

THE EAGLE

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Subscriptions to The Eagle

Last year the Editors pointed out that a considerable number of subscribers had omitted to increase their bankers' orders to the sum of £1.50 decided in 1981. Following this reminder, approximately seventy subscribers amended their bankers' orders. There remain, however, some 250 who are still paying at the old rate of 75pence, which is below the cost of printing and postage. The Editors repeat regretfully that they can no longer guarantee delivery on this loss-making basis.

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This year, we are returning to the former practice of distributing the supplements to all subscribers. The two supplements concern the Hellenist Charles Henry Hartshorne and William Wilberforce.

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His Honour P.H. Leyton (p. 15)
I. Ridler (p. 9, 10)

A Tutor's Lot

James Wood son of a Lancashire weaver and Tutor, President and Master of the College, was admitted to St John's in 1778. His schooling was first at the hands of his father, who taught him arithmetic and algebra, and then at Bury grammar school. The school was endowed with exhibitions tenable at St John's, and one of these was the means of continuing Wood's education. His mathematical ability gained him a considerable reputation; The Elements of Algebra published in 1795 became a standard text book. He held the post of Tutor from 1789 to 1814, was President during the last twelve years of his tutorship, and became Master in 1815. After 1820 he held rich church preferments and devoted large sums towards the building of New Court, as well as leaving funds to increase the exhibitions which had opened the route to his own success. The letter book which he kept between 1792 and 1807 and a larger book of abstracts of letters received and sent, 1808-1836, show us something of the complicated personal and financial role expected of a tutor of the period.

The tutor then stood literally in loco parentis, handling the son's college and tradesmen's bills and keeping account with the father and the college. He had to moderate the excesses of those who merely wanted one or two years of residence in a fashionable style, and encourage those with fewer means whose main hope of success lay in gaining a fellowship. Nor did his responsibility for finance necessarily end at graduation: all those who kept their names on the books continued to pay college dues in the early nineteenth century. As an illustration of the difficult position in which Wood could be placed as a 'sponsor' for a graduate, here is an extract of a letter written to Trevor Lloyd Ashe (M.A. 1784) on 30 April 1792: '... Sir, you do not appear to understand in what situation I am placed. A certain sum of money is paid regularly by every member of the college whose name continues upon the boards. I am called upon every month to discharge this, and should I be unable or unwilling, the college officers can without any form of process enter upon my chambers and dispose of my goods by public auction ... I received your promise of payment indeed, but couched in such language as I hoped never to have received from any man... I am still ready to keep the account (which is some trouble) if you deposit in my hands the caution of twenty five pounds and remit the amount of the detriments [contribution to college running expenses] upon my application for that remittance. I know not how your first caution has been accounted for; I received no part of it from Mr Frewen [a previous tutor].'

The bills and expenses of undergraduates were part of a wider problem, because they involved the entire life style of the tutor's pupil, relations with his parents or benefactor, and with the tradesmen to whom he was indebted. In a letter written in October 1808 to the father of Arthur Male, Wood broke down his son's account - evidently a mystery to the parent - in the following terms: commons for dinner and supper; butler's account for extras in bread, cheese and ale; a monthly payment to the steward; payments for lodgings;

payments for goods; and work to the chandler, laundress and others. We can see who the others were from a surviving printed bill for charges in the account book of another tutor, Wood's contemporary, Thomas Catton. There were the bedmaker, barber, bookseller, coal merchant, draper, milliner, shoemaker, breeches maker, tailor, dyer and painter, brazier, smith, joiner and upholsterer, glazier and apothecary. It was not of course compulsory to spend money with all these either on oneself or one's rooms, just as it was not compulsory to give parties in rooms for which the cook would charge catering bills, but the facilities for spending were there and were expected to be used. Their regulations depended on the watchfulness of the tutor, and the case of James Cove Jones (admitted 1807) shows what difficulties there were to be met. Wood had notified Jones's relatives of his increasing debts and had been instructed not to budget for him on more than £50 a quarter, a sum probably based on Wood's own estimates since he elsewhere recommends £200 a year as a reasonable expense for a pensioner, a member paying full college board and tuition. Unable to secure restraint on Jones's part, Wood was tempted to turn on the tradesmen who provided an opportunity for extravagance: 'Tradesmen who are so ready to furnish young men with every article of luxury and extravagance deserve punishment. I will send for some of them in a day or two and consider what steps are to be taken. Request Miss Jones will refer them to me. I will take all the blame of the non-payment of bills upon myself' (letter of 23 December 1809). In the new year Wood wrote 'Have seen Pratt, Curtis, Beales and Nutledge, who could give no satisfactory answer for having trusted J.C. Jones. Hope all may be delayed till they feel impropriety of conduct. Gallyon had a musket, and oysterman paid. I will pay Deck'. Reprisals against tradesmen usually took the form of 'discommuning' or forbidding them to trade with members of the university. In 1822 the Town Clerk himself was penalised for having arranged credit for undergraduates in their own names or through proxies. In 1847 official limits were set to such credit when the university decreed that vintners and victuallers who allowed debts of over £10 were to lose their licences, and other tradesmen were to be discommuned if they allowed debts of over £5 without the permission of tutors.

The inherent difficulty of controlling a determined spender could be made worse by the tutor's view of his own social position and responsibility. Wood wrote to Lord St Helens, the patron of James Hoggins (admitted 1804, B.A. 1811) a year before his protegee took his degree: 'Cannot tell what to do with Hoggins. He will not come forward and offer himself for his B.A. degree and he seems absolutely to do nothing. Has incurred debts for the discharge of which he is pressed. Had writ out against him last term and I was obliged to pay the debt. Yesterday was arrested, and I must bail him or he must be carried to prison for his debt. He has assured me he has been prosecuted before and obtained a verdict on the ground that he was under age. Prosecutor a horse dealer of no respectability. I rather wish to punish him for this false arrest, as a public nuisance.' Hoggins must be compelled to do something and not stay here mis-spending time and money and disgracing himself and his connections...' Another patron, the first Earl of Lonsdale, and his protegee William Whelpdale (admitted 1790), put Wood in graver difficulties. Lonsdale was to be held responsible for Whelpdale's bills which, by the time the latter left the college without graduating, amounted to £257. The Earl was described by Carlyle as a 'shameless political sharper, domestic bashaw and an intolerable tyrant over his tenants and dependents'; he wielded strong



parliamentary influence and was the first political patron of William Pitt whom he introduced into the Commons as member for Appleby, Westmoreland. Although Wood wrote for the money many times he had not received satisfaction by the time the Earl died in 1802, and had to apply afresh to his heir.

A happier instance of patronage working to everyone's advantage was the career of Fearon Fallows. Like Wood himself he was a weaver's son from Cockermouth, Cumberland. Wood recorded in June 1809 that Fallows was a deserving young man, for two years a writing master in a parish school where he had acquired some slight knowledge of Latin and Greek with the help of the incumbent. His friends wished 'to bring him forward' and he had at his disposal £30 a year. One of his clerical patrons was Edward Stanley, himself of Cumberland and a member of the college. Wood was fully prepared that in the event of the £30 not being sufficient especially in the first year, Fallows would be given assistance 'if he may merit it and as may be consistent with my duty to my other pupils'. Fallows did show merit, became a scholar in 1812 and subsequently a fellow. In 1820 he was made director of the astronomical observatory planned for the Cape of Good Hope. He presented the results of his observations to the Royal Society in 1824 and continued work until his death in 1831. His career, like Wood's, shows the positive effect of the College's connections in contrast to the picture so often given of unreformed decadence in the University.

In a society governed by patronage and 'placing' from cradle to grave, tutors had also to contend with rebellious spirits who for whatever reason were rejecting part of the process. Those who had been placed in College without choice in the matter sometimes reacted with breaches of discipline which were recognized by the authorities as attempts to escape. In December 1800 Wood had received a letter allegedly from the brother of Ashton, son of Joseph Warner, (admitted 1798) which explained Ashton's absence from College on the grounds of some personal emergency. Wood knew the letter to be from Ashton himself, and revealed his detective skills in writing to Mr Warner about it:

'...It professes to be sent by express when it might have come as soon by the regular conveyance. Had the occasion been so urgent as to require an express, he would scarcely have stayed in college four and twenty hours and then have travelled in his own one horse chaise. A second reason is the similarity of the writing to his own contained in a letter which I received from him last June. You must yourself know whether the handwritings of your sons are so similar that no banker's clerk can distinguish them from each other. I do not depend solely upon my own judgement. A third cause of suspicion is that the paper upon which this letter is written is exactly of the same consistency and has the same watermark and date, with that with which his Cambridge stationer supplies him ...'

The following March Wood wrote again to Mr Warner saying that he felt that his son had deliberately absented himself from hall, chapel and lectures in order to 'lose his term', that is to forfeit residence qualification for a degree, 'that he might prevail upon you to allow him to pursue a different plan of life'. The tutor wisely suggested that more strictness on the part of the College would produce 'a stronger tendency to resist' and told the parent that he had asked Ashton to 'open his mind to you, and tell you without reserve what his wishes are'. Since Ashton had already been admitted

at Lincoln's Inn in October 1800 it was evidently intended that he should follow a legal career, taking a degree first and producing a certificate to that effect when called to the Bar. Ashton had seen no point in enforced residence in Cambridge: his name was eventually taken off the College books, without a degree, in 1801. He was called to the Bar in 1806 and subsequently served as Chief Justice of Trinidad. In another letter about Benjamin Clay (admitted 1812), Wood complains that Clay 'has some disinclination to the Church and purposely conducts himself in such a manner as to compel his friends to change the plan of life marked out for him ... he neither attends hall or chapel; is very seldom in rooms.'

If the greatest number of letters recorded are about money, that is because the burden of arranging a pupil's finances fell on the tutor; but he also had a general oversight of the course of reading, and of health and general wellbeing. The number of times that Wood recommends a private tutor shows that by the first decade of the nineteenth century the system of hiring these to direct in classics as well as mathematics was well developed. The need for them had been sharpened by the emergence of the Senate House examination as a spur to classing for a degree: to succeed in it needed far greater application than had the old disputations followed by a few supplementary questions. In 1810 it was unusual for a nobleman's son to wish to pass through this hoop, since neither his prestige nor his fortune depended on his position in the mathematical tripos. The following quotations from Wood's book of abstracts illustrate the mixture of feelings aroused when a noble did venture out of the fortress of his class.

Mr Beresford having written to Wood on 13 May 1810, he notes that Beresford: 'has had Lord Strathaven, son of the Earl of Aboyne, nearly two years under his tuition. Gentlemanly man, likely to make a figure by his abilities. Father wishes him to be a candidate for senate house honours; not unacquainted with mathematics. Time and college left to himself; fixes on St John's. Time must depend on accommodation in October and likelihood of meeting with a good private tutor, clever and intelligent, who would push him on and strengthen his turn for literature by his pleasant manners; and particularly he is anxious to know whether there is a reading set, and whether we expect in October any promising young man.'

Wood replied at once and notes: 'Nothing would gratify me more than to see a young nobleman's name on the list of academic honours. May take M.A. degree in two years, no difficulty of objection, but encouragement on the part of the university to Lord Strathaven taking a regular B.A. degree. May as a nobleman be unwilling to be a voluntary candidate for examination: would he not object to be admitted as a fellow-commoner credit not less; this must be left to Mr Beresford's judgement...'

Beresford replied on 2 June and Wood notes: 'Lord Aboyne approves highly of Lord Strathaven's entering in the rank of a fellow-commoner and proceeding regularly to the degree of B.A. Hopes this may promote his lordship's application to academical studies ... wishes me to fix upon a private tutor for his lordship; should be a good scholar and such as one as he can make a companion of.'

Of 13 July Wood wrote again to Beresford: 'Admitted Lord Strathaven as fellow-commoner. Undoubtedly expectation will be excited either way. On further consideration it strikes me that I

can, if his lordship persevere in our system, get him a private examination previous to the classing, and he may try his strength in the senate house without doing violence to his feelings. I can alter his rank on the board at any time previous to his residence'.

Wood and the Earl both want to see Strathaven do credit to himself and his rank, but there is a sense of difficulty about reconciling his father's ambition for him with a social position which is designed to put him above competition. In the event he was readmitted nobleman, exercised the privilege of his rank and took his M.A. in 1812, his name not appearing in the tripos lists.

Although the detailed work of taking men through the course of reading in classics and mathematics fell to private tutors who supplemented the diet of college lectures, Wood's abstracts show ample evidence of his concern for his pupils. In the case of one whose mother was in financial straits he urged that despite limited means everything, including the idea of bringing in extra money by taking on teaching, must be given up in order to gain a fellowship. In the case of another he warned that although the boy 'promises to read' his companions - Etonians, undergraduates of King's - were idle and profligate and would ruin his purse and character. Occasionally pupils would fall ill, and it was the tutor's job to report to anxious parents. On 4 November 1808 Wood explained to Mr Fern that his son (Aaron, admitted 1806) had a cough with bad symptoms when he came up. Sir Isaac Pennington had prescribed for him, but unsuccessfully. The patient was growing weaker and it was time that he should be taken home, since the business of the College and study were likely to increase the illness. Of a pupil who stayed the course and went on to be headmaster of a grammar school Wood wrote in 1809 'hear that my pupil Mr T[homas] Tatham is a candidate for the grammar school of Haydon Bridge ... He has resided nearly six years and conducted himself with sobriety and diligence. At the public examinations usually ranked with those who received the highest commendations. I have since had occasion to examine him both in classical composition and construction and I think him a very good scholar, well qualified for the office he solicits'.

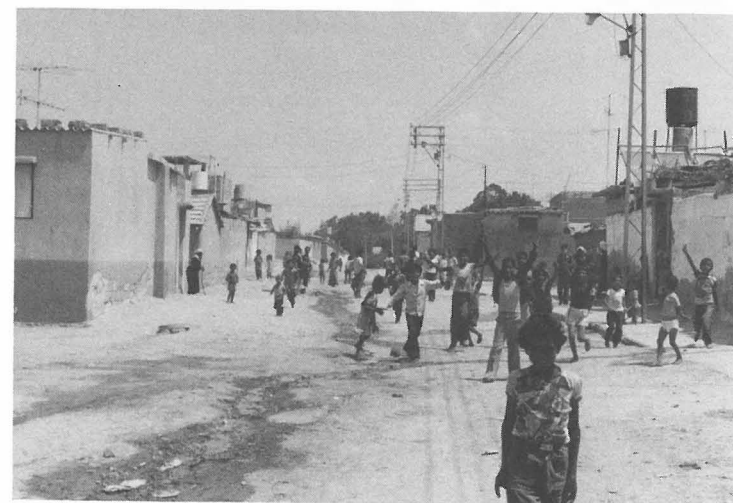
Wood's standing as Tutor, President and later Master of St John's drew him into relations with the wider world, only glimpses of which are seen in what he chose to record. Samuel Butler wrote to him while preparing his edition of Aeschylus for the University Press, and Wood notes on 3 April 1809 'exhort him to immediate publication, and get the book in both forms submitted to the syndics'. Correspondence with Henry Holland, a barrister and Fellow of the College, includes a discussion of the Cingalese palm leaf manuscripts brought back by Sir Alexander Johnson, Chief Justice of Ceylon, and offered to the University. The same connection led to Wood being consulted in the choice of a chaplain to go to the island, and to his becoming involved in the conflicting claims of patronage exercised by Lord Liverpool and Lord Palmerston. Exciting though these glimpses are, however, it is by reading the more prosaic records of Wood's daily dealings with pupils, parents and their friends that one gains an insight into why he was a power in the College long before he was active as its benefactor.

M.G. Underwood

Stateless in Gaza

The biggest compliment paid to me during the time I spent teaching English in a Palestinian refugee camp in the Gaza Strip last summer was "You're not at all like Sue-Ellen in Dallas". Remarkable as it may seem such is the image of Western women held by many of the people I met for whom television is the main contact with the outside world. Despite my lengthened skirtline and covered head, my brightly coloured clothes still contrasted strikingly with the black garb worn on the street by my Muslim pupils which leaves only their faces showing. I think I was accepted by the vast majority but was denounced from the mosque in the camp by the 'Muslim Brotherhood', an extreme Islamic sect, as a decadent Western woman who would corrupt my pupils and convert them to Christianity. I thus discovered how hard it is to be judged entirely by other people's impressions of the culture I come from.

These attitudes have been reinforced by the experience of the inhabitants of the camp living under military occupation. Their disillusion in politicians ever finding a solution to their predicament which has now gone on for thirty-five years has driven them further back into old traditions and religion. Now there is a firmer conviction than ever that Allah will eventually provide. Consequently most people have deliberately failed to dispel the atmosphere of impermanence. They reject an acceptance of the situation as it stands. The greatest optimism tends to be found among the young people who actively believe that things can change for the better. The surroundings foster no feeling of hope; children play in open drains and growing piles of garbage - a military by-law prevented its collection last summer.



The one escape for my pupils lies in education, although even then the opportunities are limited. I felt I was able to contribute something by helping them to improve their English which, as the international language, is the means for them both to plead their cause and to go on to higher education - most modern textbooks, including the sciences, are not available in Arabic. Male and female students are generally taught separately and my lessons were no exception; unmarried boys and girls of the same age knew each other only as names and the concept of a 'boyfriend' provoked great interest. I spent a lot of time outside lessons with my pupils and their vast families of at least ten children. At first this would always be for an elaborate meal in my honour; as time went on certain families, somewhat baffled by the fact that I had travelled so far without even the protection of a brother, adopted me as their own, no longer making special preparations for my visits.

Before I got to the camp my picture of Islamic culture was the standard Western stereotype of a rather archaic society from which we have nothing to learn. Their attitude towards community and family have persuaded me otherwise. Often there is only enough money to devote to the further education of one child: there cannot be many families in the West in which all the other offspring would so willingly accept the situation.

Imogen Ridler



Lending a Hand

St John's College Camp for the Unemployed, 1935.

In 1935 undergraduate members of St John's College held a Long - Vacation Camp for the unemployed. In the 1930s, unemployment for men such as miners and workers in steel and allied industries was a dark spectre which hung over the lives of many in areas of the North of England. The Jarrow Hunger March, in which the men of that region marched down to London to call attention to their plight, led by the energetic Miss Ellen Wilkinson M.P., threw a spotlight on the problem and the waste of human life for those involved. 'Black spots' was an apt phrase to describe the areas of old-fashioned industry from which the tide of economic activity had receded.

A means test limited the amount of State relief which the unemployed could receive. Deprived of work and prospects, the conditions were productive of frustration and bewilderment in areas where chronic unemployment was endemic. J.B. Priestley in the examination of Britain which he made in English Journey, had some scathing words to utter on parts of Britain which lay under deep shadow, or rather that such conditions should be possible. If some considered the matter a political or economic problem solely, something for the members of Parliament to solve, others felt that projects to help ease the situation by personal activity were to be welcomed.





University Camps for the Unemployed were a response made by Cambridge College members to alleviate the problems of the unfortunate who could find no work. The idea behind the scheme adopted at the University was set forth in a booklet by Michael Sims-Williams, "Camps for Unemployed Men." This explained methods of running the Camps and what they could hope to achieve. The idea was that undergraduates should give some of their free time and energy to work at the Camps, and in this way assist unemployed men to have an open-air camp holiday, with good food in pleasant country surroundings, with the addition of recreation in games and sport. Each camp should provide some work project to keep muscle tuned and mind occupied.

Interested undergraduates at St John's College decided to run their own camp. An approach to the Earl of Feversham through his estate agent and manager, resulted in the generous offer by the Earl of the use of a field near Helmsley in North Yorkshire on his private land. In addition there was on this lane the bed of an errant river to be straightened, to avoid the loss of good farming land which was being washed away. The convenience of this work project which was included in the offer was one of the reasons which impelled the Camp Committee to accept the offer with gratitude and alacrity.

A Camp chief was appointed in the person of Gordon Sandison, from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a Law student and an enthusiastic player of Rugby football. Needed equipment in the way of tents and a marquee to meet the needs of scores of men under canvas for weeks at a time were hired. The services of an ex-Army cook were obtained to mastermind the feeding of many hungry mouths. The Camp was arranged to take place in the Long Vacation of 1935.

Blessed with a spell of fairly good weather, the Camp was run on a programme of mixed activity, arranged to give as much variety as possible. A morning tent inspection focused on the need for tidiness and camp cleanliness, and time was spent in the mornings working on the "Cut". There was time in the afternoons for games and sport. A Camp Concert was held before the Camp dispersed. A rousing cheer greeted the conclusion, when the campers who spent so much energy digging out a new bed for the river, saw the waters at last break through into the new channel which had been cut from the soil. Among those who had taken part in all the Camp activity was the Rev. R.S. Seeley, College Chaplain.

Projects of this nature hardly solved the harsh problems raised by unemployment. Members who took part did so wishing to offer some practical help to those who were facing cheerless prospects which cried out for some practical assistance. What was offered was a holiday under canvas. Those who took part enjoyed themselves in what they did. They hoped that the men who came to camp went home more cheerful and fitter in mind and body for their camping.

As one who took part and as a former editor of The Eagle, the writer is grateful to those who offer space for this recollection of a former College effort.

Rev. J.M. Preston (B.A.1935)



Johniana

At ten minutes past three on Monday afternoon, March 7th, four undergraduates of St John's College, Cambridge, set off on their tramp to Oxford. Our object was to reach Oxford in less than 24 hours, and thereby to disprove the much-talked-of lethargy of the younger generation. We were none of us athletes in any special branch of sport, and as one of us remarked "We are taken from stock, not super-tuned". At 6.15 we reached Royston, having covered thirteen-and-a-half miles, during which the only incident was a fierce cow which bore down upon us in a village street with obvious ill-will, but relented at the last moment and concentrated on a lorry.

From Royston to Baldock was rather a cold, wet eight-and-a-half miles, but our escort in an Austin Seven, loaded with spare clothes, footwear, medicinal aids, and food, had gone ahead and ordered a welcome meal. Half an hour's rest. From Baldock to the top of Offley Hill, passing through Letchworth and Hitchin, was another ten miles. The escort had promised hot coffee from a Primus stove, but alas! the Primus was defective and the top of Offley Hill was drafty and cold. We devoured cold chicken, managed to keep warm by rubbing ourselves with embrocation and after half an hour continued on the long trail.

Luton was the next town: a long weary tramp down wet tramlined streets. We followed the A.A. signposts, a boon to motorists, but surely the bugbear of walkers. The first said "Dunstable 4½ miles"; after half a mile the second said the same, and a third after another three-quarters of a mile put the distance up to five. Spirits would certainly have sunk below zero if the escort had not been discovered sitting on the Primus to make it boil. Hot coffee and ten minutes' rest. Then four quick miles to Dunstable at a 5 m.p.h. gait pulled us together. We reached Dunstable [41 miles from Cambridge, half way] at 2.15 a.m. and camped under a lamp on the pavement at the main cross-roads, pricked blisters, methylated and re-vaselined our feet (an operation which took place at every long stop, together with changing of stockings and shoes), were photographed by flashlight, and then off again.

Starting off after a rest began to be painful, but a mile loosened the muscles, and a swinging 4½ m.p.h. was maintained over the open country against a headwind to Ivinghoe, when a 20 minutes' rest was called in miserable conditions, rain and cold and nowhere to sit down; more cold chicken. Another ten miles to Aylesbury included a 20 minutes' stop for one of us to attend to bad blisters. The last four miles into Aylesbury were covered in barely an hour. It was a critical period just after a cold clear dawn, and Aylesbury has rarely seen four such lame ducks as staggered into the Bell Hotel for a comfortable rest and breakfast. An hour's rest and only another 23 miles. Last lap.

The going to Thame was good, though one of us had a very swollen ankle. A quarter of an hour in Thame for coffee, another ten minutes

in Wheatley also for coffee and chicken, and then the last six miles. How slow they felt with leg muscles on the point of seizing up! the everlasting suburbs of Oxford, the long hill down to Magdalene Bridge, The High, St Mary's, and a Press photographer.

