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One Hundred and Twenty Years of The Eagle

Why should the aged Eagle NOT stretch his wings?

College magazines are an undervalued source of history - and not only of college history. For the history of colleges is intertwined with the fortunes of their alumni, and with the University. King's Basileon, in which Rupert Brooke figured as poet and collegian, has recently attained the dignity of a reprint. But Basileon was comparatively short-lived (1900-14), and no magazine in Cambridge or Oxford can vie with the Eagle, which has regularly renewed its youth, and has kept its feathers for more than a century, its nearest rival being, appropriately enough, the Pelican of Corpus Christi, Oxford. Not that more ephemeral journals can be disregarded. It was to The Blunderbuss, published by the Fifth Officer Cadet Battalion resident in Trinity and St. John's in 1917-18, that Housman sent the verses 'As I gird on for fighting My sword upon my thigh', which gain a poignancy from their wartime setting.

The Eagle began in 1858; a photo of its founders figured in the issue published fifty years later. They included W.G. Adams, brother of the discoverer of Uranus, J.M. Wilson (who set down his recollections of it in the issue for 1889, and died at 98), J.B. Mayor (not Mayo, as printed by Wilson, loc. cit.), H. Barlow, afterwards Dean of Peterhouse, and Samuel Butler, author of Erewhon. They averred that to some critics the notion of such a magazine 'struck at the very foundations of University morality', but this we need not take seriously.

The first volume opened with an essay on Plagiarism in Poetry, followed by a daunting piece on Paley - then still required reading for 'Sophs' - which was hardly counter-balanced by a short story. Soon the battle of Ancient and Modern was being fought again. Already the Classics were 'the last refuge of the Middle Classes', and Mayor stepped forward to attack the great Whewell, Master of Trinity, as traitor to the Classical cause. Comments on compulsory chapel jostle with observations on Anglo-Saxon poetry and the Quarto of Othello. There is a learned note on Cupid's blindness, drawing on ALBRICUS De Imaginibus Deorum, (I, 169; cf. 240), which anticipates Panofsky's study of that theme. Most of the early issues contain accounts of vacation excursions - one was to a Welsh coalpit. Samuel Butler wrote such an account under the name Cellarius (adumbrating his later Alps and Sanctuaries), and sent narratives of his travels to and in New Zealand that make the issues containing them sought after in that country. Thirty years later he contributed a long paper on the Odyssey, and later still (1902) a skilful burlesque of an Homeric crib. An essay contributed by a curate of seven years' standing on 'How to deal with the Bucolic Mind', like a neighbouring piece that takes a strong line against Dissenters holding fellowships, is much more of its period. Of the verses in early numbers one need only say 'the lighter the better'. Those on the Rifle Volunteers, 'the Alma Mater's trusty sons' reflect contemporary alarms; the Volunteers were to be more lastingly commemorated by an inn-sign on the Trumpington Road.

Editorial Committee:

Dr. R. Beadle
Dr. W. McKean
W.H. Williams
M. Whitlock

Typing:

Sandra Wiseman

Photographs:

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The Ball of 1898, from the album of A.R. Ingram (B.A. 1899) in the Library: Edward Leigh.

The recent pseudo-Wordsworth 'John Sprat and Sarah lived alone' (No. 265, p. 221) deserves a place in any anthology of parodies. No memorable verse was to appear until A.Y. Campbell published in 1907 the sonnet 'In dreams I see the dromedary still', which a fellow Johnian, J.C. Squire, gave to a wider audience by including it in his Selections from Modern Poets. Campbell's play on Augustus (in the Eagle for 1920) retains its Shavian liveliness.

In the first two volumes the emphasis is markedly on English literature; not till 1867 were contributions on scientific topics admitted. But the possibility of an English tripos is touched on only to be dismissed. As the long Victorian afternoon wore on most of the notable writers of the period were carefully assessed; later, Johnian alumni, Herrick, Nashe, Henry Kirke White, Samuel Butler, even Alfred Domett are given a niche. The name of that unfashionable Johnian philosopher T.E. Hulme does not appear till long after his death, but H.M. C(lose)'s study of his critique of humanism makes up the deficiency (No. 219). Hugh Sykes Davies deals with the Biblical translation of a much earlier collegian, Sir John Cheke in Vol. LIII, p. 108. Cardell Goodman is mentioned in No. 108, 220, but no-one has yet noticed his poems (ed. by D.S. Roberts). Not all contributors, as the present article proves, have been Johnians. W.W. Skeat, the great Chaucerian of Christ's, wrote at length on the motto 'Souvent me souvient' in Vol. XXVII, though some writers who have since quoted it have not taken note of his findings.

Naturally enough, Wordsworth is the name that constantly recurs. The account of his Cambridge days in Vol. XXI still deserves attention, whilst the Centenary issue (LIV, 237) gives an account of the College in his time (by Boys Smith) - not wholly superseded by B.R. Schneider's Wordsworth's Cambridge Education (C.U.P., 1957) - along with an exemplary illustrated catalogue of the poet's portraits (by B.R.S.). They are fittingly followed by Glyn Daniel's portrait of a Head Gardener, which matches that of an earlier Head Porter (Jesse Collins, 1929) - and a note (also illustrated) on a Wordsworthian flower in a crannied wall: Arabis Turrata L. in the Fellows' Garden.

It is equally to be expected that Saint John Fisher's name should appear regularly in these pages, but he is given more than pious commemoration: the studies of academic intentions in (e.g.) No. 223 and more recently by Dr. Jardine of Jesus are 'worthy note' by any historian of Renaissance England. As early as 1909 J.E.B. Mayor reorganised Fisher's 'Month's Mind' of Lady Margaret as a masterpiece of racy English. Yet the studies of Fisher that he desiderated have not yet been written - and his plea for a chair of academic historiography fell on deaf ears.

The almost continuous series of notes from the College Records, which were later collected in three volumes, the last issued in 1918, have value not only to the historian of the College and of Cambridge (and Cambridge architecture), but to the historian of Tudor and Stuart England: one might instance the references to the Spanish Match of 1623 (XVII, 6) or to the Fatal Vespers at the French Ambassador's House, which William Crashaw (Fellow, and father of the poet) commemorated; or (for local interest) the suggestion of a sometime bursar that a pipe should be laid from Trinity's conduit 'for a fair conduit in your new court' (XXI, 418). Some references to College plays in the 1580's (XXX, 130, 147) have not yet been

picked up by historians of Tudor Drama. More recently bursars, notably R.F.S(cott) and J.S.B.S., Masters-to-be, have written knowledgeably of the College fabric and the College grounds.

The long series of notes headed Johniana, culled from earlier books, magazines and diaries supplement the Records with details often of a more diverting if more miscellaneous kind, ranging from a College murder in 1746 (XXI, 370 - untapped material here for a don's thriller) to an allusion to the Tower Bell of St. John's introduced by R.D. into his translation of Colonna's Hypnerotomachia, 1592 (ib., 499), or a glimpse of Arnold Bennett on a visit to W.H. Rivers (LII).

Random readers who relish the joys of serendipity will find rewards in every issue. Thus in Vol. XL some notes recounting comments by Wordsworth on Tintern Abbey are followed a few pages later by a seventeenth-century reading list annotated by G.C. Moore Smith (a regular contributor for many years): in effect a summary of seventeenth-century learning, which should be collated with Holdsworth's better known Directions for Students at Emmanuel. A critical account (1906) of the building of the present chapel is matched in 1919 by a scathing description of the destruction of the old one (attributed to an inflammatory sermon by Selwyn). And it is not only local history that finds a place. In 1907 we find, in the original ruralspelling, letters that tell of a curious drama played out in a country parish, of which the College was lay rector, round a water-mill and a tithe barn. The same volume contains an early account of excavations at Corstopitum. In 1951 W.N. Bryant was to survey the numerous historical essays published in the magazine between 1858 and 1918: a pretty exercise in historiography.

The literary taste of Edwardian times is reflected in 'Pan in the Backs' (XXV, 333), with its faint reminiscences of Forster's Celestial Omnibus. Such themes vanished with the First War. From 1914 to 1919 the pages are laden with the memoirs of the fallen in battle, though there was room for a study of Carlyle's political creed, and for a seemingly endless discussion of the proper designation of the College (Divi Joh, or Sancti Joh?). The young W.G. C(onstable), later Keeper of the National Gallery, wrote on Billeting, and the young H.D.F. K(itto) on Euripides. Only a Commemoration Sermon (1915) strikes a jingoistic note ('I never heard of a cricketer who was a C.O.'). 1918 brought an illustrated article on the Anglo-Saxon Tribal Hidage by J.B(rownbill), which deserves mention in N.R. Ker's Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts. More topical today is an account of sixteen days as an uninvited guest in Afghanistan, and a survey of Curzon's Near-Eastern policy ('The state of mid-Asian politics is attracting many previously indifferent to them').

Memoirs and obituaries are from the first frequent and full: one is struck by the number of undergraduate deaths that a century ago were due to pneumonia or bronchitis. But Johnians who went to College livings - there were over fifty of them - tended to live to a ripe old age. Their names bulk large in lists of events and are reminders that the society was predominantly clerical till the First War. Lives of Old Members are not self-evidently compulsive reading, yet they are the clearest evidence of the part a College plays in scholarly and national life. They were usually written con amore, and no biographer of a Johnian can ignore them; an index of

obituaries in Vols. I-XLIX was published in No. 219. The twenty pages on Bishop Ellicott (1905) are wholly typical, and constitute a chapter in Church History. W.G. Heitland - a frequent contributor - wrote perceptively about Butler of Shrewsbury (293), and later about his better-known son (223). T.R. Glover's account of J.E.B. Mayor (LII) positively sparkles. Later, C.S. Guillebaud's recollections of Alfred Marshall (1971) take us back to the Eagle of the Eighties. Memoirs of Dorothy Marshall and of Mrs. Heitland remind us that women had a role in Cambridge long before they were admitted to degrees; it was Mrs. Herbert, wife of the cox in 1830 who wrote the verses 'The Lady Margaret in days of old' (XXXI, 323). Even Commemoration Sermons can yield unexpected bounty: e.g., Sir Humphrey Rolleston's account of earlier medicos (1931), and Canon Charles Smyth's portrait of John Williams, 1582-1650: Fellow (1951).

For half a century, annual lists of accessions to the Library filled several pages: impressive testimony to the continuing intellectual vitality of the College. Especially striking is the number and variety of gifts by fellows in Victorian and Edwardian times, bespeaking their range of interests as well as their generosity. W.J. Locke's gift of his Jaffery (1905) introduces a lighter note. Johniana in LII includes a confession by Rose Macaulay that she had a first edition of Johnson's Dictionary taken by her grandfather from St. John's library. As late as 1927 the Eagle records the gift of a Terence incunabulum of association-value.

College societies may flourish or may fade. A Shakespeare Society and a Wordsworth Society were succeeded in the Twenties by the Nashe Society which in 1929 was addressed by Anthony Blunt (on Baroque) and later by Hugh Gatty; it lapsed in the Forties, if only for a season. The Historical Society is presumably the most enduring; Benians was once its secretary. The Apostles, now famous - or notorious - had their beginnings, as early as 1820, in St. John's before migrating to Trinity and King's. A Debating Society begins to figure in the Eagle of the Eighties. By 1890 it was discussing State Socialism and in 1905 the youthful J.C. Squire, who was to found the London Mercury, was moving 'that women's suffrage is a desirable thing'. Names of visitors from other colleges figure in reports of most societies: J.M. Keynes, G.T. Lapsley, A.C. Nock, Noel Annan (talking on Admiral Byng), Joseph Needham. At least two new clubs started during the Second War; the Yet Another Club and the P Club, of which the last rule was that 'overheated members be cooled in the Cam'. Longer lived was the Adams Society, which celebrated its twenty-fifth birthday in 1947; the reports in the Eagle constitute its history.

Even lists of Club officers or College awards yield some interest in retrospect. Zachary Brooke first appears as winner of a Reading Prize, M.G. Kendall as winner of the Adams Memorial Prize. In 1905 J.W. Atkins won a fellowship for his thesis on The Owl and the Nightingale, which was to become the standard edition some years later. Peter Laslett figures in 1939 in the Committee of the Theological Society; H.M. Pelling is prominent in the Debating Society in that year. Names of a different sort of lustre flicker here and there: Alfred Mond, Ian Hay (Captain of the First Boat, 1899), author of the best-seller The First Hundred Thousand in the First War, which gained him the post of Director of Information in the Second.

Even the list of subscribers may strike an associative chord: in 1913 E.H.F. Blumhardt's address is 'c/o l'abbé Portal, 14, Rue de Grenelle, Paris': it is the ménage later memorably described by Sir Llewellyn Woodward in his Short Journey, 1942 (pp. 57ff.).

The American poet Richard Eberhart published some of his earliest verse in the Eagle, which in 1930 carried an early notice of his A Reading of Earth. The previous volume had boldly championed T.F. Powys, then little known, as a writer of genius, and in 1931 appeared a spirited defence of Lawrence's The Man who Died. Dylan Thomas read his verse at one meeting of the Nashe Society, and spoke at another. A few years ago Hugh Sykes Davies set down recollections of illuminating remarks by T.S. Eliot made after meeting an Italian Marxist at a Feast in 1934: 'They (the Marxists) seem so certain of what they believe. My own beliefs are held with a scepticism which I never even hope to be rid of'. Such obiter dicta, too often unrecorded, tell us more than volumes of criticism.

In 1936 an unusual item was a West Kerry tale taken from the Irish by 'K.J.', viz., Keith Jackson, now our foremost Celticist. It 'dates' much less than an adjoining article on The Universities of the Future. A late acquaintance of Edmund Vale also notes with pleasure that his travel books were always carefully reviewed, lacking though they were in academic pretensions.

By 1940 the Eagle had reached the standard of a literary journal of the first order. R.J. Getty's article on T.R. Glover as Orator Emeritus provides a sparkling anthology of neo-Latinity. The present Master, who in 1939 had addressed the Historical Society on the German navy, figures as an astringent poet of promise, and H.L.S.'s verses Winter Siege touch an old theme to new issues. A very readable article on 'The Gauge of British Railways' is followed by an obituary of Hackett the geologist that is academic biography at its best. A review of Dr. Bertram's Arctic and Antarctic rubs shoulders with D.M. Carmichael's 'Psychology among the Eskimos'. It is as if the College were determined to show a bright light in the war-time blackout, and it is no fault of the war generations that this variety of theme is not to be found in later issues. As it was, the issue of 1943 had a solid piece on the Young England movement, and that for 1944 gave a glimpse of partisan activities in Yugoslavia presaging Evelyn Waugh, just as a 'still' of Glyn Daniel as an officer in the film Target for Tonight adumbrates his T.V. appearances, and a fine rendering of Catullus LXXVI by A.G. L(ee) prepares us for his later Propertius. By 1949 the present Master of Fitzwilliam was displaying the expertise which later showed in his History of the College (and see LIII, 48), and J.S.B.S. was exploring records for matter that made a neat article on the College grounds in 1822-3 (with illustrations) and another on early College plays. In the Fifties the publication of the Linacre Lectures broke new ground.

To list the occupants of the editorial chair would be to make a catena of notable Johnian names: J.B. Mayor, Benians, Boys Smith, Charlesworth, Sandys, Kitto, Rolleston, Moore Smith, Thistlethwaite, etc., etc. But editors are best judged by the contributors they enlist, and an outsider may be allowed to say that whatever falling off in quality and quantity there has sometimes been, the standard of reviewing has for many years remained high, with no hint of back-scratching or butter-ladling: witness a searching scrutiny of Leishman's edition of the (St. John's) Parnassus Plays (LIV), or a

recent five-page review, 'Plato, Popper and Politics', which did much more than show that D.H.V. Brogan was his father's son.

On the whole, recent editorial attempts to be untraditional have been unsuccessful. But the eight reproductions of nineteenth-century engravings of the College in the issue of 1976, and those of illuminations in the medieval Psalter (MS. K.26) in 1977 must surely have increased demand for this most versatile of journals. Seventy years ago back numbers of the Eagle were already marked in book-sellers' catalogues as 'rare'. In fact back issues for the best part of the journal's life are still obtainable, and a wise Johnian would lay hold of them at once.

