

THE EAGLE

A MAGAZINE SUPPORTED BY MEMBERS OF
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE

FOR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY

VOL. LXVIII No. 287

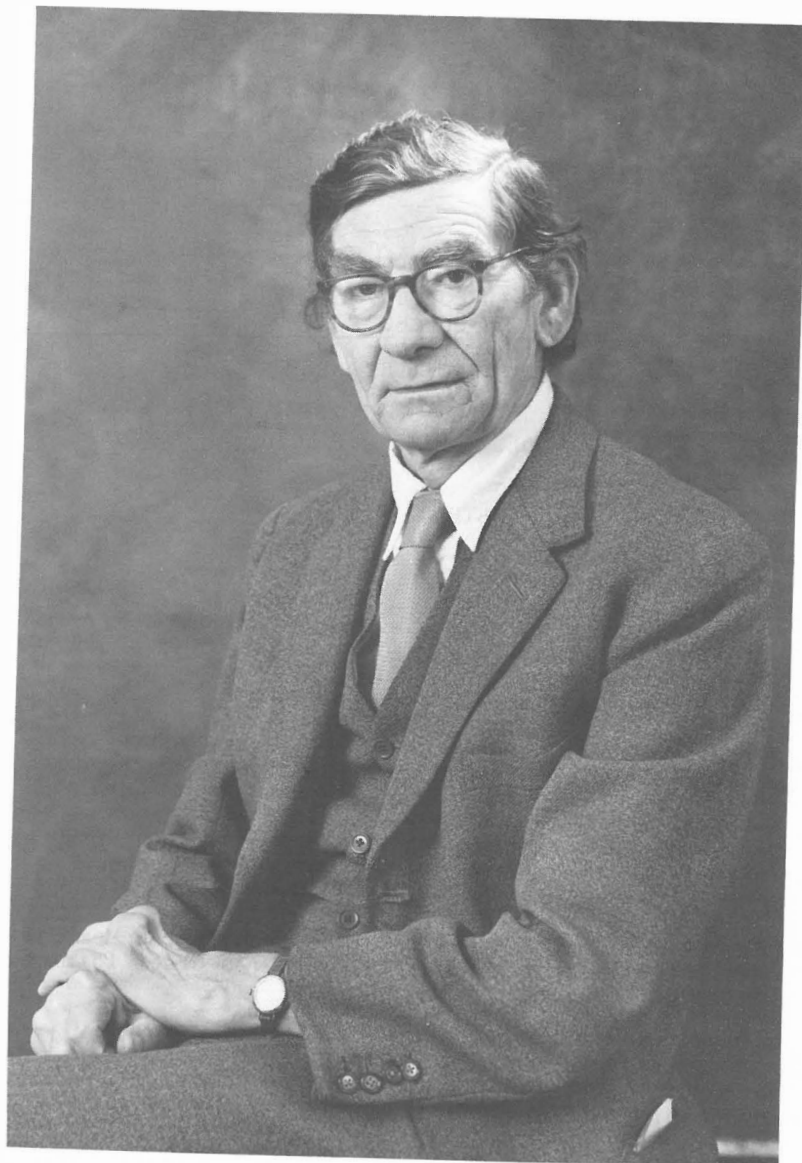
EASTER 1979

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The Eagle is published at 75p per year, free to Junior Members.
Further details about subscriptions and banker's order forms are
available from the College Office.

Photographs: Front Cover, p.7, R.A. Ll. Brown; p.2, Messrs Eaden
Lilley; pp.9, 12, 15, 17, University Library; p.32, A. Frankin;
Back Cover (showing the flooding of the Backs, May 1978) Dr Clarke.



Professor F. H. HINSLEY OBE

The Mastership

At a meeting in the Chapel on November 16th 1978, the Fellows pre-elected Professor Francis Harry Hinsley OBE to the office of Master, in succession to Professor Nicholas Mansergh, who retires from the Mastership on July 12th 1979. Our best wishes go with Professor and Mrs Mansergh, who will be remembered with warmth and affection by Johnians and others who met them at the Lodge and at College functions between 1969 and the present. The editors of The Eagle are especially grateful to the retiring Master for permission to print one of his last addresses to members of the College in this issue of the magazine.

Professor Hinsley, President of the College since 1975, has held a Chair in the History of International Relations in the University for the last ten years. He was educated at Queen Mary's Grammar School, Walsall, and at the College of which he is about to become Master. In the autumn of 1939, war having broken out at the end of his second year as an undergraduate, he was recruited into the Foreign Office, and from then until 1946, when he was awarded his OBE, he worked on behalf of the Foreign Office with war-time intelligence organisations. In 1946 he returned to St John's to take up the Research Fellowship into which he had been elected in 1944. He became a Lecturer in History in the University in 1949, and Reader in the History of International Relations in 1965. As many Johnians will recall, he supervised in History from 1946 until 1969, was Director of Studies in History for many of those years, and between 1956 and 1963 was also a Tutor. From 1970 to 1972 he was Chairman of the Faculty Board of History.

Amongst Professor Hinsley's publications in the field of international relations are: Command of the Sea (1950), Hitler's Strategy (1951), Power and the Pursuit of Peace (1963), Sovereignty (1966), and Nationalism and the International System (1973). He has also edited volume XI of the New Cambridge Modern History (1962), and British Foreign Policy under Sir Edward Grey (1977), and between 1960 and 1971 he was editor of The Historical Journal. His current project is a three-volume official history, British Intelligence in the Second World War, the first volume of which is due to be published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office this year.

We take great pleasure in welcoming Professor Hinsley into the Mastership, and offer him and Mrs Hinsley our warmest good wishes for the years to come.

Where long hath knelt...the saintly Foundress

Address by the Master at the Foundation Dinner 25 November 1978

The first Foundation Dinner was held some forty-five years ago in the early years of Mr. Benians' Mastership and largely, I believe, at his inspiration. Then, as now, the Members of the Foundation, the Master, Fellows and Scholars were invited. Glancing at the seating arrangements for past years, many well-known and some most distinguished names are to be noted among the Scholars and I am confident that more will be added from among those here tonight.

While Master, Fellows and Scholars dine together tonight, in recognition of status as members of the Foundation, Scholars are ordinarily neither a secluded nor exclusive body - after all, Scholarships nowadays may go as well as come - but very much a part of a larger community of undergraduates, many of whom are destined, as many of you no doubt will be, for a life of service and responsibility far removed from this not so very cloistered academic setting.

If you cast your eyes around the walls, as no doubt from time to time you do, you may feel disposed to reflect upon the varied and distinguished parts played out by those of our alumni whose portraits hang upon them and you may come to feel, as I have, a certain affinity even with men with whose opinions and actions I would have found myself in lea

Tonight in pride of place come the Scholars, first among them Richard Bentley,¹ a genius of classical learning and a pioneer of Natural Sciences in Cambridge, who came to John's in 1676 when it was the largest College in the University and when no other could offer more; who did not get a Fellowship because two were already held by Yorkshiresmen and by Statute three were inadmissible; and who, in 1700, went on to Trinity to play out a turbulent and there never to be forgotten saga as the Master who defeated every device of the Fellows for his ejection in disputes which were said to have lasted a year longer than the Peloponnesian war² - how fitting the form of reckoning - but who by way of reinsurance kept, so the Master of Trinity (Lord Butler) told me, a turkey farm at the nearby village of Thriplow, which he persuaded, cajoled or bullied the Bursar into looking after for him. One of Bentley's maxims - no man is written out of a reputation but by himself - was quoted approvingly by Dr Johnson and deserves to be remembered in this place.

But if to my right there hangs the portrait of a former Scholar who was a shade too assertive, to my left there is one of a Scholar who was a shade too diffident. He is John Couch Adams, the astronomer, who discovered Neptune, but who, over-cautious in letting his discovery be known, was anticipated in the public mind by a German rival, who suffered from no such inhibitions. Nearby is Alfred Marshall, the founder of what Thomas Carlyle described as the 'dismal' science of economics and though Marshall's reputation remains, little has happened that would require modification of Carlyle's description of the science. Then immediately below the dais there is Paul Dirac, who won the Nobel

Prize in his early thirties and whose portrait, painted by Michael Noakes last summer, now adorns our walls. Dirac's famous work on *The Principles of Quantum Mechanics* was published by the O.U.P. in 1930. A pirated edition soon afterwards appeared in Russia to which there was added a preface warning scientists that the book did not always 'conform to the principles of dialectical materialism and should be handled with care'.³

Associated with the Scholars are the great benefactors of Scholarships in this place, two outstanding among them Churchmen, Bishop Fisher our co-Founder, who in 1535 perished on the scaffold for the older Faith, and Bishop Williams, who succeeded Francis Bacon as Lord Keeper of the Seal, and whose witty discourse delighted James I, but to his more serious-minded son seemed to betoken unsoundness, not least in matters of religion. To Williams we are indebted for our splendid Library, which Pevsner has written of as one of the first sustained essays in neo-Gothic in this country. Benefactors of scholarship among the laity include Sir Ralph Hare, who provided in his time for the maintenance of 30 poor Scholars and whose portrait hangs in the gallery to the east, balancing that of Williams in his black cloak and hat to the west side of it, and Sir Noah Thomas painted by Romney and serving also as a reminder that, while some men by high distinction find a lasting place in the College Hall, there are others who do so, because of the splendid eighteenth century coat and waistcoat they were wearing, when painted by a great artist.

But while, and especially this evening, we reflect first upon the special place of scholars and those who in their generosity provided for them, we do well also to recall that it is in the tradition of the College to nourish those who played a part in a wider world. What a range there was even if one thinks only of those whose portraits hang in this Hall! First in time one thinks of the elder Cecil, William, later Lord Burleigh, who came here in 1535, when St John's was deemed to be 'the most famous place of education in England'. He went on to serve for long years as the first Elizabeth's esteemed adviser, and, as such, a principal contriver of the compromise religious settlement embodied in the Church of England, the portrait of whose present, and first Johnian Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Coggan not unfittingly, hangs beside his own. The greatest of Whig historians paid ambivalent tribute to Burleigh. He was, judged Macaulay,⁴ of the willow, not the oak. Wherever there was a safe course, Burleigh was safe; he was kindly and never put anyone to the rack unless it seemed likely that useful information could be thereby extracted; he was rigorous and careful of the public interest, without, however, neglecting his own, leaving three hundred distinct landed estates to his heirs.

Nearby the life-size portrait by Van Diepenbeck of Thomas Wentworth Earl of Strafford, Lord President of the North, Lord Deputy of Ireland - and associated with Archbishop Laud from St John's College, Oxford in what is sometimes called Charles the First's "Eleven Years Tyranny" - is a replica of the famous portrait by Van Dyck which so moved Macaulay that, swept along but not away, on the swelling tide of his own hyperbole, he penned perhaps the most memorable of all his character sketches. 'Wentworth', he wrote,⁵ 'who ever names him without thinking of those harsh dark features, ennobled by their expression into more than the majesty of an antique Jupiter; of that brow, that eye, that cheek, that lip, wherein, as in a chronicle, are written the events of many stormy and disastrous years, high enterprise accomplished, frightful dangers braved, power unsparingly exercised, suffering unshrinkingly borne; of that fixed look, so full of severity, of mournful anxiety, of deep thought, of dauntless resolution, which seems

at once to forbode and to defy a terrible fate, as it lowers on us from the living canvas of Vandyke? Even at this day the haughty earl over-awes posterity as he overawed his contemporaries... This great, brave, bad man...!'

There are others as famous in our XIXth century gallery - William Wilberforce, the saintly slave trade abolitionist; Castlereagh, earnest in peace-making amid the frivolities of Vienna after the Napoleonic Wars; and Palmerston, remembered for an Irish jauntiness, which A.J.P. Taylor believes commended him so much to English people, as well as a mastery of gun-boat diplomacy - not a facile art, as I know from reading some of his detailed instructions to gun-boat captains, all in his own hand, specifying with exactitude the rare eventuality in which the gun should actually be fired. Both the Harolds, Macmillan and Wilson, thought him the greatest of Prime Ministers. We had two other Prime Ministers in the XIXth century, Goderich and Aberdeen of whom none would venture to claim so much. Goderich, an amiable, upright, irresolute man is said to have had the art of enlivening dry, financial topics with felicitous classical allusions; Aberdeen, a cultivated and kindly man, of whom a rewarding biography⁶ was published this summer, had the experience on going down at the age of eighteen of dining with Napoleon, by whose charm he was captivated, and Josephine at Malmaison - this was during the short peace in 1802. Fifty years later, however, his reputation foundered among Crimean miscalculations and he is best remembered for a solitary saying: 'no government could be too Liberal provided it did not abandon its Conservative character'. His armorial bearings are in the lower oriel window - where virtually none can see them! That cannot be remedied - may be as well.

And finally we have our poets - one Matthew Prior, whose portrait, judged by the Surveyor of the Queen's pictures to be of unusual interest and merit, shows him as Ambassador bearing his credentials *au Roi très Chrétien*, Louis XIV, in the new-found splendour of Versailles. The Treaty of Utrecht, which ended the war of the Spanish succession, was condemned by the populace as 'Matt's peace'; by the more sophisticated as 'the peace which passeth all understanding'.⁷ The other, the most loved as well as the most illustrious of our *alumni*, was William Wordsworth, who thus apostrophised his own portrait:⁸

Go, faithful Portrait! and where long hath knelt
Margaret, the saintly Foundress, take thy place;
And if Time spare the colours for the grace
Which to the work surpassing skill, hath dealt,
Thou, on thy rock reclined, though Kingdoms melt
And states be torn up by the roots, wilt seem
To breathe in rural peace, to hear the stream,
And think and feel as once the Poet felt.'

The saintly Foundress - yes - but more also. Elizabeth the great-neice of William Wordsworth was the first Principal of the first women's College in Oxford and, mindful of her great-uncle's College and, I like to think, of the lines which I quoted, suggested that it be named Lady Margaret Hall. The Lady Margaret was the Foundress of great Foundations dedicated to the advancement of learning; 'she was a gentlewoman, a scholar, and a saint and after being married three times' and bearing five children, the eldest being the future King Henry VII, before she was thirty, 'she took a vow of celibacy. What more', asked Elizabeth Wordsworth, 'could be expected of any woman!'⁹ What indeed?

There are countless others. But those I have mentioned may suffice to give an impression of the range of service and of interests of earlier generations of *alumni* who went out from this, the greatest of the Lady Margaret's Foundations, to a wider world. What brought them together in this place was education and the pursuit of learning and it is because these things are at the heart of our institutional being that scholars have had the special place in our society which is here acknowledged this evening. On this last occasion on which I shall have the privilege of addressing such a gathering may I express my hope and my confidence that you in your turn will sustain and strengthen a great tradition of learning and of service.

P.N.S.M.