Statistics of the Walk. - Total time taken: 23 hours 25 minutes. Time taken for rests: 4 hours 5 minutes. Actual walking time: 19 hours 20 minutes. Total mileage: 82 miles. Average walking rate: 4½ m.p.h. Food: Cold chicken, calves' foot jelly, lump sugar, raisins, Horlick's Malted Milk Tablets. Drink: Coffee. The names of the walkers were: P.M. Garnett, A.W. Cowper, D. Carter, A.L. McMullen. Escort, P.H. Leyton.

A.L. McMullen

(From The Field, 1927)

Left to right: A.L. McMullen, D.H. Carter, P.M. Garnett, A.W. Cowper; in background, P.H. Leyton with Austin 7.



The College Bread and Broth Charity

Older members of the College will recall that in times past, on certain wintry afternoons, a savoury aroma would permeate First and Second Courts. This arose from the Kitchen preparing what was known as the "Poor's Soup" or, more officially as the "College Bread and Broth Charity". On thirteen Thursday afternoons, beginning on the Thursday before Christmas 50 poor persons would receive a gallon of soup, containing two pounds of meat, together with a four pound loaf. The bread was baked in the College Bakehouse, which originally stood on part of the site now occupied by the Divinity School. When this site was conveyed to the Divinity School the bakehouse entrance was transferred to the yard adjoining 67 Bridge Street. The bakehouse was on the ground floor, and part of the upper floor was sublet by the Steward, who held the lease of the Bakehouse from the College, to Mr F. Stoakley, Bookbinder, whose son and successor still carries on the bookbinding business there.

The origin of the Bread and Broth Charity is obscure, but tradition has long associated it with the Hospital, and references in the surviving Hospital Accounts confirm this, as will be seen below. Sir Henry Howard (Senior Bursar 1923-43) in his study of the College Finances mentions this tradition when referring to the £29.15.0 paid to the poor of Cambridge at the end of the audit of 1769. There seem to have been two regular College Charities during the 18th century and part of the 19th century: poor money, and the bread and broth charity in various forms. The former finally ceased in the late 19th century. In 1779 the Governing Body of the College had decreed that no further names be added to the poor list without its order.

During both the Great War of 1914-1918 and the World War of 1939-1945 the charity was maintained, although in a modified form, after representations from the Senior Bursars of the time. Dr J.G. Leatham (Senior Bursar 1908-23), writing in 1918 to the Cambridge Food Control Committee said that "from time immemorial" it had been the custom to give bread and broth to fifty poor persons, adding "it seems a great pity to break the continuity of this charity which has been carried on since the time of King John". Sir Henry Howard, writing to the Food Control Office in 1940 referred to "this charity, which the College records show has been retained in some form ever since the date of the Hospital before the foundation of the College".

During the Great War the meat was reduced by half in 1917. In the World War the meat content of the broth was steadily reduced until it finally reached half a pound. During the latter war the loaf was reduced to two pounds. The College Bakehouse at first supplied these loaves, but later in the War the College Baker was "directed" to work for Matthews from whom the College obtained the bread. The College Bakehouse was closed, and not reopened after the War. Mr North, former Kitchen Chief Clerk, recalls the College receiving a special allowance of split peas for the broth.

A Council Minute (2102/12) of 15 December 1956 records: "The Senior Bursar reported that during the War of 1939-45, in consequence of the food restrictions then imposed, expenditure on meat for the Bread and Broth Charity had to be restricted to £2.20d per week for the period of the distribution. A two pound loaf had also been substituted for the four pound loaf. This practice had since continued, with the result that fifty poor persons now receive a two pound loaf and one gallon of soup containing only about ½lb of meat (in place of two pounds of meat given before the War).

Agreed that henceforward each of the fifty poor persons receive a two pound loaf and one gallon of soup containing one pound of meat on each of thirteen Thursdays of the Winter quarter beginning on the Thursday before Christmas Day".

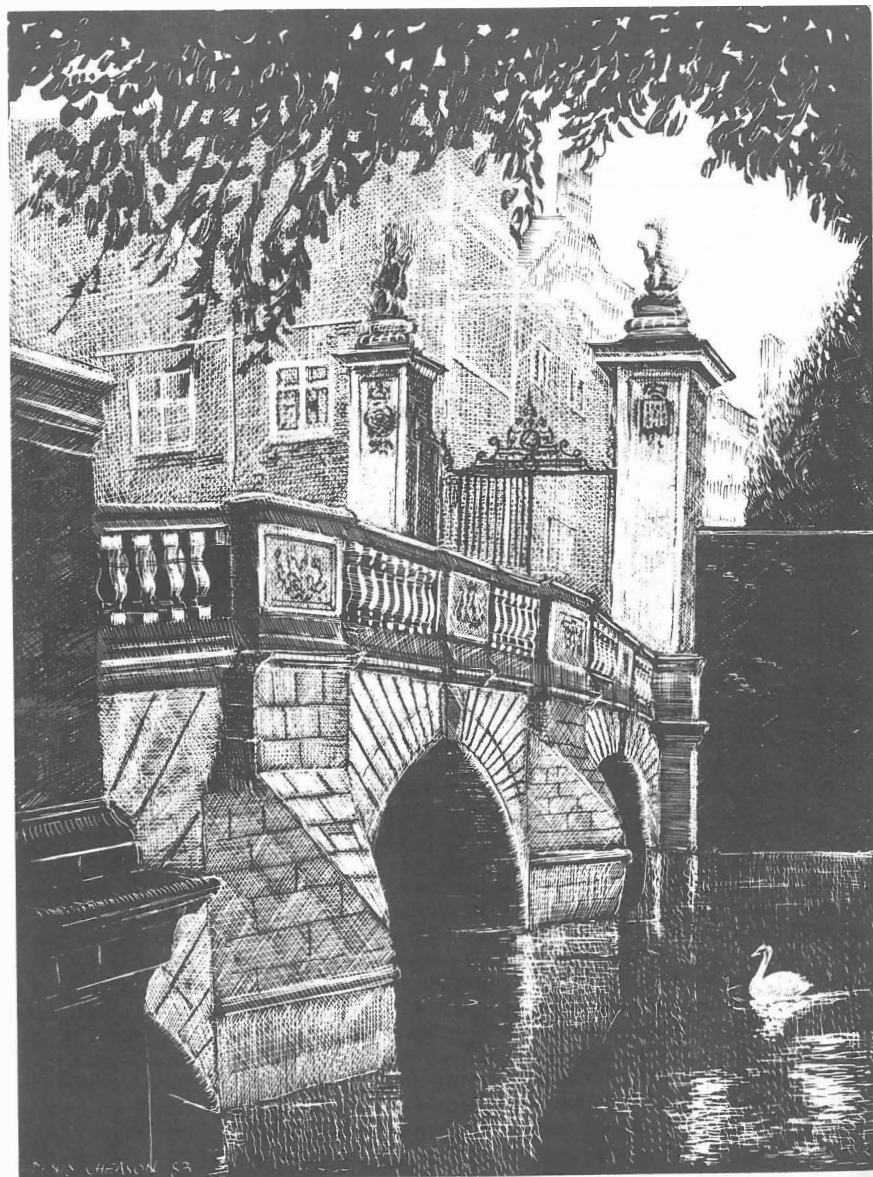
When I joined the College Office staff in 1920, I gathered from general conversation that the College Butler, E.W. Lockhart, was responsible for checking the previous year's list of recipients and supervising the distribution of the bread and broth. The previous Butler, Merry, had died in 1911. A Council Minute (C.M. 877/3) of 5 August 1911 records the appointment of Lockhart, then sub-librarian and Tutors Clerk, as College Butler and Superintendent of the Kitchen Department. Various Council Minutes of 1912 record the provision of a College Office from Rooms in E First Court and construction of a staircase connecting this with the Buttery. By 1920 Lockhart was Chief Clerk as well as College Butler, and had delegated to G.W. Rawlinson, Clerk in the College Office, the Butler's duties with regard to the Bread and Broth.

Mr Ken North tells me that at the distributions Rawlinson would call up the recipients in tens, rotating the order in which they came up by starting each week with a different name from the list of recipients.

I took no part in the charity while I was a member of the College Office staff, although I knew, of course, of Rawlinson's visits to recipients, and occasionally witnessed the distribution if visiting the Kitchen while this was taking place.

It was when I moved to the Bursary in 1931 that I first learned about the management of the Charity. One Autumn morning I was alone in the Bursary, both Sir Henry and Mr Wolfe being temporarily absent. An imposing elderly lady came in, and explained that she was Mrs Hammond, and had called about the bread and broth. Without further preamble she reeled off a list of names. Several people had died, or their circumstances had changed since the previous year, others were still in need; and suggested candidates for the vacancies were proposed. Then came the climax. One good (?) Lady must be removed "Poor Woman, she has completely lost her honour". All this I dutifully recorded and Mrs Hammond departed. When Sir Henry and Mr Wolfe returned I reported Mrs Hammond's call and information. Sir Henry Howard, with a vision of elderly recipients in mind, turned to Mr Wolfe and asked "What does Mrs Hammond mean. Has the old Lady been stealing?" Mr Wolfe, whose knowledge of the St Giles Parish area was like Sam Weller's knowledge of London, explained that the lady in question was by no means elderly, adding "Mrs Hammond must have thought Thurbon was far too innocent to be given further information".

There were at the time three ladies in St Giles parish who took



an interest in the Charity. Each had her own group of candidates, and there was a certain amount of rivalry between them - particularly over a man who had a small fish shop in Magdalene Street. Regularly we would be told that he should be taken off the list, "After all, he has a business": equally regularly we would be told we must keep him on. "He has such a large family and cannot earn much from the small shop". Apart from the St Giles ladies we would occasionally receive names from local clergy, or from Fellows' wives. But our main source for new recipients was the Central Aid Society, who would send in names of large, poor families. This was in the 1930s before the Welfare State. It was a very difficult task to have to make a selection to fill the vacancies from so many needy candidates.

G.W. Rawlinson resigned his post in the College Office in 1945. In 1947 F.W. Robinson was appointed College Butler. Robinson was a very interesting man. When H.H. Brindley moved into College during the War, after the death of his second wife, Robinson came with him as his attendant. After Mr Brindley's death, when the Bursary expanded into the set he had formerly occupied, Robinson became Bursary Gyp, and was accommodated in College in the ground floor set of rooms in I New Court, which had been used as a First Aid Post while the R.A.F. Training Wing was accommodated in New Court. Robinson had begun his working life in one of the great houses in the West Country and was a trained Butler, with a particular interest in silver. A widower, he took a keen interest in all sides of College life. When he was told of the Butler's duties in connection with the Charity he took these on with great enthusiasm. He attended the weekly distributions in his Butler's attire of dinner jacket and white tie, and arranged for a silver dish to be available for the tasting of the soup by the presiding Fellow, who was present, in academic dress, to pronounce the soup satisfactory. It was the custom to serve the soup at High Table on the night of the distribution. Robinson also made the annual visits to the preceding year's recipients to check they were still in need. These visits came to be very popular with the older recipients, since Robinson would spend time with them and listen to their conversation; a boon to an elderly person living alone. When Robinson retired in 1956 a problem arose about checking the lists. After considering various possibilities Mr Badcock approached the Red Cross Welfare Officer. They were interested, and on 15 March 1958 Dr Boys Smith, then Senior Bursar, wrote to the County Director of the B.R.C.S. saying "Mr Badcock tells me that the Red Cross might be prepared to assist the College in the administration of this very ancient charity by visiting the recipients annually and in essential cases assisting them to make the collection of the Bread and Broth at the weekly distribution. I mentioned this to the College Council yesterday and they would greatly appreciate it if the Red Cross were able to assist the College in this way".

The Red Cross proved very interested and willing to help, arranging for their cadets to take the bread and broth to housebound recipients.

This arrangement worked successfully for a number of years, but the Red Cross found in time problems of transport and distribution arose in connection with the evening collection, complicated by problems of Kitchen reconstruction, and in 1971 it was arranged for the Red Cross to make the Collection on Thursday mornings.

For a time the custom of a Fellow presiding at the Collection

still continued, but when further difficulties arose about the time of his, the custom was dropped.

In 1976 the Red Cross Director reported that difficulty had arisen over finding candidates for the Bread and Broth, now that meals on wheels and Day Centres for the elderly were being provided. At about this time the Senior Bursar met the officer in charge of the local Salvation Army at a Mayoral reception, and mentioned the Charity. The Army holds regular Wednesday lunches for elderly people and felt that part of the Bread and Broth would be a welcome contribution to these lunches. The Red Cross felt they could find twenty elderly recipients, and now the collection takes place on 13 Wednesdays, the Red Cross collecting soup for 20 people and the remaining portion being collected by the Salvation Army in bulk. The bread is collected direct by both Red Cross and Salvation Army from Messrs. Tylers.

That the bread and broth is appreciated is shown by a letter sent to the Senior Bursar in 1979.

"I am a pensioner belonging to the Salvation Army over 60 club. I would like to express my gratitude for the Bread and Soup you so kindly supply us each week during the Winter, the Soup is delicious and accompanied by the bread helps to make a good meal, and helps out with our State pensions too. I say thank you very much indeed."

Some entries about the Charity in the hospital and College records

Mr Underwood, the College Archivist, has kindly searched the Accounts of the Hospital of St John and found entries that link the College Bread and Broth Charity to its predecessor.

In these accounts appear the following entries, among others:

D106.9 fol. 9^v Expenses 1485)
Item pro panibus propter [sic] pauperes die Sancti
Johannis Evangeliste 2s 6d
Item pro xiiii ulnis panni linei pro pauperibus 4s 2d
fol 10^v Item pro panibus in elemosina
pro pauperibus 2d
D106 10 fol. 4^v (Expenses 1505)
Item for bred to por folk on Saynt Jhon(s) day 2s 6d
also fol. 5^v of D106.9. wage of 2s 6d paid to John Howlyn
'de domo elemosin (aria)'

Turning next to the College Bursars' "Rent Rolls (SB3) and the Rentals (SB4) we find in 1535-36 "Alms at Horningsea" 5s 0d. There appears to be no record of a distribution to the poor at the Annual Obit in 1539-40, but in 1543-44 Alms:

poor of North Stoke	2s 0d
poor of Horningsea	2s 0d

Continuing with spot checks we find:

1544-45 Annual Obit: distributed to the poor 4s 0d
and a similar entry for 1545-46.

1548-49 the entry is:	Alms in North Stoke	2s 0d
	Alms in Horningsea	3s 4d
	Obit of the Foundress	4s 0d
	St Johns Day	4s 10½d
		<u>14s 2½d</u>

In 1551-52 the entry is: Alms Poor of Horningsea 2s 0d

Alms distributed to poor of North Stoke
(figures doubtful)

Alms given to the poor in the College on St
John's Day in the preceding year 9s 0d

Alms similarly given to the poor in
this year 6s 7d

And similarly alms given to the poor out of
gift ("ex dono") of the Foundress of this
College in the three quarters finished at
Christmas this year 3s 0d

With the triumph of the Reformers after the accession of Edward VI the Obit of the Foundress seems to disappear, to be replaced as the important Day in the College Year by the Feast of St John the Evangelist.

In 1574 the entry is: Bestowed on the poor on St

John's Day 26s 8d

Bestowed on the poor in the Castle
Tolbooth and the Spittle House 3s 4d

In 1599-1600 Given on St John's Day to every parish in
Cambridge, unto the Tolbooth Castle and the
Spittle House and to certain poor folk at
Madingley £6 15s 2d

In 1601 money was given to the poor of Hilton² on St John's Day.

During the 17th and early 18th centuries entries in the Rental are infrequent.

From the 1740's however entries in the Conclusion Book show that there was still an awareness of the College's charitable obligations. These show that the seniority made various resolutions about charity in the 18th Century. For example, an entry in 1740 records "Agreed to distribute £10 in coal to the poor". On 22 February 1760 it was agreed that the Bursar add £15.0.0d to the poor money. Several similar entries follow. On 12 February 1768 it was agreed "that the Baker apply every year to the Bread Bursar for directions what sum shall be given in doles, and to which parishes, and that the bread given to the prisoners in the two gaols be brown."

On March 24th 1779 it was agreed "that no persons name be added to the poor list without the order of the Master and Seniors."

After Dr Powell's reform of the Rentals in 1770, an entry for "gifts" appears, usually under head "BB", occasionally under "CC". The entry (under CC) in 1770 is "to the poor of Cambridge at the end of the Audit for 1769 £29.15.0d. Similar entries appear for succeeding years.

In 1778 the entry is "To the poor of Cambridge at the end of Audit
1777" £3.13. 9d
For Doles £23.10. 6d

In 1784 first appears an entry "for meat given to the
poor £21.11. 4d

In 1790 the entry is: "To the poor of Cambridge at the end of Audit
1789 £18. 5. 6d
Butchers bill for meat for the poor" £22.15. 3½d

In 1794, in addition to the usual entries: "to the poor at the end of the 1793 Audit" £21. 8. 6d and "Butchers price for meat for the poor" £24. 5. 4d there are two payments each of £21.0.0 "Subscriptions for the poor in the neighbourhood of Cambridge" and "for the poor in the town of Cambridge". During the 19th Century the entries become more detailed.

In 1820	Poor at the end of Audit 1819	£46. 8. 0d
	Poor's meat	£45.10. 6d
	Poor's greens	£ 3. 2. 8d
	Poor's bread	£14. 8. 0d

By 1880 we find: Poor's meat £51.9.2d, Poor's flour £14.0.0d. Broth, peas and pea flour £5.0.9d., Coals £1.12.6d., seasoning £1.12.6d £73.14.11d There is also a payment of "Poor's Money" £ 2.12. 0d

In 1882 the charge is now for "one moiety" of the cost £26.17. 4d Subsequent entries appear (e.g. in 1905) for "College share of Poor's Bread and Soup" £35.14. 8d

Similar entries appear under Head "BB" until 1926 when the form of the Accounts was changed to accord with the recommendation of the Royal Commission of 1922 that the accounts of all the Cambridge Colleges should be prepared in a uniform manner.

From 1926 onwards the College share of the cost of the charity has been charged to the Expenditure side of Endowment Account. For a number of years the "Sacrist's balance", the unallocated balance of Chapel Collections, was offset against part of the cost of the Bread and Broth, but this practice has now ceased.

There are two small notebooks in the Muniment Room, one marked "Poor Money Account May 10 1856 ending February 3rd 1866:" the other "Poor Money Account March 17 1866", with no closing date. From these it appears that the bulk of the recipients received a payment at the rate of 1s 0d per week, paid every two months. It is clear from the notebooks that as the recipients of the charity died, the vacancies were not filled up. The last recipient, a Mrs Cook, died in 1886. Thereafter R.F. Scott used the notebook to record pensions of retired College Servants.

In the later part of the 19th Century these payments of "poor money", and the cost of the Bread and Broth are bracketed together and brought out in total as one item.

It seems possible that the beginning of the Broth may have been in 1784, when we find the first reference to meat in the Accounts, but the Conclusion Book Order of 12 February 1768 appears to indicate that the practice of giving "doles" of bread was much earlier, and the link between hospital and college a strong one.

Whoever the twelfth century founder of the hospital was - whether Henry Frost or Henry Eldcorn - he would have been happy to know that his charitable ideals still inspire his successors eight centuries later.³

My thanks are due to many people who have helped in the preparation of this article. First and foremost to Mr Underwood, the College Archivist; to the Senior Bursar, to Dr Boys Smith, to Mr Badcock, to Mr Pratt, to Mr North, and to Mr Petty and his colleagues of the Cambridge Collection in the City Library.

W.T. Thurbon

Footnotes:

- (1) Sir H.F.Howard, Finances of St John's College, Cambridge (C.U.P. 1935) pp. 101 and 145.
- (2) 15th and 16th Century Leases of the College Farm at Hilton, Hunts., provided for the "Hall, parlour, kitchen and chambers" to be reserved for occupation by the College in times of sickness. Baker-Mayor, pp. 445-6.
- (3) Articles about the Charity have appeared in Varsity 24 February 1951, in the East Anglian Magazine, Vol. 12 1953 and in the Cambridge News of 2 December 1965.

A Toast to W.T. Thurbon

Proposed at the lunch given to celebrate his eightieth birthday by the Senior Bursar.

Master, President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is, I suspect, a unique privilege to be proposing a toast to a man of 80, who is still working 63 years on.

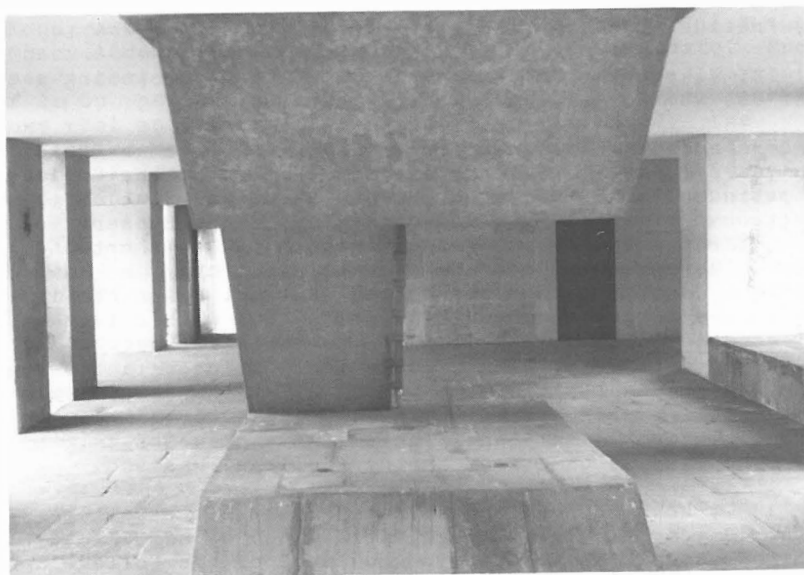
Understandably, I think first of Bill Thurbon as Bursar's Clerk for 23 years, part of a long line of devotion to the College which still continues in his successor Roland Badcock. One of my earliest recollections of Bill was his returning to the Bursary on Friday nights after the Council to reduce the minutes to shorthand, to be deciphered the following morning by Jane Hamilton, who now gets her own back by drafting them before the meeting. Another is of him coming to see me and saying diffidently, but with a twinkle in his eye "I've done a bit of devilling" - which foreshadowed a comprehensive brief with everything I could possibly need (and perhaps just a bit more) on the topic of the moment. At the drop of a hat this devilling still continues. I was most grateful to him for holding my hand when I first came - and I am sure my predecessor, Dr Trevor Thomas, (who like me came from another College) was too.

In 1957, however, Bill had already been in the College 37 years, the first 10 years in the College Office, so he had already laid the foundations of his encyclopaedic knowledge of the College and of his happy collaboration with, among many others, Harold Pettit and Norman

Buck, whom I welcome back with much pleasure, and with Roy Papworth and Sheila Smith who are still carrying the torch.

Bill was and is active in many other fields. Not many people in their 70's go to classes in paleography, or give gracious interviews on the radio on matters of local history. During the war he took a major part in the College air raid precautions and has been active in the scouting movement all his life, winning the high award of Silver Wolf some years ago. One of the things Bill did for the scouting movement in later years was, on a number of occasions, to set questions for the Alert Trophy, competed for by the Cambridge Scout and Guide Patrols. I have received a private communication, from the Orchid Patrol of the 3rd Cambridge Guide Company of 1974, which sheds a little light on Mr Thurbon. Not only did he make use of his esoteric knowledge of local history (for example question 6: 'Who "founded" Fisher College? Where was it's site? Can you connect the "founder" with a stag possessing unusual qualities?'), but he demonstrated his bravery in the last question: "Write a recognisable description of one of us. Remember, flattery will get you nowhere but don't be too libellous". So that you can judge how little Mr Thurbon has changed in the last 9 years I will, with his permission, read the personal description: "Mr William Thurbon, or Bill as he is more often called is about 5 feet 4 inches in height. He weighs 10 stone 4 pounds and he is of medium build. His shoes are size 7½ and his cap is size 7⅛. His face is pinkish and slightly chubby. His ears are fairly large and are positioned fairly flat against his head. He has grey hair (he is going slightly bald) and blue/grey/greenish eyes. He wears horn rimmed bifocal glasses all the time. He is 71 years old but he never looks it. He reminds me of a small energetic owl!"