J.A.W. Bennett

Some Johnian Record Breakers

Chris Hampson (B.A. 1975) has written to say that the longest recorded punt of 300 miles from Kingston-upon-Thames to Cambridge via Reading, Oxford, Northampton and Ely that he and Peter Strickland (B.A. 1975) achieved from 10 September to 3 October 1973 was beaten last August by Messrs. Walker and Fenton of Merton College, Oxford, who punted from Oxford to Market Drayton and back, a distance of 364 miles. The Editors trust that among our readership there are men prepared to take up the challenge and restore the title to St. John's in the Guinness Book of Records.

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Mr Henry G. Button of 7 Amhurst Court, Grange Road, Cambridge, has pointed out that the longest incumbency in the Church of England, according to the latest Guinness Book of Records, is attributed to a Johnian, The Rev. Bartholomew Edwards (B.A. 1811), who was rector of Ashill, Norfolk, from 1813 to 1889. He died at Ashill, 21 February 1889 and would have been 100 years of age if he had lived another 9 days.

According to Notes and Queries Vol. 183, 1942, pp. 205-6, other claims to an even longer incumbency of earlier clergy have been put forward which, owing to the passage of time, cannot easily be substantiated. However, the note does mention a Rev. Christopher Cook, educated at Lampeter College, who was Vicar of Llanvihangel-Pont-y-Moile, Monmouthshire, from 1851 to 1927. A few days before he died aged 103, he fell down and broke his thigh, which was the indirect cause of his death. Up to that time he attended services regularly and was able to go out for country walks.

Stranger in the College

A View of Cripps

When a freshman arrives in Cambridge, he will expect to have to adapt to a very ancient and traditional institution. What he will be less prepared for is the adaptation he must make to modernity. For modern buildings have irrevocably altered life in Cambridge, but the habits and atmosphere of living with them have not yet been incorporated into the Cambridge myth. Indeed the only myth is that modern buildings make no difference, that traditional Cambridge carries on just the same. This is the second Eagle article to take issue over this belief (see The Eagle, Easter 1976), and even if the arguments put forward here seem unhelpful or incomprehensible, it would be worthwhile to have provoked thought. For some explanation is due from somewhere to those for whom a year in Cripps is an inexplicably disturbing experience; and also to those who adapt, but do not know what they are adapting to.

The best way of understanding the effects Cripps may have on its occupants is, surprisingly enough, to look carefully at the building. Surprisingly, because one would not expect to learn much about Cambridge life by an architectural analysis of King's College Chapel, or about the life of a Johnian by a close look at Second Court. But neither edifice is difficult to look at, whereas Cripps Building is: and in that lies its peculiarity.

Two reasons for not looking at things are that some are so simple that they hardly require a glance, and others are so complicated that the eye cannot make any sense of them. It is like the difference between seeing a car, which you can get into without registering either its colour or make, and looking at an unfamiliar but complicated piece of machinery, which seems to have no beginning or end. Passing through Second Court is more like the first of these experiences, and looking at Cripps something more like the second. There is a quality of indefiniteness about Cripps, as if one cannot quite tell what it is. Consequently its place in the mind is indistinct: it is a great white mass occupying a 'site', but it is hard to attribute to it a specific character.

On closer inspection, the indeterminacy of Cripps turns out to have ascertainable causes. Looking is largely a process of classification, but in Cripps this desire is almost systematically frustrated. This is because there are so many visual ambiguities. We may begin with the fact that Cripps has no wall. The wall is ordinarily the easiest part of a house to make sense of, because it is the basic enclosing element, and it supports the roof. So to deprive a building of a clear wall is already to make one's grasp of it difficult. The architects of Cripps seem to be anti-wall (except in the passages underneath, where there are some splendid walls), wanting to concentrate all emphasis on the frame. This is true of many modern buildings which have 'glass walls', and the eye can cope with that, though it does mean losing some sense of the difference



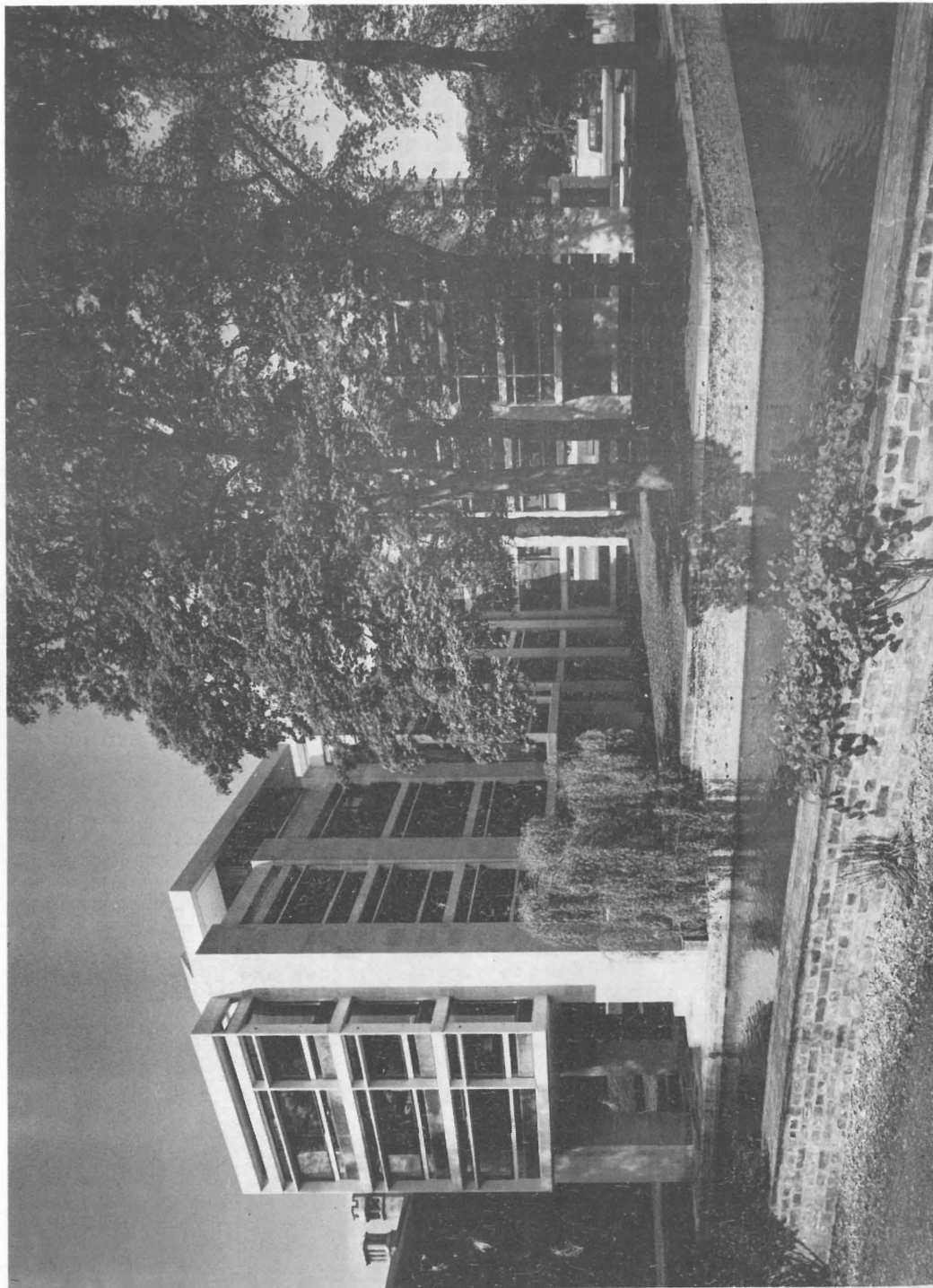
between interior and exterior. But in Cripps it is also very hard to see where the notional wall is, that is, what is the building's true perimeter. There are various projections and receding elements, but unless you know where the building begins, it is impossible to settle the question of what is really projecting. The stone-faced piers could form the main outside edge, but then they are divided and there is space behind them. So perhaps they are merely the outside decoration on a deep hidden core, emerging on the roof, which is the 'real' building. This seems a very abstract question, but it is a classification which we seem to need to make. For with no actual 'building' one cannot be sure that it has a real interior.

Our doubt about where the mass of the building starts arises partly from the ambiguity of individual elements. In a conventional building, a wall and window have a clear, positive and negative relation. But in Cripps, there is doubt as to whether window is wall and vice-versa. We may be looking at windows, but it may be that they are really rooms with glass sides on them. This impression is reinforced by the way the projecting windows are constructed. The sides of the bays look like the glass sides of rooms; the fronts, which have an extra glazing bar, look like windows. We are therefore looking at some sort of hybrid, but one very difficult to register in the mind.

Another problem in looking at windows is to locate them. It is easiest if their relation to the building as a whole is clear, and they can be seen as 'in the middle', 'halfway across the side', and so on. But with Cripps one so often has the sense of finding a particular window and then losing one's place when trying to find it again. This is partly because the projecting and ordinary windows look very much the same, despite the fact that the projecting ones ought to need stronger frames than the others, but it is also because the courts have no symmetry. This in turn is due to an unresolved issue of whether the building is a single entity (with staircases A-H) or a series of courts. Because there are courts you expect to find your way, as in the older college courts, by relating windows and entrances to sides and centre, but in fact you have to think of the building as stretched out in a line, with staircases spaced along it. You can find your way, of course, but the concept does have to be unravelled in the mind.

A different kind of definiteness which a building requires is that of scale. It is remarkably easy to lose a sense of how big a building is in relation to oneself. One is helped if the architect includes details of a known size, such as windows and decoration, especially in the upper parts, though even ancient buildings sometimes err in this respect. King's College Chapel looks smaller than it is because its parapet - an element originally made to protect a man - is of superhuman size. If we read it as of human size, we scale down the building. Cripps does something very similar. Its colossal superstructure is of such simplicity that it could be any size, but one's assumption is that it has a human proportion so it is seen as smaller than it is. Consequently the impression of scale given by the top of the building, and of the well-proportioned passages at the base, is contradictory.

Intimately connected with our sense of scale is our sense of height. We want to be sure a building can stand up and therefore to be able to see how it stands up. The simplest apparent structure is



walls and roof; Cripps has none visible, but neither does it have any structure of equivalent simplicity. The big stone-faced piers look as if it is they that carry the building, yet they look at once too big (especially at the top, where the weight is smaller) and too fragile, because the impression given is that many of the concrete beams are set in only to the depth of the stone facing. Alternatively it might not be carried by a frame of piers and concrete beams at all, but by the great slab floors which roof the passages underneath. We also wonder how the superstructure is supported. It might, in places, be the top of a central core from which the rest of the building is suspended.

A little research will in fact reveal how the building does stand, but that is not the point. If a building does not look able to bear the weight evidenced by its size, one can only think of it as a lightweight, cardboardy structure. At best this will give it an odd impression of floating, of not being really rooted in the earth; at worst it will seem that the thing is really a model. And if it is only a model, and does not have the immovability of great weight, then it is hard to feel that it actually belongs to the place in which it is set. It might have been only just set down there by the hand of the architect. If one compares the Master's Lodge, which does have a very definite size and weight, then there is a curious insubstantiality about Cripps.

What both the irresolution of the design and the indefiniteness of scale and weight combine to achieve is a loss of specific location. That mere irresolution of design has this effect will sound far-fetched, but it is an important fact. A building that is not clear in what it does, and how it does it, will provoke a continual questioning, which can only be answered by referring to the architect's imagined purposes, tastes, and intentions. To the extent that a building needs explanations external to it, it could be said never to have quite arrived. We cannot look at it without thinking back to the architect. It is, say, like an essay in which the writer has left out all the punctuation. You can read it, but you are always having to supply answers and explanations from your own imagination, and try as you can, you will never be able to think of the piece except as sitting on the author's desk, awaiting completion. A building in this state should not really be thought of as a building, because it has not yet become self-explanatory. It still belongs with the architect, as his not yet fully realised creation, and to that extent cannot belong fully to its setting. We cannot therefore see Cripps as entirely a part of St. John's College. It is an embassy of the modern movement, a stranger un-introduced.

For a building to belong to its setting, it must be self-sufficient, just as a tree or a rock are self-sufficient and require no outside explanation. That seems, and is, a heavy demand to make on a building, but we demand no less of other man-made objects in our environment. When we buy a car, we expect that it will look like a car, that it will have a visual personality commensurate with its performance, and that there will not be any stylistic oddities which need referring back to the designer. In short, we expect the object to be complete. That it actually works is only part of the whole conception. So, likewise, in St. John's we are fortunate to have a college that looks like a college, with courts for communal living, hall, library and chapel, all integral to the idea of a college and all firmly rooted to the ground and linked to each other (except the Chapel, which does have an air of being imported). But Cripps,

although so traditional in its staircase and court system, does not look clearly like a place to live in, because we do not know whether we are looking at rooms or at a building composed entirely of windows; and as I have said, we have no clear sense of its being located in Cambridge. So to look at Cripps is potentially to lose the sense of being in a Cambridge college.

To live in Cripps is to feel even more strongly that sense of not knowing where you are. Fortunately there are fine views and variety in the building itself to differentiate one room from another, and in addition the architects have most sensitively introduced stone into the rooms, which gives some sense of connection with the ground. But otherwise one cannot but feel that one is in a box - which is not a box, because one end of it is glass - which has been swung into its place in the side of the building, or perhaps partially inserted, like a half-closed drawer. So your student-life is life in a box, somewhere but not precisely anywhere.

Loss of location leads to abstraction of activity. If I do not know where I am doing something, some part of its meaning will be lost. If I am walking in a street that could be anywhere, I will lose my sense of going somewhere, and seem only to be abstractly, and pointlessly, walking. Thus there is all the difference between being suspended somewhere, 'studying', and arriving in Cambridge to study something. The former is potentially meaningless, the latter is a purposeful episode in a complete life. In Cambridge one studies a particular thing within an institution which ideally perpetuates the means of study (especially by making it communal), the object of study, and the integrity and dedication necessary to study. But to be an abstract 'student', which if you live in some off-cut of the cosmic campus you are likely to feel, is to concentrate only on the physical evidence of the activity, the reading and writing, and thus to deprive it of any purpose. Coming to Cambridge is then more like going to work, 'penpushing' as it is so reductively called, and you expect to leave your real self at home.

The architects are not villains in this, as an abstract student is probably what they were asked to build for. Because Cambridge, in common with other institutions, has suffered a certain loss of its institutional ideals, the concept it supplies to the architect will inevitably reflect less an idea of the whole person come to study, and more some bureaucratically devised construct of the student academic. But the architect has some responsibility, for he himself requires this abstract description of the student existence, because the life the architect thinks of is also analysed in terms of its activity. The architect does not build so much for people who need to understand what a building is for, as for functionaries who will fit properly into it. If an architect does not think of people's lives as a whole, then it follows, both psychologically and practically, that he will be unable to think of the building as a whole. When he has planned for use, he has finished, and ambiguities in appearance, which have such disconcerting effects, will not be his business.

Loss of location leads to an abstraction of activity, and an abstract conception of activity makes for buildings without location, but there is also a way in which a modern building will positively promote abstraction of activity. A building which is self-sufficient, clear in structure and purpose, leaves you to your own devices, it does not in fact impose itself on you. A palace looks like a palace,



and once you are satisfied on that point, you could sleep on the floor. Whereas a building that is not self-sufficient only makes sense if you somehow become the person it was built for. Incompleteness has a coercive power. So to use Cripps, you must intuit what 'a student' is.

The architect has not left you short of clues. You are someone who sits at his desk and works (under the anglepoise lamp). You have one friend, but he doesn't stay long (the armchair has virtually no back to it). You stick to your subject, so the shelves provided will hold all your books. Your body requires warmth, but does not need to see a fire, so heat will come from strange 'boosters'. When work is over and sleep not yet begun, you may exercise your personality. If you have forgotten what it is, your posters, pinned to the boards provided, will remind you.

