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Behind the Early Statutes

College statutes, like other laws, have a prescriptive force which outlives the limiting practical circumstances of their making. In studying old statutes one gets the impression that communities grow from their constitutions rather as buildings follow plans. This 'architectural' quality may be enhanced by a self-conscious use of images in the design of statutes: Richard Fox used a beehive for the type of his Corpus Christi College Oxford; in John Fisher's statutes for St. John's[1] the image of the body appears. The master is the head, the deans are the arms, the financial officers the hands, while the fellows form the rest of the body apart from the feet which, predictably, correspond to the servants. Behind the imagery and self-conscious ordering, however, lie the practical circumstances which determined the direction and rate of the college's growth.

The charter granted by Lady Margaret Beaufort's executors in 1511 appointed the corporate form of the college, already sanctioned by royal letters patent in 1509.[2] It was to have a master and fifty 'socii et scholares' as laid down in the patent which had spoken of 'collegium unius magistri ac sociorum et scolarium ad numerum quinquaginta secularium personarum vel circa'. The charter also used the term 'discipulus' to mean a junior member of the foundation who might later be elected a fellow. These junior members were to be included in the general term scholars, for the master is to hold authority 'in scolares omnes tam socios quam discipulos'. The master himself was to be chief administrator and accountant, but not to act on important questions respecting the use and alienation of property without the consent of the majority of fellows. The only other detail on which the executors were as yet prepared to legislate was about management of revenue: no receiver or farmer was to be employed without giving adequate security. Despite reference in the charter to statutes given by the executors there is no evidence for a contemporary code beyond it.

The actual situation of the college in 1511 discouraged statutes being worked out in greater detail. It was then a body whose numbers were small and whose buildings had just been begun. The only assurance it possessed was its corporate status and the buildings and property of the hospital of St John. The revenues of the hospital in 1510-11 were £50 but after debts had been discharged brought in £80. The value of farms at Horningsea (where the college succeeded to the hospital's obligation to provide a chaplain) and Newnham were raised, land was bought at Iselham with money provided by the executors of the foundress and at Foxton with the gift of John Ripplingham, fellow of Queens', where Fisher had once been president. The manor of Bassingbourne in Fordham, purchased by Lady Margaret, was conveyed to the college after the probate of her will in the archbishop of Canterbury's court in October 1512. By 1514 the regular income stood at just over £100; once legal expenses and the cost of repairs had been deducted, this sum could provide for only the master, four or

five fellows, servants, and pensions for the remaining brethren of the hospital.[3]

In November 1512 the executors were empowered by chancery to receive the income of estates put in trust since 1472 for the performance of Lady Margaret's will. These funds were to be used to build, furnish and help endow the college; but they were not a permanent gift: they could be used only until the lands reverted to the crown as ultimate heir. Two full years' issues were received by the executors in 1513 and more in the next two years.[4] In 1515, however, a new royal auditor, Belknap, decided to press the king's rights. In compensation for the lands the king assigned the executors a rich feudal wardship worth £2,800 to be paid at roughly the same rate as the lost income of just under £400 a year. The college's share of that income had mostly been spent on building, but with the funds from the wardship land at Holbeach was bought and, more important, legal expenses were met for the king's grant to the college of a decayed royal hospital at Ospringe, Kent.[5]

In 1516, when the first code of statutes was given, the transfer of Ospringe was being arranged and there were grounds for hope that the college would be able to expand. In the fragmentary accounts for 1514-16 kept by Richard Sharpe, the president, and Alan Percy, Robert Shorton's successor as master, there are between five and eleven fellows, three or four discipuli, and four servants in commons at different times. The grant of Ospringe doubled the revenues and in 1518 Nicholas Metcalfe, the next master, could draw up an estimate of the college's resources which allowed for thirty-three fellows (corrected to twenty-six) and thirty discipuli, sustained mainly by the Kentish estates. Metcalfe's account for 1518-19 shows instead twenty-six fellows and twenty-three discipuli actually in commons; the college lector and chaplains are shown as receiving stipends, but for the rest only payments for food and clothes are recorded. One of the chaplains was in charge of the college chapel but others had duties in churches outside; at that time the inherited obligations of prayer and worship which maintained a link with the life of the old hospital were as important a feature of the college as its educational role.[6]

The number of about fifty scholars - senior fellows and junior discipuli - mentioned in the executors' charter had almost been reached. Yet the first surviving code of statutes, dependent on a slightly earlier original of which only a quire and a few leaves remain, envisaged a larger foundation.[7] The statutes fixed the number of fellows provisionally at twenty-eight and of discipuli at thirty; this applied to the original foundation supported out of the foundress's estate, and the fellows were not to receive stipends until its revenues amounted to £300 a year. Support by other benefactors in the form of their own private foundations was not to be reckoned in this total, for the original foundation was distinguished by a particular aim: at least half its fellows and discipuli were to come from the nine northern counties beyond the Trent. Other benefactors were free to endow scholars from any region so long as this original aim did not suffer.

The surviving code was compiled while Alan Percy was still master (that is, before he negotiated for rooms in college with the new master and fellows on 21 November 1518) and private founders are already named in an oath in this code. The buildings of first court were well under way, if not complete, when Shorton closed his account

in 1516, and they had cost nearly £5,000.[8] Although Lady Margaret's goods, and debts due to her, continued to fund the purchase of land, it was the profits of the wardship granted to replace lost income in 1515 which had made possible the transfer of Ospringe hospital to the college. The profits of the wardship also paid for a copy of the college statutes, cleared debts of the hospital of St John, and equipped the college library with Greek and Latin texts, an astrolabe, a cosmography and a map of the world. They continued to be paid and to fund the purchase of land until Michaelmas 1519.[9] During that year other large receipts appear, gifts from benefactors for their own foundations of fellows and scholars. Hugh Ashton, one of the executors, gave £400; Robert Duckett, rector of Chevening, Kent, £26. Early in the year the ward, Lady Lisle, had died, and those responsible for paying the wardship profits to the executors ended their instalments: a memorandum attributed to Fisher says that they 'made it a matter of conscience because of the death of that young lady'.[10] Between 1519 and 1521 more money from Duckett and Ashton, from Edward Gregson, rector of Fladbury in Worcestershire, and from James Beresford, vicar of Chesterfield and Worksworth in Derbyshire, was received. Provision for scholars endowed by the executors of Cardinal Morton seems already to have been made by 1516, for a statute about them survives in the same hand as that of the original code given in that year.[11] Sir Marmaduke Constable of Flamborough, Yorkshire, had given £100 to Alan Percy and the fellows before 1518, and his foundation for one priest-fellow was enlarged to include four discipuli after his death in 1524.

Ripplingham's, Duckett's, Gregson's, Morton's, Fisher's and Constable's foundations were all the subjects of agreements by 1521. They stated that the scholars and fellows should have the same rights as members of the original foundation, but Fisher and Ashton allocated extra payments for their own purposes. In time, as by-foundations of greater and lesser worth proliferated, their differences would trouble the life of the college. The early foundations, however, both as to the preference they showed for scholars from northern counties and as to rates of maintenance, harmonised in general with the pattern of the original foundation. The first statutes did not decree this, it simply reflected the wishes of the benefactors; but they did try to safeguard the alleged wishes of the foundress while encouraging private support from other sources.

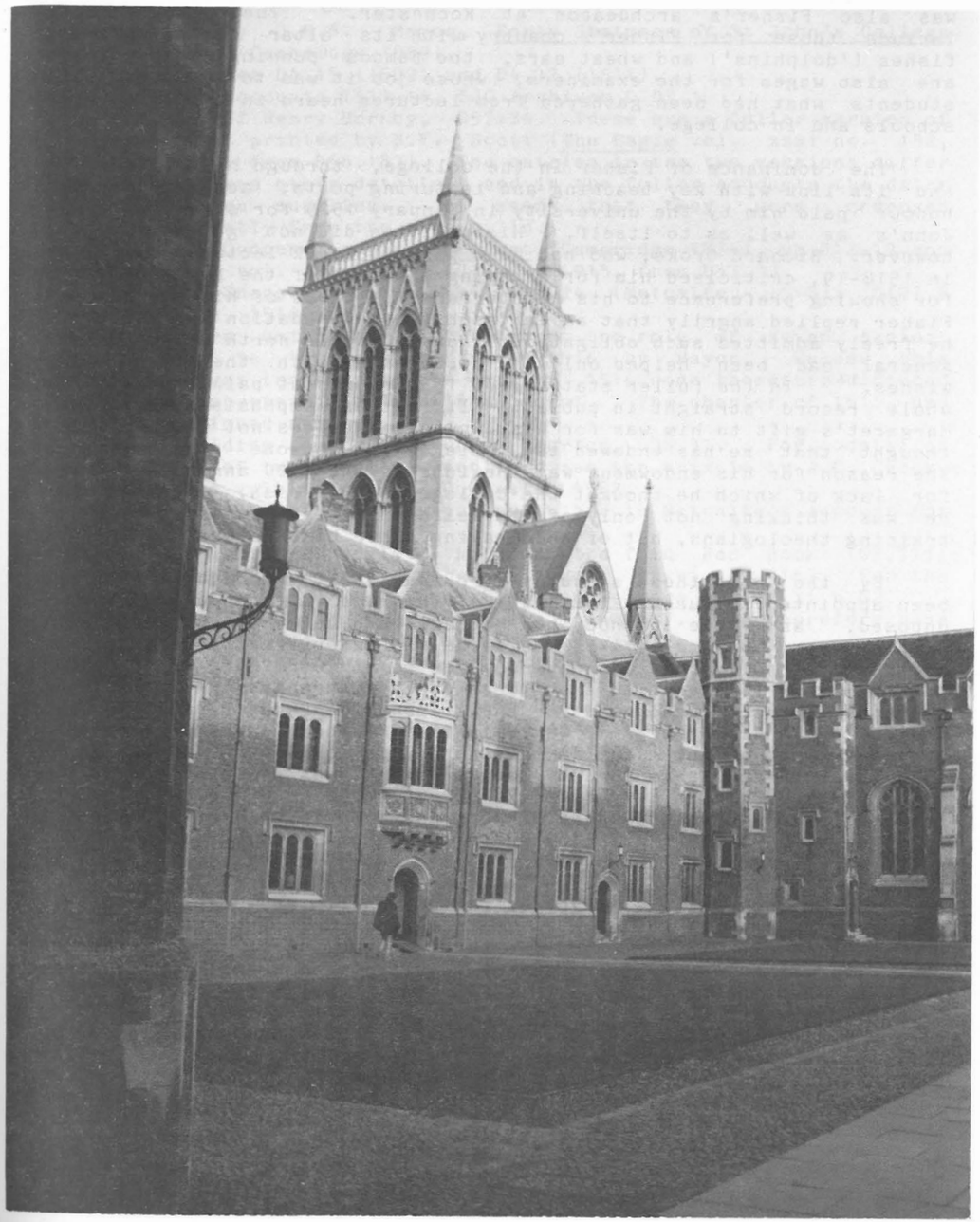
The most productive of these was John Fisher himself. A memorandum in the margin of a page of Nicholas Metcalfe's account for 1518-23 says that Fisher had devoted to the use of the college £1,200 and that above this he had given £500 to buy lands. Of this, the memorandum continues, he should have had a payment of £25 yearly which had not been paid from the fourth to the thirteenth year of Henry VIII. This arrangement is confirmed by a statement on the earlier account roll of Robert Shorton to the effect that Fisher gave £500, for which the college was held bound to him by an obligation given on 18 January 1513 which was in Fisher's keeping. The statutes of 1516-18 allude to this gift in an agreement for the college to provide four fellowships and two scholarships bearing Fisher's name.

The first code of statutes mentions no other gifts by him, and this was presumably the earliest form of the foundation. In 1521, however, more detailed indentures were drawn up between the bishop and the college, and these mention a gift of plate and one of money to buy lands worth £60 a year. The manors of Ridgewell in Essex, Ramerick in

Hertfordshire and Holbeach in Lincolnshire, which were to be the continuing sources of support for Fisher's foundation, were conveyed to the college at this time.[12] Out of Fisher's contribution along with those of other benefactors, the residue of the Lady Margaret's estate and the college revenues swelled by Ospringe, came other lands which cost a total of £2,400. Among these were properties at Steeplemorden in Cambridgeshire, Great Bradley in Suffolk, Thorrington in Essex and Blunham in Bedfordshire. Fisher's efforts on behalf of the college and of his own foundation were closely linked since from the first his gift had borne obligations. The continuity intended between his own and the foundress's wishes is seen in the terms of his indentures with the college: 'the said two counties of York and Richmond [to which Fisher gave preference] shall every year at the time of elections have and enjoy their full number of the said fellows and disciples as the statutes of the foundress of the said college in any wise giveth liberty; notwithstanding the ordinances and statutes to be ordained by the said reverend father in God for the foundation of the said four fellows and two scholars ever to stand in his full strength and virtue'. Money from the foundation was also to be distributed among fellows of the original foundation of the college as well as among Fisher's relations and household.

In the statutes of 1524 the background to both the foundress's and Fisher's foundations is given in more detail. The acquisition of the priories of Broomhall and Higham had raised the income of that of the foundress, and a stipend with an additional weekly distribution could now be paid to all the fellows. Their number remained at twenty-eight, however, and a reason is now given in the statute: the king had made mention in his charter of a foundation of fifty fellows, but the loss of revenues to the value of £400 a year had prevented this being achieved. In the statute governing Fisher's foundation we learn also that the foundress had given him a large sum of money before her death because of the poverty of his see, and this sum he had applied to the college besides a good part of his own income. His support amounted to enough money to buy lands worth £60 a year, besides his former gift of £500 and plate. The impression left by the 1524 statutes is of a strong connection between his own endowments and the foundress's foundation: two praelectorships in Greek and Hebrew, with chantry obligations towards the bishop if held by priests, and four examinerships, which were by preference to be awarded to Fisher's fellows, were added to the college. As we have seen, neither the royal letters patent nor the charter of the executors in 1511 entailed the need to provide for fifty fellows, since both had spoken of a community of about fifty persons of whom some were fellow-scholars and some disciple-scholars, but the more generous interpretation prevailed in the statutes. Fisher's efforts, with those of other benefactors, had left the college room for expansion and there is also no doubt that one of his aims was to protect the needy north of England.

There were also his private rights to be protected, in an age when individuals were defined by their place in a network of kindred and patronage. Not only Fisher, Margaret and Henry VII were to be remembered in his foundation, but also Fisher's parents, friends, benefactors and servants, for no man was an island, spiritual or material. The profits of the three manors conveyed to the college were taken by the college bursars after 1526, but their rolls show that rents were repaid from them as monies to be accounted for to the use of Fisher, who had the nomination of his own fellows. The detailed accounts for the payments are not in the bursars' rolls but



were still kept by the master of the college, Nicholas Metcalfe, who was also Fisher's archdeacon at Rochester.[13] The disbursements include those for Fisher's chantry with its altar cloths bearing fishes ('dolphins') and wheat ears, the famous 'punning' arms. There are also wages for the examiners, whose job it was to go over with students what had been gathered from lectures heard in the university schools and in college.

The dominance of Fisher in the college, through his foundation and its link with key teaching and lecturing posts, accounts for the honour paid him by the university in January 1529 for services to St John's as well as to itself. His position did not go uncontested however: Richard Croke, who had been paid as Greek lecturer by Fisher in 1518-19, criticised him for usurping the part of the foundress, and for showing preference to his 'conterranei' - those of his own region. Fisher replied angrily that as far as his own foundation was concerned he freely admitted such obligations, and that the north of England in general had been helped only in accordance with the foundress's wishes.[14] In the fuller statutes of 1530 he was at pains to set the whole record straight in public. It is there emphasised that Lady Margaret's gift to him was for his own use; he does not wish it to be thought that he has endowed the college with someone else's funds. The reason for his endowment was the loss of the £400 annual revenue, for lack of which he thought the college would perish. He adds that he was thinking not only of the welfare of his own soul and of training theologians, but of encouraging other benefactors.

By the time these statutes were made public Richard Croke had been appointed to further the cause of the royal divorce which Fisher opposed, and the bishop had become a target for government displeasure. During 1534-5, while he was under arrest, we note from the bursars' rolls that the revenues due to him were paid to the king; after Fisher's execution they were merged with those of the college and the bursars accounted for the stipends of the examiners and praelectors. Fisher's arms, the dolphins and wheat ears, were defaced by government order; in 1544 mention of his foundation vanishes from the bursars' rolls and the statute for it was omitted from the statutes given by the king the next year. The dead bishop had in fact been made a non-person as part of government policy. In the return of college revenue made to the crown in 1546[15] his foundation does not appear with those of other benefactors, but their role as a whole is clearly visible: twenty-seven fellows and twenty-seven discipuli on the original foundation, eighteen fellows and thirty-seven discipuli supported by private founders. Whether as an act of long-term policy or in response to friction in the college, the royal statutes underplayed the former stress on the charity to be shown to the north: no more than half, rather than at least half, of the original foundation was now to be recruited from beyond the Trent. Although the religious obligations attached to the foundations were dropped or altered as the reformation proceeded, ties of kindred and locality persisted and were an integral part of new by-foundations. They vanished when the nineteenth century reformers rationalised the college's structures according to the mood of their day. The plans, to resume the architectural image with which I began, then underwent more changes to accord with as-built reality.

