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## The Commemoration Sermon, 1981 ... by K.G. Budden

Jesus had been speaking about giving them His flesh to eat and they thought he was out of His mind. "From that time on, many of His disciples withdrew and no longer went about with Him. So Jesus asked the Twelve, 'Do you also want to leave me?' Simon Peter answered Him 'Lord, to whom shall we go? Your words are the words of eternal life.'" (St. John's Gospel: Ch.6, vv 66-68.)

At this service when the names of our benefactors are read, it is natural to think back over the period of time in which they lived. It is 470 years since the foundation of our College. That's quite a long time, and in it conditions have seen marked changes. But still, within the disciplines of many subjects studied here in Cambridge, archaeology, geology, for example, 470 years is a trivially short time. It is in astronomy that we go back farthest of all, through thousands of millions of years to a time before the solar system and the earth were formed. Our knowledge comes largely from radio waves, the science of radio astronomy. Some of these waves are coming down upon us now; the roof and walls of the chapel are partly transparent to them. Of course we are not conscious of them; no one has invented a portable radio telescope, with silicon chips and so on, that could be smuggled into chapel under a surplice. Also these waves are very weak, but we know that they are there because they are being received and recorded and analysed by the telescopes and computers at the Lord's Bridge Observatory, about five miles south west of here. They tell us a lot about the universe when it was very much younger. Some of this radiation has been travelling through intergalactic space for hundreds or thousands of millions of years. The period of man's existence was a minute fraction of its total time of travel. About one thousand nine hundred and fifty years ago in those long long hours when Jesus was "Suffering death on the Cross for our redemption" some of that radiation was very near the end of its journey, and it is coming down upon us here, now at this moment, providing, perhaps, a physical link with those past events.

Besides looking into the past, we ought to do something more important, to look into the future, for here we have some responsibilities. Some will immediately say "What is the use? There will soon be a nuclear holocaust and the human race will end." The weapons for this exist now. In this matter we all have the responsibility of being accurately informed. Many of us are not. We think of the prayer that is sung here on most Sunday mornings in full term, at the climax of the Eucharist service: "Agnus Dei, qui tollis peccata mundi, dona nobis pacem." Grant us Thy peace. This time of Commemoration of Benefactors is a time of rejoicing. We are now in the season of Easter. Miracles are achieved by faith. Let us take the optimistic view that the miracle will occur - that men will come to their senses. What then can we say about the future of our College? When the Cripps building was built, we were told that it was designed to last for a thousand years. What will this place be like in a thousand years' time? Doubtless very different, but it is my fervent belief that there will still be in this place a College

called by the name of the beloved disciple, and still a place where God is worshipped and the Eucharist is celebrated, perhaps, who knows, by Johnian members of a reunited Christian Church. And of course the numbers of our benefactors will grow, as they are growing now. It is impossible to do more than make a very rough estimate for the future. But we can conclude that, even with only a moderate growth rate, at the service of Commemoration of Benefactors in 2981 there won't be time for a sermon; it will take at least two hours to read the names.

But again a thousand years is a trivially short time. In our worship we constantly use such phrases as "world without end", and "for ever and ever". These imply infinite future time, and that means that there is an awful lot of it. It is therefore perfectly reasonable to ask what may happen in a hundred million or a thousand million years, or many millions of years in the future, just as we do for the past. Some physicists are doing this today.<sup>1</sup> Of course we hope for growth and improvement - perhaps the emergence of some superior, more sensible and less wicked race. But growth and improvement cannot go on indefinitely. There is an overriding physical law, the second law of thermodynamics, which tells us that the universe must evolve towards a state of uniformity and lifelessness. This is the idea of the degradation of energy. The energy crisis that we hear so much about today is only a whisper, but it is the same principle, the conversion of energy from a usable to an unusable form. The process is irreversible. It is the irreversibility that is the special feature of the second law of thermodynamics. We are beset all the time by irreversible processes, from simple ones like shuffling a pack of cards, to more complicated ones like repealing a College statute. If you smash an egg, it is irreversible. All the king's horses and all the king's men can't do anything about it.

The second law of thermodynamics leads to the idea of what is sometimes called the "heat death" of the universe. The laws of thermodynamics have an absoluteness rather different from other physical laws. They are "laws of nature", - that is, God's laws. Even a miracle cannot lead to a violation of God's natural laws. The Psalmist said, as we heard a little earlier this morning: "He hath given them a law which shall not be broken".<sup>2</sup> That certainly applies to the second law of thermodynamics. The three laws of thermodynamics were once aptly summarised by an anonymous physicist: the first "You can't win", the second "You can't break even", and the third "You can't get out of the game".<sup>3</sup>

This levelling ultimately overrides all other processes. All life must disappear from the universe. Our benefactors, our College must all become "perished, as though they had never been; and become as though they had never been born;..."<sup>4</sup> So even if we avoid the nuclear accident, we cannot avoid the second law of thermodynamics. This is all very depressing, isn't it? What is the answer? There IS an answer.

What is this thing TIME that goes on continuously and remorselessly? Physics has a good deal to say about this. In particular it is studied in the Theory of Relativity, which teaches us that "time" and "space" are aspects of the same thing. This leads at once to an important conclusion. If we reject the spatial idea of Heaven up above the bright blue sky, and Hell down below - presumably most of us do - if, as Jesus Himself said, the Kingdom of Heaven is not anywhere in space - (we cannot turn our telescopes on to it) - then it cannot possibly be in time either.

Another thing that physics teaches is that matter is composed of elementary particles, electrons, protons, neutrons, etc., and for every type of particle there is a corresponding type of anti-particle. The first known example was discovered by our own Paul Dirac<sup>5</sup> in a brilliant piece of theory that led to the experimental observation of the positron or anti-electron. We now know that there are anti-protons, anti-neutrons, and so on. Every type of particle has its anti-particle. Any anti-particle is identical in all respects with its ordinary counterpart if time goes backwards. And so we speak of anti-time, time going backwards. We can visualise a type of matter made up entirely of anti-particles. We call it anti-matter. These ideas appear in books written for the general reader. They are mentioned, for example, in a book by another Johnian, Fred Hoyle: "Nuclei Galaxies and Quasars",<sup>6</sup> rather old now but he does speak of anti-time and anti-matter, and he speculates a little on what might be the properties of an anti-egg. He doesn't tell us much; we would like more information. For example, would the anti-king's horses and anti-men be faced with the same sort of insuperable problem as their more ordinary counterparts? I don't know the answer to that one; you will have to find out for yourselves.

The conclusion that physicists are drawing from all this is that the onward passage of time has no fundamental importance, whatever that may mean. The following is a quotation from a recent paper in one of the leading physics journals: "Everything we know about nature is in accord with the idea that the fundamental processes of nature lie outside of space-time but generate events that can be located in space time".<sup>7</sup> Here is the key to the answer. True values are "outside of time altogether".

There is nothing new in this idea. It is to be found, for example, in the works of Plato,<sup>8</sup> and in the writings of St. Augustine.<sup>9</sup> But physics does help to confirm it and throw new light on it. It leads at once to difficulties of language. All words in our languages are in some sense temporal. So if we try to express in language ideas that are outside of time, we are liable to produce utter nonsense. This is perhaps just another reason why a physicist is often thought, by his friends and his family, to be - bonkers. We can only use analogy and we have to rely on the sympathetic understanding of our audience. But at least we can apply the idea to our Benefactors. The debt we owe to them is one of those values that is "outside of time" - not spatio-temporal but eternal. At this service we can think of ourselves as joining with Johnians from the past and the future, some still unborn and of both sexes, in giving thanks to God not only for our benefactors but for others who have worked for the welfare of our College; our Masters, presidents, bursars, tutors, teaching officers, and also for our College staff, porters, office staff, kitchen staff, bedmakers, garden staff, and all others.

It is usually supposed that the word "eternal" just means infinite time, without beginning or end. That is the idea behind most of the three or four alternative definitions in the Oxford Dictionary - though one of them does say "not conditioned by time".<sup>10</sup> There is clearly a need for something more. A colleague of mine once worked out the properties of a five dimensional Euclidian continuum with three space-like and two time-like dimensions.<sup>11</sup> One of these two he called "time" and the other "eternity". This must be an extreme oversimplification but I think it has a useful idea behind it - Eternity as a time-like dimension but distinct from, and orthogonal to time. I have also met the idea that in the dimension of Eternity

we have the power of choice,<sup>12</sup> and therefore it is the dimension in which we exercise responsibility; to choose eternal death or eternal life.

One of the highlights of our service of Commemoration of Benefactors is the singing of the Te Deum. It is a form of the Creed, and like the other creeds it has the idea "We believe that Thou shalt come to be our judge". This surely cannot refer to something in future time, for it would then simply be engulfed in the heat death of the universe. The future tense is not good enough. We need a verb without a tense, and there isn't one. Perhaps we can follow the lead that St. Paul gives in the second epistle to the Corinthians.<sup>13</sup> He makes the distinction between things temporal and things eternal, and later in the same epistle<sup>14</sup> he reminds us that "NOW is the accepted time, NOW is the day of salvation". So let us transfer this phrase to the present tense - Christ is our judge, now at this moment, He who has overcome time and death, whose words are the words of eternal life.

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14. 2 Corinthians Ch. 6, v. 2 (A.V.).

## From the Foundation to Gilbert Scott

### A Postscript on the Building of First Court

In *From the Foundation to Gilbert Scott* (1980), pp. 8-14, in the description of the building of First Court, the names of Oliver Scales, Benet Curwen of Bromleigh, Thomas Loveday, carpenter and burgess of Sudbury, Suffolk, Richard Wright of Bury St Edmunds, glazier, and Richard Reculver, a brickmaker of Greenwich were given as being involved in the work. But the building accounts had been lost and so it was concluded, as had been done by Willis and Clark, that little could be known about the progress of the work. Some few months after the publication the College Archivist discovered among the hitherto unrecorded Archives, a lengthy scroll written in mediaeval Latin not only recording the expenditure by the College between the years 1511-12 and 1513-14 but written in a manner helpful in detail for a certain understanding of the progress of the building of First Court. Two letters from John Fothede, Master of Michaelhouse to Bishop Fisher, found among Scott's 'Notes(1) from the College Records' hitherto not used were also helpful to the story. In 1508 the administration of the new property was vested, among others, in the Bishop's vicar general, Henry Hornby, an executor of the will of the foundress, and John Fothede. It was assumed that Oliver Scales was more than a clerk of the works, but it now appears that during the important years of 1511-12 and 1513-14 and beyond that, not only was he referred to as clerk of the works but also as an accountant, and through the nature of his first expenditure he acted as a land agent also.

The first Master, Richard Shorton, gave to Scales the sum of £2055.18.3, to which sum he was to add the collection of outstanding debts owed to the College amounting to £173.6.3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , (2) plus a gift of £5 from Fisher via Richard Reculver the brickmaker, together with £12 received by Scales for the sale of old timber from various demolished houses. The resulting initial sum of £2246.4.6 $\frac{3}{4}$  was to be expended for the provision and purchase of materials for the new construction, together with the wages of masons, carpenters, other craftsmen and labourers hired by the accountant (Scales) and employed in the works of the new buildings and in the repair of College tenements in the town of Cambridge and on its estates. After paying debts of £30.6.8 to various persons, Scales proceeded to the settlement of the purchase of land and houses in Cambridge and villages in Cambridge-shire and Essex. Details of land previously purchased and finally settled during the period of the account, together with the acquisition and payment of further land and property was as follows for the four villages:

Bradley	- From Bartholomew Brokesby, a close of land for £3 and a further close for £9. From William Frankelyne, 30 acres and a meadow for £18. From William Reeve, a house, 30 acres of land and a meadow for £19.
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- Coton - From Robert Lucas, a house, barn and garden for £4.0.12.  
From Thomas Powell for a new house built at Lynton (Linton) and removed to Coton £5.10.0.
- Isleham (Iselham) - From Edward Besteney, land previously purchased for £220 valued at £10 per annum. Up to the end of the account £50 had been paid.
- Meldreth - From Nicholas Harvy and John Clerk, land to the value of £73.13.4. £60.9.10 had been previously paid leaving the settlement of £13.3.6 in the account.