Of course, no-one can live like this. The student life, in its pure form, is a fiction. We keep our memories, and a sense of who and where we are, while college activities, and the kindness of Fellows and of fellow students, maintain some sort of sense of community. But the student life is not as much of a fiction as all that. In retrospect some of the insecurity I felt as a freshman was due to an uncertainty as to what 'a student' was supposed to do or to be; and I also attribute to that abstracted existence the characteristically modern sense of being cut off from the past generally, and also from my own past. In fact I remember welcoming this state. Nor is being 'a student' merely an internal condition. The dissolution of college life has been actively promoted by students themselves, who see no connection between the ancient institution and the activity in which they are engaged.

The university institutions have, as I see it, been caught in an unfortunate rebound. In architectural terms, they can best defend their meaning by putting up simple buildings with clear purposes, which otherwise leave the student alone. Ironically, however, it is their own loss of meaning, their diminished sense of the college as a whole body and the gradual replacement of the concept 'member' with the concept 'student', that they have so lovingly and conscientiously seen embodied in the new building. The architect also plans principally for life conceived of as activity, which effectively prevents him thinking of the building as a whole, and this denies it the possibility of 'belonging'. At the same time, the abstraction of activity entailed by this loss of location is reinforced by what has been put into, as well as what is left out of, the design. Consequently the new buildings have a demoralising effect on those who arrive with an idea of Cambridge life as something complete; but they may also help to create that abstract student, whose existence further challenges the plausibility of college life as standing for anything of significance or value.

David Thistlethwaite

Restoring the Chapel Ceiling

The cleaning and restoration of the painted ceiling in the Chapel has just been completed, and as this was an event of some significance in the life and history of the College it was felt that an account of the undertaking would be of interest to Johnians past and present.

From the turn of the century until quite recently, Victorian architecture and the decorative arts had been ignored by the general public who for the most part neither knew nor cared, and treated with scorn and derision by the cognoscenti who tended to regard everything after 1830 with ill-concealed contempt. Worse still, they caused or connived at the needless destruction of countless buildings of great merit, churches, schools, town and country houses and public buildings, and where this proved impossible for one reason or another, went to extraordinary lengths to deface and disguise them so that they are no longer of architectural interest or account.

St. John's Chapel came in for as much villification as any of its contemporaries, and loud were the critics in their condemnation of the building itself and it fortunately theirs was a passive campaign, never translated into action, and today the Chapel stands intact and largely unaltered. Sounder and more reasonable judgements now prevail, the atmosphere has changed, and the work of such architects as Gilbert Scott, G.E. Street, J.L. Pearson and G.F. Bodley is held in high regard, and in this more enlightened climate St. John's can be justly proud of having what must be regarded as one of the finest and most successful Gothic Revival chapels in the country.

The building was completed in 1869 and the design owes much to the Decorated or "middle pointed" period, which was then almost universally held to be the only correct style for all ecclesiastical building. By a happy chance for Scott, who was one of the strongest advocates of this view, it reflected the style of the old chapel, dating from about 1280, before Bishop Fisher clothed it in a Tudor mantle, then in the course of demolition.

The question of restoring the painted ceiling was raised in 1978, and after a preliminary inspection early in 1979 the decision to proceed was taken and work started in August. The ceiling had been obscured for so long under a blanket of accumulated grime, the details had been lost to view, and it was therefore difficult to follow the theme of the decoration and make any assessment of its artistic worth. Superficial cleaning in the 1950's did little to improve matters, and it is only now after the first comprehensive cleaning and restoration in a hundred and ten years that the decorative scheme can be properly seen, and is revealed as a work of historic importance and of considerable artistic merit. Moreover it is a fine example, together with the stained glass throughout the Chapel (except three windows in the north transept) of the long and very close collaboration between Gilbert Scott and Clayton & Bell,



the partnership he helped to found in 1855, and which in a few short years was to become the most celebrated firms of stained glass artists and muralists of the day.

The design and execution of the paintings is of the highest quality, the handling of the folds in the episcopal robes, notoriously difficult to portray, is done with consummate skill, and the whole work carried out with a degree of artistic sensitivity and excellence seldom found in the work of their contemporaries.

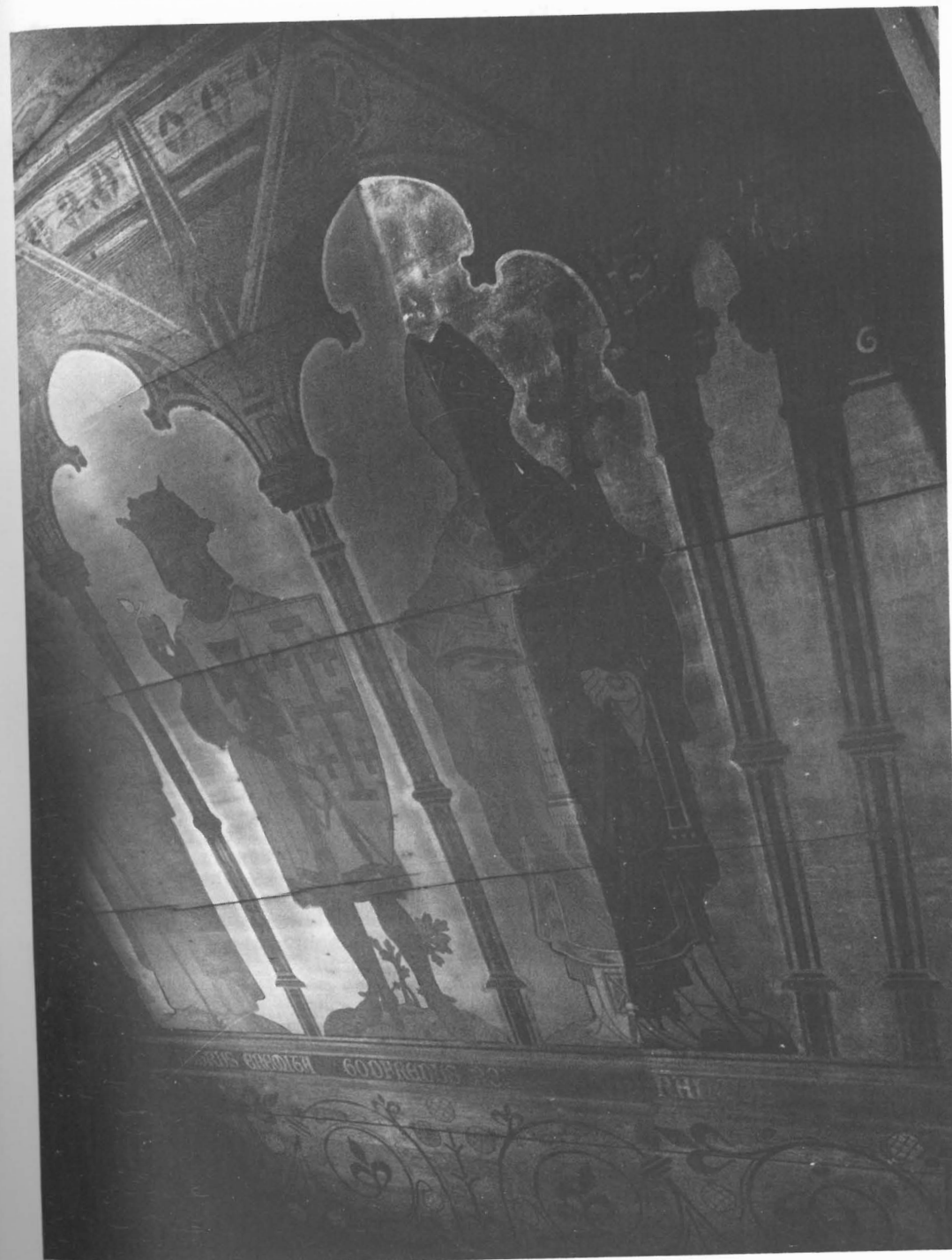
The vault or inner roof is made of oak, divided by main ribs into nineteen panelled sections, seven each side and five in the apse, each section subdivided by secondary ribs into three compartments, within which are groups of painted figures. Each group represents one century of the Christian era from the first to the nineteenth, the series forming a continuous arcade from east to west, starting with Christ in Majesty in the central panel of the apse flanked by St. Ignatius, St. Polycarp of the second century, St. Origen, St. Cyprian of the third, and ending with the nineteenth in the south west panel, with Wilberforce, the poet Wordsworth and The Master of St. John's, Dr. Wood.

The intervening centuries include such diverse figures as St. Augustine, first Archbishop of Canterbury, Edward the Confessor, Hadrian IV, the only English Pope, Henry VI, founder of Eton and Kings, Blaise Pascal and Sir Isaac Newton.

A full list is available elsewhere, but identification is now possible for those with keen eyes or a pair of binoculars, as their names appear on flat scrolls at the bottom of each figure.

As we have noted, the decorative scheme is based upon the arcade motif, each figure standing within a gabled niche of Gothic form, the spaces above and below filled with a stylised pattern of fruit, leaves and entwined foliage. The figures are two-thirds life size painted direct on to the oak panels in oil polychrome and with gilded backgrounds, and while the early kings, prophets and martyrs can only be imaginative representations, the later ones are all taken from known portraits or statuary. Each is robed in a style peculiar to his century and status, and many are shewn with a distinguishing mark or symbol, so that we see for instance St. Thomas Becket with his mitre pierced by a dagger, Henry Chichele carrying a model of All Souls, Oxford, and William Wilberforce with a pair of broken manacles at his feet.

During the cleaning it was obviously necessary to examine the paintwork closely, and it soon became clear that a number of alterations had been made, mostly of a minor nature, at the time of the original work or quite shortly after, which is not unusual. But not so with Vladimir. He can be seen in the panel over the left hand organ arch, and is described by Professor Babington, under the tenth century, as Vladimir the Great, Grand Duke of Russia. (Did they have Grand Dukes in the tenth century?) The figure we now see wears a short velvet coat trimmed with ermine, cossack-style boots and carries a sceptre with the double headed eagle. On his head is a crown of obvious nineteenth century origins, and with a short military haircut and clipped moustache he might have come straight from the Court at St. Petersburg. Clear signs of another figure, more appropriately clad for tenth century Russia, can be seen underneath.



Now who made such an alteration and why? Or was it just an artist's joke? Surely not. That generation of Victorians were not remarkable for their sense of humour, and certainly not in the House of God. A search through the relevant papers in the Library tells us nothing, so if any reader can solve the riddle please let me know.

During the last seven months the whole of the ceiling has been cleaned, the paintings recoloured and gilded where required and the necessary conservation work carried out to ensure their stability and good condition for the future. In no sense do I regard my work in this field as a licence to re-paint. I seek to preserve as much of the original as possible and make no attempt to restore the newly painted look, a tendency which I greatly deplore, as in so doing the inevitable and wholly desirable patination of the years is lost and the character of the original changed.

For most of this time the chapel has been disfigured by a forest of scaffolding, but to allow life to continue as normally as possible two bays only were dealt with at a time, starting in the apse and working westwards. The Dean and The Chaplain, though obviously dismayed, smiled bravely throughout, adopting from a most unlikely source the motto "we never closed". In the absence of Dr Guest on leave, it was left to Peter Hurford to maintain musical standards in the face of great difficulty and provocation, but his was the advantage in having at his disposal an instrument of such nerve-shattering power which, when played with the necessary determination effectively quelled all opposition. In fairness it must be admitted that he seldom had cause to do so.

So the tumult and the shouting dies, we have departed but the captains and the kings remain, high up in the ceiling, cleaned and refurbished, and does one perhaps detect a faint smile of satisfaction on the faces of the more worldly ones that they can now be seen again, and even recognised?

No account of the work done in the Chapel could be complete without mention of all those members of the College, The Bursar and Junior Bursar, The Dean, any number of Fellows, The Architect, The Librarian, The Organist, The Superintendent of Buildings, The Chapel Clerk, The Head Porter and his colleagues, The Lady Superintendent, the Buttery staff and countless undergraduates, who by their welcome and interest in our work made this one of our most enjoyable and rewarding jobs for many years.

Peter Larkworthy.

The Old Treasury and its Graffiti

The Old Treasury of St. John's, in first court on the second floor above the great gate, began to act as a repository for documents, money and plate soon after the foundation of the college. The statutes of 1524 direct that a great iron-bound chest holding three smaller chests is to be kept in the tower. One is to hold the college seal, foundation charter and letters patent, the second a reserve fund for loans in case of need, and the third any cash the college may have in hand. As the college acquired more land and hence more evidence of title, directions for storing documents had to be set out in greater detail. The statutes of 1530 envisage a number of 'capsae', or boxes, arranged by counties. In them are to be placed smaller wooden 'capsellae' holding the documents about each living and manor. Several such 'capsellae' remain in the archives, each with the name of a property on one end and equipped with a sliding lid.

The capsellae which survive mostly measure no more than four by nine by four inches and there must always have been documents too bulky to fit into them, even when folded. The problem would have increased as large deeds and estate maps, some of them over three feet square, began to be produced in the eighteenth century, while the records of the college's own administration increased in size and scope. A college order of 23 July 1737 directed that 'the senior bursar with any two of the fellows be empowered to call in Mr Yorke to assist them in revising and setting the writings in the Treasury to order'. There is no record of the method employed at that time, but a list dated 1787 shows alphabetical and numerical systems in operation, documents being stored in drawers boxes and trunks near the windows.

By 1849 'fireproof boxes' are mentioned in another list and these are probably the metal deed boxes some of which were transferred from the Treasury when a new fire-proof room was built next to the library in 1886. All the ancient records of the college, with a few exceptions, and the title deeds of its properties earlier than those of the nineteenth century were removed to the new room. The Treasury continued to hold some eighteenth century terriers and accounts and later leases of property, and to act as a place of deposit for recent bills, accounts, and other records of the administration including some papers of individual tutors. Throughout almost the whole of the Treasury's life as the major repository of the college a register has been kept in which withdrawals and returns of documents have been entered. Beginning in 1561, it is now continued as the register of the muniment room built in 1968 which replaced the fire-proof room.

During 1979 the Old Treasury was re-decorated, a new braced floor inserted, and new shelving put in to increase its capacity. The removal of old racking revealed a fireplace, the arch of which, when cleaned, was seen to bear several inscriptions photographs of

which are reproduced here. The inscriptions are the names of fellows of the college, some of them dated, between 1540 and 1600. Those clearly identified include: Roger Ascham 1542 (fellow 1534-54), John Tayler (Taylor) 'magister huius collegii et decanus Lincolniae' (master 1538-46, dean of Lincoln 1544-52), Thomas Fowle (Foule) (fellow 1550-3 when deprived with other protestant fellows, restored 1558-60), Thomas Randolph or Randall 1575 (fellow 1561-77), Gabriel Duckett 1570 (fellow 1563-72), William Fulke 1565, occurring also as Gulielmus Fulco (fellow 1563-77), Laurence Washington (fellow 1565-74), Walter Barker 1572 (fellow 1566-76), William Coell 1572 (fellow 1570-2), James Smith 1577 (fellow 1573-80), Edward Alvey 1574 (fellow 1570-6), Thomas Playfere (fellow 1584-1602), Robert Spalding (fellow 1592-1604).

The names are written in a variety of hands, from the beautiful humanistic script of 'Rogerus Ascham(us)' to the plain roman capitals of 'Iams Smith'. There seems no reason to doubt that they are holograph inscriptions. It is true that one only, that of William Fulke, closely matches the record of his admission as sacrist in the college admissions book. Allowances must, however, be made for the fact that these are scratchings in stone and Fulke's peculiarly straight hand would be easier to reproduce in that material.

