

THE EAGLE

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Editorial

This college brings together young people of all types into intimate closeness and it exposes them to challenging intellectual disciplines. If this incites the young people to free thought, to responsibility and to love for one another, then the college has a living tradition. But the Fellows of St John's are more concerned to bolster up the surface mystique of a college - its revered 'academic and sporting standards', its hallowed 'statutes'.

I have been told that the introduction of coresidence at St John's will imperil 'academic and sporting standards' or the balance of subjects; that student participation in decisions about college administration is prevented by college 'statutes'.

In that case, 'statutes' and 'standards' are merely a disposable mystique which hinders us from resuscitating our living tradition. Coresidence, integrating men and women in the same buildings, would make a saner college and equip students to go out into the normal world where they will have to live in close proximity to the other sex. Whilst student participation will broaden concern for the college's livelihood, and will awaken students to the complex, fallible body of which they are a part; that is good training for citizenship of a democracy.

The need is to convert St John's from a retreat from the outside world into a preparation for it.

In hard times, the showdown for British higher education is very close. Even St John's will be asked vital questions. By school-leavers - what do you offer to students? By politicians and people - what do you contribute to the nation?

Answer?

Felix Hodcroft

The Foundation of the Hospital of St John the Evangelist

In the Eagle Magazine, vol. XLVIII pp20 passim, Mr. Max Newman made some interesting comments on the foundation of the charity which previously occupied the present site of our College.

I want to suggest that there are plausible arguments in favour of the proposition that the actual founder was the Order of the Knights of Jerusalem.

This order of military knights and the ruling elite was founded for charitable purposes, namely, the accommodation, feeding, clothing and nursing of pilgrims (the order is to be contrasted with the order of the Knights of the Temple whose object was the subjugation of the Infidel and the reconquest of the Holy Places).

The Knights of Jerusalem built and maintained hospitals or hostels on all the main pilgrim routes. Their greatest hospital was at Jerusalem, hence their name, but they maintained hospitals on all the pilgrim routes.

In England there were two great centres of pilgrimage, Canterbury and Walsingham. (It is interesting to note that the College still owns part of the lands of the Maison Dieu at Ospringe in Kent, possibly on the pilgrim route to Canterbury.) We are concerned, however, with the routes to the shrine of the Virgin Mary at Walsingham.

The Fens were inundated in the Middle Ages. Cambridge stood on the high ground on the edge of the Fens at the lowest point on the river Cam where it could be bridged, the bridge being variously known as the Granta bridge, the Cam bridge, the Great bridge and, now, Magdalene bridge. On this bridge, there converged pilgrimage routes from the north, the west and south west.

The road from Cambridge to Walsingham was longer than it is today. The present Newmarket Road is of modern construction. The old medieval road went by Quy, Over, and Reach, along the fen edge. This was necessary to avoid the heavily wooded land to the south of the Fens, remnants of which run from Royston to Thetford, where Thetford Forest and Chase has been vastly extended in modern times.

What better place could there be for the Hospitallers, as the knights of St. John, to found a Hospital? The medieval hospital was dedicated to St. John the Baptist: it was appropriate on the refoundation of the hospital as an educational body, to change the dedication to St. John the Evangelist.

The foundations of their chapel are to be seen in First Court. The construction of the new chapel and North Court required the demolition of a number of medieval and later tenements. Could not these have represented the actual Hostel or Hospital itself?

It is interesting to note that opposite the Hospital was, and is, a church with a dedication suggesting a connection with Jerusalem, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Also it is surely not a coincidence that the main gate to the Priory of Walsingham is known as the Knights' Gate. One can imagine the Knights Hospitallers escorting the pilgrims through this gate to the Shrine of St. Mary.

A recent discovery of a similar hospital at Chippenham, some 18 miles east of our hospital would seem to mark the next staging post on the journey.

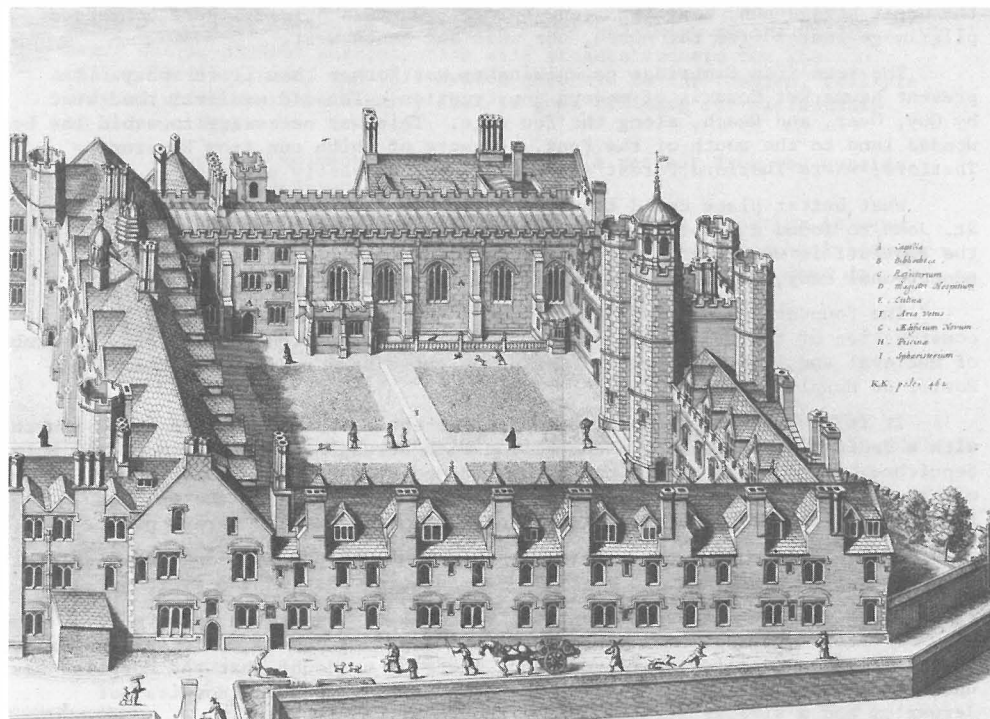
Mr. Newman says that the Hospital was manned by a Master and brethren, some of whom were seculars. This would be surprising in a purely religious foundation, but normal in a Hospitaller foundation. There is no doubt that the Hospital was under the patronage and control of the Bishop of Ely, but the Hospital of Jerusalem had a similar relationship with the Bishop of Rome.

The first order was dissolved, in England, in 1839 and, in Ireland, in 1841. About 1843 a second order was founded which ultimately received a charter from Queen Victoria. This order still performs one of the original functions of the first order, viz. the care of sick people. It also maintains an ophthalmic hospital in Jerusalem. Its black uniform with the badge of the Maltese Cross is familiar to any one attending a major sporting event. The Maltese Cross is used because Malta was the last stronghold of the Knights in the Mediterranean.

Perhaps one of you may become the Grand Master of the Order. If you do, I shall not hesitate to recommend you for an honorary fellowship.

Lastly, some people are entitled to wear a medal of the Hospitallers. (I know two Cambridge doctors who wear it.) Need I say that the medal is a Maltese Cross, and that the ribbon is white? Personally I feel it ought to have precedence to the Victoria Cross, but the Queen willed it otherwise, and I cannot overrule her.

Kenneth Scott



First Court, from Loggan's "Cantabrigia Illustrata" (1690)

Brindley & The Riddle of the Sands

Those among us whose memories are long enough to recall the period before 1914 may also recall the long series of War and Invasion stories, which beginning with Colonel Chesney's "Battle of Dorking" in 1871 continued until the outbreak of war in 1914, ending with Conan Doyle's story "Danger" in the Strand Magazine for July 1914.

Most of these stories were only of ephemeral interest and have been long forgotten, except by the occasional specialist book collector, but one has become a classic. In 1903 Erskine Childers, father of the late President of Eire, wrote "The Riddle of the Sands". Apart from its invasion theme the story has become a classic sea tale, ranking with the work of Conrad and other masters. The book has never, I believe, been out of print since its first publication: I have myself possessed at various times three or four editions, including a copy that had once belonged to H.H. Brindley. Briefly the story tells of two young men, Carruthers, a rather bored and supercilious young Foreign Office minor official, and Davies, a sailing enthusiast, cruising in the Baltic and in the waters around the German Friesian Islands. Gradually they become suspicious, and in the end unearth a plot for a sea-borne invasion of England by the German army. The invasion theme is carefully introduced, but the story has survived because of the superb sailing episodes. From the day of its publication, argument has continued as to how far the "Riddle of the Sands" was founded on fact. Although repeatedly denied, for example in the article on Childers in the D.N.B., the question of whether there was an invasion plot continues to be raised, and "identifications" of the yacht "Dulcibella" of the story are still frequently claimed.

Last Summer an enquiry, one of the many and varied ones that ultimately reach the Bursary, came from Dr. R. A. Andrews (B.A. 1931), asking for the address of Bevis Brindley, son of H. H. Brindley. Articles had appeared in the magazine "Yachting Monthly" during April and May 1974, written by a yachtsman, R.M. Bowker, who had sailed in the waters which were the scene of Childers' novel, raising again the question of whether the novel was fact or fiction. Dr. Andrews was a pupil of H.H. Brindley while an undergraduate; he knew Bevis Brindley, who had told him his father was the original of the "Carruthers" of the novel. Harold Hulme Brindley, 1865-1944, B.A. 1887, Steward 1914-23, Fellow of the College 1931-1944, was a distinguished Zoologist. But he had many and wide-ranging interests outside his subject. Naturalist, railway enthusiast, and a founder member of the C.U. Cruising Club and a member of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club. He was a leading nautical archaeologist, a frequent contributor to "The Mariners' Mirror", and at one time Head of the Seal Room of the National Maritime Museum, for which he compiled the catalogue of casts of seals and other objects there preserved. Twice married and twice widowed, he spent the last years of his life in College, occupying a set of rooms that now forms part of the Bursary.