M.G. Underwood

Notes

1. Printed by J.E.B. Mayor, Early Statutes of St John's College Cambridge (Cambridge 1859).
2. SJC Archives D6.15 (1509) and D4.17 (1511).
3. Master's accounts 1511-14, SJC Archives D107.1
4. Accounts of Henry Hornby, D57.34. These are a fuller version of a fragment printed by R.F. Scott (The Eagle vol. xxxi no. 152, June 1910, from D56.183). The entries in the two versions differ in order and other details, and in the fuller accounts the dates have been supplied. It seems that they were composed independently from the same bills.
5. See C.H. Cooper The Lady Margaret (Cambridge 1874), pp 212-13 and The Eagle vol. xxxvi no. 167, June 1915, from D57.33.
6. D107.2 (Sharpe, 1514-16); C17.24 (Metcalfe, 1518); D107.8 (Metcalfe, 1518-19).
7. The quire omits the statute about the role of seven seniors included in the copy printed as 1516 by Mayor. Unless this statute was transposed, the original 1516 code therefore differed in an important constitutional point. The charter of 1511 had not mentioned seniors.
8. The building account of Robert Shorton, D6.31. For a detailed analysis of two years' expenditure see the article by A.C. Crook, The Eagle vol. lxix no. 290, Easter 1982.
9. These, and the following payments, are in Metcalfe's account for 1518-23, D106.5.
10. In the college register known as the Thin Red Book (C7.11); printed by R.F. Scott, The Eagle vol. xxxvi no. 167. For the ward, Viscountess Lisle, see Complete Peerage vol. viii p 62.
11. Folio size, larger than the quire in note 7. We therefore have fragments of two sets of the 1516 code.
12. D55.156 (Holbeach, 15 May 1520, D71.16 (Ramerick, 26 February 1521), D14.169 (Ridgewell, 14 June 1521).
13. Metcalfe's accounts, D106.7 and D107.6. The first bursars were George Cowper and Robert Thornam, not Ashton and Sylyerd as given in Sir H. Howard, Finances of St John's College p 282.
14. Fisher's reply is printed in J. Hymers (ed.), The Funeral Sermon of Margaret Countess of Richmond (Cambridge 1840), pp 210-16.
15. The college copy, C17.1. It was a permanent adjustment despite the reappearance of Fisher as a separate founder in the return of 31 January 1557 made to Cardinal Pole's commission (C17.2).

Souvent me Souvient

The title originally considered for this article was "The SS Collar and the Beaufort Badges". But there have been two previous articles in The Eagle under the above title,[1] and as this contribution deals with similar and cognate subjects, it was thought both complementary and complimentary to repeat the title.

My interest in the SS Collar began even before I had any particular interest in the Beaufort family. The origin of the Collar is uncertain. It consists of a collar of gold of which the links are formed alternately of the letters SS and by flowers - of which more later. In an interesting and scholarly paper,[2] whose use in both reference and quotation I gratefully acknowledge, H.S. London refers to the fact that one of the flowers, named "souvenez vous de moy", was used by Henry IV in 1356 (when he was only Earl of Derby) in the design of a collar which included the letters SS. But London comments that he inherited the collar from his father, John of Gaunt, and further records that Richard II in his 14th year wore a gold embroidered gown, bearing the same motto, at the famous tilt at Smithfield. He goes on to say that if Richard II and his uncle both used the motto it is probable that they got both it and the flower from King Edward III.

R.F. Scott, historian of the College and Master in my undergraduate days, communicated in 1899 to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society a contemporary inventory of plate and other articles bequeathed by the Lady Margaret to Christ's College. This was printed in the Communications, Vol. 9, 1899, and makes frequent references to Lady Margaret badges. One of these references was to Sophanyes (also spelt syphanyes and sephanyes). London states that from the context it is evident that these were flowers and that they were one of Lady Margaret's badges, and considers that the inference that the four petalled flowers on the gatehouses and seals of both Christ's College and St John's are sophanyes is "irresistible". It only remains to discover what the flower was.

London believes that 'sophanye' is a would-be phonetic rendering of 'souvenez', the short name for the forget-me-not - the souvenez-vous-de-moy - or myosotis. But he later discovered that the germander speedwell (Veronica chamaedrys) was also called forget-me-not, or remember-me, in some parts.

When the gatehouse of the College was restored in the 1930s, and again in recent times, the portcullis, the rose and the daisy - the margarete - as well known badges presented no difficulty. But the other flower was taken for borage. They were painted blue, which was acceptable, as Lady Margaret's flowers were either blue or white; the precedent was followed when the arms of Christ's College were restored. But borage and the myosotis have five petals, whereas the germander speedwell has but four, and these somewhat pointed.

From all this it emerges that the King's favourite flower became a family badge of the Beauforts; and the Ss of the collar were the initial letter of the flower; that when worn by the King, or subsequently by other heads of houses, they meant "Souvenez vous de moy" - remember me; and when worn by his retainers they meant "Souvent me souvient" - Yes, I often remember. Thus is explained a motto which has hitherto puzzled many of us, and which appears more than once at both Christ's and St John's - the most recent here being on the forecourt gateway.

The SS Collar appears on many effigies throughout the country, as well as on brasses and contemporary portraits. One of the best examples is to be found in the church of West Tanfield, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, which is described in a history of the local churches of what it engagingly calls "Richmondshire". A visit there was well repaid; the tomb contains the effigies of Sir John Marmion and his lady. The sculpture is of a high standard, and well preserved; the SS collars are beautifully carved. Incidentally, the iron canopy is one of the finest in the Country.

Another example occurs in Wimbourne Minster, a glorious edifice; and incumbent there for many years was a contemporary of mine at St John's, the Reverend Stanley Moorcroft Epps. The effigies in this case are of John Beaufort II, 1st Earl of Somerset, and his Duchess, the parents of the Lady Margaret. Referring to these, "W.A.C." reports also that Dr Bryan Walker, formerly Law lecturer at St John's, and Rector of Landbeach, 1871 to 1887, on a visit to Wimbourne heard of the removal of a window from the Minster also containing the figures of the Duke and Duchess.

W.K. Clay[3] writes of Landbeach church: "The East window which was repaired (in a very ordinary manner) and reglazed by Mr Masters soon after his induction to the living, contains some good painted glass of French manufacture transferred thither by him from the parlour window of the rectory house". Robert Masters (BD 1746) was rector of the parish, resigned in 1797 and died the year after. He was evidently a very devoted and assiduous parson, very active in the parish, and did a great deal for the church in the way of alterations and additions. He is frequently referred to in Clay's history, which records that he also put in the window two heads which he "conceived to be those of John Beaufort and his wife, first duke and duchess of Somerset, parents of Margaret Countess of Richmond", which he said came from an oratory erected to the memory of her, her family, and friends.

On my visit to the church I was astounded to find the East window entirely fragmented, the pieces having been put in with no design or arrangement. Admittedly, it is some time since my visit but I can recall no recognisable feature beyond a female head. "W.A.C." described two figures, the female one not recognisable as the Lady Margaret, but in a posture suggestive of her. He describes other features which I am quite unable to recall, and suggest that further change has taken place in the window since his account. My dilemma would appear to be supported by two statements of Clay's; in one he says "a legend in Latin appeared in the glass but it is no longer to be discovered", and in the other "The painted glass being a compound of independent pieces, cannot of necessity represent any regular subject". W.A.C.'s description coming over forty years after Clay's make an explanation even more difficult. Authenticity, however is guaranteed; one piece of glass bears the unmistakeable word

"Souvient". Further, Skeat remarks upon it, adding "and it can hardly be doubted that the words 'souvent me' once appeared also".

Reference is also made by Clay to three Coats of Arms, part of the Blazon of one being 'Impaling France and English per fess'; and he queries whether this is a heraldic reference to the De Beche family. But is not an alternative attribution much more attractive, seeing that the abbreviated blazon of the Beaufort arms is "France quartering England in a bordure argent and azure"?

The lady from whom I borrowed the key of the church suggested Cromwell's activities to explain the fragmented window. I thought Hitler rather more likely; but the gentleman who answered my queries addressed to the Rector did not incline to agree to either explanation. It was he who gave me the reference to the history of the village.

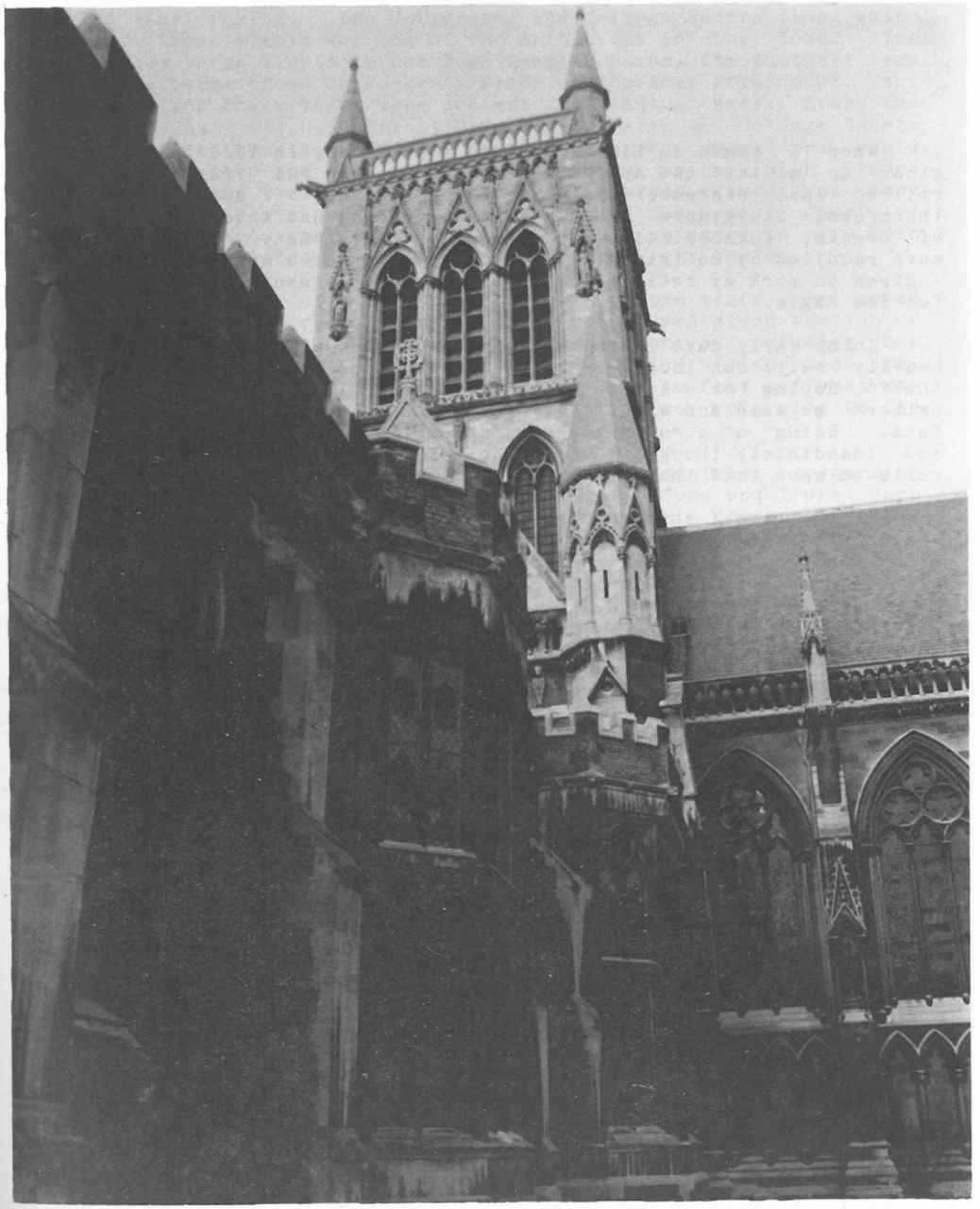
When London posed the question of the identity and significance of the four petalled flower associated with the Lady Margaret, in "Notes and Queries" for December 1951, a reply from "SS" pointed out that a similar flower could be seen in the East window of the south aisle of the church of St Martin-cum-Gregory, Micklegate, York. A journey to York revealed a delightful medieval church, but alas, locked and barred. It is in charge of the parish of Holy Trinity nearby, being a redundant church with no resident vicar. A letter to the vicar produced a helpful reply, telling me that one of his churchwardens took a special interest in St Martin's and would answer my queries. This he did; including a sketch of "a flower in the border round the bottom section of a panel" in the window. The petals are white and pointed; and they are four in number. But what again astounded me was that his description continued "the whole of the bottom section of this panel is made up of fragments of glass". He could however not trace any connection with the Lady Margaret in his records.

If there is actually no connection it remains a very queer coincidence - two "Lady Margaret windows" in fragments? If the opportunity presents, further research might be rewarding.

Frank W Law

Notes

1. W.A.C. 'Souvent me souvient' The Eagle, Vol. XXVI
   Skeat, W.W., idem., The Eagle, Vol. XXVII
2. London, H. Stanford (Norfolk Herald Extraordinary), "Beaufort Badges at Cambridge".
3. Clay, W.K., "A History of the Parish of Landbeach" Cambridge Antiquarian Society Transactions, 1861.



Library Memories

When I began as Library boy in the Library in 1929 it was made clear to me that the appointment would be for two years only. I retired last September fifty three years later! I suppose it is, therefore, inevitable that I should have fond and treasured memories of events, personalities and customs of times past. The following were recalled by me initially at a party - itself a memorable occasion - given to mark my retirement. It is now my pleasure to recall them for The Eagle.

In my early days I was very anxious to do well. One day a rather heavily built Don looked over my shoulder and said "Whose writing is that?" Hoping for a little praise I replied "It's mine". "I've seen better" he said and walked away with what I thought was a grin on his face. Being of a rather nervous disposition I was rather shattered and immediately thought I should be told I was unsuitable, but was relieved when told that T.R. Glover was rather noted for his sarcasm.

At the time I started, the Upper Library was being put back into shape after having been completely cleared of books and bookcases to allow the roof to be dismantled and the floor boards taken up to get rid of the death watch beetle damage. Messrs Rattee and Kett carried out the restoration work and their workmen were bringing the books back from a lecture room in Chapel Court where they had been stored and they were placing them on the shelves in any order. I had to arrange them in their correct order so in my first few weeks I handled every book in the Upper Library!

Life in the College was very different in my early days. At the beginning of each Term the Railway would deliver piles of luggage to the front Gate. Virtually everyone came 'up' by train in those days. Porters would then take the luggage to each member's rooms on a handcart. Several things fascinated me. The College fire brigade went round the Courts at the beginning of each Term testing the hydrants. The brigade consisted of about five senior Porters most of them rather portly. Their main interest seemed to be the beer waiting for them at the Buttery as a reward for this extra duty. There was the New Court porter going round every evening with his lamplighter lighting the gas lamps in the Courts; the shoeblacks doing their daily round of the staircases cleaning boots and shoes put out for them; the kitchen porters with large trays on their heads taking meals to rooms and also to lodging houses near to the College. Coal merchants delivering sacks of coal to a bunker outside each set of rooms seemed almost endless in Full Term.

Before the last war there was a Servants' Sports Club in the College and teams in several sports took part in inter-collegiate competitions. During the Christmas vacation there was a knock-out football competition for a cup. Trinity and St John's were the only Colleges to raise a team from their own staff. The small colleges combined - Peterhouse and Pembroke, Christ's and Sidney, and so on. In the Easter vacation there was a rowing knock-out competition for a

cup over the Long Reach course. I received a medal when we beat our arch-rivals Trinity in the final of the football and I won two tankards for rowing. The University and College Sports Club which organised these events was one of the main clubs in the Town. The Club entered three eights in the Town Bumping races, its football team attracted a large crowd on Parker's Piece on Thursday afternoons, and its Cricket and Bowls teams were amongst the leading teams. Every two years there were matches against Oxford University and College Sports Club in these sports. Several coach loads of competitors would journey to Oxford and stay two days. Then two years later Oxford would return the visit. If you took part against Oxford you were allowed to wear a strip of light blue ribbon on the breast pocket of your blazer to show that you were a 'blue'. I am sorry to say that the time I was selected to row against Oxford we were beaten.

On the outbreak of the last War members of the staff were asked to help with air raid precautions. Three of us were given the job of blacking out staircase windows in the First Court by painting the glass with black paint. I heard that a recruiting office had been opened in the Divinity School. I wandered over to find out what was happening and I was very soon in the Royal Air Force, returning to the Library when I was demobbed in 1946.

During these years I answered many enquiries regarding biographical details of members of the College. Some enquirers were tracing their family history and some doing academic research. The most sought-after member, William Whitaker, who was Master 1586-95, had a son who went to America in 1611. Many citizens of that great country with the name Whitaker think they are descendants of our William Whitaker and one wonders what the family tree would look like if anyone had the time to compile it. Once we had four, who claimed to be descendants, visit the Library within the space of about three months, but strangely none of them knew each other. An American appeared one day wearing a stetson hat. He apologised for not giving warning of his visit. He was on his way to the Continent, but had stopped off at Heathrow for a few hours. He said he hadn't time to read the biographical material I turned up for him as he had travelled to Cambridge by taxi and it was waiting to take him back. He had everything photocopied at a cost of just over a pound. When he paid for it he produced a wad of about two hundred five pound notes and asked how many of them I wanted. I rather reluctantly replied that one of them was more than enough.

After my post was made permanent I received much encouragement from Dr G.G. Coulton, the medieval historian. I did some clerical work for him and sometimes carried Library books to his rooms at the top of A New Court. I was usually greeted with the smell of cocoa as he ground his own cocoa beans. He often worked in his rooms in a faded dressing gown with a leather belt round his waist, a tennis eyeshield to protect his eyes and surrounded by manuscript articles, etc. held together with safety pins. During August every year he would ask me where I was going for my holiday. After telling him he would immediately follow with the same words each time. "When you are out one day have a tea and think of me", at the time pushing a half crown into my hand which in those days would buy a good tea. In the autumn he would ask for the Upper Library blinds to be raised as he loved to see through the windows the foliage of the chestnut tree in the Master's garden changing colour as he walked through the Third Court. There were complaints about the noise from the ring handles on the entrance door to the Library in Third Court disturbing readers.

The Junior Bursar (Dr Cockroft) had them replaced by a quieter lever-type handle. Dr Coulton disapproved of the change, rescued the old handles from the Maintenance Department and took them along to protest to the Junior Bursar. The outcome was a compromise - a ring handle on the outside of the door and a lever handle on the inside.

Professor H.S. Foxwell was also very kind to me in my early days. He was Chairman of the Library Committee and, although very frail, insisted on carrying on until just before his death at the age of eighty seven. I remember helping to carry him on a chair from the Front Gate to the small room in the Upper Library where the meeting was held. I think he remained awake long enough to sign the minutes as he was asleep when the meeting finished and I was called to help carry him back to his taxi. Foxwell was a great collector of economic literature and every inch of wall space in all his rooms was lined with books and there were piles on the floor and on the tables. His inner rooms were rather musty, but as one entered there was always a very refreshing smell from his Cleaver's Terebene Toilet Soap, which he always used. I helped my predecessor, the late Mr C.C. Scott, to catalogue and despatch this very large collection of books to the Harvard School of Administration, Boston, USA.

