the south. This sea was of late Jurassic age, some 140,000,000 years ago. Burial of the deposits under younger rocks brought about its compaction and cementation into a limestone and circulating underground waters dissolved out the aragonite shells of *Trigonia.* Elevation and erosion to the present landscape exposed the limestone for today's quarry men.

This stone is a new one to University buildings, but may be seen also in the Prudential Building in Emmanuel Street and the new University Centre.

H. B. WHITTINGTON AND C. L. FORBES.

Fig. 2. Cut surface of stone with large cavity (A) left after shell was partly dissolved out and infilling dropped out; walls of cavity show external layer of shell. Sections through oyster shells at B. Halfpenny is one inch in diameter. Corner of cloister near G staircase.

Fig. 3. Cut surface of stone showing sections through the laminated pillows and mounds laid down by the alga *Solenopora.* Halfpenny is one inch in diameter. Outside new J.C.R., wing-wall towards Bin Brook.

The Brockenspectre

(*It is now over a hundred years since Hector Vagnerdi composed his magnum opus, Il Brockensprechta* ("*The Brockenspectre*") *but it has never yet been presented on an English Stage. It is welcome news that Covent Garden is to do so in the coming season, and scarcely less welcome that the opera will be sung in the original Wendish, as the Dent, translation* (*part of which we reproduce below*) *is not, generally speaking, thought to be very fortunate except for Sadlers Wells.*)

Enter LEONORA

Leo:
Ah Me!
I feel da throbbing
And bobbing
In my heart!
I am wild!
Ah Me! (NOTE: *The exquisite phrase* "Ach, Ich!", *here translated as* "Ah Me!", *is of course the leading Leading Motive in the opera*).
I am a child!
When will I depart?

She sits at her spinning wheel and spins.

Leo:
A prince's daughter, I sit and I spin, (NOTE: Leonora *is here expressing, in the tenderest fashion, the contrast between the cheerful domestic tasks and her mournful Inner-self*).
The needle flies out and flies in,
The loom makes a merry din!
Ah Me!

She goes to the window and looks out.

Leo:
When cometh Angry-eyed Roderick home? (NOTE: *One of the most effective details of the libretto is the epithet attached to Roderick. It gives Vagnerdi a marvellous chance* (*which he does not fail to snatch*) *for dramatic characterisation on the flugelhorn*).
When will he cease to roam?
When will he track back the foam?

Enter SNORT, the Gnome.

Leo:
Ah, ah, ah ah! The Gnome!

Sno:
Yea, yea—'tis Snort—The Gnome!

Leo:
Ill wished you upon me! (NOTE: *The flurrying rise of the strings here from ff to ffff is one of Vagnerdi's subtlest touches for expressing rage and despair*).
Ill wish I now upon you!
Ill will come upon you!
Ill ill ill ill ill!

Sno:
Rail you and curse you, (NOTE: *Snort is here alluding to the dispossession of his father of the crown of Heligoland in Act III of* Langmurders' Geist, *Vagnerdi's early work in six acts*).
May it make worse you!
Never more shall I rehearse you
In my long-suffered wrongs!
Now I shall reverse you!
You shall sing no more songs!

SNORT puts LEONORA across his knee and spanks her thoroughly

Leo:
Ah ah ah ah ah!

Sno:
Ho ho ho ho ho!

SNORT rapes LEONORA, refts the jewel from her bosom, stabs her to death, and exit.

Leo: Ah Me! I am not gay!
Ah Me! I am in a very sorry way!
Ah! Roderigo! Angry-eyed Roderigo!
Come soon to Leonora! etc.

(NOTE: *This celebrated aria* ("Ach Ich! Rodericko! Och-kriegblitzen Rodericko! Kum meit bezuntst in Lenorn-dich!") *loses so much when translated from Wendish, and without the music, that there seems to be no point in refraining any longer from giving the original dialogue*).

Leo:
Ich bin so triste!
Dove — ah dove? — dove Esperanto? (NOTE: *Where—where?—is hope?*)
Schrich ich der sturmer,
Schricht ich der blitzen!
Ann Diamo in berstreut— distraught! (*Let us go berserk, or I shall go mad*)

Ach Ich, Ach Ich, Ach Ich!
Ist so!

She goes mad.

Leo: A-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-h!

She draws breath.

Leo: A-a-a-a a-a-a-a a-a-a-a a-a-a-a aaaaaaaaaaaaah! Ah! Ah!

She draws breath again.

Leo: Ich wost so gay! Num ist nie mir! Ich tod! (NOTE: "*I die*")

Enter RODERICK

Leo: Ach! Roderick och-kriegblitzen!
Snort ich mir hab violati!
Und du — du — hab gemisst il mio Liebestod!

She dies.

Communication: Isabella Fenwick

Charterhouse
London, E.C.1
Clerkenwell 9503 25th April, 1967.

Gentlemen,

I was very interested in the Fenwick notes in the January number of *The Eagle* and noticed that the writer said that nothing was known of the parentage of Isabella Fenwick. It may, therefore, be of interest to know that she was the daughter of Nicholas Fenwick of Eglingham, near Alnwick, Northumberland.

In her will, dated 2nd April, 1850, she states that she was living at Kelston Knoll, Weston, Somerset. She mentions her sister, Susan Popham, wife of Francis Popham of Bagborough, Somerset. I note from Burke's "Landed Gentry" that these two married in 1809 and that there was a daughter Susan who was married on the 17th July, 1851, to Mordaunt Fenwick. The testatrix also mentions two brothers. One of them, the Rev. Collingwood Forster Fenwick, matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1807, aged 16. He did not take up residence but became a Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards and on the 16th April, 1812, was admitted as a Fellow Commoner to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took a degree of Ll.B. in 1817, in which year he also became a priest.

He was Rector of Brooke, Isle of Wight, for many years and died there on the 6th December, 1858. He married Eliza, second daughter of Admiral Christie.

Henry Taylor of the Colonial Office is mentioned a number of times in this long will and became sole executor and residuary legatee by a codicil of the 25th October, 1855.

I think that Isabella Fenwick's comfortable circumstances probably derived from the will of her father. The Fenwicks were an extremely well-known family in Northumberland. Mentioned in the will is The Venerable Maurice George Fenwick, Clerk of Dauntsey, Archdeacon of Raphoe, Ireland, who was presumably her elder brother.

You may care to publish this information in *The Eagle.*

Yours sincerely,

N. Long-Brown.

"Pistols for Four and Coffee for Two"

STUART had not taken aim. Yet twelve paces away Sir Alexander Boswell lay dying, his spine broken by a pistol ball. The principals and their seconds were kinsmen, but political and literary vituperation had brought them out to perform the most hostile of all rituals—that of a duel.

"Every boy and every girl born into this world alive is either a little Liberal or a little Conservative." Nowhere were these two parties in greater conflict than in Edinburgh at the time of the duel, 1822. Scotland was in the throes of a sweeping change in its political outlook. Over the turn of the century the Tories had been omnipotent: "the party engrossed almost the whole wealth, and rank, and public office, of the country, and at least three-fourths of the population."[1] Though unassailable, they tolerated no dissent, and the French Revolution could fire hearts, but not the tongues, of the small liberal faction. Corruption was inevitable. Town Councils elected both themselves and the Member of Parliament; judges selected their own juries out of a pool of forty-five people chosen by the Town Councils. Against these juries the young Whig lawyers, Jeffrey, Brougham, Horner and Cockburn, had little chance. But the gentry were averse to any change in the civil law, for they believed that other projects of reform would follow.