An indenture between the Bishop of Rochester, Henry Hornby and Robert Shorton on the one part and William Swayne, Henry Dey and Oliver Scales on the other, for the execution of works of masonry and brickwork for £330.6.8 raises an interesting question. At the resumption of the building of King's College in 1509 William Swayne was comptroller of the work and at about the same time he appears to have been responsible for the design of Christ's College Chapel (Willis and Clark, vol. 2, p. 199). In our subsequent account's Swayne is referred to as master mason for St John's College and therefore it is feasible that he acted as architect/mason for the design of the Court. Another person who was taking an active interest at the beginning of the contract was John Fothede, Master of Michaelhouse, the College of which formerly Fisher was Master. Fothede's two letters written to Bishop Fisher in 1511 suggest that he had a limited charge of the building operations, acting as an advisor to Shorton and at the same time keeping Fisher informed. The first letter requested Fisher that either he or the Bishop of Winchester should write to the Bishop of Ely asking him to instruct his commissary to release to Shorton the articles ('stuff'), left by the despatched brethren of the monastic house and contained in an inventory in the hands of the commissary. In both letters concern was expressed because Shorton was not in residence; the brethren had left, the place was desolate, and neighbours who had regularly attended mass were now deprived. Easter was drawing near and hope was expressed that something might be done 'that Godes service might be keped this holy tyme more specially'. It seemed that it was necessary to obtain a special public announcement in the form of a placard displayed to inform the public of the intended change from the previous monastic establishment to that of a College, with consequential alterations and new buildings. Fothede reminded Fisher that this had been overlooked. In the meantime, however, a man had received 3/4d for reminding the Master and another man had received 3/- for rowing up the river Thames three times from Greenwich to Lambeth in order to obtain from the Court ratification of the document. Fothede complained to Fisher that 'Hornby hath dealt somewhat strangely with me': the incident was over the use of Barrington stone. He had suggested to Hornby that Barrington stone was a sound material which could be purchased at a reasonable price. He was quite certain that the masons would agree that it was the best white stone to be obtained in Cambridgeshire. Although Barrington clunch was not used, similar stone from nearby Eversden was bought in large quantities. A more serious situation now arose. The preparation of the foundations in the south east corner had halted because an agreement with neighbouring King's Hall was not yet ratified. After the work in this area had commenced it was realised

that there was insufficient space between the south east corner and the boundary wall of King's Hall for a vehicle to enter the lane (Back Lane). The Master and Seniors of King's Hall were willing to allow the bare minimum of land for the adjustment of boundaries to make access possible but the younger Fellows were proving difficult. (There are two deeds relating to the dispute, one dated 28 March 1511 and the second dated 2 August 1516 similar to the former but with precise details.) One result of the finally ratified agreement was the chamfered brickwork on the south east corner of the east range of the Court (Willis and Clark, vol. 2, p. 457). It is ironical that in 1392-3 the Master and brethren of the Hospital allowed King's Hall to demolish a wall on the boundary between the two sites and rebuild it encroaching upon the Hospital site (Baker, vol. 1, p. 36). Fothede is now concerned about the lack of men on the site, only three or four masons and no carpenters yet assigned for the work, 'Ye cannot passe the first story unto the first flore be ready. And thus meny thynges necessary lake and as yet no provision made. And therefore it must be lokyd dilygently after or else the pepill will say hic homo incepit edificare et no potuit consummare' (Luke Ch. 14 v. 30). We hear little more of Fothede after this and for the rest of the story we return to the Scroll. Unlike the building of Second Court where Symons and Wigge received lump sum payments, First Court had no general contractor. Scales paid tradesmen and labourers individually, and there are records of payments to masons, carpenters, bricklayers, and labourers. He habitually entered lump sums for several items of work, giving a breakdown of the work and details of the cost which enables one to trace the progress and to record items of interest. We know that Leonard Pilkington (Master 1561-4) turned the Labyrinth into a storehouse and stables, and also that Fisher in his Statutes had allowed the Master room for his horses in the old Hospital stable near the river; we can therefore conclude that an item of £16.15.1 paid to labourers working on the storehouse and stable referred to the stable by the river. We are told that 10/8d was paid to Peter Hughson for carving the image of St John, presumably the first image in the heraldry over the Great Gate (p. 9), and John Withed a slater was roofing the College and houses in Cambridge. But the order of the various payments made is disjointed, and therefore so as to present a sequence of the work, the costs of materials and labour will be described as they would be progressively used.

The first main trades would be brickmaking and bricklaying. In the account of the executors of the foundress, Richard Reculver a brickmaker was paid 6/8d for visiting Cambridge to discuss the bricks to be used. It might have been readily assumed that Reculver would deliver his own bricks by water from a brickyard in Greenwich, but in fact his accepted proposal was to make the bricks of Cambridge loam. Reculver then rented land in Cambridge for a period of three to four years to dig out the loam and finally fill in the pits with new earth, build kilns, mould and burn the loam into bricks. An acre of land was rented from John Jenyn for one year costing 3/10d; Walter Norreys was paid 3/4d for the hire of an acre for two years, Richard Parys 3/- for the hire of one acre for three years and John Davy 13/4 for the hire of one close for two years. Walter Norreys was a burgess of Cambridge who owned a barn and other property near to the Castle Hill in the parish of St Giles and forty acres in West Fields. This land was later conveyed to the College. John Jenyn was also a burgess of Cambridge who owned land in the parish of St Giles which was later conveyed to the College (S.J.C. Archives D 32. 189). The firing of

the kilns was by straw and brushwood, this material had to be stored, and John Hunt was paid 3/- for the safe keeping of the brushwood in his garden. Faggots of brushwood were bought from Haylys Wood; (3) the cost, including an empty hogs head for water, was £19.7.9 and John Upholder and others were paid £2.13.0 for straw. Fothede wrote to Fisher, 'Here is very skarys wood to bryne your great kylne of breke, and that will make the breke derer.' The kilns Reculver built would probably be some 12'0" long 9'0" wide inside and 14'0" high. The outer walls were usually built of raw moulded bricks 2½" thick which by degrees would be hardened by the heat of the internal fire. This type of kiln would last for three or four years. The earth might be stiff clay or 'haste mould' a stiff loam without any clay, but with a mixture of sand. The loam was usually dug before Christmas and it was not until Easter that it was moulded and burnt. Two square yards of earth 3'0" deep usually produced 1000 bricks. The raw moulded bricks were stacked on edge three bricks deep on each side of the kiln and the straw and brushwood burnt between the rows. The bricks next to the fire became darker than the remainder and if there was saltpetre in the loam they were vitrified and sometimes known as flare headers. In First Court these bricks were selected to form a pattern known as diaper work, an artistic idea introduced from France in the 15th century. The sand for mixing with the loam and lining the moulds was delivered by John Richardson who was paid for digging, trenching, loading and delivering 91 cartloads to the kilns at a rate of 2½d the cartload. Men working at the kilns were paid 2/- or 3/- for a period of six days. Reculver burnt some 500,000 bricks during the period of the account and was paid 1/6d per 1000. The total cost of bricks paid by Scales was £171.19.11½d. The finished bricks were a rough sample 2¼" thick which was consistent with the established size of the 16th century, but the bond (4) did not conform with any traditional bond used in English brickwork. The spiral brickwork on the two chimney stacks north of the Great Gate, shown on Loggan's drawing of 1690, was a 16th century innovation, the bricks being frequently carved in situ. Bricklayers were paid £61.11.8d between 24 January 1512 (N.S.) and 22 January 1513. (6) For some unexplained reason Hornby bought at 4/4d the thousand 120,500 bricks from Mr Eccleston, Master of Jesus College, with an additional cost of 6d the thousand for carriage from Jesus College to St John's College. It is probable that Reculver's bricks were not ready or that special bricks were required for the cellars.

Stone and the stonemason would appear on the site simultaneously with the bricklayers. It was customary to face external walls of the brickwork with an inner face of coursed clunch and an infilling of loose clunch. Consequently the first stone to arrive was 435 tons of superior clunch from Eversden at 3/6d per ton, probably used for carving the gothic windows, and a further 380 tons at 2/6d per ton probably used to stabilize the ground under walls and floors and for infilling. The cost of the stone including carriage was £76.2.6d. A further 1566 cartloads of inferior clunch came from 'the Lady Countess's' quarry at Hynton (5). Scales paying £40.8.3 to various men for excavating and carting: the actual stone was free. The next important stone to arrive was hard limestone for quoins, copings, buttresses, including the large windows in the Hall and Chapel, and the oriel window now in the Master's Lodge. The selected stone brought by various carters was both Clipsham and Cliff Park, in all some 900 tons at an approximate price of 6/- per ton. In addition to the limestone some 30 tons of sandstone was brought from Hampole in Yorkshire, a stone which would be used for paving in the

Chapel, Hall, Kitchen and wherever a hard-wearing paving was required. The stone arrived in large rough blocks from the quarries and was sawn into shape and carved on the site. An interesting item was the sum of £3.13.0½ paid to a smith for welding pieces of steel on to each side of the cutting edge of the cross-cut saw to ease the work of sawing the stone by enlarging the saw cut. In the year 1512 (N.S.) masons working on the site were paid £163.18.1d for the period between the Feast of St Agnes the Virgin and the Feast of St Lawrence, some seven months (6); this would indicate the employment of some 13 masons. Lime was the main ingredient for mortar, and John Foxton was paid £113.7.6d for burnt lime. In spite of Fothede's complaint to Fisher of the lack of timber on the site, carpenters were already out in the forests cutting timber. Oak was the usual structural timber used, wood which would take 2 years to season so that oak cut in 1512 would not be ready for use until 1514, but it is generally assumed that much of the structural oak for floor joists and rafters was fixed in a green state becoming seasoned in situ. Special timber for ornamental work was specified as 'good substantial and abyll timber of oak' which would not be required until the last period of the work with the exception of the hammer-beam trusses in the Hall which would be of selected seasoned oak. The first timber recorded came from Shelford and Wetherfield, and the cost was £40.3.4 for the period from St Julian the Bishop in the 3rd year of Henry VIII to St Anthony the Martyr in the 4th year of that monarch (6). In addition there was the cost of carting, amounting to £18.3.4 paid to various carters, among whom was John Hammond who in addition carted for 20 miles 78 wagons of timber, each containing 50 feet of timber at 3/10 per load, amounting to £14.19.0; thus the grand total for the timber was £73.5.8, this being wrongly recorded as £73.7.7. Other carpenters were busy in the forests of Norfolk at Winfarthing Park (7), Banham, Carleton and Diss and other villages. The timber was conveyed from its source to Brandon Ferry and conveyed by boat along the Little and Great Ouse to Cambridge. The carpenters were paid from Saturday before Holy Cross in the 4th year of Henry VIII to Saturday after Mary Magdalene in the same year (6); their total wage was £17.10.4½d and with the carriage by land and water costing £30.18.0½, the total cost of the timber was £48.8.5½d. There is little doubt that Thomas Loveday was responsible for the majority of the work of the carpenters. Scales paid him in this period for work on the Master's house, the roof of the Chapel, the work in the Hall, buttery, pantry and storehouse, he personally receiving £202.0.0 up to 21 January 1512. Thomas Pratt was paid £106.0.0 for building the 'southern part' which it is concluded means the range flanking Kitchen Lane. John Nicholson and Thomas Morice prepared 10 new oak doors for 10d each and twenty leaves (shutters) for windows in the Storehouse for 6/4d. John Robynson prepared twenty windows at 6d each and twelve double doors at 1/- each and twenty-eight double doors at 10d each. Henry Petirson made the window in the Master's study for 10/- and the double oak ceiling for £1.18.4, and Peter the joiner glazed the window for 10/-, while William Smyth supplied the ironmongery for 9/2d a total of £3.7.6 for work in the study. If the Master's study was the room with the stone oriel window now in the present Master's Lodge, and if the wooden windows were sashes fitted into the stone surrounds, then the Master's Lodge and Chapel were nearing completion in 1514. Loveday and John Benet jointly were paid £126.9.9½ for timber required for panelling, including carriage, which suggests that the Chapel was nearing completion and ready for Loveday to consider making the panelling. The doors also were ready for fitting, it is assumed in the Chapel, Master's Lodge, large Combination Room and the Hall. There is little

doubt that much of Loveday's work and that of his employees is now in the present Master's Lodge.

Early in the contract as soon as the brethren had left and their extraneous property been removed, Richard Hertley, Laurence Cristofer and others removed the 'great vault' (roof) of the Chapel, carefully laying it out on the ground possibly so that Loveday might use some of the old timbers in the new roof. Henry Lupton and Gratian Wyllyngton levelled the Chapel floor to receive the new York stone paving and Nicholas Sowtham and his companions commenced to plaster the external walls; all this work on the Chapel cost £1.13.4. The old glass from the windows in the Chapel was carefully removed, and Thomas Speke was paid 1/- for the taking down and the safe keeping of the glass from the east window. It is unlikely that this glass would be fixed in the new perpendicular window of the Chapel, and in all probability it was the glass in the middle window of the three west windows of the lantern stage of the Chapel tower(8).

Richard Wright of Bury St Edmunds had estimated a sum of £140.0.0 for glazing the windows of the Chapel, Hall, Library and Master's Lodge, but up to January 1513/14 the work paid for was only £20.0.0, leaving a considerable amount of work to be done to fulfil his promise of completion before midsummer 1514.