Notes:

1. R.J. White (M.A. 1931) of this College, Fellow of Downing 1946-71, wrote a biography, *Dr Bentley: a study in academic scarlet* (1965)
2. By Professor R.C. Jebb in his article on Bentley in the D.N.B. Vol. IV. (1885).
3. Peter Sutcliffe, *The Oxford University Press, An Informal History*, (1978), p.229.
4. *Lord Macaulay's Essays*, (New edition pp.222-237.
5. *ibid.* 'John Hampden', p.204.
6. L. Iremonger, *Lord Aberdeen*, (1978).
7. Prior wrote self-deprecatingly of his role:
'In the vile Utrecht Treaty too
Poor man! he found enough to do.'
8. In fact the Treaty proved rather a good one!
Poetical Works, (O.U.P. 1969), p.219. The portrait was painted by W. Pickersgill at Rydal Mount for the College.
9. Georgina Battiscombe, *Reluctant Pioneer. A life of Elizabeth Wordsworth*, (1978), p.75.



Records of the Foundress

During Michaelmas Term 1978 an exhibition of documents about Lady Margaret Beaufort and her benefactions to Cambridge, was held, in co-operation with Christ's College and the University Archives, in the University Library. A list of exhibits, half of which were from the archives of St John's, follows this article. Formal items such as letters patent, agreements and bonds were arranged with extracts from household accounts, inventories and memoranda covering the period 1472 to 1511, when the Florentine sculptor Torrigiani gave a bond to Margaret's executors for work on her tomb.

We owe the presence of these and other records of the foundress in our archives to the fact that John Fisher, her confessor and executor, was mainly responsible for proving her will for the foundation of the college and carrying it out. To do so took over two years of careful work, frustrations and delays while the claims of the complex authority of church and state were answered and appeased. Some of the documents used in that wearisome task stretch back far beyond the day of Margaret's death. All help to throw light on the career of a woman whom Fisher, speaking from deep regard, called 'bounteous and lyberal to every person of her knowledge or acquaintance'.

The 'lady modyr to the kinge' spent her last years in the security of her son Henry VII's rule. Yet she had wept to see him crowned, fearful, says Fisher, that great triumph would be followed by great disaster. Such a trait was very natural in one who had known both extremes and whose life had been changeful and insecure. Until the accession of her son in 1485 Margaret had been drawn deeply into dynastic politics through her position as a marriageable heiress, and at her death had survived four husbands.

She was born in 1441, the daughter of the duke of Somerset grandson of John of Gaunt and great-grandson of Edward III. After her father's sudden death in 1444 she became a ward of the duke of Suffolk, mentor of Henry VI. Wardship, like other feudal controls, could be used for politics and profit, and she was soon involved in the troubles of the unsteady Lancastrian throne. The angry Commons claimed in 1450 that Suffolk had made a marriage for her with his son in order to strengthen his claim to the crown. True or not, the marriage was subsequently held a nullity, and after Suffolk's fall Margaret's wardship was granted to the king's half-brothers, Jasper Tudor and Edmund Tudor Earl of Richmond. She subsequently married Edmund and by him bore the future Henry VII. Edmund died before his son was born and in three years, by July 1460, she was married again to Henry Stafford younger son of the duke of Buckingham.

The defeat of Lancaster and the first period of Yorkist rule from 1461 saw her early history repeated in her son's, who was put into the tutelage of a household favoured by the Yorkist king. Although she was herself protected as a royal kinswoman, she could not prevent the lands which would compose her son's inheritance being annexed to the rival branch of the royal house. In 1471 the second Lancastrian defeat and the death of Henry VI's son increased her own son's importance - and

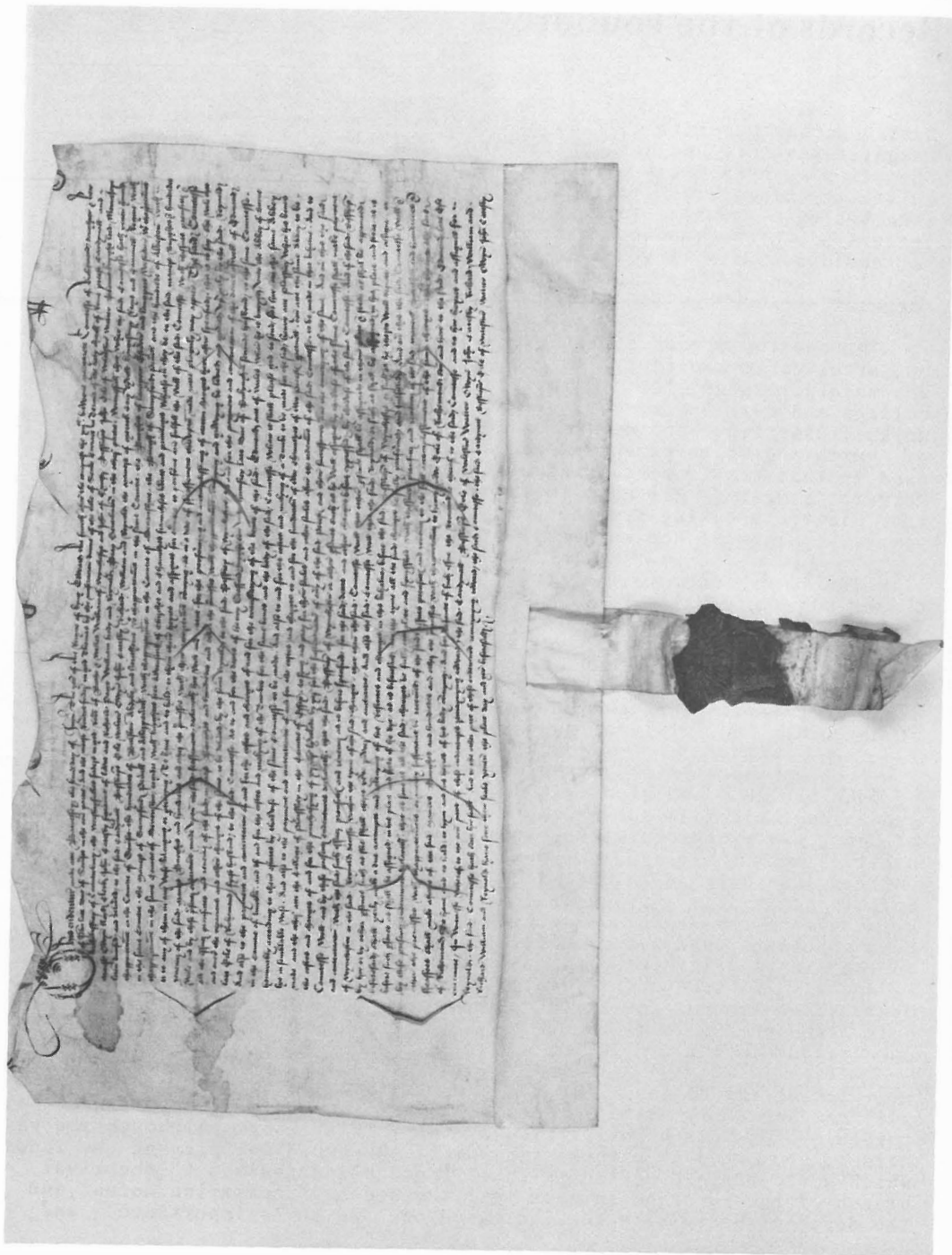


Fig. 1 Declaration of Uses, 2 June 1472.

risk - as next claimant: he fled the country, possibly on Margaret's advice.

The same year her third husband died. The date of his death has frequently been given as 1482, on the grounds that his will was proved that year. On the seventh of October 1471, however, the second duke of Buckingham the first duke's grandson, obtained licence to enter the estates of his dead uncle Sir Henry Stafford.² The college archives contain grants of land to Margaret made in 1472 by her next and final husband. This was her third cousin, Lord Stanley, a man prepared to serve the ruling Yorkist house. They are mentioned as married by the act for resumption of royal estates in 1473 from which their lands were exempted. The earlier misdating led Margaret's biographer to place the marriage ten years later,³ but a document in our archives makes clear that they were husband and wife in 1478 (See exhibit 4).

One document from this critical time in Margaret's life shows her settling the past and trying to secure the future. On the twenty-sixth of May 1472 she had granted her west country estates to trustees to perform the uses of her will. On the second of June she drew up a declaration of those uses as they then stood (see exhibit 2 and fig. 1). They were, firstly, the payment of debts of her dead husbands Edmund and Henry and the endowment of chantries for their souls. Secondly, when these obligations were discharged, the trustees were to make an estate of the lands for Henry's inheritance, and in default of his heirs for those of Margaret.

The grant of the twenty-sixth of May was made by licence of the Yorkist king Edward⁴ and on the twelfth of June his supporter Stanley granted lands to his new wife, who took possession of them the same day (See exhibit 3). We do not know whether Edward then knew of Margaret's reservation of the inheritance of Henry, his rival, but the king was present at an agreement involving it ten years later. This was arranged to make a new settlement in anticipation of the reversion to Margaret of lands held by her mother, the duchess of Somerset.

On the third of June 1482 Margaret and her husband witnessed to 'certain appointements and agreements made in the highe presens of ouresoveraigne Lorde' concerning their estates.⁵ By this deed Stanley explicitly promised not to interfere with the settlement of her west country lands made before their marriage. She was guaranteed a large estate for her own use for life, including three hundred marks worth (about £200 in the money of the time) for her wardrobe and the wages of her household. In return she was to grant Stanley a life interest in her own estates. When her mother the duchess's estates fell due Henry 'called Earl of Richmond' was to share them with Margaret, upon certain conditions. These were his return to England 'to be in the grace and favour of the king's highness' within the duchess's lifetime. If he failed to return, the estates were to be divided equally between Margaret and Stanley for their lives.

Looked at in the dynastic context the document shows Edward's attempt to bring Henry back to England, either to win him over or with a deadlier purpose. The King had always been conciliatory to Margaret personally; whether she now trusted him is an open question. The chronicler Bernard André gives her an active secret role in opposing Edward on an earlier occasion. According to him, it was Margaret who warned Henry not to return to England when the king offered him one of his daughters in marriage.⁶

As events turned out Henry did not return until he came with an army, when a conspiracy against the usurper Richard gave him a chance to claim his inheritance. The chronicle evidence for Margaret's part in the conspiracy has been recently discussed.⁷ If she wished at any time for Henry's marriage with a Yorkist heiress, as Hall the chronicler described, she must have been relieved to see this take place when her son was himself king and prospects, though still not completely secure, were brighter.

It was natural that in the new political settlement made by Henry VII his mother should be highly favoured. His letters patent of the twenty-second of March 1486/7 granted her property in every region of England. Among the many lands and lordships was the manor of Colyweston, Northamptonshire, where she improved the manor house, and Manorbier in Wales the advowson of which she later presented to Christ's College (see exhibit 28). The generous present was really a restoration made out of the Tudor-Richmond inheritance which mother and son had sought to preserve. It was also a kind of trust for the crown, since the crown would be the principal heir of a woman now forty-five whose only son was the king. The lands in the west country secured in 1472 and now confirmed to her would still fall to the crown when the legacies of her last will were discharged, whatever shape that last will might take. This Bishop Fisher was to find to his cost when he came to apply revenue from those lands to the use of St John's.

As the political scene quietened we glimpse Margaret 'lady modyr to the kinge' wielding an influence proportionate to her great possessions, in an age when land was the real currency of power. A Bishop might owe his promotion to her, an abbey receive a grant of property at her request, or the papacy itself request her help in a matter of patronage (see exhibit 6). She used her position both as princess and benefactor to arrange an agreement between the town and university of Cambridge in 1503 (see exhibit 12) when her influence there was already well established.

Her court was a centre of the judicial activity inseparable from great lordships: the college possesses a decree of her council made in 1507 at Colyweston affecting the title to lands held in chief.⁸ Within her household, Fisher tells us in his *Mornyng Remembraunce* (see exhibit 31), she was active and astute: 'If any faccyons [factions] or bendes [bands] were made secretly amongst her hede offycers, she with grete polycye did Boulte [sort] it oute'. These officers of Margaret's sometimes found favour and employment with the king, as in the cases of Reginald Bray and Christopher Urswyke. There must have been constant traffic between the two establishments: a college document of 1502 shows her chamberlain receiving the fine of a knighthood for the king's use.⁹

The discipline of her household according to Fisher, reflected that of her daily life. Its domestic ritual - the public reading of statutes, the annual showing and revision of her will at Christmas - was matched by a ritual of religious observance in which some of her servants shared. This pattern, a lay counterpart of the monastic *horarium*, was adopted by others of her time and sometimes helped by books of private devotion. The Book of Hours used by Margaret was acquired by the college in 1901 (see exhibit 1). Fisher traces the outworking of this inward pattern in her hospitality to guests and in her alms to the poor (see exhibit 7). For him and his age Margaret was noble in many senses—in her lineage, her rank and the qualities of her life—and all were expounded for his hearers' edification.

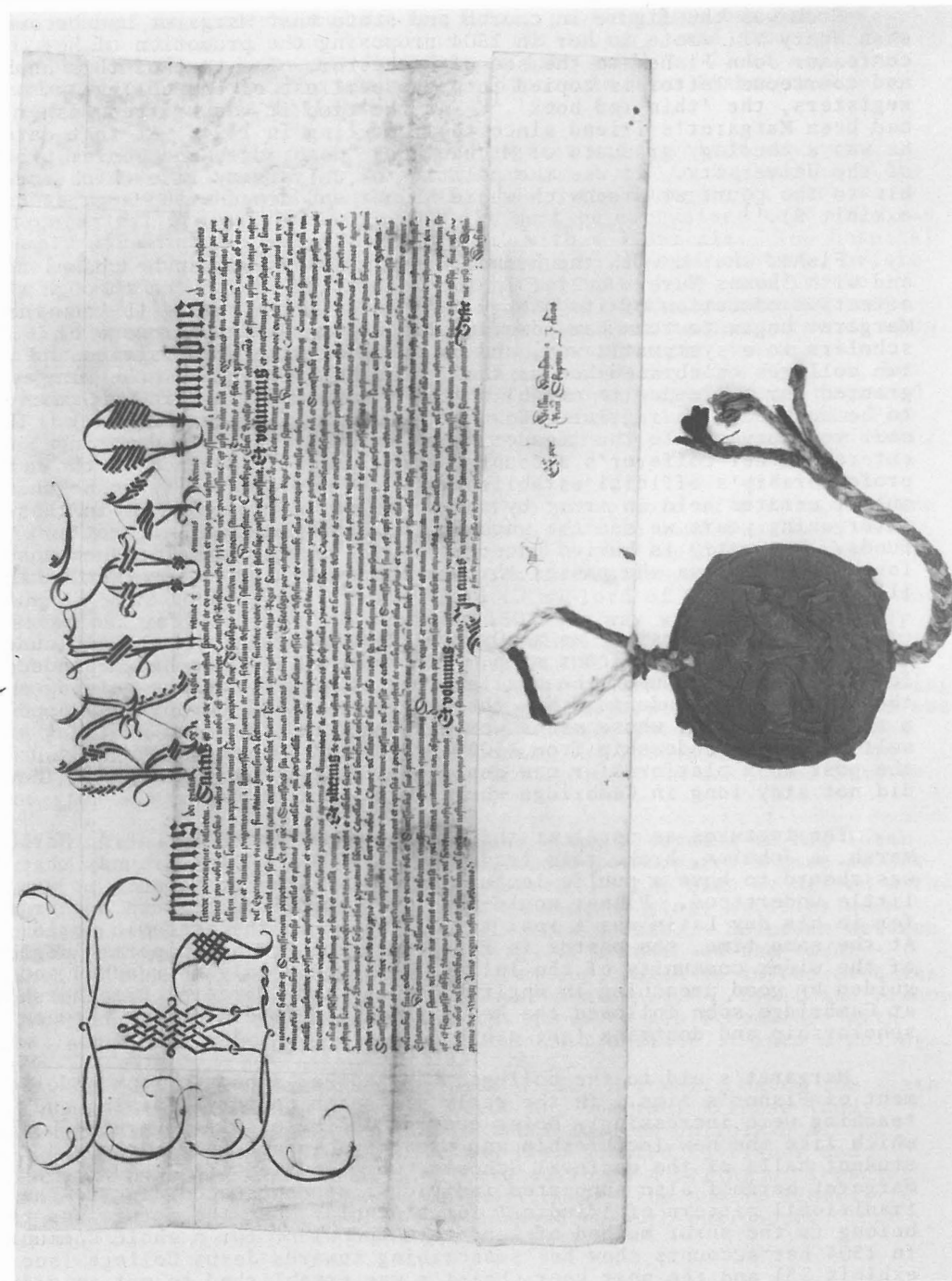


Fig. 2. Letters Patent for the Lady Margaret Readership, 1 March 1497.