One of the most interesting inscriptions, both because of its beauty and the learning of the man it commemorates, is that of Roger Ascham. The college library has a holograph manuscript of his, an exposition of the epistle to Philemon, written in 1542 the same year as the Treasury inscription.¹ The manuscript is in a true italic hand, angular and sloping, and the signature does not end in the medieval abbreviation for 'us'. Perhaps that would have seemed barbarous in the fair copy of a text. It was regularity and precision, seen even in a scratching on stone, which made Ascham's handwriting famous. As orator to the university from 1546 to 1554 he was in great demand as a writer of official letters which showed both his calligraphic skill and excellent literary style.²

Below and to the right of Ascham's inscription are two words in Greek which are transliterations of the Latin version of William Fulke (Gulielmus Fulco). The Hebrew letters beside 'Fulco' are those of the Divine Name - Yhwh - a reminder that this language as well as Latin and Greek was prescribed for study in the college in the early sixteenth century.³ Ascham and Fulke were both leading protestants in the college after the reformation, but men of contrasting tempers. Ascham was fully a part of the new state-church of Henry VIII: protestant scholar and courtier, author of the Scholemaster and of Toxophilus, a book on archery dedicated to the king. As a writing-master he instructed Edward VI, and he was tutor to Elizabeth. Fulke, by contrast, was a puritan who opposed those signs of external conformity in religion which the court sought to impose. It was Fulke who in 1565 succeeded in persuading fellows and undergraduates to appear in the college chapel without their surplices. Since the government had ordered their wearing as a sign of adherence to its religious settlement, including use of the prayer book, this meant political defiance. Fulke was expelled from the college but continued to lecture unofficially in the Falcon in Petty Cury. He was eventually rehabilitated, becoming master of Pembroke in 1578.

We do not know the occasions on which the inscriptions in the Treasury were made. The dates against some of them agree with land-

marks in the college careers of certain fellows: Duckett was junior bursar in 1569-70, William Fulke sacrist and preacher in 1565, Walter Barker principal lecturer in 1572, Edward Alvey examiner in rhetoric in 1574. This is not so in every case, however, and may be coincidental. None of these fellows was officially entered as witness in the borrowing book of the Treasury beginning in 1561, nor as depositor or withdrawer of sums of money from the chest. There is no record of other gatherings in the Treasury: the only person with official access might have been Duckett, holding a key as bursar. Wine was served, however, in the auditor's chamber at the times of account; perhaps in the aftermath of some such festivity it became the custom, for a while, to leave one's name in the Treasury stone.

M.G. Underwood (College Archivist)

Notes:

1. St. John's College MS L3, No. 360 in the catalogue by M.R. James.
2. See Lisa Jardine 'Humanism in St. John's' Eagle (Easter 1978) pp. 8-16.
3. I owe this information to the Librarian and the Dean of Chapel.



The Lady Margaret Ball

A Note on the Early History of the May Ball.

References to the May Ball first appear in the Eagle in 1895. Evidence of earlier Balls does, however, exist. In the College Library can be found a dance card, complete with a tiny pencil on a string, printed for the "Lady Margaret Ball" held on June 14, 1888. Whether this was the first Ball to be held cannot now be determined. The pattern of card used either was then or rapidly became standard, since it was exactly repeated on the next oldest preserved card - that for a Ball on June 17, 1892. Even the band was the same: "Mr. Dan Godfrey's Quadrille Band", conductor Mr. Dan Godfrey, junior. The printed circular advertising the 1892 St. John's College Ball has survived and it announced that the Ball would be held in the Master's Lodge, the supper in the Combination Room and that the cost would be one guinea a ticket. The numbers of tickets sold would be limited by the "Accommodation available in the Lodge", although, unfortunately, it was not revealed what that was thought to be. It is not clear when the Ball ceased to be the Lady Margaret Ball and became the St. John's College Ball, although it is plain from the lists of Ball Stewards and from the decoration in the photograph of Hall for the 1898 Ball that the Boat Club retained an almost proprietorial interest.

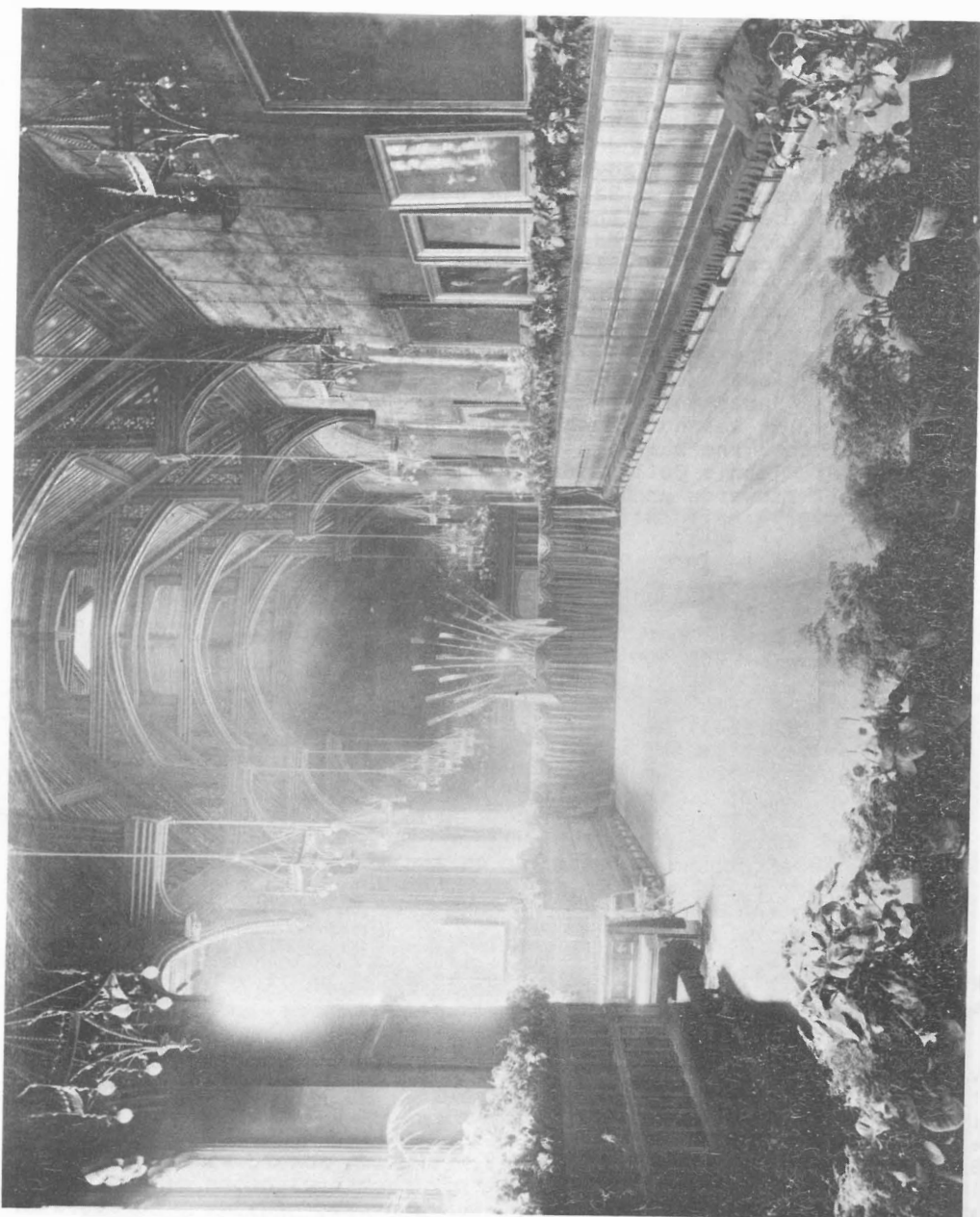
By 1895, the event had obviously become an accepted if not yet annual feature of the College's early summer celebrations, for it made its first appearance in the Eagle. In "Our Chronicle" for 1895 a Ball held in the College Hall was reported.

The College Ball

The Ball was held on Tuesday night, and as all former ones was quite successful. Lyons laid the floor; a large marquee was put up in the Chapel Court and the garden of the Lodge, owing to the kindness of the Master, was illuminated with fairy lamps and Chinese lanterns. The band of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, under the direction of Mr. Charles Godfrey was in attendance, and occupied a dais in the South oriel. In spite of the fact that no less than seven other balls were held on the same night, the number of visitors was larger even than before

More modern committees would find the implicit anxiety in the last sentence quite familiar.

From 1895-1907, the Ball, now usually called the "College Ball" was held, if enough support was forthcoming during the Lent Term. By 1907, the Ball was enjoying a sufficiently continuous life to generate its own account book, and in it can be found the accounts for Balls in each year until 1914, except 1910, when, though fully arranged, the Ball was cancelled following the death of King Edward VII on May 6, 1910. The account for 1907 reveals that the total costs of the Ball amounted to £223 - 5s - 0d., and showed a profit of 1½d. The costs of



the Ball held in 1979 were nearly £28,000. It is interesting to observe that in 1907, the costs of the Ball supper were a very much larger proportion of the whole than nowadays, and the expenditure on entertainment very much less, generally being confined to one band. This band tended always to be the obviously valued Mr. Dan and then Mr. Charles Godfrey, until they were superseded by Herr Moritz Wurm in the years just before 1914.

The 1914 war put a stop to the Ball, but it was revived in 1920, to the very obvious delight of its reviewer in the Eagle; he recorded:

The College Ball

This year, for the first time since 1914, the College has held a Ball: and, if we may say so without blowing our own trumpets, it was a Ball. Nothing could be quite so beautiful as Hall, the panel ledges smothered in flowers, and Lady Margaret herself almost framed in green. Well done, the College garden!

Then the sitting-out places - the Master's garden a mass of wee lights, all the paths in Chapel Court lit up, and an amazing labyrinth of tents. Everyone lost his or her way once or twice, and strayed into a jolly panelled place, which turned out to be the Combination Room staircase.

And that brings me to supper and the Combination Room. Not being a gastronomist, I can't produce any expert opinion on the former, though it was most good, but the Room itself - well, it just was the Room. There was a mist of candle light and voices, and I thought that old Sam Parr's smile grew even broader.

As to the dance itself, of course a dance is really a matter of partners, so I may have been peculiarly lucky. But the indispensable adjuncts were entirely A 1: the wonderful man Newman and his myrmidons kept us going so strong that at half-past six or so, after the last extra and Mr. Stearn's operations, there were still 250 out of 300 starters to cope with the last jump, "Auld Lang Syne" jazzed.

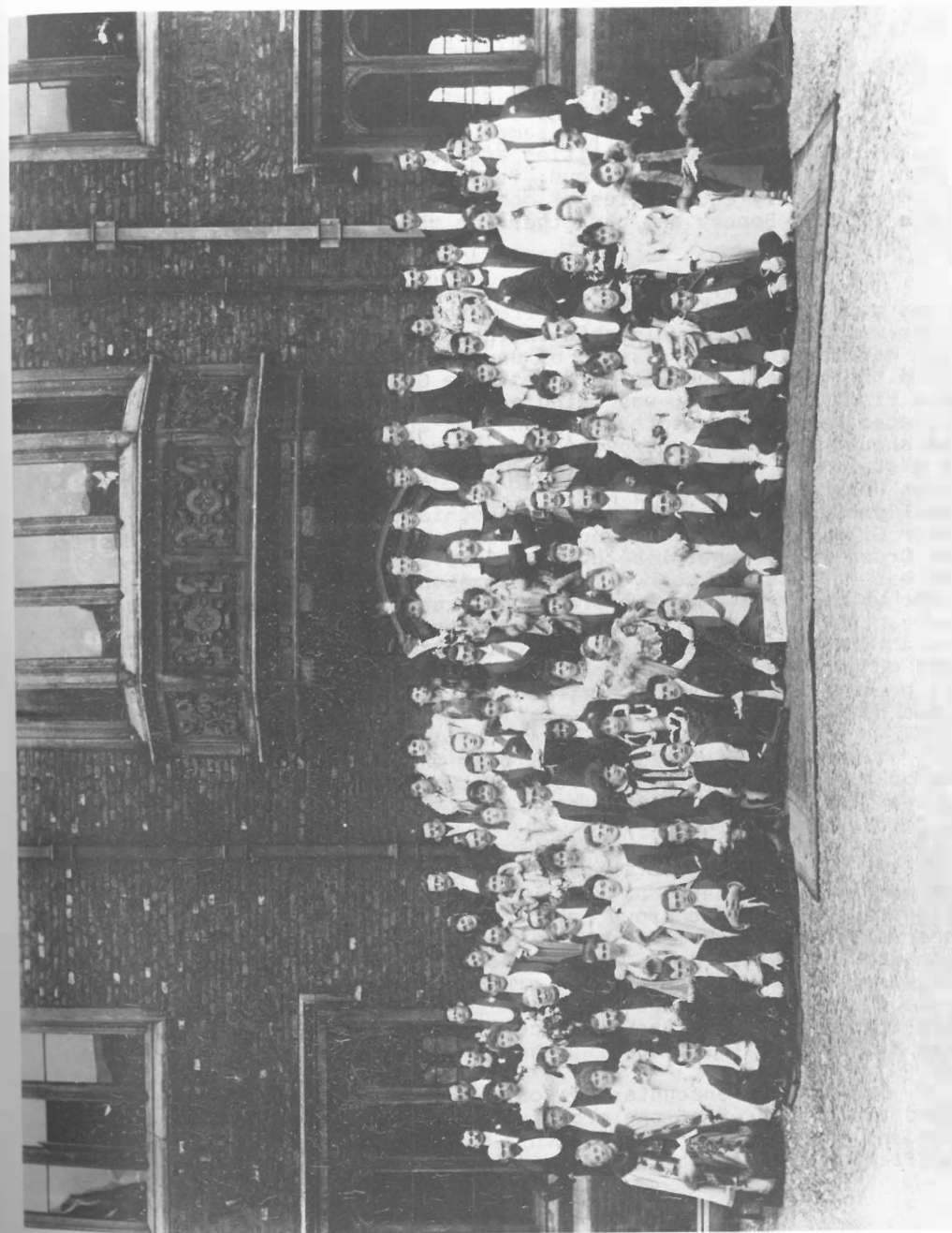
The floor had its defects: the parquet panels gaped at times, but it had all the qualities of ice in perfect order just before a big thaw. As a partner of mine remarked, expressively though without entire originality, she could have danced till doomsday; I fancy she said, "Like billy oh!"

So that was the College dance, and we have got to thank Mrs. Masters and everybody that worked for its success. As for the Committee I don't know quite who they were, but the Laws (with and without an "e") and Alldred made themselves infernal nuisances for weeks before, so I think they must have worked hard. The Master's Sam Browne was an utter delight: and Mr. Armitage appeared to think that his life depended on everyone having partners: if it did he saved it.

After the ceremony I myself drank beer in the Buttery. And so to bed.

By 1926, when the Ball was last advertised in the Eagle, it had apparently become so expected a part of May Week, that it ceased to be reviewed in the Eagle. The notices had in any case been taking on a somewhat blasé air, with mild complaints about lack of vigour on the part of the band, or lack of vigour on the part of the committee - by now so called rather than Stewards - for being slower to purchase their own floor than other Colleges. This they did in 1924. The size of the Ball also seems to have grown, for the habit of having a Marquee, or, indeed, several, became common, perhaps after the committee was released from the expense of hiring a floor each year. It all begins to sound as if the Ball was well on the way to becoming the kind of event that, now it has become so much smaller again, we know today; although today's Ball no longer uses Marquees, and offers an infinitely wider variety of entertainment. It does not, however, go on any longer: a great habit of the early Balls was for the Stewards to be photographed having their breakfast on the following morning, whereas last year's Committee photograph was taken at about midnight. The Stewards all looked very well considering....

R.T.B. Langhorne



Dr Bonney and the Crown Prince

In the Easter 1979 issue of The Eagle a review of the book Penrose to Cripps refers, on page 28, to Dr T.G. Bonney (1833-1923). Those of us who entered St. John's at the end of the 1914-18 war knew him only as a distant and intermittent figure without whom the College would not be quite the same. Through all his long life he retained those critical faculties and forceful means of expression which had early made him famous; it was rumoured that the Steward kept two roughly equal files of complaints from Fellows - one for those from Dr Bonney and the other for those from the remaining Fellows.