The merchant to supply the lead for the Chapel roof and elsewhere was Thomas Baybyngton of Derbyshire who had estimated the sum of £140.0.0, but in this account William Glossop, probably a local plumber, was paid £4.19.7 for 1 foder 7 cwts. 7 lbs of lead(9), and Thomas Curlewe was paid £23.19.0 for smelting and casting the lead for roof coverings, making lead gutters and rain water spouts; this sum represented completed work, but there was still a large amount of work to be done.

The ironmongery, locks, keys, spits, stay-bars, hooks and hinges were supplied by William Cutt, Laurence Cutteler, John Raysbak and John Lete at a cost of £136.17.10<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>. Scales spent £4.2.7 for rewards which were probably incentive payments to masons, carpenters, brickmakers, carters and the plumber, and a further sum of £5.19.3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> was paid at various times to persons for the safe keeping of materials on the site.

The last entry was for payments to craftsmen with the accountant's fee and that of the auditor. William Swayne, master mason, was paid £2.13.4 for the two years of the account, and then, with Henry Dey (who was named with Swayne in the earlier indenture) and John Arbury and Oliver Scales, he received a portion of £5.6.8 for wages during the fifth year of Henry VIII(6). Scales' fee for acting as clerk of the works for the new work of the College was £10.0.0 per annum, and he received in addition to his portion of the wages the sum of £20.0.0 for the period of the account, the auditor receiving £3.0.0

The final entry states that the 'Sum Total of all payments and allowances foregoing: £2,450.9.3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and so there is a surplus of £204.4.8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>'.

I am indebted to Mr M.G.F. Underwood, the College Archivist, for translating the Mediaeval Latin in which the account was written, and also assisting me in other aspects of the story.

A.C. Crook

#### Notes:

1. The Eagle, vol. XXVI, 1905, pp. 298-301.
2. A penny of the mid-sixteenth century was approximately equivalent to the present-day 45p.
3. Hayley Wood, 1½ miles NE of Hatley St George in Cambridgeshire.
4. The bond is the method of breaking joint so that no vertical joint coincides with the immediate joint of the courses above or below.
5. The reference 'domina Comitissa' is probably to the Lady Margaret who had died in 1509. The Archivist of Christ's College has kindly given the information that in the building of that College - her previous foundation of 1505 - use was made of quarries at Hinton.
6. These Feast Days are:

St Antony the Martyr	17 January	St Lawrence	10 August
St Agnes the Virgin	21 January	Holy Cross	3 May
St Julian the Bishop	27 January	St Mary Magdalene	22 July

In England before 1752 for civil, ecclesiastical and legal purposes the year began on 25 March (Lady Day). On 1 January 1752 the Old Style (O.S.) was brought to an end, and the year for all purposes was made to start on 1 January, this being called New Style (N.S.). The early regnal years of Henry VIII are:

1st	22 April 1509 to 21 April 1510
2nd	1510
3rd	1511
4th	1512

7. The son and heir of Sir William Munchensy owned Winfarthing Park, which was a large park stocked with deer. He had the liberty to keep dogs for hunting the hare, fox and wild cat in his waste and forests. He also without licence had the right to fell timber, pull down and build up, plant and cut down on the copy hold and waste.
8. A.C. Crook, From the Foundation, p. 113.
9. A foder or fother of lead weighed 19½ cwts. See also Penrose to Cripps (1978), p. 54.

(Alec C. Crook, From the Foundation to Gilbert Scott: a history of the buildings of St John's College, Cambridge, 1511 to 1885 (Cambridge 1980) is reviewed in The Eagle, vol. LXIX, no 289, Easter 1981, pp. 32-4.)



## Sir James Wordie's Stamp

It must be rare for the Master of a Cambridge College to be depicted on a postage stamp. But that has happened recently with our former Master, J.M. Wordie (1952-1959). The occasion was the 150th anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Geographical Society in 1809. The British Antarctic Territory for this event issued six special stamps showing the portraits of former Presidents of the Royal Geographical Society who had been concerned with the polar regions. So depicted are:

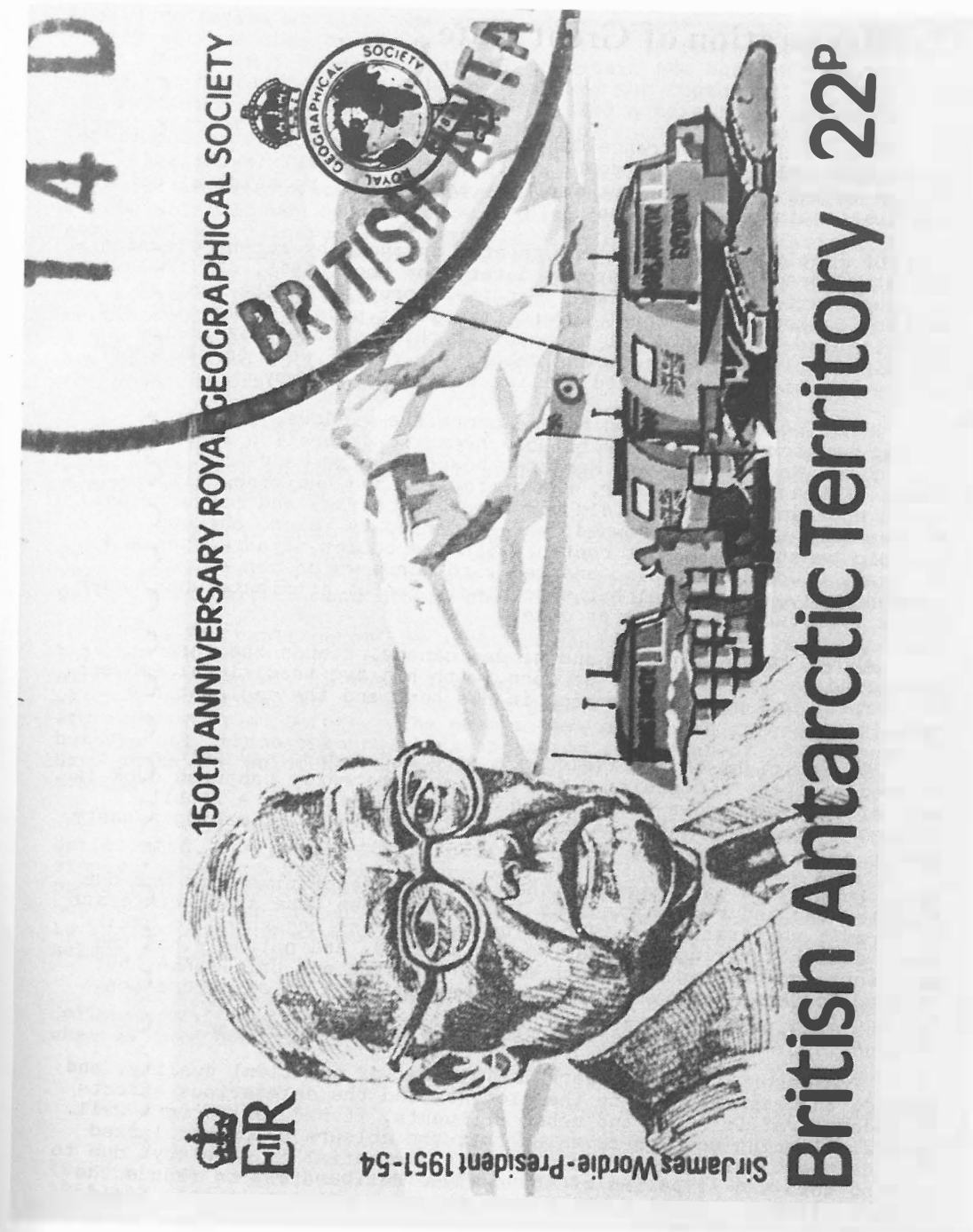
Sir John Barrow.	President 1835-36.	3p.
Sir Clements Markham.	1893-1904.	7p.
Lord Curran.	1911-13.	11p.
Sir William Goodenough.	1930-33.	15p.
Sir James Wordie.	1951-53.	22p.
Sir Raymond Priestley.	1961-63.	30p.

The first three were of course arctic explorers of special note, the last (of Clare College) antarctic, while our Master, Sir James, was concerned with both the polar regions, in particular being a member of Shackleton's party in the 'Endurance' in 1914-16. Admiral Sir William Goodenough was not a polar explorer himself but was much concerned with antarctic affairs between the Wars.

Each of these Royal Geographical Society Presidents is shown against a polar scene of fair appropriateness, but our Queen's head has been banished from all these stamps.

A first day cover, bearing all six stamps, issued 14 December 1980, has been placed in the College archives.

G.C.L. Bertram





# The Restoration of Great Gate

That St John's Entrance Gate is the most impressive in Cambridge there can surely be little doubt. Its only near rival is Christ's, similar in many respects, but smaller, and dare it be said, of rather less distinguished proportions.

Of finely coloured brick - greatly enhanced by recent cleaning - with stone dressings, the Gateway dates from about 1515. It follows the usual pattern of that time, of three storeys with the central section flanked by octagonal towers, and is at once a commanding and authoritative building. But perhaps its chief glories lie in the splendid display of heraldry and decorative relief work on the front, and the beautiful fan-vaulted ceiling under the archway.

Reaching to the string course above the windows, the whole central section is adorned with polychromatic decoration featuring the arms of the Foundress, Lady Margaret Beaufort, the badges of the Houses of Beaufort and Tudor, the portcullis and the rose, all displayed upon an elaborate field powdered with borage and marguerites. The Beaufort shield is crowned, and supported by Yales, curious heraldic beasts which, not content with the bodies of antelopes and the heads of goats are also endowed with horns which can swivel independently, an unusual but undoubtedly useful attribute when under attack from two directions at once.

Above, under a carved and gilded canopy, stands the three-quarter life-size figure of St John, with his two traditional emblems, the serpent and poisoned chalice in his hand and the eagle at his feet.

On the right of the field is a rare and I dare say seldom noticed sculptor's conceit: a fox bearing a recently captured duck is seen disappearing down his lair, while a few feet away a rabbit, deeming discretion to be the better part of valour, is making a hasty exit.

In 1979 it was suggested that all this decorative work was due for cleaning and recolouring, as little had been done since Professor Tristram's restoration in 1937. The surface was beginning to break down, some blistering and flaking was noticed, and not only had the paintwork and gilding lost much of their lustre and brilliance, but were no longer effective either as a preservative or as decoration.

In 1980/81 a full scale restoration was decided upon.

Professor Tristram's work in 1937 was of excellent quality, and considering its exposure to the elements and the deleterious effects of modern traffic fumes and urban effluents, it had lasted very well. Initial cleaning however revealed that the colours then used lacked that degree of brilliance and clarity so essential in heraldry, due to matting down and stippling of the surface deliberately to reduce the overall effect, a fashion which even the most eminent in this field

seemed to follow at that time when understatement was the key word in nearly all branches of the decorative arts. In following Professor Tristram's work I have been careful to retain the basic scheme, which could not be faulted, but I have increased the depth and brilliance of the principal colours in an attempt to give a more truly mediaeval effect without, I hope, descending into garishness or vulgarity.

After all the initial cleaning and preparatory repair work was done the whole surface was treated with a damp repellent primer and fungicide, followed by two coats of base colour flat oil paint. The next coat was coloured approximately, leaving the exact finishing colour to the last. The choice of this final colour came only after a number of samples had been tried and rejected, the effect being judged not so much close to, as from the middle of the street and the pavement opposite. Many colours which appear to be quite acceptable from a few feet away look quite otherwise from a distance, and great care has to be taken to judge the colours not on their own but as part of the whole decorative scheme.

The top coats are all in eggshell finish, without any matting or stippling, as I felt the sculpture and the background relief work were sufficient in themselves to break the surface, and that no further reduction was necessary.

The gilded parts were all regilded with double-thickness English gold leaf, over two coats of chrome yellow. Some small alterations were made to Professor Tristram's scheme: some details previously gilded were omitted, and others then painted have now been gilded.

The fan vault under the arch has been recoloured. Again we have followed the previous scheme in outline, but have made one or two alterations, mainly in the colouring of the ribs and compartments, which I have tried to colour to give greater emphasis to the architecture than before. The bosses have also been altered a little, but use only those colours which appear on the front of the gateway. Here again the paint has an eggshell finish, and no matting or stippling.

The work took between six and seven months, rather longer than anticipated, due partly to the difficulty of gilding on old and uneven stonework, and to the very severe weather in December which halted operations for three weeks. Not only was it too cold to work outside, but the paint and the gold leaf quite understandably refused to adhere to frozen surfaces as may perhaps be experienced in the Arctic but seldom in Cambridge.

Our thanks once again are due to so many members of St John's College, staff and students alike, who have shown so much interest in what we have been doing, but are too numerous to mention individually.

Peter Larkworthy

(Editor's note: The completed work was unveiled at 11 a.m. on 24 March 1982.)