Dr. Boys Smith has confirmed there was a generally held opinion in the College that Brindley was associated with the novel, and Professor Welford, who was Junior Bursar during Mr. Brindley's last years in College, assures me it was generally believed at that time that Brindley was the original "Davies" rather than "Carruthers". He recalled that on one occasion Brindley was challenged about this, and while denying he was the original "Davies", said that he knew the real Davies.

When the enquiry first came to the Bursary, finding it impossible to get copies of the "Yachting Monthly" containing Mr. Bowker's articles locally, I wrote to the Editor of the Magazine who very kindly sent not only copies of the articles, but also a copy of an article written by Childers in 1898 in a yachting magazine, describing a cruise in the German Friesian waters among which the novel is set. While this cruise no doubt provided the setting for Childers' tale all this does nothing to prove or disprove whether the invasion plot of the story had any factual foundation. But it does raise some intriguing questions for Johnians. Was Mr. Brindley associated with Childers in the plotting or writing of the story, or did Childers use him as a model for "Davies" or "Carruthers"?

The answer to the "riddle" of the novel was a plan for the invasion of England:

"The course for Memmert? Possibly; but I cared not, for my mind was far from Memmert and tonight. It was the course for England, too --- I was assisting at an experimental rehearsal of a great scene --- when multitudes of sea-going lighters, carrying full loads of soldiers, not half-loads of coal --- should issue --- and throw themselves bodily upon English shores"

Argument as to whether there was truth beyond the fiction will no doubt continue. But we are left with our own riddle of the connection of Mr. Brindley with the novel; of what part he played in all this? Doubtless now an unanswerable riddle. But the association of a distinguished Fellow of the College with a classic tale of the sea, that has survived for more than seventy years, should not be forgotten.

W. T. Thurbon

Review

Brendan Bradshaw, *The Dissolution of the Religious Orders in Ireland under Henry VIII*. (Cambridge University Press, 1974. 276 pp. and 2 maps, £5.50.)

The subject of Brendan Bradshaw's first book is precisely described by its title, and the choice of subject certainly deserves full marks for courage. The story of the Dissolution in Henrician Ireland is not easy to write. For one thing the evidence is scattered and scanty: there are, for example, no equivalents of the visitation records which illumine the English situation. For another, the complexities of the Irish political situation mean that the Dissolution policy (or policies, as it seems we should now say) can only properly be understood by painstaking analysis of the factors at work at each successive stage.

Fr Bradshaw has eked out to good effect his rather unpromising sources in the administrative records, and has the good sense to keep them in the footnotes. His treatment of the political context is surely the most masterly aspect of his work, dissipating long cherished myths and explaining otherwise puzzling aspects of the evidence.

For the general reader, even for the historian without specialist Irish interests, the central chapters, describing the actual process of the dissolution, will prove from time to time very heavy going - a rather wearisome progress from one damned monastery to another, with the emphasis on economics rather than religious life. But this part had to be written - for the good name of academic history - and Fr Bradshaw makes it as interesting as his evidence allows.

The book is a rather fine combination of enthusiasm and fairness. Love for Ireland and for the religious orders have motivated the study, but here there are none of the 'polemical histrionics' (p.3) which once passed for historical accounts of the suppression. There is a scrupulous attempt to be fair to all sides, and though the monks do not emerge quite as black as they have often been painted, they are fairly well besmirched even by Fr Bradshaw's attempts to treat them positively. Irish monasticism in the early sixteenth century is judged 'sick to death, riddled by the cancer of secularism'. (Fr Bradshaw is not averse to using some of the traditional kind of anti-monastic wit: e.g. 'It is reasonable to surmise that most of the monks felt the pinch of evangelical poverty as little after the dissolution as they had before'.) The friars come off better, for we are helpfully reminded that in Ireland, unlike England, they had been widely subject to a vigorous movement of reform.

Fr Bradshaw's immaculate scholarship constitutes no barrier to the expression of value judgments of his own. Such are of course implicit in any attempt to evaluate the state of monasticism. For by what standards are we to judge the monks? By their own? or by the standards set them by their contemporaries? or by their usefulness to society as the modern secular historian may estimate it? or by the ideals of the best monastic reformers? Fr Bradshaw uses more than one standard, but the final one is the ideal of the religious life, and his final judgment on the Dissolution, after all the credits and debits, is that it was a salutary purging experience for Irish monasticism. Of sixteenth-century Irish history in general, he believes that it 'is not nearly so gloomy as its historiography' (p.vii): this book has succeeded in dispelling some of the gloom in some areas. We look forward to more of Fr Bradshaw's sanguinary reappraisals when he comes to treat more broadly of the politics of Henrician Ireland in their own right.

As a reviewing team of one professional historian and one non-professional, we agreed that the book is not only good professional history but also good reading for a wider public interested in the Reformation period. The general reader, however, could have been assisted by a table of events and dates, and also by a glossary of unfamiliar terms. How many readers (even historians!) will understand e.g.: lay coarb, gallowglass, kern, tanaiste, gombeen, erenagh? The categories of religious order might have been explained in such a glossary, for their differentiating characteristics are very important for appreciating the text.

The maps in the book inevitably attracted the special interest of one of us in cartography. It is so pleasant to see in an historical work a map of any kind, that we should not make any grumbles about the two we have been given here, and indeed our grumbles will be small ones. Map 1 shows the areas of the various political units and the extent of the reach of the king in suppressing religious houses. This map has no scale and the reader is left to infer that the full line delimits the area under the king's writ from that under native dynasties: but two of these mentioned in the text are not given on the map. Map 2 covers two pages and is covered by a mass of names of religious houses, among which are distinguished four types: Monks, Nuns, Friars, and Canons and Knight's (sic) Hospitallers. The only geographical features, other than the coast line, are some eight of the larger lakes, but without names to them; the convenient political boundaries of Map 1 have not, unfortunately, been reprinted here. The draughtsman seems to have given up trying to put in all the names in areas where the houses cluster together, presumably because it would have spoiled the effect of his nice draughtsmanship. This merely shows that the design of the map is weak. It would have been much more helpful to the reader had the major political dividing lines been inserted, with the names of the lakes, to act as geographical marks. The houses could then each have been allocated a number within a numerical sequence in its own political area. A key would then have given every number and the political area in which it occurred, together with the type of house; such an arrangement would have enabled the reader to find quickly any place when he met it in the text.

The production and printing are generally excellent, though between us we spotted about 15 misprints, a few seriously misleading.

Richard Bauckham
N.F.M. Henry

漁家傲 秋思

塞外逢秋西九早 幾番西雨催春老 窗外寒鳥掠人惱
尋小道 暗嘆中原景更嬌
野地祇能留賤草 何處芳草誰來告 荒院石亭苔人跡
求日暮 月照不見人影小

THE PROUD FISHERMAN: AUTUMN THOUGHTS

(written on 12th October 1974; the first part of the title of this 'tzu' refers to the tune it follows.)

Autumn is coming
and the wind blows early here.
A few drops of rain
fall: the end of summer.
Birds chirp around my window:
Their chirping saddens me.
Going out I walk along a narrow path
and silently to myself
(with a sigh)

I say the landscape is not as good
as that of the Central Region.

Nothing remains
but weeds in the waste land.
Will someone tell me:
where can I find flowers?
No one. No one but I
visits the stone pavilion in this desolate corner.
Let night come!
Hidden by the clouds

I shall not know the distance of the moon.

通嘆東橋
渭清不与汙濁流 問橋曾否寂寞些
江水有志知何去 且笑月影在渠溝

CROSSING THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS

(written on 20th October 1974)

The bright stream does not bother with the muddy brook!
I ask the bridge: has it ever felt loneliness?
If the river knew itself it would rush on
and laugh at the moon's image stuck on the water.

小重山 秋行

菊月风轻送暗芳 被暖枕又懶 墨起床
紅日透簾訴風光 厭梳妝 對鏡描花淡
踏破野草長 滿舟碧波寒 香艸懶回房裏茶烟懶
過院廊 愛把歌兒唱

AUTUMN WALK

(written on 10th November 1974 when according to the Chinese lunar calendar it is September: the month of the chrysanthemum.
In writing this 'tzu' the poet imagines himself to be a girl.)

The month of the chrysanthemum!
I rise late; the bed
is snug and the pillow
soft but the sun shows
a fine day through the curtains.
In front of the mirror
not bothering to comb my hair
I twist a flower in it.

Walking beside the river,
the willows sway like silk.
The green water:
too cold for punting!
My lazy shoes turn me back
to brew some tea and
passing through the courts
I do not resist singing happily!