Master, all these years Bill has been watched over by his wife Alice, and I should like to associate her with the toast, which I now ask all the rise and drink.



From 'The Sky and Silence'

The fire blurred to a globe of orange heat and the music whirled itself still. Jennifer did not get up; her limbs, warm and weighted, anchored her. Fingers clenched hair and eyelashes met with a moist spangling of fire-orbs then blank red, pleasantly stinging for one second, blank black.

Slight crackling from the record player. The fire made fluttering noises and the cats breathed burrily. Outside, muted, the wind lifted its accents, then made itself heard, holding something in the palm of its voice, something that pained it to hold, and it made itself heard, shrilly.

Jennifer's eyes opened wide. The room was clear and immediate. She stood suddenly: spilling cats from her lap in furry arcs to the floor where they circled, complaining.

Again the human shriek was borne down the wind, icy and gripping. There was no mistake. Jennifer stood like stone for a space, her heart clamouring in panic in her chest.

Again. Scream shrill, pulse-stopping.

Again.

You must do something.

She came back to life, terror pleading within her. The doorway made a dark gash in the warm lit room. A dark noise-filled gash, letting in horror and snow.

She shone torchlight flat against the racing snowflakes, so thick they distorted even the blackness of the clouded, wailing night. Wehhh screamed the pathetic human voice, quite far off, ending on a gurgle of fear, almost words. Iwaooo screamed the jeering wind. The night had seen Death coming. Jennifer's mind was paralysed with thoughts of ghosts and banshees or finding a body in the river that would grasp her and die, its unseeing eyes speaking of her hesitation and cowardice.

The human voice babbled down the wind again.

She forced herself to speak, to give her thoughts weight.

'Somebody is in trouble. You must go and help.'

She pulled her boots on. Picked up the torch again.

'Somebody is in trouble. You must go and help.'

Scream went the supernatural night. But the words pulled her out into its midst, its cold, snow, darkness, wailing all conspiring.

The door, left open, lit a path down the yard then banged, opened, banged. She was left in near darkness, the torch showing nothing but thick snow before her. She did not know if she was going the right way. She was heading down the drive, and turned an ankle

in a ditch, the snow settling fast, covering landmarks. She stopped, nursing the ankle, listening for the distressed voice, trembling with cold and fright. There was no voice on the wind. The wind quietened. She still waited, snow crusting her hair and cardigan.

Then it came again, making her jump, jolting her resolution. In it a young voice, there were words, distorted by anguish.

'Summidy heee-lp meee.'

Forcing her voice past the lump in her throat:

'Where are you?'

Pause.

'Hel-elp meeee.'

'Where are you?'

'River. River.'

'Keep talking!'

Jennifer started to run, and jumped over the stile onto the footpath. She was in the field. There was no means of keeping to the path; it was erased by snow. The pattern of the night was black, white, blind; white and white and white. The wind seemed to whirl the landscape about behind the torchlit curtain of snow, so that Jennifer lost all sense of direction. Only the voice, feeble now, drew her towards it.

'Help'.

'I'm coming. Keep talking.'

'Help.'

Pause. More urgent:

'Hel-elp.'

It was nearby now. Jennifer could distinguish the grip of cold in the voice, making it stutter and halt. Jesus! What's anybody doing out on a Godawful night like this? How did he get in the river? He'll be frozen stiff-wet - why didn't I bring a blanket - a coat?

Suddenly her leg smashed through reeds and before she could stop herself she was on a hard surface and then her legs were both gone, and she crashed to her bum among the river-plants.

'Help.' The voice seemed to be by her elbow, clear and startled her. She scrambled to her feet, and shining the torch could just make out, blurred by the snowflakes, a gash in the ice showing black water and a figure, arms spread, leaning desperately on the side of the gash. The arms started to slip back and the figure scrambled and lashed to regain its balance.

It's no good going out, I'll fall in. I must go across to the wood, get a branch.

She had not strayed too far from the path; the footbridge was only a few yards away. As she crossed she saw the boy's arm was perhaps within her reach. She crouched on the planks, and stretched.

'Here.'

The boy stretched. There were six inches between their straining fingers. The boy sobbed inarticulately. Jennifer lay down across the planks, and snow soaked through to her belly. Stretch,

snatch and she had the boy's hand in its cold, soaking glove. Then there was weight and she felt her precarious balance. In panic she groped back with her free hand for the opposite edge of the planks. Just as she despaired and felt she was going to be pitched into the ice and water head first, she caught a hold, and pulled. Her arms ached and were cold - her belly numbed by snow. The plank bridge seemed to rock in its two beds of mud. The boy groaned with strain. There was a straining balance for what seemed like half an hour. His glove started to come off. Jennifer clasped harder, tugged, clenched her teeth, and he was up, heavy with water - his feet ran ineffectively on ice, breaking off jagged triangles - his arms were over the bridge, the bridge tilted dangerously, Jennifer leaned back, grasped his coat-collar and tugged brutally. He was on the bridge. He moaned incoherently and wilted.

'Don't stop. You mustn't lie here.'

Jennifer slapped him back into action as an animal cuffs its young. It would do no good to put her drenched cardigan on him. She must get him back to the house quickly, and so she did, by coaxing, pulling, pushing, half-carrying, and bullying.

Another human being crossed Jennifer's threshold.

His flesh was blue and was tinged wierdly by the orange flame as she undressed him in front of the fire. He was rigid, sleepy and muttering; he seemed only half alive, half human, and Jennifer was afraid of him. His clothes were a sodden grotesque heap on the floor, and Jennifer's own clothes steamed copiously as she rubbed him down vigorously with a warm towel. Snow adhered apparently ineradicably to his eyelashes. His body resisted the towel strokes. The cats, perched on the furniture, watched with amazed amber eyes.

Gradually he began to shudder, more and more violently. His eyes stared, his teeth began to chatter. His breath jerked, jerked, as if he would sneeze. Alarmed, Jennifer put her robe round him, and pushed the chair closer to the fire. The spasms grew worse and worse, then started to die away. He was human again. He and Jennifer regarded each other with recognition and some embarrassment. She went to get him some more clothes and a hot drink.

'I should think you've got pneumonia. But I don't know what to do. I can't get a doctor, or even let your parents know you are okay; I haven't got a phone, and it would be stupid to go out again in this. Wouldn't get as far as the end of the drive.'

The boy - he was about fourteen - looked sheepish. Now it looked as if he would be alright, Jennifer didn't like him as he sat and sipped and sniffed. She sighed.

'You'll have to stay till tomorrow, anyway. I'll light a fire in the bedroom - you must have aspirin - and - and soup -'

She wavered, astonished. A tear had plopped into the boy's hot milk but he was smiling, it wasn't a tear, it was snow melting from his eyelashes. Jennifer was irritated.

'How did you get to be there, anyway?'

'We was skating.'

'"We"?''

'Me an' Frank an' Sandra was, skating, we thought it were thick enough.'

'But it's only been there for a day.'

The boy looked studiously into his milk.

'You weren't wearing skates.'

'Not PRAPPER skating,' he intoned with a sneer.

'Oh, well, if it wasn't prapper... where are Frank and Sandra, by the way? Not still under the ice, I hope?' Sternly.

He laughed. 'No.'

'Then where? Do you mean to tell me that when you fell in, they just went off and left you, without trying to help you or fetching help?'

The boy just looked puzzled. 'It's...' he sipped shyly, looking the other way under his blond eyelashes. Jennifer suspected he was stupid. She went to change her own damp clothes.

She did not resent the trouble she had taken. There was trouble to be taken, and it had to be taken.

The incident, the stupid supercilious boy, his inevitable presence, the interruption of her weeping. They all formed a black exclamation mark on the uninterrupted soliloquy of her new life.

Anna Wheatley



Back to Nature

Pierides Musae, vobis ego munera digna
haec pono, magnis munera digna deis,
atque haec posta tibi, Silvane, sacrata tibi, Pan,
ante aras statuo non pretiosa bona,
sed ruris praedam; pira roscida melque laborem
dulcem apium quercus et pia sarta piae.
vobis, caelestes, sunt debita talia vobis,
fertis enim grati rustica dona mihi:
hic pecudes errant gravidae, pastoris honores,
pendet et hic laetis arboris umbra comis,
hic calamos venti promittere carmina cogunt,
hic laticem Bacchi nobilis uva parit.
cur homines tantas, cur construxere tot urbes?
cur strepitum semper, cur crepitumque petunt?
nec iuvat-heu! quid enim gravius?-me cernere vulgus
quod foedum validus Iuppiter ipse timet.
at procul est multo iucundius addere votum
in votum nymphis agricolisque deis
ut maneant requies, maneant mihi fistula curva
quam soleo curvo tangere saepe labro.
quid patiar regum leges, regum impia iussa
iniussu populia facta nec aequa geri?
non melius vitam naturae legibus aptam
degere? sic dominus sit sibi quisque suus!
nec minitans duris signis armisque videtur
Mavors: at ruri bella parare nefas.
hic unum puero succendit missa sagitta
a pravo bellum; corda sagitta ferit:
formosam Daphnen sequitur formosus Apollo;
cur illum gaudes laedere, mitis Amor?
heu! pavida currit nymphea deus ocior ille
per teneras herbas; segnior illa fugit.
ut passer timidus, detexto in vertice nido,
-ecce!- volat, pinnis se subitoque levat
ne pullos captos capiatur solvere temptans
ipse hamis aquilae-tristia fata pati-
sic fugit, haud aliter trepidat perterrita Daphne
a! quid eam gaudes laedere, mitis Amor?
fabula erat mandax! nolite timere, puellae!
non verum verbum! non lacrimare licet!
nonne Chloen olim silvestrem Daphnis amavit
lenis? adest ruri lenis et alma Venus;
urere te novi, mi Tityre, amore puellae,
rustica quae quoque sic urit amore tuo.
immo regna colit silvas et prata Cupido;
filius hic Veneris mollia tela parat.
o di caelicolae doceo me grataque verba
blandaue: nequiquam carmina falsa cano!
qui felix agitat quae 'rustica' vita vocatur
fit tamen infelix cui mala multa cadunt.
siquis enim vitam pastoris degerit umquam

tum fossor spurcus, tum caprimulgus erit.
sordida vita agitur: vel sordida vita vocetur
vel mala tanta ferat quanta poeta canit.
cui laganum suave est? aut cuinam porra sapes?
non laeto denti rustica cena datur.
da cyathum auratum! vetus et mihi funde Falernum!
en! pueri currunt! ite! parate garum!
rus didicit coxisse cicer; licet urbis amicis
magnificis mensis deliciisque frui.
praeterea novi cunctas odisse puellas
agrestes iuvenes: hinc abiere procul.
verte pedes fessos! dulce est mihi visere Romam;
me miserum gaudes laedere, mitis Amor!

R.G. Gardiner



Ninety

When I was eighty I ventured an assessment of my contribution to the life of the College and University. As Steward for eleven years and later as President for another eleven years I indulged that, as the late W.G. Palmer would have said, I might have been worse. The same I judged to be true of my service as head of a scientific department. As a teacher of undergraduates and guide to research students I rose to the Englishman's meiosis: some of the recipients, including an honorary fellow, felt the same. I wasn't bad.

I thanked the College and F.F. Blackman in particular for the help I had received. There were two other people to whom I am indebted whom I ought to have named. My tutor and Botany supervisor R.P. Gregory, who got great satisfaction from my performance in Part I Natural Sciences Tripos, was very kind and helpful to me in a difficult third year. Then there was my mother who was all that a mother could be. For those who know Silas Marner she was a Dolly Winthrop for good neighbourliness.

I now propose to give some details of my pre-Johnian life. The first is what I call the year of the impossible. At 16 I had passed the equivalent of today's 'O' Level, - and had done well enough to qualify for exemption from London Matriculation. As there was no equivalent of 'A' Level I spent my seventeenth year preparing for London Intermediate Science. My visit to London for the examination was memorable for many reasons. The day of my arrival was that on which the news of the arrest of Crippen reached England. Crippen, a dentist, had poisoned his wife and fled to New York with his paramour but wireless telegraphy enabled an arrest to be made when they landed - the first such use of W.T. I lodged off the Edgeware Road close to where W.H. Hudson lived. At that time the fairyland of Green Mansions was unknown to me - my first visit was in 1926 and I have been there more times than I can remember. Hudson's writings have given me great satisfaction.

My visit coincided with the fight between the black heavy-weight champion Jack Johnson and the white hope Jeffries. I enjoyed boxing as a schoolboy and can still watch light-weights with pleasure on T.V. Jeffries was unsuccessful in his examination. I managed to pass. The name of E.V. Appleton appeared in the passlist. The obituary notice in The Eagle states that he passed this examination at the youngest possible age - he was born a year before I was.

Nothing much happened in my eighteenth year. I think it was then that I decided that if I was going to be a scientist I must learn German. What I learned came in useful later - but most of it has gone, as has my need for it. But Die Lorelei remains. A few years ago two lines near the end escaped. Eventually they came back. So with

"Ich glaube die Wellen verschlingen
Am Ende Schiffer und Kahn"

I remember the whole, but I will not bore you.

My nineteenth year seems worse in retrospect than at the time. My getting to Cambridge depended on winning an entrance scholarship. A second string to my bow was to become an Elementary Schoolteacher. So my nineteenth year was due to be spent as a Pupil Teacher - I was to learn by observing others and occasionally try my hand - at least that was the theory. The facts were that the number of classes exceeded that of teachers by one. The extra class consisted of between 50 and 60 boys aged $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$ of mental age 11 years or so. From nine o'clock on the first morning until the end of the year this class was mine.

I had ill-advisedly decided to take the Latin and Greek of Little Go at the same time as the scholarship examination in December. The set book for Latin I knew but I knew no Greek. In my spare time I learned a little Greek grammar from Wordsworth and memorized the authorized version of St Mark and Gilbert Murrays translation of Euripides Medea - time for revision of science was nil. Somehow, despite a cold at the time of the exam, I managed to get through and get a scholarship.

I am not aware of any scars left by that year's experience. I survived and in October I began a new life.

During my recent reflections on my past I have been more and more impressed by the importance of human relations. There are people who suggest that a group of human beings are like a mass of inert gas molecules in that whereas the behaviour of the individual cannot be predicted that of the mass can. What ignorance of the effect of human beings on each other, especially that of such catalytic individuals such as Hitler on the rest!

Looking back on my own past I am impressed by the amount of kindness I have received. To avoid embarrassment of my friends still alive I will not particularize. The kindness ranges from brief acts such as the one I experienced from a complete stranger when I was somewhat distressed, to the kindness from the same person which continued for years. Acts of unkindness, memory of which has not been suppressed, are few.

I hope I have given a little in return.

Taken from the speech made by Professor G.E. Briggs at the lunch given to celebrate his ninetieth birthday.

Cambridge in Wartime

Looking back across the long interval of forty years, I am now surprised that I allowed myself to be so haphazard and diverse in my reading when I was an Undergraduate. This reading extended into Literature and Politics, as well as pure History. I attended lectures and addresses of all sorts: excepting only the Cambridge Union (which I now regret). Thus, I listened to, and I hope benefited from, sundry addresses by our Dean's distinguished brother, Charles E. Raven, in his reconciliations of Science and Religion: a somewhat Victorian debate, which seems nowadays to have been consumed by the closer matters of Church Unity. The Master of Christ's and the Regius Professor of Divinity, he was immensely learned, profound, and urbane. Then he seemed to me to be the model of Cambridge civility. Doubtless, I was educated for life by the sheer force of his personality and character; although nothing I learnt from him was directly of Examination value or relevance. Our Dean at St John's, who then kept in a rather inaccessible set of rooms in the Shrewsbury Tower, once observed in my presence that it was sometimes a nuisance to have two Ravens so close at hand in the same University, because he often got his brother's letters. Charles Raven was, for me, something of a local link, too; for before returning to Cambridge he had been Canon Theologian at Liverpool, close to the scenes of my childhood, on the Lancashire coast. I still possess his Musings and Memories (1931), containing, perhaps, the seeds of his eventual intellectual and spiritual achievement at Cambridge.

I attended the Inaugural lectures of both G.N. Clark (May 16, 1944) and Herbert Butterfield (November 14, 1944). The former, of course, was an Oxford product and import: urbane, distinguished, and absolute master of his craft. The latter I had first encountered when he was a fairly young Fellow of Peterhouse: an authority of Machiavelli, he was remarkable for an incisive historical judgment and occasional outbursts of pungent wit. Woe betide the Undergraduate who attempted to bamboozle him!

Another of my Lecturers who possessed a somewhat barbed wit, even a lively wrath, was Kenneth Pickthorn, a very determined Tory. He hailed from Corpus Christi College, and he taught us constitutional history of the Tudor period. He was then one of the two M.Ps for the University, so that he was sometimes obliged to rush out of his lectures in Mill Lane and into a waiting taxi, in order to catch the London train. He could be very devastating towards any Undergraduate in his audience who was at all lazy or inattentive. He had a Public School dislike for idleness among the young. Poor Z.N. Brooke, who taught us Medieval History, had severe sciatica in the session of 1944-45 - when I, for one, needed his intellectual ministrations the most - and he had then to be conveyed by taxi to and from the Mill Lane lecture-rooms, as he defiantly kept up his lectures. I remember that - although he was far less controversial than the learned G.G. Coulton ("valiant for truth") - even he had sometimes to mince his words when he attempted to extricate right and law among the disputes of Pope and Emperor during the Middle Ages.

Owing to the War, the University in 1942-45 lacked youth among its available teachers, and there were many of them who had come out of well-earned retirements, in order to keep things going. Such was the great Sir John Clapham of King's who taught us, as a Special Period, "France Before the Revolution". He had an immense and detailed knowledge of this subject, but he was rather slow in his dealing with our scripts. "If you write to him, send him a letter, not a postcard" was the salutary warning of my Supervisor, R.J. White. I do not think that in the end in that summer Examination of 1945 I did very well in my Special Subject. But that cannot have been on account of any pre-Examination misdemeanour on my part!

Typical of my wanderings among books and lectures, at Cambridge forty years ago, was my eager (and wholly memorable) attendance at the strange, spontaneous discourses about the Ancient Greek Drama of Sir John Sheppard, the Provost of King's. They were astonishing and unique performances: virtually useless for Examination purposes, yet a scarcely-to-be-omitted experience, the memory of which seems to have become long standing for several generations of Cambridge men. At any rate, as I have been told, these lectures seem to have been essentially the same for me, in the 1940's, as they had been ten years earlier, and as they were still to be ten years later. Times might change; but not Sir John Sheppard. He lived and demonstrated the Ancient Greek Drama, as no one else ever tried or dared to do: even at Cambridge. He delighted in it; he was steeped in it; and he had a child-like innocence of manner and even academic dignity. Although it was no precise academic discipline, we learnt far more about the core of the Ancient Greek Drama - its links with life, present as well as past - than from the lips of any of the more conventional teachers. Even today, after forty years, I must assume that not a little of my Greek studies and writings - different as they certainly are from my historical and literary interests as an Undergraduate - have been sustained by those insights embodied in the addresses at Mill Lane, long ago, of Sir John Sheppard. So do the best of teachers live on and inspire: they, being dead, yet speaketh.

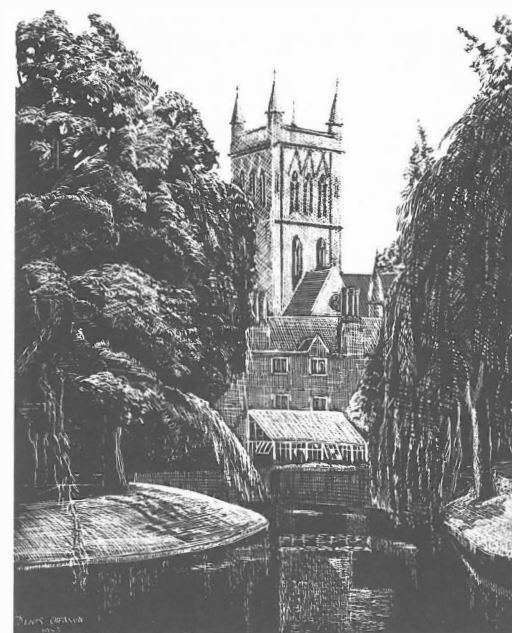
However, I was too late in my Cambridge days to be able to go to the famous lectures on English Literature of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. He died during my first year (1942-43). So I was never able to sample his lectures, which according to legend he gave immaculately attired, and for which his dislike of the girls was so lingering and old-fashioned, that he would always begin with the single, imperious "Gentlemen!" But eccentricity, of many sorts, was easily in the air of Cambridge as I knew it. Perhaps it just managed to survive until the end of the war. Perhaps it was eventually swept away by the new ideas and attitudes of the vast post-war incursions into those refuges of academic calm and tranquillity. In my time there was even a legend - which I believe can be authenticated - of a distinguished Cambridge Professor, about the turn of the century, who disliked all innovations, and the municipal tramways in particular. So he resolved to walk always to his official lectures in his full academic dress, and striding down the middle of King's Parade. The Corporation, or so I have been reliably informed, never had the courage either to sue him for obstructing a public highway, or to permit any of its tram drivers to run him down! There must be some loss in our present-day determinations, entering even Cambridge, to eliminate such colourful nonconformity and such stimulating independence.

My Cambridge years were probably the last before the post-war

development of greater uniformity and greater economic realism. I was among the last of the Cambridge Undergraduates to be imbued by the old-fashioned notions of elitist leisure, and of learning for its own sake, rather than as a means of some socially useful end. At any rate, as I look back, it seems to me that chief among "what I gained from Cambridge" was a respect for a scholarship that for me would be largely unattainable, and an acceptance of the admissibility of quiet lives and quiet places. Perhaps that is not a long-term legacy that altogether accords with much that is required or fashionable nowadays. But, on the other hand, I still believe that it has given me an anchorage of values and attitudes that I would not now do without. Even society, as a whole, still needs the discipline of exact scholarship, and the recognition that truth is still an absolute and imperative reality.

Forty years ago, Cambridge - at any rate as I saw it at St John's - was leisurely and comparatively placid. For the young, perhaps, such an intermission between the rigours of childhood and those of adult life may be both permissible and advantageous. We may never forget it, for the rest of our lives. At any rate, such bookish and intellectual pursuits were not forbidden to me by my Mentors in College in 1942-45: they may even then have had their misgivings but I lingered long and fondly amongst them. Each day seemed to have had little yesterday, and there was no anxious tomorrow. Perhaps I succumbed unduly to such cultural delights and satisfactions: humanist indeed, but lacking the more demanding and austere standards of social usefulness and personal service. C.W. Guillebaud, during my last year at Cambridge, wisely if gently explained to me: "Many are called but few are chosen". It was a mild, salutary reproof for all my devious reading and my scattered pre-occupations; but even he must have understood that not all of his cherished ducklings could turn out to be swans.

E. Glasgow



The Johnian Society

Following the notice in the last number of The Eagle of the death of the first secretary of the Society, I was asked if I would produce a short account of its origin and early days.

In my last year or so in residence there was talk of the desirability of having a College Society, and we discussed the idea with enthusiasm. The chief protagonists were Sir Edward Marshall Hall and E.W.R. Peterson; the idea developed and in 1924 the Society was founded, an informal committee being convened to discuss details. Marshall Hall was made the first President and "Pete", Secretary.

The Society did little in its earlier years beyond meeting for an annual dinner, usually in London, and about once in three years in College. In the last few years we have met regularly in College, an arrangement which seems most agreeable to the majority. In the last war we provided and financed a Field Ambulance, which doubtless served a useful purpose; I would however wager that its source was attributed by most of those who saw it, to the Order with a patron saint of the same name, which in war time collaborates with the Red Cross. For some years the Society has provided the means for some six travelling fellowships annually, which are allocated by the College Council; the recipients write interesting reports on the uses to which their grants are put. Further liaison with the College is under discussion by the Committee.