## Ralph Thoday, Head Gardener

An address at a Memorial Service in the Chapel

18 July 1981

by

J.S.BOYS SMITH

We meet to remember Ralph Edwin Thoday. We are here as members of his family and close friends; members of the College, where some of us knew him for half a century; members of the College staff, some of whom worked with him for many years; and others who came to know him in varied ways.

He was born at Brampton in Huntingdonshire in 1895, of a family connected with gardens and the land; and he himself became a gardener's boy when thirteen years old. His early training was mainly in large private gardens. Apprenticeship could be hard in those days, and earnings were small; but I think he looked back to that beginning as a training that could not easily have been bettered. During the first world war he served in the R.A.M.C.; and when it was over he came to Cambridge to join the staff of the Botanic Garden as assistant to the Superintendent, but he was soon promoted to general foreman. After three years there, he spent some time in commercial gardening, was an instructor in an agricultural college, and had charge of an experimental station in Cornwall. It was a wide and varied experience.

Then, in 1928, when he was thirty-three, this College appointed him Head Gardener, the post he held until his retirement thirty-two years later in 1960. The Head Gardener at that time had charge of much more than the College Courts and Grounds, extensive though they are. He had the management of the large Kitchen Garden on the Madingley Road, with Gardener's house, vegetables and fruit, glass-houses and a vinery, outbuildings, an apple-store, and a piggery; and later there was added the land on which the buildings of Churchill College now stand.

Within a few years, he began exhibiting on behalf of the College at the shows of the Royal Horticultural Society, and the name of the College, with his own name, became widely known in the horticultural world. Over the space of thirty years he won a remarkable series of high awards, especially for apples (there was once an exhibit of twenty-seven varieties, all grown in the Kitchen Garden or the old orchard in the Backs, now the Scholars' Garden), but also for vegetables, pears, and grapes. There were First Prizes, more than once the coveted First Prize for Cox's Orange Pippin. On four occasions the College was awarded the Society's Silver (Hogg) Medal; twice he won the Gordon Lennox Cup for the best amateur; four times the silver Knightian Medal; the Society's Gold Medal. In 1956 the Society conferred upon him its Associateship of Honour; and after his retirement, in 1973, the country's top award, the Victoria Medal of Honour.



It was an astonishing series of successes from a garden not designed to exhibit, but to supply the College tables. And he became well known also as a judge for the Royal Horticultural Society and for the National Farmer's Union, as a lecturer, and as a broadcaster.

But today we remember specially Ralph Thoday the man. Always loyal to the College and its Officers, a man of integrity, exacting in his demands, sometimes impatient, but always with a warm and generous heart; a great talker, but always with something to say, something from his own experience you could note and remember. In course of time he came to be a figure in the College with a place in our hearts.

His retirement did not put an end to his association with the College. In the second world war and the years that immediately followed it there were regulations allowing institutions like a College to slaughter pigs for their own use only if they formed a licensed Pig Club. St. John's formed such a Pig Club in 1946. Steward and Head Gardner of course were members. When rationing ended and the regulations lapsed, the St. John's Pig Club did not die with them. It became a College institution - a social club where Fellows and College Officers and members of the College staff met on equal terms. Ralph Thoday, who had been a member from the beginning, became President of the Club in 1968. He hardly ever missed a meeting. Today it holds its special annual gathering, but it will meet without his familiar presence.

I like to take opportunities, as I will again now, to refer to an aspect of the College throughout its long history. The formal constitution of the College has always been the Master, Fellows, and Scholars, with its other junior members. But that has never been the whole society. That has always included the staff who serve it, without whom it could not function. Ralph Thoday liked still to use the old and honourable name, the College Servants. We remember him as a distinguished name among them.

In these troubled times, often of frustration and purposeless violence, it is an encouragement to remember a life of eighty-six years, possessed throughout of an interest and a purpose, with pride in work well done. That it was spent close to the soil, in a garden amidst growing things, makes it the more to be admired. In the wider garden of life we are taught not to be ashamed to soil the hands and bend the back, to pull up weeds, and sometimes to go down on our knees to do it better; but we should learn too to cultivate, to admire, and to enjoy its fruits and flowers. To win prizes and medals is a great achievement, and if we can do it we may justly be proud. But if, when our allotted span is over, it can be said of us simply 'He was a good gardener', we shall have won the greatest prize of all. And so it was with our friend whom we remember today.

## Further Antipodean Connexions

Dear Sirs,

I was interested to read the article on Antipodean Connexions by the late Professor Bennett.

I was a foundation member, and later Chairman of the Science Museum Committee from which grew the present Ferrymead museum, and having attended Lord Rutherford's lectures in the thirties, I naturally participated in the Rutherford Centennial celebrations here a few years ago, and more recently in the fitting out of the so-called 'den' in which Rutherford conducted his earliest researches. These activities led me to delve a little into the early days of Canterbury University College, as it then was.

I was surprised to find that Professor Bennett's article omits the names of two Johnnians who achieved some distinction in this country: Professor C.H.H. Cook was the first Professor of Mathematics here, holding the Chair from 1874-1908, and F.W.C. Haslam was Professor of Classics from 1879-1912. Cook was a Londoner who went to Australia at an early age, and then went up to St. John's. He was sixth wrangler in his year, and became a Fellow of St. John's. His teaching at Canterbury was spoken of in the highest terms by Rutherford and others and he was an enthusiastic contributor to local activities, particularly the musical life of Christchurch.

Haslam was born in Ceylon, the son of the Revd. Haslam, himself a Johnian, and was educated at Rugby and St. John's, taking First Class Honours in Classics.

I came here after retiring from the India Civil Service, and lectured in Physics and Astronomy until retiring again in 1979.

Yours sincerely,

A.W. Flack  
University of Canterbury,  
Christchurch, New Zealand.

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## Johniana

A request from a reader that The Eagle should give information about changes great and small in the life of the College could hardly have fallen more aptly than this year, which has seen one change that is among the most profound in our history, and another that, if less portentous, will nevertheless affect the daily lives of all resident members.

On 18 March 1981, the Queen in Council was pleased to approve a change in our Statutes by which 'In these Statutes and in any order or regulation made under them words of the masculine gender shall import the feminine ...'. The first feminine Johnian to be thus imported, in October 1981, was a Fellow (in English), Dr. Kathleen M. Wheeler. At the same time ten graduate students joined the College, to read or carry out research in computer science, law, international relations, social anthropology, animal physiology, chemistry, history, parasitology and physiology. The first undergraduates, of whom there will be about forty five, are to be admitted in October 1982.

The second change is a less happy one, and a consequence of enforced economy: the relation existing between junior members and the bedmakers who look after them has been attenuated. As government grants to students have fallen in real terms, service charges have to be kept down, particularly in the bedmaking department. Consequently, services rendered to undergraduates are now a vestige of those available before the Second World War. Perhaps we may recall these in memoriam. In those days, the bedmaker arrived when the College gates were unlocked at six o'clock. She proceeded to clean the keeping room, washed up any dishes left, laid the fire ready for lighting and laid the breakfast table. The kettle was then filled from the single water tap on the staircase and set to boil so that shaving water might be ready when the man was called at the hour requested. His breakfast, ordered in advance on a regular basis from the kitchens (6d or 9d for a cooked dish) was brought to him - even in nearby lodgings - on a baize-covered tray carried on the head of a kitchen porter. When the undergraduate had departed to lecture room or laboratory, the bedmaker returned to tidy the bedroom, wash up the breakfast things and return dishes to the kitchens. If requested, she would then lay the table for lunch, and return after lunch to wash up again. She ordered coal and firelighters, fetched bread and milk daily from the kitchens, and kept the provision cupboard stocked from the College shop. Her successors' duties are limited today to cleaning the room and changing the bed weekly. At last, three and a half centuries later, a Statute of 1625 - as quoted in Gradus ad Cantabrigiam (1824) - has almost been carried out:

It is enacted that no woman, of whatever age or condition, be permitted in any college TO MAKE ANY ONE'S BED; or to go to the hall, kitchen or buttery to carry the provisions to any one's chamber, unless she be sent for as a

nurse; which nurse must be of mature age, good fame, and either wife or widow; but upon no account YOUNG MAIDS be permitted to attend the students' chambers.

Although in some other colleges, 'young maids', especially those of foreign origin in Cambridge to study English, are widely employed 'to attend the students' chambers', that as yet is a rarity at St John's.

In any case, the range of services once rendered by the College to its members has been greatly simplified: neither food nor mail, for example, is now delivered to undergraduates' sets, and the College Bootblack, who cleaned shoes left outside oaks each morning, is long retired, though bicycles still receive attention. All this is part of that 'streamlining' of College life that economic and social changes and post-war increases in student numbers (though those from the United Kingdom and E.E.C. countries are to fall slightly over the next two or three years in consequence of government policy) have brought about.

An important aspect of this 'streamlining' is in catering. Until the 1970s, dining in Hall for undergraduates was compulsory for five days a week (four for graduates) - or at least, those dinners had to be paid for, in addition to the kitchen establishment charge, and signing off could be done only twice a week without financial loss. There were two sittings for dinner until 1960, which consisted of four courses. Beer could be obtained by handing a sizing chit to the waiter, who would bring it from the buttery adjoining the kitchens. An occasional half pint was the recognised way of tipping the waiter for his pains. For lunch there was à la carte service in Hall with a limited choice and a fixed price, the meal being served at table. Now, undergraduates wishing to have drinks in Hall must bring them themselves, while lunch is self-service in the buttery dining room.

In the post-war years, the number of junior members increased and there had to be three sittings for dinner. In 1960, in an effort to return to two, the tables were reduced in width so that an extra row could be fitted in; but it was not found possible to return to two sittings for some time afterwards. When the new buttery dining room opened in January 1973, compulsory Hall was discontinued, and one sitting provided, for those who wished to dine there, every evening except Saturday. Junior members still pay a kitchen fixed charge as a contribution to the overheads that provide the facilities that make the choice open to them; freedom is a good thing, but it has to be paid for. Tickets are purchased beforehand, and one is given up on entering Hall; no notice has to be given. A similar system operates in most colleges. Guests may be invited to the ordinary table, but there is also a guest table. There is a special table for graduate students on Tuesdays and Fridays. A Kitchen Consultative Committee - composed of two Fellows, the Steward as secretary, a member from the Samuel Butler Room (graduate students), and two from the J.C.R. - attends to complaints and tries to satisfy everybody. This, of course, is a perennially difficult task: even in 1889 Johnians were complaining that their food cost more than at Trinity (a pheasant, for example, was 4/6 to Trinity's 4/-, and a pudding called Old Sir Harry 2/6 to Trinity's 1/-).

Other changes in catering arrangements have been the building of the Wordsworth Room above the kitchens in 1959-60 (seating about 50 and used for meetings, lunches, dinners and receptions); the opening in the early 1960s of a small room on the ground floor of M staircase,

Second Court, as the Wilberforce Room, for senior members; and inside the N doorway, the Parsons Room (named after the inventor of the turbine engine) for junior members. The Buttery Bar in Second Court opened in 1973, and the Cripps Bar in 1967.