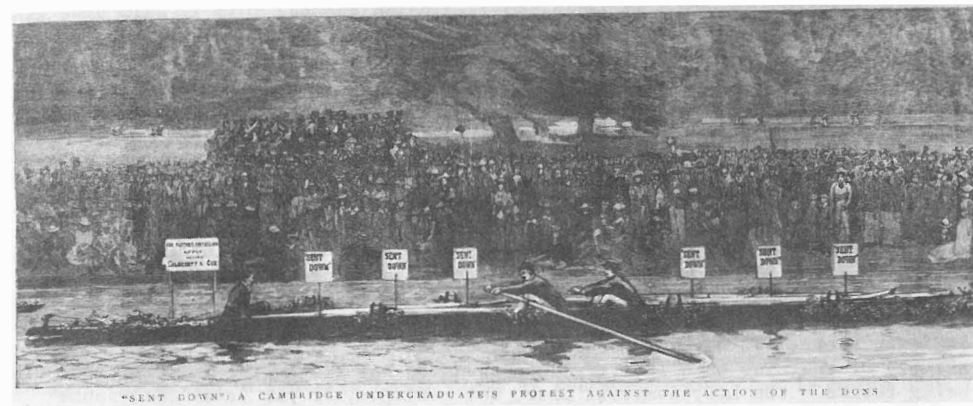
T. B. Tang.
English version with Andrew Carter

Beethoven's Ninth

"It's a highly overrated work anyway", said a friend when he heard what the College Music Soc. was doing, and I suppose that in these days of pre-packaged Mahler, Brian, *et al*, a performance of Beethoven's Ninth is almost to be sniffed at. Personally I had my doubts, but, judging by the audience which squeezed itself into every available square foot of the College Chapel, that grand old war-horse has still not lost its power to draw the millions after it. The sight of all those people gathered there to participate in what (even for Cambridge and its varied musical life) was a unique event was a moving testimony to the timeless validity of Beethoven's 'message' in the work. Scepticism on my part was soon dispelled: the energy and enthusiasm of Jonathan Seers which was evident in his conducting (perhaps a little too much at times: he drove relentlessly on in places like a latter-day Toscanini) had obviously communicated itself to the rest of the performers. There were few signs of under-rehearsal (the common disease of nearly all College concerts in Cambridge) and it was a pleasure to see with what care details of phrasing and so on had been attended to. Given the right tempi and sufficient flexibility, the piece generates its own momentum and organic shape, and I felt that Seers was usually successful here. The first movement tended to rush so that the strength of the up-beat triplet was lost and the whole thing never quite got off the ground; but the Scherzo was held firmly at just the correct speed to give it the sense of perpetual energy under rigorous control that releases so much of its power. In the third movement the violins gave a beautiful and singing tone for the lovely second subject, enhanced by an urgency that hurries the music on a little nervously at that point: Seers' natural tendency to push on was timely here and it was nicely handled. The great Finale was a tremendous climax, the only real disappointment being the tenor soloist whose voice was thin and who managed to sing quite unmoved by the spirit of the thing. Why couldn't we have had a Choral Scholar? The bass soloist, Jacek Strauch, on the other hand, had a commanding way with his impressive voice and, although he forced it a little at times, it was always musical. This movement really belongs however to the chorus, the collective voice of humanity singing in joy and wonder before the sheer majesty of creation, and one had an exciting sense that evening of energetic celebration in the well-trained singing of this particular group: I was particularly surprised by the assurance and fluency of the sopranos in their most taxing parts, which can spell disaster for amateur choruses, and altogether the chorus contributed a consistently full and strong quality of sound to the performance's undoubted success.

A.C.

LMBC – the first 150 years



The Boat Procession in 1892, after six members of the LMBC boat had been sent down (from 'The Graphic').

The bald facts of 150 years' rowing at LMBC are simply enough stated. From the October Term, 1825 until the time of writing (Lent Term, 1975), and by a happy coincidence, 1,499 LMBC eights have taken the water. Over the same period we have been Head of the Lent or Mays some 40 times, and we have been 15 times winners of the Light Fours. For the statistically minded this means that there have been an average of ten eights on the water every year in the Club's history, every eight years or so we have been Head, and every ten years we win the Fours. For the socially minded it means that several thousand Johnians have rowed for the Club, and indeed great men have arisen from the LMBC, be they from the sixth Lent Boat in 1863, like Alfred Marshall, or the first May Boat in 1928 and 1929, like Lord Caradon.

The value of the LMBC, however, does not lie in the great men it has produced. It is today the largest, and some may say the most important outdoor sport in the College. The Boat Club cannot, it is true, compete in terms of numbers with the more popular indoor sports in College today. This is probably for the very good reason that unlike table football or pinball (among others), rowing, with the exception of some Gentlemen's Boats, is not carried out exclusively in the College Bar. The founder members of the Club were especially strict about the social function of the Boat Club. Number IV of the original rules states quite specifically "That no public meetings of the Club shall be held for Breakfasts, Dinners or Suppers". It was a rule soon broken. By 1873, the moral fibre of the May Boat, it seems, had declined to such an extent that the Boat Club Committee itself had to declare that "the custom of providing wine for the use of the First Boat during the May Term, at the expense of the L.M.B.C. be henceforth illegal".

In addition to being one of the major College sporting clubs, the LMBC is a great and well known Club in the wider rowing world. Not many Clubs have given their name to a particular rowing style, and no other club possesses the famous, persistent and entirely apocryphal story we have concerning the Club's origin. During the Mays one year, it is said, the St. John's Boat Club eight rammed another boat and killed their cox. An immediate decision of the CUBC was made to ban the St. John's Club from the river henceforth. The next day, a new boat club emerged from the College, the Lady Margaret, whose personnel, curiously, was not dissimilar from the now defunct St. John's Club. It is almost a pity that the story is not true. It is true, on the other hand, that LMBC men have gained the very highest honours in rowing. Not many members of College Boat Clubs these days are full internationals and we have three in residence at the moment. Five Lady Margaret men were in the only British eight (so far) ever to win a gold medal in the European Championships, in 1951, and three of those men were still up the next year.

Perhaps, though, it would be wise not to dwell on the global fame of our Boat Club. It is, after all, just the gilt on the ginger bread - excellent ginger bread though it may be. Essentially the LMBC is a College Club, and it has never been more so than today: of the 1,500 eights to turn out for the Club in its history, 677 have done so since the last war. There have been times in the history of the Club when its very exclusiveness has given rise to other Boat Clubs being formed - the Lady Somerset Club, for instance, or the 'real' St. John's Boat Club. But even in 1883 the Club was worried enough to call an open meeting of the College on account of "the small number of men in the College who belonged to the Club". Unfortunately most of the men at the meeting turned out to be members of the Club already.

The point was well made. Apart from a brief flurry of activity in 1863-64 when the Club had six eights on the river, there were never more than three regular eights until after the First World War. Between the Wars there were more crews - as there were more divisions in the Lents and Mays - but never more than five boats at any one time in the races. Only since the last War has the Boat Club grown to the enormous size it is today. From 1949 with eight boats in the Mays the numbers gradually rose to a maximum of 15 Boats on the river in the 1965 Mays, and today we have 13 - more, of course, than any other College. The real expansion in numbers has been in the development of that strange and wonderful creature the "Gentlemen's Boat".

The first Gentlemen's Boat to appear for Lady Margaret was, typically, a "Rugger" Boat in 1913, and since then the species has multiplied to include Medics, Engineers, B.A.s, Purchas boats, Aardvarks (?) *et al.* The 18 original members of the Club in 1825 could surely never have foreseen such a future for their Boat Club, but they would recognise that here are men going rowing for simple pleasure - or at least that is what it seems until you row a full course into a head wind up the Long Reach in a hailstorm in May. The founders of the Club saw to it that their rowing was done in comfort. In the Easter Term, 1826, the Committee presented to the Club eight sheepskin seats, and the cox, not altogether surprisingly, gave "a velvet cushion". There was also the famous "Tin Panthermanticon" which the Rev. R. Gwatkin presented to the Club which contained among other things a large quantity of cutlery and crockery, 9 egg holders, 9 egg spoons, 1 Phosphorous Box with Blow-pipe, 1 Canvas Table marked "Lady Margaret" and "4 Irons and Screws for legs of ditto". It is, therefore, perhaps suitable that in 1974 nine out of the thirteen crews rowing should be "Gentlemen's Boats" in a Club which was founded by the self-same thing, a "Gentlemen's Boat".

In sketching the history of these LMBC leisure craft we should not, of course, forget the Fellow's Boat, which first seems to have appeared for Lady Margaret in 1970 and whose moment of glory came in 1973 when a boat composed

entirely of fellows gained its oars. Lady Margaret, however, cannot claim the distinction of having the first such boat on the river for in the Lents of 1857 there appeared a composite crew from several Colleges called the 'Ancient Mariners' whose uniform is given as "a dark straw hat and black ribbon, beards and moustaches, and motto, "*Seniores Priores*".

If great success did not come to the LMBC until after the last war, debt has been with it from the beginning. It could not be more apt that the Boat Club was born in debt. The accounts for the October Term, 1825, read "*Received*, £11.0.0; *Expended*, £12.17.0; *In arrears* £1.17.0." Although the Club contrived to be 4/- in the black in 1837, financial gloom permeates the Minute Books in almost every year. At a General Meeting in November, 1863, "it appeared that the Club was much in debt, but that, thanks to the treasurer, we were in a better position than we had been for some time past". It is all too familiar. In March, 1876, the Treasurer's Balance Sheet was rejected because "some members seemed to consider it not quite satisfactory ...". In 1882 a Debt Extinction Fund was established. In 1927 Mr. Cunningham, the treasurer, produced plans for a new boiler for the Boathouse; "the price was to be £60, but he did not know where the money was to come from." In 1950 the GAC, watchful as ever, only allowed the Club to buy a new boat for the Mays and Henley on condition that it sold it immediately afterwards.

Debt, Gentlemen's Boats and success at the very highest level - perhaps this is the unique mix of the LMBC. Just at the moment the Club is being more successful than ever before within the University. It has been suggested by cynics and jealous people from other Colleges that three years ago the Tutors began letting in "rowing" men in order that the 150th anniversary be well celebrated. This seems unlikely. The Club has done it with its own resources, its own "gentlemen" - and not forgetting our own most accomplished and indispensable boatman. This year, therefore, with our 150th Anniversary, we might possibly have more Gentlemen's Boats than hitherto, we may very probably be in greater debt than ever before, and we shall certainly achieve a larger degree of success than the Club has yet done. What could be more suitable?