The first Annual Dinner was held at the Connaught Rooms in London on 8 July, 1924; the menu is reproduced here. The eight course dinner is of interest today and almost calls for yet another misuse of that overworked epithet "nostalgic". I forget what it cost, but I doubt whether it was more than a sovereign. A note on some of the signatories may be of interest. From above:

Hubert Hartley - one of the best remembered and best loved Lady Margaret oarsmen. Inter alia, he stroked the British entry to victory in the Inter-Allied Regatta on the Seine in 1919, stroked three winning Boat Race crews (1920-21-22) and rowed bow in the Leander crew which won the Grand at Henly in 1922. House Master at Eton. Died 1978. See The Eagle vol. LXVIII, no 286, p 26.

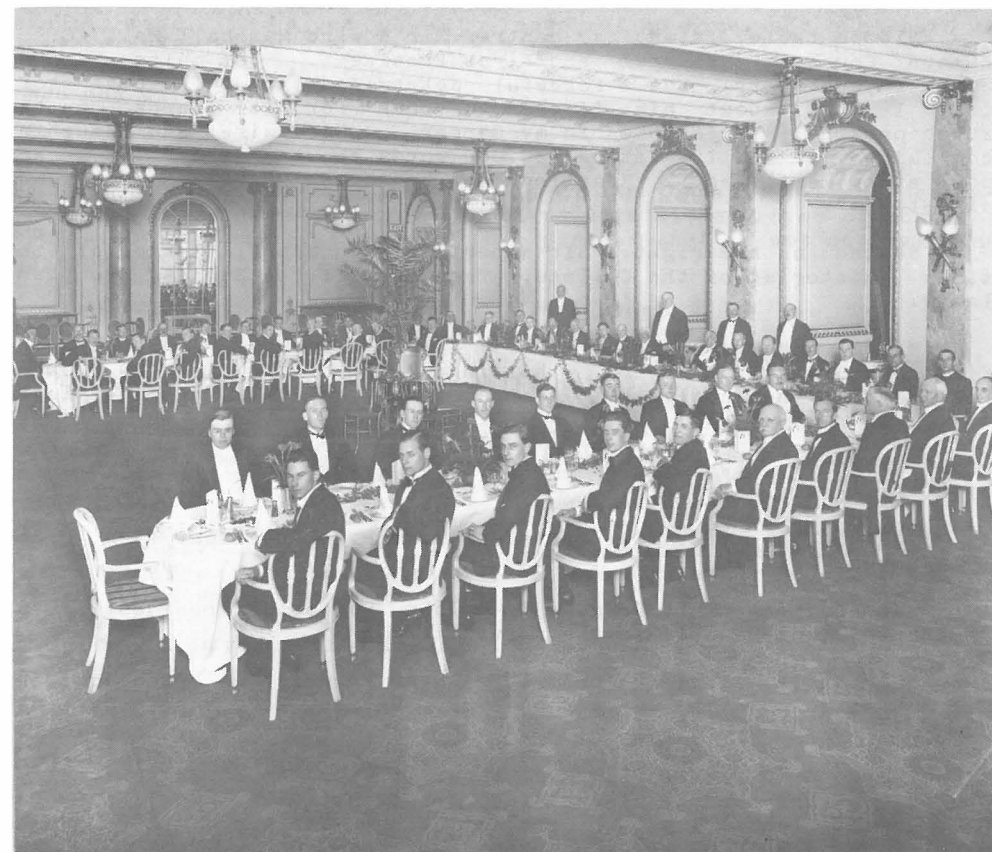
Jock le Maitre - Sir Alfred le Maitre. From Fettes, where he was distinguished in class and on the Rucker field. Sadly crippled in the first World War but quite undaunted. A classic, and a great admirer of his tutor "Billy" Sykes. Secretary of the Admiralty. President of this Society 1954. Died ca 1970.

Alan S. Davidson still attends Society Dinners and College Reunions regularly. 1st May Colour.

John R.M. Simmons coxed the Lady Margaret boat at Henley in 1922.

Hubert Hartley
Jock le Maitre
TOASTS
Alan S. Davidson
the Reunions
THE KING
P. Maitre
THE COLLEGE
B. S. Vickers
THE PRESIDENT ELECT
George S. Tait
W. S. Tait
W. S. Tait
Basel

MENU
MELON GLACÉE
ou
HORS D'ŒUVRE À LA PARISIENNE
+
PETITE MARMITE RICHE
CRÈME À LA REINE
+
TRUITE SAUMON
SAUCE HOLLANDAISE CONCOMBRES
+
ASPIC DE FOIE GRAS ET JAMBON
+
COTELETTES D'AGNEAU MAINTENON
HARICOTS VERTS POMMES MIRÉLLES
+
NEIGE AU KUMMEL
+
CANETON ROTI
SAUCE AUX POMMES PETITS POIS
SALADE
+
PÊCHES MELBA
MIGNARDISES
CAFÉ



L.S. Mayne - a Lady Margaret First Boat and Henley oar 1922 and 1923.

Brian E.A. Vigers is still with us at College Reunions and Society dinners. An LMBC Cox.

George Tait - another First Boat and Henley oar. Became a House Master at Eton.

Edward Davison, the poet.

"Basil" - Bernard W.F. Armitage - an athletics Blue; in uniform in the First War, and returned to his Fellowship and Tutorship.

The President Elect was Admiral Sir Wilmot Fawkes.

When I presided at the 1964 dinner I took my photograph of the first dinner. It excited considerable interest and we were gratified to see the large number of members in it who were present at the dinner 40 years later. The photograph is reproduced here; again a few identifications and biographical notes may be of interest.

Middle table, standing, centre: Sir Edward Marshall Hall KC. A famous Counsel. Founder and first President. Not quite an F.E. Smith in character, but a forceful determined man. The best story that I know about him (I cannot vouch for it) turns on his autobiography, Milestones in my Career. His wife and daughter complained. "Really, father, 80,000 words about yourself and we are not even mentioned." "Darlings", he cooed, "Milestones, not millstones".

Seated on his right: Sir Robert Forsyth Scott, Master at the time. Historian of the College, President of the Society two years later.

Middle table, standing, left: E.W.R. Peterson. Co-founder and first Honorary Secretary, holding that office for 29 years. President in the Jubilee Year of the Society, 1974. See The Eagle vol. LXIX no 291 1983.

Far table, twelfth from left: P.H.G.H.S. Hartley. President 1969. See menu notes.

Tenth from left: Sir Alfred le Maitre. President 1954. See menu notes.

Second from left: Brig. Sir John Dunlop. President 1958. Became Adjutant General to the Army.

Near table, fifteenth from left: C.A. Francis. A splendid oar, First Boat Colours and Captain of LMBC. Became, Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon.

Thirteenth from left: F.W. Law, the writer of these notes. Chairman of the Society since 1956, President 1964. Member of the O.J. Henley Fund Committee. 1st May Colour, Captain of LMBC. Rowed 2 for Cambridge 1923. Became an ophthalmic surgeon.

Eleventh from left: W.C.B. Tunstall. 2nd May Colour. A famous

naval historian. Lecturer at the LSE.

Tenth from left: C.B. Tracey. A First May Colour.

Ninth from left: E.A.J. Heath. Cross-country Blue and mathematician. Rowed in the Rugger Boat. Became an actuary.

Fifth from left: B.E.A. Vigers. See menu notes.

Fourth from left: F.W. Lawe, matriculated 1913 and came up after the war. Became general manager of Harrods.

Third from left: R.E. Burfitt. First May Colours. A capable pianist. Became Chief Constable of East Sussex.

The fourth page of the menu showed the College Song. At the early dinners it was the custom to invite the first-boat crew as guests to the dinner; they attended in blazers and after dinner led the singing of the College song - a delightful lighthearted composition and set to most appropriate music. And what a delightful character was its author, T.R. Glover, the Public Orator. But one had to be careful if he was in the vicinity of the gateway towards evening time, if he was about to leave and go home, or one found an arm affectionately but very firmly linked in his and, deep in conversation, one walked him home - no mean distance from College. And then one walked back alone.

In the early days of the College Latin was a universal tongue. Things are very different today, and some may not even know the song, so I may be forgiven if I append an equally light-hearted translation. I have not troubled to make it either rhyme or scan, as the author of the original did; but perhaps that is not entirely inappropriate today?

St John's College Song

Margaret, the mother of Kings,
in a happy moment
Said to John Fisher the Bishop
of Rochester
"Listen, I've got an idea.
Rowing is a dignified
occupation,
The oars make a pleasant sound
So - let's have a College".
[Hi there, Bow, look how we're
going, You're rocking the
boat.
Two, don't dig your blade in
so deeply]

Chorus
Live happy, Margareta,
In the Islands of the Blessed.
While we, if we can, will
always be
"HEAD OF THE RIVER."

The prelate replied "Surely,
there's no better name

Mater regum Margareta piscatori
dixit laeta
"Audi quod propositum: Est
remigium decorum
Suavis strepitus remorum Ergo
sit Collegium."
Heus tu primus! O quam imus!
Quam phaselus fluctuat
Hei secundus! Ne profundus
Remus tuus fodiat!

Chorus
Vive laeta, Margareta,
Beatorum insulis;
Si possimus Fuerimus Semper
caput fluminis.

Pontifex respondet, "Anne Nomen
melius Johanne

For a noble College than John.
Here through the ages
Civilised behaviour and
learning
Shall go with rowing
[That fellow Four must keep
his knees down.
Oh my goodness, Three,
however many crabs are you
going to catch?]

Chorus

So the College was founded,
And given the name of John by
the Lady Margaret.
The let the oarsmen for all
time to come
Rejoice, exult and sing,
[Your efforts will be useless
Six, unless you get your
hands away.
Time flies Seven; now keep
awake and do some work.]

Chorus

Let the powers of the angels,
then, be with us
And give thanks with the
rowing men
Let the heights and the depths
Praise the name of the
Countess Margaret
With thunderous enthusiasm.
[Now then Five - just row your
guts out.
Really, stroke, you are such
a clot
You'd better get out and walk]

Chorus

Nobili Collegio? Hic per saecula
sancti mores
Literae humaniores Erunt cum
remigio."
Ille quartus Ponat artus
Genibus cum rigidis:
Tertiusque O quousque Canceres
captare vis?

Chorus

Sic collegium fundatum Et
Johannis nomen datum
Margareta domina, Ergo remiges
gaudendum
Triumphandum et canendum In
saeculorum saecula:
Labor vanus Nisi manus Sexte
moves propere
Fugit hora Jam labora Vigilaque
septime.

Chorus

Hic adeste potestates Angelorum
atque grates
Date cum remigibus. Lauda,
caelum et abyse,
Margaretae comitissae Nomen cum
tonitribus!
Eja quintus Rumpas intus
Viscerum compagine
Tam ignavus Es octavus Proderit
ut ambules.

Chorus

F.W. Law
(B.A. 1922)

Obituaries

JOHN BROUGH

I

Professor John Brough, who died on 9 January 1984 after being struck by a car near his home at Bishop's Stortford, was an affiliated student in Classics and Oriental Languages at St John's from 1940 to 1942, and a Research Fellow of the College from 1945 to 1946. From 1946, when he took up an appointment at the British Museum, until 1948 he was a Supernumerary Fellow without Dividend. From 1967 until his death just two terms before he was due to retire, he was Professor of Sanskrit in the University and a Fellow of the College. Before his return to Cambridge in 1967, he had been in 1946 Assistant Keeper in the Department of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts at the British Museum, and from 1946 to 1948 Lecturer in Sanskrit at the School of Oriental and African Studies in the University of London. From 1948 to 1967 he was Professor of Sanskrit and Head of the Department of India, Pakistan and Ceylon at the School. He received the D.Litt. degree from Edinburgh in 1945, was elected Fellow of the British Academy in 1961 and was President of the Philological Society from 1961 to 1962.

Brough was a distinguished Sanskrit scholar who brought to bear on his subject a clear mind and a formidable range of ancillary skills. His training as a classicist had early provided him with experience of ancient literatures and with the techniques of philological and textual analysis. He first applied these techniques in producing a critical edition of a particularly difficult Sanskrit text, the Gotra-Pravara-Manjari, which he published as The Early Brahmanical System of Gotra and Pravara in 1953. The editing of corrupt Sanskrit and Prakrit materials, which survive often with little evidence as to their date of origin and transmission, presents enormous problems. But by the time of the publication in 1962 of his major work, a critical edition of a Prakrit text, the Gandhari Dharmapada, Brough had become an internationally recognized master of this field.

Brough was also well versed in formal logic and used his knowledge to give an account, in papers to the Philological Society, of the early Indian schools of logic and disputation. His interest in the development of north-west Indian Prakrit dialects led him to explore a particularly daunting category of evidence for the evolution of the pronunciation of Indian names and terms in the first millenium, namely medieval Chinese Buddhist transliterations of Sanskrit Buddhist terminology. From there he acquired a mastery of some of the most recondite material in the Chinese Buddhist canon, including seventh century Chinese accounts of Indian grammar. He was also familiar with the medieval Chinese sound system and with early Chinese phonological dictionaries and their organisation. In addition to his knowledge of classical Chinese he was able to use materials in Tibetan. He became an admirer of Japanese achievements



in Sanskrit studies, gained a reading knowledge of Japanese and developed working relations with leading Japanese Sanskritists. For some years before his death he had been planning a massive Sanskrit-Chinese Buddhist dictionary based on the indexes to the Chinese Buddhist canon that Japanese Buddhologists had produced since 1967. It was through him and partly in connection with this project that Professor M. Hara of Tokyo University came to the College from 1978 to 1979, as its second Japanese visiting Fellow.

Brough's scholarship was achieved by applying the most exacting standards and he held that only a training as thorough as the one he had himself received fitted a student for work in his field. He believed that recent trends in university teaching constituted a threat to the standards he knew, and his response to them throughout his career was defensive and unbending. He was generally resistant to the interest of disciplines other than philology, textual criticism and literary appreciation in the ancient Indian tradition, and gave little welcome to the movement, promoted initially by the Scarborough Report of 1948, to incorporate Sanskrit into the broader field of Indian Studies. He conceded only with great sorrow that his own tenure of the Chair of Sanskrit at Cambridge would be the last for the foreseeable future and that the subject would henceforward be represented at lecturer level and as a component in a larger programme involving the Sub-Continent.

Brough's insistence on the highest standards in philology and textual criticism and his disdain for modish approaches ran counter to and over-rode some of his other instincts towards his subject. For he also saw classical Indian literature, both by virtue of its great size and because of its literary and intellectual wealth, as one of the world's great classical literatures and pleaded for its recognition as such. He never wholly resolved this conflict between insistence on the highest academic standards and a wish to make his subject more widely known. This tension was almost endearingly illustrated on a recent Open Day at the Faculty of Oriental Studies when he urged visiting schoolmasters not to think of him and of his colleagues as "remote and unusual beings", and at the same meeting he expressed his regret that modern sixth-formers studying classics were not taught Sanskrit cognates for Greek and Latin vocabulary.

Happily however Brough's scholarly life was not taken up exclusively by critical textual and philological projects, and he did occasionally manage to address a wider public. In the course of a period in hospital in the early 1960s he translated over 250 Sanskrit poems to form a volume in the Penguin Classics series published in 1968 as Poems from the Sanskrit. Both in his translations and in his introduction he indicated a profound enthusiasm not only for Sanskrit love poetry but for the verse of the classical and modern European tradition as well. His translations are delightful for their urbanity, wit and epigrammatic quality and for their range and stylistic inventiveness. For many in the College this slim anthology still comes as a revelation, both from the point of view of the highly sophisticated and refined culture to which it bore witness and because of what it told us of its translator. For a few of those who knew Brough only in the last period of his life might have suspected that behind the fastidious scholar beset by ill health and by the reverses inflicted on his subject there existed so playful, courteous and warm spirited an imagination. Those who were in the Fellowship when the book was published however may still recall the great pleasure its success gave him. For a time following its publication,

on occasions when wine was offered in Fellows' rooms, he would compose himself in the full lotus position, itself a feat beyond most members of his Faculty, and recite a particularly well turned poem from his anthology. The fastidious scholar and the enthusiast for Sanskrit love poetry met when in 1973 he delivered a public lecture in a series on Oriental verse traditions organized by the Faculty of Oriental Studies. Those who attended the lecture still remember the sense of conviction and the histrionic intensity with which he presented his subject matter. Such occasions however were far too few, and as in the last years of his life his health declined they became a memory only.

In addition to his professional scholarly interests, Brough had considerable and critical knowledge of music, was something of a mathematician and, at the more practical level, a carpenter. He was also an expert in botany and plant taxonomy, and his company was enlivened by the fund of anecdotes he had on botanical matters. He combined both linguistic knowledge, of Japanese, and botanical expertise in an attempt, to his regret unsuccessful, to have the spelling of the well known Ginko biloba corrected to Ginkyo biloba. (Ginkyo is a Sino-Japanese word meaning "silver apricot"; romanizing kyo, apricot, as ko makes it unintelligible to Japanese). After an expedition by car to Nepal in 1955-56 he and his wife Marjorie, to whom he was devoted and who shared his interest in botany, presented a large number of herbarium specimens to the Natural History Museum in London and living plants to the Royal Botanical Garden at Edinburgh. (For an account of the botanical aspect of this journey, see Marjorie A. Brough, "Plants on a journey", Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society Vol.LXXXIII (1958) Part 5, pp.200-216.) He often spoke of his garden at Bishop's Stortford, for here he was able to grow, in semi-naturalized conditions, some of the calcifuge specimens he knew from travelling in Nepal and northern India. Some of the rarer meconopsis, he claimed, had established themselves there and a sky-blue primula denticulata had also appeared. Yet for most members of the College this exotic horticultural domain stayed as closed as his interest in Sanskrit love poetry, which only the accident of an early illness had secured for a wider readership.

Before his health broke down, Brough dined regularly at the High Table, where he tended to take Guinness rather than wine. He was also punctilious in attending the great College feasts, especially the St John ante portam Latinam on 6 May. Those who appreciated the great rarity of his achievements will miss his company and conversation.

D. McMullen

II

On 17 January, 1984, a letter from my friend Dr R. Glasscock awaited my return from abroad; it contained a copy of a Notice to Fellows as circulated in St John's College. I doubted my eyes, because it conveyed the sad news of my friend's death. Next day letters from Mr K.R. Norman and Professor John Crook reached here which informed me of the same news. Immediately I telephoned one after another to my colleagues among Indologists here in Japan who knew John Brough conveying the news, and they were equally shocked and distressed. I sent a cable of condolence to Mrs Brough, who used to be so much dependent upon and attached to her husband as everyone

knows. He ascended to heaven, leaving his wife and friends behind in deep distress.

John Brough, the British Sanskritist of international repute, is the scholar whose name I came to know for the first time in 1952, when I was writing my B.A. thesis on ancient Indian speculations on language. Professor N. Nakamura suggested to me to read Brough's articles 'Theories of General Linguistics in the Sanskrit Grammarians' (TPS. 1951), 'Audumbarayana's Theory of Language' (BSOS. 1952), and 'Some Indian Theories of Meaning' (TPS. 1953). I still remember I was very much impressed with his keen insight into the problems and his fine presentation.

In the summer of 1954 I happened to find in the Maruzen Bookstore his Early Brahmanical System of Gotra and Pravara (Cambridge 1953), but I could hardly believe that this was written by the same author, John Brough. Yet, out of curiosity and familiarity with his name, I bought this book, which embellished a corner of my small collection of foreign books in 1954. In the ruin caused by the Second World War, as a young student in the Far East, I thought of this London scholar of eminence with awesome attachment.

In my early publications, one in IIJ (1958) and another in JAOS (1959) I quoted John Brough's articles and I sent offprints of them to him. He kindly answered me with nice remarks and encouragement. It was in the autumn of 1959 that I corresponded with him for the first time, and the letter I still keep is dated 4 November 1959.

In September 1965 John Brough landed at Yokohama harbour accompanied by his wife, being invited to the University of Kyoto under the auspices of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Sciences. I joined Professors Kajiyama and Ojihara of Kyoto University, who had met him previously in London, in order to receive him at the very moment of landing his first step in our country. I was excited in expectation of meeting in person the scholar whom I knew from his writings and through correspondence. Late in the evening he landed; in the darkness I noticed a slim, friendly-looking Englishman carrying a bag and portable typewriter. He settled at the International House of Japan, and a few days later I had an opportunity to spend one evening with him. However, I had to leave for Harvard for one year in the middle of September of the same year, and thus I could not take advantage of his first visit to our country. This visit took place soon after the publication of his Gandhari Dharmapada (London 1962), one of the most important publications in the field of Indology since the Second World War. I must mention that later I had a precious opportunity to read this book carefully with Mr Norman in the summer of 1979. In a brief talk with John Brough on that evening, I noticed his growing interest in Chinese.

His second visit to Japan took place in 1973. It was on a warm afternoon at the end of August, when I accompanied the late Professor Tsuji in order to receive the Broughs at the Haneda Airport. This time he settled at the Asia Centre, and after Professor Tsuji left we discussed the problems of Chinese translation of Indian words not directly from Sanskrit, but through Gandhari and other Prakrit languages. But this time Brough stayed mostly in Kyoto, and we in the Tokyo Indological Circle benefitted from his scholarship only in the last week of his stay in Japan in the beginning of December, when I requested him to give a lecture in our Department.

In 1977 he made his third visit to our country, under the auspices of the British Academy, with his new project of compiling a Buddhist Chinese-Sanskrit Dictionary and stayed for three months at the International Lodge attached to the University of Tokyo. It was the time when we repeated personal discussions, and I organized a meeting which enabled him to have opportunity to explain his idea of the Dictionary in front of Buddhist scholars in Tokyo. It was my great pleasure to preside over this meeting in such a friendly atmosphere, while interpreting to him Japanese scholars' comments and remarks, and explaining Brough's response to my Japanese colleagues. He was pleased that all these Buddhist scholars agreed with his idea and expressed their support. He returned to England in full hope, but was later discouraged, being unable to find any foundation to support his project financially. I still remember those days when we sat together in a corner of a small coffee shop near his residence after the discussion. We walked together in talk and each time we parted from each other at the Meguro station.

In 1978 I was granted a Fellowship at St John's College, and spent a year in Cambridge under the best care of the Broughs. I came to know the Master, Professor Mansergh, and Fellows of the College, and met in person the members of the Faculty of Oriental Studies. We discussed the Dictionary project, but I began to notice some symptoms already at that time which indicated the weakness of his health. He often complained of pains in his legs, and those who came to see him found him suddenly aged. I further noticed his worsening physical health when we met at the time of the World Sanskrit Conference held in Varanasi in October 1981.

In September 1982 he came to Tokyo, under the auspices of the British Academy, and stayed for six weeks. This time we worked hard in order to find some foundation to support his Dictionary Project, and we managed to persuade Mr T. Kubo, the abbot of the Reiyukai, who promised us to undertake this project in cooperation with Professor A. Hirakawa, and who will publish it in three years time. This is now in progress and I was able to communicate in person to him how it had been carried out under the directorship of Hirakawa when I visited Cambridge in April 1983 on my way back from Tübingen.

It is now my great regret that he will not be able to see his project realized. In fact we had expected him to write the preface and contribute several items to the Dictionary.

He came to Japan four times, each time accompanied by his wife. He was fond of this small island in the Far East and of its people, not only Indologists but also Botanists who were originally friends of Mrs Brough. Every time he visited Japan, all these friends were happy to entertain him and Mrs Brough. This gifted scholar, a friend of Japanese Indologists, will remain in our memory. Despite his unexpected death, his fine work in Sanskrit language and literature will remain for ever as an outstanding contribution to scholarship.