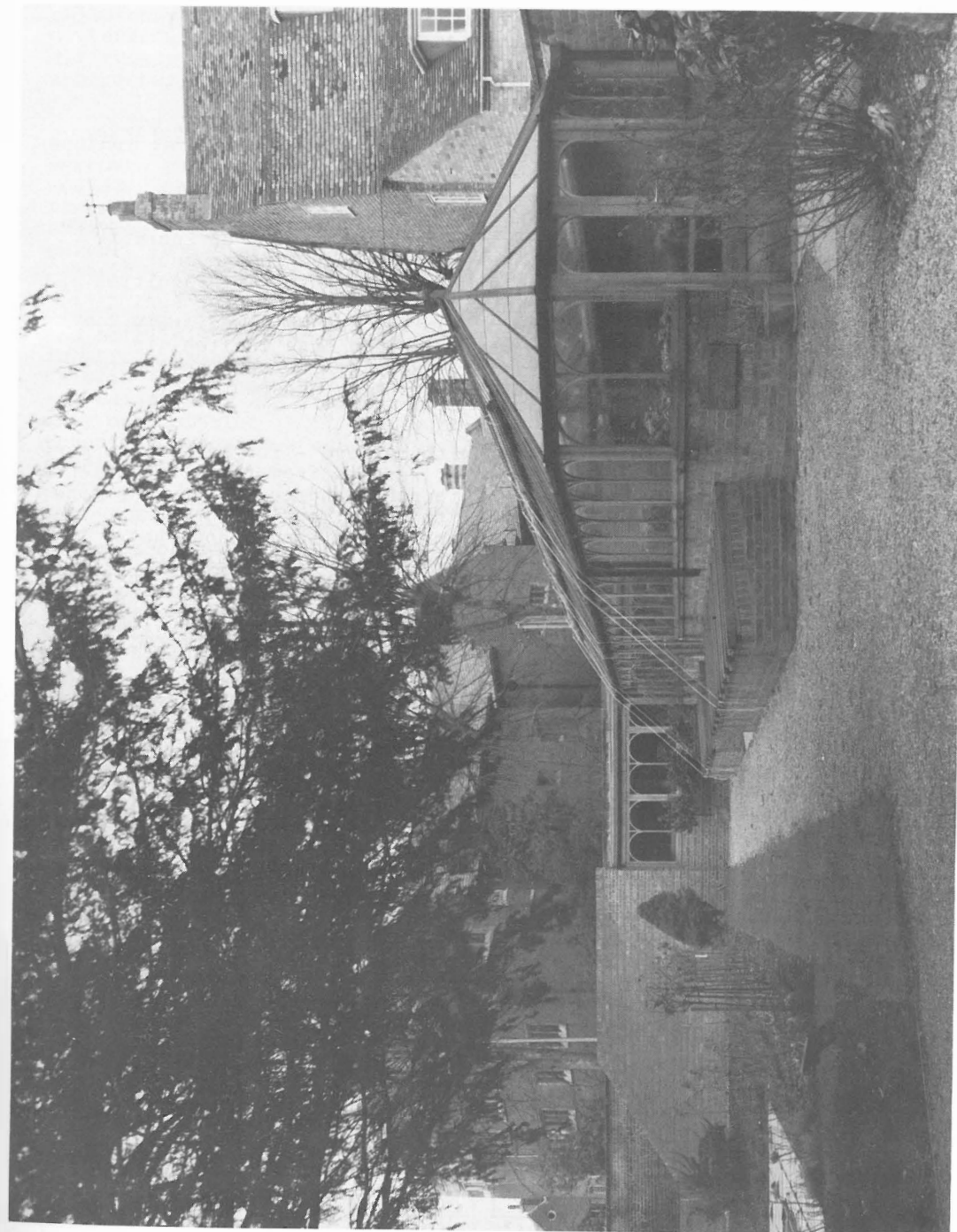
Further changes concern graduate students and facilities for them. Their numbers have increased considerably, from about 60 in the late 1930s, to about 160 in the late 1960s, and to 193 during the present academical year.

In 1973 the College began to offer studentships (now called Benefactors' Studentships) to prospective research students not already members of the College. The scheme has proved extremely successful and has permitted the election of five or six first-class students every year from other universities, including a considerable number from overseas. The subsequent careers of former Benefactors' Students have amply justified their original selection by the College.

Since the number of married graduate students had increased considerably, the College decided some years ago to increase provision of accommodation for them. Nearly fifty furnished houses and flats, mainly in streets adjoining the College, now exist. The six newest (1981) are in Cockcroft Place (named after the late Sir John Cockcroft, formerly Fellow and Junior Bursar of the College and later Master of Churchill). This is part of an important housing development undertaken by the King Street Housing Society on land in Grange Road owned by the College, and to which the College contributed financially. Hostels outside College walls have made their appearance since the Second World War, and now exist at 7, 12 and part of 15 Madingley Road, 69 Grange Road, 69 Bridge Street, 19-20 Park Parade, and 5-6 and 19-20 St John's Road. They house eighty-one graduates and undergraduates. Finally, the Warehouse, lying between Bridge Street, the river and the outhouses of the Master's Lodge, has been converted into fourteen rooms (with offices on the first two floors). Although the Warehouse can only be entered from Bridge Street, it is regarded as if it were within the walls of the College. Thus St John's has now expanded to the riverside near Magdalene Bridge, though in a very different style from that considered in the 1930s, when Sir Edward Maufe (the architect of North Court) designed new courts for Bridge Street.

Expansion on a smaller scale is the elegant new greenhouse built in 1981 to the west of Merton Hall, to designs by the Junior Bursar and the University Estate Management and Building Service. The cost, nearly £50,000, was met by a generous benefaction from the estate of the late Cecil Jenkins, a member of the College. The greenhouse has three main divisions, each with separate heat and ventilation controls. It supplies all the flowers, bedding and house plants required by the College, enabling us to avoid an annual expenditure of £2,000. Thus munificence and economy are combined as befits these somewhat straitened times, and floral decorations happily avoid that financial frost that has nipped certain aspects of College life.

N.F.M.H.  
R.P.T.





## Reviews

Sources, Processes and Methods in Coleridge's Biographia Literaria.  
By Kathleen M. Wheeler. Cambridge University Press, 1980.

On first reading, Samuel Taylor Coleridge's Biographia Literaria, or Biographical Sketches of My Literary Life and Opinions, presents itself as one of the more ramshackle classics of English literature: criticisms of Wordsworth, autobiographical anecdotes, history of ideas, all interleaved with an account of the faculties and powers of the human mind that drinks deep from the headier springs of German idealist metaphysics. One of the few things immediately comprehensible about the text is why it should have incited its contemporaries to parody and derision. Here is Thomas Love Peacock's Mr Flosky, the character who in Nightmare Abbey does duty for Coleridge:

Think is not synonymous with believe - for belief, in many most important particulars, results from the total absence, the absolute negation of thought, and is thereby the sane and orthodox condition of the mind; and thought and belief are both essentially different from fancy, and fancy, again, is distinct from imagination. This distinction between fancy and imagination is one of the most abstruse and important points of metaphysics. I have written seven hundred pages of promise to elucidate it, which promise I shall keep as faithfully as the bank will its promise to pay.

Modern Johnians are much kinder than Peacock. What once aroused the mockery of all now arouses from among our number works of sympathetic scholarship. George Watson provided us with an edition of the Biographia Literaria (Everyman, 1956); Kathleen Wheeler now gives us a monograph that splendidly illuminates many of that work's darker facets. Are we here, one wonders, witnessing the birth of a new collegiate tradition?

The 'sources' in Dr Wheeler's title are those of the Biographia Literaria's aesthetic and metaphysical doctrines. A plethora of notebooks, letters and marginalia records Coleridge's gradual development and articulation of these ideas in the years leading up to the Biographia. Dr Wheeler displays an extensive familiarity with this material, and deploys it to reconstruct in rich detail the Biographia's antecedents in Coleridge's thought. At times I felt a lack of argument where some was needed to support Coleridge's bolder contentions. The blame for this lies more with Coleridge than with Dr Wheeler. Odd asides of his can sometimes reveal a great penetration and percipience; but he too often for my tastes replaces sustained and consecutive argument by pure assertion. Thus even in the most seriously argumentative section of the Biographia, the ten theses of Chapter XII, we are told that 'That the self-consciousness is the first point to which for us all is morticed and annexed needs no further proof'. One would be inclined to comment 'Bluster, not

philosophy' were it not for the wise warnings Dr Wheeler issues on the difference between a work of art and a philosophical treatise, the difference of approach that each requires, and the need to bear both approaches in mind when reading Coleridge (p. 81).

The 'Sources' of the Biographia Literaria are more than just its sources in Coleridge's own earlier thought. Coleridge read widely and borrowed much. The influence of earlier philosophy upon him was often mediated through German Romantic and idealist writings, above all those of Kant and Schelling. But far from negligible also was, for example, the direct influence of the Platonic tradition in many of its guises, from Plato himself, through the neo-Platonist Plotinus, to the Cambridge Platonists of the seventeenth century. Much of this influence was acknowledged by Coleridge himself, not least in the Biographia. Dr Wheeler disclaims an exhaustive study of influences and parallels. Nevertheless, one cannot but be impressed by the way in which, using a reading that seems no less extensive than Coleridge's itself, she traces the Biographia's philosophy of mind, its metaphysics and its aesthetics back to their originals. I had only one quibble: is it really correct to suggest that the Eleatic school had adopted a subjective idealism such as Berkeley was later to develop (p. 33)?

The 'processes' and 'methods' of Dr Wheeler's title are two modes of literary composition. Processes concern, roughly, those features of a work which though of literary significance, are not subject to the conscious guidance, and are perhaps not even available to the conscious awareness, of its author. Methods, by contrast, are those procedures whereby authors knowingly and intentionally generate such features of their works as are within their control. The distinction is not always of the most exact: as Dr Wheeler herself points out, it is a nice question where the literary-critical concept of irony belongs in this classification (p. ix). Nevertheless it can, as Dr Wheeler demonstrates, be put to good use in the understanding of Coleridge. Particularly interesting are the ways in which she shows how these modes of writing have their corresponding modes of reading, and how these are connected with the Biographia's theorising about literary and other understanding. A conceit worthy of Borges (with whom Coleridge is compared: pp. 184, 201-2) illuminates the Biographia by taking it as self-referential. A chief theme of the Biographia is in a sense the reading of the Biographia itself, and it is so written as to illustrate in the experience of the sensitive reader the philosophy of mind which it intermittently expounds. Herein Dr Wheeler discerns a subtle unity for the Biographia: its apparent incohesiveness conceals a unity constituted by this theme developed in this fashion.

I was, I must confess, left with the suspicion that an artistic unity which can be displayed only by Dr Wheeler's formidable resources of scholarship and argument is not perhaps what people have been seeking when they have bewailed the absence of an organic and harmonious structure from the Biographia Literaria. Perhaps the moral is however that the Biographia's aesthetics and philosophy of mind require us to modify our familiar conceptions of literary integrity before applying them to that work.

The year after the Biographia Literaria was published Byron gave, in the dedication to Don Juan, this slighting notice of Coleridge's philosophical efforts:

... Coleridge, too, has lately taken wing,

But like a hawk encumber'd with his hood,—  
Explaining mataphysics to the nation—  
I wish he would explain his explanation.

In Kathleen Wheeler's book we have all that Byron could have wanted.

N.C.D.

The Collapse of the Concert of Europe: International Politics, 1890-1914. By Richard Langhorne. Macmillan, 1981. Pp. 137.

Ever since the lights went out all over Europe in August 1914, politicians, journalists and historians have debated the causes of, and the responsibility for, the disaster of the First World War, the 'suicide from fear of death' of the old Europe. From the moment the declarations of war were drafted, statesmen were eager to demonstrate to their contemporaries, and perhaps to posterity, that the responsibility was not theirs, that they were going to war with clean hands. Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles, the 'war guilt clause', fixed the blame on 'the aggression of Germany and her allies', and gave rise to a vast literature attempting to refute it. Was it not more just, and more politic, to agree with David Lloyd George that the nations 'slithered into war'?

Over twenty years ago, however, the German historian Fritz Fischer formulated what was inevitably interpreted as a new 'warguilt' thesis(1) in which Germany was presented as primarily responsible for the war, for reasons connected with the fundamental nature of the German State itself. As in the 1920s and 30s, the sometimes bitter controversy that ensued has inspired a fertile re-examination of the origins of the Great War. The arguments of Fischer, his allies and his disciples, in the view of their critics, are too like a prosecution brief: circumstantial evidence is marshalled to prove that the accused had motive and opportunity. But did he do the deed? Could not similar indictments be drawn up against other governments and other States? Perhaps a more satisfactory explanation of the war requires an examination of the international system as a whole, and not only of the misdeeds of one component State?

This is the context in which Mr Langhorne's essay appears - for it is an extended essay, although artfully presented by its publishers as a textbook. He asks why the Concert of Europe, 'the most successful system for regulating international politics that has yet been devised' (p. vii), began to break down during the last years of the nineteenth century, and proved unable to reduce the tensions of the early twentieth century and disprove the dangerous belief of so many contemporaries that war was inevitable. We need not share that belief; for, as the author suggests, an international system capable of postponing the explosion might have permitted domestic and international tensions to dissipate themselves other than by war: internal political changes, even breakdown, in Germany or Austria-Hungary could have made war with Russia unnecessary or impossible. And although the

danger of such internal breakdown certainly caused the rulers of Germany and Austria to contemplate war as a remedy, it was the instability of the international system that provided them with the idea and the opportunity (p. 6).

We have no difficulty, therefore, in following the author in his suggestion that changes in the international system itself give 'substantial clues' towards explaining the disaster of 1914. This international system, the Concert of Europe, developed after the defeat of Napoleon, was founded on the notion that the five Great Powers - regarded as of roughly equal weight in the affairs of Europe - had an interest in maintaining, and could maintain, stability in Europe by consultation through international conferences. Underlying this arrangement during the first half of the nineteenth century was an 'unwritten alliance between government and government' (p. 65) against the danger of revolution. During the second half of the century, all these presuppositions of stability decayed. The swelling power of Britain and then of Germany; the vast potential might of Russia and the United States; the relative decline of France and Austria; and the involvement of certain States in imperial expansion outside Europe all made the vision of a permanently stable Europe-centred States system increasingly unreal. Consequently, the last decades before 1914 were a time of soaring ambitions and deep fears: which States would survive to be World Powers, and which would disappear from the map of Europe? Half-digested Hegel, anthropologists' ravings about racial superiority and pseudo-Darwinian myths of struggle (Trinity College's unwitting contribution to the downfall of European civilisation), added intellectual poison to an increasingly violent international system which statesmen of the generation of Metternich or our own Castlereagh - who had done so much to establish the Concert of Europe(2) - or even that rougher Johnian Palmerston would have been at a loss to comprehend or control.