Keith Jeffery

A Wordsworth letter

In November 1974 the College bought from Messrs Bernard Quaritch (Catalogue 938 Item 82) a long autograph letter signed by Wordsworth. It is addressed to B. R. Haydon Esq^r, 11 Great Marlborough Street, London, and runs as follows:-

Rydale Mount near Ambleside
Dec^{br} 21st 1815.

My dear Sir,

I sit down to perform my promise of sending you the first little Poem I might compose on my arrival at home. I am grieved to think what a time has elapsed since I last paid my devoirs to the Muses, and not less so to know that now in the depth of Winter when I hoped to resume my Labours, I continue to be called from home by unavoidable engagements. Tomorrow I quit Rydale Mount and shall be absent a considerable time. But no more of this. I was much hurt to learn that you continue to suffer from weakness of sight and to be impeded in your Labours by the same cause. Why did not you tell me what progress you had made in your grand Picture? - and how far your (*sic*) are satisfied with your performance. - I am not surprised that Canova expressed him self so highly pleased with the Elgin marbles. A man must be senseless as a clod, or perverse as a Fiend, not to be enraptured with them - Have you read the works of the Abbe Winkelman on the study of the antique, in Painting and Sculpture (*sic*). He enjoys a high reputation among the most judicious of the German Criticks - His works are unknown to me, except a short treatise, entitled, Reflections concerning the imitation of the Grecian Artists in Painting and Sculpture, in a series of Letters. A translation of this is all I have read having met with it the other day upon a Stall at Penrith. - It appears to me but a slight thing; at the best superficial, and in some points, particularly what respects allegorical Painting, in the last letter, very erroneous. This book of mine was printed at Glasgow, 1766. - Probably the Author has composed other works upon the same subject, better digested; and to these his high reputation may be owing. - Now for the Poems, which are Sonnets; one composed the evening I received your last Letter, the other next day, and the third the day following. I shall not transcribe them in the order in which they written (*sic*), but inversely. The last you will find was occasioned, I might say inspired if there be any inspiration in it, by your Letter. The second records a feeling excited in me by the object which it describes, in the month of October last; and the first notices a still earlier sensation which the revolution of the seasons impressed me with last Autumn -

1. Benjamin Robert Haydon (1786-1846), painter of large historical canvases. He made a life mask of Wordsworth in May 1815, of which we have a cast in the Upper Library.

Sonnet.

While not a leaf seems faded, while the Fields
With ripening harvests prodigally fair
In brightest sunshine bask, this nipping air,
Sent from some distant clime where Winter wields
His icy Scymetar, a foretaste yields
Of bitter change; and bids the Flowers beware,
And whispers to the silent Birds, prepare
Against the threatening Foe your trustiest shields.
For me, a lone Enthusiast not untrue
To service long endeared, this rustling dry
Through the green leaves, and yon crystalline sky,
Announce a Season potent to renew,
Mid frost and snow, poetic ecstasy (*sic*);
Joys nobler far than listless Summer knew. -

2nd

How clear, how keen, how marvellously bright,
The effluence from yon distant Mountain's Head,
Which, strewn with snow as smooth as Heaven can shed,
Shines like another Sun on mortal sight
Upris'n - as if to check approaching Night
And all her twinkling Stars. - Who now would tread,
If so he might, yon Mountain's glittering Head, -
Terrestrial - but a surface by the flight
Of sad Mortality's earth-sully'ing wing
Unswept, unstained! - Nor shall the Aerial Powers
Dissolve that beauty - destined to endure
White, radiant, spotless, exquisitely pure,
Through all vicissitude, till genial Spring
Have filled the laughing Vales with welcome Flowers.

3^d

High is our calling, Friend! - Creative Art,
(Whether the instrument of words she use,
Or pencil pregnant with etherial hues)
Demands the service of a Mind and Heart
Though sensitive yet in their weakest part
Heroically fashion'd - to infuse
Faith in the whispers of the lonely Muse,
While the Whole World seems adverse to Desert.
[*lacuna*]¹⁾ Oh! when Nature sinks, as oft she may,
T [*lacuna*] long-lived pressure of obscure distress,
Still to be strenuous for the bright reward
And in the *Soul* admit of no decay,
Brook no continuance of weak-mindedness -
Great is the glory, for the strife is hard.

Finis -

1) Caused by removal of the seal

I wish the things had been better worthy of your acceptance, and of the careful preservation with which you will be inclined to honour this little offering of my regard.

With high respect
I remain my dear Sir
Most faithfully yours

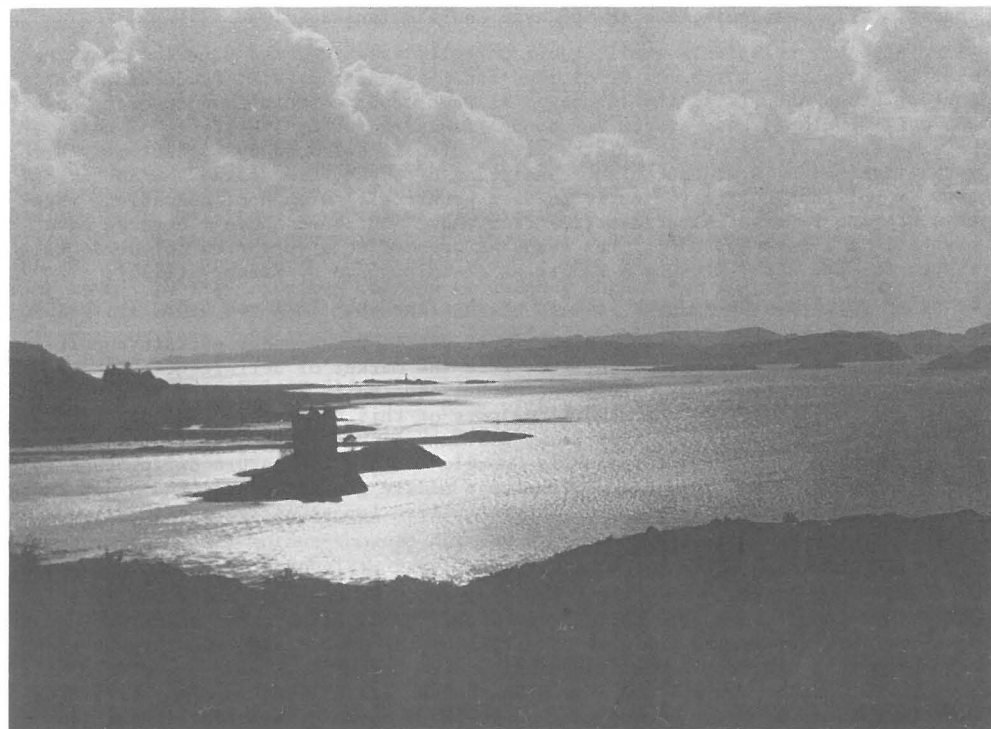
W^m Wordsworth

Mrs W- desires her kindest remembrances. Miss H- is absent.

At the foot of the page Haydon has written:-
Never since the Freedom of my native Town has my heart so swelled as on reading
this B. R. Haydon

This letter was first published in full by Ernest de Selincourt in *The Letters of William and Dorothy Wordsworth* Vol. II, Oxford 1937; in the revision of this work by Mary Moorman and Alan G. Hill, Oxford 1970, the MS is reported untraced. It would appear from the catalogue of the Sotheby sale mentioned below that after the death in 1935 of Haydon's granddaughter the MS was acquired by Maurice Buxton Forman, whose father, Henry Buxton Forman, the editor of Keats, had been friendly with Haydon's sons. On Maurice Forman's death it passed into the possession of his daughter Mrs Madeleine Buxton Holmes, on whose behalf it was auctioned at Sotheby's on 27 June 1972 as Item 417. The College is indebted to the late H.P.W. Gatty (B.A. 1928 and former Librarian), whose bequest has enabled us to buy this important document for the Wordsworth collection in the library.

A.G.L.



Off the West Coast of Scotland, by P. Stickland.

Caucasian-hunting in Turkey

Prof. Eugénie Henderson begins her 1970 article on certain acoustic features of Kabardian with these words, "Just as there are said to be 'painters' painters" and "poets' poets", so too there may be said to be "linguists' languages", and amongst these must without any question be included the languages of the Caucasus". This irrefutable statement will largely have to be taken on trust, since it would obviously be out of place in a non-technical article such as this to attempt to prove it true. However, a brief sketch of the basic facts may be appreciated by those totally unacquainted with the area and its languages.

Although relatively small, geographically speaking, the Caucasus contains over 30 languages, which may be divided into 3 groups: a) N.E. Caucasian, the largest group comprising the languages of Daghestan; especially noteworthy here is the well-developed case-system for nouns (Tabasaran with, I believe, 32 cases holding the world-record in this regard), which is balanced by an extremely simple verbal system; b) N.W. Caucasian, consisting of Ubykh, Circassian and Abkhaz; this group, though fairly clearly related genetically with N.E. Caucasian, shows us quite the reverse characteristics from those mentioned above - here we have basically a 2-case system for the nouns as opposed to a very rich polypersonal system for the verb; I quote a Kabardian example given by Kuipers (1955):

we¹-q'e²-zare³-s⁴-x⁰e⁵-j⁶-wek⁷-ah⁸-r⁹ = that/how³ he⁶ kill⁷-ed⁸ you¹ (hither²)

for⁵ me⁴. (N.B. the -q'e- is a directional prefix found under certain conditions and untranslatable into English; the -r is the marker of definiteness in the absolute case of the nouns; thus, the verbal complex is here acting as a noun and is roughly equivalent to the underlined part of this sentence: "The question as to how he killed you for my sake is irrelevant".); c) S. Caucasian/Kartvelian, of which the most important member is Georgian with a literature dating back to the 5th century A.D. This group occupies a middle ground between the other two, but it is by no means certain that the Kartvelian languages are genetically related to the northern groups.