Yet because of their rottenness these sinks of political and municipal iniquity could not last. In 1806 the Whigs came to power. Their term of office was short, yet a remarkable change came over Edinburgh. Gone was the confirmed despondency of the Whigs. Not only did the young lawyers emerge into prominence, but the political inanition of the middle classes began to be replaced by an urgent desire for reform. Yet progress was slow, effective rather than spectacular. It is only in 1819 that one reads of "great unrest and distress in the country, and Reform and other meetings, held, at which the Government was alarmed."[2] A Free Press was, however, established in 1817 with the first
the press that we must turn to James Stuart.

1 Henry Cockburn, "Memorials of His Time".

2 W. S. Gilbert, "Edinburgh in the Nineteenth Century".

Born in 1775, he was the son of a physician. He passed through the High School, Edinburgh University and a law apprenticeship, all without particular distinction, and, married to Miss Eleanor Mowbray, he spent most of his time at Hillside, his house near Aberdour, for he was "more attached to agricultural pursuits than to those of his profession."[3] He was of aristocratic and traditionally Tory lineage, and the audacity he displayed in favouring Liberal principles singled him out for early injustice. For some time he had been a Justice of the Peace for Fife, but in 1815, despite his "knowledge, ability, integrity, and his unremitting activity and diligence,"[4] the Lord Lieutenant casually omitted him from the new Commission of the Peace. This, however, occasioned a whole series of protests, and Stuart was quickly reinstated.

Six years later the same Lord Lieutenant was responsible for a most unjust reprimand given to Stuart when he allegedly disobeyed an order as a lieutenant in the Royal Fifeshire Yeomanry Cavalry. Despite the fact that Stuart's Captain, Sir Charles Halkett—a leading Tory—informed Morton that he alone was to blame, as Stuart had never seen the order, Morton refused even to apologise to the innocent, but Whig-minded Stuart: "I have not found anything which has in the least shaken my opinion." Thomson, Morton's adjutant, and Stuart's Tory rival in the Cavalry, later wrote to "The Beacon", saying, "the corps is obliged to you for having pulled the lion's skin off this fellow."

No sooner had Stuart experienced this discourtesy than he tasted in full, the bitterness of contemporary politicians. The Tories were maddened by their gradual loss of power; at the Pantheon meeting in 1820 seventeen thousand Whigs signed a petition asking the King to dismiss his ministers. Against this, a mere sixteen hundred Tory voices were raised in dissent. "With reason superseded by dread of revolution," the insolence of the Tories became more and more exaggerated. The party was exasperated to the point of insanity.

In this crucible of frustration the searing flame of "The Beacon" crackled into life, and became the voice-piece of the Edinburgh Tories. This was a scurrilous journal which obstinately defended "the boundaries that can never be passed without an utter subversion of the social system."[5] In the same issue "The Beacon" glibly passes over "the temporary embarrassments of the country,"

3 Anderson, "Scottish Nation", Volume 3.

4 Memorandum sent to the Earl of Morton, Lord Lieutenant of Fife, by six Fife Justices of the Peace, including the Earl of Moray, January 9, 1815.

5 "The Beacon", January 27, 1821.

calls for "dignified obedience", and then declares: "we think all men would reprobate the violent public accusation of private individuals."

On July 28, 1821, it published the first of its many attacks on James Stuart. Referring with scornful righteousness to the "hypocritical blackguards of the Opposition Press," it then proceeded to defend its own personal attacks, saying of its victims, "their imbecility does not give them any claim to impunity." Alarmed by the popularity of the Whigs during the Queen's affair in 1820, it wrote: "none above the rank of Mr James Stuart would commit such an outrage on decency and good manners as to invite the Queen to Scotland."

The attacks continued. Stuart was at length forced to take action. After the thirty-fif
Stevenson, the publisher, seeking the name of the author of these articles—the normal course of action. Despite repeated requests, Stuart received only evasive replies from Stevenson, who refused an interview, and also declined to introduce Stuart to Nimmo, the editor, (and Sheriff-Substitute of Edinburgh). "I shall hold you," Stuart then wrote, "in your capacity of printer of that paper, as personally responsible for the publication, for pecuniary gain, of the false and malignant attack which it has made upon my honour and character." Stuart could gain neither legal nor personal redress. But he wanted the author's name.

But why could not Stuart take legal action against "The Beacon"? An action could proceed only upon the instigation of a summons by the Lord Advocate, Sir William Rae. Yet although he had a strong case, Stuart's way was blocked, for it transpired that the Lord Advocate held a bond in "The Beacon" worth £100! Stuart could do nothing, for he found that all the leading Tory lawyers and judges were implicated in the paper. "I am terribly malcontent about 'The Beacon'," said Sir Walter Scott, and little wonder, for he, Clerk to the Court of Session, was its chief patron! He tells us that "the law Officers of the Crown, whom I had most strenuously cautioned against any participation in the concern, were rash enough to commit themselves in it."[6]

Prosecution was impossible. Stuart decided that Stevenson was so far beneath the rank of gentleman that he could not ask for a meeting. As far as Stuart was concerned, Stevenson was no more than "the hired publisher of calumnious abuse." The libelled person, "by procrastination of the legal remedy, will be stimulated to take redress at his own hand,"[7] and this was the

6 J. G. Lockhart, "Life of Sir Walter Scott".

7 J. Borthwick, "A Treatise on the Law of Libel and Slander".

case with Stuart. He decided to inflict a public humiliation upon Stevenson. With Gilbert Miller, his gamekeeper, and James Dewar, his gardener, he waited in Parliament Square for Stevenson, whose office was on the Parliament Stairs. As soon as he appeared, his arms were pinioned by the two somewhat bewildered servants, while Stuart applied six very sound blows with his horse-whip to Stevenson's shoulders and body.

Matters, however, were not at an end, for the anonymous author continued to traduce Stuart in the columns of "The Beacon". Stuart wrote to Sir William Rae, asking him in firm, but courteous terms for an apology. Rae was foolish and deceitful enough to reply: "with respect to the conduct of that Paper, I can safely assert, that I have had no sort of share in it." As a man of power and eminence, Rae, who held a bond in "The Beacon", might have stopped the libels at any time he pleased. Stuart pointed this out. Rae duly apologized, and withdrew his bond, whereupon his example was followed by the other patrons, and "The Beacon" ceased publication. "These seniors shrunk from the dilemma as rashly as they had plunged into it," J. G. Lockhart commented.

And so the flame
the anonymous slander that the retainers of a once powerful, but then waning party chose to pour out upon their rising opponents was extinguished at its source. Sir Walter Scott commented: "it is a blasted business, and will continue long to have bad consequences."

James Stuart continued in his Liberal course. Indeed he was "one of the few men of family in Scotland who had the courage and generosity, in all times, and under all circumstances, to act an independent part."[8] This dedication was particularly galling to one man—Sir Alexander Boswell, elder son of Dr Johnson's biographer. He wrote: "we noticed Mr James Stuart as an active, everywhere busy, bustling Whig."[9] Sir Alexander had a considerable amount of 'Bozzy's nastiness, and even although he was an officer of the peace, (Deputy Lieutenant of Argyleshire), he used to "give vent to his feelings by personal vituperation."[10] This was unfortunate, as, like his father, he had considerable literary flair; he was famous for his "Songs, chiefly Scottish Dialect" (1803). He was a member of the Roxburghe Club, "formed upon a special occasion for a purpose exclusively bibliomaniacal," and as he himself said, was "so infected with the type fever" that he set up his own printing-press at Auchinleck.

8 Henry Cockburn, "Memorials of His Time".

9 "The Late Lieutenant James Stuart", from No. 30 of "The Sentinel".