Minoru Hara

NORMAN FORDYCE MCKERRON HENRY

I

Norman's father W.M. Henry was Geography Master at Aberdeen Grammar School; a man of wide scholarly interest, his influence is clearly seen on the son. Thus while Norman entered Aberdeen University to read Geography, he was encouraged to spend a year reading English. By the time he had completed the four-year Honours degree course he was effectively a geologist, and when he came to Cambridge and St John's as a research student he went to work in the then newly founded Department of Mineralogy and Petrology whose existence owed so much to the veteran Johnian Petrologist Alfred Harker. The mid-thirties saw the rapid expansion of X-ray techniques in Crystal Structure analysis and Norman became enthralled by the elegance of these techniques; he was appointed Demonstrator in Crystallography in 1939 and held this and the subsequent lectureship until his retirement in 1978. Norman published no more than half-a-dozen short research papers and these before 1950; there is no doubt that his métier was as a teacher, organiser, and coordinator. As a teacher his insistence on analytical recititude and abhorrence of all theatricality made him somewhat dry for undergraduate taste, but he was much in demand as a supervisor and during the fifties and early sixties was noted for his ability to conduct concurrent supervisions for two groups in adjacent rooms. During the forties and fifties he performed valuable service as co-editor of the new journal Acta Crystallographica and as editor of the International Tables of Crystallography, and he also co-authored a highly successful textbook The Interpretation of X-ray Diffraction Photographs with H. Lipson and W.A. Wooster (1952).

Undoubtedly Norman's most important scientific contribution, however, was in his work on quantitative reflected light microscopy. The use of metallographic techniques in characterising opaque minerals (often called "Ore" minerals since most of the economically important minerals are opaque oxides or sulphides) had been pioneered in the early thirties but attempts to use quantitative characters such as reflectance and hardness had failed, due to the optical complexity of anisotropic structures and inadequately precise instrumentation. The problems posed were a considerable challenge and Norman's many talents seem almost to have been tailored for their resolution. His analytical and scholarly capacity was directed towards elucidating the manner of interaction between light and opaque substances; the results are presented in Microscopic Study of Opaque Minerals (1972) in collaboration with his old friend Raymond Galopin of Geneva. (Galopin's possession of vineyard in the Valais was not, as rumour had it, the cause of this collaboration, but it can have done it no harm). His flair for design, and his ability to collaborate unselfishly with other workers (often giving them the credit) led to crucial improvements in measuring devices during a period of rapid technological change. Lastly his flair for organising conferences and user schools promoted international agreement on standards and standardised modes of practice. In this his command of many European languages and his delight in speaking them was an enormous asset - at a time when Britons were held in deep suspicion all over the continent, Norman's patent pan-European attitude and joy in European cultures (especially those of Romance countries) created great good will and the atmosphere in which agreements and compromises were willingly made.



International accord was also promoted by a Mineralogy and Materials News Bulletin edited and produced by Norman which ran for over thirty issues until 1978, acting as a channel of communication between workers on opaque minerals. During this period a massive Data File on opaque minerals was commissioned by the International Mineralogical Association and collated and edited by Norman. Although debilitated by his illness, Norman kept his sense of scientific purpose until his final visit to Addenbrookes, leaving in his College Rooms an almost completed manuscript on the origin and measurement of colour in minerals - characteristically labelled "Colour Book".

The selflessness and uncalculating generosity that characterised his life endeared Norman to his scientific associates as to his other friends. A harrassed colleague on the first day of Full Term might be greeted by "Cheer up, Brother, there's a good time coming - we're one sixtieth of the way through term!" He was always kind and welcoming to newcomers, especially research students from overseas, whose particular loneliness he seemed completely to comprehend. He could however make the mistake of assuming that his own altruistic temperament was shared by others, and was hardly popular when perhaps with more compassion than judgement he would accept a "third-world" student on the assumption that a colleague would supervise him.

Although far from being politically naive he was not really a political animal, detesting deviousness as he did. However he enjoyed getting things done and in the coups of his career it is clear that he far preferred the role of unknown king maker to the precarious eminence of a throne.

G.A. Chinner

II

Norman Henry was elected to a (teaching) Fellowship of his beloved College in 1960, comparatively late in his career. He served the College as Steward between 1961 and 1969, and as Praelector between 1971 and 1975. In the former post he was able to give free rein to his considerable knowledge of food and wine; in the latter, as the Father of the College, to his shy Scottish love of formality and tradition.

He will be remembered with great affection as a true College man. He dined in Hall almost nightly and scarcely ever missed a Fellows' wine circle. His courtesy and kindness were exemplary and he always took particular trouble to look after guests and strangers at High Table. He greatly enjoyed the company of scholars and to the last was assiduous in his reading of a wide range of literature quite apart from his chosen field. He particularly enjoyed the company of younger Fellows and in an avuncular manner was free with his advice about their careers. He was generous to a fault, giving a large number of lunch parties to chosen friends, an annual Christmas lunch for children of Fellows and (as it now appears) subsidising heavily from his own pocket the proceedings of the College Wine and Food Society of which he was the founder and which now is happily called by his name.

In general, Norman Henry's views were conservative though interestingly, his conversation contrasted sharply with the left-wing views to which he had been attracted in the 1930s. As a Fellow of

the College, his views were clear, critical and (again) conservative. The appointment of good tutors was to him the single most important of all the College's functions, for tutors were 'in the front line'; indeed, the good health of a/the College was best judged by the ready availability within its ranks of suitable tutorial material. The Council, whatever its composition, was characterised by feebleness. Change was invariably for the worse. Proper prudence exercised by those who sat in the Wine Circle should arrange the succession to major College offices, in each case, for at least the next two vacancies. The Steward, whoever he was, was always guilty of gross carelessness in the accentuation of French words on the menu cards; and specifically the Steward, because "all rot starts at the top". Other bachelor Fellows were often guilty of the serious misdemeanor of oratory and some others, depending on their views rather than their age, were afflicted by degeneration of the central nervous system. Such views, freely offered, were offered only in the privacy of the Fellowship and were never at variance with a fiercely held loyalty to the College. Woe betide any person, even a Johnian who, not a Fellow, dared to offer criticism of the College or its officers. And where the outward marks of loyalty are concerned, who other than N.F.M.H. would unflinchingly retain his accustomed dress of a (very) dark suit with a Johnian tie whether in Aberdeen, Paris, or the heat of Italy in high summer?

It was Norman Henry's deep loyalty to the College which prompted him to encourage the editors of The Eagle to publish biographies of famous 'sons of Margaret' (as he called Johnians). In his last years he gave himself tirelessly to this task and, on his deathbed, was particularly concerned that his younger colleagues and friends should continue this work that he had begun. He was similarly much concerned to bring to publication an account of the occupancy of College rooms from 1936 to the present day.

Norman Henry was in his later years partially deaf, an affliction that he relished since it enabled him, by the discreet control of his ear-trumpet, to withdraw from conversations on topics uncongenial to him. Similarly he wore his prejudices lightly; for example, though a great admirer of proper painting, he was totally dismissive of all modern endeavour in this field.

N.F.M.H. began to suffer serious illness in 1981, and his greatest sadness was that he was advised to forego enjoying the wines (and especially Madeira) that he so loved. It was characteristic of his considerable resources of inner discipline that he did so at once and without question. Similar resources of inner discipline were accustomed to prompt Norman Henry to bring many a convivial evening to an end with a avuncular "Well now, brothers, it's time for the downy couch". It was not done to challenge this instruction.

On Sunday July 10th 1983, N.F.M.H. was himself bidden to the downy couch for the last time. He obeyed the summons with courage, unselfishness and tranquility. The precise time was that at which the Wine Circle was beginning to break up.

"Forsake not an old friend; For the new is not
comparable to him: As new wine, so is a new friend;
If it became old, thou shalt drink it with gladness."
Ecclesiasticus ix 10

A.A. Macintosh

MAXWELL HERMAN ALEXANDER NEWMAN

"Max" Newman, an Honorary Fellow of the College, died on 22 February 1984.

He was born in Chelsea on 7 February 1897 and was educated at an L.C.C. school and at the City of London School. He changed his original surname of Neumann to Newman by deed poll in 1916.

He was admitted to the College in 1915, and obtained a First in Part I of the Mathematical Tripos in 1916 and was a Wrangler in Part II with distinction in Schedule B (the then equivalent of Part III) in 1921. He was elected a Fellow of the College in 1923 and became a University Lecturer in 1927. In 1945 he succeeded L.J. Mordell as Fielden Professor of Mathematics in the University of Manchester and held the chair until his retirement in 1964. He was elected to the Royal Society in 1939, and was awarded its Sylvester Medal in 1959. He was President of the London Mathematical Society in 1950-51, and received its De Morgan Medal in 1962.

His main mathematical interest was in topology; he published some distinguished papers on its combinatorial aspects in 1926-32 and further important papers in the 1960s. He was the first to give regular lectures in Cambridge on algebraic topology; the writer attended his course on the subject in 1934. His introductory book Elements of the topology of plane sets of points, published in 1939, made the subject much more easily accessible to beginners than any previous text. He also had a keen interest in mathematical logic, on which he lectured in the 1930s, and he published some papers in that field and on related topics. As a College Supervisor he kept no store of solutions to past Tripos questions, but tackled questions as they came up, usually with success; or a series of supervisions might turn into a mini-course of lectures.

About 1938 he and Philip Hall started a joint seminar in algebra and topology, which played a part in introducing the modern axiomatic point of view into Cambridge Mathematics. Numbers were small, but interest was keen.

Newman spent most of the period 1939-45 at Bletchley Park, where he was able to apply his knowledge of mathematical logic to the design of machines for use in code-breaking. His interest in computing continued for a spell after the War, when he was involved in the early stages of development of the pioneer Manchester computer. He recruited a remarkably distinguished group of mathematicians into the University of Manchester and organised them into a most successful department.

During his time as a Fellow of the College Max took a great deal of interest in the history of the College its buildings, as is witnessed by the enjoyable series of articles that he contributed to The Eagle in 1932-34; and he helped to choose the architect for the new buildings in Chapel Court and North Court. His election as an Honorary Fellow in 1973 gave him great pleasure; he thoroughly enjoyed dining at High Table and taking part in College functions.

Max Newman married Lyn Irvine in 1934, and they had two sons. Throughout his time in Manchester, he retained his house in Comberton and spent as much time there as he could; he returned there

altogether after his retirement, and remained for the remainder of his life, apart from some overseas visiting professorships. After his first wife's death in 1973 he married Margaret, widow of the distinguished geneticist Lionel Penrose, and she survives him.

Max's sometimes abrupt manner disguised a fundamental shyness, but he could be very good company, especially when he allowed full play to his occasionally sardonic sense of humour.

F.Smithies

(Photograph c.1936)



Reviews

Memories of St John's College, Cambridge, 1919 - 1969.
By J.S. Boys Smith. St John's College, Cambridge, 1983.

St John's College, perhaps more than many Cambridge Colleges, has been well served by its more recent memorialists - E.E. Raven, A.C. Crook, H.F. Howard, R.F. Scott and many contributors to The Eagle. John Boys Smith, as one would expect, has maintained and enhanced the tradition of his fellow Johnians in Memories of St John's College, Cambridge, 1919 to 1969, printed for the College (curiously) at the University Press, Oxford. The book consists of two parts, Recollections of Life in St John's College, 1919-1945, written in 1979 and Fifteen Years as Senior Bursar of St John's College, 1944-1959, completed in 1982. Arriving as a freshman in 1919 Boys Smith has served the College virtually all his days as undergraduate, bachelor of arts, Fellow, Chaplain, Tutor, Junior Bursar, Ely Professor of Divinity, Senior Bursar, Master, and from 1963 to 1965 Vice-Chancellor of the University, possibly a unique record. The period covered by the book is the half century from his arrival to his retirement from the Mastership in 1969, a period which saw far reaching changes in almost every aspect of the life of a Cambridge College - academic, economic and domestic. The continued existence of Colleges over the centuries indicates their ability to adapt to change (an ability some critics of the system might find surprising) but that ability is in a large measure derived from the rare qualities of the people who govern them, and their concern for the society they serve.

Those rare qualities are evident from this book. It is not only a Bursar who 'must be deeply interested in the purpose and needs of his College' but the Fellowship as a whole, although Bursars and Masters of necessity carry a greater obligation to demonstrate such an interest. It cannot have been an easy choice for Boys Smith to make when he was offered the post of Senior Bursar; he had held the Ely Professorship for only a short time of four years, he had on his own admission, little financial experience, recognised that there would be much to learn, and - it was 1944 - was aware of the huge problems which would face the College in adapting to post war change. "I came very close indeed to refusal ... (but) I have never since regretted my decision." Neither, I suspect, has the College.

But a College is not simply a set of purposes and needs, and the ability to recognise those needs and to be interested in them is not in itself sufficient; a necessary concomitant is a recognition of and interest in the people who make up the College. This recognition is another of Boys Smith's qualities demonstrated in the book. Memories of undergraduate dining practice, of deliveries of coal up countless flights of stairs, of the installation of bathrooms are interspersed with reminiscences of, and compliments to, those servants of the College who were known to generations of Johnians. Porters, in any College, are the public face of a mainly invisible army of cooks, bedmakers, gyps and maintenance men. Too often too

little is said about their contribution to the well being of undergraduates and Fellows alike, but this is not an omission one expects from Boys Smith. Charlie Gawthrop, J.H. Palmer, J.R. Collins, E.W. Austin, Miss Alice Price, Harry Wright, W.S. Matthews, the Butlers, the Wards, the Nicholsons, the Mannings are all recalled and due recognition given to their contribution or their character.

So too are the Fellows, too many to mention individually here. H.S. Foxwell, who had taught Boys Smith's father forty years earlier, and whose direction of studies in Economics consisted of a few minutes conversation at the beginning of each term; J.M. Creed, who seems, as Dean, to have had some difficulty coping with the more boisterous of the ex servicemen amongst the undergraduates; A.J. Stevens, who held his Fellowship for life, without obligation; E.A. Benians, whose remarkable gift of insight into character and into the nature and needs of individuals, draws the following tribute:

To consult him - and everyone consulted him - was not only to recognise the wisdom of his advice but to know that it was the right advice because he had understood your problem and had, even if only momentarily, given you his undivided attention.

Boys Smith's interests in matters bursarial is evident even from Part I of the book. In 1928 he moved into F4, Third Court, the rooms occupied by Thomas Baker for over thirty years in the eighteenth century. Characteristically, Boys Smith notes that 'It gave me great pleasure to know that I was living in his rooms.' Fellows were responsible in those days for furnishing and decorating their own rooms, and Boys Smith together with M.P. Charlesworth and I.L. Evans, seem to have set about a major renovation project, installing bathrooms, revealing concealed cupboards and creating interconnecting doors. The obvious delight with which he writes of these activities surely indicates another of his qualities - an eye for detail in the improvement and presentation of the fabric of the College.

In Part II of the book, which is concerned with his fifteen years as Senior Bursar, Boys Smith pays due tribute to the work of his predecessors, in particular R.F. Scott and Sir Henry Howard, and to the unfailing help of members of the Bursary Staff such as W.E. Wolfe, W.T. Thurbon and R.G. Badcock. Drawing on the published College Accounts and the internal Note on the Accounts circulated to Fellows, Boys Smith gives a comprehensive insight into the mysteries of the Bursary and its work. Modern day Bursars - and indeed anyone connected with business or institutional management - may well complain about the constant stream of parliamentary legislation with which they have to familiarise themselves; Acts relating to employment, health, social security, safety and equal opportunity have significantly affected both employer and employee in recent years. But there was a veritable deluge of post war legislation which affected Colleges as employers, landowners and investors. Nationalisation affected investment interests in land, railways, coal, electricity and gas companies; town and country planning legislation affected development opportunities, and there were a series of enactments regulating landlord and tenant relationships. Simultaneously there were changes in statutes, which essentially created the present day financial relations between the University and the Colleges.

Meanwhile the College had to be restored following war time occupation; and the College estates had to be assessed for compen-

sation under the War Damage Acts. To all this must be added the day-to-day complexities of running a large institution, and although Boys Smith's enthusiasm for the varied work of the Bursary is apparent, one suspects that he has characteristically underestimated the workload of those days and the amount of midnight oil that was burned on I Staircase, New Court.

That enthusiasm is nowhere more apparent than when he is writing of the agricultural estates of the College, which will not surprise those readers who have noted, in Part I, his interest in the countryside as shown by his ornithological observations in the Wilderness and his appreciation of walking in the wild places of Wales and Scotland in the vacations.

The intimate feeling for the country, its sights, its sounds, its smells; its birds, its butterflies, its trees and flowers; its hedgerows, woods and heaths; its streams, its winds, its storms and its silences; its earth and its skies: all this constitutes an experience for the loss of which nothing else could ever fully compensate. I have had the good fortune never to be wholly deprived of this immediate contact with the natural world; and when partly separated from it, memory and imagination make it still a living and present reality.

In stressing that it is important that a College Bursar should visit the farms, and should have a first hand acquaintance with them and with their tenants, Boys Smith candidly admits that there was no part of his duties which he enjoyed more, and the hospitality of farmers and their wives no doubt contributed to that enjoyment!

The chapters on the Agricultural Estates and on the Estates Repairs and Improvements Fund are not only contributions to the economic history of the College, but to the social history of agriculture as well; pen portraits of tenants and descriptions of audit lunches are interspersed with the details of rent reviews and the cost of improvements, undertaken not only to increase the earning capacity of the farms, but also to improve the standard of accommodation of the tenants and their employees, showing yet again the author's concern and care for those to whom the College had an obligation.

If there is a unifying theme to the two parts of this fascinating book it is surely that of obligation, either to farm tenants, to colleagues or to the staff, or indeed to that somewhat nebulous body, the College as a whole. In describing the attractions of his office, Boys Smith states that they are many and varied, arising partly from the independence of the position but equally from the responsibility inseparable from its exercise. 'Independence and the exercise of discretion are not inimical to a strong constitutional feeling, and they should foster a sense of responsibility to the society it is a Bursar's duty to serve.' St John's College has indeed been fortunate to have been served by J.S. Boys Smith.

C.J. Taylor
Bursar of Corpus Christi College

The Emergence of African Capitalism. By John Iliffe. London, Macmillan, 1984. 113 pages.

This short book consists of four expanded lectures given at Canterbury in memory of the African historian, Roger Anstey, who was also a Johnian. Its aim is to document and organize the evidence for an indigenous African capitalism. In this John Iliffe is eminently successful. The materials he has brought together constitute the first systematic treatment of the topic for Black Africa as a whole. Reasonably enough, he concentrates on the more advanced countries, which means, with the exception of the Ivory Coast, a handful of ex-British colonies in West and East Africa. Dr Iliffe divides his topic into four separate themes: nineteenth-century capitalism; rural capitalism during the colonial period; the positive and negative aspects of the relationship between religion and capitalism; and state-made urban capitalism since 1945. Of these, the first is a model of the comparative historian's structured approach to thin sources; the second covers more familiar ground; the third strays somewhat from its ostensible topic, but is always stimulating; and the last struggles rather unsuccessfully with an issue - the postcolonial state and capitalism, domestic and foreign - which is a little large for these lectures. The combined result is an essential background text whose ideas and examples will engage professionals of several disciplines for years to come.

If I have given the impression that this is not a theoretical work, it is not quite so. For Dr Iliffe, despite his commitment to exegesis of the sources, takes some principled stands. Thus, for example, he introduces Gerschenkron's notion of "late capitalism" to the discussion of postwar trends. More important, he equates capitalism firmly with the predominance of the wage labour form. It is right to emphasize, with Marx, the importance of the penetration of capital into production (as opposed, say, to merely making money - in trade or usury). But there is something teleological about focusing on the relationship between capital and labour in the developed mode of production, when African realities are invariably emergent, partial and, as Dr Iliffe himself stresses, synthetic. Under these circumstances, a more eclectic approach, such as Weber's, seems more fruitful: there are many more types of capitalism than that idealized in *Capital*, many forms of labour (capitalist firms have used slaves, migrants, sharecroppers etc.), and any number of distributional arrangements, often involving political agents. In practice, Dr Iliffe is forced to consider a wider range of phenomena than his restrictive definition admits. Again he finds justification for this pragmatism in Marx. Drawing on a discussion of the historical outcomes of conquest by such peoples as the Mongols, Dr Iliffe picks on the possibility of synthesis between conquerors and conquered as a prototype for the confusion of precapitalist and capitalist forms he now finds in Africa. Elsewhere he endorses a modified structuralist-Marxist approach of the sort associated with Rey's 'articulation of modes of production'. When we add these somewhat contradictory borrowings from Marxism to an interest in Gerschenkron's ideas and Weber's religious sociology, the resulting intellectual confusion tends to cloud the reader's perception of the issues.

No doubt the historian's tasks do not primarily include the need to fix on a unified conceptual vision - best leave secular theology to the social scientists. But one does not gain from this book a clear idea of what has become of African capitalism. Partly,

that is because African capitalism is weak to non-existent; partly it is because Dr Iliffe has opted for a survey rather than a polemic; but it is also because his analytical framework, which opens in so rigorous a manner, later becomes dissolved in exploration of a much more diffuse set of topics. It is possible that we cannot honestly arrive at a coherent discussion of incoherent social phenomena. Whatever the case, John Iliffe's courage in tackling so difficult and important a theme is an example to us all. African studies is incontestably richer for the publication of this book.

Keith Hart

The War Against Paris 1871. By Robert Tombs. Cambridge University Press, 1981. 265 pages.

The Second Empire, that of Napoleon III, which lasted from 1851 to 1870, was confident in its army and in itself, although it had many enemies, and Europe was not thinking about war when France, tricked by Bismarck, declared war on Prussia on 19 July 1870. In one month half of the imperial army under Bazaine was invested in Metz. Two weeks later the other half, except for two regiments, but including the Emperor, was invested in Sedan: its commander had been de MacMahon who had fortunately been slightly wounded at an early stage in the investment. Bazaine was court-martialed and disgraced, while de MacMahon escaped censure and later became President of France. Two weeks after Sedan German troops surrounded Paris. The Empire had fallen and Paris was in the hands of a republican government. This hurriedly raised new armies of National Defence under the slogan that it was only the hated Empire that had been defeated; but it was France after all, and these were easily defeated in their turn. There followed four months of heroic fight against the besiegers of Paris, but on 28 January 1871 exhaustion forced an armistice under which the Germans made a formal entry into the city for three days and all except the National Guard and 12,000 men of the regular army of France were disarmed.

Elections took place and a large conservative majority in the National Assembly, meeting at Bordeaux on 12 February, elected a provisional government under the elderly statesman Thiers. The dramatic events and the rapidity of terrible changes since the previous summer had inevitably produced great confusion in people's minds. The will of the large majority of Frenchmen was expressed in the new Government, which came to be called at first that of Versailles where it soon betook itself. This was referred to as a government of 'rustics' by the majority of Parisians who moved far to the left. In the city the National Guard had seized cannon from Army depots, and the Government tried to recover these by stealth, but this was foiled by the populace on 18 March. All armed forces loyal to the Government were then withdrawn to Versailles; preliminary fighting on 2 April then confirmed the split, and the second siege of Paris began on 11 April. The attempt of the city forces to break out were no more successful than they had been against the Germans, who played no part in the fight although they still surrounded the Parisian area as a whole. On 21 May troops first entered the walls of the city and after the Bloody Week, Versailles had crushed the revolution.

In this situation where '... no true compromise was acceptable

either to the Right in the Assembly, determined to resist revolution at all costs, or to the Left in Paris, convinced that revolutionary victory was within its grasp' (p.7) the role of the Army was crucial. It is from the view of the Army that this book tells the story from 18 March to 28 May 1871. It is history on two levels - for the professional historian and for the general reader, which latter concerns us here. It is all the more successful in being told from one side, and the clear and cogent style carries the reader along so that he finds it hard to lay the book down. The copious Notes are all gathered at the end, and their text references are discreet superior numbers, so that the book can be read like a novel. Further there is a Glossary of French terms and four good maps, so that the author's care for the general reader is clear. All we need now for this period is a companion volume from the other side - Paris against Versailles 1871.