It is remarkable, then, as the author reminds us, that the Concert of Europe lasted as long as it did: it functioned for the last time during the Balkan Wars (1912-13) when the London Conference of ambassadors defused a crisis which might have ended in general war. But the Concert could not solve the Balkan crisis, the next outbreak of which did bring war. By then the Great Powers had divided into two blocs: a further step in the collapse of the Concert of Europe, which was largely 'a collapse of confidence' (p. 120) in its ability to solve international problems. Finally, in August 1914, military planning set the pace and left the diplomats floundering: Sir Edward Grey's call for a conference was by that time irrelevant. The reasonableness of the Concert of Europe had given way to the ultima ratio regis.

It is a great merit of this book to offer in its analysis of the breakdown of the old European States system a clear conceptual approach, yet one which is not a monocausal explanation. The author does not gloss over the complexity of the question, but he provides a broad framework within which more detailed and more narrowly focused theses - including even that of the Fischer school - can be discussed.

R.P.T.



## Notes

1. Griff nach der Weltmacht (Düsseldorf 1961), published in English as Germany's Aims in the First World War (Chatto and Windus 1967). The thesis was developed by Fischer for the pre-war period in War of Illusions (Chatto and Windus 1975).
2. 'The Conception of a new international system for Europe was effectively his ...' R.T.B. Langhorne, 'Castlereagh, Robert Stewart, 2nd Viscount', supplement to The Eagle, vol. LXIX no. 289, Easter 1981.

## Gifts and Bequests to the College, 1980-1981

The American Friends of Cambridge University gave \$11,790; of this \$10,185 has been added to the Overseas Studentship Fund, \$1,395 to the Choir Music Tuition Fund and \$210 to the Research Grants Fund.

The College received £9,047.41 and 650 B.A.T. Industries shares, from the estate of Professor W.G. Brock, who died in 1974, to which no conditions are attached.

Major E. Titterington (matric. 1919) bequeathed £5,000, to which no conditions are attached.

Mrs. F.G. Hobbs bequeathed £500 (in memory of her husband, V.W.J. Hobbs, B.A. 1908) to which no conditions are attached. The bequest has been added to the General Bequests Fund.

Mr. Hall gave £100 (his legacy as an executor), in memory of the late Professor S.J. Bailey (Fellow 1931-80), which has been used to purchase law books for the Library.

Dr. Henry gave a water-colour picture of Second Court by John Ward.

Mr. Crook assigned the copyright of his book 'From the Foundation to Gilbert Scott' and Dr. Henry met the cost of the colour reproduction of the water-colour as the frontispiece to the book.

Mrs. M.W. Davies gave a bust of William Wordsworth by Sir Francis Chantrey.

Dr. Johnstone assigned the royalties of his book 'Stone Spaces' to the Fellows' Research Fund.

Dr. Bertram gave a Nepalese handbell, for use as a grace bell in Hall.

## College Chronicle

### MUSICAL SOCIETY

The past year has been a very busy one for the Society, and has seen it establish itself once again as one of the foremost Musical Societies in the University. This position is a good one to be in, and the wealth of able musicians, both choral and instrumental, arriving each year, should ensure that we remain in it.

There have been many concerts this year - most have been in Chapel, but there have been a couple of Smoking Concerts in the New Music Room, and Lent 1982 has seen the first series of lunchtime concerts in the College, held in Hall, which is as good a setting for secular music as the Chapel is for sacred. We hope to make these a regular feature of the Society, as they have, to date, proved most successful.

From the Society's Evening Concerts there are a few performances that are especially memorable - the Mozart "Clarinet Quintet" in the Combination Room Concert, for example, which also contained a collection of lute songs performed with great delicacy and taste by Alex Donaldson and Ian Shaw. In the same term Eiddwen Harrhy's singing in "Rejoice in the Lamb" (Britten) and C.P.E. Bach's "Magnificat" proved to any who doubted it, that she is one of Britain's finest sopranos. The May Week Concert was a great success, benefiting from a concerted effort to keep it to a respectable length. Jonathan Best showed, in his conducting of Brahms' "Liebeslieder Waltzes", that his musical ability is not confined to his remarkable Bass voice; but the star of the evening was, without question, Richard Borthwick, who narrated "Peter and the Wolf" with enormous style and wit, whilst reclining in a leather armchair at the front of the stage! The College Concert in November brought a memorable performance as well, although of a very different kind from the Prokofiev - this time it was the beautiful playing of John Golby and Nicholas Meredith in Bach's "Double Violin Concerto" that stole the show, despite fine performances of Mozart's "Symphony No. 40", and Schubert's "Mass in B flat", conducted by Owen Pugh and Adrian Lucas.

The Michaelmas Term also brought to the College more musicians to replace those who departed in the summer. The Freshers' Smoking Concert showed that, besides the "top-flight" musicians, there are, in the College, many who enjoy performing very much, but do not have enormous expertise. The large weekly attendance at Choral Society rehearsals and the introduction of a new "Rehearsal Orchestra" are two further indications of this, and they stress the fact that the Musical Society exists for the benefit of any member of College who wishes to make use of it, whether or not he is a brilliant musician.

Andrew Fowler-Watt

# LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB

President : The Master  
 Captain : M.F. Panter  
 Vice-Captain : P.St.J. Brine  
 Secretary : T.L.J. Collingridge  
 Senior Treasurer : Dr. Perham  
 Junior Treasurer : J.W. Allen  
 Captain of Lower Boats : N.S. Jenkins

The LMBC can look back on 1980/81 with a good deal of satisfaction. The top events on the Cam were all won by our boats, though these relied heavily upon third-year oarsmen for their strength.

## Michaelmas Term

From the beginning it was clear that the LMBC would produce two very fast fours. The Light IV, which was composed of oarsmen who had rowed or were to row for the CUBC, came second in the Fours Head of the Cam, and had no problems in winning their event, outclassing the competition from Jesus and Downing, and equalling the record for the course set by Lady Margaret in 1974. The Shell Four also won their event convincingly, though the Clinker fours went out in the first and second rounds.

In the Fairbairn race the 1st VIII improved by three places to finish 3rd, and the 2nd VIII also went up by the same margin to finish 21st, beating several college first crews. The Novice eight proved to be the fastest on the river, and beat the 3rd VIII.

## Lent Term

The Lent Races again showed the strength at the top of the club, with seven out of eight oarsmen in the Lent Boat being in their last year at University. The 2nd Boat was a mixture and the 3rd Boat was composed almost entirely of first-year novices. The 1st VIII had a very mediocre row at Peterborough Head in appalling conditions and the 2nd VIII sank in the same race.

In the Lent Races the 1st VIII kept a safe distance from the challengers, Trinity Hall, to retain Headship for the seventh year in succession. Unfortunately the 2nd and 3rd VIIIs were bumped on each night, though they remained the highest 2nd and 3rd boats of any college. Lower down, the 5th VIII gained four places.

At Bedford Head of the River the 1st and 2nd VIIIs took their respective college pennants. A prospective 2nd May boat was sent to represent Lady Margaret at Kingston Head, where they had an interesting twenty-minute duel with Eton College. At Tideway the same crew was unable to maintain the high ranking earned the year before.

The LMBC was represented by M.F. Panter in the Cambridge Blue Boat, which lost in a procession to an exceptional Oxford crew, and by N.H.K. Smith and N.S. Jenkins in the Goldie-Isis race.

## May Term

The Mays and a good regatta season rounded off a successful year for the LMBC, though once again it was only the First May Boat which

scored these successes. The LMBC boated twelve crews, far more than any other college.

The term began on the right note when the May Boat won the Cam Head convincingly from their rivals in the May bumps, Downing, and from Oriel College, Oxford, a crew which contained the Oxford President and two other blues. The May Boat went on to win Elite and Senior A categories at the Cambridge Regatta, Senior A at Wallingford Regatta, where the Light Four also took the Senior A prize, Senior A at Nottingham City, and came second to London University in the BUSF finals at Holme Pierrepont.

In the May races the 1st VIII rowed over on each successive night to retain Headship for the third year running. The 2nd VIII dropped four places and the 3rd VIII one place.

The crews which won their oars were:

First May Boat	5th VIII "Harambee"	11th VIII "Antares"
Bow D. Clegg	Bow N. Henry	Bow D. Shanks
J. Allen	R. Leach	N. Snaith
T. Collingridge	M. Ducker	S. Cheetham
A. Crawford	R. Crawford	J. Tyacke
P.St.J. Brine	J. Ducker	J. Caddick
M. Panter	N. Dodds	J. Bratherton
N. Smith	A. Darby	A. Livesey
Stroke N. Jenkins	Stroke J. Watson	Stroke D. Moore
Cox M. Duckworth	Cox J. Hibbert	Cox M. McFrederick

## Henley Royal Regatta

A party of eighteen went to Henley, with the intention of competing in the Ladies' Plate, the Visitors' Cup and the Thames Cup. However, it was decided, somewhat controversially, to abandon the Ladies' Plate in favour of a concentrated effort to win the Visitors' Cup. Thus, the 2nd VIII inherited the place initially given to the 1st VIII in the Ladies'.

The 2nd VIII was predictably beaten by the record-holders for the event, Trinity College, Hartford, USA, in the first round on Thursday.

The IV, which was seeded, reached the semi-finals on Saturday, only to be beaten by the eventual runners up, Durham University.

Light IV	VIII
Bow N. Jenkins	Bow W. Aldridge
P.St.J. Brine (steers)	J. Darasz
N. Smith	M. Briegal
Stroke M. Panter	A. Pritchard
	J. Rhodes
	P. Wright
	P. Arnett
	Stroke T. Lucas
	Cox C. Saul

Paul A.J. Wright

## CRICKET CLUB

1981 proved to be a rather disappointing season, although this was the fault of the weather more than anything else. Several games were washed out altogether, and others were played in less than ideal conditions. Defeat in the first round of Cuppers, at the hands of Fitzwilliam, also took the competitive spice out of the season.

However, the team performed well under Alan Ford's cheerful captaincy, and there were many encouraging individual contributions. The captain himself led by example, providing the backbone of the bowling attack, and scoring useful runs as he crept higher up the batting order as the season went on. John McCulloch and Rory Mitchell made big scores on occasions, and consistent contributions came from Jeremy Edwards, Jim Bausor and Peter Robinson. Charlie Jenne proved a most valuable all-rounder. The bowling attack generally lacked penetration, being unable to bowl sides out. Apart from Ford and Jenne, the other main wicket-takers were Duncan Innes, Neil Gregson and Paul Wright.

The season's results were:

Played	12	Won	3	Drawn	6	Lost	3
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Not a marvellously successful season, then, but a most enjoyable one nevertheless. We look forward to the new season, with the promise of a number of talented freshmen to add to the nucleus of last season's remaining members. Congratulations must also go to Tim Edwards for a successful season with the Blues, including a maiden first-class century.

Neil Gregson

## SOCCER CLUB

Initially few aspirations were held by this year's First XI. Only five members of the previous year's side remained: Rick Medlock, who captained the side, Mark Bradshaw, Mark Constable, Andy Moore and Jon Stephens. Three freshmen established themselves in the league side: Damon Buffini, in Midfield, who played for the Falcons in the Lent Term, Duncan Finnie, at Right Back and Mike Heffernan at Centre Forward. Several players made the step up from 2nd team football: Jon Scargill in goal, Wil Hirst, Martin Hofman and Step Parikian (in defence) and Duncan Bigg and Paul Gamble (in attack). Because of a spate of injuries - particularly to Finnie, Hirst and Medlock - the same side was never able to take the field in consecutive matches. Consequently, it was difficult to establish any set pattern of play with players regularly having to switch positions.

The final league position was 4th which represented an improvement of one place on the previous season. The full record was:

Pl:9	W:5	D:2	L:2	F:21	A:16	Pts: 12
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The only sides to defeat John's were Jesus who deservedly won 4-1 and league champions Trinity (1-0).

The forwards did not prove to be prolific goal-scorers but created a number of chances for Midfield players by holding the ball and waiting for support. The Midfield of Buffini, Constable and Stephens (or Bradshaw) was always much happier going forward and tended to do so as a unit. This often created situations in which the defence was put under unnecessary pressure. Only 16 goals were conceded partly because of the determination shown by the back four and partly because of the major improvement in form shown by Scargill in goal.