It was, if my memory is correct, on a summer's day in 1921 that I was going to fetch my bicycle from the ground floor room in First Court which was the cycle shed in those days. As I approached the main gateway there were signs of unusual activity and expectancy. I asked the reason, and was told that the Crown Prince of Japan, then on a visit to England, was being shown round some of the Cambridge colleges, and was expected in John's at any moment. Not knowing what one should do if one unexpectedly met such a personage, I took refuge on a staircase near the cycle shed which had a window with a view of First Court. Before long there appeared from under the gateway a small group of men, among whom I recognised the Vice-Chancellor, Peter Giles, Master of Emmanuel College. He was evidently conducting the Crown Prince who, like his small retinue, was immaculate in silk top hat and morning coat. They had taken only a few steps into the court when I saw, emerging from the Screens on the far side of the court, the unmistakable figure of Dr Bonney. Never over-careful in his attire, he was wearing (as usual in summer) a very sunburnt straw hat; on account of a chronic stiffness in his neck (he was then 88) his head, and with it his hat, had a permanent tilt to one side. One could not mistake him.

I was petrified. There was only one path down the centre of the court. The Crown Prince would naturally expect anyone else on it to keep out of his way; with equal certainty Dr Bonney would give way to no one on his ground.

At last they met. The Vice-Chancellor stretched out a kindly arm and almost gathered Dr Bonney into the small company, while presenting him to the Crown Prince as one of the most treasured possessions of the College. The Crown Prince took off his hat and remained bareheaded during the introduction. His companions did likewise. Dr Bonney raised his old boater politely but immediately replaced it. The retinue looked to see such arrogance punished by a bolt from heaven: the Crown Prince more sensibly replaced his topper; they diffidently followed his lead.

During this encounter Dr Bonney managed to keep shifting slowly round the perimeter of the group until he had got himself between them and the gateway. Then, with a final raising of his hat, he shuffled on to the gateway and made his escape.

It was a memorable overlapping of two centuries and two cultures. More than fifty years later the Crown Prince, now Emperor, is still alive. Dr Bonney's prophetic vision is hardly likely to have extended to World War II, Pearl Harbour and Hiroshima. The Crown Prince, one hopes, was equally lacking in foresight; if not, he may have had the consolation of foreseeing more distantly a visit to him, as Emperor of Japan, by an English princess to whom he would read some of his own poems; did he, one wonders, ever see the one in which an Eton College magazine celebrated his visit to that academy? And did Dr Bonney's nightmares ever include a glimpse of the next Crown Prince entertaining at a reception a woman prime minister of the United Kingdom?

J.T. Combridge (B.A. 1921)

The Wordsworth Heritage Appeal

In a Progress Report issued 25 May 1979, the Chairman of the Wordsworth Heritage Appeal (launched April 1977) stated that the Appeal had passed its first target of £200,000, and had achieved two of its four major objectives. Johnians will be pleased to learn that the College has both raised money for the Appeal, and itself has given substantial sums, specified in the Report. The first objective was to buy an important collection of Wordsworth and Coleridge papers that came on the market in July 1977, including the earliest Mss. of one of Coleridge's most important poems, 'Dejection: An Ode', and some love-letters which passed between Wordsworth and his wife Mary. The second objective was a major restoration of Dove Cottage, Grasmere, the Wordsworths' home during the great creative years 1799-1808. Objectives still to be met are the conversion of the stone-built nineteenth century coach-house behind Dove Cottage, to replace the old Museum (opened 1936), and the rehousing of the Library in the old Museum.

Johnians wishing to see the full Report, or wishing to make contributions to the Appeal, are invited to write to the Chairman, The Trustees of Dove Cottage, Grasmere, Ambleside, Cumbria, LA22 9SG.

Commemorating Mountbatten in Paris

On 18 December 1979, the College clergy and choir devised and performed a substantial part of a service in Paris commemorating Lord Mountbatten. Part of a local press report ran:

"Il convient de signaler en outre que le célèbre chœur du Saint John's College de Cambridge, qui assurait la seconde partie du service religieux, a étonné l'assistance par la qualité exceptionnelle de sa présentation". Le Figaro

* * * * *

Our Paris correspondent writes:

Une cérémonie religieuse en hommage à la mémoire de Lord Mountbatten a eu lieu le 18 décembre 1979 à Paris en l'église Saint-Louis-des-Invalides, décorée pour cette occasion de nombreux drapeaux anglais et français.

Monsieur Jean-François Poncet, ministre français des Affaires Etrangères, en avait accepté le patronage, dans le cadre des manifestations sur le "Sens du Sacré à travers l'Histoire" organisées à l'initiative de l'Association "Recherche et Expression dans l'Art".

La cérémonie, concélébrée par les prêtres anglais et français, fut suivie par une assistance très nombreuse parmi laquelle se trouvaient notamment Sir Reginald Hibbert, ambassadeur de Grande-Bretagne en France, Mme Raymond Barre, Monsieur Yvon Bourges, ministre français de la Défense, la maréchale Leclerc de Hauteclocque, et le bailli prince Guy de Polignac conduisant une délégation de l'Ordre Souverain de Malte.

Les prières, récitées en français et en anglais, furent un très émouvant hommage à la paix et aux liens d'amitié entre l'Angleterre et la France, liens que Lord Mountbatten avait personnellement contribué à resserrer.

Des oeuvres de musique sacrée furent exécutées dans une atmosphère de profond recueillement par la chorale de Saint-Louis-des-Invalides, puis par le chœur de St John's College. Celui-ci toucha particulièrement l'assistance par la perfection d'exécution de ses chants et par la pureté et le fondu de ses voix.

En conclusion de cette cérémonie était inaugurée au Musée de la Marine, dans la soirée de ce même jour, une exposition intitulée "Des vaisseaux à voiles aux sous-marins nucléaires", au sein de laquelle se trouvaient rassemblés de nombreux souvenirs personnels ayant appartenu à Lord Mountbatten, ainsi que des documents photographiques qui évoquaient la légende de sa vie.

Reviews

John Beer, Wordsworth in Time (Faber, 1979, 232pp.)

As Dr John Beer (B.A., 1950) continues his studies of the English Romantic poets, he shows - in almost Wordsworthian fashion - a patient and determined preoccupation with certain leading images and complexes of ideas, an ever-growing command of their range of implication, and a capacity for judicious comparison. The present work, Wordsworth in Time (1979), complements Wordsworth and the Human Heart (1978).

It is generally accepted nowadays that Wordsworth took himself as his principal subject. At times, of course, his overt emphasis is on "Nature" or his fellow-men; at times he employs another person as his ostensible narrator. The Prelude is nevertheless the chief but far from the only testimony to an essential self-absorption that persists throughout his life and that springs less, one would suppose, from solipsism (much less mere egotism) than from an apparent conviction that the proper study of mankind is that man whom each of us knows best. With Wordsworth, accordingly, Dr Beer's tendency to treat literary criticism as, at bottom, an account of the poet's moral and intellectual condition is more rewarding than it might be with a more outward-looking poet like Burns or Crabbe. Criticism of this cast must rely on just such a close and accurate knowledge, not only of the published poetry but also of a plethora of secondary material, as is evident throughout this book. Like other good Wordsworthians, that is to say, Dr Beer is usually able to say not merely that such and such an image or turn of phrase is characteristic enough but that it is, or is not, to be expected of Wordsworth at that particular time. Unlike some good Wordsworthians, moreover, (to say nothing of the bad ones), he knows his Coleridge well enough to write persuasively about the subtle and far-reaching effects of each poet upon the other.

In its main argumentative development, this book shows Wordsworth struggling, with varying success, to arrive at and sustain a world-view capable of relating opposed ideas of time: on the one hand, a secure but comfortless recognition of time as linear; on the other, those transcendent moments, whether comforting or appalling, of release if not from time itself then from that way of regarding time. In a language only lately resurrected, "Kairos" and "Aion" stand opposed to "Chronos". All this makes for an assured though not essentially novel approach to the idea of "spots of time"; to those well-known and justly admired poems in which Wordsworth treats, for example, of the interfusion of time present and time past in a place revisited; and to those other poems and episodes, of no less merit, where the sudden intervention - of a leech-gatherer or a discharged soldier - seems to disrupt the very reign of time. It also makes a basis for considering some quite unexpected poems under the same aspect and for reaching out into comparatively unfamiliar parts of Wordsworth's oeuvre.

At times there is a certain loss of adjustment between argument and subject-matter. For me, at least, some of the slighter poems cannot quite bear the weight of this analysis. And, again, some generalizations about the eighteenth century - about attitudes to sanity and madness or about the complete pervasiveness of Newton's doctrines - are as harsh as they are simplified. The choice of Blake as witness here suggests that Dr Beer's studies of that poet may have coloured his own thinking. No doubt Blake felt it personally necessary to sweep aside the ideas of his predecessors. To accept his guidance there, however, is like accepting D.H. Lawrence as a guide to darkest Bloomsbury.

As an instrument of critical analysis, Dr Beer addresses himself to the idea that the critic:

should look first not for the homogeneity of Wordsworth's diction but for the disturbances in it - the moments, for example, where he uses an unexpected word, or even a normal one with some unexpected heightening of effect. The more puzzling the usage, the more likely it is that the key will be found in some subterranean working of Wordsworth's imagination (inviting, in turn, reappraisal of some of his more commonplace expressions). (p.27)

Some of the most rewarding points made throughout - and they are many - stem from a keen attention to just such "disturbances". Many readers will have corroborative examples of their own to add. "Standing on the top of golden hours" (p.41) may well carry a reference, in that context, to spinning-tops as well as mountain-tops and wheels of fortune. The allusion to As You Like It noted in one place (p.164) is matched by an allusion to Macbeth ("Methought I heard a voice cry, 'Sleep no more!'"). To multiply such examples, however, is to acknowledge the power of the instrument we are offered.

It remains true that this instrument of method is much less unorthodox in criticism since Empson and Leo Spitzer (if not, indeed, since Coleridge) than Dr Beer's energetic account of it implies. And the attempt to justify its use, as if justification were needed, leads to unduly firm distinctions between "the words on the page" and those other "hints, yearnings, and hauntings which are only half present in the text" (p.21). As someone remarked long ago, the words are on the page - or they are nowhere. An analogy with Dr Beer's own style may clarify my point. There is a sense in which Yeats is half present throughout this book on Wordsworth: an adumbration, possibly, of work in progress? Were it not so, one could see no occasion whatever for a reference to "Yeats's street-walkers" (p.138: my italics) in a comment on a passage about London, a city where street-walkers are neither unexpected nor especially Yeatsian. But it is so: and, accordingly, this odd little remark falls into perspective as an "unrealized" part of a larger affinity. And yet, again, one takes it to be so only because these "hints, yearnings, and hauntings" are themselves among the words on the pages of Wordsworth in Time. There are still those, in short, who read Wordsworth and other poets entirely for "the surface diction": but one may doubt whether they deserve the attention they are given here.

Such methodological cavils notwithstanding, the notion of addressing particular attention to "disturbances" in the text proves as rewarding for the understanding of Wordsworth's poetic lapses as for the enhanced appreciation of his finest moments. Dr Beer writes

well and seriously of Wordsworth's banality and bathos. He follows Coleridge in suggesting that the man who must always test his experiences on his own pulses is only too likely to announce, with an air of discovery, something that his fellows take for granted. And he adds the less familiar but no less valuable suggestion that banality could help "preserve (Wordsworth) against the extreme workings of his own consciousness" (p.153). He writes better still, with a sober felicity, of those moments when Wordsworth leads us to recognize that even "the blank rock-face ... is open to the sound of hidden torrents, or that, at the touch of sunlight, it is thrown into a more bearable relief" (p.27).

J.F. Burrows
Commonwealth Fellow, 1979-80

MORAL SCEPTICISM AND MORAL KNOWLEDGE. By Renford Bambrough.
Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1979. Pp. ix + 166. £5.50

It was, I think, just 18 years ago, in the Lent Term 1962, that I first was sent to Renford Bambrough for supervision - in Greek philosophy - along with the other Classical undergraduates of my year. We had already heard him lecture in the Faculty on 'Socrates and Wittgenstein': one of those courses which generate a hum of anticipation in the audience - it had opened to us a new world of thought which little in our previous experience of literature or philosophy had prepared us to conceive of. But it was the supervisions which confirmed some of us in our conversion to philosophy, and in due course led Mike Brearley, Michael Scholar and me to read with Renford for Part II of the Moral Science Tripos.

This snatch of autobiography is prompted by the President's new book. For the reading of it has powerfully revived memories of those early supervisions. I know exactly why it has done so. Everything the President writes is written to teach us to think about matters theoretical and practical, or rather to show us how we do and must think. And it is written in a style and tone distinctive of its author. I have often heard him say (p. 6):

'We also find that much of the trouble that the theories [sc. of moral philosophers] cause and much of the trouble that causes the theories arises where one theory is in secret and mistaken agreement with another, where because they both agree on a false disjunction each of them sacrifices a truth that the other strenuously guards, and embraces the paradox that it is the primary function of the other to controvert.'

I do not recall hearing him observe (p. 8):

'The reductive philosopher of science wears his operational definitions on his sleeve as proud proof of the toughness of his mind. The conventionalist about logical necessity is comfortably conscious that Occam's razor gives a smooth shave.'

Nor was I unsurprised by the coda of Chapter 6 (p. 104):

'We need not deny, as we throw away the shells, that the oysters were succulent and nutritious, even if we allow or insist that there are other and plainer sources of nourishment.'

I would certainly have scored heavily in any quiz on the identity of the author of these quotations.

It will already have become apparent that Moral Scepticism and Moral Knowledge is a highly polished artefact. Although the book appears (somewhat unconvincingly) in a series on philosophical psychology, it is the very opposite of the swiftly composed and swiftly thought response to an invitation which not infrequently finds its way into such contexts. It is no exaggeration to say that we have here the studied distillation of a youngish lifetime's reflection upon moral thought. The upshot of that reflection is clear, definite, and firm, although not easily summarized. As the author observes (pp. 30-1):

'If a dispute is capable of being settled by the presentation of a memorable theory or by a briefly manageable description then it is almost certainly not a philosophical dispute and it is quite certainly not a long-standing philosophical dispute. The paradoxical doctrines and the unsound sceptical arguments abound precisely because there is no way of describing the peculiarity of moral judgements that is brief and accurate and memorable.'

A reviewer, however, must attempt the impossible. And in fact the second sentence just quoted intimates something of the essential doctrine of the work. It is a trenchant defence of the common sense view of morality as a matter of objective right and wrong, and as subject to rational argument and investigation and reflection no less than any other topic of inquiry or disagreement or puzzlement. Each successive chapter takes up the same theme, and develops it with unfailing resource in a new key or with a fresh inversion. While some parts of the work will be of most interest to professional or tiro philosophers, the whole is written with the common reader above all in mind. For it is one of Mr. Bambrough's cardinal philosophical beliefs that philosophy is too important to be addressed just to other philosophers. I would have described this as a belief unfashionable among philosophers were it not for the success he has in persuading contributors to the journal Philosophy, which he has edited since 1972, to share it.

It is time to give some indication of the character of the argumentation of the book. I take as my example the author's treatment of 'an objection which is usually felt to have special if not conclusive force against objectivism' (p. 38). The objection is that 'if we believe (as Hume does) that there are moral distinctions (Right and Wrong, Good and Evil) we shall become dogmatic and authoritarian, and ... , in the light of that assumption, we shall have reason for our authoritarian principle and practice' (p. 39). Mr. Bambrough quotes a variety of evils which have been alleged by philosophers to be the consequence of belief in the objectivity of morals. He then deploys against this position a very old form of counter-argument, beloved of the Greeks from Democritus and Plato to Sextus Empiricus (p. 40):

'Nowell-Smith and Hare and [William] James are hoist with the same petard. Persecution, inquisition and slavery function in their arguments as moral villainies that the objectivist's moral philosophy requires him to countenance. They see themselves as pointing out to the objectivist that he has made a moral mistake. They accordingly see themselves as correcting that mistake, as the sceptic of the senses corrects the mistake of one who sees as an oasis what is only a mirage, as a bent stick what is really a straight stick in water. But a mistake cannot be corrected or even made in a sphere in which there is no right or wrong or true or false. Our recognition that slavery and tyranny and persecution are morally objectionable is a sample of the moral knowledge that the critics' conclusion declares to be impossible, even while their premises openly exemplify it.'