In 1864, when the Russians finally pacified Circassia, following the defeat of Shamil in Daghestan, many thousands from the N.W. Caucasus chose the life of the emigré in preference to subjugation under the Russian yoke. There was a mass movement into Turkey and the Arab countries of the Near East. The largest group belonging to a single linguistic community were the Circassians; there were also a number of Abkhaz and all the surviving Ubykhs, all of whom were/are bi-lingual, with Circassian as their second tongue, and many spoke Abkhaz too. Their journey to the various settlements they were able to establish was a hard one, and many died in the course of it. The need to learn the language of the country in which they variously came to rest has had a grave consequence for Ubykh. Their small numbers together with their bi-lingualism in Circassian resulted in the language going into a sharp decline. Today there can be few more than 15 people with any ability to speak it at all. But I shall return to this language later.

Despite the many difficulties involved it had been arranged that I should visit the Circassian village of Demir Kapı, Anatolia, and stay with a family there for 2½ weeks this summer in order to gain both an introduction to the villagers there and some limited familiarity with their dialect of W. Circassian, Abkhaz. The entire trip was made possible through the good offices of a friend now living and working in London though actually a native of Demir Kapı. I had first been introduced to this man (whose Abkhaz Christian name is P'erep'en) when it came to my notice last Easter that there was a Circassian speaker in this country looking for someone to teach him how to write his native language. This language is not taught in Turkey, and it was not until after the exodus of 1864 that Circassian was written down in the Caucasus. At present there are at least two literary languages within the Soviet Union for Circassian, based on Kabardian for E. Circassian and on Chemirgoi for W. Circassian. Only slight differences separate Chemirgoi from Abkhaz, and so it has been possible to give P'erep'en some instruction in the principles whereby Chemirgoi appears in written form.

Demir Kapı lies on the main road between Istanbul and Izmir and is, thus, of easy access. From the moment of our arrival my interpreter, Miss Vanessa Shepherd of Gorton, and myself were shown the utmost kindness and hospitality. There was always plenty of food, too much in fact, even during Ramazan, when we had our breakfast and lunch specially prepared. But I wasn't there just to eat rice. I had with me a cassette-recorder and 25 cassettes, a number which, before leaving England, I had thought too few - in the event it proved more than sufficient. The reasons were mainly as follows: everyone thought that I was quite mad to want to learn such a, as they put it, 'useless language', and this combined with the lazy attitude to life typical of the East resulted in the men particularly not giving me the help I required - I say 'the men', for it was not so easy for the wife of my host, Mrs. Cangül, her daughter, Hacer, and her friends, Meral and Maryam, to escape my constant search for translations. Only one man could be found, Recep Gelir, who readily admitted knowing some traditional stories, and yet it was like getting blood from a stone when I tried to tape some of them. In fact, I do have about 8 stories from Recep, but he speaks so quickly (for he was playing to the audience which sprang up from nowhere as soon as he opened his mouth) that only a native-speaker can make any sense of them. A further problem, and one which does not augur well for the survival of Circassian in Turkey, was that whilst the older folk had an excellent command of Abkhaz with a corresponding insecurity in Turkish, the younger generation are more proficient in Turkish than Abkhaz. This meant that I ideally required both Hacer and her mother for purposes of translation. However, the daily round of household chores generally saw them operating in different quarters, and then there was Hacer's love of that infernal noise which passes for music in Turkey and which pours hourly forth over the radio. Anyway, my short stay there really did everything for me that I should reasonably have expected of it before I went; I came home with about 700 sentences, a dozen tales and a few songs. More importantly, I met some wonderful people while there, who, I trust, will still be in the village at the time of my next visit, as soon as time and funds allow.

In Demir Kapı there is one elderly lady of Ubykh descent. She has little knowledge now of her mother-tongue, but she was the first Ubykh I met. When the distinguished Norwegian scholar, Hans Vogt, prepared the Ubykh dictionary in the early sixties, his informant was a remarkable man called Tevfik Eşenç, who for some years had worked with the great Caucasologist, Georges Demézil. On my arrival in Turkey I did not even know whether this man was still alive. In order to find out something about him I had the good fortune to meet a man in Demir Kapı who offered to take me to the last Ubykh 'stronghold', Hacı Osman Köy, Tevfik's birthplace. This is the only place where Ubykh is spoken by more than 2 people. I spent one night here and met a mere four men, aged between 55 and 75, who know the language: Fuat Ergün, my host for the night, Hasan Cüre, Sadettin Çirik, and Sadettin Hunç. None of Fuat's 7 children knows Ubykh, though his wife may - I never saw her, for unlike the practice in Demir Kapı the women of Hacı Osman are typically Muslim in their desire to keep out of the way of strange men. I taped what material I could in the time available, but the chief benefit of the trip was that I had secured a contact-address in Istanbul for Tevfik. Twenty-four hours after my return to Istanbul there was a knock at the door of my host's flat and in he came.

Why all this fuss over a nearly extinct language and over one of its speakers? The answer is simple: Ubykh is quite unique amongst the world's languages. All the languages from the north of the Caucasus possess large numbers of consonants, but Ubykh has the greatest consonantal phoneme-inventory of any language yet discovered, having an amazing 80 (compare this with the 24 of English). Now, for a variety of reasons, this consonantal system has been simplified by all the speakers of Hacı Osman, with the result that there is only one man alive who speaks it as it should be spoken, and that man is Tevfik Eşenç. Raised by his grandparents, he spoke nothing but Ubykh until the age of 8; it is, thus, the speech of his grandfather, Ibrahim, who died at the age of 120, that Tevfik preserves to this day! His wife and youngest son, Erol, who spent some years in Hacı Osman and who now lives in Cologne, both know only the simplified pronunciation. As an example of this simplification I may quote the case of the labialized 't'. This should be pronounced as a French dental 't' accompanied by the sort of vibration at the lips that you or I would make if we wished to indicate that we were cold. However, in the simplified form this appears as a straightforward English 'p'.

Every day for a week Tevfik, who, incidentally, is 70, made a long journey from his side of Istanbul to where I was staying at 10.00 a.m. to spend 2 hours translating everything I asked of him, with the result that I have almost as much material in Ubykh as in Abzakh. It is impossible to praise this man too highly; Dumézil and Vogt have already drawn attention to his superb qualities as an informant, his patience, care, intelligence and outstanding memory. I myself was equally impressed by his qualities as a man; I knew virtually no Turkish and was without the help of an interpreter for most of my sessions with him, and yet with great enthusiasm and understanding he sat there steadily translating for a total of some 14 hours. His concern to preserve as much of his language as possible for posterity contrasts sharply with the scandalous lack of interest in this rewarding field of research displayed by the scholarly community at large; during the last 100 years since the existence of such languages as Ubykh was first brought to the attention of western scholars, only a handful have been out in the field to work with the Ubykhs: Benediksten, Dirr, Dumézil, Mészáros and Vogt. It is to be hoped that as much as possible may be done, particularly with Tevfik, before his fascinating language disappears completely - and that will be in the not too distant future.

B. G. Hewitt

References:

- Henderson, E.J.A. 'Acoustic features of certain consonants and consonantal clusters in Kabardian', in Bulletin of S.O.A.S., 1970.
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Bob's your uncle



Bob Fuller has worked for St. John's College for 29 years. A local, born in Swaffham Prior in 1920, he joined the garden staff in 1946, after war service - sergeant major in the Military Police - and when the gardens, since transmuted into Churchill College, still provided college food and ran the college piggery. Graduation to the Porter's Lodge came in 1960. As Head Porter, he has a unique role in the college community, and a unique opportunity to observe the practical working of the college system.

From this position he has watched students become more relaxed and more hard-working, more relaxed because they're not so tied by college and university rules, more hard-working because a place at Cambridge is now harder to come by,

and perhaps because students now have to fight for a remunerative job. If the pressures of regimentation have declined, social pressures remain. Students often treat Bob as an unofficial tutor, asking his advice, discussing problems, and Bob, reciprocally, regards himself as a "students' head porter". His attitude involves personal contacts as much as semi-official functions like distributing N.U.S. cards, or with his colleagues, helping to run the punts scheme.

Students with practical knowledge of porters at other colleges tend to agree that St. John's are more concerned with their students than most. This is something Bob has fostered. "I'd do anything for a student", he remarked, "not just a student from St. John's, any student". His view, however, is not shared by many local residents, who, as those who visit some of the more out-of-the-way villages find, often have a jaundiced, media-based idea of the student body, and can be downright hostile. It's a problem that confronts Bob in recruiting his fellow porters. While young people do not apply because of the unsocial hours, older men are discouraged not so much by the political - "politics don't matter to us; students are students whatever else they are" - as by the social aspect of the student image. While he dislikes specifically advertising for porters, he has recently been forced to do so.

To the casual visitor, the porter is something of a picturesque anachronism. But the traditions have their uses. The omnipresent tourist is more likely to abandon his Scholars' Garden picnic if the voice of authority is symbolised by a top hat. What the visitor really fails to appreciate, and what one fears too many college members fail to appreciate, is the amount of work done by these photogenic survivals. Bob works for the college about 80 hours a week. The porters' duties include everything from making sure the dustbins are collected each morning, just after 6 o'clock, the start of a rigid timetable, to delivering historical patter to - and regulating the behaviour of - local schoolkids. It is the porters who are responsible for the practical running of St. John's College.