10 T. F. Dibdin, "Literary Reminiscences".

Two facts of his personality are particularly relevant. First, he was an ardent Tory, (he was made a Baronet for his activities against the Chartist movement), but, like many Tories of the time, he was also a hypocrite: "no man, I believe, has a higher opinion of the liberty of the press, or would feel more unwilling to injure its interests than myself."[11] Secondly, his personality bore no relationship to Benedick's: "a college of wit-crackers cannot flout me out of my humour. Dost thou think I care for a satire, or an epigram?" Boswell was an irascible man, and although he could be incisively and brilliantly witty, his dinner companions were wont to tremble lest he chose to direct the lash of his tongue or pen against them.

No sooner had "The Beacon" been interred than its phoenix, "The Sentinel", was born in Glasgow. It too failed to practise what it preached: "we trust to be bold without being scurrilous, and fearless of offending without being personal." This editorial generalization was immediately followed by a violent personal attack upon Stuart: "we would desire to hold him up to the unalloyed opprobrium of mankind." Having said this, the paper turns to another victim, soliciting him "to walk a minuet with the Glasgow Sentinel." This was Sir Archibald Hamilton, who won a case against "The Beacon", only to be awarded damages amounting to one shilling, while Rae, who had planned the trial, laughed quietly to himself. Stuart considered the most offensive article to be a poem in the Scots dialect, entitled "Whig Song", which possessed "a certain literary style and vigour which were evidently not the work of a penny-a-liner":[12]

There's Stot-feedin Stuart,
Kent for that fat cowart.

"The Sentinel" had previously condemned duelling: "we would not stain our hands nor our consciences by any participation in its murderous subterfuges." Yet in the "Whig Song", Stuart, who was Clerk to the Signet, was taunted for not hastening a meeting:

Tacks, bonds, precognitions,
Bills, wills, and petitions,
And ought but a trigger some draw, man.

Stuart drew up an action against "The Sentinel", and Borthwick, the publisher, to whom the paper brought nothing but misfortune, was imprisoned, pending trial. But one day Stuart, while walking in Parliament Hall, was approached by Borthwick's agent, who offered him the manuscripts of the libellous articles,

11 "The Edinburgh Evening Courant", January 4, 1821.

12 "The Stewarts", A Historical and General Magazine for the Stewart Society.

provided that he dropped the case against Borthwick. Stuart would not agree to this, but nevertheless went through to Glasgow to see the manuscripts. He received these at the Tontine Hotel, and it was with grief and astonishment that he read the signature—that of Sir Alexander Boswell, his relative.

Stuart did not wish to fight a duel. Boswell was at that time in London, attending to the funeral of his younger brother, James. Stuart dropped the case against Borthwick and went for advice to his friend, the Earl of Rosslyn. The Earl, however, thought that a duel was inevitable. When Boswell returned from London, he found a letter from Rosslyn awaiting him. This did not mention a duel, but merely intimated that Rosslyn was on his way to visit Boswell. But Boswell immediately wrote off to a friend, asking him to act as second in a duel against an unknown challenger! "Even if it should be Mr. James Stuart himself," he wrote, "I shall give him a meeting."

This stands in marked contrast to Stuart's attitude. It must be made clear, too, that his friend, Robert Maconochie by name, was the brother of the judge whom Boswell consulted on the matter of the duel, and who might have tried Boswell at Perth had he been the victor!

Stuart offered Boswell two perfectly acceptable ways of avoiding a meeting. Boswell had either to deny all knowledge of the articles, (Stuart would have accepted this, even although the holograph letters and articles were then in his possession,) or to pass them off as a "bad joke". He refused both offers: "I cannot submit to be catechized: I can neither admit nor deny," and informed Stuart that they would meet in Calais, for his intention was still to kill Stuart and avoid the subsequent penalty of the law. Stuart agreed to Calais. Boswell then decided that the English Bar would treat him sufficiently leniently. They would therefore meet in London. Stuart agreed to this.

Boswell, however, was advised by Lord Meadowbank to meet Stuart in Scotland, for, said the Lord, "the Lord Advocate is as safe as the Grand Jury." And what had the Lord Advocate, Sir William Rae, been up to? After his hasty withdrawal from "The Beacon", he had become the chief patron of "The Sentinel"! The prospectus of this weekly, with Rae's name topping the signatures, read as follows: "from the experience already had of the Glasgow Sentinel, we recommend it to the patronage of such gentlemen as have not contributed to, and may be disposed to aid such an undertaking." Boswell was in good hands.

Stuart agreed to this meeting in Scotland. But some of Boswell's friends, fearful of losing one of the Tory party's most able patrons, informed the Sheriff of Edinburgh of the imminent duel. As a result the two men were immediately bound over to

keep the peace within the city and county. It was clearly imperative to Boswell that the meeting should take place before any more people heard of their intentions. The next day, March 26, 1822, was agreed upon. Boswell, still designing to kill Stuart, dined that night with Sir Walter Acott, and was Scott tells us, quite the merriest and wittiest of all. As the editor of "The Scotsman" said, "the man who had shot poisoned arrows at Stuart's character and honour would not hesitate to take away what was of infinitely less value, his life."

Stuart felt sure that he was to die, for he had fired a pistol only twice in his life. Having settled his papers at Hillside, he set out in a carriage for Auchtertool, accompanied by the Earl of Rosslyn. The duel was to be fought in a field belonging to Balbarton farm, about half a mile east of Auchtertool. Stuart and Rosslyn arrived there at ten o'clock, to find Boswell, Douglas and three surgeons awaiting them. In the carriage Stuart had declared his intention to fire in the air, and now, willing to come to a last minute agreement, he doffed his hat to Boswell, but just at that moment Boswell turned away to speak to his second; it seemed that the tragic affair was to be played out to its end. Yet Boswell, alighting from his carriage, had said: "now, gentlemen, observe that it is my fixed resolution to fire in the air." Remorse was beginning to set in. He told Douglas that he now had no desire to kill, or even injure, Stuart, and, indeed, wished to apologize to him. Douglas later said: "my opinion was, if Sir Alexander fired
could make," and he told Boswell so.

Twelve long paces were measured out. The seconds loaded the pistols, which belonged to the Earl of Rosslyn, and handed them to the principals. Rosslyn gave the command: "present, fire!"

The report of two shots carried to the ears of the waiting surgeons, who had turned their backs. The ball had hit Boswell in the right clavicle. His shot came second; is it possible that he had never intended even to fire, but that the impact of the ball caused him to pull the trigger? Even if this was so, he was mortally wounded. He was carried to Balmuto House with great care, and died there the next day. His last words were: "I feel a live head fastened to a dead body." Lord Balmuto records Teresa Boswell's grief at her husband's death, and this epitomizes the stupidity and needlessness of the whole affair: "Oh! this is more than human nature can bear! My dear friend, may you never have occasion to witness such a scene as I have done."

Yet the deceit, the bitterness, the folly of it all, had not ended. Stuart, overcome by grief, went to France to avoid imprisonment but certainly not trial: "I am so anxious that a trial should be

insisted on, as necessary to exculpate me with all, that I wish you to consider well what steps ought to be taken," Stuart wrote to a friend from Paris, where he surrendered himself to the British Ambassador.