Such was the figure in church and state that Margaret had become when Henry VII wrote to her in 1504 proposing the promotion of her confessor John Fisher to the see of Rochester. The text of this humble and courteous letter is copied into the earliest of the college's registers, the 'thin red book'.¹⁰ At the time it was written Fisher had been Margaret's friend since their meeting in 1494. At that date he was a theology graduate of Michaelhouse Cambridge, and senior proctor of the University. It was the politics of university life which took him to the court at Greenwich where he met and dined with Margaret (see exhibit 9).¹¹

Fisher shared with the humanist Erasmus whose cause he championed and with Thomas More a belief in the renewal of the church through the effective education of its clergy. As a result of coming to know him Margaret began to turn her powerful resources to the patronage of scholars in a systematic way, and by her death the universities and two colleges celebrated her as their benefactor. In 1497 the king granted her a licence to establish the first professorship in Cambridge to be secured by a regular endowment (see exhibit 10 and fig. 2). The next year payment to the 'reader in my lady's lecture in Cambridge' was entered in her cofferer's accounts, three years in advance of the professorship's official establishment. It was eventually to be endowed out of estates held in trust by the abbey of Westminster but in these intervening years we see the wage coming directly from Margaret's funds. The entry is buried unceremoniously among the various expenses for her journey as she passes through the eastern counties (see exhibit 11).

For the university, as at Oxford where she made a parallel foundation, it was a significant step. The medieval Schools had depended for their lectures upon the availability of regent masters relying on the fees of the students. Now the university could corporately appoint a special lecturer whose means were independently secured. Fisher himself held the readership from 1502 and in 1511 his friend Erasmus used the post as a platform for new departures in exposition, although he did not stay long in Cambridge where he was not at ease.

The lectures as usual at the time were delivered in Latin: Herbert Marsh, a Johnian, broke this tradition in 1809¹² on the grounds that it was absurd to have a public lecture so badly attended because it was so little understood. Fisher would have been surprised at such a charge for in his day Latin was a real *lingua franca* in the academic world. At the same time, the pastor in Fisher was too strong to permit neglect of the wider community of the laity. This could only be reached and guided by good preaching in English; so the Lady Margaret Preachership at Cambridge soon followed the Readership, a deliberate link between scholarship and doctrine (see exhibit 14).

Margaret's aid to the colleges was another aspect of her endorsement of Fisher's aims. In the early sixteenth century learning and teaching were increasingly being centred on these self-governing bodies, which like the new lectureship and preachership and unlike the old student halls of the medieval Schools, were endowed with lands. Margaret herself also supported individual students according to the traditional pattern of 'finding' for a scholar, but the future was to belong to the surer method of long-term endowment for a whole community. In 1504 her accounts show her subscribing towards Jesus College (see exhibit 23) and the next year Christ's was established to put an older foundation for the training of grammar masters on a wider and more secure footing. The main influence on the statutes of Christ's was Fisher's, but Margaret regarded this foundation as very much her own.

She endowed it, contributed to its fabric profits from her estates, signed its statutes, made donations to its library, and reserved chambers in the college for her own use (see exhibits 25 *et seq*). During 1505 Margaret also used her influence to have Fisher made President of Queens' College.

The last foundation with which Margaret was involved was our own. Here, as in the case of Christ's, the proposal was to replace an older foundation, the decayed hospital of St John the Evangelist, with a stronger college on the same site. It must be emphasised that this was simply a re-foundation or 'translation' with a wider aim. The hospital had housed scholars for a short time in the thirteenth century, before their migration to found Peterhouse as a separate body, and in the fifteenth had been admitted to the privileges of the university. By 1505, however, the number of brethren had declined to four, one of whom was the hospital's vicar at Horningsea and another the non-resident master. Links with the Cambridge academic community were tenuous, but a stronger bond was maintained with the Bishop of Ely who was regarded as the hospital's *ex-officio* founder and patron. A bull from the Pope and the Bishop's consent were necessary before the translation could be done.

The preliminary moves in what was to prove more of a struggle than Fisher yet realised may already have been made in 1505-6. These were concerned with the removal of the hospital's non-resident master. The accounts kept by one of the two brethren in residence show expenses 'when I went to my lady's grace¹³ and to my lord of Canterbury when the master had resigned'.¹⁴ In February 1508 the way was cleared legally by a deed sealed by the Bishop of Ely declaring the master's removal and the vacancy of his post.¹⁵ The hospital's property and administration were now vested in the Bishop's vicar-general and others including John Fotehed and Henry Hornby. Hornby was Margaret's chancellor and was to become master of Peterhouse after her death; Fotehed had succeeded Fisher in the mastership of Michaelhouse. The Bishop himself was to some extent in the wide net of her patronage, for he was James Stanley her step-son.

The matter was thus already in hand when, according to his later deposition,¹⁶ the Bishop of Ely was summoned to Margaret's side at Hatfield about twelve months before her death. At the time he agreed with her plan for the new college; at some subsequent stage articles were drawn up between them to which we shall return later. Sometime between the twenty-second of April 1509 and Margaret's death on the twenty-ninth of June a draft conveyance was drawn up, which is in the archives and which no-one seems previously to have mentioned.¹⁷ By it the Bishop agrees to transfer the hospital and its goods to his stepmother with the intent that she or her executors should translate it into a college.

Before any more was done Margaret died. Her will, dated the sixth of June, declared that estates in Devon and Somerset - those lands guarded since 1472 - had been put in trust for its performance. In addition lands in Northamptonshire had been granted to Fisher and others to the same ends in 1505. There followed a string of legacies to her existing foundations and to individuals - the public liberality expected of and praised in a person commanding, was the sum, originally, of her written will.

It was generous, but not generous enough for the new foundation. Her verbal intent to found St John's had not been expressed. It had to be added along with extra provisions concerning her other foundations in an anonymous codicil shortly afterwards. The point has been made

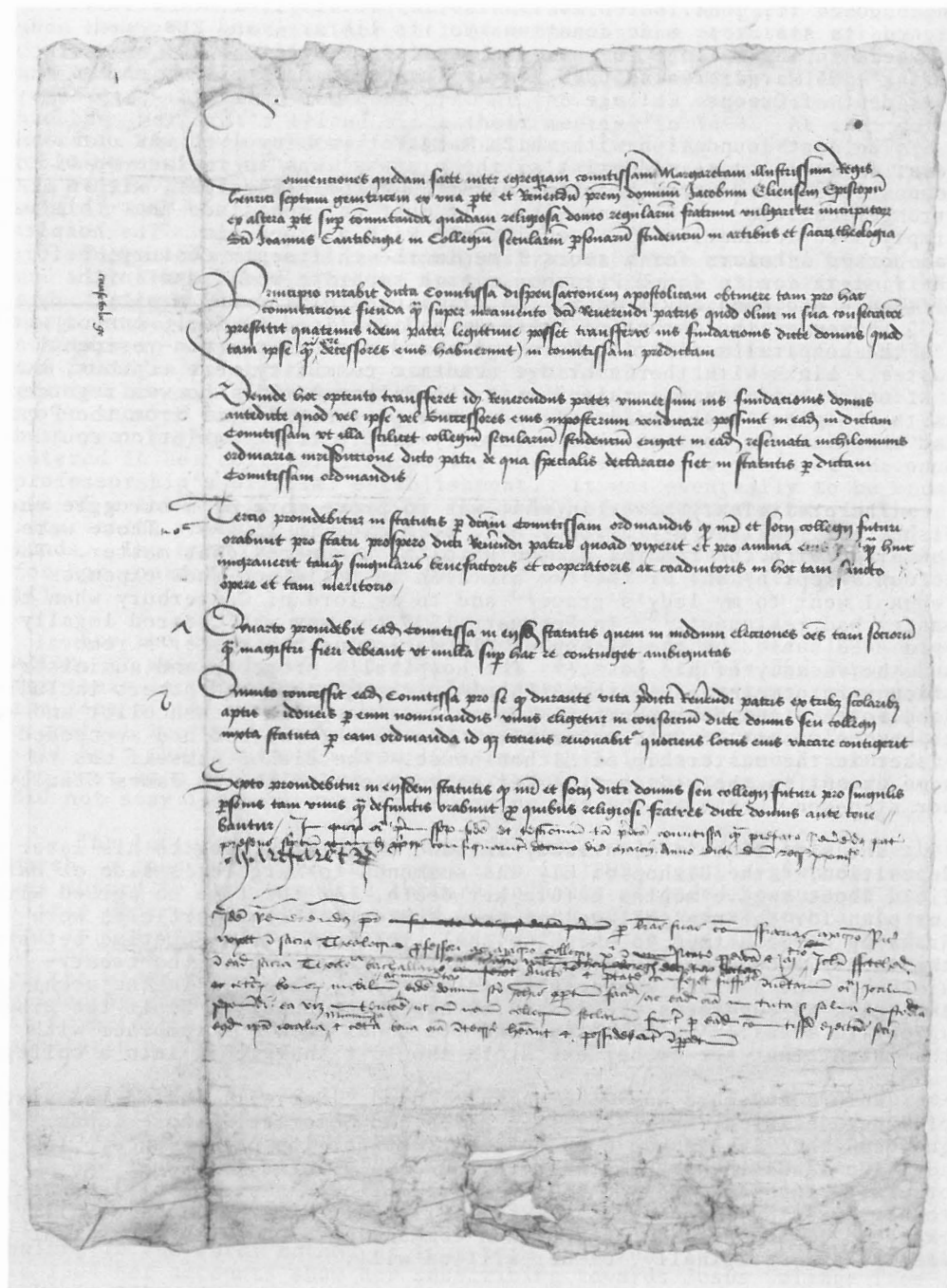


Fig. 3. Agreement for the foundation of St John's College, signed by Lady Margaret, dated 10 March 1509.

that verbal wills were at that date considered quite as respectable as written ones¹⁸ provided the intent could be proved. The writing of a will, like the writing of a deed, was held to be evidence of legal fact, not fact itself. Humphrey Coningsby, one of Margaret's closest counsellors, deposed later that at Christmas-time before her death, at the annual revision of her will, she had shown him an agreement between her and the Bishop of Ely signed with his own hand. Either that was regarded by her as sufficient evidence of her intention, or for some reason she never got round to a final amendment of her will.

Whatever the reason matters became steadily more difficult after her death, as her executors tried to pilot her intentions through courts and government departments. The experience wearied Fisher to a degree that is still apparent in a memorandum on these difficulties written long after the events.¹⁹ As a former master has remarked in his elegant study of Fisher, without Margaret's support the founding of St John's was a less pleasant task than that of Christ's.²⁰ With the court of Henry VII and his mother behind him wheels were oiled and events flowed smoothly: under Henry VIII it was another matter to run the gauntlet of Westminster alone.

The first difficulties were caused according to Fisher by the delay of the Bishop of Ely in carrying out the agreement made with his stepmother. It is not clear precisely when he began to resist, but his resistance was linked with that of the brethren of the hospital who refused to be removed from their ancient house. A detailed reconstruction of these events can be attempted with the help of the College's records.

We do not have the version of her agreement which Margaret showed to her servant at Christmas 1508. Our earliest copy is one signed by her alone before the tenth of March 1509 (see exhibit 35 and fig. 3). It took the form of a bargain between her and her stepson in six articles designed at once to promote the college and safeguard the Bishop's traditional rights in the hospital. By it Margaret agreed to obtain a papal licence to dissolve the old house, and the Bishop to transfer his rights and those of his successors in it to her to found a college. His jurisdiction as Bishop was to be reserved, but the exercise of it would be circumscribed by the college's statutes. The Bishop was to be remembered in prayer by the college as its second founder and all the benefactors to the hospital were to be commemorated by the college. A specific expression of his position as founder was given in article five by which he had the right to nominate three scholars, one of whom would be elected to a college fellowship.

Two clauses were added after Margaret signed this agreement, as is apparent by the position of these roughly written entries relative to her signature. One was a clause of attestation bearing the date the tenth of March 1509 and inserted above it. By the other the Bishop undertook to make an inventory of the hospital's effects and give them safe custody until their transfer to the new foundation. On or just after the fourteenth of March a second version of the agreement (see fig. 4) was drawn up with the two extra clauses written in to the body of the text, the date being given as the fourteenth.²¹ It was not signed by Margaret, but by the Bishops of Ely, Winchester and Rochester and two officers of Margaret's household, Henry Hornby and Hugh Assheton. Clause five in the original text of this version had been changed to the Bishop's disadvantage, but the change had been hidden by a later correction to which we shall return. Below are printed first the version signed by Margaret and next the obscured text of this second version.

pensions amounted to much more than the stipends of the first fellows in residence, and continued to be accounted for by the college at least until 1514. This may well be what Fisher was remembering later when he wrote that agreement with the Bishop had been to 'our great charge'. On the ninth of April 1511 the foundation charter of the new college was sealed.