N.F.M. Henry

Castlereagh. By Wendy Hinde. Collins, 1981. 320 pages, £16.00.
 Palmerston, the Early Years, 1784-1841. By Kenneth Bourne. Allen Lane, 1983. 747 pages, £25.00.
 Lord Aberdeen, a Political Biography. By Muriel E. Chamberlain. Longman, 1983. 583 pages, £25.00.

The appearance of these three biographies serves to remind us of the astonishingly complete sway held by members of the College over the conduct of British foreign policy from 1812 until Palmerston's death in 1865. Only one noticeable break occurred between 1822 and 1827 - the others were matters of months only in 1834 and 1858 - in the predominance of Johnians as either Foreign Secretary or Prime Minister. At the time of the Congress of Vienna not only was the Foreign Secretary a Johnian, but so also was the British Ambassador at Vienna, who acted together with another Johnian Clancarty, as Plenipotentiaries at the Congress. It should be added that at least in the case of Aberdeen and Palmerston membership of the College and education at Harrow might well have been the only thing which united them, their differences in character and methods being otherwise so complete. It was Palmerston, perhaps typically, who gave expression it in one way by describing Aberdeen as suffering from "antiquated imbecility" and Queen Victoria who acted for Aberdeen in castigating Palmerston over the vexed question of the Spanish Marriages: "if our dear Aberdeen had still been at his post, the whole thing would not have happened". There is no doubt that all three men achieved the kind of greatness which leads to a deeply ingrained but shorthand public reputation: Castlereagh was hated in Ireland as a Unionist and more widely as a cold-hearted reactionary. His death by suicide in 1822, which remains in some ways hard to explain, convicted him of ultimate madness. Aberdeen was held to be weak, particularly in respect of Russia and France, to the point almost of being a pacifist, and having first muddled into the Crimean War, then proving totally incapable of presecuting it. Palmerston divided people, but along suspiciously clear lines. He was either the greatest and most vigorous defender of British interests who has ever lived or the dangerously bombastic seeker after short term political advantage at the expense of the long term interests of Britain, and one who was

prepared to make use of every dubious propaganda device to achieve his ends. Abroad, he was widely believed to be a fomentor of revolutions. All three of these books attempt in different ways to adjust such caricatures.

Castlereagh, despite the great work of Sir Charles Webster on his foreign policy (1931), and more recently the short biography by John Derry (1976), still needs all the help he can get. His evil reputation was both less fair to him than the commonly held views on the other two and yet more difficult to shift. Wendy Hinde's carefully balanced, pleasantly readable book avoids tangling with Castlereagh's image, and relies on giving an accurate but plain account of his career; and it may be that such an approach is well justified. Certainly, any reader who had not before known how Castlereagh had been regarded, would not be willing to accept so hostile a view of him after reading Wendy Hinde's biography. A doubt, however, remains. Castlereagh was not just a sensible, even wise, domestically charming, if publically shy, British politician of a certain period. He was one of the greatest, arguably the greatest, foreign secretary this country has ever had. When he came into office in February 1812, expecting only to be at the Foreign Office for a matter of weeks until the domestic political situation again broke down, he in fact faced ten and a half years of the most compelling problems that a foreign secretary can expect to meet. He first had to cope with war on a huge scale, and maintain what had up to that point proved unmaintainable, a durable coalition against Napoleon. If and when that succeeded, the end of the Napoleonic imperium in Europe was going to require a massive new international settlement, if only to delimit a new territorial map for Europe. As it turned out, Castlereagh not only saw the last coalition succeed, but himself left for a prolonged mission in Europe to make it succeed, and in doing so played a crucial role in the establishment of a new French regime and in the preparations for the Vienna Congress. As this stage in his career, he was doing more than looking after British interests effectively, he was fashioning a new kind of international system, and doing so deliberately. He had learnt from his mentor, Pitt, that a convulsion on the scale of the revolutionary wars would have to be followed by something more reliable than the chaotic effects of eighteenth century diplomacy. Pitt, however, had not developed any mechanism for achieving a more stable international environment, and it was left to Castlereagh to overcome the anxieties of Metternich, the strange delusions of the Tsar of Russia and perhaps most of all, the suspicions of a highly isolationist House of Commons in setting up the Congress System in November 1815.

The Congress System did not succeed in its first form, principally because Metternich and the Tsar tried to use it for domestic as well as international purposes. Castlereagh had therefore to spend the post 1818 period attempting to make it work in circumstances where not only were there a more than usually irksome crop of international problems - in Spain, in Italy, in Greece - but there had also to be a constant vigilance towards the policies of the more autocratic powers. In the end the stress, together with the stresses of leading the House of Commons when domestic affairs were dangerously inflamed by economic crisis, pushed him into suicide. His death however was not also his failure. His belief that Britain was inescapably a European great power with consequent obligations and his new method of articulating great power management of the international system by means of conference diplomacy both survived

and rendered possible the establishment of the Concert of Europe under Palmerston's chairmanship of the London conference on the revolt of the Belgians in 1830. If Castlereagh had not both provided the method and showed persistence in maintaining it against very great odds, it must be doubted whether the strikingly successful conduct of international affairs which marked Europe, and therefore much of the rest of the world, during the nineteenth century would have come about. It is this achievement which gives him a place above that of a foreign secretary who would have seen the war against Napoleon to a successful conclusion and then defended British interests at the subsequent peace Congress - both difficult things to do and both of which Castlereagh did with consummate brilliance. But he did them as well as presiding over the creation of a new international system. His principal characteristic was perhaps that he avoided dogma: he did not accept the dogma of Irish independence; he did not accept the dogma that all other societies would benefit from revolutionary changes to their constitutions however backward they might be; he did not accept the dogma that great powers, particularly autocratic ones, had a right of intervention in the internal affairs of other powers in the event of a revolution; and he did not accept the dogma that, the Congress System having been established, it should be regarded as the only legitimate means of conducting negotiations between states: and, in the end, his fight against dogma was successful.

If Wendy Hinde's treatment of Castlereagh is soundly based and has no great axe to grind, the same cannot be said of either Kenneth Bourne's account of Palmerston up till 1841 - we await volume two with the keenest anticipation - or Muriel Chamberlain's new political biography of Aberdeen. In both cases we are given large scale works based hitherto unused or even, as with Aberdeen, formerly lost archives. In both cases also there is a new interpretation offered.

Bourne's first volume on Palmerston is the product of half a lifetime's labour devoted to a vast archive. He has employed, particularly on the Foreign Office itself, records unused by Sir Charles Webster in his 1951 account. It is an immensely successful attempt at a balanced interpretation both because he prevents the sheer weight of evidence from obscuring the patterns that can be discerned and because he falls into neither the panegyric or obloquy which have so often attended discussions of Palmerston's role. For Bourne, Palmerston did not begin by being emotionally committed to the ending of the Slave Trade, but fell into the policy and then came to believe in it. Nor was Palmerston deliberately concealing a policy of imperial expansion under the cloak of suppressing the Slave Trade or insisting as far as possible on Free Trade. Most particularly, he was not a closet revolutionary, as Metternich believed. He believed in Free Trade, commercial expansion and the limited form of Parliamentary democracy in force in England after the Great Reform Act, in much the same way as his contemporaries did, and, particularly with a pen in his hand was a pungent defender of all three. He was right about the great crisis of the Ottoman Empire induced by Mehemet Ali in the 1830s, even though he may have relied more upon instinct than judgement. He lost his triumphantly arranged general treaty on the Slave Trade, however, by pressing his advantage over France too hard in 1841; and, in general, he took too suspicious a view of French policy. Apart from his brilliant defence of the Ottoman Empire against what he believed at different times to have been the aggressive designs of both Russia and France, his greatest triumph during his period as Foreign Secretary was the creation of

Belgium in 1830-1. Here he showed, as he was to do again in 1848-9, that he was a true successor of Castlereagh. He recognised that the fundamental interest of Britain lay in the maintenance of the international system as it had developed in Europe. None of the global preoccupations which characterised the British Empire could be managed without European stability, and the basic caution allied to masterly timing which can clearly be discerned behind his frequently over bombastic mode of expression, was seldom put to more successful effect than during the London conference on Belgium of 1830-1. Here a crisis which stirred all the deepest anxieties and ambitions of the European great powers and carried with it a really serious risk of general war, was coaxed by Palmerston to a peaceful and in the truest sense constructive solution.

It is perhaps the most admirable element in Bourne's work that he has been able to show conclusively what Southgate (The Most English Minister, 1966) was only able to propose, that for most of the time Palmerston's characteristically intense involvement with, and colourful expression of, foreign policy must be divorced from what that policy actually was. Bourne not only establishes the complexity and essential moderation of Palmerston's stance, but also suggests that it is wrong to imagine that he had particular nostrums by which he was guided. Palmerston may have expressed this best himself in the following passage from a letter to Lamb of March 1838:

... my doctrine is that we should reckon upon ourselves; and act upon principles of our own; use other governments as we can, when we want them and find them willing to serve us; but never place ourselves in the wake of any of them; lead when and where we can, but follow, never. The system of England ought to be to maintain the liberties and independence of all other nations; out of the conflicting interest of other countries to secure her own independence; to throw her moral weight into the scale of any people who are spontaneously striving for freedom, by which I mean rational govt, and to extend as far and as fast as possible civilization all over the world. I am sure this is our interest; I am certain it must redound to our honor; I am convinced we have within ourselves the strength to pursue this course, if we have only the will to do so; and in yr humble servant that will is strong and persevering.

Palmerston had, so it has been said, been contemptuous of Aberdeen from their earliest acquaintance at school. Whether fisticuffs at Harrow really prove this may be doubted. Certainly Palmerston always believed himself to be more competent than Aberdeen, and his particularly virulent attacks upon him at the time of the Ashburton Treaty with the United States in 1842 could have left no one in any doubt as to his feelings. But they were to some extent also accounted for by the fact that Aberdeen's early successes in both the US/Canada question and in China were based upon initiatives made by Palmerston and only not concluded by him because of ill luck.

Aberdeen was in office as Foreign Secretary on two occasions: 1828 - 1830 and 1841 - 1846. On both occasions he was succeeded by Palmerston, as he was as Prime Minister in 1855. The verdict of history on the two men could not have been more different. Aberdeen has been met with an almost complete contempt. He was the man who almost settled for an inadequate independence for Greece - a cause to which he was much devoted; he was the man who seemed to give way

to the Americans too easily on the Canadian boundary question; he was the man who allowed far too much to the French government under Guizot in the 1840s; he was the man who felt unable to tell the Tsar of Russia in 1844 what the policy of England towards the Ottoman Empire had to be and who then compounded the consequences of that error by wandering ineffectually into the Crimean War and then failed to prosecute it with any real vigour. Only the Queen's well known preference for Aberdeen's gentle and courteous diplomacy towards other powers, as opposed to Palmerston's boisterous treatment of them, seemed to stand against the charges of weakness at best, treachery to British interests at worst which have been thrown at him since his resignation in 1855. Muriel Chamberlain nonetheless believes that Aberdeen can be defended.

She has done the most impressive and exhaustive work on what had plainly become a most difficult archive: she has brought order out of chaos, and found what had been lost. Alas there was nothing she could do to restore what had been destroyed. It is indeed the treatment of Aberdeen's papers which explains the failure of any earlier defence of him to emerge. Aberdeen himself seems to have been quite clear that the circumstances of the Crimean War and his departure from office would have forbidden any rapid favourable reassessment of his career, but having left careful instructions about the publication of his papers - or at least the crucial parts of them - he expected to receive justification when they appeared. In the event, for a variety of reasons, not least Gladstone's unwillingness to fulfill Aberdeen's wishes, no such publication occurred. When a full life came, by Lady Frances Balfour in 1922, it was inadequate and inaccurate and only managed to increase Aberdeen's reputation for ineptitude. It was this biography which made so much of Aberdeen's apparent feeling that because of an Old Testament injunction, (I Chronicles, xxii, 7,8) his responsibility for the outbreak of the Crimean War debarred him from restoring an old Church on his estates. That at least was evidently much exaggerated, and it is quite clear that Aberdeen suffered badly from his poor treatment by his family and his first major biographer. Does the rectification of that leave us with a new and more favourable view of Aberdeen?

Despite great efforts, it turns out there is not much to be done with Aberdeen's record in foreign affairs. It is true that in 1828 - 30, the Duke of Wellington really controlled foreign policy; and it is clear that Aberdeen had a success with the Ashburton Treaty and the whole question of the US/Canadian frontier, as he did with China: but there is case for regarding them as Palmerston's doing. There is, too, a case for regarding Aberdeen's softness towards France as sensible after the Palmerstonian acerbities of the late 1830s, but it seemed only to produce disaster in the vexed question of the Spanish Marriages. Over the outbreak of the Crimean War there will always be disagreement. Aberdeen might have been right to persist in seeking a diplomatic settlement, and right in his belief that had he been allowed to try once more he would have succeeded in averting the war. It is, however, more likely that the war could only have been prevented by giving the clearest possible indication from a very early stage that Britain would if necessary fight to maintain both the Straits Convention of 1841 and the interest of the Concert of Europe as a whole in the future of Turkey. In this case, rather like episodes of his Ambassadorship at Vienna after 1813, too great an appreciation of the pressures felt by others gave a false impression of weakness, which had to be remedied in the earlier example by Castlereagh, and in the later by going to what may have

been an unnecessary war.

Even though she thinks that Aberdeen's record has not been properly understood, it is only in comparatively minor ways that she can positively defend him. Although it is true that Aberdeen was unusual, perhaps unique, among mid-nineteenth century Prime Ministers in having seen a field of battle (Leipzig, 1813) and that experience undoubtedly did contribute towards his dislike of war, he was not a pacifist. It is also plain that he was quite unperturbed by the dirty-tricks departments which still existed both at the Foreign Office and at the Post Office. He, like Palmerston, took an untroubled eighteenth century view of this aspect of the conduct of foreign affairs. In this, as in other matters, he was not simply naive. In other respects, however, Muriel Chamberlain has to rely more upon distraction than defence. She points to the much more rounded picture of her man that she has been able to draw. He was an interesting, intelligent and given the frequency with which personal disasters befell him and the grace with which he met them, a wholly admirable character. He was a notably cultivated man, who maintained friendly relations by personal correspondence with foreign statesmen, and became expert in the affairs of other European societies. He ran his Scottish estates with great skill and made them a model for his generation. He was notable too in the general intellectual and political life of Britain in the first half of the nineteenth century. An archaeologist of skill he was President of the Society of Antiquaries for 40 years. He was the valued friend and advisor of both Peel and Gladstone. Whatever may be said of his conduct of foreign affairs, he was not simply an incompetent nullity.

Aberdeen emerges from this study as someone who might have done better in home and colonial affairs. Muriel Chamberlain points to his potentially good but brief record as Colonial Secretary in 1834-5 and to the formation of the 1852 coalition as evidence of this. Only Aberdeen could have formed such a coalition and it provides the grounds for remarking that Aberdeen was the reverse of Palmerston not just in character, but also in being a Liberal at home and a Tory abroad. From his journey to Constantinople in 1803, however, Aberdeen regarded himself as working in the field of foreign affairs, and it was over foreign affairs that he expected history to judge more favourably than his contemporaries. But grateful as we are to Muriel Chamberlain for enabling us to see so much more of a civilised, complicated and admirable man in his domestic context, he yet cannot be rehabilitated as a Foreign Secretary. In the end, she does not try too hard and turns to explaining, with real insight, why Aberdeen failed. His knowledge, his courteous and restrained stance, even his scholarly, sometimes apolitical, approach combined to make him assess situations as a whole rather than to define Britain's interest in them. His dispatches read like essays rather than instructions and his whole attitude suggested an international arbitrator rather than counsel for his country. Foreign affairs were not and are not conducted in that way: they are essentially adversatorial. If they are handled in any other way, there is a great danger than the wrong signals will be sent. Aberdeen produced precisely that effect.

R.T.B. Langhorne

The Development of the Family and Marriage in Europe. By J. Goody. Cambridge University Press, 1983.

Many historians will feel more than a twinge of shame if they try to master Professor Goody's complex book. The remarkable energy with which he blazes his trail across the centuries, from the late antique period almost up to the present day, and from continent to continent, cannot fail to impress those who focus their attention on more restricted areas. Whenever he came to a topic about which I felt I knew something, I was no sooner settling myself down comfortably for a bit of disputation than he was off again, alighting on evidence from widely differing periods and geographical locations, and attempting to set European developments in the context of African and Asian social structures. Thus bewilderment on the part of historians reading this book will not simply be due to their genteel affectation of an inability to comprehend anthropological terminology (although I did find the early chapters rather difficult because the glossary was not full enough); it will also be a consequence of their failure to master their own subject in comparable breadth.

This breadth of scope is only achievable, of course, by the use of a few short cuts, and Professor Goody is quite honest about these. In his preface he says that he has had to 'compromise with the realities of the allocation of time', and that he has not in every case used standard editions 'sometimes because I did not always know what these were, and sometimes because I work in a peripatetic fashion and use whatever is available where I am'. Although it is a little startling to find quotations from two different translations of Gregory of Tours (elsewhere incorrectly renamed 'Geoffrey') on the same page, the line of argument is nevertheless usually quite clear to the non-anthropologist. It loses little from what he describes as his tendency not to 'satisfy all the conventions of historical scholarship'.

Professor Goody's starting point seems to have been to ask himself a question which also troubled the sixth century Spanish bishop Isidore of Seville. Why had the church's concept of incest been extended to the seventh degree of consanguinity, affinity, and spiritual kinship in the late antique period, so that it greatly surpassed the prescriptions of Leviticus xiii and xx? Given that consanguinity tended to be calculated according to the Germanic mode, this made it in practice almost unlimited. Moreover, the requirement of exogamy contradicted the church's strict rule on the indissolubility of marriage. If it were enforced, it made divorce compulsory. Professor Goody's answer to this knotty problem, in contrast to Isidore's, is that this was a deliberate strategy on the part of the church, which sought to restrict the potential field of heirs in order that property might more easily be bequeathed to the church.

This is uncannily similar to the views of the reformation protestants, which he quotes at some length. We learn that the Elizabethan commentator Philip Stubbes wrote, 'The Papists also holde it to be a work of unspeakable merit, for a man or a woman ... to give the greatest part of their goods and lands (the more, the more the merite) to popish priestes, (though in the meane time theyr wife, children, and whole families goe a begging all theyr lyfe long)... to the ende that they may pray for them when they are dead.' I have the impression that Professor Goody's opinion is much the same as

Luther's: 'This is nothing but pure farce and foolishness, concocted for the sake of money and to befuddle consciences.' Like the protestants, he puts an extremely good case for the lack of biblical precedents for the prohibited degrees, and together with restrictions on adoption, divorce and remarriage (the last two being irreconcilable with the regulations on incest), he sees this as a prime cause for the ecclesiastical acquisition of property. This ecclesiastical interference, through (potential) control of marriage and the legitimation of children, is in its turn the major reason, according to Professor Goody, for significant changes in the pattern of kinship in Western Europe which differentiate it from the patterns he has observed in Africa.

The problem with this thesis is that he is not able to adduce much evidence from the late antique period to substantiate his claim that the ecclesiastical definitions of incest were a primary cause for restrictions in the field of potential heirs, or that if such a restriction occurred, it encouraged legacies to the church. From time of Constantine the property of churches grew rapidly, for donations were encouraged both by his own example, and by his legalisation of bequests to the church in 321. Evidence for or against the effects of ecclesiastical rulings could only emerge from a lengthy investigation of bequests recorded in the papyri. According to one historian of the family and sexuality in the period, cited in George Duby's review of Professor Goody's book in the *TLS*, the sort of changes in kin structure which Professor Goody attributes to the influence of the church, were already taking place in late ancient society and were simply mirrored by the ecclesiastical legislation.

In the early medieval west, to which a good deal of the book is devoted, the written testament seems to have come into being largely as a means of recording bequests to individual ecclesiastical foundations. But for the most part churches only receive a proportion of the property left, and it is fairly clear that such documents do not deal with the whole of the family patrimony. In Anglo-Saxon England, for instance, 'bookland' originated in the seventh century as a means to serve the interests of the church, enabling laymen to grant their land to religious foundations (and, of course, to plenty of lay beneficiaries). 'Folkland', on the contrary, was not alienable and seems never to have bequeathed by will. It probably formed the bulk of the kin patrimony, but our evidence for the manner of its descent is all but non-existent. Thus the church only had the possibility of receiving a bequest from what was probably not the major part of the inheritance, and most extant Anglo-Saxon wills show that it only received a variable proportion of this. Moreover, the field of heirs mentioned in such bequests shows that kin included not only sons and widows, but daughters and sons-in-law, brothers, nephews, etc., and a whole host of kinsmen whose relationship was never defined. Land was distributed laterally throughout the branches of the kin, as well as descending vertically. Professor Goody claims that in any given sample, 20% of couples will be childless, and will therefore be heirless. But in the loose kin structure of Anglo-Saxon England, which can be appreciated by examination of the extent of the legal liability of members of the kin, there were plenty of others to whom property could and should be distributed. The will of King Alfred, which summarizes a series of agreements about inheritance between his older brothers and himself at their father's instigation, shows that laymen could be far more concerned about restricting the field of potential heirs than the

clergy were. Indeed, it appears that Anglo-Saxon kings in the tenth century deliberately did not marry in order that competing collateral branches of the stirps regia should not be produced.

In tenth and eleventh-century France it was the preoccupation of noble families with the consequence of the disintegration of centralized authority, rather than an ecclesiastical influence, which promoted the complex change in kinship structure resulting in the emergence of the lignage. The noble family ceased to be a social and legal grouping in which resources were distributed throughout the kin, and became a compact unit of husband, wife and offspring, in which the patrimony was passed on to the elder son (who was heir without any need for testamentary bequest), and the cadets might receive either their father's acquisitions or small portions of the family property in tenurial dependence on their elder brother, or nothing. As Professor Holt has shown, it is true that a grant in perpetuity to an ecclesiastical foundation was logically inseparable from inherited tenure, because possession had to be more than a life interest if it were to be alienated for ever; but this seems to be the main contribution which the church made to the development of the lignage. Such grants did not occur because there were no heirs, but with the consent of the heir(s). The canalisation of inheritance in the lignage had nothing to do with the church's strictures on incest, and would not necessarily result in any increase in bequests to the church. Lack of a direct heir was more likely to allow the patrimony to escheat to the feudal lord, than to leave the church as the only possible beneficiary. This new system of inheritance was largely imposed on England as a result of foreign conquest in 1066, not because of the limited jurisdiction of ecclesiastics over marriage. I think that Professor Goody, looking at the medieval church through his reformation spectacles, sees it as far too distinct from society. To contemporaries the ecclesia was the whole body of the faithful. The interests of the clerics and the lay nobility were closely bound together, as the example of the coincidence between monastic endowment and the emergence of the lignage illustrates.

Just as there was no overt conflict here, so there was none between 'Church' and 'State', and such a characterisation can be misleading, particularly in the period before the investiture contest. Most medievalists would resolutely reject the assertion that there was a 'state', and particularly 'the State', in the middle ages. Government was an arm of the institutionalized church with claims and duties which might lead to conflict of interests, but conflicts which can best be analysed by the distinction between spiritual and temporal. It was royal authority which promulgated the traditional regulations on incest at the Council of Paris in 829. The Eigenkirche meant that nobles, and kings to a greater degree, had a vested interest in ecclesiastical wealth because it was also their wealth. In England ecclesiastical foundations escheated during a vacancy, just as lay fiefs did. When William Rufus was feeling particularly exasperated with Anselm, the archbishop of Canterbury, he shouted at him 'You do what you like with your manors, and I'll do what I like with my abbeys'. Professor Goody himself makes many of these points, but then gets the issue out of focus again by returning to his characterisation of 'Church' and 'State'. He cites the famous lament of the fifth century Merovingian King Chilperic: 'See how our wealth has gone to the churches! Only bishops rule nowadays!' But the kings were chiefly responsible for the endowment and the protection of the churches. Chilperic would not have had any conception of mortmain legislation.