"Jackie Peartree" Rae (so called because of his High School days when he was notorious for his "pinching" of pears), took charge of the trial, which he delayed for as long as possible, knowing that Stuart wished it to take place immediately. Realizing that there was little hope of obtaining a conviction, he laboured to incriminate Stuart, circulating the rumour that he had broken the law in receiving the manuscripts from Borthwick. To substantiate this he imprisoned Borthwick on a charge of theft; it is difficult to imagine how one steals from one's own desk. Borthwick was treated with great cruelty, although he had been a personal friend of Rae's, and had continually inserted government advertisements in "The Sentinel" at Rae's request. John Hope, the Deputy Advocate, repeatedly denied him both a trial and bail. A trial would, of course, have cleared his name completely. One need only add that he was released the moment that Stuart's trial was over.

"All this was harassing enough to Mr Stuart and his friends. Nor were they relieved by the terms of the indictment, which was drawn up in the most offensive terms possible."[13] Stuart's title, "Younger of Dunearn," was omitted, and, "at the instance of Sir William Rae of St Catharine's, Baronet, he was accused of having "conceived malice and ill-will against the late Sir Alexander Boswell, Baronet," and of having challenged him "and others of the lieges, to fight a duel or duels"! He was also accused of stealing the manuscripts, and of fleeing
conclude, Rae asked for the death penalty.

Stuart was defended by Cockburn and Jeffrey. Both they and the witnesses, many of whom were Tories, emphasized the provocation given, the easy terms offered for agreement, the calm, almost friendly, behaviour of Stuart before the duel, his firmness in the face of the death he expected, his grief when Boswell fell, the usefulness of his life[14], the worth of his character, and the wrongs inflicted

A judge ought never to be eloquent, but Boyle, the Lord Justice Clerk, was more than fair to Stuart in his summing-up. The fifteen jurymen, all Tories, took only a few minutes to reach their

13 "The Scotsman", June 15, 1822.

14 Scotland is still enthusiastic about the Forth Road Bridge, and it is interesting to note that Stuart played some part in establishing communications over the Forth: "indeed, without your efforts, both the road and ferry must have gone to the dogs." W. Adam, Lord Chief Commissioner of the Jury Court.

decision, which they declared without leaving the box: "Not Guilty". Was it, then, such a crime

To weigh kings in the balance, and to speak
of freedom—the forbidden fruit?[15]

Stuart won through. John Scott, however, met a different fate. Scott was born in Aberdeen in 1793. He was at school with Byron, and graduated from Marischal College. He went to the War Office, but soon moved into journalism. After working on several papers he became the Editor of "The Champion", which first appeared in January 1814. For the next five travelled the Continent, writing books and articles which made a considerable impression in London. "Who is Scott? What is his breeding and history? He is so decidedly the ablest of the weekly journalists, and has so much excelled his illustrious namesake as a French Tourist, that I feel considerable curiosity about him."[16] The firm of Longman's commissioned him to stay abroad and write for them. But in 1819 Scott returned to edit "Baldwin's London Magazine." He found the periodicals at each other's throats.

"Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine" was more of an institution than either "The Beacon" or "The Sentinel". But it could be just as scurrilous. It slandered Coleridge,[17] and attacked the Cockney School of poets on personal rather than literary grounds.[18] The Chaldee Manuscript (October 1817) heaped scorn upon many of the leading Whigs, and, in addition, did little credit to the Bible. It is here that one meets the 'Scorpion', John Gibson Lockhart, who was to be so instrumental in the Scott/Christie duel: "there came also, from a far country, the scorpion, which delighteth to sting the faces of men." Lockhart, however, was but one of the writers, and the assertion of the "man whose name was as ebony"—Blackwood—is perhaps more indicative of the nature and intent of the magazine: "for I will arise and increase my strength, and come upon them like the locust of the desert, to abolish and overwhelm, and to destroy, and to pass over."

15 Byron, "Manfred".

16 Bishop Heber, "Life", i, 432.

17 "There seems to him something more than human in his very shadow . . so deplorable a delusion as this, has only been equalled by that of Joanna Southcote, who mistook a complaint in the bowels for the divine afflatus." October 1817.

18 Speaking of Leigh Hunt in the October issue of 1817, "Blackwood's" says: "His religion is a poor tame dilution of the blasphemies of the 'Encyclopaedic'—his patriotism a crude, vague, ineffectual, and sour Jacobinism . . . with him indecency is a disease, and he speaks unclean things from perfect inanition."

This acrid abuse was once again the result of decreasing power. It represented a backlash of vanishing respect and authority. One man, however, was prepared to stand up to it. John Scott, editor of "Baldwin's London Magazine", objected strongly. He was fighting for the principle of a respectable press, rather than from political or personal motives; unlike Stuart, he had not been the butt of personal slander. Scott first letter to "Blackwood's", complaining about the manner rather than the matter of the review of the "Biographia Litteraria": "you neglect the work for the purpose of vilifying the man . . . . I trust I need scarcely add, that it is not from a knowledge of Mr Coleridge, or any of his friends, that I have been induced thus to address you; I have never seen him or them; but it is from a love I have for generous and fair criticism, and a hate to every thing which appears personal, and levelled against the man and not his subject—and your writing is glaringly so—that I venture to draw daggers with a reviewer." The Blackwood correspondents wrote under pseudonyms, and thus when Scott furthered his arguments in his own magazine he perhaps went a little wide of the mark.[19]

This opposition stung the Scorpion, John Gibson Lockhart's, son-in-law and biographer of Sir Walter Scott. As with Boswell, the Tory assumed the attacking position. He denied the charges, and then consulted Sir Walter Scott. As a result he sent an old Balliol friend, Jonathan Christie, to extract an apology from Scott, declaring his willingness, if no apology was forthcoming, "to meet at York or any other place half-way between Edinburgh and London", despite the fact that his wife, Sophia, was expecting her first child. This contrasts strongly with the attitude of a prospective duellist described by De Quincey. "Oftentimes

19 The main line of attack was, however, entirely fair. In his articles (November 1 and December 1, 1821, January 1, 1822) Scott wrote against the use of forged testimonials, the practice of anonymity, and particularly against the personal nature of the abuse in "Blackwood's": "Blackwood's Magazine stands alone in taking this unwarrantable liberty with private respectability. A cunning sordidness is the motive, when it is not black malignity. The appearance of a real name in print sets scandalous curiosity agog, and produces an interest of a coarse and vulgar, but very general nature; an interest altogether independent of literary ability, or any of those qualities of sentiment or style, that render a written composition valuable, but which are not always within the reach of authors, or the comprehension of readers. Nothing can be more ruinous to the literary taste of a people than the feeding of this natural appetite for impertinent and indecent interference." Scott then asks: "if it be not high time that these POISONERS IN JEST should have their career arrested, or at least their infamy proclaimed, by someone prepared to hold them at defiance in every way?"

he stole into the bedroom, and gazed with anguish upon the innocent objects of his love, and, as his conscience now told him of his bitterest perfidy.
going to betray us? Will you deliberately consign us to a life-long poverty, and scorn, and grief?' These affecting apostrophes he seemed, in the silence of the night, to hear almost with bodily ears."[20]

Christie saw Scott in London on Wednesday, January 10, 1821, but an impasse resulted, as Scott insisted upon two conditions being fulfilled before he apologized; Lockhart must come to London, and then give Scott a preliminary explanation concerning his connection with "Blackwood's." Throughout the affair Scott maintained the attitude he set out in his first published "Statement"; "he would have most distinct reason to know in which of two capacities Mr Lockhart ought to be regarded—whether as a gentleman, assailed in his honourable feelings by an indecent use of his name in print; or as a professional scandal-monger, who had long profited
concealment; and who was only now driven to a measure of tardy hardihood, by being suddenly confronted with entire exposure".