The agreement which began the process was that which Humphrey Coningsby remembered having seen at Hatfield at Christmas in 1508. Today Margaret and Fisher would still recognise some features of their design. Its present day inheritors, however, only partly share their inspiration. That - as the articles of the agreement show - was as much to do with prayers for the dead as with learning for the living, with spiritual continuity as with educational innovation. All Margaret's foundations, including the readership and preachship, were also chantries for her soul and for those of her kindred. In that respect their aim was no different from that of the religious brotherhoods she and Fisher joined (see exhibit 5) or from her chantry in Westminster Abbey. For Margaret as for her confessor the impulse to foster learning was one with that to save themselves and an imperilled world.

This is not to deny that her interest in learning was genuine and strong. She shared with her mother both her deep personal piety and an interest in books, inheriting from her French translations of Lucan, Sallust and Suetonius.²⁷ Margaret's piety and talents were united in her own translation from French of a devotional work 'The Mirror of Gold', published by Richard Pynson in 1507. Wynkyn de Worde, another great printer, also received her patronage and was able to style himself by her appointment in the last year of her life. Learned piety was surely one of the pillars of Margaret and Fisher's deep friendship. Both were concerned for the education of the faithful, whether through lecturing, preaching or the printing press.

Both also felt something peculiar to their own time: a fear for the safety of Christendom as Islam began its expansion into Eastern Europe. He reports her as saying once that if the princes of Christendom would unite on a crusade she would go with them to wash their clothes, for the love of Jesus. The antiquary Fuller thought that she performed a more acceptable work for God in her academic foundations. We cannot be sure that Margaret would have echoed this view, but there is no doubt which aspect of her piety has had more relevance for her successors.

M.G. Underwood (College Archivist)

Notes:

1. Quoted by C.H. Cooper, *The Lady Margaret*, (Cambridge 1874) p.32.
2. *Calendar of Patent Rolls 1467-77*, p. 298
3. Cooper, *op. cit.*, pp. 19-20.
4. *Cal. Pat. Rolls 1467-77*, p.339; SJC Archives 56.205.
5. SJC Archives 56.158.
6. E.M.G. Routh, *The Lady Margaret*, (O.U.P.,1924) p.33 note 1.
7. A. Hanham, *Richard III and His Early Historians 1483-1535*, (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1975) p.203, note 3.
8. SJC Archives 91.18.
9. SJC Archives 56.213.
10. See the calendar in Thomas Baker's *History of St John's College* ed. J.E.B. Mayor, (Cambridge, 1869), vol I p.344 No. 39.
11. E.E. Reynolds, *Saint John Fisher*, (Anthony Clarke, 1955; revd.1977) pp.8-9.

12. See Baker, *op. cit.*, vol II p.780.
13. Possibly Margaret. The brethren no doubt wanted a speedy new election which would save their house, as nearly happened later at Higham, Kent (SJC Archives 10.12.6)
14. SJC Archives 102.3.
15. SJC Archives 3.75
16. SJC Archives 6.21; printed in R.F. Scott, *Records of St John's College*, fourth series, pp.216-50.
17. SJC Archives 6.10.
18. By Edward Miller in *Portrait of a College*, (C.U.P.,1961), p.3.
19. Registered in the Thin Red Book, fols. 38-40.
20. E.A. Benians, *John Fisher*, (C.U.P.,1935), p.21.
21. SJC Archives 6.5.
22. SJC Archives 6.23.
23. SJC Archives 57.34
24. SJC Archives 105.94, printed in R.F. Scott, *Records of St John's College*, first series, (from *Eagle* vol.xvi no. 93), pp.3-4.
25. SJC Archives 6.2 and 6.3.
26. SJC Archives 105.96; printed in R.F. Scott *op. cit.*, pp.2-3.
27. Routh, *op. cit.*, p.30.

Appendix: List of Exhibits

1. Book of Hours (manual for private devotions) owned by Lady Margaret, opened at fol.12b:

My good lady Shyrley pray for
me that gevythe yow thys book
Y herteley pray yow; Margaret
modyr to the kynge'

SJC MSS, James 264

n.d.15th C.
2. Declaration of uses by Lady Margaret concerning property in Somerset and Devon granted to trustees for the performance of her first will, later revoked. The issues of the property were to defray the debts of her second and third husbands (Edmund Tudor and Sir Henry Stafford), to provide tombs for them and for her, and to found chantries at their sites (Plesshey, Essex and Bourne Abbey, Lincolnshire); the reversion of the property was to Henry her son, the future Henry VII.

SJC Archives 56.195

1472
3. Letter of attorney by the Lady Margaret to Gilbert Gilpyn and Thomas Atkyns to take seisin from Thomas Lord Stanley of the Castle of Hawarden, Cheshire and lands in Cheshire and Nottinghamshire; this was property granted as part of the settlement at Margaret's marriage to Lord Stanley.

SJC Archives 56.157

1472
4. Grant by the prior and general chapter of the Carthusian order to Thomas Lord Stanley, Margaret his wife, Elianor his former wife now deceased, to Sir Thomas Stanley, his wife Johanna and their children, of participation in all the benefits of the order's spiritual life.

SJC Archives 56.185

1478
5. Admission of Lady Margaret to confraternity of the Order of Friars Observant.

SJC Archives 56.208

1497

6. Letter from Pope Alexander VI to Lady Margaret, asking her favour for his domestic secretary who had been promised the see of Worcester by Henry VII. The see went to another Italian instead.
SJC Archives 56.165 1498
7. Account of James Morice, supervisor of works at Lady Margaret's manor of Colyweston, granted to her by the King in 1487; showing an entry for making a new almshouse in the kitchen yard.
SJC Archives 91.13 1504-1505
8. The Daily Expenses of Lady Margaret's household. Note fees paid for the keep of two prisoners in the marshalsea, Thomas Johnson and John Shaw.
SJC Archives 91.13 1507-1508
9. Proctors' accounts showing John Fisher's expenses, as senior proctor, on a trip to London during which he lunched with Lady Margaret.
C.U. Archives. Grace Book B, p.71 1494
10. Letters Patent of Henry VII giving Lady Margaret Licence to found a readership in theology at Cambridge University.
SJC Archives 5.2 1497
11. Account of James Clarell, cofferer to Lady Margaret, open at her itinerary from Norwich to Ely, Cambridge and Peterborough. On 3 September 1498 Dr Smith was paid as 'Reader in my lady's lecture in Cambridge for his term ended at Lammas last passed'. (p.37)
SJC Archives 91.17 1498-1499
12. Agreement reached between the town of Cambridge and the University at the instance of Lady Margaret, setting out the liberties and privileges of both.
C.U. Archives. Luard 145 1503
13. Note of a gift of £10 from Lady Margaret towards the fabric of Great St Mary's Church
C.U. Archives. Grace Book f.330 1504
14. Deed of Lady Margaret appointing John Fawn preacher in Cambridge University and granting statutes for the preachership.
SJC Archives 5.16 1504
15. Indenture quadripartite for the exequies of Lady Margaret, containing copies of the foundation deeds and statutes of her readership and preachership in Cambridge.
C.U. Archives. Luard 148 1506
16. Record of the deprivation of Thomas Cartwright of the Lady Margaret Professorship for proposing puritan opinions in his lectures.
C.U. Archives. CUR 6.1 (30) 1570

- 17-21 Receipts for stipends of the Lady Margaret Professors:
 17. T. Segiswyke for a half-year's stipend 1555
 18. J. Whitgift for nine months' stipend 1566
 19. W. Chaderton for a half-year's stipend 1569
 20. P. Baro for Michaelmas quarter 1575
 21. J. Davenant for May to October 1609
 C.U. Archives. CUR 39.1 (2¹, 7, 4b, 11, 12) 1555-1609
22. Order for Commemoration of Benefactors to the University (earliest post-reformation form)
C.U. Archives. Collect. Admin.42 (p.10) 1640/1
23. Account of Miles Worsley, Lady Margaret's Treasurer, showing entry for £6.13s 4d delivered to her for Dr Jubbis (Chubbs) towards the building of Jesus College, Cambridge
SJC Archives 91.20 1504
24. Letters patent of Henry VII for the refounding of God's House as Christ's College
Christ's College Archives 1505
25. Statutes of Christ's College, the opening words in Lady Margaret's hand; signed by the Master and Fellows of God's House
Christ's College Archives 1506
26. Account of William Bedell, Treasurer of Lady Margaret's household, showing sale of timber at Colyweston for reparations at "the College in Cambridge".
SJC Archives 91.16 1506-7
27. Grant by Lady Margaret to Christ's College of Malton (Cambs), the manor house of which was to be used by the College in time of plague, and other lands; signed by Lady Margaret
Christ's College Archives 1506
28. Grant by Lady Margaret to Christ's College of the advowson of Manorbier (Pembroks.); signed by Lady Margaret
Christ's College Archives 1507
29. Grant of the bells, jewels, books, etc., of Creak Abbey (Norfolk) by Lady Margaret to Christ's College; signed by Lady Margaret.
Christ's College Archives 1507
30. List of bequests of plate formerly belonging to Lady Margaret, made to Christ's College at her death.
SJC Archives 91.3 c.1509
31. Edition of John Fisher's funeral sermon for Lady Margaret, A Mornyng Remembraunce, by Wynkyn de Worde
Christ's College Library 1509
32. Christ's College Donations Book, showing a list of books given by Lady Margaret; many of them are still in the College Library.
Christ's College Library. MS 1623 c.1639-40

33. Inventory of the plate and furnishings of Christ's College, by John Covel (Master, 1688-1722). It mentions "the foundress bed settle" and "the foundress old hangings in her lodging roome and in the meeting room" (p.2).
Christ's College Archives. Inventory, p.1. 1688
 34. Photographs of the cup, spoons, salts and beaker left to Christ's College by Lady Margaret.
 35. Agreement made between Lady Margaret and James Stanley, Bishop of Ely, her stepson, for the conversion of the Hospital of St John in Cambridge into a College of students in arts and theology; signed by Lady Margaret
SJC Archives 6.4 1509
 36. Copy of Lady Margaret's will, showing provision for the foundation of St John's, not completed until after her death.
SJC Archives 91.23 ?c.1509
 37. 'The book of the Revestrie' containing lists of plate, books and vestments belonging to Lady Margaret, with legatees appointed to receive them noted in the margin.
SJC Archives 91.15 ?c.1509
 38. Memorandum prepared for John Fisher about Lady Margaret's affairs at her death; the first question asks: 'if it shall be expedient to have all my lady's grants confirmed this time by Act of Parliament as well concerning Westminster as her College'. It is answered: 'not be expedient albeit it is thought convenient to have them confirmed by the King's grants'.
SJC Archives 6.12 ?c.1509
 39. The accounts of the executors of Lady Margaret; showing expenses on her tomb in Henry VII's Chapel at Westminster Abbey: 'to Maynarde paynter for makynge the picture and image of the seide ladye 33s 4d'; and to Erasmus for the epitaph, 20s.
SJC Archives 91.24 1509-1511
 40. Bond by Pietro Torrigiani, sculptor of Florence, and others, to the executors of Lady Margaret, probably for work on her tomb.
SJC Archives 7.221 1511
 41. Epitaph for the Lady Margaret, possibly by a monk of Westminster Abbey.
SJC Archives 56.193 n.d. c.1509?
 42. *Westminster Abbey* (Annenberg School Press, etc., 1972) showing detail of the effigy of Lady Margaret
CUL: S484.a.97.1
- Detail of portrait of Lady Margaret - the National Portrait Gallery copy of a posthumous likeness (after cleaning in 1973)
NPG 551 16C

The Cambridge Colleges

A Sermon in the Chapel 11 June 1978

Today is the last term-time Sunday of the academical year, and for some the last Sunday of the three or four years spent in the College. It is also a time at which many visitors come to Cambridge to join their relatives and friends and to see the Colleges. Let us therefore reflect for a few minutes upon the nature of our Cambridge Colleges: what they are, how they came to be, what they stand for.

The Colleges of Cambridge and of Oxford are unique. They have no close parallel elsewhere in the academical world. They have their origin far back in the medieval University, in Cambridge in the early fourteenth century, in Oxford, in the foundation of Walter de Merton, even earlier. They were then a new form of institution, which gradually superseded or absorbed the old University hostels, which had been a kind of collective lodging-houses where scholars lived together for their own protection and at their own charges, usually in hired houses. The Colleges were different. Benefactors, desirous of promoting learning, founded and also endowed within the University self-governing corporate bodies where scholars, particularly poor scholars, might live together under rules or statutes and within these societies find both lodging and maintenance.

The pattern was successful. It came to take the form of a society (the word 'college' means primarily the society, not its buildings) of a Master, Fellows, and scholars, to whom were soon added others, often young students, who lived within the walls and benefited from the life and teaching the College afforded, but at their own charges. The historical name in Cambridge for these last is 'pensioners' (*pensionarius*, one who pays for himself, whereas the scholar is maintained on the foundation), and they are the larger part of the undergraduates of today. Unlike the monasteries, the Colleges were to train men for the secular world, whether in Church or in State.

In course of time their numbers grew, their constitutional form developed, and their buildings were enlarged or altered. These buildings came to include, as they do today, some of the great buildings of the country. They assumed a traditional form, influenced in Cambridge by the great houses of the time, with Chapel, Hall, Kitchen, Library, and Chambers, arranged in one or more courts. The Colleges have shown great powers of adaptation to changing condition, so that to tell the history of a College and to recite the names of its prominent members is, in a measure, to tell the history of England it reflects - in the case of this College a history of more than four and a half centuries. There have indeed been periods of stagnation, even of retrogression, as well as periods of progress and change; but institutions, like persons, are best judged by their achievements and their possibilities, not by their failures.

The centuries that have seen the foundation of the largest numbers of the Cambridge Colleges are the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth, and the twentieth. It is noteworthy that the last thirty

years, when Universities in this country have multiplied but developed on lines different from Oxford and Cambridge, and when research and teaching have become increasingly dependent upon Government money, more new endowed and self-governing Colleges have been founded in Cambridge than in any equivalent period in the past. The ancient pattern is still very much alive.

We should always remember that the resources of a College, its endowments, its buildings, its books, and its other possessions, are all ultimately derived from the gifts of its benefactors. Some of them were persons of great position, in our case the Lady Margaret, not herself a queen but the mother of a king, Bishop John Fisher, and other notable figures in the following generations. But many are now remembered mainly by their benefactions, a scholarship or a prize, or only by an entry in the College records or the Bursar's books. Yet the mite cast in may represent an affection no less deep than that reflected in the gift from abundance. The majority were members of the College itself. They believed in what they had shared and wished to perpetuate it. Benefactions have never ceased; and here too the history of a College reflects the history of England; for today benefactions tend to bear the names of industry and commerce.