Professor Goody is more at home with developments after the investiture contest. He gives a clear assessment of the role of Peter Damian's De Gradibus Parentale in defining the precise limits of the prohibited degrees, and the effect which the church's new determination to enforce these had on marriage at the upper end of the social scale. It is only at this stage that there is much evidence for detailed knowledge of the bewildering complexities involved in computation of different degrees of consanguinity according to the Germanic and the Roman schemes. Although the Paris Council of 829 had resulted in a fairly clear definition, it had had little practical effect, partly because the regulations were too extensive and complicated to apply in practice; and partly because, as Professor Wallace-Hadrill's latest book on the Frankish church illustrates, the church was only just beginning to penetrate into the administration of marriage. The new sophistication in the twelfth century is well illustrated by a letter of the celebrated canon lawyer Ivo of Chartres to King Henry I of England. He wrote that he had 'consulted a written genealogy' ... 'drawn up by noble men issued from the same lineage, who are ready to count degrees before ecclesiastical judges and to prove them according to the law'. The ability of the church to exercise influence over marriage settlements resulted in a flow of revenue from dispensations from the regulations on consanguinity, and Professor Goody deals with these at some length. It also meant, of course, that it was easier for laymen to recover their freedom in order to marry again, and the church had to drop its insistence on the indissolubility of marriage. Gratian went to the lengths of claiming that invalid marriage was no marriage at all. It is possible to construe the papacy's reduction in the number of forbidden degrees at the fourth Lateran Council, as some sort of conciliation between the theories of churchmen and the practices of noble and royal families, and it may be that Professor Goody should have examined at greater length why the papacy took the advice of Parisian masters like Peter the Chanter. Understanding on this point can only come when it is ascertained what happened when the ecclesiastical regulations were applied in practice.

The length of my rather laboured musings on what constitutes only a part (if the major part) of Professor Goody's work should indicate how easily it will fire debate amongst historians. There may well be a long and turbulent betrothal between them and the anthropologists. Whether it all ends in nuptial bliss is another matter.

George Garnett

College Chronicle

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB

President : Mr Bambrough
 Captain : P.A.J. Wright
 Vice-Captain : T.C. Lucas
 Secretary : M.S. Briegal
 Senior Treasurer : Dr Perham
 Junior Treasurer : J.J. Lambert
 Captain of Lower Boats : J.J.F.H. Cox
 Captain of Ladies Boats : W.N. Aldridge

The 1982-1983 season will perhaps be remembered as a time of ups and downs in the fortunes of the Lady Margaret Boat Club. Fortunately the ups usually came when it mattered most: at the beginning and the end of the season.

The Michaelmas Term saw the arrival of new talent to the Club in the form of John Garrett and Pete Sheppard, and of course the first Lady Margaret ladies. Garrett and Sheppard joined Charlie Heard in the Blue Boat, while Paul Wright, Adrian Hearle and Dave Todd rowed for Goldie. James Cox was awarded a Trial Cap, along with Tom Butler as cox, and Tim Lucas rowed in a victorious Lightweight crew.

The Light Four left all opposition standing to win the University Fours and was pronounced the fastest Light Four on the Cam for ten years. The performance of the other fours was a little disappointing, as was that of the First Eight with its eighth place in the Fairbairns. Jesus yet again won their own event.

Light IV

Bow P.A.J. Wright
 2 D.B. Todd
 3 P.R.W. Sheppard
 Stroke C.D. Heard

The novices showed promise, with the A boat beating the B boat in the final of the Clare Novice Plate. The ladies fielded two eights and the Officer in charge of ladies' boats, Bill Aldridge, ensured that well organised coaching provided a good grounding for the ladies' side of the Club.

The Lent term brought Peterborough Head, as grey and bleak as ever. The rows there were good and augured well for the Bumps. However, the First Boat only managed one bump, on Clare at the Railway Bridge, and failed to catch Downing. Trinity Hall remained Head. The Ladies were unlucky to miss their oars and the Fifth Boat produced some excellent fifteen-stroke rows to win theirs.

First Lent VIII

Bow J.F. Stebbing
 2 R.I. Sealy
 3 A.C. Stone
 4 J.C. Mercer
 5 D.B. Todd
 6 D.C. Budenberg
 7 J.J.F.H. Cox
 Stroke T.C. Lucas
 cox J.J. Daboo

Ladies First Lent VIII

Bow G. Hodgetts
 2 S.T. Bransfield
 3 G.T. Bourne
 4 N. Richards
 5 S.D. Heenan
 6 P.L. Makin
 7 M. Holdsworth
 Stroke A.L. McIntyre
 cox C. Chadwick

The First Eight and a compilation Eight went to the Kingston and Tideway Head races where they achieved creditable results.

The May term arrived and the build up to the Bumps began, all attention being directed towards regaining the Headship from Downing. The First Eight looked strong, including three Blues and three Goldie Colours, and the crew was heavy enough to get the best out of the Karlisch which Roger Silk had so expertly rebuilt the previous year. They won the Senior A class of the Cambridge Ragatta and also went Head of the Cam.

Tension and anticipation mounted as three days of the Bumps went by and the "Big Boys" had still failed to dislodge Downing. However, after drastic alteration to the gearing, the final night brought a dramatic row, culminating in the bump on Downing at Morley's Holt, to reestablish Lady Margaret as Head of the River.

The other boats were not without their glory too. The by now legendary Fifth Boat and the Sixth Boat won their oars. The Ladies and the Fellows narrowly missed theirs.

First May VIII

Bow R.I. Watson
 2 D.C. Budenberg
 3 D.B. Todd
 4 T.C. Lucas
 5 J.J.F.H. Cox
 6 P.R.W. Sheppard
 7 P.A.J. Wright
 Stroke A.D. Hearle
 cox G.T. Butler

Fifth May VIII

Bow R.J. Kollek
 2 G.S. Hillier
 3 B. Johnson
 4 M. Smith
 5 J.H. Hoey
 6 M. Pritchard
 7 D.R. Shanks
 Stroke H.M. Park
 cox M.J. McFrederick

Sixth May VIII

Bow D.J. Neville
 2 T.C. Bailey
 3 G.P.E. Craggs
 4 M. Coombs
 5 W. Kynes
 6 H. Dunlop
 7 J. Wade
 Stroke P.A. van Ryneveld
 cox N.P. Milbank

Ladies First May IV

Bow M. Holdsworth
 2 N. Richards
 3 S.D. Heenan
 Stroke A.L. McIntyre
 cox G.T. Bourne

A Light Four and a conglomerate Eight went to Henley, where the excellent weather provided some compensation for the lack of success. In the Visitors' Plate the Light Four was beaten by the University of

London, the eventual winners. The Eight was inexperienced, but after a week of three outings a day they managed to qualify. They were then knocked out in the first round by Emmanuel.

Yet nothing could detract from the regaining of the Headship, and the Club's overall success was also recognised when we won the Mitchell Cup for the highest number of points collected at events on the Cam throughout the year.

Henrietta Shaw

SOCCER CLUB

The 1983 season saw St John's College 1st XI in the 2nd division for the first time since 1979-80. Unfortunately, performance in the league did not live up to its initial promise. The team played well against poor opposition but failed to maintain this standard against better sides. Inconsistency was an insurmountable problem with disastrous results, such as 0-8 against Selwyn, contrasted with victories such as 6-2 against Queens'. The eventual position was fifth, winning four matches, losing four and drawing one.

The cuppers side was strengthened by the return of Damon Buffini, the captain of the College side and of the University Falcons who narrowly missed his blue. However, a much improved team both in spirit and commitment were narrowly beaten by Pembroke 7-5 (on aggregate) after two well contested games.

Although it must be said that the season was not an unmitigated success there were some commendable performances in defence by Duncan Bigg who seemed to have recovered well from injury and by Phillip Robertson who adapted well to his new full-back role. Colin Wright confirmed his undaunted ability, winning both his Falcons Colours and a belated place in the Blues during the Lent Term. John Higgins in goal personified the team's inconsistency, playing brilliantly one moment and not so brilliantly the next. The general standard of the freshers was again very poor. However, Steve Silvester and Duncan Jubb proved exceptions, and provide promise for next year.

The 2nd XI, captained by Jeremy Marshall, had a comparatively good season. Good performances in the league left the 2nds needing to win their last game to gain promotion, but despite a heroic comeback from 0-3 down at half time, Downing ran out winners 4-3 leaving the 2nds and 3rds in Division III. Good performances here came from old hands Chris Neave and Peter Templeman and the form of Mike Pickard and John Ryder looks well for the future.

The 3rd XI started the Michaelmas Term winning their first match 12-0. Unfortunately, due to injuries and difficulty in finding a reliable goalkeeper, the team had a run of defeats in the league but recovered well to finish fourth in their division.

Team spirit was very high for all cuppers matches but against the strongest opposition (Pembroke II, Caius II and Fitzwilliam III) St John's 3rds lost all three games by narrow margins. Enoch George was a great influence on the team and Steve Grills determination was

evident throughout the season. On the whole, the six first-years who played regularly should form a good basis for the 2nd and 3rd teams next season.

The 4th XI ended up on the wrong side of some incredible score-lines including 5-6 and 6-8. The initial results were disappointing but the team has improved greatly, winning two games and drawing one, and being mainly first or second years should achieve great things next year.

Peter Templeman, the President of the Soccer Club, leaves the College this year and it must be said that he has been a valuable asset both on and off the field. His enthusiasm for the whole club has been endless and he will undoubtedly be sorely missed.

Damon M. Buffini

CRICKET CLUB

Playing Record	P10	W6	D2	L2
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A successful season for St John's Cricket Club culminated in victory over Fitzwilliam in the Cuppers final. Playing on Trinity Old Field, John's batted first and after a slow start Rob Andrew's (89) initial acceleration was continued by a superb innings from Andre Odendaal, who scored 93 n.o. from only 70 balls, and Fitzwilliam were set a massive target of 263 off only 40 overs. After early tight bowling by Neil Gregson and Nick Robinson, Fitzwilliam were never in the hunt and finished 70 runs short. Earlier in the Cuppers competition John's were hampered by the inclement weather of the first few weeks of term. This led to King's and then Jesus conceding the first two rounds after several postponements. Then Homerton were beaten by the combined bowling efforts of Neil Gregson (5-15) and Nick Robinson (4-8). The semi-final victory over Pembroke was dominated by Andre Odendaal's match-winning century.

The rest of the season was dominated initially by the weather and latterly by the strength of John's batting (both defeats were on early season rain-soaked wickets). The bowling, however, although accurate was not generally devastating and many games were high scoring. Andre Odendaal and Rob Andrew were the pick of the batsmen with Pete Sudell and John Dally having notably successful if short seasons. Nick Robinson was the outstanding allrounder and Jerry Macklin combined effective swing bowling with two fifties in only two innings. Charlie Jenne was probably the pick of the regular seam-up bowlers, although not rewarded with the requisite number of wickets, and Steve Martin, though sometimes expensive, picked up a lot of wickets with his slow left-arm spin.

Finally, thanks to Peter Robinson for his quiet but efficient captaincy and to Jim Williams, who, despite appalling early season weather, produced excellent batting wickets once the rain had stopped.

With the majority of last year's successful side remaining in College we look forward with confidence to next season.

Murray Scott

NETBALL CLUB

John's played league netball for the first time this season and succeeded in winning the second division. Although the squad was much changed from last year's with the loss of Sue Heenan to University rowing, Fay Rowlinson to University netball and Anne McIntyre to Lady Margaret and the addition of two first years Nikki James and Kate Bennett, the team managed to play some promising and exciting netball with good wins over sides like Newnham and Girton losing only to Robinson and then by one goal. This performance bodes well for our entry into the first division next season.

Following our surprising success in Cuppers last year when we reached the semi-finals, team spirit was high for this season's tournament. However, we were unlucky to be drawn with Homerton, the eventual winners, in our section and although we beat Sidney, Caius, Robinson and Christ's, we lost by two goals to Homerton thus failing to qualify for the semis.

Our thanks go to Emma Beauclerk for being fixtures secretary and then Captain when Sue left to row and also to the John's Rugby Club against whom we practised (and lost!) on many a Sunday morning and who came out to support us at league and Cupper's matches.

For only the second year of netball in John's, we have achieved a lot and I hope that next year the same enthusiasm and commitment continues so that we can improve our game (and perhaps then, even beat the Rugby VII!).

League and Cuppers team from:

Emma Beauclerk	Liz Field
Fay Rowlinson	Dalla Cox
Sue Heenan	Nikki James
Sarah Currie	Nan Jones
Emma Thornton	Celia Tait
Kate Bennett	

Fay Rowlinson

ART SOCIETY

This is only the second year that life art classes have been held in the College, but they have continued to be very well attended, despite the proliferation of similar groups elsewhere. In general, the number of people squeezed into the Boys Smith Room has ensured that it has been warm - an important concern of our unclothed models. Our two tutors have offered a lot of encouragement and useful criticism to artists of every standard. Fortunately none have been of the match-stick-men variety. The presence of a tutor has helped to create the friendly but quite professional atmosphere of the classes. The meetings usually start with some five minute quick sketches to make everyone's drawing looser and bolder, followed by longer poses for more considered work.

High attendance has meant that we have made a small profit, so some charcoals, pastels and different size paper have been bought to

give people an opportunity to experiment. Hopefully this trend will continue, and it would be nice to see more College members making use of the society.

Roz Hooper

NORMAN HENRY SOCIETY

(formerly the Wine and Food Society)

Chairman: Dr W.A. McKean
Treasurer: Mr B.S. Braithwaite
Secretary: Dr T.R. Clayton

The College Wine and Food Society was founded in 1968 and has held regular tastings, parties and dinners ever since. The Society has been renamed in honour of Dr Norman Henry, who died in July 1983 and whose obituary appears elsewhere in this issue. Dr Henry was one of the founder members of the Wine and Food Society and its sole organizer from 1977, during which period a regular format was established and the average attendance at meetings increased to over forty in the last year of his life. This achievement was in large measure a reflection of the popularity of Dr Henry himself, and a product of the characteristic generosity, in terms both of personal time and money, with which he nurtured the Society.

The new officers have endeavoured to continue not only the shape but also the spirit of what, in practice if not in appellation, had long been Norman Henry's society. Membership is open to all senior and junior members of the College, who are welcome to bring guests. Meetings consist of a brief talk followed by an informal tasting. Members are then free to circulate and drink together (what Dr Henry called "getting down to the practical") in a relaxed social atmosphere. There are three wine tastings at fortnightly intervals in each of the Michaelmas and Lent Terms, which are held in the Wordsworth Room before dinner. In addition, a Christmas Party is held at the end of the Michaelmas Term and an Annual Dinner at the end of the Lent.

The programme for the Michaelmas Term, which, characteristically Dr Henry had arranged by the previous May, included talks by an ex-Fellow of the College, Richard Mason, and by a current Fellow, John Plane, on Rioja and South African wines respectively. In November the Society was addressed by an old friend of Dr Henry's and the owner of a local vineyard, Mr Norman Sneesby, on wines of East Anglia. Another close friend of Dr Henry, Dr Graham Chinner of Trinity College, gave the Society a very informative tasting of Australian wines in February. The other meetings in the Lent Term were a sherry tasting given by the Secretary, and the Treasurer's ever popular, and now annual event, a sampling of pates and wines to accompany them.

T.R. Clayton

MUSICAL SOCIETY

Despite the lack of any new academic music students, the Musical Society pressed ahead with adventurous programmes and continued support for the musical activities of members of the College.

The Lent Term concert in the College Chapel gave a rare performance of Poulenc's Harpsichord Concerto. The nimble fingers of the multi-talented John Vallance brought off a marvellous performance, conducted by Jim Cessford, who also directed Mozart's overture to "The Marriage of Figaro". The second half was given to a performance of "St Nicholas" by Benjamin Britten. Lynton Atkinson gave a fine performance as St Nicholas and the chorus coped admirably with the difficult writing. The whole performance was a resounding success, under the direction of Andrew Lumsden, and rewarded the efforts of its performers.

The Lent Term also saw a series of lunchtime recitals, notably a College Composers' concert with vocal music by Andrew Gant and Steven Kings. These lunchtimes, although with small audiences, have been very successful in the magnificence of Hall which is aided by a fine acoustic. The Combination Room Concert also took place in the Lent Term. It was dogged by many administrative difficulties, but Adrian Lucas managed to organise a suitable entertainment in one of the most beautiful rooms in Cambridge.

The May Week Concert was again a memorable evening of a wide range of musical styles. The Chapel Choir began the evening with the Five Mystical Songs by Vaughan Williams, the baritone solo being sung by Simon Keenlyside. Amongst later items were a Four-Violin Concerto by Vivaldi - soloists (all College Members) Nicholas Hugh, Nicholas Meredith, John Golby and Nigel Millbunk (sic.) - and Milhaud's "La Création du Monde", conducted by Jim Cessford. This was a daring yet very well received inclusion which competed well with the fireworks from the Trinity May Ball. The interval was concluded with a brass fanfare, and the concert ended with the traditional contribution from the ever popular Gentlemen of St John's.

The Michaelmas Term Concert of 1983 saw the rise of Steven Kings from the Rehearsal Orchestra to conducting the College Orchestra. The first item was "Sospiri" by Elgar, the unashamed richness of the texture made complete with broken arpeggios on the harp. This rarely heard but exquisite miniature was flattered by the fullness of the Chapel's acoustic. The second item was the F Major Divertimento by Mozart and the first half ended with a spirited performance of Britten's "Simple Symphony". The second half of the concert was given to a performance of Bach's "Magnificat" under Andrew Lumsden, again showing his talent at bringing out the best from an enthusiastic chorus.

The Lent Term Concert was a new adventure for the Musical Society. The Senate House was hired for a concert of music by Mozart and Haydn. The first half consisted of Mozart's First Symphony and the Haydn D Major Cello Concerto with soloist Timothy Hugh giving an eloquent performance of this recently discovered work. The second half was filled by the first British Performance of an opera by Mozart "Apollo et Hyacinthus". The concert was conducted by Andrew Lumsden, with a little humour from the excellent soloists Lucy Dennis, Katie Sidwell, Nicky-Jane Kemp, David Seers and Angus Smith.

The Musical Society has retained its innovative record by the efforts of an enthusiastic and dedicated Committee, and this augurs well for the future in a field where standards are ever rising and originality is rare but valued.

Nicholas S. Hugh

Announcements

Johnian Society Golf Meeting

The next meeting will be held on Friday 13 July 1984, at the Royal Worlington and Newmarket Golf Club. Accommodation for those attending can be provided by the College. Would interested members not 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.

College Notes

Master: Professor F.H. Hinsley, M.A., O.B.E., F.B.A.
 President: R.N. Perham, Sc.D., F.R.S.
 Senior Tutor: P. Goddard, M.A., Ph.D.
 Senior Bursar: C.M.P. Johnson, M.A., Ph.D.
 Deans: Rev. A.A. Macintosh, M.A., B.D.
 J. Staunton, M.A., Ph.D.
 Junior Bursar: R.T.B. Langhorne, M.A.
 Steward: H.P. Hughes, M.A., Ph.D.
 Librarian: A.G. Lee, M.A.
 Praelector: P.P. Sims-Williams, M.A., Ph.D.

FELLOWSHIPS

Elected into Title A Fellowships with tenure from 1 May 1984:

PETER HENDRIKUS KROPHOLLER, B.A. of Jesus College, for research in Pure Mathematics.
 COLIN WILLIAM TAYLOR, B.A. of Gonville and Caius College, for research in Insect Physiology.
 GEORGE HUGO TUCKER, B.A. of St John's College, for research in French Literature.
 TODD MATTHEW WHITELAW, B.A. Harvard, M.A. Southampton, of St John's College, for research in Archaeology.
 EDUARDO GIANNETTI DA FONSECA, B.A. of Darwin College, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil, for research in Economics.

Elected into a Title B Fellowship from 1 October 1984:

DAVID CHRISTY DUNN (B.A. 1960) and appointed a lecturer in Medicine.

Elected into an Honorary Fellowship:

SIR VIVIAN FUCHS, Sc.D., F.R.S. (B.A. 1929) formerly Director of the British Antarctic Survey.

Elected into a Commonwealth Fellowship for one year from 1 October 1984:

ROBIN WAYNE CARRELL, M.B., Chir.B., New Zealand, M.A., Ph.D. Darwin College. Professor of Clinical Biochemistry, Christchurch Clinical School of Medicine, University of Otago, New Zealand.

Elected into a Professorial Fellowship from 1 January 1985:

PARTHASARATHI DASGUPTA, Ph.D., Professor of Economics.

Elected into a Professorial Fellowship from 1 October 1985 to 30 September 1986:

PETER TEMIN, Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, Ph.D. Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Pitt Professor-elect of American History and Institutions.

Elected into an Overseas Visiting Fellowship for one year from 1 October 1984:

Professor JEREMY ARAC SABLOFF, B.A., Pennsylvania, Ph.D., Harvard, Professor of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

Elected into Overseas Visiting Scholarships:

For the Michaelmas Term 1984:

PRZEMYSŁAW WOJTASZCZYK, M.Sc., Ph.D., Polish Academy of Sciences, Lecturer in Mathematics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

For the Easter Term 1985:

LECH KRZYNZANIAK, M.A., Ph.D., Poznan, Associate Professor and Director General, Archaeological Museum, Poznan.

RICHARD OWEN WILLIAMS, B.A., Ph.D., University of California, Berkeley, Senior Scientist, Department of Biochemistry, University of Nairobi, Kenya.

Emmanuel Miller Prize 1983

Miss TANYA MARIE LUHRMANN of Emmanuel College.

AWARDS

Birthday Honours 1983

Knight Bachelor

BASIL DAVENPORT BLACKWELL (B.A. 1942) Vice-Chairman and Chief Executive of the Westland Aircraft Group.

G.C.M.G.

Sir PERCY CRADOCK, K.C.M.G., (B.A. 1948) Honorary Fellow. Her Majesty's Ambassador to The Republic of China.

C.B.E.

PETER CHARLES PEDDIE (B.A. 1954) Solicitor. Partner in the firm of Freshfields of London.

New Year Honours 1984

Knight Bachelor

KENNETH JOHNSTON SHARP (B.A. 1950) lately head of Government Accountancy Service, Department of Trade and Industry.

DAVID MACKENZIE WILSON, Litt.D., (B.A.) Director of the British Museum.

O.M.

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

APPOINTMENTS

Mr C.H. ARNOLD (B.A. 1955) has formed his own business as a garden consultant called Progredere Gardens, Wolstanton, Newcastle-upon-Lyme.

Dr D.N. AXFORD, C.Eng., M.I.E.E. (B.A. 1956) has been appointed Director of Services, Meteorological Office.

Dr G.W.W. BARKER (B.A. 1969) of Sheffield University, has been appointed Director of the British School at Rome from October 1984.

Mr J.W. BOYS SMITH (B.A. 1964) has been appointed Assistant Professor in Glaucoma at the University of Tulane, New Orleans, U.S.A., from 1 September 1983.

Dr F.W. CAMPBELL (M.A. Queens' 1953) Fellow, has been appointed Professor of Neurosensory Physiology in the University from 1 October 1983.

Mr R.O. CAVE (B.A. 1969) has been appointed assistant manager of the Mincing Lane branch of National Westminster Bank.

Professor W.O. CHADWICK, K.B.E., D.D., F.B.A. (B.A. 1939) Honorary Fellow, former Master of Selwyn College, President of the British Academy has been conferred with the honorary degree of D.Litt. by the University of London.

Mr M. CLARK (Ph.D. 1960) was elected Conservative Member of Parliament for the new constituency of Rochford (Essex) in the General Election 1983.

Rt. Rev. and Rt. Hon. F.D. COGGAN, Lord Coggan D.D. (B.A. 1931) Honorary Fellow, former Archbishop of Canterbury, has been appointed chairman of the executive committee of the Council of Christians and Jews.

Mr S.F. COLES (B.A. 1982) obtained a first class in the Bar Final examination and was awarded a Scarman Scholarship. He has also been awarded the Wilfred Parker Prize for Evidence by the Council of Legal Education.