Scott wrote to Christie, who returned on Thursday, January 18 with the news that Lockhart was now in London. Scott immediately came out into the open, and declared that he was the Editor of "Baldwin's Magazine"; he then repeated his request for an explanation of Lockhart's position. The same evening he sent a memorandum to Lockhart; "if Mr Lockhart will even now make a disavowal of having been concerned in the system of imposition and scandal adopted in 'Blackwood's Magazine', Mr Scott consents to recognize his demand made through Mr Christie." The memorandum concluded by referring Christie to the man Scott had chosen as his second, Horatio Smith. Action was only to ensue, however, if Lockhart disavowed all connection with "Blackwood's". Scott was always prepared to give a meeting to an acknowledged gentleman who felt himself insulted by another gentleman acting in a known capacity; this was why he had declared himself Editor of "Baldwin's", and accepted full responsibility for its articles. Lockhart, of course, could not truthfully deny a connection with "Blackwood's", but he realized that any "preliminary explanation" as to his true relationship with the Magazine would preclude the possibility of a duel; as Scott had written in his first
privilege could not have been conceded to Mr Lockhart had he avowed on the present occasion, that he was engaged in conducting 'Blackwood's Magazine'." Both he and Christie wanted Scott's

20 De Quincey's Works, Ed. Masson, Vol. III p. 168.

blood,[21] so he continued to hedge and Christie therefore achieved nothing by his visit to Smith on Friday, January 19: "he (Scott) might as well have referred a man to the pump at Aldgate," Lockhart commented. On the Saturday morning Lockhart sent another note to Scott, who replied immediately, repeating the terms. Thinking that Lockhart might at long last be about to meet these, Scott engaged another second, P. G. Patmore, as Horatio Smith was unavailable that day—Saturday, January 20. Christie called again that afternoon, but as there was no change in his principal's attitude, Scott "begged that the discussion might be considered as peremptorily closed by him." By now Lockhart was desperate; it looked as if he would have to return to Edinburgh with his tail between his legs, his pistols still in their cases. He therefore sent a thoroughly abusive letter to Scott on the same evening, declaring the "supreme contempt with which every gentleman must contemplate the utmost united baseness of falseness and poltroonery." As Scott had received no disavowal from Lockhart with respect to his connection with "Blackwood's", he regarded this abuse as coming from a "Blackwood's" man; it was therefore beneath his notice.

This should have been the end of the matter, but Lockhart had one more card to play. He had a statement printed by Dr Stoddart, and sent it to Scott on Saturday, January 27. This was an advance only in that it stated that Lockhart was not the editor of "Blackwood's". Lockhart must have known that this would not satisfy Scott, who had already acknowledged in Baldwin's that Dr Morris was the editor.[22] What Scott had asked Lockhart for was a statement that "he never stood in a situation, giving him, directly or indirectly, a pecuniary interest in the sale of 'Blackwood's Magazine'." As Christie himself admits, Lockhart "could not have complied with the only terms on which Mr Scott would consent to give him any sort of satisfaction." But, having sent one memorandum to Scott, Lockhart proceeded to issue a different one to the press, containing the very disavowals that Scott had been seeking: "Mr Lockhart thinks proper to

21 "I cannot conceive what insaneness possessed John Scott to meddle with you for judging by that article he is but a very ordinary man. I should think you must do something more with him than kill the zinc eating spider." Letter from Christie to Lockhart, Grays Inn, December 28, 1820.

22 "We have been told that Mr John Gibson Lockhart, having been originally included in the action now pending, has given it under his hand, that he is not the editor of the Magazine. The people of Edinburgh are not surprized at this denial: it is well known there that Doctor Morris, under the assumed name of Christopher North, is the editor of the work, and the author of its most malignant articles." Baldwin's, January 1, 1821.

introduce the following narrative with a distinct statement (which he would never have hesitated about granting to anyone who had the smallest right to demand it) concerning the nature of his connection with 'Blackwood's Magazine'. Mr Lockhart has occasionally contributed articles to that publication, but he is in no sense of the word Editor or Conductor of it, and neither derives, nor ever did derive, any emolument whatever from any management of it."[23] His purpose was to provide Scott with the conditions he had demanded for a duel, and to anger him into one; the Nota Bene to the second memorandum declared that a copy of this had been sent to Scott. This lie made it look as if Scott was showing the white feather in not demanding an immediate meeting. Christie saw the subterfuge in the same light as Lockhart: "if Mr Scott means it to be understood that if this disavowal had been contained in the copy sent to him by Mr Lockhart it would have made any difference in his (Mr Scott's) conduct, then there is no reason why the disavowal should not now have the same effect."[24] The whole point of this "typographical oversight", as Lockhart called it, was to drag Scott into the field. Even "The Beacon", though saying that Scott was beneath everyone's notice was still thirsty for his blood.[25] But Scott scorned the Blackwood man. He would meet only a gentleman, and Lockhart's conduct precluded him from that title. Lockhart "posted" Scott. Despite his own statement "that from the moment Mr Lockhart posted Mr Scott, Mr Lockhart ceased to have any quarrel with Mr Scott," Lockhart still wanted a duel. Christie presumably approved of the posting. But as he continued to harass Scott with correspondence, he too must still have been eager for a meeting. Indeed he was. Lockhart retired in disgust to Edinburgh, and Christie, on his own initiative, challenged Scott to travel to Edinburgh for a duel with Lockhart: "I trust that you will approve of this step which I have taken on my own responsibility—I know it was not necessary, but it appears to me to be a clincher to Mr Scott—who most assuredly never will fight."[26] He got more than he bargained for. Scott challenged Christie.

They met at Chalk Farm on a moonlit evening. Like Boswell, Christie was ashamed. He warned Scott that his position against

23 "New Times", Tuesday, January 30, 1821.

24 Letter to Lockhart, February 5, 1821.

25 "Should Mr Scott at any time, however late, be induced or driven to make an effort for removing the stigma thus attached to him, we think, from the face of the whole proceedings, he is in no danger of meeting, on the part of Mr Lockhart, with anything of the reluctance he has himself so abundantly exemplified." February 10, 1821.

26 Letter from Christie to Lockhart, February 5, 1821.

the skyline was dangerous. He fired his first shot into the air; but his second struck Scott in the groin. Christie lamented. Eleven days later, Scott died.

"Pistols for four, and coffee for two"; this flippant remark appears a little more tragic now. Two men died as a result of Tory abuse of political and literary power. In both cases personal attacks were launched in journals which viciously followed Leigh Hunt's satirical advice to newspaper editors: "give all the blows you can and receive none: newspaper controversy is a true battle; the soldiers have no business to argue about reason, they must only do all the mischief possible . . . . your sentences must be so many metaphorical bruises; if you cannot reach your adversary's head, aim directly at his heart, and in the intervals of the battle amuse yourself by calling him names."[27] In both cases the Tory antagonists realized their folly, and repented; but too late. These bruises were not metaphorical, but mortal. The last word must go, ironically enough, to a great French duellist, Saint-Foix, who once told an officer of the Guard that he smelt like a goat. The man immediately drew his sword to avenge the insult. "Put up your sword, you fool," said Saint-Foix; "for if you kill me you will not smell any better, and if I kill you, you will smell a damn sight worse."