What today gives a College its special value? A College is a society of persons, older and younger, engaged in different forms of study or inquiry, but bound together - if it is a true College - by mutual loyalty, tolerance, and respect. There are varied interests and liberty to pursue them, differences of opinion and liberty to express them; but, provided always there is mutual respect, these differences can enrich and need not divide a society. Tolerance is not indifference to the distinctions of truth and falsehood, right and wrong; it begins when we think another's opinion mistaken, but still recognize that in the end he must be guided by his own conscience and not by ours.

An important feature of a College is that its members live in constant association with persons studying subjects, and destined for careers, other than their own. A large part of education consists in becoming aware of how much you do not know. A University today is inevitably a world of specialisms. I do not call them narrow, because to explore a highly specialized field exhaustively is to stretch and expand the mind. But contact between the limited fields is easily lost. A College affords opportunities for contact between people studying different things. The subdivision of the University into the smaller cross-divisions of its Colleges, far from fragmenting the whole, promotes its unity. And the Colleges become also centres of initiative.

I think too that no institutions have been more successful than Colleges in bringing together in easy association persons of differing social and racial origin and background. Those who have had opportunities to meet members of their own College whose careers have led them far afield will know how strong the bond of loyalty remains, even across the sharpest political or ideological boundaries. And in no societies are more lasting friendships formed, partly because they are formed at a stage when independence has been attained but youth not lost.

May I leave you with one further reflection? The early Colleges, though they were to train their scholars for service both in Church and in State, were largely schools of theology; and right down to the middle of the nineteenth century there were religious tests and most Fellows were required to be in Holy Orders of the Church of England. All these restrictions were swept away more than a century ago. But

Fellows and Scholars, when admitted, still promise to promote the peace, honour, and well-being of the College as a place of education, religion, and learning. In what sense is the promotion of religion still the object of a College? I am not thinking primarily of its Chapel, or even of the Christian Services held here, important as these are to very many of its members, but of something even more fundamental. To penetrate even a little way into the secrets of the world has a precondition - the desire to see. And to see we must look - not without passion, but without prejudice, desiring to see what is there and not what we might wish to be there. The great Teacher, whom all revere, even when they do not claim to bear his name, said long ago 'If thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light' (Mt vi 22, Lk xi 34). He said also 'Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein' (Mk x 15, Lk xviii 17, cf. Mt xviii 3). And again he said 'Seek, and ye shall find' (Mt vii 7, Lk xi 9). I think these sayings are best understood, not as injunctions as to how we should behave, but as penetrating statements of matter of fact. It is so, as these sayings assert it to be. They have a wide application in experience. They speak of directness of vision, of sincerity of mind, integrity, as the precondition of sight, as the deepest of all requirements. Apply them to religion: is not this sincerity the only passport to the Kingdom of Heaven, and without it are not observances, and even beliefs, of little account? Apply them to scholarship: is not integrity, the resolve to abide by the evidence, and the mind open to it, the scholar's primary need, without which neither labour nor the fertile imagination is likely to reach the goal?

If we look with the single eye, we cannot tell in advance what we shall see. It may be less than we hoped for; but it may also be more. Religious faith is the confidence that in the end it will be fulfilment. The scholar's faith is rather different; but it is at least the confidence that truth is attainable and that, whatever it may turn out to be, it will be best to know it.

It is not, therefore, by an arbitrary conjunction that, in promising to promote the peace, honour, and well-being of a College, we promise to promote it as a place both of religion and of learning.

J.S. Boys Smith

Review

Penrose to Cripps: A century of building in the College of St John the Evangelist, Cambridge, by Alec C. Crook, Fellow and formerly Junior Bursar. Printed for the College at the University Press, Cambridge, 1978. 235pp, 7 photographs and one endpaper repeated; available in the Library in limited supply at £1.50 (£2.0 by post).

The author is uniquely qualified to write this book because he has had over twenty years of direct contact with the buildings of the College and he was Junior Bursar from 1966 until retirement in December 1974. The College has long been well written up, but the great writers of the past have all been dead for at least half a century. In *The Buildings of England, Cambridgeshire* (Penguin, 1954, 2nd edn 1970) Sir Nikolaus Pevsner has two sentences on the Penrose building, one and a half pages on the Maufe buildings, one half on the School of Pythagoras, and one and a half on the Cripps Building.

In his *Portrait of a College* (Cambridge, 1961) E. Miller could make only brief references to buildings of the 20th Century. A number of articles in the *Eagle*, mainly by G.C. Evans, have done much to provide a running account of what happened during the great period of major rebuilding. But we needed a book with all the information presented in a connected way; we have now got just the kind of book that was required. Although the author disclaims any previous experience of such writing, he has an easy style, and the book is easy to read, as well as being interesting and informative.

At the beginning it promises a Frontispiece and 7 Plates, the last of which is given as a Map of the College, along with Endpapers (Map of the College). In the book, however, there is no Plate 7 Map of the College, while the Endpapers are both the same and consist of the map of the College drawn in 1972 by A.K. Dalby for the J.C.R. What we would have appreciated was a map of the College in 1885 in the front and a map of the College in 1978 at the end. The author could have drawn these admirably, and he could in the latter have included the newest acquisition to the College buildings, namely the Warehouse (pp 223-225).

The book is, of course, well produced, and only a few mistakes and misprints have been noted; the following list has been made up with the help of the author. The minus sign for a line number means that it was counted upwards from the foot of the page.

Page Line

- | | | |
|-----|-----|--|
| 20 | 8 | For H.Harker, read A.Harker (Geologist, born in 1859, he was a Fellow from 1885 until his death in 1939) |
| 30 | -1 | For receptable read receptacle |
| 37 | -3 | For T.R. Flower read T.R. Glover. This slip was due to the misreading of handwriting, but it got through to text and Index |
| 117 | -17 | The Wordsworth glass inscription is now in the Library having been found in the Maintenance Department. |

Page Line

- | | | |
|-------------|----|---|
| 123 | 6 | Delete the apostrophe in Hawk's |
| 130 | 1 | Delete the apostrophe in Parson's |
| 131 | 11 | Replace were by was |
| 134 | 9 | Insert the word later before the Master in 'On 13 March Benians (Master)...' The date mentioned was in 1933, but it was only in December of that year that Benians became Master. |
| 143 | 15 | The phrase 'in the twelfth century the Stone House stood..' gives a false impression because the School of Pythagoras was built about the year 1200. |
| 165 | 10 | Insert comma after Pythagoras |
| 222 | | On this page change Hostel in each case to Graduate Accommodation |
| 230 (Index) | | Delete reference to Flower, T.R. and add 37 to the page numbers in the entry for Glover, T.R. Change Harker, H. to Harker, A. |

The reader is struck by the persistence of certain topics and of certain modes of donnish behaviour, and the author's matter-of-fact style throws these into relief and enables him to indulge his mild humour without the need to call attention to it. The dangers of prophecy are well illustrated. On p.3 T.G. Bonney (1833-1923, Fellow 1859-1923) the famous geologist and early alpine climber, is recorded as having written in 1911, '(Our buildings), if they escape from any catastrophe such as fire should both be strong enough and ample enough to satisfy for many years to come the requirements of the Society.' Chapter 13 (p.82) shows, however, the early date of major repairs which soon turned into a vast programme completed in essentials only in 1968, although the last portion of First Court is not yet finished. This is the answer to Bonney's use of the term 'strong enough', while the answer to his use of 'ample' is linked to another prophecy that went wrong. The distinguished statistician G.Udny Yule (1871-1951, Fellow 1922-1951) prognosticated in 1937 (p.106) that there would be a steady decline in population, and that by 1950 the supply of freshmen would be approximately only two-thirds of that in 1922, while by 1975 the population from which entrants were drawn would be likely to be only 50% of what it was in 1932. In the following year (1938) the contract was signed for the new Maufe Building (Chapel Court).

The saga of the College Baths is a curious social comment. In 1901 the matter was first raised at the Council, but it was not until 1912 (p.27) that a Committee was formed. However, in view of the fact that there was still a substantial debt from installing electricity in the College, the Council considered it inadmissible to proceed immediately. The War intervened, and it was not till 1922 that the Baths were opened.

It is good to learn that in 1933 Wilberforce was provided with a new base (p.39). In 1955 it was discovered (p.33) that the death watch beetle was attacking the timber roof of the Chapel, but this was eradicated by the College Staff. In the Library, on the other hand, no fewer than three pests were on the job, the death watch beetle being joined by its colleagues, the furniture beetle and the book worm (p.67). Now the first two of these get their proper place in the Index under beetle(p.227) but the third is wrongfully omitted, especially as it is by far the commonest, and so we should add on p.235 the entry, worm, book, 67.

A number of points of interest are raised on some of which we might be able to get further information, and we may pick out three.

1. Chaucer quotation by Coulton (p.69)

G.G. Coulton (1858 to 1947, Fellow 1919 to 1947) historian, was a great fighter in any good cause, but a stubborn man in argument. It is related that, after a discussion on the preservation of the fabric of the Library, he wrote as follows,

'Although our motion for the preservation not only of stonework but of all ornamental work did at last pass nem. con., yet this was only after a long and often confused discussion which revealed how a body of learned students, commonly intent upon greater matters, can sometimes feel impatient of smaller details. For the first time I seem to see clearly why there is this lamentable present day mystery about many things, which were done when the new Chapel was built, under the noses of scholars, and scientists whose names live in history. I hope it is not flippant to compare what Chaucer said in his Prologue, lines 373ff.'

A free modernisation of these lines is as follows:

372 Each one was suited to be an alderman
For cattle had they enough and rent
And also their wives would well assent
But in other respects 'tis certain they were to blame.
It is fine to be called 'Madame'
And to precede in going to vigils before a feast
And to have a cloak-train carried like a queen's.

It is interesting to speculate on what were the many things that were done; the quotation seems to indicate that he was railing at feminine influence.

2. Fireplaces in the Combination Room

It seems that in 1909 there were two 'modern' fireplaces which people did not like so that suggestions were made for improving them. In that year they were given a brick surround with a Tudor arch. In 1919 the west fireplace was transferred from a house in Bridge Street as it is in period. This rouses in us the wish to know what the original fireplaces were like and when the 'modern' ones were put in. Also, the eastern fireplace today is a fine one and could not be one of the 'modern' ones referred to (p.58).

3. Common breakfasts

In 1889 (p.62) there were Common breakfasts in the Small Combination Room. Can any of our older members remember when this was given up, or indeed when Common breakfasts in any part of the College were given up? Apart from special occasions connected with Chapel services it seems that there was a long period without any breakfast in common up to the opening of the Buttery Dining Room.

This book gives us a very readable and handy account of the College buildings in a century of great construction and great repairing. It is good news that our debt to the author is soon to be increased because he is now at work on a companion volume from the Foundation to Gilbert Scott.

N.F.M.H.

APPENDIX

It would be a good thing if every book covering a period of time and referring to many events contained a list of the principal ones with their dates, so let us supply this for the present book. Gas had been installed in the College in 1831.

- 1884 Committee appointed to consider a new building (31 October).
- 1885 Start of work on the Penrose Building after appointment of architect on 27 February.
- 1887 First rooms in the new buildings (27 October).
- 1892 Hall, Chapel and Undergraduates' Reading Room lit by electricity. First mention of idea of a Senior Guest Room.
- 1901 First mention of proposal for baths in College.
- 1910 Start of general extension of electric lighting in College.
- 1922 Baths opened behind B New Court.
- 1930 First setting up of an Old Buildings Committee. Committee appointed to consider a new building (30 May). First bathroom installed in a Fellow's set.
- 1934 Start of systematic repair of Gateway and First Court.
- 1935 First senior guest rooms in use (Lent).
- 1937 Governing Body approves plan for a new building (26 October) to complete Chapel Court according to a modified scheme of Maufe.
- 1938 Contract for new building signed (June).
- 1939 War declared (3 September). New Court occupied by R.A.F. (until Easter Term, 1944).
- 1940 First rooms assigned in new building of Chapel Court (Mich.) but others not until Lent 1941.
- 1944 War ends (14 August).
- 1957 Start of repair work on Second Court and the Kitchen wing of First Court (July).
- 1959 Opening of Wordsworth Room in space once containing his set. First intimation by the Cripps Foundation of their interest in a new building (September). Acquisition of the Merton land by the College.
- 1962 Governing Body decides for Powell & Moya (May). New Green Room opened. New small dining room for seniors opened (named Wilberforce Room in 1965). First contract for new building placed (September).
- 1964 Main contract placed for Cripps Building (June).
- 1966 First rooms assigned in Cripps Building (end of Michaelmas).
- 1967 Official opening of Cripps Building (13 May). First junior guest rooms opened.
- 1968 Completion of repair work visible from the inside of Second Court. (The First Court range opposite Trinity Chapel is not yet completed owing to shortage of masons).
- 1968 Opening of the School of Pythagoras (originally built c.1200). Acceptance of need for extension of catering area.
- 1972 Opening of new Kitchens and catering area (Buttery Dining Room, etc) in July.
- 1978 First occupancy of rooms (Mich.) in the Warehouse (bought by the College in 1928 and vacant possession in September, 1968).

Box 14029, Mengo,
Kampala,
UGANDA.