The college is successful, Bob believes, because it has everything, the river, the cellars, easily accessible sports grounds. But what of change? While co-residence is inevitable, he thinks that "it should be introduced on academic grounds, not as a gimmick". Some of the problems certainly no longer apply. Cripps looks almost custom-built for co-residence, and it is important that co-residence should be integral - "segregating all the girls in North Court would have been just the same as building another single-sex college".

The college plays a major part in the lives of both Bob and his wife Mary. She runs the hostel, mainly for overseas students, in 12 Madingley Road, which is also their home. It is, he is not alone in thinking, "the finest hostel in the University", and he admits that Mary "mothers" her 13 graduate students. A large garden, with greenhouse, provides recreation and reminds Bob particularly of his early days in the college. Many of his other 'extra-curricular' activities are linked to the university - he is a registered cricket umpire, and umpires for the college; he's a steward in the boat races. When he retires in ten years time, he hopes to continue these college links, and to spend much of the rest of his time in the garden, or with his fine collection of German stamps and his more unusual collection of matchbox covers - about 500 of them. He and Mary hope to continue to look after their students in Madingley Road, and one cannot see them fading out of college life - it is much too large a part of them, what their lives have revolved around, and what they've enjoyed being involved in, for far too long, for that to happen. Even when he retires, Bob Fuller will remain a college institution.

David Souter

College Chronicle

HISTORY SOCIETY

Senior Treasurer: Dr. Pelling
Secretary : Christopher Weaver

The College History Society has had an interesting and apparently successful year; talks have luckily if accidentally been distributed to cover a wide variety of periods and interests, and this seems to have been popular to judge by the consistently high attendances at the Society's meetings, particularly among undergraduates. The Society met five times in the course of the Michaelmas and Lent Terms, and hopes to follow a similar course next year; there also seems to be some support for the idea of undergraduates giving their own papers, so this may well be a feature of next year's activities as well.

Our thanks are due to Dr. Pelling, the Society's Treasurer, and to Dr. Linehan, for kindly letting us use his room for three of the Society's meetings.

Society's meetings have been:

Dr. John Miller: The Popish Plot and the Anti-Catholic Tradition.
Dr. Christopher Andrew: Bugging and Diplomacy: The French Experience.
Prof. Giles Constable: Stigmata and Stigmatics.
Prof. Omen Chadwick: Hitler and the Papacy.
Prof. Richard Cobb: Robespierre in the Year II.

C.W.

PURCHAS SOCIETY

President : R. N. Parkes
Secretary : T. W. Pettitt

St. John's is the only college in Cambridge with its own society of geographers. Meetings were held fortnightly, with speakers covering a range of topics that stretched the term 'geography' to its limits. This year we even had an anthropologist, Dr. Gilbert Lewis, detailing his experiences in New Guinea; other speakers included Richard Smith and David Stoddart, both from the Department of Geography, the latter providing a hilarious talk on some of its past members, and an ex-President, Tim Burt, who talked about the problems of the liquid nature of some Canadian clays, complete with a demonstration.

Complementary to the academic aspect is the social role of the Purchas Society. It acts as a place where members from all three years can meet, an invaluable function in a large college. Furthermore, it holds cocktail parties. Finally the sporting scene was dominated by the crushing of the girls of Girton at soccer by 9 - 7; we also drew with them at hockey, lost to Fitzwilliam at rugby, but rounded off a generally successful season with a 3 - 1 win at football over the Lawyers.

T.W.P.

BADMINTON CLUB

Captain : T. I. Cox
Secretary: C. J. West

The college badminton teams suffered mixed fortunes this year. Strength in depth was shown by the good performance of the second team, which was rewarded by finishing top of the third division with 25 points out of a possible 30. However, lack of outstanding players doomed the first team to an undistinguished season. We were hard hit by the loss of Andrew Chester for a few weeks through illness. Subsequent reshuffling of the pairs unbalanced the team, though individual performances remained good. Lee Chong has maintained a consistently high standard of play, and is on the fringe of the university second team.

Particularly encouraging progress has been made by Geoff Moore and Dave Bachelor, who have developed into a solid playing combination since the beginning of the year.

Colours have been awarded to all the players named above, as well as Tim Cox, Chris Dimmock, Paul Manning and Colin West.

C.J.W.

CHESS SEASON 1974-5

Captain and Secretary : A. B. Haberberg
2nd team Captain : F. L. P. Heyes
3rd team Captain : R. Peel

The psychological advantage conferred on the first team by its appearing to be stuffed with obscure Eastern European grandmasters disappeared at the end of last season, as Edgar Knobloch and Stefan Filipkiewicz departed for Harvard and limbo respectively. Reduced to more orthodox ploys, it seemed unlikely that the happy band which had foolhardily got itself promoted to the University League First Division would still be savouring the fruits of its folly at the end of the season. That they are savoured still is due substantially to the generosity of King's, who played well below their potential, and of Caius, who arrived without half their players; the two shock victories gained thereby separated us from the pack at the foot of the division.

The second team performed creditably in a division populated largely with the first teams of other colleges, and look like being the highest placed college second team. The third performed sporadically but enthusiastically. In the City League both first and second teams were weakened and showed only mediocre form.

Thanks are therefore due to:

Adrian Haberberg, the sacrificial lamb on board one whose play was consistent in being below the standard of his many illustrious opponents.

Andy Masters, whose fine form on board two gave him several notable scalps and had much to do with the team's success.

Rod Nicholson, who by random opening play and persistent time trouble turned his chess into something resembling a game of chance. Unfortunately most of the chances went the wrong way, but nice try anyway, Rod!

Steve Barker, who at the start of the season seemed to be the only player capable of scoring any points at all.

Chris Dimock who, a class better than most board fives, gave several polished displays.

Mungo Carstairs and Mike Connolly, willing - and often successful - reserves.

Frank Heyes, who did all the work of the second team captain and half the work of the first team captain as well, uncomplainingly and efficiently.

A.B.H.

HOCKEY CLUB

Captain : Peter Williams
Match Secretary : Andy Hurrell
Fixture Secretary : Martin Marriott

The beginning of February saw all three teams unbeaten in League games, with some impressive scores from the 2nd and 3rd XIs. Then the weather changed, and with it our former good fortune.

The first XI, in the absence of the invaluable Messrs. Cairns and Norfolk who were playing for the Wanderers, were beaten by Emmanuel, and in the same week the second XI started their downhill slide. It wasn't until the last week in February that ashen-faced second XI captain, Tim Lewis, could regain his usual composure when the 2nd XI scraped out of the relegation zone with a 7-0 win over Selwyn/Emmanuel combined 2nd XI, after having been defeated in the 2nd XI Cuppers final and in three consecutive league matches.

But meanwhile in Division III, the third XI had put 4 goals past King's I to end the season with maximum points - a credit to the versatility of our goal-keepers, and to the other 3rd XI stars.

After the mid-term set back, and all the rain, we were ready for that annual goal-scoring spree - the hockey club tour - on which the team excelled!

M.J.M.

SQUASH CLUB

1974/1975 will go down in history as the year when the Squash Club so nearly did the 'double'. Having come second in the University first division some three times in the last four seasons (our only inconsistency was to win the League in 1973), the college first team fully lived up to form by coming ... second once again. It was quite a struggle not to win it this time, especially as the team was stronger all round than that of any other college, but by dint of a rather over-generous tendency to concede walk-overs (including two in the final league match), we contrived to come second by the tantalising narrow margin of one point behind the winners.

The highpoint of the season, however, was reached when we walked away with Cuppers - so completing one half of the 'double'! The final was reached after three or four rounds without the loss of a match; then in the final, Downing were beaten 5-0 by the rampant John's team, which was led by Donald Hope, this year's University captain who injected the team with a healthy dose of the Blues. At two, we had John Rowland, who in the same term won his half-blue and, for good measure, the University Open Competition; Dr. Lyn Jones at three, Paul Lurie at four and Chris Pauw at five, completed the team.

The four lower teams all performed well in their various league divisions, with many of their matches against first and second teams of other colleges; they loyally turned out with a regularity that was, unfortunately, not always matched by their opponents. However, I hope that all of us will long have happy memories of cycling or jogging out to Grantchester Meadows on dark and wintry evenings, in shorts, sweat-shirt, gym-shoes and not much else, of climbing over a spiked gate and through a thorn hedge or two, all for the sake of an away fixture against Pembroke or Catz and the continuing glory of the college Squash Club!

S.J.C.S.R.C. and others.

FOOTBALL CLUB

President : Rev. A. A. Macintosh
 Captain : D. P. Russell
 Secretaries: M. Tyack
 P. Outridge

This season St. John's have maintained their position in the top rank of football colleges; indeed no other college could rival the performances of all our teams, taken together. The First XI won the League in the most emphatic manner possible by winning every game and scoring thirty-two goals while conceding only five. They failed, however, to maintain this supremacy in the Cup, needing three matches to overcome Downing, then going out to St. Caths (who had been, astonishingly, relegated in the League), well beaten by three goals to one. The Second XI struggled to stay in the Second Division, only avoiding relegation by beating Pembroke in their last match. But in the Plate they began to show better form and have reached the final, which has been postponed until the summer due to some extremely wet weather during Lent. The Third and Fourth XI's also enjoyed moments of triumph, but more of these presently.

The First XI's triumph in the League is a marvellous accomplishment, although some say that the opposition this season has been weak in comparison with previous years. The League campaign was highlighted by the 7-1 trashing of Trinity, which exacted revenge for their theft of the title last year. Once the run of victories had been launched, only CCAT looked capable of halting it, but they missed easy chances and were eventually beaten 2-1. The Christ's and St. Cath's teams were but shadows of their former selves, and were easily defeated, 5-0 and 3-0 respectively.

