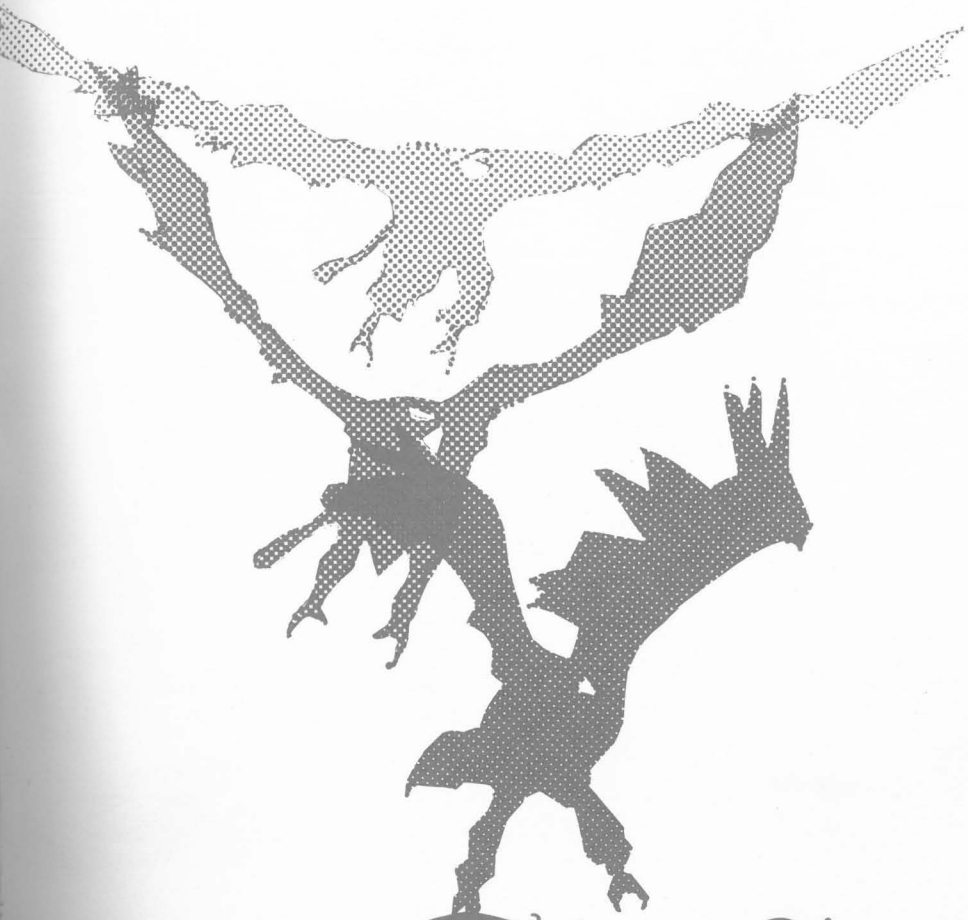

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Wordsworth's Mathematical Education

When William Wordsworth went up to St John's in October 1787 he was expected to study mathematics as his major subject. Why was this, what types of mathematics were then being taught, and what did he achieve?

At Cambridge at that time the influence of Sir Isaac Newton, who was professor of mathematics there from 1669 to 1702, was still of great importance. Mathematics was the dominant subject in the university, and its study was compulsory for all students, together with moral philosophy and theology. The students had no choice of subjects. The final degree examination (the Tripos) was in mathematics, philosophy and theology, but honours were limited to those candidates excelling in mathematics. The undergraduates were allocated in classes before the examination, with a right of appeal for those who considered they had been placed too low. The results of the examination determined where they were placed in order of merit within the class. Consequently there was intense competition between the candidates, particularly between those intent on the highest honours. Those who achieved the highest class, first class honours, were known as Wranglers. There were two lower classes of honours, Senior and Junior Optimes, and a pass degree. Separate examination papers were set according to the standards expected in the different classes (Howson 1982).

Some Tripos examination papers from the relevant period are available in published form (Wordsworth 1877, Ball 1889). They reveal the scope of the topics studied. These can be roughly divided into arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, astronomy, optics and mechanics. A form of calculus known as Fluxions was also studied, but not differential calculus. Here are some examples of the problems set. Questions 1–7 and 11–12 were set to prospective Junior Optimes and 8–10 to Senior Optimes in 1802, and 13–14 were set by dictation to candidates in 1785. No problems were ever set to candidates for a pass degree, but they were examined in book work, which could be learnt by rote.

1. If ¾ of an ell of Holland cost ¼£, what will 12⅔ ells cost?
2. Find the interest of £873.15s.0d for 2½ years at 4¾ per cent.
3. Solve the equation $3x^2 - 19x + 16 = 0$.
4. Sum the following series $\frac{1}{1.2.3.} + \frac{1}{2.3.4.} + \frac{1}{3.4.5.}$ ...+ ad infinitum.
5. Inscribe the greatest rectangle in a given circle.
6. Prove that the diameters of a square bisect each other at right angles.
7. Given the sine of an angle, to find the sine of twice that angle.
8. Given a declination of the sun and the latitude of the place, to find the duration of twilight.
9. If half the earth were taken off by the impulse of a comet, what changes would be produced in the moon's orbit?