Dear Sir,

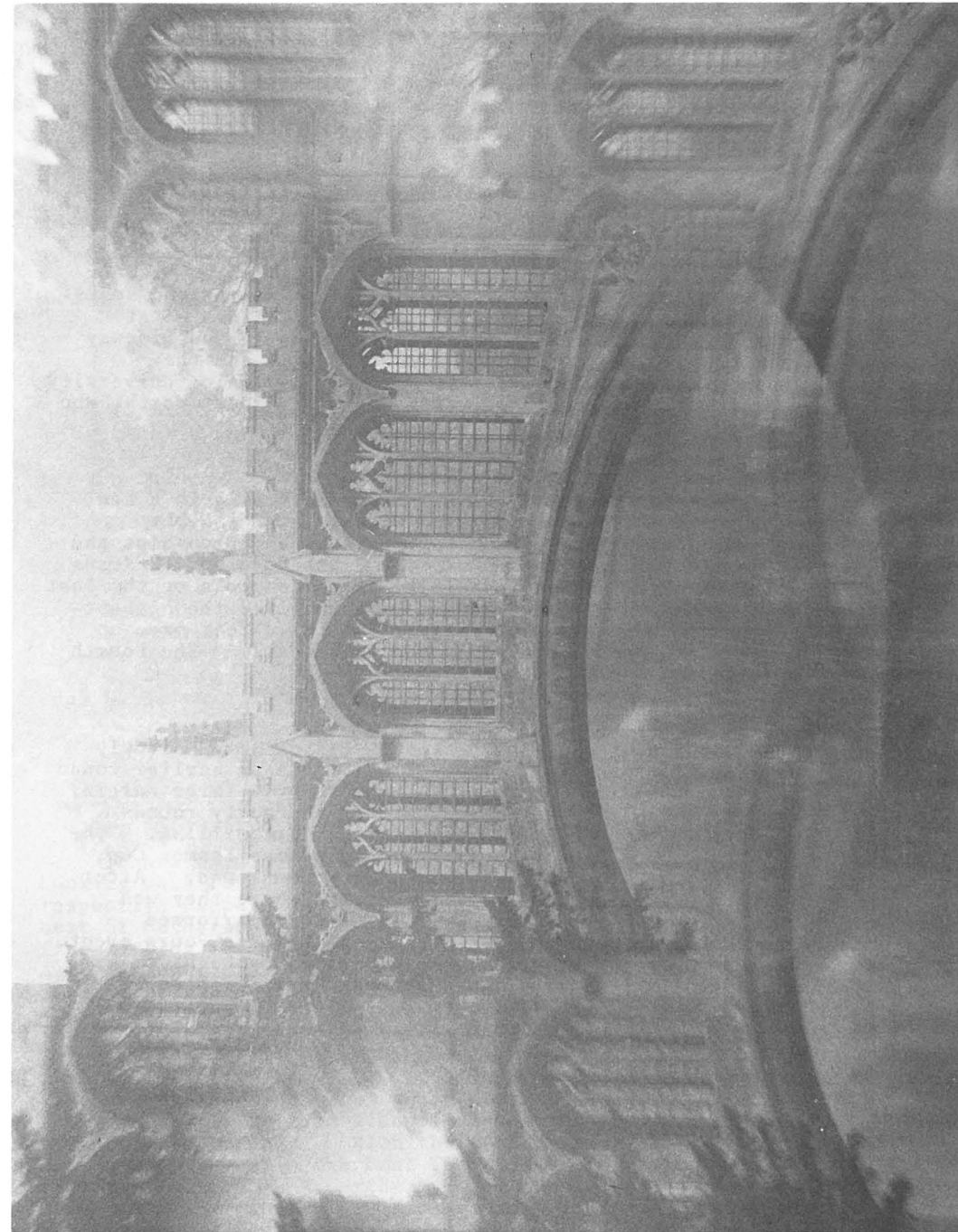
Humanism at St John's (Eagle, Easter 1978)

As The Eagle takes time to reach this part of the world, I have only recently read the above-mentioned article. More recently, I have read Yorkshire Portraits by Marie Hartley and Joan Ingilby. The connection? Yorkshire Portraits gives brief sketches of 76 prominent Yorkshire-persons from 733 A.D. to 1960. Six of these died before St John's was active and 11 are women. Of the remaining 59 six were Johnians, three (including Ascham) before the middle of the seventeenth century, one (Wilberforce) in the eighteenth, and two (both scientists) in this one. Perhaps a sample of 59 is too small to be truly representative, but is this high percentage of Johnians amongst prominent Yorkshiremen accidental or significant. If the latter, of what? Do we, as a College, have a preponderance of Yorkshiremen?

On a separate but perhaps not unconnected issue, it would be interesting to list Johnian connexions in Ugandan affairs. At least three of my contemporaries were here for some time, and we can also, I believe, claim a bishop, a chief secretary, the one and only Governor General and doubtless many others.

Yours sincerely,

J.L. Dixon
(BA 1952)



College Chronicle

THE LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB

Lent Term

After missing a week's training prior to the races because of 'flu the First Boat rowed over on all four nights, thus finishing Head of the River for the fourth year in succession. The Second Boat remained the highest Second Boat. The First and Second Boats rowed in several Head races. The First Boat won Senior 'A' at Peterborough and Kingston and finished twenty third in the Tideway Head. Iain Pritchard won the Second Trinity Sculls and the Fairbairn Junior Sculls. Peter Watson rowed in a winning University Lightweight crew which was coxed by Peter Smith. Stuart Worth, who was also selected, was unable to row due to 'flu.

Summer Term

In the warm up to the Mays, the First Boat - rowing in a new Carbo Craft - won Elite VIII's at Norwich Regatta. The Eight represented Cambridge at the British Universities Championships and won a silver medal. In the May Bumps, the First Boat bumped Jesus and 1st and 3rd Trinity, but was unable to catch Pembroke on the last night to gain the Headship. The Second Boat remained the highest Second Boat, dropping one place overall. The Third Boat made an overall gain of one place to finish in the top twenty. The Fourth Boat won its oars.

Henley and Vacation Rowing

The First Boat, competing in The Ladies Plate, were narrowly defeated by Yale University in the semi-final. In an earlier round of the competition the Eight had beaten Pembroke by a large margin. A Light Four from the Eight progressed through the early rounds before being narrowly beaten by old adversaries, Fitzwilliam. The Second Boat beat Globe R.C. in the first round of The Thames Cup, but lost a close race to Bedford R.C. in the second round. After Henley a re-styled Four raced at Bedford Regatta where they won Senior 'A' Coxed and Coxless Fours. The same Four performed creditably at the National Championships in the Coxless Fours event. Matthew Rockel and Peter Watson rowed in a University Lightweight Eight which won a silver medal at the National Championships.

LMBC 1977-1978

President : The Master
Captain : J.D. Hartley
Secretary : M.D. Rockel
Vice-Captain : R.C. Ross

1st Lent Boat

A. Gregory
R. Linnell
I. Pritchard
D. Murray
A. Barker
N. Sherwen
P. Watson
G. Spring
G. Smith

1st May Boat

P. Watson
D. Murray
I. Pritchard
A. Baines
R. Ross
N. Sherwen
M. Rockel
G. Spring
cox G. Smith

2nd May Boat

N. McIntyre
T. Whelan
W. Peters
A. Heane
A. Gregory
R. Linnell
A. McNulty
S. Worth
cox J. Nye

RUGBY CLUB

It has been another successful year for all the College sides. Looking back to 1978, both the 1st and 2nd XVs have won their respective Cuppers competitions. The 2nd XV led by Clive Darlaston beat St Catharine's 6-3 thanks to a continuation of Jon Heatley's fine kicking form, and two days later the 1st XV beat Downing in a cliffhanger by 7 points to 6. Dylan Davies scored the try and Mike Horer the penalty goal that ensured victory for the fifth successive season. With three reserves in as a result of injuries sustained in beating Fitzwilliam 23-7 in the semi-final (thanks to 3 tries from Pete Wright), it was a great performance.

In 1979 the story has again been one of strength in depth. The 1st XV have carried all before them in the League, winning eight out of eight matches. With the weather playing havoc with the outstanding games in the Lent Term it is enough to clinch the championship. Huw McCarthy has been an inspiring captain, and with much experience in key positions - Mike Tosdevin, Barry Auld, Andy Hamilton, Phil Wedmore, Dave Manning, Mike Glover, Fran Gilbert, Dylan Davies and Dave Mushin (to name but a few) - only Fitzwilliam

and Trinity have put up any real resistance. New names are adding to the team's success. Tim Edwards has made some telling intrusions from full-back; Howard Davis has worked his way into the side and scored many tries on the wing; and John McCullagh has been pushing for a back-row place all season. From down-under we have welcomed Steve Anthony, who has played in most scrum positions, and has given us all a laugh with his 1930s shorts.

The 2nd XV have played magnificently to win promotion from the Second Division, the first time for many years that a second team has achieved this feat. Mark Evans has captained the side and must take much of the credit, but again experience has proved invaluable. Jon Heatley, Clive Darlaston, Sandy Lawson, Mike Ayton, Richard Dobson, Andy Franklin (until his promotion to the 1st XV), Nick Bashall and Richard Stradling are all tried and tested performers who would be in any other college first team. New faces such as Andy Cameron, Tony Williams and Shane Deighton have also contributed to success. Tim Dewes has been below form all season though, and must look back a little disappointedly at not having done better.

The 3rd XV under Steve Timothy's captaincy look set for promotion from the Third Division, although latterly players have been hard to come by. If at the end of the League campaign we can point to winning all three divisions, it must be a good year.

Chris O'Callaghan and Bernie Clarke are to be congratulated on their Blues. Both are considerable assets to any side, and it is unfortunate that we will be without Bernie for the Cuppers competition owing to a painful shoulder operation. The LX side against O.U. Greyhounds contained no less than six Johnnians: Bernie Clarke, Steve Anthony, Brian Jennings, Pete Horsthuis, Paul Roderick and Jim Dewes. To the last four must go a special vote of thanks for all they have contributed to College rugby over the last three (and in Pete's case, four) years. To think that only three or at most four of the Cuppers side will be back next year, and only half-a-dozen of the League side, is a sobering reflection.

J.D.

SOCCER CLUB

It has been very much a season of mixed fortunes in the League for St John's soccer teams. By early October the 1st XI had stormed to the top of Division One, with resounding victories over Queens', Emmanuel, Jesus and Christ's. The performances against Christ's (2-0) and Jesus (6-0) were particularly outstanding, and came during a period of excellent play by Nick Turner in attack, who was subsequently rewarded by gaining his Falcon's colours against Oxford. Other outstanding performances came from Simon Wheeler, Les Wilson, Hugh Grootenhuys and Phil Wild (captain). The year produced a large group of freshmen, of whom Tim Holman was outstanding, and Nigel Hargreaves, Phil Stannard and Steve Settle should also be mentioned. Pete Roberts, last year's Blues captain, has returned from serious injury to blend in better in his limited appearances than ever before.

The season was however marred by the unfortunate and much publicised 'walk-off' at Fitzwilliam, resulting in the suspension of both sides from the League for the rest of the season, and their automatic relegation to the Second Division. The decision of the C.U.A.F.L. Disciplinary Committee may be regarded as harsh, and Division Two next year will now contain two sides which will presumably have an unjustifiable advantage over other college teams.

On a happier note, the Michaelmas Term was highlighted by a tour to Amsterdam, which was a great success in spite of narrow defeat in the only match which weather permitted. The entire team would like to express their gratitude to Mr. Morgan and the G.A.C. for the support which made the tour a financial possibility.

S.P.B.

2nd XI. The 2nd XI enjoyed a successful League season, winning promotion to the Second Division and losing the Third Division championship on goal difference. It was particularly pleasing to see so many freshmen in the team, and one of them, Steve Settle, finished as top scorer with 15 goals.

J.H.

HOCKEY CLUB

The Hockey Club ended the 1977-8 season on a successful note. The 1st XI lost the crucial league match to Magdalene by the odd goal, and finished second, but the 2nd XI continued their long-standing dominance of the Cuppers competition. An entertaining Old Johnnians match, in which an inspired Roger Auger had perhaps his finest hour with seven goals, was followed by an equally enjoyable dinner. The season ended with an excellent tour with an unbeaten record against Kingston G.S., Watford G.S. and Marlborough College. Tony Fairhead, Ian Dewar and Charles Davidson were elected as captain, team secretary and fixture secretary respectively for the current season. Thanks are due to their predecessors, Peter Laird, Jim Green and Tim Dewes for all their hard work. Congratulations go to Jeff Onions and Maarten van Delden who were in the Blues side at Lord's, to Tim Foster who was substitute, and to Colin McKay, David Dodds and Stuart Southell, who represented the Wanderers.

The 1978-9 season began with a strong nucleus of established players and a small but useful intake of freshmen. After some alarming results in friendly matches, the 1st XI, strengthened by the arrivals of freshmen Duncan Innes and postgraduate Mike Green, previously unknown Anthony Kerr-Dineen and hitherto underrated Chris Carey in goal, slipped into gear in time for the start of the league programme. After six convincing victories out of six we were three points clear of the field by Christmas. The captain's departure to hospital after a road-accident made little difference, Adrian Morgan and Keith Wheatley stepping into the roles of captain and full-back.

Meanwhile the Cuppers team, including Wanderers John Maxey, Mike Green and Ian Dewar as well as all last year's representative players, progressed to the final without ever realising its full potential. The high-spot of the competition was a hard and exciting struggle against Magdalene, which we won on penalty-flicks after a replay and extra time. The final was against St.Catharine's, the hot favourites with several international players in their side. The team performed creditably and defended stoutly, but the attack could make little headway, and we eventually went down by one goal and one umpiring aberration to nil.

The 2nd XI under their captain Nick Hayes continue to hold their own in the Second Division, against many first teams. Their run in Cuppers was surprisingly and abruptly ended in the first round by their main rivals, St. Catharine's II. 3rd XI team captain Tim Lipscombe has continued the traditional policy of giving a game to anybody who wants one or looks as if he might, producing a few surprises and the odd victory as an added bonus. Club spirit is good, due not least to the programme of social events, which provide a different sphere of achievement for some and of entertainment for others.

T.F.

SQUASH CLUB

Last year was a highly successful one for College squash. In the leagues, the 1st V finished fourth, whilst the 3rd V attained the unprecedented distinction of gaining promotion to the Second Division. All of the lower teams managed promotion at least once, with a couple of them achieving promotion at the end of both the Michaelmas and Lent Terms.

The highlight of the year was the Cuppers final. After two easy rounds we disposed of a strong Churchill side to meet Pembroke in the final. With their line-up of Blue, ex-Blue, ex-Gander, reserve Gander and A.N. Other, they were strong favourites to win. The match was played on St John's courts, and with an impressive turnout to support us, the shocks came thick and fast. Rob Bensted-Smith, playing at 4, showed that there is no substitute for experience and aggression, and within ten minutes we were 1-0 up. After giving the gallery some worrying moments Anthony Kerr-Dineen disposed of their number 5 in fine style, whilst Steve Tester put up a good fight only to lose 3-0. With the score at 2-1, Alan Macklin went on to play the University Secretary and proceeded to hound him round the court, forcing numerous errors. With victory attained, it remained to Tim Bellis, the Blues captain, to give a demonstration of how squash should be played, disposing of his opponent 3-0.

This year we have had some very good freshmen to replace the leavers. Although we have no Blues, we have, in addition to the Ganders captain, two players with a good chance of making the University 2nd V.

A.M.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB

The 1978 season was a thoroughly successful one, and saw the 1st. team, under the captaincy of Tony Freeling, finishing at the head of their division and thus earning promotion to Division Two. The team itself lost only one match, against Trinity II, by 8 points to 7, and this was due to a considerably weakened side. John's II were also in the running for promotion, but unfortunately lost impetus towards the end of the season. The season was also notable for the wide variety of friendlies with Old Johnnians and other external teams; equally enjoyable were the social activities after the matches.

With four 1st. team players still in the College and promise of new talent emerging, we are looking forward to another successful season, under the captaincy of John Howard.

D.C. Mills

TABLE-TENNIS CLUB

The 1977-8 season ended with the relegation of the 2nd., 3rd. and 4th. teams, but the current one - with the intake of freshmen providing a number of capable players - sees the same teams near the top of their divisions. The 1st. team, after some good results in the Michaelmas Term, has had several setbacks, leaving them in the middle of the First Division.

I would like to thank everybody who has played table-tennis for St John's this season.