Just after the last war there was concern about the leather bindings of the books in the Upper Library being in a very dry state. It was decided that they should be refurbished. Experiments were carried out with various leather preservatives. In the end it was agreed to use neatsfoot oil with a little birch tar oil added to counteract its fatty smell. The birch tar oil had a smell like charred wood and for some months after it had been applied readers and visitors would ask, very seriously, whether we had had a fire. The treatment was not very successful as the thin neatsfoot oil seemed to soak into the board rather than remain in the leather. In later years the leather bindings have had two applications of a preservative solution made up in accordance with the British Museum formula, which has proved to be more suitable for the preservation, handling and appearance of the books.

In 1939 there was much talk of the impending war, and the safety of our manuscripts was causing concern. The possibility of sending them away from Cambridge was considered. Two large teak chests were made in readiness and placed in the Upper Library. One day a photographer, I think from the Victoria and Albert Museum, was taking photographs of some of our manuscripts when his film suddenly ran out and he inquired about a dark room in which to change it. We were unable to offer a suitable room and so he, a rather small man, lifted up the lid of one of the chests and disappeared into it. After a few minutes the lid slowly began to rise and he emerged with a smile of satisfaction on his face. When the war began the manuscripts were stored in the chests in the Muniment Room (E Second Court). Eventually most of them were put on to microfilm and the microfilms were sent to the Library of Congress, Washington USA, for safe custody.

The increase in post-war admissions to the College necessitated the need for more reading space in the Library. The Library Committee agreed to have tables placed in the Upper Library and to encourage readers to use it during the hours of daylight. One day there was a loud bang like a gun going off. I rushed up the spiral staircase, thinking that the one solitary reader had decided to end his life, only to find that a large lump of masonry had broken away from one of

the stone columns high up in the Oriel Window and had crashed through the glass top of the show case below. I was relieved to find the reader approaching the show case to find out what had happened.

My first Librarian, Professor C.W. Previté-Orton, was very much involved in the restoration of the Upper Library roof after the death watch beetle trouble. When the room was fully restored, he was very concerned one day when a water wagtail entered the Upper Library through an open window. Being a keen bird watcher and theorist, he was quite sure it had followed a death watch beetle. At the same time Professor P.H. Winfield, a member of the Library Committee, was looking in the Library catalogue. Previté-Orton noticed him and began ranting on in his rather high pitched voice about beetles. Winfield continued to slowly turn over the pages pretending not to take the slightest notice. Suddenly there was silence, and then Winfield turned to him and in his slow-speaking manner said "Now what is there about me that makes you think of a beetle?"

Beetles were also the subject of the following letter which I received on 1st April last year:

Arundel House,
Cambridge
Tues.

Dear Sir,

I am in Cambridge to complete filming of "The Book Worm" for BBC television. It is an adaption of a story by M.R. James, and concerns a man who discovers a long lost manuscript only to see it eaten away before his eyes by a rare and voracious type of beetle. I am writing to ask for your cooperation in filming in your Upper Library. Ideally we would like to release a few of these beetles up there, and film them eating their way through no more than two old books. I shall be calling at the College at 11.00 to discuss this matter further with you.

Yours,

Quentin Gibbon
(Producer)

- a hoax which I found very amusing, although I soon realised it was a member of the staff who was responsible!

An 'Old Johnian', Ralph Griffin, made an occasional visit to the Library. I remember on one visit he asked Previté-Orton if there was anything the Library would particularly like. On the spur of the moment Previté-Orton replied that it would be nice for the Library to have a complete set of Punch. A few weeks later a set arrived.

On another visit the same question was again put to Previté-Orton, who said he was not satisfied with the heraldry of the Library bookplate then in use. Griffin immediately replied that he would see that the Library had a new bookplate and "the best man in the Country" would design it. He kept his promise and commissioned Kruger Gray to design one and this is still in use.

Previté-Orton had very poor eyesight and he, as Director of Studies in history, interviewed an undergraduate under the pretext

that he wished to change his subject to history. Some time later he realised the undergraduate had not been making notes, but drawing a caricature of him which, I feel sure, is the one which appeared in The Eagle of July 1935.

There have been many undergraduate pranks during my time, of which the two pinnacles over the Library oriel window and the 'Wedding Cake' were the favourite subjects. When a clockface was painted in the roundel below the 'Wedding Cake' facing the 'Backs' it was said to have confused Sir Robert Scott when taking his daily constitutional. The little pinnacles on the tops of the dormer windows in Second Court were painted pink one night, and the remarks of "Bill" Austin, then Clerk of the Works, as he sat straddling the roof scrubbing away to clean them must have made Lady Margaret turn in her grave! Oars were neatly fixed to the two figures high up in the Chapel Tower facing Chapel Court. They looked like sentries on duty with oars instead of rifles. Then there was the 'Austin Seven' slung under the Bridge of Sighs with its wheels only a few feet from the water. St John's undergraduates were responsible for the umbrellas placed on the two pinnacles of King's College Chapel facing King's Parade. In my opinion the most outstanding feat was when two pieces of cord were fixed on the Chapel Tower at one end and to the 'Wedding Cake' at the other, with a banner displayed about halfway. It must have been quite a team effort to get the ropes over the buildings in between the two points. The barrage balloon which appeared over the College was not an undergraduate prank - it had broken away from its mooring at Cardington, near Bedford, and had floated across the countryside until its trailing wire caught in the scaffolding of the Cripps Building, then under construction.

I escorted hundreds of visitors around the Upper Library during my time - individually and in parties. I remember, when we had a Wordsworth letter on display, an American scholar suddenly leapt into the air waving his arms and shouting "This is great! It has made my day! I have never seen Wordsworth use an ampersand before!" An old lady once asked why the College had so much music. When I asked what made her think that there were books on music, she said the word "Opera" was on so many of the spines! Since the last war Princess Margaret, Prince Charles, and Prince Edward have all visited the Upper Library and their autographs are recorded in the Special Visitors Book.

During my time I saw the Library expand in the form of storerooms and reading rooms. Firstly, in 1934, the small preparation room to Lecture Room III was fitted up as a storeroom. Lecture Room II became a Reading Room in 1938. In 1969 Lecture Room III (Palmerston Room) became a storeroom and at the same time a Fellow's set, F 1 Second Court, was converted into two reading rooms. One of them, the 'Winfield Room' for law students, was named after an earlier occupant, Professor Sir Percy Winfield. The Muniment Room, E Second Court, was converted into a new entrance and Library office.

It is with pleasure and pride that I recall that I have seen many members of the College attain positions of great distinction in many walks of life: Judges, Nobel Prizewinners, Diplomats, Members of Parliament, Civil Servants, Actors, Sportsmen, etc, and, of course, the first Johnian Archbishop of Canterbury. The six Masters, the Fellows, the Librarians, namely Professor C.W. Previté-Orton, Mr H.P.W. Gatty, Mr F. Puryer White and Mr A.G. Lee, have all been most kind and have given me much help and encouragment. For me the

perfect ending to a very happy career was when, to my great surprise and honour, I was nominated for an Honorary MA, which was conferred at a ceremony at the Senate House on 12 December last year.

N.C. Buck

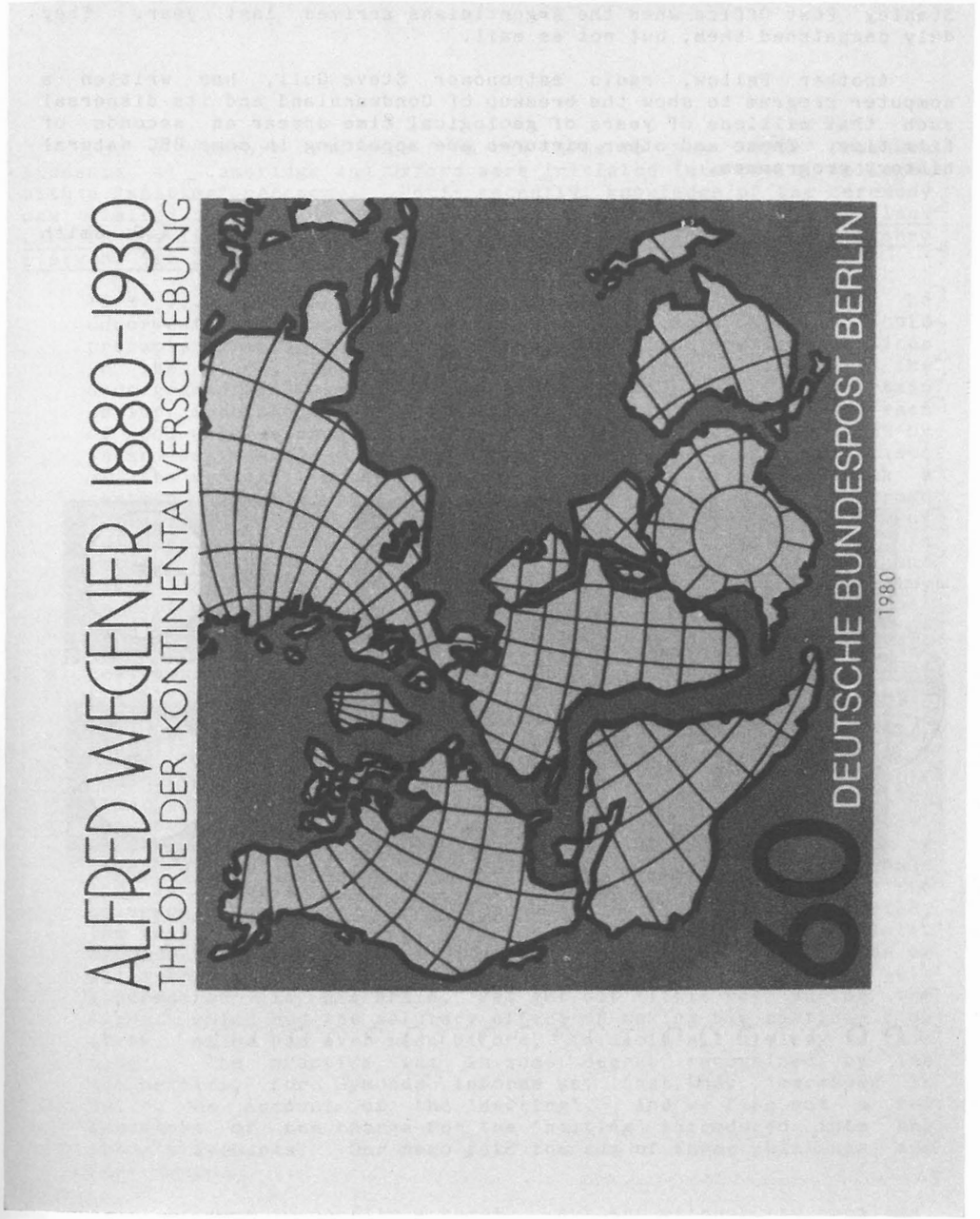
Bits and Pieces

Sir James Wordie's portrait appeared in the last issue of The Eagle on a British Antarctic Territories' stamp commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Royal Geographical Society. His stamp prompted this note about another college connection with an issue last year by the British Antarctic Territories and also a 1980 German stamp. Both issues are directly linked to the notion of continental drift.

The idea that continents 'drift' is generally credited to the Austrian, Alfred Wegener. Wegener was a meteorologist, rather than a geologist, though geological evidence was crucial to the development of his ideas. Some of the most important evidence for him was the finding in South America, southern Africa, Madagascar, India and Australia of fossil ice-age deposits. These were all roughly the same age, now known to be about 280 million years. He reasoned that their distribution was inexplicable on the present-day geography of the continents. While most geologists and geophysicists agree with his conclusion, they do not all agree with his solution to the problem. Wegener proposed that the present-day distribution could be understood if all the continents affected had been clustered around the south pole about 280 Ma ago.

He further suggested that the southern continents fitted together like a giant spherical jigsaw, forming a supercontinent, which was named Gondwanaland after the Gondwana rocks of India. Wegener also proposed that the northern continents had been united for much of their history into a second supercontinent named Laurasia, a combination of the names Laurentia (for much of Canada and adjacent regions) and Eurasia. During the 280-million year old ice age Laurasia and Gondwanaland were temporarily joined together to form Pangea, meaning the whole Earth.

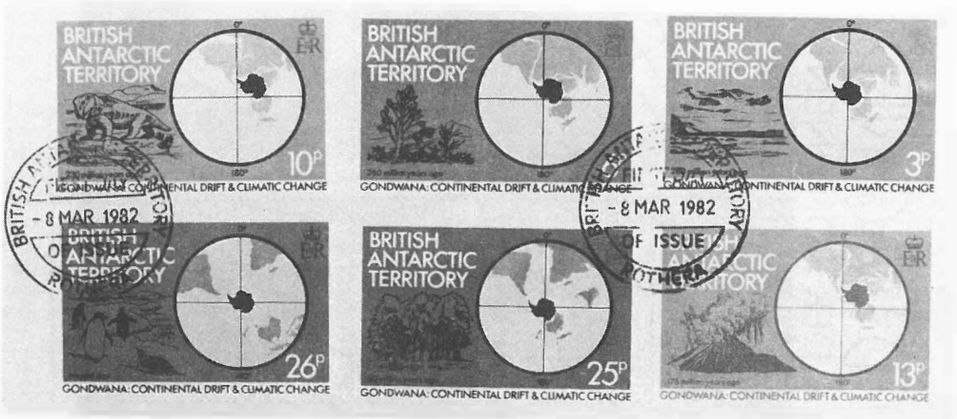
One of the difficulties of understanding Wegener's ideas is that his own maps of Pangea, Laurasia and Gondwanaland are crudely drawn. Today computers can readily be used to make more precise and more convincing pictures. Some of the maps made by our research group have been used in stamp designs. The first, a West German Berlin issue of 1980, commemorates the centenary of Wegener's birth. It shows Pangea just beginning to break up. The second issue of six stamps from British Antarctic Territory displays the changes in the position and climate of Antarctica during the past 280 million years. The stamps



show some of the characteristic plants and animals of each period. The bulk of the first-day covers for this issue were in the Port Stanley Post Office when the Argentinians arrived last year. They duly despatched them, but not as mail.

Another Fellow, radio astronomer Steve Gull, has written a computer program to show the breakup of Gondwanaland and its dispersal such that millions of years of geological time appear as seconds of film time. These and other pictures are appearing in some BBC natural history programmes.

A.G. Smith



A Salting at St John's

For a century and more from the 1520s to the 1620s freshmen students at Cambridge and Oxford were initiated into their colleges with a "salting" ceremony. Until recently, knowledge of the ceremony was limited to a series of observations by J.H. Marsden in College Life in the Time of James the First, as Illustrated by an Unpublished Diary of Sir Symonds D'Ewes (London, 1851), pp 14-15:

> 1618 ... Symonds has not left it upon record on what day he underwent the initiatory ceremony of 'salting', but it would probably be about this time. It appears, from scattered notices in the diary, that when the Salting took place, all the undergraduates were assembled in the Hall, and that certain senior Sophisters were selected from them as 'Fathers', to each of whom were assigned a number of freshmen as 'Sons'; and that by these was enacted a sort of burlesque upon the public exercises of the schools: those who 'did ill' being compelled to drink a certain quantity of salted beer. At the salting at Pembroke College, in August, 1620, one of the fathers, and two or three of the sons, did 'excellently well'. At Merton College, Oxford, in Anthony Wood's time, the freshman, being stripped of his gown and band, and made to look 'like a scoundrel' as much as possible, was set upon the high table, and required to address the audience in a humorous speech. If he succeeded in tickling their fancy by some 'pretty apophthegm, or jest, or eloquent nonsense', they rewarded him with a cup of caudle from a brass pot which stood by the fire. If his performance was pronounced indifferent, they gave two drinks, the one of caudle, and the other of salted beer. And if it was 'downright dull', they gave him the salted beer only, 'with some tucks to boot'; - the tuck being an abrasion of the skin, from the chin to the underlip, with the thumb nail. After this, the senior cook administered an oath to each, upon an old shoe, and when the freshman had reverently kissed the shoe, he was entitled to take his place among his seniors. It may be supposed, that such meetings would afford opportunity for excess: and in consequence of this, by one of the early statutes the caeremonia saliendi recentes scholasticos had been prohibited. The prohibition, however, does not appear to have been absolute. Symonds tells us, that at Pembroke 'a great deel of beer, as at all such meetings, was drunk', and that he, although 'in no whit distempered' in his brain, yet got but little rest during the night; which had the salutary effect of making him cautious ever after, as he had ever been before, 'to avoid all nimiety in this kind'. The practice was in some degree recognized by the authorities, for Symonds informs us, that they 'exceeded in Hall', on account of the 'salting'. And we find not a few instances of the charge for the 'salting' introduced into the tutor's accounts. Our hero paid the sum of three shillings and four-pence.

Marsden's account is roughly accurate, but not without its problems. He does not quote D'Ewes verbatim, but has assembled a pastiche of

comments from various sources. Unfortunately, the original of D'Ewes's diary is now apparently lost. It was written in cypher, which may explain why Marsden quotes it so sporadically. Fortunately, new information concerning saltings is turning up at a surprising rate. Until recently, no salting texts were known. Just this year, however, a salting by Thomas Randolph was published by Roslyn Richek, "Thomas Randolph's Salting (1627), Its Text, and John Milton's Sixth Prolusion as Another Salting", English Literary Renaissance, 12 (1982), 103-31. Professor G.K. Hunter recently discovered a salting by William Gouldsmith of Trinity College, 20 December 1597, in a British Library manuscript. Still another salting, for St John's, 1620, occurs in a student miscellany acquired by the Cambridge University Library too recently for it to have been listed in the printed catalogue.[1] A modernized version of the salting is presented here - my hope is that a definitive edition with original spelling will eventually be published by the Malone Scciety.

I came upon this St. John's salting in my hunt for information concerning dramatic activities in Cambridge from the earliest days until 1642. Saltings were not real plays, but were entertaining ceremonies sometimes if not always based upon written texts. The sons' replies may sometimes have been spontaneous, but here they were certainly written out by the father: apparently the sons were tested on their ability to act roles rather than on their ability to respond on their own initiative.

Here, as was often the case, the text was organized around a catalogue - a typically scholastic exercise. The humour is based on puns, and apparently on personal characteristics of the individual sons. We may dismiss the texts as typical "undergraduate humour", but should observe that such humour was indulged in by Jonson and Shakespeare (and apparently by Milton), and has constituted the fare of modern comedians from Groucho Marx to the two Ronnies. At best, saltings afforded an opportunity for quick verbal exchanges of considerable wit and ingenuity.