This passage is a characteristic one in many ways. Its reasoning is crisp and elegant and explicit: one knows exactly what is being claimed and why. It stops the reader in his tracks and forces him to critical reflection not merely on what the author is saying but on what he himself ought to think. But immediacy of impact is not bought at the cost of deafness to the intertwined traditions of moral philosophy and English letters. One of the pleasures of the book is its courteous dialogue with philosophers of two or three generations ago, like Ross and Rashdall, James and Peirce, as well as its regretfully qualified devotion to Hume and G.E. Moore. Notice, too, the comparison of the difficulties of the anti-objectivist position about morality with those of the sceptic attack on our knowledge of the external world. Mr. Bambrough everywhere insists, and nowhere more tellingly than in the brilliant second chapter, that if we scrutinize doubts about the objectivity of moral reasoning and moral judgment, we usually find that they are twins or at least cousins to doubts which philosophers have raised about the objectivity of other forms of reasoning and other types of judgment; and contrariwise, that if we are invited to endorse the objectivity of science and logic, we should not fail to discern equal reason for endorsing the objectivity of ethics. Central to his argument, here as elsewhere, is his acceptance of the idea of moral truth and falsehood. For his principal opponents - writers like R.M. Hare and Bernard Williams - are anxious to allow moral reasoning many of the characteristic features of all reasoning: argument, premise, conclusion, consistency, inconsistency, validity, invalidity, to mention only some of the more fundamental. But they hope to reconcile such objective properties of reasoning with some form of ethical subjectivism. And their hope is founded on the idea that the most important and basic properties of reasoning can be divorced from the notions of truth and falsehood, notions which should in their view be abandoned in the philosophical characterization of moral judgments. Only then, they believe, will the rationality of moral argument be rendered compatible with what they take to be just as important a feature of morality: our freedom to choose our own fundamental moral principles, our responsibility to take up our own individual stance on deep and controverted moral issues.

In Chapters 4 to 6 Mr. Bambrough explicitly rejects the subjectivist idea that moral freedom is a matter of absolutely autonomous individual choice. He suggests that moral freedom is founded rather on an ability prerequisite for all human enquiry: our ability to draw our conclusions from evidence which we have to seek out and

formulate and evaluate for ourselves. Upon this conception, freedom is constrained by authority - the force and authority of evidence; and there is no more room in morals than in science for a notion of evidence disjoined from the notion of objective truth and falsehood. A positive account of the relation of fact, evidence, and conclusion in moral reflection is then developed by the author, who discusses at the same time their connexion with emotion and commitment. This was a part of an admirably compact study which I could have wished longer. In view of the pervasiveness of comparisons between morals and science in the work, it would have been particularly interesting to see Mr. Bambrough explore more fully the relation between fact, evidence, and theory in science, at a time when much fashionable philosophy of science has a strong subjectivist bias.

If you show the notion of moral truth and falsehood the door, it is liable to come back in through the window: naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret. Moral Scepticism and Moral Knowledge provides us with a classic demonstration of this fact, distinguished by its lucidity and economy and by an urbane directness. Let us take our leave of the President as he tells us 'a true story of an incident at an American university some years ago' (p. 44):

'A graduate student was expelled from the university; and it was believed by other students that he had been expelled for living with a woman student on the campus. At once there was a protest parade with banners declaring that "Morality is a matter of private choice". Later it was rumoured that the expulsion had been imposed as a penalty for gross and persistent blackmail of a member of the faculty. The protest died: there were no banners proclaiming that "Blackmail is a matter of private choice".'

Malcolm Schofield

BOOKS RECEIVED

- John Ferguson (B.A. 1942), The Open University from Within, (London: University of London Press, 1975), £3.30.
O My People, (London: Oliphants Outlook Books, 1977), £1.25.
 and K. Chisholm, Political and Social Life in the Great Age of Athens, (London: Ward Lock Educational, 1978), £2.25.
 Kenneth Emsley (B.A. 1966) and C. Fraser, Northumbria, (London: Batsford, 1978), £6.00.

Gifts and Bequests to the College, 1977-1979

Mr. E. Cunningham (B.A. 1902; Fellow 1904-10 and 1911-77; Senior Fellow 1956-77) bequeathed to the College £2,000 'to be used at the College's discretion in the general interests of the College'.

The residuary beneficiaries of the estate of the late Miss M.S. Harbottle gave £1,000 and friends of Miss Harbottle made in her memory donations totalling £220 to be added to the Anthony Harbottle Memorial Studentship Fund, the beneficiaries requesting that the Studentship be known as the Anthony Harbottle and Margaret Shiell Harbottle Memorial Studentship.

Mr. J.E. Jackson (B.A. 1926) and Mrs. Jackson gave to the College a lithograph of William Wilberforce (B.A. 1791).

A silver tankard was given to the College by the two sons of the late Mr. A.R. Nix (B.A. 1923).

The final payment from the estate of the late Mrs. M.D. Alldred was received, making the total value of the bequest £33,770.74.

The American Friends of Cambridge University have given \$1,400 to the College, \$900 to be added to the Research Grants Fund and \$500 to be added to the Choir Music Tuition Fund. The American Friends had received payments from seven members of the College during the year, towards these grants.

Two anonymous donations, each of £10, were made to the H.A. Harris Fund.

Mr. A.C. Crook (Fellow) assigned to the College the copyright of his book 'Penrose to Cripps'.

Dr. R. Howles (B.A. 1936) gave £60 to the College to augment the Hollinshead-Howles Prize Fund.

Mrs. M. Lewin, tenant of the College's St. John's Farm, Horningsea, gave a pig to the College.

Dr. Alexander (Fellow) gave to the College a 19th century Persian silver penholder.

Mr. A.E. Wardman (B.A. 1949) gave £50 to the College for the purposes of the Library.

The Principal and Fellows of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, gave to the College a copy of Georgina Battiscombe's 'Reluctant Pioneer - A life of Elizabeth Wordsworth'.

Mr. Bengt Lekström, of the University of Uppsala, presented to the College a bronze medal which had been struck in 1977 to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the founding of the University of Uppsala.

Mr. D.B. Fleet (Schoolmaster Fellow Commoner, Lent Term 1978) gave to the College a decanter and glasses for use in the Schoolmaster Fellow Commoner's room.

Sir Robert Somerville (B.A. 1929) gave £1,000 'for the purposes of the Library or, preferably, for the conservation of the College archives'.

Miss D.M.H. Tatham, a relation of Ralph Tatham (B.A. 1800, B.D. 1811, D.D. 1839; Master 1839-57) gave a painting of the old bridge of St. John's College by Harry Thurnall.

The College received £4,134.58 under the will of Mr. F.K. Borrow (who died in 1954) the bequest having been subject to a life

College Chronicle

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB

The 1978-1979 rowing season must go down in the history of the L.M.B.C. as one of the most successful on the Cam, with 10% of the undergraduates in John's winning their oars.

The year started very well with the winning of all the Autumn fours races, including the newly founded shell coxed four division. This great strength in depth was unfortunately not quite sufficient to stop Jesus capturing the Headship, for the Fairbairns, and preventing L.M.B.C. taking all the major events of the year.

The First Lent Boat was without Robert Ross who was going for his third consecutive blue, and David Murray and Mark Panter, who rowed in Goldie. In a blaze of publicity the captain, Andrew Barker, who became ill a few days before the start of the Lents, had to watch from the towpath as the Headship was retained for the fifth year in succession, with the Second Boat also rising a couple of places higher in the first division. Off the Cam, the 1st and 2nd Boats rowed at Peterborough, Bedford, Kingston and Tideway, producing some good results, although the Second Boat sank on the tideway in some of the worst conditions ever. Iain Pritchard continued throughout the term to win the sculling events and produced a remarkable performance to finish 12th in the Scullers Head on the Tideway. Stuart Worth stroked a winning University Lightweight crew.

After a slightly unsettled start the First Boat peaked admirably for the Mays to take the Headship on the first night from Pembroke. The following three nights produced safe row-overs whilst Jesus and Pembroke continually swapped places to finish in the top half of the first division. Lower down, the Third Boat has moved within three places of the first division and the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 12th Boats all won their oars.

In the Ladies Plate at Henley the First VIII, after beating University of California 2nd crew on the Friday in the second fastest time of the whole regatta, fell to a very determined Downing crew. The Second VIII, after a close start, went out in the first round of the Thames Cup to the National Lightweight squad. The coxless four entry for the Visitors performed the best of all in reaching the final. They finally met their match against a Strodes-Wallingford crew which comprised of the stern four of the junior National Eight.

A very successful year was completed when the First VIII won three events at Bedford Regatta and a gentlemen's crew also won in a four.

interest 'to provide Scholarships for sons of English-born parents, preference being given to Cornishmen'.

An anonymous donation of £70 a year for seven years was made to the H.A. Harris Fund.

Professor D.F. James (Commonwealth Fellow 1974-75) gave £200 'for the purchase of a work of art for the Green Room'.

An anonymous contribution towards the cost of a sound reinforcement system in the Hall was made by an Old Johnian.

The College received £53,127.74 under the will of the late Professor F.H. Constable for prizes in Natural Sciences.

The College received a mahogany bureau which had been the property of Henry Festing Jones together with the collection of books and manuscripts which had belonged to Samuel Butler, from the estate of the late Mr. Brian Hill and with the agreement of Sir Geoffrey Keynes, joint literary executors of Samuel Butler.

Mr. J.R. Raish (B.A. 1975) gave U.S. \$150 to purchase classical books for the Library.

Mr. Cecil Jenkins (B.A. 1923) bequeathed the residue of his estate, to which no special conditions were attached.

Mr. Eric Davies (B.A. 1911) bequeathed £500 to which no special conditions were attached. The bequest was added to the capital of the General Bequest Fund.

The American Friends of Cambridge University have given \$650 to be added to the Research Grants Fund and \$100 to be added to the Choir Music Tuition Fund.

Mr. W. McCay (Schoolmaster Fellow Commoner in the Lent Term 1979) gave a watercolour painting, by Frank Egginton, of Greencastle, County Down.

Sir Frederick White (K.B.E., F.R.S., Ph.D.) gave £1,000 'for studentship emoluments or grants to research students'.

Dr. Evans, Mr. Farmer and Professor Bolton made gifts of a magnolia stellata, a young oak tree and four eucalyptus saplings respectively.

Dr. Boys Smith make a gift of two bound copies of his Recollections of Life in St. John's College 1919-45.

Mr. J. St. J. Rootham (M.A. 1932) made a gift of a copy of a record of the First Symphony composed by his father, C.B. Rootham (B.A. 1897, College Organist 1901-38, Fellow 1914-38).

The College received £4,664.06 under the will of the Reverend Ernest Taylor (B.A. 1893), who died in 1938, the bequest having been subject to a life interest, 'for the benefit of members of the College from Sedbergh School, preferably to increase the value of some or all the Exhibitions known as the Lupton and Hebblethwaite Exhibitions, and any balance to be accumulated in order to found a new Exhibition for members of the College from Sedbergh School'.

Mrs. M.G. Cottle gave a book recording the expenses of her uncle, A.F. Douglas (B.A., LL.B. 1884) whilst he was a student of the College in 1880-83.

The Reverend S.L. Pollard (research student 1932-33) gave £3,000 to found the Pollard Prize for history.

The Reverend S.M. Epps (B.A. 1922) gave £25 and £10 a year for seven years to be added to the Brian Runnett Fund.

LMBC 1978-1979

President : The Master
 Captain : A.R. Barker
 Secretary : I.G.P. Pritchard
 Vice-Captain : R.C. Ross

Light Four

I. Pritchard
 M. Panter
 D. Murray
 R. Ross

Shell Coxed Four

S. Scott
 A. Barker
 P. Warner
 R. Linnell
 cox P. Smith

Clinker Four

A. Gregory
 P. Mullarkey
 T. Collingridge
 A. Hearle
 cox M. Duckworth

1st May Boat

A. Barker
 A. Baines
 I. Pritchard
 A. Hearle
 T. Collingridge
 D. Murray
 R. Ross
 M. Panter
 cox P. Smith

2nd May Boat

M. Hulme
 R. Charnley
 N. Smith
 A. Gregory
 P. Mullarkey
 P. Warner
 A. McNulty
 R. Linnell
 cox M. Duckworth

1st Lent Boat

A. Gregory
 R. Charnley
 P. Warner
 A. Hearle
 P. Mullarkey
 A. Baines
 T. Collingridge
 I. Pritchard
 cox M. Duckworth

RUGBY CLUB

John's ended the 1979 season with a disappointing performance in the Cuppers. After five successive wins in the competition, and with what must have been the strongest team "on paper" for years, expectations were high. Too high as it proved - for after an easy win against King's which probably did more harm than good, we met Christ's in the quarter-finals and were lucky under the circumstances to hold them to a 4-4 draw. The return match was close fought, but a combination of some bad luck and excellent goal kicking by John Robbie, the university captain, who dominated the game showing all the class which has earned him full international caps for Ireland, was sufficient to secure our defeat.

The League side this year however, under the captaincy of Mark Evans and with the help of a promising 1st year intake, was quick to reassert the College's dominance in the sport. Although it was felt the team had never realised its full potential in any one game, the League Trophy was secured without defeat and with only two tries conceded. Hopes for Cuppers might appear comparatively slim with only two players - Tim Edwards and Jerry Macklin - returning from the University sides, but then - as was our painful experience last year - it is the team on the day rather than the team on paper, which counts.

J.G.S. McCulloch

SOCCER CLUB

As expected, the 1st XI gained promotion straight back into the First Division, along with Fitzwilliam, their only defeat coming at the hands of Fitzwilliam (2-1). Good performances were seen in all areas of the game. Particularly outstanding was new 'keeper Johan Birringer, who, ably supported by his defence of John Noctor (captain), Stuart Rowe, Ric Medlock and Hugh Grootenhuys, conceded only four goals. Phil Stannard, Steve Burns and Steve Settle all scored their fair share of goals and were supported by some excellent play in midfield by Paul Dempsey and Tim Horlock. The only other real resistance came from Selwyn, who were unlucky to find two such strong teams in the Second Division.

High hopes are held by the 1st XI for this year's Cuppers Competition, and they have just qualified for the quarter-finals by beating Jesus 2-0. Phil Crompton has been added to the side after gaining his Falcon's colours against Oxford, and having some excellent games for the 2nd XI. Steve Miller, who has also represented the Falcons, is also pushing for a 1st XI place.

These two Freshmen were among seven who helped the 2nd XI to finish fifth in the Second Division, the highest placed 2nd XI in the University. A lack of experience showed against sides like Fitzwilliam and St. John's I and especially against Selwyn, whom they were leading 2-0 with twenty minutes left, only to lose 3-2, but their undeniable skill was seen against Fitzwilliam II (9-1) and Pembroke (3-2). Good performances came from the ever-improving Sandy Sutherland in goal and from John Stevens, Andy Moore, Dave Soulsby, Phil Meadowcroft, Nick Bromfield and the new Chaplain and President, Pete Templeman.

The 3rd XI, under the captaincy of Paul Whittamore, have had a mixed season, finishing in the middle of Division 4. Good performances came from Howard Shore up front, and Andy Short was solid in the middle of the back four.

With some 5th Division games still to be played the final positions of the fourth and fifth teams are still to be decided. The fourth team under the captaincy of Derek Wilson have had a reasonably successful season, and look like finishing 3rd or 4th, whilst the fifth team under Chris Kay have not done so well, and need some good wins in their remaining matches to improve their lowly position.

G.N.H.

CRICKET CLUB

First the bad news. After a promising first-round victory with fifteen overs and seven wickets to spare against Trinity Hall, the Cuppers side went out to Queens', managing only 70 of the 90 runs needed.