M. B. MAVOR.

27 Leigh Hunt, "Rules for Newspaper Editors; wisdom for the wicked."

Obituaries

J. S. Bezzant

It is hard to dissociate him from those rooms on E, New Court where he lived: the wide steps with their winding ascent, the tiers of books outside his main room as well as inside; then the haze of "Erinmore" flake tobacco, the pipe and shirt sleeves with such wide braces (navy issue?), the picture of the cruiser on the wall (or was it "Repulse" with which he went down?) and the old writing materials before him on the desk by the far window. The atmosphere of that room, spacious, formal but slightly heavy, sombre even, always reminded me of Victorian photographs of his beloved Hardy's working room at Max Gate. New Court belonged to him rather as that different court off Fleet Street with its eighteenth century house still "belongs" to Dr Johnson: the building stands for a kinship deeper than the accident of their simply having lived there. It was in or near New Court that some of those "scenes" of his period as Dean of discipline took place: the sending down of nearly thirty undergraduates in the space of five minutes (all to be reprieved immediately the next morning); the painting of the stone eagle after bump suppers (". . . you'd think they'd think of something new"); the trouble over the tipping of receptacles containing water on to noisy punt parties during exam time ("it wasn't always pure water either"); the jokes about the tortoise with "SJC" in red on its back (he once invited an idle and sleepy supervisor to take it for a run)—all these were connected with New Court. It was into New Court that there raged the telephone calls after that cataclysmic fire
people within a ten mile radius or more and for which he had unwittingly granted permission. "Tell them the Dean is drunk" the porters were instructed to say after he had endured an hour of vituperation by telephone and before breakfast. It is from New Court that, for the night of the May Ball because of noise, I picture him walking still, the large taxi waiting outside the Great Gate, the black homburg tilted slightly backwards, the umbrella unrolled. I think he loved being Dean. At least once, he was obliged to thunder across Hall that the grace reader should "read it again . . . properly!" Perhaps he rather enjoyed the thundering. There was no pettiness here. He simply enjoyed the battle of wits which college discipline seemed to him to demand. A victory he relished even more. Once, he decided

that the 1st XV could be released from their own sentence of being gated if they could successfully repel an expected attack on our own bump supper. He enyoyed the elegance of such a solution. "I wasn't born yesterday" he would add. At the parties he generously gave for the choristers, his main enjoyment came not from the conjuror but from the choristers' attempts to beat the conjuror. This was somehow very characteristic. This side of him could be seen both in the glint in his eye as he stood up to preach and also in those terrifying visits to Evensong at King's where he would not only sing loudly through the Psalms but through the Canticles as well. Perhaps his real excellence as Dean lay in the matching always of his duties with his humanity, especially his generosity. How often did the five
then, gradually, the friendship which has been so suddenly cut off.

What exorcised from such friendships the boredom which often separates old and young? Partly the picquant wit and mild cynicism. Most of us will recall him describing that night before his ordination when he sat up in bed and realised that the only parts of the Creed of which he was at that time sure were contained in the four words "crucified, dead and buried". This ironical, sceptical side of him gave the greater force to his affirmations. But there was also the shyness. It generated the long stories; it also made almost any private meeting with him feel important because one sensed the reticences and difficulty with which he was grappling. He was, surely, the most unparsonical of parsons. This sprang from his integrity, his truthfulness to himself. Pupils sensed the same integrity in his teaching and thinking. False cheerfulness or religiosity he hated. "Churchiness" he mocked: "Ubi Mowbray, ibi ecclesia" was one of his favorite Knoxisms. He simply loved shutting up bishops preferably with one of those letters of his on the special, thick notepaper. His victims included an Archbishop as well as Henson, Bishop of Durham whom he admired. But he was fascinated by episcopacy especially in purple. Pomp and ecclesiastical power aroused fascination and ironical doubt all at once. Immediately the ironical smile would come and the glinting irreverence. He was an outstanding preacher. Even dons came to listen to him. His sermons had affinities with those famous notices. They were superb fusions of heart and head. The careful, ornate language possessed a smouldering ire, even passion. "One thing we don't want in this college" he is reported to have said, "is a religious revival". Perhaps he was too well aware of the propensity for strong religious emotion in himself. This was touched deeply by the music of the Chapel choir.

He loved the choir and its music with all that unpredictable complex affection of his and came to services almost as often after his retirement as before. For me, his devotion to the Chapel worship is the most telling testimony to its beauty and power. I can just see him still, on a weekday Evensong, at the far end of the Chapel, singing the Psalms, alone in his stall. His phenomenal memory really had known the entire Psalter by heart.

There was also that superb "no nonsense" side to him. His kindness had no nasty warm underside of the self pity which clings. He pointed out to his doctor that the poor man was his medical adviser, the decision about accepting the advice remaining with himself. He was no doubt a dreadful patient. But this courage and independence also constituted one of his great virtues as a colleague. That he lived in college was important here: it gave us contact with a courage born of long struggles with ill health and suffering and thereby heartened us for our own lesser battles.

I cannot omit a final word about him as a man of faith without serious misrepresentation. It was his greatest gift to some of us and held everything else together. "Faith", he once wrote, "is not opposed to reason but only to sight. It is not concerned with believing historical or other propositions on inadequate evidence. It is reason grown courageous, the spirit which inspires martyrs, the confidence
triumph . . . There is a venture in it, but not a prudent calculation of chances. It involves the self-identification with the highest we know, with the good cause only because it is good, in trust that it will win, though with an equal willingness to suffer final personal defeat with it rather than join in any possible victory of evil over it. It is this which makes faith a moral virtue."

All this was not a matter of words. It had been questioned for fifty
tragedy. Yet it evei pointed to resources which his own goodness sufficiently commended. That pointing was his greatest gift to me.

After Hall I would often talk with him in Second Court, and after bidding goodnight watch him walk under the Shrewsbury tower and across Third Court, losing sight of him as he went up the steps to the Bridge of Sighs. Not long before he died, he told me there in Second Court that he had returned to Hardy and spoke of his delight in re-reading "The Woodlanders". In almost the last letter I ever received from him he said that Marty South's closing words of the book were the best epitaph any man could wish for. Perhaps they can fitly stand as his own.

"If ever I forget your name, let me forget home and heaven . . . for you was a good man and did good things."

Sam Senior

THE Revd. Sam Senior died on 25 February 1967, and so passed to his rest one who was as well known and liked in the city as he was in the University. He was born on 3 November, 1886 in the village of Scholes, Cleckheaton, near Bradford and was christened Sam. Throughout his long life he remained devoted to his village and especially to the church which he had served as a choirboy in his early days; in his will he bequeathed a substantial sum to complete the building as it was originally designed in the last century.

He left school at fifteen, becoming a pupil-teacher at Carlton Street School, Bradford, and later moving to Cheltenham Teachers' Training College, where he qualified in 1908. His first
and it was during this period that he took his degree as an extramural student at St Catharine's College. In 1916, he married Mildred Hellings, who died in 1948; there were two sons of the marriage.

For many years he was an active member of the Cambridge Rotary Club, and was Chairman of the International Service Committee, leading several parties to the continent. This love of foreign travel was a feature of his life and, while Headmaster of the Choir School, he organised visits by the Choristers to Spain, France, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland. This form of education has now become commonplace, but was by no means so forty years ago.

Senior was appointed Headmaster of St John's College Choir School in 1912, and held this post until retiring in 1955. For most of his life, therefore, he was closely connected with the College, and especially, with the Chapel services. He was ordained Deacon in 1916 and Priest in 1917, and he held the post of Precentor in the College from 1948-1955. The possessor of a well-produced tenor voice, he was also an accomplished musician; his singing of the chapel services was a model of its kind. He was active, too, in other Cambridge churches, and served as Curate of St Sepulchre's from 1916-1937 and Curate of Great St. Mary's 1937-1955.