Malcolm Underwood, the present archivist of St John's, has pointed out to me that as early as 1530, John Farmer himself authorized a payment of eighteen pence for the salting of his protege Matthew White, a student at the College. University prohibitions of saltings in 1570 apparently had no lasting effect.

A pleasant game for the "historian" of saltings is to identify all the students involved. Curiously, though it is possible to identify all the freshmen in the St John's salting with a fair degree of certainty, the identity of the father is not entirely clear. He is called "Sir Harris", which suggests that he had achieved his B.A., but not his M.A. Of the three Harris's known to have attended St John's in or about 1620, Edward Harris fits the picture best. Not much is known about the later careers of any of the participants.[2] It is interesting to speculate on whether D'Ewes may have been present.

Sir Harris's verses made when he was father. 1620.

Caput: Billingsly.

Am not I Head? are not in me combined
The internal senses, handmaids to the mind?
Am not I king? will not my crown it prove?

Like Caesar, when I nod, who then dare move?
My temples for a Capitolium stand,
Adorned often with the Laurel band.
Perfection in each kind by me is wrought:
That's perfect which unto a head is brought.
Bacchus from Jove's thigh hath derived his fame,
But t'was Jove's head from whence Minerva came.
I'll not Capitolate of old what's said:
What wise men have, they have it in their head.

Answer.

Head, from his crown, fain would a king be called -
A petty king, if that his crown were bald.
Thou boastest that by nod thou rulest all:
Take heed lest too much nodding catch a fall.
To bring things to a head men need not care
So what they do, they do it to a hair.
Head, thou art Pallas' seat: then ne're begin
Once to admit aspiring Bacchus in.
It lieth upon thee, son, to look about:
If wine gets in, then wit must needs go out.
If Caput headstrong be, it must be borne,
For what doth make one headstrong but a horn?
And Aries rules the head, a sign much graced
By men, nay women in the forefront placed.

Facies: Elford.

Next Head succeedeth one that's called Face -
Nature's idea, and perfection's grace,
A part with beauty most of all possessed:
Nature, too lavish here, wants for the rest.
Beauty and valour they concur in me,
Who never shrink, though [oft] in wetting see.
Love is a flame, and yet Narcissus' face
Drowned him when he strived it to embrace.
The face declares the mind; the vult, the eye,
Face sayeth enough although his tongue may lie.

Answer.

Face declares the mind? No, this I find:
A face often speaks, but it's not out of his mind.
But let that go, it were too hard a task
If I should Face as he deserves unmask.
Who will believe thee? There's no faith in front,
Though women oft lay a good colour on't.
Thy father puts thee in the second place
Because that thou can'st put on a good face.
Face loves a mask, a superficial thing -
Face being formal loves a covering.
Thou talk'st of valour: then to thy father's grace
Let it be said that he dares show his face.

Lingua: Cubit.

The vernant phrase, myrrh-dropping eloquence,
Words dipped in oil, speech full of sapience -
All call me master: nature calleth me

The world's dictator for eternity.
Pyrrhus his speech through my aid lightning seemed,
And precocious words so many swords were deemed.
Then whosoe're his worth 'fore me doth place,
Lingua doth spit defiance in his face.

Answer.

Tongue, you're too sharp: you're only words, I see,
That thus dost rail 'gainst Face's dignity.
To have placed brain before thee too 'twere fit -
But most men's tongues do run before their wit.
Be not Satyric, tongue, for this I scan:
Thou best of all playest the comedian.
Thou talkest that swords and lightnings thou can'st move,
Which some perchance may for an axiom prove.
The nose being near, the tongue as by it passes
Is all struck red through the tongue's fiery flashes.
But I'll not credit it, for oft I spy
Tongue for most part in the throat doth lie.

Oculus: Spink senior.

Eye should be next to face, but let Tongue be:
Belike men say that which they never see.
It's not a marvel that I come beind?
I am not out of sight; why out of mind?
I am nature's glory, organ of that sense
Which of the rest bears the preeminence.
Eye fears no colours: whatsoe're men see,
It's plain they are beholding unto me.

Answer.

It's not your great looks carry it away,
Nor ipse vidi that must bear the bay.
Blind men, my son, do things more perfectly know,
Seeing that they by demonstration go.
Eye fears no colours? you do not shrink
When at a blow, or wind, you straight will wink?
You're often wandering, Eye, and whom you spy
Straight upon them you cast forth a sheep's eye.
You look for something when your father dies -
All that he leaves he may put in his eyes.

Auris: Cade.

Give ear to me - Ear is a man of mark.
It's I that to the understanding dark
Convey the light of knowledge, and it's I
That best can judge of music's melody.
The saying is "Hear! See!" and then sticks there,
But now the eye, you see, foregoes the ear.
Justice is pictured blind: it's not by right
The sense of hearing is put after sight.
Eye must be looked to - he's a tender thing;
Ear is best seen when that he hath a ring.

Answer.

In ears, son, it's no glory to surpass.
It's 'long of's ears Midas was called an ass.
His barber, lest he lose his custom, fears:
He dare not cut his hair, because of's ears.
Son, meddle not with baker, nor with bread,
Lest thou be by them to the pillory led.
But I recall my counsel - fear nothing:
A hole must ever go before a ring.
Ear, to keep open house you'll never win:
You strive to entertain all comers-in.
Sure shortly you will spend your father's stock,
But I will bar you, keep you under lock.

Nasus: Whitehead.

Nasus was highly once esteemed of,
Though now be made the ensign of a scoff.
Exiled Ovid, from whose sacred pen
The Muses did distill delights for men,
Was called Naso, and in logic's art
Denomination's from the better part.
My objects are the odoriferous flowers
Within my nostrils like to concave boures
Take up their lodging where (a thing admired!)
The head is cleansed with this air inspired.
Then with Catullus wish, if so it goes,
That all the body were transformed to nose.

Answer.

True: Nose was once admired, but by hard lot
Nose doth go often now unto the pot.
He goes as brave - what can there more be said?
His end, that is beset with rubies red.
His root it's engraven, if that you mark,
With orient pearls and diamonds that spark.
T'is no good doting on a precious doss -
Following too much the scent hath found a loss,
And as the proverb ancient doth go,
Thou losest both thy oil and labor too.
T'is by the nose we know what drink men love,
And after drink what porridge they approve.
One thing I smell out, Nose, to thy disgrace -
Thou dost confront men, nay, dost them outface!
Hand did but wipe him once of his intent -
He took it snuff, and away fuming went.
He is so humorous, none must him withstand:
He will afford thee picking matter, Hand.

Dens: Dobson.

Next Nose are Teeth of a compacture strong,
Like a portcullis to keep in the tongue.
T'is I that care for Microcosmos' goods
That make meat turn to nutrimental foods.
Mouth is my time, and belly is my page,
But I fall out with old decrepit age.
I am no flattering friend! This use I find:

I prove to them that feed me best most kind.
Others brag much - I'll give you but a taste:
Things if they be not toothsome are in waste.

Answer.

I oft Tooth biting and detracting see,
Making things great deal lesser than they be.
A barking cynic's organ, when he seeth
That virtue striveth forth in spite of's teeth.
This son, fighting of late, all did accuse
That he did scratch and bite (which was no news).
I like thee better - they which will prevail
Must bite, and scratch, and all, fight tooth and nail.

Brachium: Williams.

Caput now rules and facies next commands,
But let them know that Arm's a man of hands.
Arms! Arms! how fearful are the sound of arms,
Rousing men out Circes' sweetest charms.
Straight they shake off security's strong band,
Thinking death's at their elbow, war's at hand.
Arma virumgue Virgil's pipe sings forth,
But I'm a man of arms - that's much more worth.
Come, Arm and Hand, let us go join together -
We'll win the day or it shall be foul weather.

Answer.

Where's modesty? ar't herald of thy praise?
What? do'st thou thyself thy owne arms blaze?
What vein is this? Good Arm, I think it good
If thou be always thus, to let thee blood.
Thou art the body's soldier: on thy strength
The body leans; I hope thou wilt at length
Put forth thy self, a coward now beside.
Arm's much set by - a token of thy pride.

Manus: Cock.

All before Hand? it's well provided, father:
Hand over head you should have placed rather.
Minding too much your gloves, you forgot Hand:
Seeing I bear the palm, I should command.
Now, sirs, and ne're before we do begin.
For why my father's hand doth now come in.

Answer.

Thou brag'st thou bear'st the palm: brag if you list -
My son is gone that should have been all fist.
Thou talk'st of valour: there's no valour shown
In one that's on both sides, as hand's well known.
Some of thy town of late we troubled know
With felons that do on their fingers grow.
They lived once by their hands - they now contrive
The matter so that they'll by fingering thrive.
If in the prime we do not lop this graft,
We shall have fingering turn a handicraft.

Before that be, I hope these two will jar,
And fingering will bring Hand unto the bar.

Venter: Robinson.

Though others speak thy worth, this true I find:
Belly for excellence is not behind.
Ceres and Bacchus do supply my need,
These only made that I on them might feed.
Who minds not me? Those that like schollars look
Have oft more mind on me than on thy book.
Each strives to feed me, all strive me to please -
Whilst others labor, Belly sits at ease.

Answer.

Hold belly, hold! Why men give thee thy fill,
The reason is, else thou art grumbling still.
Thou feedest well; true, this use the world hath caught:
Belly is always better fed than taught.
Thou'rt oft in kitchin, son - then how doth't come
That thou so long hast 'scapt a scowering, son?
Belly be of good cheer, there's none doth know
What's in thee, though thou seem thus unto show.

Pes: Davy.

What? Doth my father stand no more on feet?
Then put him last! - a place for me unmeet.
A son descended of a noble plant,
A sole companion in Tom Coriat's want.
Let others rule - let Caput bare the sway:
Foot finds a trick to carry all away.

Answer.

Good Foot, you do yourself too highly prize:
Alas, I know your length (foot) by a size.
Sure it's no glory, rather it's a shame
For feet to brag thus from what stocks they came.
Thou stands on tiptoe - courteous Foot should be,
Never without a leg, without a knee.
Foot, stand they ground! But therewithall I pray,
Still have some ground for whatsoer'e you say.

Finis.

Alan H. Nelson

Notes

1. Cambridge University Library MS Add. 7196, fols 1r-4r (rev).
2. The student participants in the salting were apparently the following; all matriculated in Easter 1620 with the one exception noted:

   Billingsley, Thomas
   Cade, John

Cock, Thomas
Cubitt, Richard
Davy, Jonathan [1619]
Dobson, Bartholomew
Elford, John
Robinson, *Francis
Spinke, Richard or William
Whitehead, Roger
Williams, Edward

*Two other Robinsons matriculated in 1619, Francis and John.

Three Harrises were apparently students at St. John's in 1620: Edward, George and John. It is not clear which one of these wrote the Salting, but the career of Edward seems to fit best:

John Harris matriculated in 1617.
Edward Harris matriculated 1616, B.A. 1619-20.
George Harris received his B.A. in 1620-21.

Johniana

Informed that I was keen to find the origins of the College's reputation for being the home of punsters, in connexion with a study of the pun in the English and French traditions which I am preparing, the Editor kindly invited me to write a piece for The Eagle, in the hope of eliciting information.

Here are the starters:

Steele (Spectator, 386, 4/6/1712): 'The Monopoly of Punns in this University has been an immemorial Privilege of the Johnians'.

John Henley: ('An Oration on Grave Conundrums').

'Puns are a main education in Cambridge; and practis'd and profess'd in all Exercises and Conversation. Dr. Otway, of St. John's College there, study'd nothing but Puns; and gain'd an immortal Reputation by two; one, in a Shower, was, it was a fine Rain, Queen Anne's Reign; another, on a Person's objecting to his Dress, that he was a Beau (Bow) about the Legs; for he was crook-leg'd, and pun'd on himself'.

An anonymous graffitist, mephitically:

'As learned Johnian wracks his Brain-
Thinks- hems- looks wise,- then thinks again;-
When all this Preparation's done,
The mighty Product is - a Pun.
So some with direful strange grimaces,
Within this dome distort their Faces;
Strain,- squeeze,- yet loth for to depart,
Again they strain - for what? a Fart.
Hence Cantabs take this Moral trite.
'Gainst Nature, if ye think or sh-te,
Use all the Labour, all the Art,
'Twill ne'er exceed a Pun, or Fart'.

(Boghouse, Trinity College, Dublin. In Reisner: Encyclopaedia of Graffiti, p. 70).

More generally, Swift (A Modest Defence of Punning): 'Cam, where this art is in highest Perfection'. Blackmantle (Spectator, 61, 10/5/1711.): 'The men of Cambridge, in particular, have ever, from their foundation, been distinguished by their excellence as paragrammatists'. Addison, sniffily: 'A famous University of this Land was formerly very much infested with Punns; but whether or no this might not arise from the Fens and Marshes in which it was situated, and which are now drain'd, I must leave to the Determinations of more skilful Naturalists'.

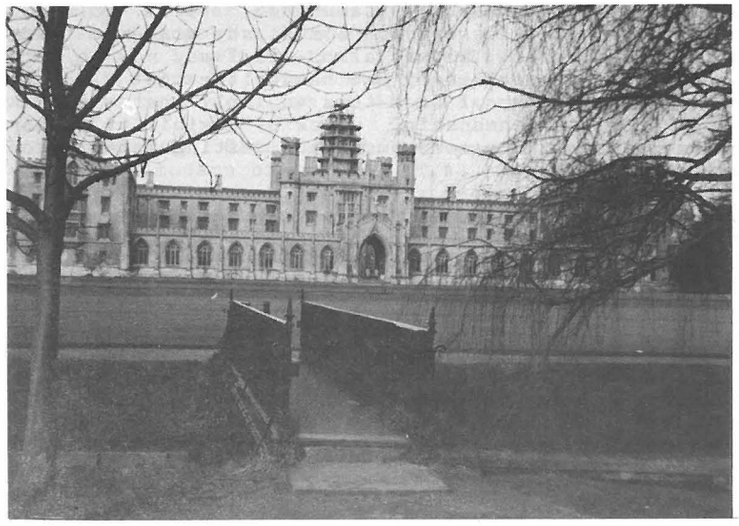
The College Librarian has kindly sent me some 19th century excerpts from The Eagle ('Of Puns', vol. 1V, 1865) and references to Oxford and Cambridge Nuts to Crack (1835), Facetiae Cantabrigienses (1836) and Gradus ad Cantabrigium (1824), but none of these explains the reputation.

Any further sources or hypotheses concerning this name for punning, associated with St John's or Cambridge as a whole, would be most gratefully welcomed and duly acknowledged.

One specific query: Who was Dr Otway?

And one general puzzlement: Why is the traditionally 'puritanical' university, rather than the giddy one, credited with the punning penchant?

Walter Redfern
French Dept, Reading University
(St John's, 1954-60)



Cambridge in Wartime

It was a wartime, sombre and diluted Cambridge that I first entered over forty years ago, in October, 1942. We had to black out all our windows, and the College Chapel could not be used after dark, because - as the Dean, E.E. Raven, later remarked to me - it would have needed about an acre of cloth to make its enormous windows proof against the light. Not long before my first rather hesitant and timid arrival at St. John's, there had been - if I remember correctly - a small straggle of German bombs upon the town, one of them falling in Jesus Lane, where it had killed a landlady and one of her students. During my time, however, there was no such German intrusion into the surpassing beauty of the Cambridge scene; although the town then was often packed with American airmen on leave, and overhead, every day, there was the steady, rather irritating drone of training aircraft. Even fairly elderly Dons were to be seen in the streets, unfamiliarly clad in military uniforms: part-timers, not always of the utmost competence in their new capacities, but doing their bit and setting good examples for the young. F.R. Salter, of Magdalene, occasionally lectured at Mill Lane on British Economic History, wearing the uniform of a lieutenant-colonel. He displayed a large "W" armband, and those who were inattentive to their studies used to speculate as to the meaning of this: I suppose he was serving part time as the Army's Regional Welfare Officer. I resided in College at C 7 Chapel Court, then newly built, and with its lawns and flower beds containing puny but symbolic crops of cabbages and carrots. It was "Dig for Victory", even there and then.

The Tutor chiefly responsible for inflicting my presence upon St. John's was the economist C.W. Guillebaud, nephew of the great Alfred Marshall. His aunt, Mary Paley Marshall, died during my time in College: she was nearly ninety before, on doctor's orders, she ceased to bicycle from her home in Madingley Road to the Marshall Library, adjoining the Geological Museum in Downing Street - see What I Remember, by Mary Paley Marshall (Cambridge, 1947). C.W. Guillebaud seemed to me to be a very reserved, almost shy academic type, usually smoking his pipe of peace. He was also - if I may now be permitted to say so - the most appallingly bad handwriter that I had so far encountered. When young, I took this to imply that his thinking was far too quick for his penmanship. Lack of legibility in handwriting seems to have been not uncommon among the distinguished academics of his generation.

As an Undergraduate, I was excessively reserved and bookish; I mixed very little with my own contemporaries, on the whole preferring the erudition of my seniors. For me, forty years ago, it was a huge transition, from the society of my small Southport School, to that of St. John's College, Cambridge. I very rarely used the University Library; but I made large and prolonged use of the College Library: "very good for History", as my Tutor told me, almost in his first words to me. I read very widely, but not perhaps very deeply, and certainly more for my own interests than for the satisfaction of the Examiners.

My College Supervisor for Medieval History was C.W. Previté-Orton, who had apparently rather damp rooms on the ground floor in New Court, just above the River and immediately opposite the Library. Although he was already retired, and his eye-sight was failing, he still read eagerly and widely. I remember once arriving for my weekly session when he was reading Lord David Cecil's The Young Melbourne, which of course was far outside his own historical centuries. Even in wartime, he was very appreciative of the skills of the German mapmakers. G.G. Coulton, who was a much more combative medievalist, even in his old age, was in Canada during my first two years. But - to the surprise of most of us - he was back in College during my last year (1944-45). He attended Z.N. Brooke's inaugural lecture, on October 17, 1944, sitting in the front row, immediately below the dais, owing to his deafness. By then he was physically very feeble, but he was sometimes in the College Library, needing the staff to bring books to him from the shelves. I still have his Fourscore Years (1943), and I still regret that he did not do a sequel to it about his European travels, especially in Switzerland and Italy, for he had a lot to say on that subject, and it would have been a unique book. Coulton even then sometimes addressed Undergraduate societies, bringing with him piles of his famous pamphlets, which by then he was obliged to give away.