P.G. Taylor

MUSICAL SOCIETY

The Musical Society has encountered mixed fortunes in the last year. Financial stringencies, particularly as a result of having the older piano in the New Music Room overhauled, reduced the termly number of concerts and led to a merging of the Orchestra and the Choral Society in Lent Term 1978. What their combined concert may have lacked in financial backing was well compensated by the ambitiousness and scope of the programme, an all-English one, under the batons of David Hill and Nick Jones: Vaughn Williams's Serenade to Music with the full complement of 16 soloists, Holst's suite The Planets,

and Elgar's popular but seldom performed cantata The Music Makers. For the last, we were fortunate to enlist Nicola Lanzetter, one of the most promising of young British contraltos.

At a smoking concert on 19th May we heard chamber music and solos from John Davies, Roger Greenwood, Robert Casalis de Pury and Robin Woodall. The committee for 1978-9 was elected: John Davies (orchestral conductor), David Hill (choral conductor), Mark Pritchard (secretary), Nick Jones, Roger Greenwood and Anthony Kerr-Dineen. Later in the Easter Term the Society succeeded in mounting a most impressive May Week concert for the end of the year. The talents of the retiring virtuosi were followed by the Overture and excerpts from Mozart's Don Giovanni, a thoroughly enjoyable performance.

With the new academic year and another intake of eager musicians the Society found itself well-endowed, if still somewhat impoverished in non-musical terms. There was a freshers' smoking concert in the Michaelmas Term, including James Halstead, Phil Tidswell, Mike Davies, Derek Gilbert, Andrew Jackson and the fresher choral scholars. The term's choral and orchestral concert opened with an expressive performance of Beethoven's Egmont overture, conducted by John Davies. John then directed from the keyboard Mozart's piano concerto in C, K415. After the interval, the concert was concluded with a magnificent performance of Faure's Requiem. Conductor David Hill's sensitive but exact interpretation was combined with the excellent singing of the soloists, Charles Stewart (baritone), and Hilary Llystyn-Jones (soprano).

J. Davies; M Pritchard

MORAL SCIENCES SOCIETY

The Moral Sciences Society normally meets twice a term, often at a joint meeting with the newly-formed T.E. Hulme Society, a joint venture of the two Deans to fulfil the need for a society to discuss matters of literary and religious interest - though the range of topics is not restricted to these. It was felt that the new society should be named after a member of the college who had the singular distinction of having been sent down twice.

Though the Moral Sciences Society is naturally directed towards matters of philosophical interest, it is not merely for philosophers, and all members of the College are welcome. Speakers this year have included Dr McKean, who spoke on 'Lawyers' Problems with Positive Discrimination'; Mr C.A.J. Coady (Reader in Philosophy at the University of Melbourne) who read a paper entitled 'Justifying War';

and Professor Dorothy Emmet (Emeritus Professor of Philosophy, University of Manchester), who asked whether there might be an aesthetic alternative to morality.

Despite the inevitable inconclusiveness of a considerable amount of philosophical enquiry, it is hoped that the discussions will at least bring to our attention some new ideas, and that reasoning and argument will provide an alternative to Hulme's threat of 'resorting to fisticuffs'.

R. Greenwood

College Notes

APPOINTMENTS

Mr. J.C. APSEY (B.A. 1968) has been appointed Head of Science at Hazelwick School, Three Bridges, Sussex.

Mr. J.L. BAKER (B.A. 1977) has been awarded a Harmsworth Law Scholarship by the Masters of the Bench of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple.

Dr. T.P. BAYLISS-SMITH (B.A. Sidney 1969) Fellow, has been appointed a University lecturer in the Department of Geography from 1 October 1978 for three years.

Mr. J.A. BEATH (M.A. 1975) has been re-appointed Research Officer in the Department of Applied Economics from 1 October 1978 for two years.

Dr. J.B. BEER (B.A. 1950) former Fellow, now Fellow of Peterhouse, has been appointed Reader in English Literature in the Faculty of English from 1 October 1978.

The Rev. Dr. B.I. BRADSHAW (M.A. 1973) former Fellow, now Fellow of Queens' College, has been appointed joint-editor of the Journal of Ecclesiastical History from 1 January 1979.

Mr. J.M. BREARLEY (B.A. 1963) has been captain of the England cricket team touring Australia, November 1978 to February 1979.

Dr. F.W. CAMPBELL (M.A. 1953) Fellow and Reader in Neurosensory Physiology, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Sir Hugh CASSON (B.A. 1932) Honorary Fellow, President of the Royal Academy, delivered the second annual Johnian Society Lecture entitled The future in the past in Lady Mitchell Hall, Cambridge, 9 March 1979.

Professor W.O. CHADWICK, D.D., F.B.A. (B.A. 1939) Honorary Fellow, Master of Selwyn College, has been appointed a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery and elected to the Ford's Lectureship in English History for 1980-81.

Dr. J.A. CHARLES (M.A. 1961) Fellow, has been appointed Reader in Process Metallurgy in the Department of Metallurgy and Materials Science from 1 October 1978.

Mr. T.R. CLAYTON (B.A. 1978) has been awarded the Members' History Prize for 1978-79.

Mr. S.J. CLEOBURY (B.A. 1970) has been appointed Master of Music for the Roman Catholic Westminster Cathedral.

Mr. C.V.A. COLLYNS (B.A. 1978) has been awarded a Wrenbury Scholarship 1978.

Mr. P. CRADOCK (B.A. 1948) at present Ambassador to East Germany has been appointed Britain's next Ambassador to China.

The Rev. P.G. CROFT (B.A. 1948) has been appointed Church of England information officer for the Diocese of Sheffield from December 1978.

Mr. J.A. CROOK, F.B.A. (B.A. 1947) Fellow, has been elected into the Professorship of Ancient History from 1 October 1979.

Mr. A.K. DALBY (B.A. 1970) has been appointed an assistant under-librarian at the University Library from 1 October 1978 for three years.

Mr. N.C. DENYER (Matric 1977) has been appointed University Assistant Lecturer in the department of Classics from 1 June 1979 for three years.

Mr. N.T. DOUCE (B.A. 1967) has been appointed manufacturing services director at Meccano Ltd.

Mr. A.H. DUNCAN (B.A. 1952) has been re-elected a Council member of The Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. He has also been elected a substitute Council member of The Institute of Professional Representatives for The European Patent Office.

Professor J. FERGUSON (B.A. 1942) has been appointed president of the Selly Oak Colleges, Birmingham, from April 1979.

Dr. G.N. FOSTER (B.A. 1966) has been appointed Senior Lecturer and Specialist Adviser in the Department of Zoology, West of Scotland Agricultural College, from April 1978.

Mr. P.R. FRANCIS (B.A. 1961) has been appointed headmaster of St. Lawrence College, Ramsgate, Junior School, from January 1979.

Mr. S.B. FURBER (B.A. 1974) has been appointed into a research fellowship (Rolls Royce Fellowship) at Emmanuel College from 1 October 1978.

Dr. D.J.H. GARLING (B.A. 1960) Fellow, has been appointed reader in Mathematical Analysis in the Department of Pure Mathematics and Mathematical Statistics from 1 October 1978.

Dr. R.E. GLASSCOCK (M.A. 1975) Fellow, has been re-appointed University lecturer in the Department of Geography from 1 October 1978 to the retiring age.

Dr. P. GODDARD (B.A. Trin 1966) Fellow, has been re-appointed University lecturer in the Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics from 1 April 1979 to the retiring age.

Professor D.M. GREEN (Adm. 1974) former Overseas Visiting Fellow, has been appointed a fellow of the National Academy of Sciences of the U.S.A.

Mr. G.H. GRIFFITHS (Matric. 1977) was one of a team of Cambridge students who went on an expedition to Iceland to study glaciers during the Long Vacation 1978.

Dr. G. GUEST, F.R.C.O. (B.A. 1949) Fellow and Organist, has been elected President of the Royal Society of Organists.

Dr. P. HAZEL (Ph.D. 1970) has been appointed a Computer Officer Grade I in the Computer Laboratory from 1 October 1978 for five years.

Mr. M.R. HEAFFORD (B.A. 1960) has been re-appointed Departmental Lecturer in Education from 1 September 1979 for two years.

Mr. A.J. HERBERT (Matric. 1975) has been appointed a University Assistant Lecturer in the Computer Laboratory from 1 October 1978 for three years.

Professor R.A. HINDE, Sc.D., F.R.S. (B.A. 1947) Fellow, has been elected a foreign associate of the National Academy of Sciences, U.S.A.

Professor F.H. HINSLEY (B.A. 1944) President, Professor of the History of International Relations, has been pre-elected Master of the College to take office on 12 July 1979.

Dr. M.R. HODGES (B.A. 1966) associate professor of international relations at Lehigh University, U.S.A., has been granted leave for the academic year 1978/79 to direct a research project on "The political consequences of National Economic Divergence in the European Community".

Mr. J.A.D. HOPE (B.A. 1962) Advocate of the Scottish Bar, has been appointed Queen's Counsel.

Sir Bryan HOPKIN (B.A. 1936) has been appointed permanent chairman of the Manpower Services Committee for Wales.

Professor M.R. HORNE Sc.D., F.I.C.E. (B.A. 1942) Former Fellow, Professor of Civil Engineering at the University of Manchester has been appointed Beyer Professor of Civil Engineering.

Mr. J. HOSIER (B.A. 1950) has been appointed principal of the Guildhall School of Music and Drama from 1 June 1978.

Dr. H.P. HUGHES (M.A. Caius 1974) Fellow, has been appointed University demonstrator in the Department of Physics from 1 October 1978 for three years.

Mr. P.H. HUTTON (B.A. 1952) has been appointed headmaster of Wolverhampton Grammar School.

Professor H.H. HUXLEY (B.A. 1939) has been elected a Visiting Fellow of St Cross College, Oxford, from 25 October 1978, also elected a Fellow of the Fondazione "Latinitas" (Vatican) as being Romani Sermonis Cvltor Egregivs Favtorqve Magnanimvs, 27 November 1977.

Mr. K.J. JEFFREY (B.A. 1974) has been awarded the Prince Consort Prize and Seeley Medal for 1978.

Mr. T.W. KEEBLE (B.A. 1945) has been appointed a Clerk in the House of Commons.

Mr. D.F. KENNEDY (Matric. 1975) has been appointed to a lectureship in Latin at Trinity College, Dublin, for one year.

Mr. N.J. KERRY (B.A. 1975) has been awarded a Rayleigh Prize.

Mr. G.A. LEWIS (M.A. (inc) 1962) Fellow, has been re-appointed University lecturer in the Faculty of Social Anthropology from 1 October 1978 to the retiring age.

The Rev. F.C. (Fr. Barnabas SSF) LINDARS, D.D. (B.A. 1945) Fellow and Dean of Jesus College, has been appointed Rylands Professor of Biblical Criticism and Exegesis at the University of Manchester from 1 October 1978.

Dr. P.A. LINEHAN (B.A. 1964) Fellow, has been appointed joint editor of the Journal of Ecclesiastical History from 1 January 1979.

Mr. R.P. LLOYD (B.A. 1954) has been re-elected a Council Member of The Chartered Institute of Patent Agents.

Mr. A.M. McCAIG (B.A. 1978) has been awarded the Harkness Scholarship 1978.

Mr. J.F. McJOHN (B.A. 1973) has been elected a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries, U.S.A.

Mr. D.J. MCKITTERICK (B.A. 1969) has been appointed Praelector and elected into an official Fellowship at Darwin College from 27 November 1978.

Mr. S.M. MALES (B.A. 1977) has been awarded a Harmsworth Law Scholarship by the Masters of the Bench of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple.

Dr. E.K. MATTHEWS (M.A. 1964) Fellow, has been appointed reader in Pharmacology in the Department of Pharmacology from 1 October 1978.

Mr. M.B. MAVOR (B.A. 1968) has been appointed headmaster of Gordonstoun School from 1 January 1979.

Mr. J.G. MILLER (LL.B. 1959) has been elected to the Chair of Law at the University of East Anglia and to the Deanship of the Law School.

Mr. R. MITCHELL (B.A. 1935) has been elected a Verderer of Epping Forest for seven years. [A Verderer is a legal officer of the Royal Forests who now administer the Forests for the public good]

Mr. D.I. MORPHET (B.A. 1961) has been appointed Deputy Chairman of the Midlands Electricity Board, April 1978.

Sir Nevill MOTT, F.R.S. (B.A. 1927) Honorary Fellow and Emeritus Cavendish Professor of Physics, was conferred with an honorary doctorate by the University of Essex on 20 July 1978.

Mr. P. MURGATROYD (B.A. 1971) has been appointed acting head of the Department of Classics, University of Natal, South Africa.

Mr. M.J. MUSTILL Q.C. (B.A. 1954) has been appointed a Judge of the High Court, assigned to the Queen's Bench Division.

His Excellency NAGENDRA SINGH, LL.D. (B.A. 1936) Honorary Fellow, Vice-President of the International Court of Justice, gave the Kingsley Martin Memorial Lecture on 8 May 1978 in Cambridge.

Professor R. ORR, Mus.D. (B.A. Pembroke 1932) former Fellow, has been a Director of the Welsh National Opera since 1977 and a member of the Music Committee of the Welsh Arts Council since January 1978. He was appointed External Examiner for the University of Wales, in Cardiff, 1976/1979.

Mr. A.J. PALMER (B.A. 1975) has been awarded an Astbury Law Scholarship by the Masters of the Bench of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple.

Mr. J.K. PAYNE (B.A. 1978) has been awarded the Frank Smart Prize for Zoology, 1978.

Mr. R.C. PETERSEN (B.A. 1944) has been elected Vice President of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. He has also been elected a Council member of The Institute of Professional Representatives of The European Patent Office.

Sir Nikolaus PEVSNER, C.B.E. (M.A. 1950) Honorary Fellow and formerly Slade Professor of Fine Art, has been conferred with an Honorary LL.D. by the University of Cambridge.

Mr. G.H. PHELPS (B.A. Fitzwilliam 1937) Strathcona Research Student 1937/40, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.

Mr. R.V. POMEROY (B.A. 1973) has been elected a member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and a Chartered Engineer.

Mr. M.F. RANDOLPH (Ph.D. 1978) Fellow, has been appointed University assistant lecturer in the Department of Engineering from 1 October 1978 for three years.

Mr. D.C. REECE (B.A. 1949) has been appointed Canadian Ambassador to the NATO Warsaw Pact Arms Limitation Talks in Vienna.

Mr. S.J.B. REED (Ph.D. 1964) has been re-appointed Assistant Director of Research in the Department of Mineralogy and Petrology from 1 October 1978 for three years.

Mr. G.M. ROBERTS (B.A. 1968) has been appointed Market Development Manager of Diamond Shamrock Electrosearch S.A., Switzerland.

Mr. D.F. ROWELL (B.A. 1976) has been awarded a Master's Degree in Business Administration at Bradford University.