As the goal tally suggests - thirty-two for, and five against - the side's success was largely founded on a virtually impregnable defence. Pete Collecott, Bill Clyne and Ian Dovey remained of last year's back four, Derek Cash making up the complement. On the rare occasions when these four were beaten, new goalkeeper Gordon Miller (alias "the Hampden Roar") generally proved himself equal to the occasion. It is perhaps unfair to single out one player from a defence which played with such consistency, but since his fan club sent me such a generous cheque, I crave your indulgence to mention Derek "the Nod" Cash, perhaps the most exciting centre-half to be unleashed upon the Cambridge scene in recent years. I ought also to mention Malcolm Woods, who filled the position more than adequately while Derek dallied with the Blues squad.

The midfield, where the peerless Rod Nicholson was assisted by Bob Corlett and Andy Ryan, also proved their worth in defensive play. Careful defence during the first part of the game quickly convinced successive opponents of the futility of trying to score; and when the opposition were sufficiently demoralized, and the midfield initiative had been grasped, a steady service was generally set up for the forwards. This often led to a rush of goals when the play was opened up - against Clare, for instance, St. John's scored five in the second half after failing to score in the first half.

These tactics, admittedly unadventurous, were not always unexciting, since the forwards proved to be quite dangerous on the break, especially Tyack the tank engine, who operated effectively on both wings. All three forwards - Micky Tyack, Dave Lezhy, and Dave Russell - scored regularly despite the injuries collected by the first two mentioned (a cracked wheel and a cracked head, respectively) and the bookings collected by our illustrious captain. Paul Outridge and Andy Sidwell also played, and showed themselves to be very capable deputies, the latter looking a good prospect for the future.

It was a shame that the achievements of the Michaelmas term were not followed by greater things in the Lent term. But despite the addition of Dave Littlewood to the team, after gaining his Blue, the team did not play so well. I think that this is largely due to a feeling in the college that the League title is "the big one" and the Cup a more frivolous affair. Each match in the League campaign was

approached with grim determination, especially after the disappointment of the previous season, when one lapse cost us the title. This fortitude was not reproduced in the Cup campaign, despite the greater glamour which attaches to this competition. Next year's captain must try to whip up more of a cup-tie atmosphere and to motivate the team more strongly. Otherwise there will be a repetition of this year's performance against Downing when an inferior team took us to a second replay largely through their greater determination and effort. Our luck was out against St. Cath's - Micky Tyack was injured in the opening minutes, eventually having to leave the field, and we were obliged to play the second half into a freshening wind laced with rain, a handicap which St. Cath's had not faced. Nevertheless, at half-time the score was 1-1 and, with substitute Paul Outridge settling down quickly, St. John's had the best of the play in the latter part of the first half. But pressure and clear chances were not converted into goals and, as it turned out, the match had passed out of our control. For St. Cath's came out in the second half and played some magnificent football, dominating the play, and ran out clear winners at 3-1. I should note that all St. Cath's goals were hit from twenty-five yards and so must be attributed rather to the laxity of the goalkeeper and the midfield than to the defence.

The Second XI also had a year of markedly mixed results. In the League they played well against the better sides whilst losing narrowly, but failed to beat the lesser sides. Still, they avoided relegation and ought to find more consistent form next year. It was a different story in the Plate however; the side, ably led by Pete Hartnell, have progressed easily to the final, only being seriously tested by Fitz IV (the rugby team, and winners two seasons ago), who were beaten more comfortably than the 1-0 scoreline suggests. We must, however, wait until after Easter to see whether they can regain the trophy. Several of last year's team remained, and there was an impressive influx of new talent - Pete Bolland and John Nicholas both look good prospects for the future.

The Third XI had an excellent season in the League, finishing in the top half of Division Three. Indeed, had they not had such a wretched start to the season they would have been promotion contenders, their form in the last half of the season being devastating. They also had a good run in the Plate, halted only by the aforementioned Fitz IV, an impertinence for which the Second XI exacted revenge.

It was the Fourth XI, though, which provided the most heroic display of the Lent term. They beat two second teams and took another, Cath's II, to a replay. Such stirring deeds of giantkilling are little short of astonishing when taken in the context of their truly abysmal form in the previous term. But then, when you have real talent in a side, (Boyd, Parkes ... the list is endless), anything is possible.

There remain, of course, two more names which I must mention. I must thank our President, the Rev. A.A. Macintosh for his support throughout the season despite the unfortunate effect that his presence on the touchline seems to have on the team's fortunes. Finally, it remains only for me to thank Jim Williams, not only for his marvellous work on the pitches, (made especially difficult this year by a tremendous amount of rain), but also for the interest he takes in the club's progress - thanks Jim.

A.R.

The Jubilee of the Johnian Society was celebrated on 14th December 1974 in the Hall of the College.

Mr. E.W.R. Peterson (Matric. 1919) was elected president and took the Chair. There were 110 members and guests present, including the Master, Professor P.N.S. Mansergh, O.B.E., Litt.D., a number of Fellows, and past and present members of the College. The Hon. Mr. Justice Brightman was elected President to preside over the Dinner in December 1975.

The toast of the College was proposed by the President, who said that Sir Edward Marshall Hall, K.C., and he had organised the first Dinner, at which the Johnian Society was founded, at the Connaught Rooms, in London on Tuesday 8th July 1924, when the price of the meal was 12/6. There were said to be 68 old Johnians present. In his speech the President said that after dinner the Chairman Marshall Hall proposed the formation of a Johnian Society. This was carried with acclamation, Sir Edward was declared the first president, Mr. E.W.R. Peterson the first secretary, Mr. E.W. Airy treasurer, and a committee of six were appointed to frame rules, and fix a subscription (which was a life subscription of one guinea). The original rules provided that ex-presidents should become ex-officio members of committee. These rules drafted by the president and himself stood the test of time for some 25 years, but at some later period, a change was made, and the committee lost the presence of a very valuable panel of elder statesmen, whom he would like to see restored.

He also referred to the Society's Travel Exhibitions, founded in 1969 during P.H.G. Horton-Smith-Hartley's presidency. This excellent foundation carried with it the obligation calling upon the society to give it every possible support, and this itself means an annual drive for new members. Subscriptions to the fund can be made through the College Office, and tax-free covenants will be dealt with.

The Master replied to the toast of "The College" giving a review of College successes in the academic and sporting worlds, and commenting that for the first time in the history of the college we now have a Johnian Archbishop of Canterbury.

After the proceedings in hall were concluded, a number of members adjourned to the Second Court buttry, where they found the aftermath of the Johnian supporters of the University trial eight's dinner (at Pembroke). The mingling of the young and the old, across half a century, was a good exercise for all concerned.

It is understood that the College will allow the Johnian Dinner to be held in College next December - for which the Society may be profoundly grateful.

E.W.R.P.

College Notes

APPOINTMENTS

Mr J. C. APSEY (B.A. 1968) has been appointed head of chemistry at Coleshill School, Warwickshire.

Mr B. T. BELLIS (B.A. 1951) has been appointed headmaster of The Leys School, Cambridge, with effect from 1 September 1975.

Mr B. D. BLACKWELL (B.A. 1942) has been appointed a vice-chairman and chief executive of Westland Aircraft Ltd.. He has also been appointed deputy chairman of Westland Helicopters Ltd., British Hovercraft Corporation and Westland Engineers Ltd.

The Rev. D. D. BOLT (Ll.B. 1958) preached the 393rd annual Burghley Sermon at St. Martin's Church, Stamford, on Sunday, 27 October 1974 and has been appointed Rural Dean of Quy.

Mr G. W. A. CHADWICK (B.A. 1968) has been taken into partnership by the firm of solicitors, Messrs. Vinters, Kett House, Station Road, Cambridge.

Dr M. A. CLARKE (B.A. 1964) Fellow, has been appointed a University Lecturer in Law from 1 January 1975 for three years.

The Rev. M. L. COOPER (B.A. 1953) has been appointed Rural Dean of Sutton, Diocese of Canterbury.

Dr B. A. CROSS (B.A. 1949) Director of the Agricultural Research Council's Institute of Animal Physiology at Babraham has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

The Rev. N. H. CROWDER (B.A. 1948) has been appointed Diocesan Director of Religious Education for Portsmouth and a Canon of Portsmouth Cathedral.

Professor G. E. DANIEL (B.A. 1935) has been appointed by the Department of the Environment to lead the committee which will advise on archaeological rescue projects in the areas of Cambridgeshire, Essex and Hertfordshire.

The Rev. A. H. DENNEY (B.A. 1950) has been appointed an Honorary Canon of Coventry Cathedral.

Mr A. R. P. ELLIOT, F.C.I.I. (B.A. 1952) has been appointed Manager, International Department, Sun Alliance & London Insurance Group.

Mr W. F. FELTON, D.P.H., D.I.H. (B.A. 1939) has been appointed consultant venereologist, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings and Tunbridge Wells districts.

The Rev. A. P. HALL (B.A. 1953) Rector of Birmingham has been appointed an Honorary Canon of Birmingham Cathedral.

The Rev. B. HALL, Ph.D. (B.A. Fitzw. 1939) Fellow and Dean of the College, has been given an Hon. D.D. by the University of St. Andrews.

Dr R. D. HARDING (B.A. 1966) has been elected into a Fellowship and College Lectureship in Mathematics at Selwyn College.

Dr J. W. HEARLE (B.A. 1947) has been appointed Professor of Textile Technology in the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology.

The Rev. H. G. HILL (B.A. 1950) former Chaplain of the College, has been elected Bishop of Ontario, Canada.

Mr C. I. M. JONES (B.A. 1958) has been appointed headmaster of Bedford School.

Dr D.G. JULIAN (B.A. 1946) has been appointed to the British Heart Foundation chair of cardiology at the University of Newcastle.