I was primarily a modern historian; but, perhaps with some lack of wisdom, I attended many lectures quite outside my required studies. In fact, I spent too much of my time attending various lectures; many of my contemporaries attended far fewer, and did better in the long run. Yet, as now I look back, it may well seem that in my wider education this desultory reading and expansive interest was not wholly wasted. Among the lectures that I attended for general interest were those on Ancient History by M.P. Charlesworth, who was then the President of St. John's. He was a delightful as well as a learned man: so full of life and laughter that his early death came as a great shock for me. He once told me: the Degree is subsidiary; you come here to be educated - now, perhaps, the counsels of Idealism, but comforting enough to me forty years ago, especially when I was given a Second Class in the Tripos!

Another Johnian ancient historian of my time was T.R. Glover. I still have his little book, Cambridge Retrospect (1943). But I never heard him lecture: I never even met him in person. Yet, only recently I purchased in Liverpool a lingering copy of his Poets and Puritans (edition of 1923). I believe that T.R. Glover had had his troubles with the University Press: his books for a long time were regarded as too readable to be scholarly, which is perhaps why I still read them.

Both he and M.P. Charlesworth were among the closest academic associates of the modern historian, E.A. Benians, Master of the College in my time. For me, as a very inexperienced youth, he was necessarily a remote, rather unattainable figure. He never courted prominence or publicity. But he had an unforgettable, encouraging smile: very reassuring for a young Undergraduate for the first time in his life away from home.

I first came up to Cambridge eager to see and to hear G.M. Trevelyan, whose books I had read and admired in Southport. Alas, even in 1942, he had retired as Regius Professor of Modern History, although he was still Master of Trinity. But occasionally he would take the chair at some meeting or other, so I could hear him speak. I remember one such meeting, when he warned us of the dangers

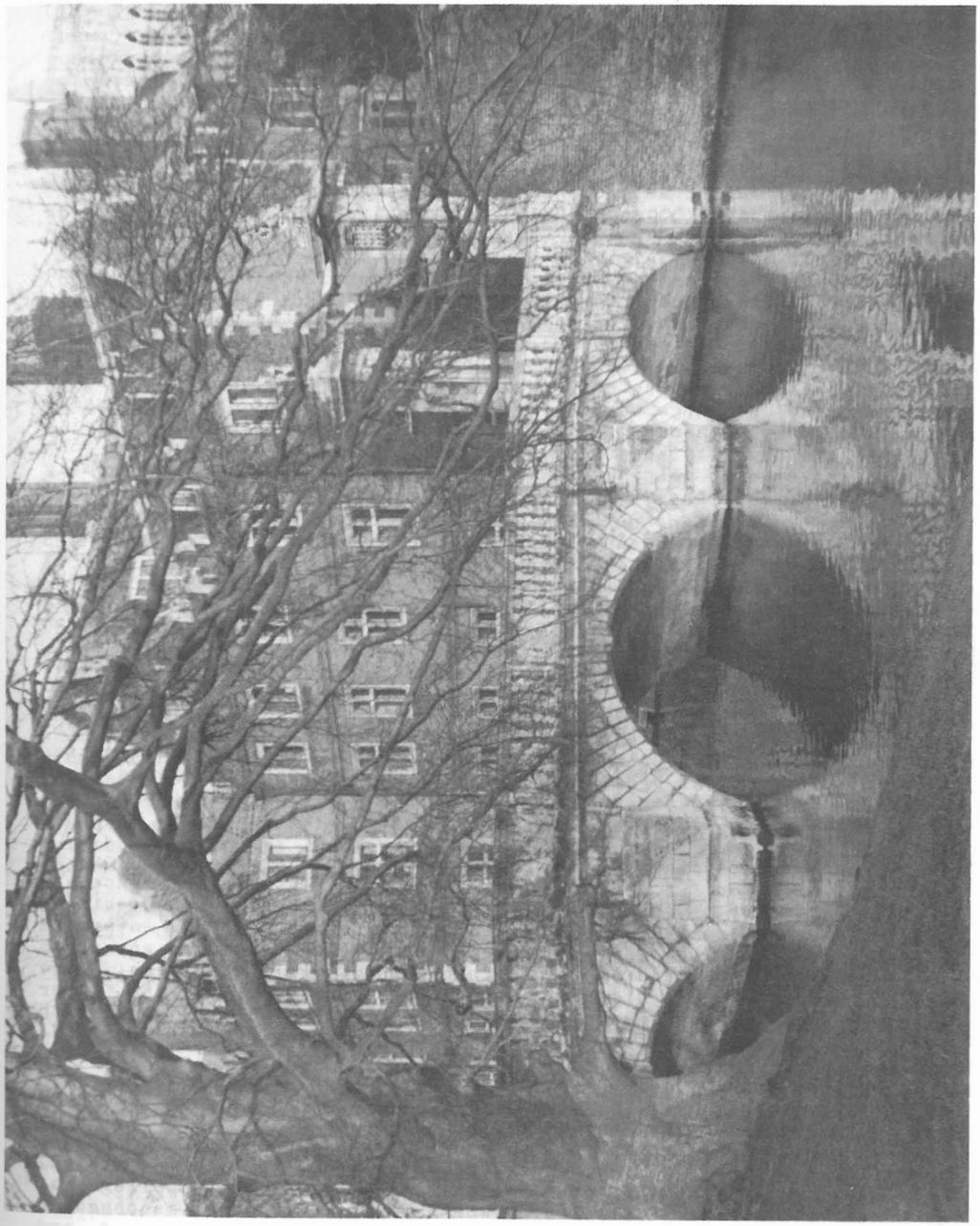
of losing sight of historical truth in the furnace of war. His English Social History (1944) became enormously popular and I read it at Cambridge. Its huge subject was then rather inadequately defined: he treated it, somewhat adventurously, as "the history of a people with the politics left out". We seem to have moved far ahead since then. But, forty years ago, I idolized the Trevelyan school of historiography almost as fervently as the Oxford scholar, A.L. Rowse.

Political theory, in my second and third years, was about my best subject at Cambridge: at any rate, my supervisor, R.J. White, frequently told me so. I flirted even with Socialism. I marvelled at the rather superficial brilliance and wit of Harold J. Laski, evacuated to Cambridge with the L.S.E. But D.W. Brogan - later Sir Denis Brogan - was the University's Professor of Political Science during my time. He was very learned, especially in American politics, but he had so many outside interests and engagements that he tended to be late for his lectures, sometimes not even turn up at all.

The College, in 1942-45, did not have its own supervisor in modern history. We went for that purpose to R.J. White, then only an assistant lecturer and the author of a little book on the political thought of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. It was only after the war that he blossomed out as a Fellow of Downing, and yet I may still detect his earlier ideas and nuances even in his more mature works, such as his Cambridge Life (1960). He was always extremely kind and generous towards me: perhaps believing that I took things too easily, for once - I think it must have been at the start of the summer term of 1945 - he remarked gently that "Cambridge would be a delightful place in which to live - if there were no examinations!"

(To be continued.)

E. Glasgow



Reviews

Trinity College, Dublin 1592-1952 - an academic history.
By R.B. McDowell and D.A. Webb. Cambridge University Press, 1982.

This is a study on the grand scale of a College and University (for T.C.D. is both) that occupies a distinctive, and for long enjoyed a privileged, minority position in Ireland. It is written by two well know Fellows of their generation, the one, Dr McDowell, a historian and Senior Fellow, and the other, Professor Webb, a botanist. Dr McDowell has experience of collaboration, being the co-author with Professor W.B. Stanford of an outstandingly, and in my judgment deservedly, successful biography of Provost Mahaffy. On this occasion his association with Professor Webb has ensured that the progress of teaching and research in Arts and Sciences alike is professionally appraised. By reason of T.C.D.'s earlier association with Trinity (Cambridge) and its present alliance with St John's (where both authors have been welcome visitors) publication in this handsomely produced volume by the C.U.P. seems altogether appropriate.

Trinity was founded in 1592. From the outset it was conceived of as a single foundation able to discharge the functions of both college and university. The last of the medieval universities in its formal resemblances to Oxford and Cambridge, it may equally, in the view of the authors, be thought of as the first of the colonial colleges which were to be founded over the succeeding two centuries overseas. Religious and cultural colonization loomed large among its original purposes, its founders conceiving of higher education as a powerful auxiliary 'to breaking down the two great barriers to the spread of English influence in Ireland: Catholicism and the Gaelic cultural tradition'. Given the date of its foundation, it is no matter for surprise that four of the first five Provosts were Puritans from England, Trinity offering to 'an English Puritan a place which was near to the front line of battle against Rome'.

The authors candour on such unfashionable historical topics is not only in itself commendable but gives the reader confidence in their objectivity tempered though it is - and why not? - by affection. Their historical commentary, moreover, is evidently based on intensive research in the college archives, which despite some lacunae appear to be unusually rich, and an even richer vein of oral tradition. One incidental by-product is that the footnotes to some of the later chapters contain so much of curious interest as to be read with pleasure without reference to the text to which they refer.

But one should not be misled by such incidentals. This is, as the authors emphasise, an academic study. It is concerned with dons and undergraduates as members of a particular and psychologically isolated academic community. The range of subjects on offer, changes in syllabus, numbers in residence, the working of the tutorial system, the quality of teaching, the academic standing of the College at different times, the admission of women - at T.C.D. this happened in 1904 and there was a brief halycon interlude in which Oxford and

Cambridge women, not so admitted until 1920 and 1947 respectively but having performed all the exercises which, had they been men in keeping with an old tradition of reciprocal recognition, would have entitled them to a degree, sought and obtained Trinity B.A. degrees on an ad eundem basis - the facilities available by way of buildings, scientific equipment and libraries, and, at the heart of it all, government and administration in which until comparatively recent times the Board consisting of the Provost and seven Senior Fellows, all of whom at one point in time were over 70, was more or less omnicompetent - these are the matters on which their attention is focussed. The presentation is chronological with reliance upon special occasions for taking stock in the form of comprehensive review and interim assessment - an unusually good example of this being a rather remarkable essay on the state of T.C.D. at the time of its tercentenary celebrations in 1892. In respect of chronological balance, the work comes down heavily on the modern side, i.e. from the late XVIII century to the chosen terminal point in 1952, on grounds of interest and, more particularly, by reason of new ground to be tilled, the earlier years having been surveyed by historians in the past. The tone is critical yet, as already mentioned, attached. Essentially it is a historian's book in a traditional sense.

All of this may sound a trifle constricting. In so far as it is so, it is altogether in accord with the authors' intentions. They conceived of their undertaking as a thorough historical enquiry, not a series of reflective essays and still less an anecdotal melange. At the outset indeed the authors' firm insistence upon their aim, defined as the investigation of how the purposes for which this particular College and University was founded and developed, were advanced (or neglected) in changing human and historical environments, suggested that a much needed corrective might even bring the balance down the other way. But as the centuries unfold, either the rigour of their first intent softens, or the material becomes more colourful with the result that no one need fear that the authors', and more particularly Dr. McDowell's, reputation as foremost among Dublin's raconteurs, is about to suffer self-imposed eclipse. There is constraint, a very proper constraint it may be thought, but in T.C.D. there is enough in the way of relevant anecdote, much of it acerbic in character, to make the work all the better for the absence of the questionably relevant. Moreover, and surprisingly in view of all that has before been related, there is commendable freshness in what is now set out in context, and it is illustrative I suppose of the authors sense of fair play, as well as of what is relevant, that readers will have an opportunity of seeing a reproduction of Sarah Purser's portrait of a medical don, Dr Haughton, on which Provost Salmon commented when first unveiled, 'Excellent! Excellent: You can just hear the lies trickling out of his mouth'.

The overall treatment is open to criticism in some respects. The sketches of individual academics has about it an air of leisurely diffuseness and the space given to the more distinguished is not always that much more than the space devoted to those, not inconsiderable in number, who, in the authors pleasing phrase, 'evaded the critical judgment of posterity by refraining from the printed word', not to mention others, of whom one (an economist) was said to have been more at home in a cattle market and another on a race course than in academic surroundings. The recurrent and usually protracted business of selecting Provosts is described with zestful relish down to 1952, when McConnell was chosen. He was instrumental in bringing about a palace revolution, chiefly by introducing a convention that

all the major offices should be held by Junior Fellows and that no one should remain a member of the Board after the age of seventy two. This ensured that Senior Fellows 'the last anachronistic survivors' of the old system and resistant to almost all change, including the appointment of a senior secretary for the Tutorial office, should lose their control over policy. By contrast, little is said even of the most distinguished T.C.D. alumni who ventured forth, as many did, into imperial administration or politics. Sir Edward Carson rates one mention in the text (as a supporter of Archbishop Bernard's claim to the Provostship) and one footnote about his shade of Unionism; while his namesake Joseph Carson, Senior Fellow, has sixteen among which may be mentioned attachment to examination through verification by viva voce of the detailed and exact knowledge of a prescribed text, so that candidates in divinity had to be prepared for questions as 'Who did what on a snowy day?' or 'where is ink mentioned in the Bible?' (May I suggest that those who would like to know the answers approach the Dean of Chapel rather than your reviewer?)

The place of politics as distinct from politicians may also be mentioned. Here the authors' comments are brief to the point of terseness. They take the political situation of which T.C.D. was a part as read. The politics of Ireland - being what they are, and have been - intrude, but they are discussed only in so far as their intrusion needed explanation in terms of understanding of the development of the College. As for the opinions of Fellows (who mattered) and professors (who did not, being part-time and not members of the Governing Body for most of the period), they are accepted as being Unionist and deserving of comment only if expressed in relation to a particular incident, or with unusual vehemence, or in the hope, as with Provost Mahaffy, that they might be deemed memorably offensive. Nonetheless despite such restricted treatment, there can be little doubt that the book, and not least chapter 12 on 'The last days of the Ascendancy: 1901-1919', will command a good deal of interest and attention precisely by reason of the political assumptions entertained, until the coming of a new political order in 1921, by its Fellows and junior members alike and until recently implicit in its very existence.

In sum, this is, as the review may suggest, one of those rare books which can be opened at random and read with pleasure. That is at once a tribute to the authors and the University whose history they relate. With the passing of the older Trinity, nothing quite of its kind is likely to be written again. It is a period piece composed by those familiar with, but not over-enamoured of, the period in its last authentic phase.

N. Mansergh

FELLOW IN LABOUR

The Working Class in Modern British History: Essays in Honour of Henry Pelling. Edited by Jay Winter. 315 pages. Cambridge University Press, 1983.

Henry Pelling became a Fellow of the College in January 1966, returning after a spell of teaching at Queen's College, Oxford, to one where (it is rumoured) he came up as a freshmen in 1939 to read classics, changing only eventually to modern history. This is perhaps

the only scandal attached to his name, for he is not the sort of Fellow about whom stories are told. Since his return to Cambridge he has become a University Reader in History, retiring in 1982.

The collection now published in his honour, and at a price meant not only for capitalists, would do any historian that. It was formally presented to him in the Senior Combination Room on 16th February 1983, before a large audience that included not only the Vice-Chancellor but the Master as well, along with a pack of notabilities from his own and other colleges. Its thirteen essays, largely composed by former pupils and examinees, range over British political topics of the last hundred years or so, and hang together to a remarkable degree. It is only a coincidence, I imagine, but a happy and unifying one, that the same quotation from Winston Churchill's early social policies is cited by two contributors independently and in distinct contexts. All this mirrors the life-work of a scholar whose writings, listed here as an appendix, hang remarkably well together in themselves, almost as if he had designed them in advance and as a whole. His first book was the pioneering Origins of the Labour Party, in 1954; and twenty years later he produced his twelfth and so far his last book, a life of Churchill. Since he is now said to be working on the Attlee era of 1945-51, all this suggests a significant devotion to order and to method. History, like life itself, is one thing after another.

The Pelling Festschrift has a strenuously revisionist air about it, like a good deal nowadays to do with Brisith Labour. Founded in 1900, that movement may yet last to 2000 AD, but there is by now an increasing number of political observors who see it as a specifically twentieth-century phenomenon. Some of us might wish that the same could be said of its doctrines. But socialism is a wholly Victorian faith, non-existent before 1830 and totally existent as a set of published propositions by the 1890s. It is the only Victorian political doctrine, effectively speaking, to survive into the late twentieth century; and the only political doctrine we have that is wholly Victorian in its content. (What Victorian had ever heard of monetarism or of the European Community?) This gives the substance of the book its peculiar and inescapable flavour. Labour is a fact of our times, indeed, but one wholly inspired by a set of doctrines invented and proclaimed while Victoria was still Queen.

Another incongruity, noted by the editor himself, Dr Winter of Pembroke College, is that there is and was no easy correspondence between British workers and the Labour Party, given that the movement has 'never recruited more than a minority of the working class'. In other words, the Labour parliamentary party represents not British workers, and not even very certainly British trade unions, but rather a traditional interpretation placed by one political sect, and on grounds wholly conceived within the Victorian age, of where the interests of such workers and of such unions lie. This explains, if anything does, such paradoxes of history as Mr Arthur Scargill, whose proposals for the mines would be devastating for working people in their inflationary consequences if they were ever put into effect. It explains the easy traditional confusion in Labour rhetoric between 'the poor' and 'the working class' - a confusion that ceased to be plausible before most readers of The Eagle were born. It explains the spectacle of a party of the poor publicly dedicated to the cause of state monopolies that almost certainly advantage the rich, like Concorde or British Rail. And it explains the present difficulties of Mr Michael Foot in holding his party in one piece.

The story of British Labour, as the contributors make clear, now looks like a story of unremitting failure, confessed and in its own terms. Nobody now talks about the 'sixty-year march', or any other march, and it is many a long year since any of us have heard the expression 'Scientific Socialism'. It is not even clear that we owe anything much at all to Labour. No self-respecting historian, and certainly nobody here, now believes that we owe the welfare state to socialists, and Dr Paul Addison's contribution on 'Churchill and the working class 1900-14' is a formidably lucid analysis of the New Liberalism of 1908 as an instance of disinterested Edwardian statesmanship, adapting state welfare to British conditions before Labour politicians had shown any notable interest in the matter. Since 1945, indeed, Labour governments have tended to satisfy their own supporters even less than their opponents. Hence the fury of the Bennite Left against the leadership; hence the resounding SDP split of 1981. Dr Peter Clarke, in 'The social democratic theory of the class struggle', finds himself faintly embarrassed by the creation of a new party under that very title since he first drafted his piece, and it must always be uncomfortable for an historian to watch the facts catching up with him; but he is in fine form on the evolution of social-democratic opinion over a hundred years, from Marxist collectivism to Jenkinsite competition by way of the New Liberalism of Churchill and Lloyd George.