Cuppers apart, it was a magnificent season for the 1st XI. Only one game was affected by rain, and that was divine intervention to prevent the 1st XI being beaten by the Surrey 2nd XI, who were masquerading as the Stoics that day. A high standard of fielding was maintained throughout the season and, though it is wrong to

single people out, John McCulloch and Nigel Hargreaves were as entertaining as they were effective in the cover point/mid-wicket area. There was some fine batting on show: Jim Dewes's talent was obvious in his few appearances for the College. Captain Colin McKay was less stylish but he played many valuable innings and Anthony Kerr-Dineen, of the immaculate cover-drive, scored numerous fifties and came close to the highest aggregate of runs. Tim Dewes would certainly have set a new record had rowing not occupied his undivided attention during Cricket Week. Tim's innings included an aggressive 113 against a strong Buccaneers side which turned what, at lunch-time, seemed likely to be a crushing defeat into a thrilling victory. Having been set 242 to win the 1st XI made them with four wickets and a few of the last twenty overs to spare. Mention should also be made of the penetrating bowling attack; it is hard work bowling on what is a paradisaal bathing-strip but consistent accuracy had its rewards and there were some fine individual performances.

All in all, the 1st XI had a memorable season, enjoyed by everyone on and off the field. Apart from Cuppers, there were eight victories and just one defeat. Colours were awarded to Colin McKay, Anthony Kerr-Dineen, Tim Foster, Hugh Grootenhuys, Hugh McCarthy, Tim Dewes, Jim Dewes, Michael Woodward, Alan Ford, Tim Edwards, Nigel Hargreaves, Duncan Innes and John McCulloch, a list which includes six Freshmen. The 2nd XI were ably led by Phil Wild and it is hoped to expand their fixture list this season.

A word of thanks is due to Jim Williams who continues to turn out perfect pitches, Mr. De Jonghe for the lunch-time catering in Hall and Bob Fuller, who makes umpiring a spectator sport.

Michael Woodward

TABLE TENNIS CLUB

The 1978-79 season saw promotion for the college's 3rd and 4th teams and the 2nd team missing promotion by just one point. With the 1st team coming third in Division 1 and the 5th team doing well in their division the season was a good one all round. This season we have acquired some good players among the Freshmen, and with the season about three quarters through the 1st team are as yet unbeaten and the 2nd and 5th teams look strong candidates for promotion. We are the 4th seeds in Cuppers this year and should certainly expect to reach the semi-final stage. My thanks go to all those who have represented St. John's this year.

Mark D. Harris

MUSICAL SOCIETY

The last year has seen an upward trend in the fortunes of the Musical Society. The Choral Society's concert in Lent Term 1979 was underattended, despite the impressive standard of performance. The work in question was Rossini's "Petite Messe Solennelle" under the baton of David Hill, with Hilary Llystyn-Jones, Morag Wallace, Mark Tucker and Charles Naylor as soloists. At a smoking concert in the

in the same term, we heard chamber music performed by James Halstead, Robert Torday, Robin Woodall and others; during the interval Mark Tucker was elected to the Society's committee.

The Easter Term smoking concert included the premiere of a song-cycle by David Hill, in which the composer accompanied Mark Tucker. Elections for the next academic year's committee were held, with the following results: Robert Casalis de Pury (orchestral conductor), Andrew Greenan (choral conductor), Mike Davies (secretary), Ian Shaw and Alex Donaldson. The May Week concert at the end of Easter Term was very successful: it included performances of Bach's Double Concerto, Britten's Serenade for Tenor, Horn and Strings, and Saint-Saëns "Carnival des Animaux".

The new academic year saw the intake of a particularly large number of keen and talented musicians, some of whom demonstrated their ability at the Freshers' smoking concert. They included Robert King, Owen Pugh, Timothy Hugh, John Golby, Tony Bridgewater (who played some of his own compositions), Adrian Dewey, Nicholas Young, David Smart and Andrew Fowler-Watt. The last two named were elected to the society's committee during the interval. The College Orchestra and Choral Society joined forces for the term's main concert: this opened with Vivaldi's 2-trumpet concerto, conducted by Robert Casalis de Pury with Angus Smith and John Castle as soloists, followed by Bach's Orchestral Suite No. 2 in B minor for flute and strings, in which Robert Casalis de Pury was both conductor and soloist. After the interval Andrew Greenan conducted the Choral Society in a performance of Haydn's "Nelson" Mass. The soloists were Joan Rodgers, Helen Francis, Richard Verrall and Nicholas Jones. The concert was of a very high standard throughout and the size and enthusiasm of the audience augured well for future occasions.

M. Davies

CHAPEL NOTES

This year saw the departure from the College of the Revd. Dr. Basil Hall and the Revd. Michael Sanders, respectively Dean of Chapel and Chaplain since 1975. Dr. Hall, sometime Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Manchester, has retired to Brighton and Mr. Sanders has become Vicar of St. Philip's, Dorridge, Birmingham. In giving thanks for what they have accomplished in this place it is to be hoped that their successors, the Revd. Andrew Macintosh and the Revd. Peter Templeman, may witness a Johnian re-construction of belief as successful as the restoration of the Chapel ceiling recently and triumphantly concluded by Mr. Peter Larkworthy and his staff.

H.W.

College Notes

APPOINTMENTS

Mr. S.P. ANDERSON (Matric. 1976) has been appointed an assistant master at Winchester College.

Dr. W.D. ARMSTRONG, O.B.E. (B.A. Christ's 1947) Fellow, has been awarded the Arnold Greene Medal by the Institute of Chemical Engineers.

The Rev. Dr. G.W.E.C. ASHBY (Matric. 1975) Former Senior Overseas Visiting Scholar, has been elected Bishop of St. John's, Province of South Africa.

Dr. C.H.F. AVERY (B.A. 1962) has been appointed head of the Works of Art Department of Christie's of London.

Mr. J.R. BAMBROUGH (B.A. 1948) Fellow and Dean of the College, has been elected President, to hold office from 25 May 1979 until 1983.

The Rev. E.R. BARDSLEY (B.A. 1947) has been appointed Vicar of St. Andrew's, Tiverton, Diocese of Exeter.

Mr. S.F. BARNETT (M.A. 1964) has been elected into a Reserved Fellowship under Title B at Wolfson College from 1 November 1978.

Mr. E.E. BARRITT (B.A. 1961) has been awarded an M.A. degree in Management Studies at Brunel University (Henley Administrative Staff College) and he has been appointed County Planning Officer for Suffolk with effect from 1 July 1979.

Mr. E.J. BAVISTER (B.A. 1956) has been appointed managing director of Constructors John Brown Limited and joins the Board of Process Engineering and Construction Division of John Brown.

Dr. B.C.R. BERTRAM (B.A. 1965) Fellow of King's College, has been appointed curator of mammals at London Zoo from 1 January 1980.

Mr. M. BIRKINSHAW (Matric. 1973) has been elected to a Research Fellowship at Gonville and Caius College with effect from 1 October 1980.

Sir John BRIGHTMAN (Hon. Mr. Justice Brightman) (B.A. 1932) has been appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal from 1 October 1979.

Dr. D.N. CANNADINE (B.A. Clare 1972) formerly Fellow, now a Fellow of Christ's College, has been re-appointed a University Assistant Lecturer in the Faculty of History from 1 October 1979 for two years.

Mr. B.G. CARTLEDGE (B.A. 1954) has been appointed Ambassador to Hungary.

Sir Hugh CASSON, K.C.V.O. (B.A. 1932) Honorary Fellow and President of the Royal Academy, was conferred with an honorary D. Litt., by Loughborough University.

Mr. D.J.A. CLINES (B.A. 1963) has been appointed Reader in Biblical Studies, University of Sheffield. He is joint-editor of the Journal for the Study of the Old Testament and is secretary of the Society for Old Testament Study.

The Most Rev. and Rt. Hon. F.D. COGGAN, D.D. (B.A. 1931) Honorary Fellow and formerly Archbishop of Canterbury, has been conferred with a life barony and has been gazetted by the name, style and title of Baron Coggan of Canterbury and of Sissinghurst in the County of Kent.

The Rev. M.H. CRESSEY (B.A. 1958) was installed as Principal of Westminster College on 4 October 1979.

Dr. C.H. CRIPPS (B.A. 1937) Honorary Fellow, has been elected into an Honorary Fellowship at Queens' College.

Dr. D.W.J. CRUICKSHANK (B.A. 1949) former Fellow, Professor of Chemistry, Manchester University, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Dr. B.W. CUNLIFFE (B.A. 1962) Professor of European Archaeology, Oxford University, has been elected a Fellow of the British Academy.

Mr. I.M. DALZIEL (B.A. 1968) was elected as Conservative member of the European Parliament on 7 June 1979 to represent the constituency of the Lothians.

Mr. A.W. DAWSON (Anthony Attwell) (B.A. 1974) has been awarded a grant by the South East Arts Association to study with the famous German tenor Ernst Haefliger in Munich.

Dr. P.D. D'EATH (B.A. King's 1971), former Fellow, has been re-appointed University Assistant Lecturer in the Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics from 1 October 1979 for two years.

Mr. A.S. DURWARD (B.A. 1958) has been appointed deputy to Mr. Basil N. Eckhard, chief general manager and a director of the Leicester Building Society.

Mr. J.S.S. EDWARDS (B.A. 1974) Fellow, has been appointed a University Assistant Lecturer in the Faculty of Economics and Politics from 1 October 1979 for three years.

Professor J.A. EMERTON, D.D. (M.A. (inc.) 1954) Fellow, has been elected a Fellow of the British Academy.

Mr. J.A.F. ENNALS (B.A. 1939) was chosen by the Thames Valley Labour Constituency to be its candidate in the European Parliament elections held on 7 June 1979.

Mr. A.H.M. EVANS (B.A. 1957) has been appointed a Master of the Bench of Grays Inn.

Dr. R.K. GILBERT (B.A. 1951) has been re-elected to a second three-year term on the policy-making Board of Governors of the College of American Pathologists.

Mr. B.L. GREAVES (B.A. 1964) has been appointed fund raiser and publicity organiser for the International Voluntary Service Organisation.

Mr. J.M.F. GUNN (Matric. 1975) has been elected into a Research Fellowship at Peterhouse with effect from 1 October 1979.

Mr. T.W. (Thom) GUNN (B.A. Trin. 1953) formerly Harper-Wood Student, has been awarded the W.H. Smith and Son annual literary award of £2,500 for his Selected Poems 1950-1975.

The Rev. T.W. GUNTER (B.A. 1962) has been appointed Vicar of Sunninghill, Berkshire, from January 1980.

Mr. T.D. HAWKINS, M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.M.R.D., F.R.C.R. (M.A. 1977) has been appointed Clinical Dean in the Faculty of Clinical Medicine from 1 October 1979 for five years.

Mr. D.N. HILL (B.A. 1979) has been appointed the conductor of the Alexandra Choir.

Dr. D.A. HOPWOOD (B.A. 1954) former Fellow, John Innes Professor of Genetics, University of East Anglia, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Dr. W.J. HOUSTON (B.A. 1963) was installed as Glendyne Professor of Old Testament Studies at Westminster College on 4 October 1979.

Professor K.H. JACKSON, F.B.A., (B.A. 1931) Honorary Fellow, has been awarded the Derek Allen Prize by the British Academy.

Professor Sir Harold JEFFREYS, F.R.S. (B.A. 1913) Fellow, has been awarded the medal of the Seismological Society of America.

Dr. P.T. JOHNSTONE (B.A. 1969) Fellow, has been appointed University Assistant Lecturer in the Department of Pure Mathematics and Mathematical Statistics from 1 October 1979 for three years.

Mr. H.G.R.V.T.D. KING (M.A. 1961) has been re-appointed Librarian of the Scott Polar Research Institute from 1 October 1979 to the retiring age.

Mr. B.M.W. KNOX (B.A. 1936) Director of the Center for Hellenic Studies, Washington, U.S.A., has been awarded the sixteenth Cosmos Club award by the Cosmos Club, Washington D.C., U.S.A.

Mr. P.W. LAIRD (B.A. 1978) has been awarded the T.R.C. Fox Prize for 1979.

Mr. T.P.R. LASLETT (B.A. 1938) former Fellow, now Fellow of Trinity College, has been elected a Fellow of the British Academy.

Mr. A. LORD, C.B., (B.A. 1950) has been appointed managing director of Dunlop Holdings with effect from 1 January 1980.

Mr. J.W. LOVERIDGE (B.A. 1946) was re-elected Conservative Member of Parliament for the Upminster constituency in the General Election held May 1979.

Mr. K.C. LOWE (Matric. 1976) has been elected into a Fellowship in Physiology at Downing College from 1 October 1979.

The Rev. A.A. MACINTOSH (B.A. 1959) Fellow and Assistant Dean, has been elected Dean with effect from 1 October 1979.

Mr. N.F. MCINTYRE (Matric. 1977) has been awarded a David Richards Travel Scholarship for 1979.

Mr. J.D. MACKAY (B.A. 1971) was awarded an M.Sc. degree by the London Graduate School of Business Studies, University of London, on 22 August 1979.

Mr. J.L. MARJORIBANKS (B.A. 1965) is now with the Commonwealth Development Corporation and for the next four years will be on secondment to Mananga Agricultural Management Centre in Swaziland as a lecturer.

Mr. R.C.O. MATTHEWS (M.A. (inc.) 1950) former Fellow, now Master of Clare College, has been elected into the Professorship of Political Economy from 1 October 1980.

Dr. J.W. MILLER (B.A. 1956) has been presented with the fifth John Rowan Wilson award for his book, The Body in Question.

Mr. H.D. MITCHELL (Matric. 1976) has been appointed Senior Tutor of Ormond College, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052, Australia.

Mr. G.A. MOORE (B.A. 1977) has been appointed as a project engineer, at the International Paint research and production complex at Felling, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear.

Professor B.G. NEWMAN (B.A. 1947) has been appointed Chairman of the Associate Committee on Aerodynamics of the National Research Council of Canada and a member of the Aeronautics Advisory Board of the Department of Transport.

Dr. D.C. NICHOLLS (B.A. 1961) has been appointed Gurney Lecturer on the recommendation of the Board of Land Economy.

Mr. M.R.A. OAKLEY (B.A. 1969) has been re-appointed a Computer Officer Grade III in the Computer Laboratory from 1 May 1980 for three years.

Mr. D.J. O'MEARA (B.A. 1969) is now a lecturer at the School of Philosophy, The Catholic University of America, Washington D.C., U.S.A.

Mr. D.G. OWEN (B.A. 1978) has been awarded the Cambridge University Chamber Choir Composition Prize for 1979-80.

Mr. H.S.A.A. PEISER (B.A. 1939) has been awarded the Order of Civil Merit Dongbaeg Medal by the President of the Republic of Korea.

Mr. Peiser has also had the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science conferred upon him by Chungnam National University, Daejeon, Korea.

Mr. R.C. PETERSEN (B.A. 1944) has been elected President of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents.

Mr. D.J. PICKEN (B.A. 1955) has been appointed to a chair of engineering at Leicester Polytechnic School.

Dr. C.I. POGSON (B.A. 1963) at present Lecturer in Biochemistry at the University of Kent at Canterbury has been elected to a Chair of Biochemistry at the University of Manchester.

Mr. J. QUASH (B.A. 1959) has been appointed headmaster of St. John's-on-the-Hill School, Tutshill.

Professor K.F. QUINN (B.A. Eman. 1947) has been awarded a Connaught Senior Fellowship by the University of Toronto, Canada.

Mr. C.D. RAPPAPORT (B.A. 1934) has been appointed director of the Jewish Colonization Association (Ica).

Dr. S.C. REIF (M.A. 1976) has been re-appointed an Under Librarian at the University Library from 1 October 1979 to the retiring age.

Mr. J. RENNERT (B.A. 1974) has been appointed Organist and Choir-master of St. Michael's, Cornhill, London.

Mr. L.F. ROGERSON (B.A. 1964) second deputy secretary of Cheshire County Council, has been appointed Chairman of the Local Government Group for 1979-80.

Professor A. SALAM, F.R.S., Ph.D. (B.A. 1948) Honorary Fellow, has been awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics which he shares with two American scientists. He has also been elected a foreign associate of the National Academy of Sciences of the U.S.A.

Professor M.R.J. SALTON (Ph.D. 1951) Professor of Microbiology at New York University, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

The Rev. M.B. SANDERS (B.A. Fitz. 1967) Former Chaplain, has been appointed Vicar of St. Philip's, Dorridge, West Midlands.