As Headmaster he guided the early lives of many present-day Cambridge citizens. In his School boys learnt basic educational subjects, but also manners, courtesy and loyalty. The Christian doctrine that he taught mirrored his own child-like faith; it was

as free of academic preoccupation with logic as it was of South-bank gimmicry. It is not going too far to say that he was loved by his pupils—this could easily be demonstrated at any reunion of the St John's College Old Choristers' Association, a body which he was instrumental in forming. As a colleague he was easy to work with, but not easy-going, and was, in fact, quite out of the ordinary in his attention to detail (the exact musical details of his funeral service were agreed upon two years before he died). His hospitality was renowned and many generations of undergraduates have enjoyed Sunday luncheon parties at his lovely old house in Bridge Street.

Senior's death leaves a gap in the thinning ranks of those who can, with affection, be called "Cambridge characters", he will long be remembered in the College, the City and the University.

G. H. G.

College Chronicle

JOHNIAN SOCIETY

From time to time the Johnian Society is privileged to hold its Annual Dinner in Hall and to spend the night in College. Such occasions are always much appreciated by members, and that on 17 December 1966 attracted a very large attendance. It was generally agreed to be one of the most successful gatherings which the Society has ever had.

Mr C. H. Cripps took the chair at the dinner, as President of the Society for the year. In the course of his speech proposing the toast of the College he spoke of the warm gratitude which Old Johnians feel towards their College, and of the way in which this is given concrete expression when the opportunity arises. He suggested that the Johnian Society had a part to play beyond arranging functions at which members could keep in touch with one another and with the College. It should also provide means by which the various resources of its members could be called upon to offer active help to the College. The committee had already given some thought to ways in which this might be done, and would be considering it further in the coming year. Meanwhile he suggested that the following idea was worth pursuing forthwith.

This was that a panel should be selected, covering a wide variety of careers, of Johnians who would be willing to advise undergraduates about particular careers in the light of their own experience. A list of the names and addresses of those selected would be given to Tutors so that they might put undergraduates in touch with appropriate advisers as required. The list should not be limited to people near the top of their careers, but could usefully include more recent graduates whose early experience and impressions might well be of great value to an undergraduate. Mr Cripps asked that members who were willing to help in this way should send their names to the honorary secretary.

This proposal has so far been put only to those who were at the dinner, but this of course was less than one-tenth of the membership. The honorary secretary would now be very glad to hear from any other members willing to give careers advice (and indeed from any Johnians who are not yet members of the Society). Please send names and particulars of the career on which advice can be offered to D. N. Byrne, 27 Greenlands Road, Staines, Middx.

THE LADY MARGARET LODGE

The Lady Margaret Lodge, membership of which is open to all past and present members of St John's College, meets three times a year in London. Any member of the College interested in Freemasonry should communicate with the Secretary of the Lodge, FRANK W. LAW, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., 36 Devonshire Place, London, W.1.

THE WORDSWORTH SOCIETY

Secretary: H. A. P. FRYER. *Treasurer:* T. HORSLER

The Society met twice during the Michaelmas Term. In November, Dr John Holloway came over from Queens' to read from his work in progress on Blake; and later in the month, Dr Tony Tanner of King's read to a suitably international audience a paper on Nathaniel Hawthorne and Henry James.

The Lent Term began on more familiar ground with a paper from Hugh Sykes Davies on Wordsworth's "Three Years She Grew". Dr John Beer returned from Peterhouse to old haunts and old themes in a paper on Coleridge and Wordsworth which included a theory of Coleridge's that may have led Keats to listen to Nightingales, and a theory of Dr Beer's on the Cambridge Colleges, which partly accounted for the *anima naturalis Johniensis.*

Professor Herbert Davis visited the Society for its fifth meeting, only a few weeks before his sad death in April. His paper on D. H. Lawrence's poetry showed the same vigour and enthusiasm for which his scholarship on Swift was justly renowned.

Edmund Blunden, Professor of Poetry at Oxford, spoke at the last meeting of the year, delighting a large audience with his unorthodox approach to some of the lesser-known poets of the nineteenth century. It was from John Hamilton Reynolds that he provided us with a suitable epitaph for the year.

"Here lieth W.W.
Who never more will trouble you, trouble you."

H. A. P. F.

College Notes

Birthday Honours, 1966

C.M.G.: T. C. G. JAMES (B.A. 1940), assistant secretary, headquarters, Far East Air Force.

New Year Honours, 1967

Knight Bachelor: P. S. NOBLE (B.A. 1923), formerly Fellow, Principal, King's College, London.

K.B.E.: M. L. ROSENHEIM (B.A. 1929), President, Royal College of Physicians.

C.B.:

R. J. GUPPY (B.A. 1938), Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Home Office.

K. NEWIS (B.A. 1938), Under-Secretary, Ministry of Public Buildings and Works.

G. R. BELL (B.A. 1937), Third Secretary, Treasury.

C.M.G.: D. M. CLEARY (B.A. 1930), Commonwealth Office.

O.B.E.: J. B. GOODE (B.A. 1938), senior principal scientific officer, Royal Armament Research and Development Establishment, Ministry of Defence.

Fellowships

Elected into Research Fellowships from 1 May 1967:

DAVID LAWRENCE MCMULLEN, M.A. (Chinese History).

MICHAEL JOHN ALEXANDER SIMPSON, M.A., of Sidney Sussex College (Animal Behaviour).

MICHAEL STEPHEN SILK, M.A. (Classics).

THOMAS ROSS HARRISON, B.A. (Philosophy).

JOHN BOWER HUTCHISON (Animal Behaviour).

Cambridge Fellowships and Appointments

Dr B. K. HOPE-TAYLOR (Ph.D. 1961) has been elected a Fellow of University College, Cambridge.

Mr J. BROUGH (B.A. 1941), formerly Fellow, Professor of Sanskrit, in the University of London, has been elected Professor of Sanskrit from October 1967.

Mr J. BARRON (B.A. 1947) has been appointed University Lecturer in Engineering.

Cambridge Awards

Rayleigh Prize: G. A. WINBOW (B.A. 1965).

David Richards Travel Scholarships: P. A. BATCHELOR (Matric. 1965); D. J. WALMSLEY (Matric. 1965).

Henry Arthur Thomas Travel Exhibitions: J. C. BURGESS (Matric. 1965); T. J. DENNIS (Matric. 1965); J. S. EADES (Matric. 1964); R. C. MIDDLETON (Matric. 1965).

Grant from the Worts Travelling Scholars' Fund: A. J. C. MALLOCH (Matric. 1964).

Other Universities

Dr D. S. PAYNE (Ph.D. 1947), Lecturer in Chemistry, University of Glasgow, has been appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University of Hong Kong.

Dr J. H. WOLSTENCROFT (B.A. 1943) has been appointed Lecturer in Physiology in the University of Birmingham.

Mr H. J. BUTCHER (B.A. 1941), Lecturer in Psychology in the University of Edinburgh, has been appointed Professor of Higher Education in the University of Manchester—a new Chair.

Mr F. W. WILLIAMS (B.A. 1961) has been appointed Lecturer in Civil Engineering in the University of Birmingham.

Dr T. A. I. GRILLO (B.A. 1957) has been appointed Professor of Anatomy in the University of Ibadan, Nigeria.

Mr G. A. DIRAC (B.A. 1946) has been appointed Professor of Pure Mathematics in the University College of Swansea.

Professor G. M. BADGER (Commonwealth Fellow 1959) has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Adelaide.

Mr E. J. RICHARDS (B.A. 1938), Professor of Applied Acoustics in the University of Southampton, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Loughborough.

Dr E. LEADER (Ph.D. 1961), Fellow of Clare Hall, has been appointed Professor of Theoretical Physics at Westfield College, University of London.