The Right Rev. E. G. KNAPP-FISHER (M.A.*inc.* 1940) Bishop of Pretoria, former Chaplain of the College, has been appointed a Canon of Westminster.

Mr J. F. LIVELY (B.A. 1953) has been appointed Professor in the Department of Politics in the University of Warwick.

Professor P. N. S. MANSERGH, O.B.E., Litt.D., (Ph.D.*inc.* 1936) Master, has been reappointed by the Lord Chancellor to be a Member of the Advisory Council on Public Records.

Professor B. G. NEWMAN, Ph.D. (B.A. 1947) has been appointed a Councillor of the Canadian Aeronautics and Space Institute. He is also a member of the Canadian National Committee for the International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics.

Mr R. J. PANKHURST (B.A. 1961) has been appointed head of the British Herbarium Section at the British Museum (Natural History).

Dr H. M. PELLING (B.A. 1942) Fellow, has been re-appointed Assistant Director of Research in the Department of History from 1 October 1975 to the retiring age.

Sir NICKLAUS PEVSNER (M.A. 1950) Honorary Fellow, has been given an honorary doctorate by the Open University.

The Rev. G. A. POTTER (B.A. 1940) has been appointed Rector of Black Notley, Braintree, Essex.

Professor A. QUADRIO-CURZIO (Matric. 1962) has been appointed Chairman of the Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Bologna, Italy.

Mr L. F. READ, Q.C. (B.A. 1952) has been appointed a Recorder, Western Circuit.

Mr J. RENNERT (B.A. 1974) has been elected "Young Musician 1975" by the Greater London Arts Association.

Dr R. S. RIVLIN (B.A. 1937) has been appointed a member of the editorial board of the scientific journal *Meccanica*, and has also been appointed a representative of the International Committee on Rheology in the general assembly of the International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics.

Mr G. R. SAMPSON (B.A. 1965) has been appointed to a lectureship in Linguistics at the University of Lancaster.

Dr M. SCHOFIELD (B.A. 1963) Fellow, has been re-appointed University Lecturer in Classics from 1 October 1975 to the retiring age.

Mr J. G. SCOTT (Matric 1974) has been awarded a John Stewart of Rannoch Scholarship in Sacred Music 1975.

Mr A. SHIVTIEL (Matric. 1973) has been re-appointed lector in Hebrew (Pauline Recanati) for one year from 1 October 1975.

Mr R. S. -H. Tan, M.R.C.P. (B.A. 1961) has been appointed consultant dermatologist, Bath health district, Wiltshire A.H.A..

Mr G. N. von TUNZELMANN (M.A. 1970) Fellow, has been appointed a University Lecturer in Economics and Politics from 1 October 1975 for three years.

Mr R. G. WATERHOUSE, Q.C. (B.A. 1949) has been appointed chairman of the Local Government Boundary Commission for Wales.

Mr J. G. C. WHITE (B.A. 1949) has been appointed chairman of the new Scottish Equitable Unit Trust and deputy chairman of the Association of Investment Trusts.

FELLOWSHIPS

Elected Fellows under Title A:

PETER TENNANT JOHNSTONE, Ph.D. (B.A. 1969) for research in Pure Mathematics.

PETER DAVID D'EATH (B.A., Kings 1971) for research in General Relativity.

IAN MICHAEL HUTCHINGS, Ph.D. (B.A. Trinity 1971) for research in the Physics of Solids.

HILTON RICHARD LESLIE BEADLE (B.A. 1972) for research in English Literature.

DAVID NICHOLAS CANNADINE (B.A. Clare 1972) and of St. John's College, Oxford, for research in History.

SIMON CONWAY MORRIS (B.Sc. Bristol University) and of Churchill College, for research in Palaeontology.

Elected to a Meres Senior Studentships:

CARLOS E. HORMAECHE, M.D., University of the Republic of Uruguay, of the Immunology Division, Department of Pathology.

ALEXANDER DICKSON TAIT, Ph.D., St. Andrews, M.A., of the Department of Medicine.

Elected Senior Overseas Visiting Scholar from 1 January 1976:

RONALD PATRICK KENNY, B.Sc., Western Australia, M.Sc. Ph.D., Queensland, Associate Professor of Zoology, James Cook University of North Queensland, Australia.

AWARDS

New Year Honours 1975

Knight Bachelor:

DERRICK HUNTON CARTER (B.A. 1927) Chairman, Remploy Ltd.

RONALD GEORGE GIBSON (B.A. 1932) Family doctor, Medical Officer, Winchester College.

EDWARD ERIC POCHIN (B.A. 1931) Director, Medical Research Council, Department of Clinical Research, Universtiy College Hospital Medical School.

K.B.E. (Military):

Air Marshal GEOFFREY HOWARD DHENIN, M.D., (B.A. 1939)

C.B.E.:

ROBERT ANTHONY BERNARD LEAPER (B.A. 1949) Professor of Soc. Adm. Exeter University.

ROBERT CHARLES OLIVER MATTHEWS (M.A. *inc.* 1950) Chairman of Social Science Research Council. Master elect of Clare College.

JOHN STEWART WORDIE (B.A. 1948) Chairman of Burnham, Pelham and Soulbury Committees.

O.B.E.:

TREVOR BROOM (B.A. 1946) Director of Operations Headquarters, Central Electricity Generating Board.

MARRIAGES

JEREMY JAMES BATCH (B.A. 1971) to Philippa Jane Hopkinson of 102 Dunyeats Road, Broadstone, Dorset - on 16 March 1975, in the College Chapel.

CHRISTOPHER JOHN BONSALL (B.A. 1974) to Susan Lynn Nelson of 475 James Reckitt Avenue, Hull, - on 5 April 1975, in the College Chapel.

RICHARD WILLIAM BYRNE (B.A. 1972) to Jennifer Mary Elizabeth McCaffrey of High Street, Moreton in the Marsh, Gloucestershire - on 29 March 1975, in the College Chapel.

ANDREW HUNTER BOYD HOLMES (B.A. 1973) to Katharine Mary Nicholson (B.A. Newnham 1973) of 32 Northumberland Avenue, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, on 26 April 1975, at Great St. Mary's Church, Cambridge.

ANDREW GREGORY MOORE (B.A. 1974) to Sheila Mary Third (B.A. Girton 1973) of 'Holmleigh' 71 Park Road, St. Annes, Lancashire - on 22 March 1975, in the College Chapel.

GEOFFREY RICHARD SAMPSON (B.A. 1965) to Vera van Rijn - on 22 March 1975, in the Protestant Church of St. Hippolyte du Fort, Gard, France.

DEATHS

- DESMOND IAN CYRIL ASHTON-CROSS (M.A. 1936) died 11 January 1975.
- ROBERT LACOCK CAIRNS, Ph.D., (B.A. 1962) formerly with the International Nickel Company of Canada and recently with Henry Wiggin & Co. Ltd., Hereford, died 25 April 1975.
- Major WILLIAM HERBERT CARTER (B.A. 1911) formerly a judge in the Indian Civil Service and an actuary with Duncan C. Fraser & Co. of Liverpool, died 31 March 1975.
- ARTHUR GEORGE COOMBS (B.A. 1906) formerly Headmaster of Barnard Castle School, died 31 July 1974.
- The Rev. ROWLAND POCOCK DODD (B.A. 1908) formerly Chaplain of the College, Rector of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, and Emeritus Canon of Portsmouth Cathedral, died 2 April 1975.
- STANLEY GILL, Ph.D. (B.A. 1947) former Fellow, Chairman of Software Sciences Holdings Ltd., died 5 April 1975.
- SYDNEY JOSEPH PEREIRA GRAY (admitted as Sydney Joseph Pereira) F.R.C.S.Ed. (B.A. 1921) medical practitioner at Exeter, died 24 March 1975.
- KRISHNASWAMI REDDIAR GURUSWAMI (B.A. 1916) died 24 March 1975.
- LESLIE HARRY HARDERN (B.A. 1924) formerly president of the Institute of Public Relations, died 1974.
- JOHN LAUNCELOT JEFFERSON (B.A. 1921) died 6 January 1975.
- PETER ALEXANDER KENNEDY (B.A. 1959) lecturer in paediatrics in the University of Ahmadu Bello, Nigeria, died 12 January 1975.
- Sir HAMILTON WILLIAM KERR, LL.D., (M.A.*inc.* 1934) formerly Member of Parliament for Cambridge, died 26 December 1974.
- LEONARDO PIERLUIGI PETTOELLO (B.A. 1944) head of the Classics department at Bournemouth School, died October 1974.
- ARTHUR JOHN BROWNLOW PRICE (B.A. 1944) management consultant, died 28 May 1974.
- RODERICK OLIVER REDMAN, Ph.D., F.R.S. (B.A. 1926) Fellow, Emeritus Professor of Astrophysics, formerly Director of the Observatories, died 6 March 1975.
- GEORGE RHOADES (B.A. 1937) formerly engaged in railroading, banking, financial counselling and publisher of a municipal bond review in the U.S.A., died 20 November 1974.
- PETER MCGREGOR ROSS (B.A. 1941) Fellow of University College, Professor of Engineering, died 26 November 1974.
- The Rev. WILLIAM DODGSON SYKES (B.A. 1911) formerly Rector of St. Mary-le-Port, Bristol, died 24 February 1975.
- The Rev. PHILIP NORTON FRUSHARD YOUNG (B.A. 1906) formerly Chaplain of the College and Vicar of Mathon, Herefordshire, died 10 January 1975.

The new headquarters of the Countryside Commission, recently opened at Cheltenham by Mr John Silkin, Minister of Planning and Local Government, has been named 'John Dower House'. John Gordon Dower A.R.I.B.A. (B.A. 1923) who died in 1947, was a pioneer of national parks in England and Wales and author of a government report on the subject.