Dr Clarke's paper, however, like much else in this highly professional volume, leaves one with a suspicion that there is more work to be done, some of it severely lexical, on the changing political senses of such vital words as 'class'. To this day the word is worse than ambiguous, and when we say of someone that he is class-conscious we seldom (if ever) imply that he is exceptionally conscious of the difference between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. Gladstone meant something else again by the word, and it would be good to see it explained and justified. Nothing in this book, certainly, will persuade those not already persuaded that there is such a thing as a working class in Britain, or that there ever was. Much of our political debate is mythical.

Revision goes on and on. Some of these papers, like Jose Harris's 'Did British workers want the welfare state?', are bracingly agnostic, and scarcely any (it is good to say) are too technical to attract general readers. Its authors are evidently men not to be fooled by stereotypes or easy opinions, and every essay here looks designed as a graveyard to one or more received ideas. But then Dr Clarke himself, in a speech delivered in the Senior Combination Room last February on presenting the volume to Henry Pelling, signalized his characteristic contribution to modern historical studies as 'the democracy of fact', where no generalization is ever allowed an easy run for its money and where every fact of social or electoral history, however awkward, is permitted to speak for itself. It is in that sense that the collection is a fitting tribute to its hero.

George Watson

Time, Action and Necessity: A Proof of Free Will. By N.C. Denyer. Duckworth, 1981.

Nicholas Denyer's Time, Action and Necessity is a work of great interest. The book offers 'a novel refutation of determinism and a novel proof that human beings have free will'; it presents a stimulating, wide-ranging but tightly structured argument which is conducted with vigour and clarity; it yields many insights into the nature of time, action and necessity; and if it does not ultimately deliver a proof of free will, that, perhaps, is not too surprising, given the nature of philosophical debate.

Mr Denyer's argument for free will focuses around the nature of deliberation. In barest outline: one cannot consistently both deliberate and believe that every detail of the future is both fixed and determinate, as is required by determinism. The argument is, then, an attempt to derive the freedom of the will from an examination of the conditions of deliberation, and such an examination forms the core of the book.

Before considering Mr Denyer's analysis of deliberation, however - which I believe is largely both novel and correct - it is worth asking just how much, and how little, he can hope to prove from such a basis. As Mr Denyer notes himself, his argument has the form of an argument ad hominem; but he is able to claim, rightly, that his argument is more forceful than most such arguments in so far as it is addressed not to some particular opponent in a dialectical debate, but to all rational agents in so far as they deliberate, and thus to all determinists and to all potential opponents (we know that all men do in fact deliberate, and must continue to deliberate while they continue to act rationally). Even if Mr Denyer's argument is so far dialectically successful, however, as to convince all rational agents and all potential opponents that free will is a precondition of deliberation, we may still, perhaps, remain dissatisfied, and want to offer the following response to the argument: 'yes, you have certainly now convinced us that we must all believe in the freedom of the will; but you have yet to convince us that we do, as a matter of fact, have free will'. To such continuing scepticism about his argument, Mr Denyer has a quick response: he complains that he does not understand the conception of truth implied by this scepticism, and asks simply 'How can a proposition to which rationality demands assent fail to be true?'. This is a good question, of course; but it is not altogether sufficient, just as it stands, to dispel the suspicion that Mr Denyer's argument, if sound, shows something very interesting about the mind; whereas what his opponent demanded was a proof concerning how things are in the world.

The centrepiece of Mr Denyer's book is an analysis of deliberation (practical reason). Following Aristotle, Mr Denyer takes the view that one deliberates about the contingent, or rather, that one does not deliberate about whether or not to do something when one believes that doing it is either necessary or impossible (p. 40). Indeed, Mr Denyer believes that it is the link here described between necessity and practical reason (that the impossible is excluded from deliberation) that offers the best account of what the different forms of necessity have in common. For Mr Denyer recognizes not just logical necessity, but epistemic necessity (what is known is in a way necessary), a natural necessity (something can be necessary because it follows from a natural law), a necessity arising from coercion (sometimes one has to do something because one is forced to) (section

21); the necessity of the past; and various forms of deontic necessity (examples are 'you may not kill the innocent' and 'you can't say that, it's inconsistent'). The advantage claimed for this account of necessity is that some of these forms of necessity (namely the epistemic and the deontic) resist explanation in terms of the rival possible world semantics (section 37).

There are many felicites in Mr Denyer's account of deliberation - not least an attractive contrast between practical reason and theoretical reason. Theoretical reason, by contrast with practical reason, stands revealed as concerned with the fixed and determinate. To questions of theoretical reason, there is, accordingly, but one right answer ('did I go to an Indian restaurant last night, or did I go to a Chinese restaurant?'); but to questions of practical reason, there may be more than one right answer - perhaps it would be equally desirable for me to go to an Indian restaurant tonight, or to a Chinese restaurant. Mr Denyer also draws an interesting contrast, as a result of his argument, between the past and the future. He holds that the future is less real than the past, in that, firstly, there is a certain sparseness of facts about the future (by comparison with the past); and secondly, what facts there are about the future 'owe their being' to facts about the present - the facts which are their causes.

Mr Denyer's account of necessity seems less plausible, however. For we might suppose that he had shown, not that all forms of necessity were to be accounted for in terms of their connection with deliberation; but that there were two distinct sorts of necessity, one to be accounted for in terms of possible world semantics, the other (the epistemic and the deontic) to be accounted for in terms of the link with deliberation. After all, it is not in fact what is necessary and what is impossible that circumscribe our deliberations, but what we know or believe to be necessary or impossible - as Mr Denyer remarks, it is quite possible to deliberate whether or not to go to tea at 5p.m. when it is already 5.05p.m.; and it was once possible for geometers to contemplate squaring the circle. Most forms of necessity circumscribe actions rather than deliberations. (Epistemic and deontic forms of necessity constitute an exception here - the innocent are killed, people are inconsistent, and the 'kind of possibility something has if and only if it is not known to be false' (p. 48) also does not preclude its actually being true or false.)

In addition to his argument for free will, Mr Denyer also examines and offers to refute three forms of argument for determinism - a logical argument, which embarks from the consideration that every proposition is either true or false; a theological argument, which starts from the existence of an omniscient god; and a pair of arguments Mr Denyer terms 'scientistic' - to the effect that determinism is either a presupposition or a consequence of scientific enquiry. Having completed his argument for free will, Mr Denyer is now in a position to claim that it is simply wrong to suppose that it is now the case that propositions concerning the undetermined part of the future are either true or false - we should say, rather, that they come true or false; and it is simply incoherent to suppose that there could be an onmiscient god; and that, if science implies determinism, so much the worse for science.

Mr Denyer's argument also touches on many other central topics in philosophy (notably the relation of mind to body) - into which, however, I shall not pursue him here. Suffice it to say that Mr Denyer writes with great panache, and that he has produced one of the most enjoyable philosophy books of the year. No rational agent should fail to purchase this book and to pursue its argument with care and attention.

William Jordan

States of Emergency - British Governments and Strikebreaking since 1919. By Keith Jeffery and Peter Hennessy. Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1983.

Keith Jeffery in happier, and more masculine, times was non-rowing Captain of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, returning later to his native Ulster as non-rowing lecturer in history at the Polytechnic there. Peter Hennessy is scarcely less well remembered in College as winner of a piece of Sir Joseph Larmor's Plate for sharp comment and good works, and scarcely less well known in the world at large for his reports in The Times on Civil Service innuendo, politics and power. Yet what have these two - neither workers, nor managers; the one an academic, the other a journalist on a paper scarcely noted for its breaking of strikes - to teach us, or Mr Tebbit, or Mrs Thatcher, on the art of successful confrontation, or on the way to keep Britain lit when the power workers go out?

Their credentials are good. Dr Jeffery's dissertation on "The military defence of the British Empire 1918-22" leads naturally on to the topic of military aid in support of the Civil Power - a theme strongly running through this book, from the General Strike of 1926 to the firemen's strike just over half a century later. Mr Hennessy's early interests lay in the field of trade union affairs in the 1930's, another strong theme of the book, though one subordinated somewhat to that of the mechanics of the administrative engine concealed behind Whitehall's bland facade, which have come increasingly to fascinate him in his later writings.

The authors take us from the end of the First World War to the present day, the political history of industrial relations of this period standing as backdrop to their study of the evolution of the Government's emergency planning apparatus. For the earlier part of the period more primary sources in the public domain are available to provide the detail, but the coverage is an even one. The story is remarkable mostly for its continuity and sense of minimal change. Maybe in the early days principles seemed clearer; perhaps by later times a greater awareness of the limitations of help from the armed forces has emerged. Labour governments have often been strong; Conservative governments sometimes weak. All have been committed to secrecy.

For the man in the Combination Room, sitting with his port and his pipe by the fire and reliving the heady days of a decade ago of students baying for justice in the court, what are the lessons to be learnt? Few I think. But that perhaps we may put down to the failure of successive Governments to solve the insoluble, rather than to any defect in Keith Jeffrey's and Peter Hennessy's interesting and valuable book.

G.A. Reid

College Chronicle

MUSICAL SOCIETY

The successful record of St John's Musical Society continued this year with a number of very fine concerts organized by an ever dedicated committee and supported by the college's many able musicians.

Mozart's Overture to Idomeneo, Schubert's Fifth Symphony and Faure's Requiem formed the ambitious programme of the Lent Term concert held in February. Some excellent choral singing was matched by a talented and enthusiastic orchestra. The conductors on this occasion were Jim Cessford and Adrian Lucas.

"Not too long and not too boring" were the only two stipulations voiced for this year's Combination Room concert, and in the event the evening proved to be neither. A selection of Catches and Rounds received suitably earthy interpretations by Lynton Atkinson, Andrew Fowler-Watt and Simon Keenlyside, while a more refined atmosphere was restored by John Vallance's playing of movements from Rameau's Premier Livre de pièces de clavecin. An energetic performance of Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 (directed by Robert King) was followed after the interval by the cello suite No. 6 of the same composer played superbly by Timothy Hugh. The Gentlemen of St John's brought this memorable evening to a close in characteristic fashion with their close-harmony arrangements.

The May Week concert was as popular as ever, and an overflowing St John's Hall was entertained with a varied programme of works. The college choir under the direction of Dr Guest were followed by Richard Hillier and Robin Orr in the latter's settings of a group of Ogden Nash's hilarious peoms. Timothy Hugh (cello) and Robert King (conductor) combined forces in a splended performance of a cello concerto by Haydn. The second half produced a semi staged version of the notoriously funny "Captain Noah and his floating zoo". Poulenc's piano sonata for four hands (Adrian Lucas and Andrew Lumsden) was followed by the Gentlemen of St John's who rounded off this jovial evening.

The success of the first concert of this academic year suggests another exciting year in store. Haydn's Oxford Symphony, Berkeley's arrangement of Poulenc's flute sonata (in which the solo part was delightfully performed by Jonathan Nott) and Mozart's Coronation Mass made up the programme in a most enjoyable evening of music. Jim Cessford and Andrew Lumsden undertook the organization and conducting of the concert.

While these 'College events' have been immensely successful, other musical activities flourished in the college: the Rehearsal Orchestra - organized by Kevin Lawrence and Steven Kings - continues to provide a valuable alternative to large-scale college concerts. Interested students have been able to arrange or perform in various 'Smoking' and lunchtime concerts held throughout the year giving the opportunity for the performance of both classical and contemporary music in an informal and relaxed atmosphere.

Nicholas Meredith

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB

President : Mr Bambrough
Captain : N.S. Jenkins
Vice-Captain : P.St.J. Brine and P.A.J. Wright
Secretary : G.K. Pearson
Senior Treasurer : Dr Perham
Junior Treasurer : P.A.J. Wright
Captain of Lower Boats : A.A. Pritchard

1981/82 was disappointing for the club due to the loss of both headships; however it was encouraging due to the success of the lower boats, which bodes well for the future.

Michaelmas Term

The club had four crews for the Autumn Fours, of which the light four and the clinker four looked set to win their respective events. However due to administrative problems the entries were not received in time, and after a heated C.U.B.C. meeting we were not allowed to race.

In the Fairbairn race the 1st boat came fifth after a disappointing row, while the 2nd boat went up eight places to finish 13th and the novice boat won its class.

In the Clare Novice Regatta the 1st Novice boat won outright and the 2nd Novice boat won the losers plate, rewarding the dedication of the crews and their coaches.

1st Novice Boat

Bow	Peter Cripps
2	Tim Bailey
3	Robert Holmes
4	John Higgins
5	Stuart Reid
6	John Hoey
7	James Wade
Stroke	Peter Temperley
Cox	John Zeally
Coaches	T.C. Lucas, M.S. Briegal, G.K. Pearson

Lent Term

There was again strength in depth with good second and third boats. The 1st boat was mainly second years and lacked experience. Six inches of ice stopped effective training for two vital weeks at the beginning of term, and the crews had insufficient time to come together.

A blistering start by Trinity Hall, rating 46, on the first night deprived L.M.B.C. of the headship after seven years. The crew then proceeded to go down to past Clare and Downing crews on the second and final nights. The second boat maintained its position.

Three eights went to Bedford Head of the River race, where the 2nd and 3rd boats were the fastest of their classes.

Two eights were then formed for Kingston and Tideway Head of the River races. The 1st boat rowed well to come 10th and Kingston and 65th on Tideway, where the 2nd boat, mainly novices, rose from 320th to 182nd. The training undertaken, during the vacation, for these races proved invaluable for the May Term.

In the boat race L.M.B.C. was represented by P.St.J. Brine at bow and C.D. Heard at 6.

May Term

The May term saw more success with a strengthened first boat and the continued success of the lower boats. Unfortunately the blue boat stayed together depriving us of our two blues. In the Head of the Cam the 1st boat came second, behind Downing, and the 2nd boat 10th, beating most other 1st boats. On the regatta circuit the 1st boat won Elite at Norwich and Senior C Fours at Cambridge, both convincingly. The 2nd boat won Senior B at Nottingham, in a fast time, and the 3rd boat won Novice at Norwich.

The Mays saw 10 L.M.B.C. boats on the river, more than any other club. One division of men's eights has been removed and replaced by a division of ladies' fours. The first night was problematic as the 1st boat No. 6, Adrian Hearle, was not available due to family illness; Charles Heard was going to row, but was not allowed by C.U.B.C. Instead Paul Wright moved from 3 to 4, Nick Jenkins from 4 to 6 and Paul Brine rowed at 3. In their first row together, the new crew had a brilliant row and held on to the headship although Downing were within half a length at one point. The 2nd boat bumped Downing 2 on the same night. However the 1st boat were not able to hold off a fast and determined Downing crew on the second night. They maintained second position well clear of the rest of the field, and close on Downing on occasions. The 2nd boat made a series of very fast bumps to win their oars, ending 11th on the river, not only by far the fastest 2nd boat, but also one of the fastest crews on the river. Further down the 8th boat won their oars.

1st May Boat

Bow	R. Watson
2	D. Budenberg
3 & 4	P. Wright
4 & 6	N. Jenkins
5	J. Cox
6	A. Hearle
7	N. Busvine
Stroke	T. Lucas
Cox	J. Hibbert
Coaches	D. Sturge
	I. Fleming
	D. Dunn
	J. Glenn

2nd May Boat

Bow	W. Aldridge
2	M. Morgan
3	J. Lambert
4	M. Briegal
5	G. Pearson
6	J. Darasz
7	A. Stone
Stroke	R. Sealy
Cox	G. Butler
Coaches	N. Jenkins
	A. White
	A. Barler
	G. Spring

8th May Boat

Bow	S. Timothy
2	M. Coombs
3	M. Whitton
4	D. Dally
5	J. Macklin
6	M. Glover
7	B. Leckie
Stroke	M. Parrish
Cox	A. Lawson
Coaches	J. Darasz
	J. Sell

Henley Royal Regatta

The second eight entered the Ladies' Plate but narrowly failed to qualify.

The first eight because of disruptions entered a four in the Visitors' Cup. Although a scratch crew, they qualified and proceeded to win through to the semi-final, where they lost to the winners, Durham University; a fine performance.

Henley Visitors 4

Bow	J. Cox
2 - steers	P. Wright
3	N. Busvine
Stroke	T. Lucas
Coach	J. Hall-Craggs

M.S. Briegal

SOCCER CLUB

The season now nearing its conclusion has been among the most disappointing on record. With only three first team players being available from last year's squad (the secretary, Damon Buffini, having been ruled out for the season by a broken leg), expectations were never high, but not as low as actual achievements. However, there is hope for the future in the form of newcomers Gareth Harper (who gained his Blue at Wembley), Colin Wright and Marc de Beaufort. What the Soccer Club really needs now is a large influx of capable Freshers to consolidate what appears to be the basis of a good team.

Under the captaincy of Paul Gamble (who gained Falcons' Colours this season), the Michaelmas Term began with a victory against Clare in a friendly. From then on very little seemed to go right, with all League games ending in defeat - more often than not by a margin of only one goal. Inexperience was certainly one key factor in several of these defeats, but there can be no question of any lack of commitment from any member of the team. Sandy Sutherland and John Higgins shared goalkeeping duties behind a completely new back four, in which Peter Dennis and Marc de Beaufort became a more and more cohesive unit as the term progressed. In midfield Colin Wright, Duncan Bigg and Mark Constable worked industriously for few rewards, while Simon Morris and Paul Gamble had all too often to battle on their own up front. Credit must go to Fred Dean, Huw Davies, Kevin Cornwell and Simon Morris for adapting well after their promotion to the first team. One bright point of the first term was a good 3-2 win against Liverpool Ramblers.

In the Lent Term, with the team strengthened by the return of Gareth Harper from the Blues, Cuppers brought some long overdue victories. Christ's were beaten 2-1, and Sidney 5-0, but defeats against Trinity Hall and Jesus, coupled with the reluctance of Peterhouse and Wolfson to fulfil their fixtures, mean that there is little chance of progress beyond the group stage.