Dr. F. SANGER (B.A. 1939) now Fellow of King's College, has been awarded the Arnold Lasker Award (£7,500) which he shares with Dr. W. Gilbert of Harvard University.

Dr. M. SCHOFIELD (B.A. 1963) Fellow, has been elected Dean of College for one year from 1 October 1979.

The Rev. D.W.D. SHAW (B.A. 1948) has been appointed Professor of Systematic Theology at St. Andrew's University, Scotland.

Mr. J.G.D. SHAW (B.A. 1955) was re-elected Conservative Member of Parliament for the Pudsey constituency in the General Election held May 1979.

Mr. J.T. SHEPHERD (B.A. 1967) has been appointed manager of Lowndes-Ajax Computer Service Ltd.

Mr. A.D. SHORT (B.A. 1979) has been awarded the Edward S. Prior Prize, 1979.

Dr. J. SKILLING (B.A. 1965) Fellow, has been re-appointed University Lecturer in the Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics from 1 September 1979 to the retiring age.

Mr. M.D. SMITH (B.A. 1975) has been with the firm, Posford Pavy and Partners, Consulting Civil and Structural Engineers, Peterborough, since graduating.

The Rev. R.H.C. SYMON (B.A. 1959) has been appointed personnel secretary of the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel from the beginning of 1980.

Mr. T.B. TANG, M. Tech. (Matric. 1974) has been elected into a Research Fellowship at Darwin College with effect from 1 October 1979.

The Rev. P.M. TEMPLEMAN (M.A. Oxon. 1975) has been appointed Chaplain for a period of three years from 1 September 1979.

Dr. F. THISTLETHWAITE (B.A. 1938) Honorary Fellow and Vice-Chancellor of the University of East Anglia, has had the honorary degree of DCL conferred upon him by the University of East Anglia.

Mr. I.D. THOMPSON (Matric. 1975) has been elected into a Junior Research Fellowship at St. John's College, Oxford, with effect from 1 October 1979.

Mr. J.J. THOMPSON, F.R.I.C., C. Chem. (B.A. 1960) has been appointed Professor of Education at the University of Bath, with effect from 1 October 1979.

Mr. R.C. TOMLINSON (B.A. 1946) has been appointed to the Chair of Systems and Operational Research in the School of Industrial and Business Studies at the University of Warwick, and will be taking up duties in the summer of 1980. He is Managing Director of the Operational Research Executive of the National Coal Board, and is currently on secondment to the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis, near Vienna, as Chairman of the Management and Technology Area. Mr. Tomlinson is also a past President of the Operational Research Society and is President-elect of the European Federation of Operational Research Societies.

Mr. K.A. USHERWOOD, C.B.E., F.I.A., (B.A. 1925) who has retired as Director of Prudential Corporation and Prudential Assurance has been appointed President of Prudential Assurance.

Mr. J.J. van der LEE (M.Litt. 1951) has been appointed a member of the Council of State by H.M. Queen Juliana of the Netherlands, from 1 July 1979.

Mr. S. WADDELL (B.A. 1962) has been appointed to give the commentary on the British Broadcasting Corporation Programme 2 darts series 'Bullseye'.

Mr. G. WALSHAM (M.A. (Inc.) 1971) University Lecturer in the Department of Engineering, has been elected into a Fellowship at Fitzwilliam College from 25 April 1979.

Mr. G.G. WATSON (M.A. (inc.) 1954) Fellow, was a Liberal candidate for the constituency of Leicester in the European Parliament elections held on 7 June 1979.

The Rev. D. WHITEHEAD (B.A. 1950) has been appointed Diocesan Director of Education for Chichester.

The Rt. Hon. F.T. WILLEY (B.A. 1933) was re-elected Labour Member of Parliament for the Sunderland, North, constituency in the General Election held May 1979.

Mr. P.D. WILLIAMS (B.A. 1955) has been elected to the Council of the Law Society as a Specialist Member.

Dr. A.N. WORDEN, F.R.C. Path. (B.A. 1942) has been re-appointed Professor of Toxicology in the University of Bath for three years as from 1 October 1978 and he has been made an Honorary Professor of Toxicology in the University of Surrey for three years with effect from 1 October 1978.

Mr. J.F. WYATT (B.A. 1954) is now director of the West Sussex Institute of Higher Education, Bognor Regis, Sussex.

FELLOWSHIPS

Elected into Fellowships under Title A with tenure from 1 May 1980:

ROBERT WILLIAM JORDAN (B.A. 1976) for research in Ancient Philosophy.

JORGE ERNESTO KOECHLIN SECADA (Matric. 1976) for research in Philosophy.

JOHANN PETER SOMMERVILLE (B.A. Gon. & Caius 1976) for research in History.

Elected into Fellowships under Title B from 1 October 1979:

PETER TENNANT JOHNSTONE, Ph.D. (B.A. 1969) formerly Fellow under Title A.

BRUCE ROBERT LYONS (B.Sc. University College, Cardiff) for three years.

RICHARD ERNEST McCONNEL (B.E. Canterbury University, New Zealand D. Phil. Oxford) for three years.

DAVID ROBIN MIDGLEY (D. Phil. Oxford)

Elected into a Fellowship under Title C from 1 October 1979 to 30 September 1980:

Professor ELIOT FRIEDSON, Department of Sociology, New York University, Pitt Professor for 1979-80.

Elected an Honorary Fellow of the College:

Professor KENNETH HURLSTONE JACKSON, Litt.D., F.R.S.E., F.B.A., (B.A. 1931).

Elected Commonwealth Fellow for 1979-80 from 1 October 1979:

JOHN FREDERICK BURROWS (B.A. Sydney 1949. Ph.D. London 1967.) Professor of English, University of Newcastle, N.S.W., Australia.

Elected into Overseas Visiting Fellowships:

PETER J. FREYD (M.A., Ph.D., Princeton University) Professor of Mathematics, University of Pennsylvania, for the academical year 1980-81.

KURT SUCHY (M.A., University of Greifswald) Professor at the Institute of Theoretical Physics, University of Düsseldorf, West Germany, for the academical year 1980-81.

Elected into Overseas Visiting Scholarships:

JOSEPH GEORG WOLF, Professor of Civil Law at the University of Freiburg, for the Lent Term 1980.

SIDNEY J. HOLT (B.Sc., D.Sc., University of Reading) Food and Agriculture Organisation, for the academical year 1980-81.

JOHN OLIVER (B.A., Ph.D., University of Bristol) Professor in the Department of Geography, James Cook University of North Queensland, Australia, for Michaelmas Term 1980.

RUDOLPH CARL BIGALKE (B.Sc., Rhodes University; D.Phil., J.W. Goethe University, Frankfurt a.M.) Dean in the Faculty of Forestry, University of Stellenbosch, for Lent Term 1981.

BORISZ SZEGAL, Research Fellow in the Institute of Psychology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, for the Easter Term 1981.

Elected to the Kenneth Craik Research Award for 1979-80:

Dr. ROBERT W. GOY, Director of the Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center, University of Wisconsin.

AWARDS

Birthday Honours 1979:

C.B.E.:

FRANK THISTHLETHWAITE (B.A. 1938) Honorary Fellow, Vice-Chancellor of the University of East Anglia.

O.B.E.:

DAVID ROSS STODDART, Ph.D. (B.A. 1959) Fellow of Churchill College.

New Year Honours 1980:

G.C.B.:

Sir DOUGLAS WILLIAM GRETTON WASS (B.A. 1944) Permanent Secretary, H.M. Treasury.

MARRIAGES

CHARLES JAMES AMICK (Ph.D. 1977) Fellow, to Joanna Temple Hawthorne of 21 Norwich Street, Cambridge - on 4 August 1979, in the College Chapel.

IAN BROWN (B.A. 1977) to Judith Mary Rowland Hughes of Radcliffe Court, Rose Crescent, Cambridge - on 20 October 1979, in Trinity College Chapel. (Owing to restoration work in our own Chapel.)

TIMOTHY INGRAM COX (B.A. 1975) to Lesley Anne Mullender of 39 Humberstone Road, Cambridge - on 12 January 1980, in the College Chapel.

RICHARD THOMAS DEVEREUX (B.A. 1979) to Christina Ann Hodson of 28 Cavalry Drive, Cherry Orchard, Daventry - on 16 June 1979, in the College Chapel.

RICHARD HENRY FRIEND (B.A. Trin. 1974) Fellow, to Caroline Anne Maxwell Beales of 81 Helix Road, London W.C.2 - on 14 July 1979, in the College Chapel.

THOMAS GEORGE HEYES (B.A. 1977) to Barbara Judith Hutchinson of Farnley Hey, Farnley Hey Road, Durham - on 8 December 1979, at St. John's Church, Neville's Cross, Durham.

RICHARD ANDREW HIGGINSON (B.A. 1974) to Felicity Anne Ferguson - on 1 September 1979, at Brunswick Parish Church, Manchester.

DAVID NEIL HILL (B.A. 1979) to Hilary Llystyn Jones of Llandudno - on 22 September 1979 at St. George's Church, Llandudno.

JAMES DOUGLAS MACKAY (B.A. 1971) to Sarah Hunt - on 17 December 1977 at Bradfield, Berkshire.

MARTIN JOHN MARRIOTT (B.A. 1976) to Elizabeth Ginever of 2 Penns Wood, Farnborough, Hants. - on 28 July 1979 at St. Peter's Church, Farnborough, Hants.

JOHN GAVIN SCOTT (B.A. 1977) to Carolyn Jane Lumsden of 56 Fellows Road, London N.W.3. - on 28 July 1979, in the College Chapel.

EDWARD WHITTAKER SMITH (Ph.D. 1977) to Kathleen Bailey of 17 Pentland Court, Cambridge - on 21 July 1979, in the College Chapel.

DAVID NORMAN SOUTER (B.A. 1976) to Carole Lesley Teague - on 7 July 1979, in the Chapel of Jesus College, Oxford.

GEOFFREY NORMAN WALKER (B.A. 1977) to Susan Margaret Hardingham, of 69 Windsor Road, Cambridge - on 1 September 1979, at Great St. Mary's, Cambridge.

JOHN DAVID WHITFIELD (B.A. 1978) to Helen Margaret Bayliss (B.A. Girton 1978) of 25 Wakehams Hill, Pinner, Middlesex - on 28 July 1979, at North Harrow Methodist Church.

DEATHS

Canon JOHN REGINALD BAMBER (B.A. 1922) formerly Vicar of Holy Trinity, Malvern, died 8 February 1979.

Sir CECIL WALTER HARDY BEATON (Matric. 1922) photographer, writer and stage designer, died 18 January 1980.

EVAN DENYS BERRIDGE (B.A. 1924) formerly a master at Epsom College, died 11 October 1979.

GEOFFREY EMETT BLACKMAN, F.R.S. (B.A. 1925) formerly Sibthorpian Professor of Rural Economy in the University of Oxford, died 8 February 1980.

BERNARD KENNETH BOOTY (B.A. 1939) died May 1978.

The Rev. LESLIE GEORGE BREWSTER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (B.A. 1926) medical practitioner, died September 1974.

HENRY CLIFFORD CARE, C.B. (B.A. 1914) formerly Director of Finance, War Office, died 10 November 1979.

The Rev. CHARLES GORDON CARPENTER (B.A. 1911) formerly master at Roan School, Greenwich, died 2 March 1979.

HERBERT DAVIS CHALKE, O.B.E., T.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.F.C.M., D.P.H. (B.A. 1921) founding Editor of the British Journal on Alcohol and Alcoholism, died 8 October 1979.

Sir EDWIN ARTHUR CHAPMAN-ANDREWS, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (Matric. E. 1927) formerly British Ambassador at Khartoum, died 10 February 1980.

ALFRED FRANKLAND DEAN DARLINGTON (B.A. 1921) formerly House Surgeon at Coventry and Warwick Hospital, died 15 April 1979.

WILLIAM AUBREY CECIL DARLINGTON, C.B.E. (B.A. 1912) formerly dramatic critic of the Daily Telegraph, died 24 May 1979.

FRANK WALLACE DAVEY (B.A. 1958) Fellow of Wolfson College and Assistant Registry, died 16 June 1979.

DAVID IDWAL DAVIES (B.A. 1933) formerly Classics master at Audenshaw Grammar School, Manchester, died 2 August 1979.

CYRIL JOHN DUNCAN (B.A. 1938) director of the Department of Photography and Teaching Aids Laboratory, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, died 1979.

HARRY WORMALD DUNK (B.A. 1936) member of the firm of Messrs. Gichard & Co., of Rotherham, died 2 September 1979.

JACK NORMAN DUPONT (B.A. 1941) died March 1979.

THOMAS ARNOLD ASHBRIDGE FAIRLESS (B.A. 1939) died June 1974.

JOHN DOUGLAS FERGUSON, M.D., F.R.C.S. (B.A. 1931) formerly consultant surgeon to the St. Peter's Hospitals and consultant urologist to the Central Middlesex Hospital, died 20 April 1979.

RICHARD OSWALD HIBBERT (B.A. 1936) formerly a solicitor with the firm of Messrs. May, May & Merrimans of Gray's Inn, London died 14 October 1979.

BRIAN SIDNEY JAQUET (B.A. 1924) formerly a solicitor with the firm of Sharpe, Pritchard & Co., of London, died 25 April 1978.

ALISTAIR KIM BRUCE LOCKHART (B.A. 1968) died 15 January 1980.

JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH MCLENNAN (B.A. 1924) died 2 December 1978.

JOHN ABRAM MCWILLIAM (B.A. 1922) formerly a metallurgist with Firth-Vickers Stainless Steels Ltd., died 8 March 1979.

ALFRED COLIN MAHER, A.E.C.T.A. (B.A. 1927) formerly Director of the C.E.N.T.O. Agricultural Machinery and Soil Conservation Training Centre in Iran, died 30 April 1979.

ERNEST CECIL MARCHANT, C.I.E. (B.A. 1924) died 13 September 1979.

CHARLES MARTINEAU (B.A. 1930) died 30 December 1978.

DAVID THOMAS FOSTER MUNSEY (B.A. 1933) formerly of the Sudan Civil Service, died 10 December 1979.

RALPH RICHARD HENRY NEWSON (B.A. 1958) died 15 September 1979.

GEORGE STANLEY NOTCUTT (B.A. 1932) died 25 July 1979.

ALEXANDER THOMAS HENRY PAUL PIKE (M.A. 1970) University Lecturer in Architecture, died 24 March 1979.

WILLIAM EWART PUDDICOMBE (B.A. 1921) formerly partner in the firm R.W. & I. Puddicombe Ltd., furnishers and milliners, Leytonstone, died 28 August 1978.

KENNETH DAVID ROEDER (B.A. 1929) Emeritus Professor of Physiology, Tufts University, U.S.A., died 28 September 1979.

HERBERT CANNINGTON ROGERS (B.A. 1923) died January 1979.

HARRY ROTHWELL (Ph.D. 1930) Emeritus Professor of History, University of Southampton, died 27 January 1980.

FREDERICK JAMES SEABROOK (B.A. 1927) formerly master at Haileybury College, died 7 August 1979.

LAURANCE HUGH SHELTON, M.B.E. (B.A. 1913) formerly of the Nigerian Administrative Service, died 2 May 1978.

JOHN SIBLY (B.A. 1941) formerly Senior Lecturer at the Birmingham Polytechnic, died 25 May 1979.

VERNON SAMPSON SMITH (B.A. 1919) formerly general manager of the Shell Company for Australia and New Zealand, died 28 February 1979.

GEOFFREY ROBERT SUTTON (B.A. 1923) died 6 April 1979.

DAVID LLEWELYN THOMAS (B.A. 1939) a solicitor with the firm of David & Roy Thomas, Pontardulais, West Glamorgan, died 22 March 1979.

MICHAEL CHRISTOPHER WEAVER (B.A. 1976) died whilst on Government service in the New Hebrides on 14 September 1979.

ERIC CHARLES WOODCOCK (B.A. 1927) Emeritus Professor of Latin, University of Durham, died 6 November 1978.