Cuppers saw the return from the Blues of Paul Dempsey and Phil Crompton. Both are to be congratulated: Dempsey for captaining the Cambridge side at Wembley and Crompton for finally gaining his Blue after narrowly missing out the previous year. As has happened in recent Cuppers competitions, the side promised much but achieved little. The First Round resulted in a 2-1 victory against Homerton after going a goal down, but the Second Round produced a 3-2 defeat at the hands of Fitzwilliam, in a physical and controversial match.

Under the captaincy of Nick Bromfield, the 2nd XI had another disappointing season, being relegated to Division 4. Despite the determination of stalwarts Dave Soulsby, Peter Templeman, Sandy Sutherland and the captain himself, the side never played to its full potential and the general performances do not bode well for the future.

Under the captaincy of Chris Finlay, the 3rd XI finished in the middle of Division 4. This team suffered from being in the same division as three very good first teams: Homerton, Robinson and Girton. The 4th XI, with Stan Dzielgel captaining the side had another good season, finishing second in Division 5. Unfortunately it seems that no John's side, including the (Rugby) fifth XI, will qualify for the quarter finals of the Plate Competition.

Jon Stephens

## RUGBY CLUB

1981 was a good year for John's rugby. The first XV won Cuppers, beating Downing in a hard-fought battle at Grange Road, while the second XV were unlucky to lose to Magdalene in the final of the 2nd Cuppers. In the College 7's tournament, the John's side did extremely well to overcome some very strong opposition to win the title and prove their dominance of College rugby.

After such success the Club had high hopes of the 1981/82 season. However the first XV started badly, losing their first match to Magdalene, but recovered well to finish the season in third place in the League below Fitzwilliam and Magdalene winning 8 of their 11 games, losing 2 and drawing 1, having scored 216 points and conceded only 81.

The second XV also began badly, losing their first two matches, but they too regained their form and finished well, in fourth place in division two, winning 7 games and losing only another one. They scored 203 points and conceded only 58.

Under a new format this season, the third division has been split into two. At the end of the first leg of the season, the top 3 sides in each section combine in a play-off, the top two sides in which are promoted. The third XV had a successful first leg, winning 6 and losing only to Robinson. However, they did not perform quite so well in the play-off and did not manage to gain promotion.

The first XV, under the captaincy of Mark Coombs, will obviously be going all out to regain their title of Cuppers champions this year. However they have not had quite the preparation that they would have desired. Two friendly games earlier in the term against Wells Hall, Bristol University and against Sydney University (Australia) 2nd team - both of which were won - have given them match practice, but they will be going into the quarter finals against Queens' having not played a game in the competition due to the unfortunate withdrawal of Corpus Christi from their second round match.

The second XV have unfortunately already been knocked out of 2nd Cuppers in the second round by Queens' II, who will now meet John's III in the next round. The third XV have had a good competition so far, having not conceded a point.

Finally a word of thanks must go to Jim Williams for putting in some hard work to let us play our games earlier this season after the pitches had been just about ruined by the weather.

Mark Halliwell

## College Notes

### APPOINTMENTS

- Professor J.A. BARNES (B.A. 1939) former Fellow and now Fellow of Churchill College, has been elected a Fellow of the British Academy.
- Professor G.C. BOLTON (Ph.D. inc. 1961) former Commonwealth Fellow, has been appointed Director of the Centre for Australian Studies in London.
- Mr. S.W. BOYS SMITH (B.A. 1967) has been appointed Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.
- Rt. Hon. Sir John BRIGHTMAN, P.C. (Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Brightman) (B.A. 1932) has been appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary with the style and title of Baron Brightman of Ibthorpe in the County of Hampshire.
- Dr. E. BROOKS (B.A. 1952) has been appointed Dean of Commerce and Director of the Albury-Wodonga Campus of Riverina College of Advanced Education in New South Wales.
- The Rev. Canon G.G. CARNELL (B.A. 1940) Rector of Boughton, Northampton, has been appointed a Chaplain to Her Majesty the Queen.
- The Rev. P.F. CARNLEY (Ph.D. 1970) former Fellow, was consecrated Archbishop of Perth and Metropolitan of the Province of Western Australia in the Metropolitan Cathedral of St George, Perth, on 26 May 1981.
- Mr. W.E. CARO (B.A. 1966) has been elected a member of the Council of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents.
- Professor W.O. CHADWICK, K.B.E., D.D., F.B.A. (B.A. 1939) Honorary Fellow, Master of Selwyn College, has been elected President of the British Academy for 1981/82. He has also been awarded a Wolfson Literary Award of £7,000.
- Mr. S.J. CLEOBURY (B.A. 1970) Master of Music at Westminster Cathedral, to be honorary secretary of the Royal College of Organists in succession to Sir John Dykes Bower.
- Mr. N.C. DENYER (M.A. 1979) Fellow, has been reappointed University assistant lecturer in the Faculty of Classics from 1 June 1982 for two years.
- Mr. C.R. EVANS (B.A. 1961) has been appointed Second Master of Taunton School from 1 September 1981.
- Mr. B.H. FARMER (B.A. 1937) Fellow, has been given an honorary degree of Doctor of Letters by the University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka.
- Sir Ronald GIBSON, C.B.E. (B.A. 1932) has been elected Master of the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London.
- Mr. F.S. GILBERT (B.A. 1978) has been appointed to a Harkness Fellowship of the Commonwealth Fund by the United Kingdom Selection Committee.
- The Right Rev. P.H.E. GOODRICH (B.A. 1952) former Chaplain, Bishop Suffragan of Tonbridge, has been appointed Bishop of Worcester.
- Dr. S.F. GULL (B.A. 1971) Fellow, has been appointed University lecturer in the Department of Physics from 1 October 1981 for three years.
- Mr. P.M. GUROWICH (B.A. 1977) has been awarded the Gladstone Memorial Prize 1981.

L/Col. A.J.D. HASWELL (B.A. 1944) now retired from the Army, has been appointed to the newly created post of Insurance Ombudsman.

Mr. M.R. HEAFFORD (B.A. 1960) has been appointed a University lecturer in the Department of Education from 1 September 1981 for three years.

Mr. R.J. HERMON-TAYLOR (B.A. 1963) has been appointed Vice-President of The Boston Consulting Group, Inc. Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Professor F.H. HINSLEY (B.A. 1944) Master, delivered The Arthur Yencken Memorial Lecture for 1980 at the Australian National University and the seventh Martin Wight Memorial Lecture 1981 at the University of Sussex on the modern international system. He has also been elected a Fellow of the British Academy.

Mr. F. KHALAFI (Adm. 1980) has been awarded a J.T. Knight Prize.

The Right Rev. E.G. KNAPP-FISHER (M.A. inc. 1940) former Chaplain, Assistant Bishop in the Diocese of London, has been appointed to be Sub-Dean of Westminster. He will continue to hold the office of Archdeacon of Westminster.

Mr. R.F.H. LINNELL (B.A. 1979) has been made a partner in the firm of Richardson and Linnell, chartered surveyors, auctioneers and estate agents of Derby.

Mr. R.J. LOEWE M.C. (B.A. 1942) has been appointed Professor (ad hominem) in the Department of Hebrew and Jewish Studies, University College, London. He will become Goldsmid Professor in the Department from 1 October 1982.

Mr. R.E. MCCONNELL (Ph.D. inc. 1979) Fellow, has been reappointed a University lecturer in the Department of Engineering from 1 January 1982 to the retiring age.

Mr. R.C. MASEFIELD (B.A. 1973) is now working for the Kong Kong Government Secretariat on secondment from the Home Civil Service.

Mr. P.R. MCKECHNIE (B.A. 1980) has been awarded a prize in the 'Greece & Rome' Jubilee Essay Competition for his essay entitled 'Cassius Dio's Speech of Agrippa, a realistic alternative to Imperial Government'. The essay was judged best overall, and will be published in the October 1981 issue.

Dr. E. MILLER (B.A. 1937) Honorary Fellow, former Master of Fitzwilliam College, has been elected a Fellow of the British Academy.

Mr. M. MORIARTY (B.A. 1978) has been elected to a Research Fellowship at Gonville and Caius College with effect from 1 October 1982.

Mr. C.P.J. MORRIS (B.A. 1977) has been appointed Commercial Manager in Japan for Overseas Containers Limited (OCL) in charge of OCL's (formerly P & O's) Far East-Persian Gulf container and conventional cargo shipping services.

Mr. P. MURGATROYD (B.A. 1971) has been appointed an Associate Professor in the Department of Classics, University of Natal, South Africa.

Hon. Sir Maurice MUSTILL (Hon. Mr. Justice Mustill) (B.A. 1954) has been appointed a Presiding Judge on the North Eastern Circuit with effect from 28 April 1981.

His Excellency NAGENDRA SINGH LL.D. (B.A. 1936) Honorary Fellow, has been re-elected a Judge of the International Court of Justice for nine years from 6 February 1982.

Mr. M.J. NESTOR (B.A. 1968) has been appointed Head of Languages at Queen Elizabeth's Mercian High School, Tamworth, Staffs.

Mr. T.D. O'LEARY (B.A. 1950) has been appointed British High Commissioner in Sierra Leone with effect from Summer 1981.

Mr. F.D. PARSONS (B.A. 1979) has been appointed a lecturer in modern European and British history at Franklin College, Lugano, Switzerland.

Dr. A.P. PATTERSON (B.A. 1970) has been an astronomer at the Big Bear Solar Observatory, North Shore Drive, Big Bear City, California, 92314, U.S.A. since November 1975.

Mr. J.G.D. SHAW, M.P. (B.A. 1955) is now Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State in the Department of the Environment.

Mr. N.J. STARLING (B.A. 1977) has been awarded a Theodor Heuss Research Fellowship by the von Humboldt Stiftung (1981-82) and has been elected to the Randall MacIver Studentship in archaeology at The Queen's College, Oxford, from October 1981.

Mr. D.W.E. THOMAS (B.A. 1960) is now headmaster of Raine's Foundation School, Stepney.

Dr. Tong Bor TANG (Matric 1974) has been re-elected into a Research Fellowship at Darwin College for one year from October 1981.

Mr. D. CONISBEE WARD (B.A. 1954) an Under Secretary in the Department of Health and Social Security, was ordained priest in the Church of England, June 1981 and is non-stipendiary curate at St Matthew, Surbiton.

Mr. M.J. WILLIAMS (B.A. 1961) was admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in June 1980.

The Rev. P.D. WILLIAMS (Adm. 1968) is now Tutor at St. Paul's Theological College, Limuru, Kenya, East Africa.

Professor R.D. WILLIAMS (B.A. 1939) gave the De Carle lectures in the University of Otago, New Zealand, in 1980 and was appointed President of the Classical Association of England and Wales for 1980-81.

Mr. W.H. WILLIAMS (B.A. 1976) has been appointed a Sixth Form Master at Rugby School from September 1982.

Dr. D.M. WILSON (B.A. 1953) Director of the British Museum, has been elected a Fellow of the British Academy.

#### FELLOWSHIPS

Elected into Fellowships under Title A from 1 May 1982:

BRIAN DERBY (B.A. Jesus 1978; of Wolfson) Metallurgy.

RICHARD CLIVE MASON (B.A. 1979) Pure Mathematics.

MICHAEL DAVID PASHLEY (B.Sc. Bristol; of Churchill) Physics.

JOHN MAURICE CAMPBELL PLANE (B.A. Jesus 1979) Physical Chemistry.

Elected into Fellowship under Title A from 1 October 1982:

JOHN FRANCIS KERRIGAN (Merton College, Oxford) English.

Elected into Fellowship under Title B for three years from 1 October 1981:

MARTIN RICHARDS, Ph.D. (B.A. 1962)

KATHLEEN MICHELLE WHEELER (B.A. University of Ann Arbor 1971, Ph.D., Darwin 1978)

Elected into Honorary Fellowships 1981:

ELIOT TREVOR OAKESHOTT SLATER C.B.E., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. (B.A. 1925)

JOHN TUZO WILSON, O.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S. (B.A. 1932)

Elected into Commonwealth Fellowships:

CHRISTOPHER BEAUMONT (B.Sc. Sussex, Ph.D. Dalhousie) Associate Professor, Department of Oceanography, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia from 1 December 1981.

PAUL WILLIAM GOOCH (B.A. Bishop's University, Ph.D. University of Toronto) Chairman of the Division of Humanities, Scarborough College, University of Toronto, Associate Professor of Philosophy, Graduate Department of Philosophy and Graduate Centre for Religious Studies.

Schoolmaster Fellow Commoner for Lent Term 1983:

RICHARD TREVOR ROWELL, Head of the History Department, Oakham School, Rutland.

Senior Studentship:

IAN WHITE (B.A. 1966) former Fellow, from 1 October 1980 for two years.

Overseas Visiting Fellow and Scholars:

FRANCIS LEOPOLD VAN NOTEN (Ph.D. University of Ghent), Head of the Pre-history-Archaeology Section, Koninklijk Museum Voor Midden-Afrika, Tervuren, Belgium, into an Overseas Visiting Fellowship for the academical year 1982/83.