The Second XI, captained by Fred Dean, had a good Michaelmas Term and wins in their two remaining league games will ensure promotion back to Division 3. Sadly, this success did not continue in the Plate competition, where interest ended at the group stage. However, Jim Jordan, Alan Pritchard and the captain himself can be especially proud of their performances.

For the third XI too, fortunes seemed to change with the Christmas vacation, but happily this time a mediocre league term has been followed by a much better Plate performance. Well led by Jeremy Marshall, the thirds now seems to have a good chance of qualifying for the quarter finals.

The fourth XI have been imaginatively and well captained by Andy Taylor, despite a largely unsuccessful season on the pitch. Dave Guest and Stuart Webber appear to be stars of the future, while Mark Beresford's late entry into college football is sure to be lamented in future years.

Finally, thanks should be given to Damon Buffini, who, despite his severe injuiry has given much to the club. He is to be congratulated on his election as Falcons' captain.

Paul Gamble

CRICKET CLUB

In many ways the 1982 season was similar to the previous year: a promising team which never quite fulfilled its potential - Cuppers once again was disappointing; we lost to Christ's after an indifferent batting performance. On a few occasions we were on the winning side of a draw, but were never able to produce the penetration required to remove the opposition.

The most consistent batsman was Rory Mitchell with a ton versus St Catharine's and then four fifties. John Dally, Simon Morris and Keith Scott contributed well. Charlie Jenne again proved his worth as an all-rounder. The brunt of the bowling was borne by Neil Gregson and Duncan Innes; Steve Martin picked up many useful wickets with his slow left arm bowling.

The season's results were:

Played 15 Won 3 Drawn 5 Lost 7

The record then was not marvellous, but it was an enjoyable season. Thanks must go to Neil Gregson for his captaincy and also to Jim Williams, the groundsman for his excellent pitches. We look forward to a good season in 1983.

Peter Robinson

RUGBY CLUB

1982 saw the end to yet another successful rugby season for St John's College. The first XV narrowly lost to Magdalene in the Cuppers final, 9 points to 6. The second XV unfortunately lost in the early rounds to Queens', but the third XV surprised everybody by reaching the semi-final where they too lost to Queens' II. Meanwhile, in the college 7's tournament, John's reached the semi-final where they lost to Downing. Congratulations and thanks go to Mark Coombs, Phil Brown and Bruce Leckie, the respective captains.

Missing out in both the league and Cuppers in the 1981-2 season, Mark Coombs, the captain again for 1982-3, was obviously seeking to go one step further in both competitions this season. However, John's were to be thwarted in their efforts to reverse the positions in the league from the previous season. Having narrowly lost to Queens' and Pembroke, John's were pushed into third place, only one point behind the eventual winners, Pembroke. The second XV did well to win 6 out of 11 matches and finish 5th in the Second Division, while the 3rd XV won 4 out of 7 to finish 4th in Division IIIA. The league positions are shown below.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts	Position in league
St John's	11	9	0	2	200	59	18	3
St John's II	11	6	0	5	128	164	12	5
St John's III	7	4	0	3	105	57	8	4

In Cuppers 1983, the 3rd XV suffered an early defeat against Magdalene II. However, John's II will seek to avenge this defeat as they seem set to meet them in the final of 2nd team Cuppers. John's II having reached the semi-final must be favourites to go through to the final where they seem set to meet Magdalene II who play in the other semi-final. Likewise, the 1st XV could well meet Magdalene in the Cuppers final also. Seeded to meet in the final, John's have already reached the semi-final by beating Downing 38-3 and Corpus 42-9. In the semi-final John's will play St. Catharine's.

This success in the league and Cuppers was met with equal success in two friendly fixtures in 1983. Against St Edmund Hall, Oxford, the college 1st XV won 13-6, and against University of Queensland (Australia) 3rd XV, St John's won 24-13.

Congratulations must go to Jeremy Macklin, Simon Attfield and Rob Andrew, who all played in the Varsity match in 1982. Also, it must be noted that Rob Andrew was elected Secretary of C.U.R.U.F.C. for the season 1983-4 and Christopher Ewbank was elected Treasurer. Good luck to both of them in their new offices.

Finally, a word of thanks must go to Jim Williams who has done a tremendous job in preparing the pitches not only for the matches, but also for endless training sessions. I would like to end by wishing St John's College R.U.F.C. a very successful completion to the 1982-3 season and the very best of luck for its forthcoming tour to Amsterdam.

Keith Scott

College Notes

Master: Professor F.H. Hinsley, M.A., O.B.E, F.B.A.
President: Mr J.R. Bambrough, M.A.
Senior Tutor: Mr J.C. Hall, M.A., LL.B.
Senior Bursar: Dr C.M.P. Johnson, M.A.
Deans: Rev. A.A. Macintosh, M.A., B.D.
Dr J. Staunton, M.A.
Junior Bursar: Mr R.T.B. Langhorne, M.A.
Steward: Dr H.P. Hughes, M.A.
Librarian: Mr A.G. Lee, M.A.
Praelector: Dr P.P. Sims-Williams, M.A.
Chaplain: Rev. and Hon. P.M. Templeman

FELLOWSHIPS

Elected into Title A Fellowships with tenure from 1 May 1983:

ENRICO SANDRO COEN, B.A., of King's College, for research in Genetics.

LUCIA DE ALMEIDA, B.A., M.Sc., Sao Paulo, of King's College, for research in Parasitology.

GEORGE STEPHEN GARNETT, B.A., of Queens' College, for research in History.

PHILIP CHARLES KLIPSTEIN, B.A., Oxford, of St. John's College, for research in Physics.

JEFFERSON ALLEN MCMAHAN, B.A., University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee, B.A., Oxford, of St. John's College, for research in Philosophy.

Elected into Title B Fellowships:

GRAHAM JAMES BURTON (B.A. Christ's 1974; B.M., B.Chir., Magdalen College, Oxford) from 1 October 1982.

ALISTAIR GRAHAM CRANSTON RENWICK (M.A. 1968) former Fellow, from 1 October 1983.

Elected into Honorary Fellowships:

THE RT. HON. LORD BRIGHTMAN, P.C., Q.C., (B.A. 1932) Lord of Appeal in Ordinary.

SIR PERCY CRADOCK, K.C.M.G. (B.A. 1948) Ambassador to Peking.

PROFESSOR SIR (WILLIAM AYLSHAM) BRYAN HOPKIN, C.B.E. (B.A. 1936) Former head of the government economic service.

MR JONATHAN WOLFE MILLER, C.B.E., F.R.C.P. (B.A. 1956).

MR MANMOHAN SINGH (B.A. 1957) Director of the Reserve Bank of India.

THE RT. HON. LORD TEMPLEMAN, M.B.E., Q.C. (B.A. 1941) Lord of Appeal in Ordinary.

SIR DOUGLAS (WILLIAM GRETTON) WASS (B.A. 1944) Permanent Secretary to the Treasury.

Elected into a Commonwealth Fellowship from 1 October 1983:

MARY ELIZABETH CHAN (Ph.D. Girton 1968; B.A. Victoria University of Wellington) Senior lecturer and head of the School of English at the University of New South Wales, Australia.

Elected into a Kenneth Craik research award 1982/83:

FERNANDO NOTTEBOHM (B.A., Ph.D., University of California, Berkeley) Professor, Department of Animal Behaviour, Rockefeller University, U.S.A.

Elected into a Meres Senior Studentship for medical research from 1 October 1983:

ANNE ELIZABETH KEYMER (B.Sc., King's College, London; Ph.D. Imperial College, London) Fellow of Selwyn College.

Elected into a Dr William Elgar Buck memorial studentship for one year from 1 October 1983:

RICHARD FREDERICK KEFFORD (M.B., B.S., University of Sydney, Australia).

Elected into a Senior Studentship for research for one further year from 1 October 1982:

IAN WHITE (B.A. 1966) former Fellow.

AWARDS

New Year Honours 1983

Knight Bachelor

EDWARD WALTER PARKES, Sc.D. (B.A. 1946) Fellow of Gonville and Caius, Chairman of the University Grants Committee.

C.B.

IAN LEONARD DAVIES (B.A. 1945) Director of the Admiralty Underwater Weapons Establishment.

C.B.E.

JONATHAN WOLFE MILLER, F.R.C.P. (B.A. 1956) Honorary Fellow. Actor, author and producer of plays.

O.B.E.

WILLIAM ANDERSON DONALDSON (B.A. 1950) Professor and Head of the Department of Operational Research, University of Strathclyde.

HUBERT MICHAEL CLOSE, M.C. (B.A. 1936) Lecturer, Edwardes College, Peshawar, Pakistan.

BERTRAM HUGHES FARMER (B.A. 1937) Fellow, has been awarded the Victoria Medal by the Council of the Royal Geographical Society.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr J.P. BEST (B.A. 1981) of the London Guildhall School of Music and Drama, has been awarded a BP Music Scholarship to help him to continue his studies.

Mr H. BRAMWELL (B.A. 1947) is now senior lecturer in Law at the University of Hong Kong.

Mr A.H. BRIND, C.M.G. (B.A. 1947) has been appointed British High Commissioner to Malawi.

Professor J. BROUGH, F.B.A. (B.A. 1941) Fellow, has been elected to the Council of the British Academy.

Sir Hugh CASSON, K.C.V.O. (B.A. 1932) Honorary Fellow, President of the Royal Academy, has been elected an Honorary Fellow of University College, London.

Professor W.O. CHADWICK, K.B.E., D.D., F.B.A. (B.A. 1939) Honorary Fellow, Master of Selwyn College, has been re-elected President of the British Academy.

Mr S.J. CLEOBURY, F.R.C.O. (B.A. 1970) Master of Music at Westminster Cathedral, has been appointed Organist and Director of Music at King's College.

Mr S.F. COLES (B.A. 1982) has been awarded a Harmsworth (major) entrance exhibition by the Masters of the Bench of the Middle Temple.

The Rev. P.C.N. CONDER (B.A. 1956) Vicar of St Nicolas, Thames Ditton, diocese of Guildford, to be also Rural Dean of Emly, same diocese.

Professor C.J. CONSTABLE (B.A. 1957) has been appointed director of the School of Management at the Cranfield Institute of Technology, near Bedford.

Mr J.N. COOPER (B.A. 1942) retired from the Central Electricity Generating Board on 30 November 1982.

Dr C.H. CRIPPS (B.A. 1937) Honorary Fellow, served the office of Master of The Worshipful Company of Wheelwrights (of the City of London) for 1982.

Professor G.E. DANIEL, Litt.D. (B.A. 1935) Fellow, has been elected a Fellow of the British Academy.

Dr J. DIGGLE (B.A. 1965) Fellow of Queens' College, has been appointed Orator in the University from 1 October 1982.

Mr A. DONALDSON (B.A. 1981) has been awarded a junior scholarship, worth £2,000, from Sir James Caird's Travelling Scholarship Trust, to study singing at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama in London.

Dr J.L.J. EDWARDS (B.A. 1947) Professor of Law, University of Toronto, has been conferred with an honorary degree of Doctor of Law by York University, Ontario, Canada.

Dr S.G. FLEET (B.A. 1958) Fellow of Downing College, has been appointed Registrary of Cambridge University. He has also been elected to a professorial fellowship at Downing College from 1 October 1983 on his appointment as Registrary.

Mr A.T. GREGORY (B.A. 1948) Chairman of B.P. Oil Ltd., has been elected President of the Institute of Petroleum.

The Rev. D.P. HARLOW (B.A. 1953) has been appointed Rector, United parish of Saffron Walden with Wendens Ambo and Littlebury, diocese of Chelmsford.

Mr B.W. HARVEY (B.A. 1957) Professor of Law at the University of Birmingham, has been elected Dean of the Faculty of Law there for three years from 1 September 1982.

Mr K.C. HOLMES (B.A. 1955) Professor, University of Heidelberg, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Dr J.H. HORLOCK, F.R.S. (B.A. 1949) Vice-Chancellor of the Open University, has been conferred with the honorary degree of Doctor of Science by Heriot-Watt University and by the University of Salford. He has also been appointed a Vice-President of the Royal Society.

Professor F.H. HINSLEY, O.B.E., F.B.A. (B.A. 1944) Master and Vice-Chancellor of the University, proposed a toast at a luncheon held at the House of Commons on 22 November 1982 to the men and women of the Y Service. They are people who were engaged, during the last war, at Bletchley Park, in intercepting and decoding enemy messages.

Dr J. ILIFFE (B.A. Peterhouse 1961) Fellow, gave the Anstey Memorial lectures at the University of Kent 1982.

Dr J.E. INGLESFIELD (B.A. 1967) former Fellow, has been appointed Head of the Theory and Computational Science Division at the Science and Engineering Research Council Daresbury Laboratory from 1 October 1982. He has also been appointed professorial fellow at the University of Liverpool from this time.

Dr H.D. JOCEYLN (B.A. 1957) Hulme Professor, University of Manchester, has been elected a Fellow of the British Academy.

Mr F.W. KNIGHT (B.A. 1960) has been appointed deputy managing director of UB (Biscuits).

Mr T.S. LEGG (B.A. 1958) has been appointed deputy secretary of the Lord Chancellor's department.

Mr F.V. MERCER (Ph.D. 1951) has retired as Professor of Biology and Head of the School at Macquarie University, Australia, and has had the title Emeritus Professor conferred on him.

Mr H.M. NEIDITCH (Ph.D. 1978) has been appointed Director of Public Affairs at Columbia University, U.S.A.

Mr B.G. NEWMAN (B.A. 1947) Canadair Professor of Aerodynamics, McGill University, Canada, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

Dr D.B. PEARSON (B.A. 1960) Reader in the Department of Applied Mathematics at the University of Hull has been awarded the personal title of Professor from 1 October 1982.

Professor A.C. RENFREW, F.B.A., F.S.A. (B.A. 1961) Fellow, has been appointed a Vice-President of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

Dr A.G.C. RENWICK (M.A. 1968) former Fellow and now Fellow elect, Professor of Biochemistry, University of Auckland, New Zealand, has been appointed Senior Tutor for three years from 1 October 1983.

Dr R.S. RIVLIN (B.A. 1937) Centennial University Professor of the Center for the Application for Mathematics at Lehigh University, U.S.A., has been elected a foreign member of Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei in Rome, Italy. He was conferred with honorary degrees of Doctor of Science by Tulane University, U.S.A., by the University of Nottingham and by the National University, Ireland.

Dr G.S. RUSHBROOKE (B.A. 1936) Professor of Theoretical Physics, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Mr M. SINGH (B.A. 1957) Honorary Fellow, has been appointed Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.

The Rev. and Hon. P.M. TEMPLEMAN (M.A. Oxon. 1975) has been re-appointed College Chaplain for a further period of two years.

Sir Sydney TEMPLEMAN (B.A. 1941) Honorary Fellow, a Lord Justice of Appeal, has been appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary with the style and title of Baron Templeman of White Lackington in the County of Somerset.

The Rev. W.H. VANSTONE (B.A. 1950) Canon of Chester Cathedral, has been elected Hulsean Lecturer for 1983/84.

Dr F.J. VINE, F.R.S. (B.A. 1962) Professor of Environmental Sciences, University of East Anglia, has been awarded a Balzan Prize. This is a prize given by the Presidents of Italy and Switzerland and is the first such award to geologists/geophysicists.

Mr J.M. WARD (Dominion Fellow 1951) Professor of History, University of Sydney, Australia, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor and Principal of that University.

Professor J.M. ZIMAN (M.A. inc. 1952) former Fellow of King's College, has been appointed visiting professor, Department of Social and Economics Studies, Imperial College, London.

The following three 'Johnians' were in key positions at the XIII International Botanical Congress held in Sydney, Australia, during August 1981:

President: Sir Rutherford ROBERTSON, A.C., C.M.G., F.R.S. (Ph.D. 1939) Honorary Fellow.
Executive Secretary: Dr W.J. CRAM (B.A. 1963).
Treasurer: Professor M.G. PITMAN, O.B.E. (B.A. Sidney Sussex 1955) Former Fellow.

MARRIAGES

PETER SALMON COLLECOTT, Ph.D. (B.A. 1972) to Judith Patricia Pead of Yarralumla, Canberra, Australia, on 31 July 1982, in the College Chapel.

JUAY KIAT GAN (B.A. 1979) to Bee-Lin Lim (B.A. Newnham College 1979) on 19 March 1983.

TIMOTHY CHARLES HUTTON (B.A. 1979) to Orian Joan Varley (B.A. Lucy Cavendish College 1978) on 10 July 1982, in the College Chapel.

DAVID ANTHONY LYNAS (B.A. 1977) to Ursula Lightfoot (B.ED. Newnham College 1977) of Manchester, on 29 May 1982 at St Edward's Church, Cambridge.

MARK WILLIAM PARRISH (B.A. 1982) to Susan Longbone of Arksey, Doncaster, South Yorkshire, on 26 June 1982, in the College Chapel.

DEATHS

CYRIL GRIFFITH BREWER (B.A. 1923) formerly housemaster at the Cotswold (Approved) School, Ashton Keynes, Swindon, Wiltshire, died 10 March 1982.

BERNARD BROADBENT (B.A. 1920) retired Medical Practitioner, died 4 December 1982.

JOHN CLAUDE BROOKE (B.A. 1931) formerly County Education Officer for Worcestershire died 2 February 1983.

MARTIN BROOKFIELD (Matric. 1977) died 22 May 1981.

BERNARD HENRY KINGSMILL BROWN, F.G.S.M., F.R.A.M. (B.A. 1936) formerly professor of trumpet at the Guildhall School of Music, died as a result of a riding accident, 11 march 1983.

JOHN BUCKINGHAM, C.B. (B.A. 1921) formerly director of research Programmes and Planning, Admiralty, died 23 November 1982.

PATRICK LOFTUS BUSHE-FOX, C.M.G. (B.A. 1928) formerly Legal Counsellor, Diplomatic Service, died 2 June 1982.

COL. CHARLES ALFRED CANN, F.I.Mech.E. (B.A. 1925) died 28 December 1982.

ARNOLD PEARSE CLIFF (B.A. 1913) formerly of the Indian Agricultural Service died 27 January 1983.

NEIL FRANCIS COLLINGBOURNE (B.A. 1977) died 30 September 1980.

GERALD ROE CRONE (B.A. 1922) formerly Librarian and Map Curator, Royal Geographical Society, died 6 October 1982.