Dr J. W. CRAGGS (Ph.D. 1955), Professor of Applied Mathematics, University of Melbourne, has been appointed Professor of Engineering Mathematics, University of Southampton.

Mr R. J. CASHMORE (B.A. 1965), now of Balliol College, has been elected into a Weir Junior Research Fellowship, in University College, Oxford.

Mr P. J. FARTHING (B.A. 1960), Flight Lieutenant, R.A.F., has been appointed Royal Air Force Careers Information Officer in Lincoln.

Mr T. C. G. JAMES (B.A. 1940) has been appointed Chief of Public Relations, Ministry of Defence.

Dr NAGENDRA SINGH (B.A. 1936) has been appointed Secretary to the President of India.

Mr G. D. BEHARRELL (B.A. 1944) has been appointed general works manager of the Dunlop United Kingdom Tyre Group factory at St Mary's Mills, Leicester.

Mr K. H. HEAD (B.A. 1948) has been appointed Chief of Laboratories, Soil Mechanics, Limited, of London.

Mr J. A. BRISTOW (B.A. 1953) has been appointed Research Chemist at the Swedish Fibre Building Board Industry, Stockholm.

Mr F. J. B. WATSON (B.A. 1929), Director of the Wallace Collection, has been appointed Slade Professor of Fine Art in the University of Oxford, for the academic year 1969-70.

Mr L. P. S. SALTER (B.A. 1925) has been appointed Assistant Controller of Music, British Broadcasting Corporation.

Mr M. B. HEYWOOD-WADDINGTON (B.A. 1950), F.R.C.S., has been appointed consultant orthopaedic and traumatic surgeon, Chelmsford and St Helena hospital group.

Church Appointments

The Rev. M. A. MCCORMICK (B.A. 1930), vicar of Dunster, Minehead, Somerset, to be vicar of Flore, Northampton.

The Rev. P. C. N. CONDER (B.A. 1956), tutor at St John's College, Durham, to be vicar of St Nicholas, Sutton, St Helens, Lancashire.

The Rev. E. J. G. FOSTER (B.A. 1934), vicar of Balby, Yorkshire, to be perpetual curate of Ashford with Sheldon, Derbyshire.

The Rev. J. T. SPENCE (B.A. 1959), curate of Holy Trinity, Cambridge, to be rector of Tarrington with Stoke Edith, Herefordshire, and Director for Youth Work in the Diocese of Hereford.

The Rev. J. R. M. JOHNSTONE (B.A. 1929), vicar of Ashton Keynes with Leigh, Wiltshire, has been appointed Residentiary Canon of Bristol Cathedral.

Law

Calls to the Bar, Michaelmas, 1966:

By the Inner Temple, C. P. EMERY (B.A. 1965);

By Gray's Inn, P. J. BROWNING (B.A. 1965).

Mr R. L. ELGOOD (B.A. 1948), solicitor, a partner in the firm March and Edwards, Worcester, has been appointed State Counsel in Kenya.

Marriages

RICHARD MARK BINNS (B.A. 1960) to FELICITY ANN HENNINGS, daughter of R. O. Hennings, formerly of Nairobi—on 26 November 1966, at St Martin's Parish Church, East Horsley, Surrey.

ROBERT GORDON CARPENTER (M.A. 1955, incorporated from Oxford) to GWYNETH JEAN BIRGITTA CARTER, daughter of Colonel W. E. Carter, of Croydon, Surrey—at Zion Baptist Church, East Road, Cambridge, on 3 December 1966.

KEVIN REGINALD TEBBIT (Matric. 1966) to ELIZABETH ALISON TINLEY, eldest daughter of J. W. Tinley, of Orchard Cottage, Orwell—on 3 December 1966, at St Andrew's Church, Orwell.

ROBERT GORDON MACLENNAN WEBSTER (B.A. 1962) to KATHERINE CRICHTON, daughter of Mrs J. Crichton, of Johannesburg—on 14 January 1967, at St Mary's Cathedral, Glasgow.

THOMAS CHRISTOPHER PARKER (B.A. 1963) to MARY MARGUERITE SEALY, daughter of Dr E. H. Sealy, of Tickhill, Yorkshire—on 4 March 1967, at St Mary's, Tickhill.

JOHN EDWARD BARRETT (B.A. 1954) to ANGELA MORTIMER —on 3 April 1967, at St Mary's, Wimbledon.

RENDEL BRIAN GLANVILLE WILLIAMS (B.A. 1963) to ELIZABETH JOAN GOSSOP—on 23 March 1967, in York.

MARTIN ELLIS MILLER (B.A. 1963) to SALLY-ANNE PERCEVAL JUDGE—on 1 April 1967, at St Mary the Boltons, Lancashire.

Deaths

FRANK BRIGHT ROBINSON (B.A. 1923), engineer, of Thomas Robinson and Son, Railway Works, Rochdale, Lancashire, died 1 December 1966, at Birdham, Chichester, Sussex, aged 65.

JOHN ALLAN SUTOR (B.A. 1931), formerly with the Singapore Harbour Board, died at Sydney, New South Wales, on 1 December 1966, aged 57.

ARTHUR ERNEST WATKINS (B.A. 1920), formerly Fellow and University Lecturer in Cytology, died at Wendens Ambo, Essex, 3 January 1967, aged 68.

THOMAS MERVYN SIBLY (B.A. 1907), a master at Wycliffe College, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, for 42 years, died at Stonehouse 21 January 1967, aged 81.

CUTHBERT LEMPRIERE HOLTHOUSE (B.A. 1909), sometime assistant missioner at the Lady Margaret Church, Walworth (the College Mission), died 8 February 1967, aged 79. He was the last man to get the Wooden Spoon (which he recently presented to the College), in the old Mathematical Tripos.

ROBERT ARTHUR JEFFS (B.A. 1963) lecturer in biochemistry in the University of Sussex, died 28 January 1967, aged 26.

DONALD MCKAY OHM (B.A. 1907), of Seaton, Devon, headmaster of Colyton Grammar School, Colyford, from 1919 to 1949, died 9 February 1967, aged 82.

SAM SENIOR (B.A. 1913, from St Catharine's), headmaster of St John's College Choir School 1912-1955, and Precentor 1948-1955, died in Cambridge 25 February 1967, aged 80.

RICHARD BERTRAM WHITEHEAD Litt.D., (Fellow commoner 1922), late of the Indian Civil Service, died in Cambridge, 4 March 1967, aged 87.

COLIN AYLMER JOHNSON (B.A. 1947), solicitor, died 11 March 1967, aged 43.

PHILIP ROBERT MAULEVERER GARNETT (B.A. 1927), vicar of Ledsham with Fairburn, Yorkshire, died 12 March 1967, aged 61.

JAMES STANLEY BEZZANT (B.D. Oxford 1933), Fellow and formerly Dean of the College, died in Cambridge, 27 March 1967, aged 69.

ARNOLD DOUGLAS TAYLOR (B.A. 1907), rector of Icklingham, Suffolk, from 1945 to 1955, died at Bury St Edmunds, 3 April 1967, aged 81.

JAMES WILLIAM EASTON (B.A. 1909), schoolmaster, retired, died 25 August 1966, aged 79.

THEOPHILUS ISLWYN EVANS (B.A. 1920), in medical practice at Pontypridd, Glamorganshire, died 18 November 1966, aged 68.

Midland Johnian Dinner

THE Midland Johnian Dinner will be held in Birmingham on Tuesday, 17 October, 1967, when the Master will be the guest. Interested Johnians should communicate with D. E. Roberts, 4 Fountain Court, Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham 4.