Dr. B. RUDDEN (B.A. 1956) Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, has been appointed Professor of Comparative Law, University of Oxford, from 1 October 1978.

Professor A. SALAM, F.R.S. (B.A. 1948) Honorary Fellow and Professor of Theoretical Physics at Imperial College of Science and Technology, London University, has been awarded a Royal Medal by The Royal Society for his research in Theoretical Particle Physics.

Dr. F. SANGER, C.B.E., F.R.S. (B.A. 1939) has been awarded the Royal Society's Copley Medal for 1977.

The Rev. C.G. SCOTT (B.A. 1954) has been appointed Vicar of St. Thomas's, Winchelsea, Diocese of Chichester.

Mr. J.G. SCOTT (B.A. 1977) organ student, has been appointed assistant organist at Southwark Cathedral and St. Paul's Cathedral, he was awarded first prize (£1250) in the Manchester International Organ Competition.

Commander J.H. SHEA, R.N. (B.A. 1961) has been loaned to the Royal Australian Navy for two years as assistant director of Naval Aircraft Engineering.

Dr. J.R. SIBERT, M.R.C.P., D.C.H. (B.A. 1964) has been appointed consultant paediatrician, South and Mid Glamorgan Health Authorities.

Mr. S.G.F. SPACKMAN (B.A. 1966) is now a lecturer in History at St. Andrews University.

Mr. M.M. STUART (B.A. 1924) has been awarded an honorary M.A. degree by the University of Edinburgh.

The Hon. Sir Sydney TEMPLEMAN (Hon. Mr. Justice Templeman) (B.A. 1941) has been appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal. He was made a Privy Councillor on his appointment as Lord Justice of Appeal.

Professor T.C. THOMAS (B.A. Trin. Hall 1938) former Fellow and Senior Bursar, and former Vice-Chancellor of the University of Liverpool, has been conferred with the honorary degree of LL.D. by the University of Wales, Bangor.

Mr. G.E.B. TYLER (B.A. 1962) has been appointed deputy chairman of the West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council.

Mr. G.N. von TUNZELMANN (M.A. 1970) Fellow, has been re-appointed University lecturer in the Faculty of Economics and Politics from 1 October 1978 to the retiring age.

Professor J.M. WARD (Adm. 1951) former Commonwealth Fellow, has been appointed Deputy Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sydney, Australia.

Mr. J. WIGHT (B.A. 1962) has been appointed by the I.L.E.A. to fill a post as inspector of multi-ethnic education.

Professor G.L. WILLIAMS, Litt.D., Q.C. (B.A. 1933) Former Fellow, Emeritus Rouse Ball Professor of English Law, has been elected to an honorary fellowship at Jesus College.

Mr. J.G. WILMERS (formerly Wilmersdoerffer) Q.C. (B.A. 1941) has been appointed a judge of the appeal court of Jersey and Guernsey.

Dr. J. Tuzo WILSON (B.A. 1932) director general of the Ontario Science Centre in Toronto has been awarded Columbia University's 1978 Vetlesen Prize for outstanding achievement in the earth sciences. He was awarded The Wollaston Medal 1978 by The Geological Society of London for major contributions to the evolution of the concept of sea floor spreading and continental drift.

Professor R. McL. WILSON (Ph.D. 1945) holder of a personal chair in the department of New Testament Language and Literature, St. Mary's College, University of St. Andrews, has been appointed to the chair of biblical criticism.

Mr. J.R.G. WRIGHT (B.A. 1963) has been appointed Fellow and Domestic Bursar of St. Catharine's College, from 1 April 1978.

Mr. A.D.H. THOMPSON (B.A. 1930) has published two books in the last year: The Uses of Poetry, an account of the part played by poetry in the life of man; and Distant Voices, a collection of poetry by primitive peoples.

FELLOWSHIPS

Elected into Fellowships under Title A from 1 May 1979:

FINIAN JAMES JOSEPH LEEPER (B.A. 1975) for research in Organic Chemistry
DAVID ROY KENDALL (B.A. Churchill 1976) for research in Physical Chemistry
CHRISTOPHER NEVILLE POPE (B.A. Clare 1975) for research in Mathematical Physics
SIMON JOHN SCHAFFER (B.A. Trin. 1975) for research in History and Philosophy of Science.
ANDREW GORDON THOMASON (B.A. Peterhouse 1975) for research in Mathematics.

Elected into a Fellowship under Title B from 1 October 1978:

HILTON RICHARD LESLIE BEADLE, D.Phil. York (B.A. 1972)

Elected into a Fellowship under Title C from 1 October 1980 to 30 September 1981:

Professor GUIDO CALABRESI, Arthur Goodhart Professor elect of Legal Science for the Academic Year 1980/81.

Elected Commonwealth Fellow for 1978/79 from 1 October 1978:

Professor GEOFFREY CURGENVEN BOLTON (B.A. Western Australia, D.Phil. Oxford) Professor of History, Murdoch University, Western Australia.

Elected Schoolmaster Fellow Commoner for the Lent Term 1979:

Mr. W. McCAY, B.Mus. head of music, Methodist College, Belfast.

Elected Schoolmaster Fellow Commoner for the Lent Term 1980:

Mr. Thomas J. WALTER, Headmaster of Brinkburn Comprehensive School, Hartlepool.

Elected Senior Overseas Visiting Scholar from 25 March to 18 August 1979:

COLM THOMAS O'SULLIVAN, B.S. University College, Cork, Ph.D. Catholic University of America, Washington. Lecturer in Physics, University College, Cork.

Elected Senior Overseas Visiting Scholar from 1 September to the end of the Michaelmas Term 1979:

PIERO BOITANI (Ph.D. Darwin 1975) Lecturer in English Literature in the G. D'Annunzio University, Pescara, Italy.

Elected Senior Overseas Visiting Scholar from December 1979 to December 1980:

VINCENT BARTOLO MOLETA, (Ph.D. Corpus 1973, M.A. Wellington) Senior Lecturer in Italian in the University of Western Australia.

Elected to the Kenneth Craik Research Award for 1978/79:

Professor LORRIN ANDREWS RIGGS, (A.B. Dartmouth College, M.A., Ph.D. Clark, M.A., Brown.) of Brown University, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.

Elected to the Norman Laski Senior Studentship for one year from 1 October 1978:

Miss J. WAJCMAN (B.A. Monash University 1972)

Elected into Meres Senior Studentships for medical research for three years from 1 July 1978:

ROBERT FRANCIS HESS, (M.Sc., Aston, Ph.D., Melbourne) Rotary International Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Physiological Laboratory, Cambridge.

KENNETH SIDDLE, Ph.D. (B.A. Downing 1969) Honorary Senior Bio-chemist, University Hospital of Wales, Cardiff.

AWARDS

Birthday Honours 1978

K.C.V.O.:

Sir HUGH MAXWELL CASSON (B.A. 1932) President of the Royal Academy.

C.B.:

WILLIAM RUPERT GRAHAM BELL (B.A. 1947) Under Secretary, Department of Industry.

O.B.E.:

DENNIS DREW ARUNDELL (B.A. 1921) Former Fellow, actor, composer, producer and writer.

New Year Honours 1979:

C.B.E.

HARRY CARTWRIGHT (B.A. 1940) Director of Winfirth Atomic Energy Establishment.

MARRIAGES

CHRISTOPHER JOHN FOWLER (B.A. 1975) to Krystyna Malgorzata Grzelak of 46 Holbeck, Great Hollands, Bracknell, Berkshire - on 19 August 1978 in the College Chapel.

FRANCIS SYLVEST GILBERT (B.A. 1978) to Hilary Claire Bird, B.A., of 21 Crown Road, Clacton-on-Sea, - on 16 September 1978 at Great St Mary's Church, Cambridge.

RICHARD MICHAEL GOODWIN (Matric. 1976) to Jolanta Magdalena Wasowicz of the Silesian Medical Academy, - on 28 October 1978 at the Palace of Jablonna, Warsaw.

ROBERT VAUGHAN POMEROY (B.A. 1973) to Heather Elizabeth White of 24 Lynwood Grove, Orpington, Kent - on 29 July 1978 at St Paul's Church, Crofton, Orpington, Kent.

CARL RAYMOND MARTIN SENGEL READING (B.A. 1974) to Susan Elizabeth Cunningham on 17 June 1978, at Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

MICHAEL DENBY SMITH (B.A. 1975) to Isobel McLaughlin of Peterborough - on 1 July 1978 at Harris Street Baptist Church, Peterborough.

DEATHS

KENNETH ADAM (B.A. 1929) former director of B.B.C. Television, Professor of Communications at Temple University, Philadelphia, U.S.A., died 18 October 1978.

ROGER THOMAS ANSTEY (B.A. 1950) Professor of Modern History, University of Kent, died 26 January 1979.

STEPHEN GRANGE ASKEY, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (B.A. 1910) died 24 June 1978.

WILFRED PHILLIPS BARRETT (B.A. 1927) died January 1978.

ALEXANDER TRITTON BLAIR (B.A. 1927) medical practitioner at Helmsley, Yorkshire, died 28 October 1977.

EDWARD HENRY FENWICK BLUMHARDT (post Mills) (B.A. 1913) former Fellow, died 8 May 1978.

ROBERT DONALD BUCHANAN (B.A. 1921) died 6 April 1978.

RUPERT DONOVAN WEEDEN BUTLER (B.A. 1922) formerly ophthalmic surgeon at Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital, the Women's Hospital and Stourbridge Hospital, died 26 February 1978.

MAURICE PATERSON CRAWFORD B.A.O. (B.A. 1927) formerly in general practice at Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, died 12 December 1977.

ANTHONY TILTON DAVIS, J.P. (B.A. 1955) headmaster of Reading School, died 20 November 1978.

JAMES NEVILLE DIXON, F.C.A.I., J.P. (B.A. 1944) formerly senior partner in the Bradford office of Messrs. Armitage & Norton, Chartered Accountants, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, died 31 July 1978.

RICHARD JAMES DONOVAN, M.R.C.P. (B.A. 1956) consultant physician to the Walsall hospital and consultant physician to the medical ophthalmology clinic at the Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital, died 16 February 1978.

The Rev. CECIL LAWRENCE DUNKERLEY, M.C., (B.A. 1914) formerly Rector of Collingtree with Courteenhall, Diocese of Peterborough, died 1 September 1978.

WILLIAM EDWARD GACCON (B.A. 1924) formerly master at St Mark's School, Southborough, Massachusetts, U.S.A., died 27 March 1978.

Brigadier RICHARD AYLMER GARDINER, M.B.E., F.S.A., F.R.I.C.S. (B.A. 1933) former keeper of the Map Room at the Royal Geographical Society, died 22 November 1978.

ALFRED GEARY, M.Sc., F.I.M.A. (B.A. 1915) Emeritus Professor of Mathematics, Northampton Polytechnic, London, died 15 May 1978.

ROBERT MUNN GILCHRIST, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (B.A. 1923) formerly Clinical Assistant at Brompton Hospital, died in 1973.

Captain HENRY STEWART GRACIE, C.B., F.S.A., R.N. (Retd.) (B.A. 1923) formerly Director of Studies and Dean, Royal Naval College, Greenwich, died 7 February 1979.

The Rev. DIGBY BERTRAM HASELER (B.A. 1922) Vicar of Holme-on-Spalding Moor, Yorkshire, died 25 October 1978.

JOHN OWEN HILES (Ph.D. 1970) former Senior Assistant in Research in the Computer Laboratory died 16 October 1978.

WILLIAM OWEN JAMES, F.R.S. (Ph.D. 1927) emeritus professor of Botany at Imperial College of Science and Technology, London died 15 September 1978.

CECIL JENKINS (B.A. 1923) formerly a master at the Secondary School, Worthing, died 17 January 1979.

RICHARD McNAIR JONES (B.A. 1908) died 24 January 1977.

THOMAS MILLER KIRKWOOD (B.A. 1930) formerly Colonel of the Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, died 21 July 1978.

HORACE MARSDEN LACEY (B.A. 1922) formerly senior science master at Wyggeston School, Leicester, died 27 December 1977.

JOHN ROBERT LANCASTER (B.A. 1958) died July 1976.

HAROLD McKEE LANGTON (B.A. 1915) died 16 March 1978.

RONALD LINDLEY MEEK (Ph.D. 1949) Tyler Professor of Economics at Leicester University, died 18 August 1978.
 ARTHUR MONTAGNON (B.A. 1915) formerly head of the mathematics department at Leeds Grammar School, died 25 July 1978.
 SYDNEY NORMAN (B.A. 1921) died March 1973.
 JOHN COOPER RATCLIFF, F.C.A. (B.A. 1952) chief executive of the Guthrie Corporation, died 21 September 1978.
 FRANCIS ALAN RICHARDS, M.R.C.P. (B.A. 1925) formerly consultant physician at St Bartholomew's Hospital, Rochester, died 20 November 1978.
 FRANCIS WILLIAM SHEPHERD, M.D., F.R.C.S. (B.A. 1929) formerly consultant surgeon to Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, died 21 August 1978.
 REGINALD JAMES LAING SIMPSON, O.B.E. (B.A. 1933) died 20 October 1978.
 VICTOR ST GEORGE SMITH (B.A. 1922) died 12 April 1978.
 ANTHONY JOHN HOWSIN SPAFFORD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Matric. 1934) medical practitioner at Whitchurch, Pangbourne, Berkshire, died 24 September 1978.
 ARTHUR LESLIE THURMAN (B.A. 1926) died 31 December 1975.
 EMLYN CAPEL STEWART WADE, Q.C., F.B.A., (B.A. Gonville and Caius 1920) former Fellow and Emeritus Downing Professor of the Laws of England, died 28 April 1978.
 NORMAN LEWIS WHITE, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (B.A. 1920) formerly Gynaecological Surgeon, Royal Northern Hospital, London, died 3 October 1978.
 Mr C.C. SCOTT, formerly Sub-Librarian, died 22 May 1978. Mr Scott began his career in the Library on 5 October 1903 and gave loyal and distinguished service to the College until he retired 30 September 1956.

Mrs. Williams

The death of Mrs. Ethel Williams on 11 September 1978 will be greatly regretted by all who knew her, but particularly by those scores of Johnians, past and present, any part of whose day was spent at the College Field. Coming to the College with her son on his appointment as groundsman in 1963, Mrs. Williams soon established herself in the affections of the countless evelens and fifteens to whom she so cheerfully dispensed tea and sympathy in and around the pavilion. Her busy figure was a familiar sight on her daily walk through the College to the shops. She will be much missed. To Jim Williams we extend deep sympathy at his sad loss.

Eric Marsden

An appeal is being launched to raise funds for an Ancient History Prize at Liverpool University in memory of Eric Marsden (B.A. 1950). Contributions from his contemporaries and others who knew him are invited, and should be sent to: Dr W. Barr, Dept. of Latin, University of Liverpool, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX. Cheques should be made payable to 'Eric Marsden Fund'.