PATRICK DESTENAY (B.A. 1963) died 10 September 1982.

MICHAEL JOHN ELLISON (B.A. 1938) a member of Messrs Bristows, Cooke & Carpmael, solicitors, of London, died 25 March 1982.

JOHN NICHOLAS EMERY (B.A. 1936) formerly head of the Science Department, Trinity College, Glenalmond, died 24 August 1982.

ARTHUR MICHAEL CARY FIELD (B.A. 1932) formerly of the Institute of Historical Research, University of London, died 3 November 1982.

ALAN WILLIAM FLACK (B.A. 1935) formerly lecturer in Physics and Astronomy, University of Canterbury, New Zealand, died 20 December 1982.

ALAN FREDERIC GREENWOOD, O.B.E. (B.A. 1926) formerly United Nations Adviser on Local Government, Zambia died 23 February 1983.

MARK STEPHEN GREGSON (B.A. 1980) was killed in a car crash, 17 February 1982.

JOHN HEMMINGS (B.A. 1946) formerly headmaster of Hathershaw School, Oldham, died 22 August 1982.

STANLEY WAKEFIELD HOBSON (B.A. 1932) formerly director of education for Kingston-upon-Hull, died 27 August 1982.

HERBERT NORMAN HOWELLS, C.H., C.B.E., F.R.C.O. (Hon. Mus.D. 1961) formerly Fellow Commoner and Deputy Organist of the College 1941-45, died 23 February 1983.

TIMOTHY JOHN HURRELL (B.A. 1976) was killed while climbing a peak in northern Pakistan on 20 July 1982.

ROBERT STEPHEN JEFFERIS (B.A. 1939) Solicitor, died 30 December 1982.

JOSEPH GRIGG KELLOCK (B.A. 1925) a former member of Kellock & Johnson, solicitors, of Totnes, Devon, died 19 June 1982.

MICHAEL GEOFFREY KENNETH KONSTAM (B.A. 1954) legal adviser, European Investment Bank (EEC), died 5 November 1979.

FRANCIS WALSHAM LAWE, C.B.E. (B.A. 1920) formerly director and general manager of Harrods Ltd., died 16 March 1982.

JOHN LEWIS (B.A. 1954) lecturer in Business Studies, Crosskeys College, Gwent, died 10 May 1981.

EDWARD HUBERT LINFOOT (Sc.D. inc. 1948) Emeritus Fellow of Wolfson College and formerly John Couch Adams Astronomer and assistant director of the University Observatory, died 14 October 1982.

DAVID LITTLE (B.A. 1957) headmaster of Francis Combe School, Watford, Herts., died 20 September 1982.

ALEXANDER LAWRENCE MCMULLEN, F.R.I.B.A. (B.A. 1927) Lecturer in the Faculty of Fine Arts, 1931-36, died 11 July 1982. Mr McMullen, with three others, walked from Cambridge to Oxford in 23 hours 25 minutes in March 1927.

JOHN ANTHONY MCMULLEN, O.B.E. (B.A. 1932) formerly transport director of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., died 2 February 1983. (Brother of the above.)

CYRIL JOHN PERRET (B.A. 1950) died 2 March 1982.

EDWARD WHITTRED REED PETERSON (B.A. 1922) Solicitor to Queen Anne's Bounty, first organizing secretary of the Johnian Society 1924, president 1974, honorary secretary of the Royal Ocean Racing Club 1940-46, Rear Commodore 1946-49, also in charge of "Latifa" 1945, died 11 January 1983.

THOMAS CRAWFORD PHEMISTER, F.R.S.E., F.G.S. (Ph.D. 1933) formerly Kilgour Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, University of Aberdeen, died December 1982.

ALBERT ISAAC POLACK (B.A. 1914) formerly education officer for the Council of Christians and Jews, died 3 July 1982.

THE REV. DENYS ADRIAN REED (B.A. 1948) formerly Vicar of Starcross, Devon, died 23 August 1982.

CHARLES OWEN BENWELL REES (B.A. 1927) died 6 December 1982.

JAMES MCLAREN RITCHIE (B.A. 1930) formerly managing director of the National Mortgage and Agency Company of New Zealand, Ltd., died 18 August 1981.

DAVID WYN ROBERTS, F.R.I.B.A. (M.A. 1949) Emeritus Fellow of Magdalene College and formerly lecturer in the Department of Architecture, died 8 November 1982.

CHARLES JAMES ROBERTSON (B.A. 1931) formerly Chairman of James Robertson & Sons, Preserve Manufacturers Ltd., died 24 February 1983.

WILLIAM SADDLER (B.A. 1914) Emeritus professor of mathematics, Canterbury University College, Christchurch, New Zealand, died 1982.

DAVID SCOTT (B.A. 1937) specialist epidemiologist in the Ministry of Health, Accra, Ghana, died 6 April 1982.

BERNARD GEORGE STEVENS, Mus.D. (B.A. 1937) formerly professor of Composition at the Royal College of Music, London, died 3 January 1983.

THE RIGHT REV. CYRIL EDGAR STUART (B.A. 1914) formerly Bishop of Uganda and assistant Bishop of Worcester, died 23 August 1982.

JOHN HERBERT HOLMAN SUTCLIFFE, F.I.C.S., F.S.A. (B.A. 1924) a shipping agent at Boston, Lincs., and a member of the Georgian Group, died 8 October 1982.

GODFREY MIDGLEY CHASSEREAU TAYLOR, O.B.E., M.C. (B.A. 1907) formerly senior partner of John Taylor & Sons, Consulting Civil Engineers, London, died 25 January 1983.

DOUGLAS BRIAN TODD (B.A. 1950) of the London West End Branch of the Royal Insurance Group, Ltd., died November 1982.

THE REV. ALLEN RIDDLE TREMEARNE (B.A. 1908) formerly Vicar of Redbourne, Lincolnshire, died 16 September 1981.

FREDERICK WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE (Ph.D. 1925) formerly associate professor in the department of Geology of the University of Queensland, died 22 March 1973.

PETER AUDAER OVEREND WILSON, C.B.E., F.R.C.P. (B.A. 1940) formerly physician to the State hospital in Kuwait died 11 December 1981.

Obituaries

E.W.R. Peterson, Founding Secretary of the Johnian Society - A Personal Note

Known as Jack in his family but as Pete to all his friends, E.W.R. Peterson was born in 1896 in Cranbrook, Kent. He joined up early in the First World War and while on service as a despatch rider he had one leg badly damaged. In after life he used to say that he did not mind a pain in that leg because he got a pension for it, but he objected strongly to a pain in the other. In 1919 he came up to St John's to read Engineering under parental pressure, graduating in 1922 and taking his M.A. in 1926. But this work did not suit him and soon he followed his father to the Inner Temple to read Law.

It was at this early stage that he met Sir Edward Marshall Hall and between them they founded the Johnian Society in 1924. Pete was the first Secretary and he held that position for 29 years. In due course he became Solicitor to Queen Anne's Bounty; when this was merged with the Church Commissioners he took a pension and retired in 1950.

His two hobbies had already showed themselves - cooking and sailing - two that combined perfectly. During the Second World War he took on the duties of Honorary Secretary of the Royal Ocean Racing Club and did much to hold that organisation together in a difficult time; they were bombed out and Pete had to set up the Club in other premises. In 1946 he was elected Rear-Commodore, and it was in this capacity that he took the yacht Latifa across the Atlantic to show the flag in the first post-war Newport to Bermuda race - a rare distinction at that time.

After his retirement from the Law he bought a Dutch barge named Willemien and spent all the long summer months on the canals of Holland, Belgium and France, where he was a familiar figure. He got as far as Menton on the Mediterranean. Many of his friends used to join him for a few days at various places on his route, although sometimes it was rather a job finding him. If you stayed on board, the sleeping accommodation was somewhat cramped, but the company and the food made up for anything. It was a marvel to see what dinners came out of a galley in which no cat could ever have been swung. We found out later that one summer he had moored Willemien under the Pont Alexandre Trois in Paris and attended the Cordon Bleu School. In this period he wrote his little book, The Yachtsman's Cookbook.

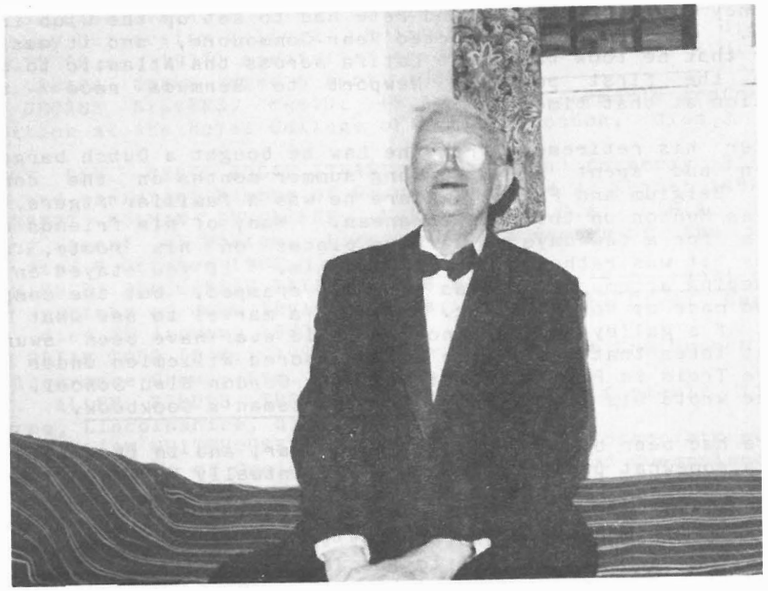
Pete had been bombed out during the war, and in the winter months he had a somewhat peripatetic life. Eventually he came ashore in a ground-floor flat in Little Shelford where he had a bit of a garden and the use of a wine cellar. Here he lived peacefully for years, his life being enriched by the exercise of the Dining Privilege given him by the College for his service to the Johnian Society. This gave him the pleasure of becoming known to many younger Fellows and other members of his College, for which he always retained the deepest

affection; they too enjoyed his company. His 80th birthday was celebrated by a small dinner in College attended by some of his oldest friends. It was in this happy period that he was honoured by being elected President of the Johnian Society in the 50th year of its existence, 1974.

On his last cruise he had reached Nancy; on starting homewards he hit an unmarked submerged wreck at the harbour entrance, and Willemien started to sink. Luckily help was at hand in the shape of a large crane on the quai, and she was beached with some damage including all the labels off his wine bottles. Later this provided some amusement as the only test of which bottle was which was always applied. After the accident Pete sued in a local Court and won handsome damages, including the cost of a Rhine pilot to take the boat home the quickest way to Holland. After full repairs to Willemien Pete sailed her across the North Sea for the last time and sold her to friends; she now lies peacefully on the Upper Thames.

In the last two years of his life, to his great sorrow, Pete became too infirm to come into College; the photograph reproduced here was taken in the room where he spent the night in College when he attended the Johnian Society in that year. After many years in his ground-floor flat, known as 'The Petery' he moved to a Warden-controlled flat in Great Shelford. He died, at the age of 86, in hospital at Haverhill on 11 January 1983, and is buried in the Churchyard of Little Shelford.

N.F.M.H.



A.E. Martin 1901-1982

Arthur Martin joined the College Office staff in September 1926, when with an increase in the number of Tutors further secretarial assistance was required. He continued in the College Office until his retirement in September 1968. During the war he took over the main responsibility for the running of the office after E.A. Wood, who had succeeded E.W. Lockhart as chief clerk, was engaged on national service. When in 1946 Wood decided not to return to College employment, Arthur Martin was appointed Chief Clerk from Christmas 1946, holding this office until his retirement in September 1968.

As Chief Clerk he was a worthy successor to Lockhart in the tradition referred to by Dr Miller on pages 123-4 of Portrait of a College. He was devoted to the College, and ready to serve it in many ways. The introductions to Portrait of a College and to Volume 2 of the History of L.M.B.C. pay tribute to his generous help. He was a keen supporter of the Boat Club and of other College sporting activities.

He was a man who did many quiet kindnesses to a large number of people. For example, he personally took pensions to retired members of the staff thus maintaining a much cherished link for them with the College. After his retirement he for some time did valuable work in helping with Conferences, Feasts and the Chapel.

In his younger days he was a keen sportsman, playing Hockey for the Cambridge Hockey Club. He was also then connected with the Oratory of the Good Shepherd.

He was a man of boundless energy, with a wide range of interests, particularly in country affairs. He had an uncle who was a farmer and his friends often felt that Arthur would have liked to have been one too.

He continued to lead a busy and active life after his retirement. He was assistant honorary treasurer for the Victoria Homes; chief distributor for the Chesterton Church magazine; for some time he worked for the British Legion; and he was for many years Treasurer of Trinity College Field Clubs. Arthur was a keen gardener. He kept up a close contact with former colleagues, regularly exchanging books and magazines; and frequently visits to them would find Arthur arrive behind a large bunch of flowers for their wives.

Latterly he had begun to show signs of frailness, but could never be persuaded to ease up.

His sudden passing on 19 December was a shock to his friends, and we grieve with his family, yet we may feel that it was merciful that one who had led so full and active a life should have been spared the suffering of a long period of helplessness. One can only say with the Psalmist "He giveth his beloved sleep".

W.T. Thurbon

Gifts to the College, 1982-1983

Following the death of the remaining life tenant under the Will of Charles Pendlebury (B.A. 1877) who died in 1941, the College received £47,519 which has been added to the Pendlebury Fund.

Mrs. Viola A. Laski (widow of Norman Laski, B.A. 1921) made a further gift of £500, which has been added to the Norman Laski Senior Studentship Fund.

Mr. Secada and Mr. Denyer gave a cigarette lighter, for use in the Green Room.

Mr. J.I. Bromwich (Fellow under Title A 1949-54) gave a silver-framed photograph of the Combination Room, circa 1895, taken by the brother of his father, Dr. T.J.I. Bromwich (Fellow 1897-1902 and 1907-29).

Dr. Smithies gave £200, and Mr. J.J. Nicholls (B.A. 1940) gave £50 for the Library. Professor M.C. Stokes (B.A. 1955) gave his father's books to the Library in memory of his father (C.W. Stokes B.A. 1923); most were duplicates and were, by agreement, sold for £300 for the benefit of the Library.

Since January 1982 the College has received the following gifts from the American Friends of Cambridge University:

To the Research Grants Fund

Dr. Allen W. Hancock $100, Dr. R.I. Harker $25, Dr. Milan L. Hauner $10, Mr. Richard A. Radford $1,000, Mr. Martin B. Simpson $350, the Sun Company Inc. $200, Mr. Coleman S. Williams $25, Mr. J.H. Mears $30, Dr. E.C.B. Hall-Craggs $50.

To the Choir Music Tuition Fund

Mr. Graham R. Brown $525.

To the Overseas Scholarships Fund

Dr. Jeffrey D. Bernhard $20, Mr. J.A. Nicholas Wallis $50, Professor D.C. Yalden-Thomson $40, Dr. H. Steffen Peiser $25, Mr. Bernard Knox $50, Mr. Roger N. Radford $100, an anonymous gift of $15,000.

To the Tutors' Praeter Fund

Professor Guido Calabresi $1,000, Dr. James M. MacNish $400, Mr. Leslie S. Mayne $10,000, Dr. Jeffrey D. Bernhard $25, Mr. John G.N. Braithwaite $120, Mr. R.D. Pope $40, Professor J.L. Howarth $100.

Following the death of the life tenant under the will of Bruce Logan Thompson (B.A. 1928) who died in 1977, the College received a bequest of £1,000. The bequest is to be used for the general purposes of the College and has been added to the General Bequests Fund.

Professor J.R. and Dr. E. Goody covenanted to give a net sum of £980 a year for four years to establish a Fund "to promote research and teaching in Social Anthropology associated with the University of Cambridge".

The Reverend S.L. Pollard (research student 1932-33) made a further gift of $500 which has been added to the Pollard prize for History Fund.

Sir Rutherford Robertson (Honorary Fellow) gave £100 which has been added to the Staff Fund.

Dr. Boys Smith gave three bound copies of his book Fifteen years as Senior Bursar of St. John's College 1944-1959 which have been deposited in the Archives, the Bursary and the Library.

The L.S.B. Leakey Foundation gave $6,000, the first of a number of annual payments for the L.S.B. Leakey Studentship "for graduate research within the fields of primate behaviour and evolution, of prehistoric archaeology and of human social and cultural adaptions throughout the world".

Mr. E.N. Gummer, father of Giles Gummer (B.A. 1979), made a gift of £10,000 from his son's estate "to establish a Fund, the income from which is to be used for one or more Scholarships or Studentships, or a prize, for undergraduate or postgraduate students working in the field of computer science".

The organisers of the Quatercentenary Festival for Archbishop John Williams gave a pewter tankard commemorating the Quatercentenary (1582-1982).

Appeals: the following contributions were received during the year:

	Covenants plus tax recovered	Donations	Expected final result
	£	£	£
Second and Third Court restoration	160	1	153,955
Johnian Society Travel Exhibitions	403	47	6,650
Johnian Society Lecture	244	20	2,750

(Six Johnian Society travel exhibitions were awarded in May 1982. The fifth Johnian Society Lecture was given on 1 November 1982 by Dr. David M. Wilson (M.A. 1957, Litt.D. 1976) on "The British Museum and its public".)

Announcements

Johnian Society Golf Meeting

The next meeting will be held on Friday 2 September at the Royal Worlington and Newmarket Golf Club. Would interested members not already on the mailing list please contact Judge David Roberts, 4 Greville Drive, Birmingham B15 2UU.

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.

Editors' Note

The Editors of The Eagle need hardly say that they are pleased to receive news from Old Johnians for inclusion in the College Notes, and are also delighted to consider contributions from them for publication.

Supplements to The Eagle

This year there are two Supplements: HARTSHORNE, Charles Henry, by Eric Glasgow; WILBERFORCE, William, by Hugh Brogan.

The first was a 'hellenist' of the Byron period and later a worthy Victorian clergyman and noted antiquary. The second supplement comes opportunely to mark the 150th anniversary of the abolition of slavery in all British lands in 1833, an event that was followed three days later by the death of Wilberforce.

Distribution Arrangements for Supplements

One or both may be collected at the College Office by Junior Members before they go down. This may also be done, of course, by Subscribers who find it convenient to do so. Other Subscribers who wish to have either or both should write to the College Office asking for the Supplement(s) to be sent; this will be done post free.