Dr S. CONWAY MORRIS (M.A. 1975) former Fellow, has been appointed a University lecturer in the Department of Earth Sciences from 1 October 1983 for three years.

Mr F.B. CORBY, F.I.A. (B.A. 1952) Chief executive of Prudential Corporation, has been appointed a council member of the Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses.

Mr M.J. CORK (Matric. 1981) has been awarded the Kermode Essay Prize 1983.

Mr S.C. COUPLAND (B.A. 1982) has been awarded an Allen Scholarship for 1983-84.

Sir PERCY CRADOCK, G.C.M.G., K.C.M.G. (B.A. 1948) Honorary Fellow, former British Ambassador to China, has been appointed to two high-

level posts in the Foreign Office, with continuing responsibility for the negotiations over the future of Hongkong.

The Rev. P.G. CROFT (B.A. 1948) communications officer, Diocese of Sheffield, is to be Sub-Dean and Canon Residentiary of Guildford Cathedral, Diocese of Guildford.

Dr B.W. CUNLIFFE, F.B.A., (B.A. 1962) Professor of European Archaeology at Oxford University, Fellow of Keble College, has been appointed to the O'Donnell Lectureship in Celtic Studies 1983-84. He has also been awarded an Honorary D.Litt. by the University of Sussex and with an Honorary degree of D.Sc. by the University of Bath.

Mr D.A. CURNOCK, D.C.H., D. Obst. R.C.O.G., M.R.C.P. (U.K.) (B.A. 1967) has been appointed Consultant Paediatrician at Nottingham City Hospital.

Professor G.E. DANIEL, F.B.A., Litt.D. (B.A. 1935) Fellow, has been appointed Chairman of the Duchy of Cornwall advisory group on Archaeology.

Mr. J.M. DOVIAK (Ph.D. 1972) is now Director of Seatrade Academy, 66/68 Hills Road, Cambridge.

Mr N.C. DENYER (M.A. 1979) former Fellow and now Fellow of Trinity College, has been appointed a University lecturer in the Faculty of Classics from 1 June 1984 for three years.

Dr K.J.R. EDWARDS (M.A. 1966) Fellow, has been appointed secretary general of the faculties in the University from 1 October 1983.

Miss A.E. EVANS (Matric. 1982) has been awarded a Henry Arthur Thomas Travel Exhibition 1983.

Mr L.F. FITZHARDINGE (M.A. 1968) former Commonwealth Fellow and former Reader in Australian History, Australian National University, has been elected a Fellow of the Australian Academy of the Humanities.

Dr K. FOSTER (B.A. 1954) Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Aston, Birmingham, has been appointed Pro Vice-Chancellor (Postgraduate matters) for three years.

Dr D.J.H. GARLING (B.A. 1960) Fellow, has been appointed head of the Department of Pure Mathematics and Mathematical Statistics from 1 October 1984 for five years.

Mr M. GHADIRI (Ph.D. 1981) of the University of Surrey, has been awarded the Filtration Society's 1983 Travel and Study Award (The Filtration Society, Dept. of Chemical Engineering, University of Technology, Loughborough, Leicester).

Sir RONALD GIBSON, (B.A. 1932) has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of Hampshire.

Mr F.S. GLASSOW, F.R.C.S. (B.A. 1938) formerly Senior Staff Surgeon, Shouldice Hospital, Toronto, Canada, has been appointed Hunterian Professor for 1982-83 by the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. He gave his Hunterian Lecture at the Royal College of Surgeons on 13 April 1983 on 'The repair of Inguinal Hernia using Local Anaesthesia'.

Dr G.H. GUEST, F.R.C.O. (B.A. 1949) Fellow and Organist, has been reappointed University Organist from 1 April 1984 for five years.

Dr S.F. GULL (B.A. 1971) Fellow, has been reappointed a University lecturer in the Department of Physics from 1 October 1984 to the retiring age.

Sir JOHN GUNN, C.B.E., F.R.S.E., F.I.M.A., F.Inst.P. (B.A. 1939) Cargill Professor of Natural Philosophy, University of Glasgow, has been conferred with the Honorary degree of D.Sc. by the University of Loughborough.

The Rev. D.P. HARLOW (B.A. 1953) Team Rector of Saffron Walden with Wendens Ambo and Littlebury, diocese of Chelmsford, to be also an Honorary Canon of Chelmsford Cathedral.

Miss M. HOLDSWORTH (Matric. 1982) has been awarded a Henry Arthur Thomas Travel Exhibition 1983.

Professor Sir FRED HOYLE, F.R.S. (B.A., Emmanuel 1936) former Fellow and now Honorary Fellow, has been elected to an Honorary Fellowship at Emmanuel College from 28 November 1983.

Dr H.P. HUGHES (M.A. Caius 1974) Fellow, has been appointed a University lecturer in the Department of Physics from 1 October 1983 for three years.

Professor FRANK IACOBUCCI (LL.B. 1964) has been appointed Vice-President and Provost of the University of Toronto, Canada.

Dr P.T. JOHNSTONE (B.A. 1969) Fellow, has been appointed a University lecturer in the Department of Pure Mathematics and Mathematical Statistics from 1 October 1983 for three years.

The Rev. C.M. JONES (B.A. 1978) formerly Curate, St Matthews Parish Church, Walsall, has been appointed Chaplain of the College from 1 October 1984.

Mr I. KATZNELSON (Ph.D. 1969) has been appointed Professor of Political Science, New School for Social Research, New York, U.S.A.

Mr G.W.C. KAVANAGH (B.A. 1981) of the Middle Temple, has been called to the Bar.

His Honour P.H. LAYTON (B.A. 1927) former Circuit Judge, was installed as President of the Medico-Legal Society on 13 October 1983.

Mr M.J. LONG (B.A. 1968) a partner in Messrs Donne, Mileham and Haddock of Brighton, has been elected to the Council of the Law Society.

Mr A.P. LUCAS (B.A. 1983) has been appointed assistant organist at Norwich Cathedral.

Mr D.S. MARTIN (Matric. 1982) has been awarded a Henry Arthur Thomas Travel Exhibition 1983.

Mr H.R. MATTHEWS (B.A. 1982) has been re-elected to the Michael Foster Studentship in Physiology for 1983-84.

Mr J.W. MILLER, C.B.E., F.R.C.P. (B.A. 1956) Honorary Fellow, delivered the Ciba-Geigy lecture to members of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society at the Royal Northern College of Music in Manchester on 28 March 1983. Mr Miller has been awarded an Honorary D.Univ. by the Open University.

Professor S.F.C. MILSOM (B.A. Trinity 1944) Fellow, has been appointed one of the Septemviri for two years from 1 January 1984.

Dr D.C. NICHOLLS (B.A. 1961) has been appointed Head of the Department of Land Economy from 4 October 1983 until a date to be determined, while Professor G.C. Cameron is on leave of absence. Dr Nicholls was the Liberal/Alliance candidate in the new South-West Cambridgeshire constituency in the General Election 1983.

Dr ROBIN ORR, C.B.E. (B.A. Pembroke 1932) Emeritus Professor of Music, former Fellow and Organist of the College, has been elected to an Honorary Fellowship of the Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama, by whom he has been commissioned to compose a full-length opera for production at the opening of their new buildings.

Sir EDWARD PARKES Sc.D. (B.A. 1946) former Fellow of Gonville and Caius, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Leeds from 1 October 1983. He has also been appointed Chairman of the advisory panel to the Secretary of State for the Environment on issues relating to Black Country limestone. Sir Edward has been conferred with the Honorary degree of D.Sc. by the University of Leicester and with the Honorary degree of D.Tech. by the University of Loughborough.

Mr K.J. PASCOE (B.A. 1941) Fellow, has been appointed a Pro-Proctor for the academical year 1983-84.

Dr R.N. PERHAM (B.A. 1961) President, Reader in Biochemistry of

Macromolecular Structures in the University, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Mr M.H.N. PORTER (Matric. 1981) has been awarded a Duke of Edinburgh Entrance Scholarship to the Inner Temple.

Mr S.P. PUMFREY (B.A. 1978) has been elected into a Research Fellowship at Corpus Christi College from 1 October 1984.

Dr M.F. RANDOLPH (Ph.D. 1978) Fellow, has been appointed a University lecturer in the Faculty of Engineering from 1 October 1983 for three years.

Dr J.R. RINGROSE, F.R.S., F.R.S.E. (B.A. 1953) former Fellow, Professor of Pure Mathematics, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has been appointed a Pro Vice-Chancellor of that University for three years from 1 October 1983.

Mr D.E. ROBERTS (His Honour Judge David Roberts) (B.A. 1942) has been appointed a circuit judge and assigned to the Midland and Oxford circuit.

Mr J. RONAYNE (Ph.D. 1969) Professor of History and Philosophy of Science, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia, has been appointed Dean of the Faculty of Arts of that University from 14 March 1983.

Mr J.P. RUSSELL (Matric. 1980) has been elected into a Junior Research Fellowship at Sidney Sussex College from 1 October 1984.

Dr F. SANGER, C.H., C.B.E., F.R.S., (B.A. 1939) Fellow of King's College, has been awarded an Honorary Sc.D. by the University of Cambridge. He has been elected into an Honorary Fellowship at King's College and he has been awarded the Gold Medal of the Royal Society of Medicine 1983.

Mr J.G.D. SHAW (B.A. 1955) was re-elected Conservative Member of Parliament for the Pudsey constituency in the General Election of 1983 and has been appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Energy.

Mr J.N. SPENCER (B.A. 1958) is now Clerk to the Justices at Bridport, Dorchester and Sherborne Magistrate's Courts.

Dr S.P. TIMOTHY (B.A. 1979) has been elected to the Rolls-Royce Research Fellowship at Emmanuel College, for three years from 1 October 1984.

Mr G.H. TUCKER (B.A. 1980) has been elected into a Jebb Studentship for 1983-84.

Mr J.T. VALLANCE (B.A. 1982) has been elected to the Prendergast Studentship for 1983.

Dr S.M. WALTERS (B.A. 1941) former Fellow, now Fellow of King's College, and a former director of the University Botanic Gardens, has been awarded the Victoria Medal of Honour in Horticulture by the Royal Horticultural Society.

Dr C.E. WALTHAM (B.A. 1976) has been appointed IEP Fellow at the University of British Columbia, Canada, from 1 July 1982.

Sir DOUGLAS WASS, G.C.B., (B.A. 1944) Honorary Fellow, Former Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, gave the Reith Lectures 1983.

Sir RONALD WATERHOUSE, Q.C. (The Hon. Mr Justice Waterhouse) (B.A. 1949) is one of the High Court Judges nominated to sit in the Employment Appeal Tribunal.

Mr G.M. WEDD (B.A. 1951) Under-Secretary, Department of the Environment, has been appointed South-west Regional Director for the Departments of the Environment and Transport at Bristol.

Professor M.V. WILKES, F.R.S., F.I.E.E., F.B.C.S. (B.A. 1934) Fellow, Emeritus Professor of Computer Technology, is now Computer Engineer for the Digital Equipment Corporation, U.S.A. and Adjunct Professor of Computer Science and Electrical Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He gave the first in the series of Computing and Control Lectures at Savoy Place, London, on

16 February 1984. The title of the lecture was 'The past, present and future of the computer field'.
 Mr G.L. WILLIAMS (B.A. 1959) Professor of Educational Planning and Director of the Institute for Research and Development in Post-Compulsory Education at Lancaster University, has been appointed to the Chair of Educational Administration at the University of London from 1 October 1984
 Mr P.F. WILLIAMS (B.A. 1958) has been appointed to a personal Chair in Music at the University of Edinburgh.

MARRIAGES

PETER JAMES KINGSTON (B.A. 1975) to Kristina Mailliard, on 25 March 1983, at San Francisco, California, U.S.A.
 DAVID LAWRENCE MCMULLEN, (B.A. 1962) Fellow to Sarah Jane Clarice Croft, research student of Newnham College, on 31 December 1983 at Guildford Cathedral.
 JOHN WINFIELD PORTER (B.A. 1964) to Mary Elizabeth Burrows, on 21 April 1983, at Epping.
 CHRISTOPHER ERNEST WALTHAM (B.A. 1976) to Nancy Anne Framst, on 30 July 1983, at St Matthias' Church, Cecil Lake, Fort St John, British Columbia, Canada.

DEATHS

RICHARD THOMPSON ASHBY (B.A. 1930) Major (retired) Royal Artillery and former Bursar of Wycliffe College, Stonehouse, died September 1983.
 GEORGE HERBERT BAILEY (B.A. 1931) died 1982.
 ERNEST BOOTH (B.A. 1920) formerly Senior Partner in the firm of Solicitors, Booth, Blackwell and Samuel Tonkin & Co., Berners Street, London, died 16 October 1983.
 JOHN JERNINGHAM BRERETON (B.A. 1930) farmed the Brampton Hall Farm, near Aylsham, Norfolk, died 14 January 1984.
 JOHN BROUGH, F.B.A. (B.A. 1941) Fellow and Professor of Sanskrit, was killed in a road accident on 9 January 1984.
 GLADWIN ALBERT HURST BUTTLE, O.B.E., F.R.C.P. (B.A. 1921) Emeritus Wellcome Professor of Pharmacology at the School of Pharmacy in London University and formerly Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Army Medical Corps and Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. Co-founder and for many years Chairman of the Buttle Trust, died 3 May 1983.
 JOHN MAXWELL TOWN CHARLTON, F.S.A. (B.A. 1947) Emeritus Professor of Classics at the University of Keele, died 9 May 1983.
 GEOFFREY CAREW CURTIS, Ph.D. (B.A. 1941) Principal Scientific Officer, U.K. Atomic Energy Authority, Warrington, died 5 October 1983.
 LAURENCE HECTOR DAVIES (B.A. 1939) died 13 May 1983.
 JAMES FINDLAY DOWN, F.R.C.P., (B.A. 1932) formerly Consultant Physician, St George's Hospital, London, and at King Edward VII Hospital for Officers, died 24 September 1983.
 KENNETH FEARNSIDE (B.A. 1940) formerly Director of Strategic Planning for the Plessey Company, died 17 August 1983.
 JOSEPH LEONARD GAMGEE (B.A. 1926), Barrister-at-Law, died 15 March 1984.
 DAVID GUNSTON (B.A. 1924) formerly with Baker, Perkins and Company Ltd., Peterborough, died 3 July 1976.

NORMAN FORDYCE MCKERRON HENRY (Ph.D. 1938) Fellow and formerly University lecturer in the Department of Mineralogy and Petrology, died 10 July 1983.
 ARTHUR BRIAN AUGUSTUS HEWARD (B.A. 1921) died 4 March 1982.
 ANDREW STUART HIBBERD, M.B.E., (B.A. 1917) formerly Chief Announcer of the British Broadcasting Corporation, died 1 November 1983.
 WILLIAM KIRTLAND HINTON (B.A. 1922) died 2 August 1983.
 PATRICK JAMES HOBSON (B.A. 1929) Second master at the Oratory School, Woodcote Reading 1953-62, died 27 August 1982.
 PHILIP RYLE HOBSON (B.A. 1977) died 22 January 1984.
 ARTHUR GORDON HURRY (B.A. 1918) died 27 December 1982.
 GORDON BUTLER ILES (B.A. 1933) died 1 August 1983.
 Sir MAURICE (GEORGE) KENDALL, F.B.A.M., Sc.D., (B.A. 1929) formerly Chairman of the computer consultancy company now called SCICON, died 29 March 1983.
 GUY ROBERT MANTON (B.A. 1934) Emeritus Professor of Classics, Monash University, Australia, died 6 June 1983.
 ROBIN KINGSFORD KERKHAM, O.B.E., (B.A. 1931) of the Colonial Agricultural Services in Uganda 1934-1955 and a farmer in Norfolk since 1955, died 1 July 1980.
 COLIN STEWARD MENZIES-KITCHIN (B.A. 1956) Partner in a medical practice in Bury St Edmunds and clinical assistant in the ear, nose and throat department at the West Suffolk Hospital, Bury St Edmunds, died 4 June 1983.
 MAXWELL HERMAN ALEXANDER NEWMAN, F.R.S., (B.A. 1921) former Fellow, Honorary Fellow, Emeritus Fielden Professor of Mathematics, University of Manchester, died 22 February 1984.
 GEOFFREY NOEL NOEL-TOD, C.B.E., O.B.E., (B.A. 1930) formerly Chairman, Parry & Co., Ltd., Madras, Director, East India Distilleries & Sugar Factories, Ltd., Madras, died 26 March 1983.
 BRIAN WILFRID PAY, F.R.C.P., (B.A. 1942) Consultant physician to Battle Hospital, Reading, died 28 May 1983.
 SIR NIKOLAUS (BERNHARD LEON) PEVSNER, C.B.E., F.B.A. (M.A. 1950), Honorary Fellow, formerly Slade Professor of Fine Art, died 18 August 1983.
 JOHN PRINGLE, O.B.E., (Adm. 1930) founder and President of the National Schizophrenia Fellowship, died 29 February 1984.
 MARTIN LEWIN BLAKE PRITCHARD (B.A. 1954) Medical Practitioner, died 4 December 1983.
 STANLEY CHARLES WALSH WRIGHT REA, O.B.E., (B.A. 1923) late Colonel, The Essex Regiment, died 8 October 1983.
 PETER CRAMPTON RUSHTON (B.A. 1933) formerly an E.N.T. consultant surgeon at Worthing and Brighton Hospitals, died 31 August 1983.
 RALPH WALTER RYE (B.A. 1929) died 7 February 1983.
 HOWARD HAYES SCULLARD, F.B.A., F.S.A., (B.A. 1926) Emeritus Professor of Ancient History in the University of London, died 31 March 1983.
 ELIOT TREVOR OAKESHOTT SLATER, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.Psych. (B.A. 1925) Honorary Fellow, formerly Director, Medical Research Council Psychiatric Genetics Unit, Maudsley Hospital, London, died 15 May 1983.
 CLIVE GORDON SMITH (B.A. 1929) died 1 September 1983.
 HARRY PERCY SMITH (B.A. 1929) died 17 July 1983.
 OSWALD CARLTON SMITH, F.C.I.S. (B.A.) 1909) died 8 June 1983.
 JAMES STEVENSON (B.A. 1923) Emeritus Fellow of Downing College, formerly University lecturer in the Faculty of Divinity, died 22 May 1983.
 DAVID ROBERT GABRIEL THODAY (B.A. 1933) formerly Housemaster at Workshop College, died 8 June 1983.
 JOHN RICHARD TYLDESLEY (B.A. 1957) Senior Lecturer in the Department of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Glasgow, died 29

February 1980.
 GEOFFREY HOWARD WALKER, M.C., D.L. (B.A. 1930) Senior partner in the firm of Bury & Walkers, Solicitors, of Barnsley, died 15 March 1983.
 The Rev. DAVID CHRISTOPHER KNIGHT WATSON (B.A. 1957) Canon provincial of York Minster, formerly Rector of St Michael-le-Belfrey, York, and latterly working under the auspices of the Belfrey Trust in London, died 18 February 1984.
 DAVID WILLIAMSON (B.A. 1970) died in a road accident, 5 August 1983.
 JOHN HOLLAS WOLSTENCROFT, Ph.D. (B.A. 1943) Professor of Physiology at the University of Birmingham, died 3 May 1983.

Gifts to the College

An anonymous gift of £5,000 was received to establish the "H" Fund "for the study of the history of the College and its members."

Dr C.H. Cripps (B.A. 1937, LL.D. 1976, Honorary Fellow), on behalf of the Cripps Foundation, gave £35,000 to endow an annual occasion to commemorate the benefaction for the Cripps Building.

John Buckingham C.B. (B.A. 1921) bequeathed £3,000 "for scholarships or research grants".

Professor H.H. Scullard (B.A. 1926) bequeathed £7,500 "for a prize or travelling grant in the fields of Ancient History and/or Early Church History".

Mr P.L. Bushe-Fox (M.A., LL.B. 1932) bequeathed four fifths of the residue of his estate for the general purposes of the College. £312,270 was received during the year in cash and securities.

Mr A.G. Hurry (B.A. 1918) bequeathed £50 to which no special conditions were attached. The bequest has been added to the capital of the General Bequests Fund.

Dr E.P. Bradlow (B.A. 1929), on behalf of a family trust, has agreed to fund scholarships for South African students.

Sir Henry Lee (B.A. 1924) gave £13,000, the first of a number of payments, to be used for scholarships in Economics for overseas undergraduates, preference being given to students from Malaysia.

The Reverend S.L. Pollard (research student 1932-33) made two further gifts of Can.\$1,000 and £250 which have been added to the Pollard Prize for History Fund.

Professor R.M.H. Shepherd (M.A. 1952) gave £60 and Dr J.R.M. Vaughan (B.A. 1948) gave £250, which have been added to the Staff Fund. An anonymous donation of £50 was made to the H.A. Harris Fund.

The Reverend S.M. Epps (B.A. 1922) made a further gift of £200 which has been added to the Brian Runnett Fund.

Dr McMullen gave to the Library a three-page letter with envelope, written in k'ai-shu script in late 1845 by Huang En-t'ung, deputy governor of Canton, to Sir John Davis, together with an English translation of the letter by K.F.A. Gutzlaff, and corrections of this translation by the Reverend A.F. Lutley (B.A. 1922), and also some formal invitation envelopes addressed to Sir John Davis in Chinese.

Mr T.W. Keeble (B.A. 1945) gave to the Library a copy of the Second Edition of Bentley's Horace (Amsterdam 1713) bound in vellum,

with coloured frontispiece and an album of photographs of College views and members, belonging to his father, C.F.A. Keeble (B.A. 1906).

Professor G.F. Bass gave a copy of "Yassi Ada", Volume I, by G.F. Bass and F.H. Van Doorninck, which has been placed in the Library.

Professor R.D. Keynes, in accordance with the will of his father Sir Geoffrey Keynes, gave a gold signet ring which was given originally to Henry Festing Jones by Samuel Butler.

Margaret Raven painted and gave a portrait of T.R. Glover (M.A. 1895).

The Pig Club gave two apple trees in memory of the late Mr R. Thoday, former Head Gardener.

Mr and Mrs H. Gregson gave a crab apple tree in memory of their son, the late M.S. Gregson (matric. 1977).

Mr M.A. Robinson (B.A. 1937, LL.B. 1938) gave a silver sugar castor and silver half-pint mug.

Miss V.A. Siggers, College tenant of 17 St John's Street (1942-83) gave a Welsh dresser.

Since May 1983 the College has received the following gifts from the American Friends of Cambridge University:

To the Research Grants Fund

Dr R. Ian Harker \$20, Mr and Mrs Allan M. Cormack \$500, Mr Coleman S. Williams \$25, Mr Martin B.C. Simpson \$250, Professor E.C.B. Hall-Craggs \$50, Dr Allan W. Hancock II \$50, the Sun Company Inc. \$100, Mr Richard A. Radford \$1,000.

To the Choir Music Tuition Fund

Mr Graham R. Brown \$250, Mr John R. Peberdy \$100.

To the Overseas Scholarships Fund

Mr Richard K. Roeder \$50, Professor D.C. Yalden-Thomson \$25, Dr H. Steffan Peiser \$30, Mr Bernard M.W. Knox \$50, Dr Derek P. Stables \$50, an anonymous gift of \$10,000.

To the Tutors' Praeter Fund

Professor and Mrs Guido Calabresi \$500, Mr John H. Mears III \$50, Mr John L. Howarth \$50, Mr Kevin Lewis \$15, Mr Robert Dean Pope \$50, Mr Sanford Thomas Colb \$25, Mr John G.N. Braithwaite \$120, Mr S. Linn Williams \$10, Dr James M. Macnish \$250, Mr Leslie S. Mayne \$5,000.

Appeals The following contributions were received during 1982-83:

	Covenants plus tax recovered £	Donations £	Expected final result £
Second and Third Court restoration	17	1	153,955
Johnian Society Travel Exhibitions	331	30	6,650
Johnian Society Lecture	244	5	2,750