MASSIMO BACIGALUPO (Ph.D. University of Columbia), Professor of English, University of Genoa, Italy, into an Overseas Visiting Scholarship for the Michaelmas Term 1982.

JOHN ROBIN FOX (B.Sc., Ph.D. University of London), Professor of Anthropology, Rutgers University, U.S.A., into an Overseas Visiting Scholarship for the Michaelmas Term 1982.

JOHN ROBERT BOOKER (B.Sc., Ph.D. University of Sydney), Reader in Civil Engineering, University of Sydney, Australia, into an Overseas Visiting Scholarship for the Lent Term 1983.

PAUL RICHARD BRASS (Ph.D. University of Chicago), Professor of Political Science, University of Washington, Seattle, U.S.A., into an Overseas Visiting Scholarship for the Lent and Easter Terms 1983.

AWARDS

New Year Honours 1981:

C.B.E.

JOHN BELFORD WILSON CHRISTIE (B.A. 1935) Sheriff of Tayside, Central and Fife.

Birthday Honours 1981:

C.H.

Dr. F. SANGER, F.R.S. (B.A. 1939) Fellow of King's College, for services to biochemistry.

C.B.E.

Dr. B.A. CROSS, F.R.S. (B.A. 1949) Director of the Institute of Animal Physiology, Agricultural Research Council, Babraham.

New Year Honours 1982:

Knight Bachelor

JOHN CURRIE GUNN, C.B.E. (B.A. 1939) Former Fellow, Cargill Professor of Natural Philosophy, Glasgow University.

K.B.E.

WILLIAM OWEN CHADWICK, F.B.A. (B.A. 1939) Hon. Fellow, Regius Professor of Modern History, Master of Selwyn College, President of the British Academy.

C.B.E.

BARRY MAURICE WALLER TRAPNELL (B.A. 1945) Headmaster, Oundle School.

MARRIAGES

DAVID STANLEY BAILEY (B.A. 1972, Ph.D) to Catherine Clare Sykes of Stratford Upon Avon on the 3rd. October 1981, in the Holy Trinity Church, Stratford Upon Avon.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER LEEKSMA BAILEY (B.A. 1978) to Susan Elizabeth Kate Cook of 8 Almoners Avenue, Cambridge - on 25 July 1981, in the College Chapel.

ROBIN ANTHONY BROWN (Matric 1979) to Maureen Johnston Mitchell of 7 Ross Street, Cambridge - on 3 October 1981, service of blessing in the College Chapel, following a civil ceremony.

HOWARD ALLAKER CHASE (B.A. Magdalene 1975; Ph.D.) Fellow, to Penelope Jane Lewis, Deputy Catering Manager of the College and daughter of Professor Sir Jack Lewis, Master of Robinson College - on 30 January 1982, in the College Chapel.

PETER RICHARD JOHN HARDYMAN (B.A. 1976) to Averil Cynthia Best of Billingham, Cleveland - on 25 July 1981, at Holy Trinity Church, Skipton, North Yorkshire.

PAUL FRANCIS LEHMANN (B.A. 1970) to Carol Brelsford - on 27 December 1980, at Toledo, Ohio.  
 ROBIN CHARLES MASEFIELD (B.A. 1973) to Rosemary Elizabeth Drew - on 31 January 1981, at H.M.S. Tamar in Hong Kong.  
 ALAN PERCY PATTERSON (B.A. 1970) to Joan Katherine Koenings - on 8 November 1980 in Unity Chapel, San Bernardino, California, U.S.A.  
 ALEXANDER MALCOLM RAMSAY (B.A. 1978) to Cati Balfour Paul - on 4 April 1981, at St Mary's Church, Diptford, Devon.

#### DEATHS

JAMES HENRY ADAMSON (B.A. 1920) died 19 May 1981.  
 STEPHEN FRANK BARNETT, M.R.C.V.S. (M.A. 1964) Fellow of Wolfson College and University lecturer in Animal Pathology, died 18 August 1981.  
 GORDON JOHN BELL, O.B.E., A.E., J.P. (B.A. 1948) Director of the Royal Observatory, Hong Kong, died 6 May 1981.  
 JOHN BRIAN BENTLEY (B.A. 1935) formerly schoolmaster of language at Lambrook School, Winkfield Row, Bracknell, Berks., died 3 December 1981.  
 WILLIAM ASPINALL NEWTON BROOKE (B.A. 1926) died 8 January 1982.  
 WILLIAM EDWARD VICTOR BURCH (B.A. 1928) died 10 January 1982.  
 WILLIAM GALE BURKITT (B.A. 1938) died 9 December 1980.  
 CHRISTOPHER DAVID CARMICHAEL (B.A. 1978) died 18 June 1981.  
 WILLIAM ARTHUR STEWART COLE (B.A. 1928) died 16 November 1981.  
 JOSEPH STANLEY CROWTHER (B.A. 1930) formerly chest physician at the Nottingham Chest Clinic and Ransom Hospital, Mansfield, died 22 August 1981.  
 JULIAN ALBERT WALTER DAVIE (B.A. 1954) who was employed by International Computers Ltd., died 10 November 1980.  
 ANDREW FERGUS DUNLOP, O.B.E. (B.A. 1923) formerly Director of Visitor's Department in the British Council, died 27 November 1980.  
 GORDON FRAZER (B.A. 1931) a publisher of greetings cards, died 27 June 1981.  
 PROFESSOR A.A.A. FYZEE (B.A. 1925) formerly Ambassador of India in Egypt, died 23 October 1981.  
 RICHARD NORMAN GOODERSON, LL.D. (B.A. 1937) Fellow of St Catharine's College and Reader in English law in the University, died 25 March 1981.  
 NORMAN BERNARD DE MEDINA GREENSTREET (B.A. 1915) a retired Surgeon-Commander, Royal Navy, died 10 November 1980.  
 GILES GUMMER (B.A. 1979) died in a road accident on 14 June 1981.  
 HUGH O'NEILL HENCKEN (B.A. 1926) Honorary Fellow, formerly Director of the American School of Prehistoric Research, died 31 August 1981.  
 DAVID MARK HORSNELL (B.A. 1976) died 9 June 1981.  
 EDGAR STANLEY HYDE (B.A. 1926) died 10 May 1981.  
 SIR JOHN MALCOLM KENNETH HAWTON, K.C.B. (B.A. 1926) formerly Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Health and Chairman of British Waterways Board, died 7 January 1982.  
 GEOFFREY DAVID INGRAM, F.R.C.S. (Canada) (B.A. 1957) a medical practitioner in Vancouver, died 29 January 1982.  
 MIRZA ABOL HASSAN ISPAHANI (B.A. 1923) formerly Pakistan Ambassador to the United States, High Commissioner in London and Minister of Industries and Commerce in the Central Government of Pakistan, died 18 November 1981.  
 CYRIL JOSSE JOHNSON (B.A. 1922) formerly a farmer at Tonbridge, Kent, died 19 August 1980.

DOUGLASS GORDON JONES (B.A. 1936) formerly of the Colonial Agricultural Service and H.M. Overseas Civil Service; Vice-Chairman British Sulphur Corporation Ltd., London, died September 1978.  
 THE REV. CANON GEOFFREY KERSHAW (B.A. 1933) formerly Rector of Bride, Isle of Man (Diocese of Sodor & Man) died 5 October 1980.  
 HUMPHREY DAVY FINDLEY KITTO, F.B.A., F.R.S.L., (B.A. 1919) Emeritus Professor of Greek at Bristol University, died 21 January 1982.  
 RICHARD JOHN MONTAGUE LEAKEY (B.A. 1921) died 4 August 1981.  
 NEVILLE LLOYD LUPTON (B.A. 1937) died September 1976.  
 SIR HENRY STENHOUSE MANCE (B.A. 1934) formerly chairman of Lloyds, died 15 June 1981.  
 MALCOLM STANLEY MAXWELL (B.A. 1947) a master at Bishop's Stortford College, died 21 August 1980.  
 ROBERT COLQUHOUN MCLEAN, D.Sc., F.L.S., (B.A. 1916) Emeritus Professor of Botany, University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff, died 7 April 1981.  
 WILLIAM BOWES MORRELL (B.A. 1934) a former managing director of Westminster Press and a former chairman of the Press Association, died 11 December 1981.  
 DAVID BAUMANN EASTERBROOK PAINE (B.A. 1936) formerly History and French master at Wycliffe College, Stonehouse, Gloucester, died 13 August 1979.  
 HERBERT CHARLES JACOB PEIRIS, O.B.E., post Devar Surya Sena (B.A. 1923) Concert and Broadcast Artist, died 11 November 1981.  
 GEORGE RICHARD POTTER, C.B.E., Ph.D. (B.A. 1922) Emeritus Professor of Medieval History, University of Sheffield, died 17 May 1981.  
 GUY STUART O'NEILL POWER, C.B.E. (B.A. 1929) late Brigadier, Royal Corps of Signals, died 9 February 1982.  
 JOHN SARGENT (Adm. 1928) sculptor, died 24 January 1982.  
 THEODORE HORACE SAVORY (B.A. 1918) formerly assistant master at Malvern College, died 27 November 1980.  
 ALEC WHITLEY SLATER (B.A. 1936) died 24 February 1981.  
 EDWARD GEORGE STAPLES (B.A. 1921) formerly of the Colonial Service in Uganda and British Honduras, died 15 July 1981.  
 ROBERT WILFRED TOWNSEND, M.B.E., M.C. (B.A. 1913) died 11 March 1982.  
 RALPH EDWIN THODAY, formerly Head Gardener of the College, died 26 April 1981.  
 DONALD ARTHUR WARING post HORNBY-WARING (B.A. 1925) formerly of the Colonial Service in Tanganyika and Kenya, died 29 January 1981.  
 MICHAEL LEONARD WEST (B.A. 1964) Head of Modern Languages, Rossall School, Fleetwood, died 12 February 1981.  
 EDGAR HADDON WHITAKER, O.B.E. (B.A. 1930) publisher and director of Messrs J. Whitaker & Sons Ltd., proprietors of Whitaker's Almanac, died 5 January 1982.  
 PETER JOHN YOUNG (B.A. 1975) died 6 September 1981.

#### LADY MARGARET LODGE

The Lady Margaret Lodge, membership of which is open to all past and present members of St. John's College, meets three times a year in London. Any member of the College interested in Freemasonry should communicate with the Secretary of the Lodge, Frank W. Law, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., 36 Devonshire Place, London W1.



## SUPPLEMENTS TO THE EAGLE

In 1981 the first two of a series of Supplements to The Eagle were published. These were Viscount Castlereagh and F.J. Robinson (Viscount Goderich) both by R.T.B. Langhorne. In the Note on the last page of The Eagle mention was made also of one on Wordsworth, but this had to be held up for the present year. Last year, also, it was stated that each Supplement would carry a date, but this was abandoned as it is intended that the only ordering shall be that of the subjects arranged alphabetically.

This year we publish Wordsworth by Robert Inglesfield, Richard Bentley by N.C. Denyer and Palmerston by R.T.B. Langhorne. These Supplements were left free to take their own shape, but this seems to have been set by the first two and the present three have easily followed. Next year, which is the 150th anniversary of the Abolition of Slavery in British Dominions, we shall publish Supplements on two Johnians who played a leading part in achieving this.

LIST OF OCCUPANTS OF ROOMS IN COLLEGE AND HOSTELS (1936-76)

Forty-six years ago there was published as a Supplement to The Eagle and issued free to subscribers the List of Occupants of Rooms in St John's College 1895-1936 compiled by E.E. Raven. In the coming summer there will be completed a volume to cover the years 1936-76. In view of the prohibitive increase in printing costs since then this will not be printed. It will be xeroxed from typescript in a dozen copies, all of which will be kept within the College. Members of the College will be able to consult it in the College Library.

### CURRENTLY-AVAILABLE BOOKS ABOUT THE COLLEGE

The history of the College and of its buildings are well covered in three books which are all still in print and available to members at a reduced price.

1. Portrait of a College: A History of the College of Saint John the Evangelist in Cambridge, by Edward Miller (Cambridge 1961)
2. From the Foundation to Gilbert Scott: A History of the Buildings of St John's College, Cambridge 1511-1885, by A.C. Crook (Cambridge 1980)
3. Penrose to Cripps: A Century of Building in the College of St John the Evangelist, Cambridge, by A.C. Crook (Cambridge 1978)

Note: These books may be bought at the College Library. If to be sent by post 94p must be added in each case for inland postage; for abroad, please apply to the Library. The costs of the books to members of the College are:

(1) £3.00 (2) £9.00 to Graduates no longer in residence (3) £1.50  
£5.00 to Undergraduates and Graduates  
still in residence