10. Prove that in the course of the year the sun is as long above the horizon of any place as he is below it.

11. Prove that when a fluid passes through pipes kept constantly full, velocity varies inversely as area of section.

12. Define the centre of a lens; and find the centre of a miniscus.

13. Suppose a body thrown from an Eminence upon the Earth, what must be the Velocity of Projection, to make it become a secondary planet to the Earth?

14. What is the relation between the 3rd and 7th sections of Newton, and how are the principles of the 3rd applied to the 7th?

The level of attainment required to answer some of these questions is low. In present day terms, the standard is nearer to that of O level than to that of current university studies. It must be remembered however that at that time many of the undergraduates went to the university in their early teens, much younger than at present, and that many of them would have had no instruction in mathematics at school. Question 14 has been included to draw attention to the fact that much basic information was then learnt by rote. Sir Frederick Pollock, who was Senior Wrangler in 1806, said in a memoir that he could repeat the first book of Euclid word by word and letter by letter. At the end of the eighteenth century the minimum requirement for a pass degree was a competent knowledge of the first book of Euclid, arithmatic, vulgar and decimal fractions, simple and quadratic equations, and parts of the works of Locke and Paley (Ball 1889).

In addition to the Tripos examination, set by the university, some of the colleges, including St John's, set their own examinations in the years preceding the Tripos. The subjects were more varied than those of the Tripos. At St John's in 1774, the subjects examined were:

Hydrostatics and optics
2nd Vol of Locke
Antigone of Sophocles
6 first books of Euclid
Hutchinson's Moral Philosophy
21 Book of Livy
Stanyan's Grecian History
Horace's Art of Poetry
St Mark's Gospel.

The students were also required to be proficient in colloquial Latin (Wordsworth 1877).

The first six books of Euclid comprise:

Book 1. Definitions, postulates, axioms: triangles, parallels, parallelograms and squares.

Book 2. Transformation of areas, geometrical algebra.

Book 3. Circles, chords, tangents.

Book 4. Constructions with straight edge and compass.

Book 5. Theory of proportion.

Book 6. Proportion applied to geometry.

There are a further seven books.

Two colleges, St John's and Trinity, were outstandingly successful in preparing undergraduates for the Tripos examination.
For example, in the decade 1780 to 1789 the number of Wranglers from St John's was 35, from Trinity 32; their nearest rival, Queens', had 17 and no other college more than 3. This dominant position was maintained over a long period. From 1747 to 1884 the number of Senior Wranglers from St John's was 46, from Trinity 37, and no other college had more than 13 (Howson 1984).

In the eighteenth century there was increased interest in the study of mathematics, and some schools, particularly in the north of England, specialised in the subject. This interest did not extend to the public schools and most grammar schools, many of which taught no mathematics, sometimes because they were restricted to teaching classical subjects by their deeds of foundation. Hawkshead Grammar School was one of the exceptions. It was renowned in the latter part of the eighteenth century for the success of its pupils at Cambridge.
The masters in Wordsworth's time were all Cambridge graduates, and Taylor, who was headmaster from 1782 to 1786, had been 2nd Wrangler in 1778. Many of Wordsworth's schoolfellows, contemporaries and near contemporaries, became Wranglers. These included Fleming of Rayrigg (5th Wrangler), William Raincock (2nd), Gawthrop (16th), Thomas Harrison (Senior Wrangler 1793), Sykes (10th), Younge (12th), Jack (4th), Rudd (10th), and William's brother Christopher Wordsworth was 10th Wrangler in 1796 (Schneider 1957, *The Eagle* 1950).

What of Wordsworth himself? He had considerable advantages at Cambridge. He came from a school with an excellent record of success in the Tripos, and was at a college which was outstanding in obtaining high honours, and for part of his time there his tutor was Dr James Wood, considered to be the best mathematician in the University.

Wordsworth may even have had some doubts about his academic career before he ever arrived in Cambridge, according to a report by his cousin Mary Myers Robinson. On the way to Cambridge in October 1787 he stayed in York with her and her husband Captain Hugh Robinson. The latter said to him 'I hope, William, you mean to take a good degree', and Wordsworth replied 'I will either be Senior Wrangler or nothing' (Reed 1967).

In the Tripos examination in January 1791 he took a Bachelor of Arts degree, a pass degree. This was clearly a great disappointment to those who had expected him to obtain high honours. Those undergraduates who wished to do well in the Tripos stayed at Cambridge to work in the Long Vacation during the preceding summer. Wordsworth's decision to travel on the continent at that time proved that he had rejected any possibility of academic success. He does not attempt to make excuses for his failure to obtain honours.

In his Autobiographical Memoranda which he dictated at Rydal Mount in November 1847 he said:

> 'When at school, I, with other boys of the same standing, was put upon reading the first six books of Euclid, with exception of the fifth; and also in algebra I learnt simple and quadratic equations; and this for me was unlucky because I had a full twelve-months' start of the freshmen in my year, and accordingly got into a rather idle way; reading nothing but classic authors, according to my fancy, and Italian poetry' (Wordsworth 1851),

and in a letter to Miss Taylor, written in 1801;

> 'I did not, as I in some respects greaty regret, devote myself to the studies of the University' (Wayne 1954).

In the third book of *The Prelude* he describes his life at Cambridge.

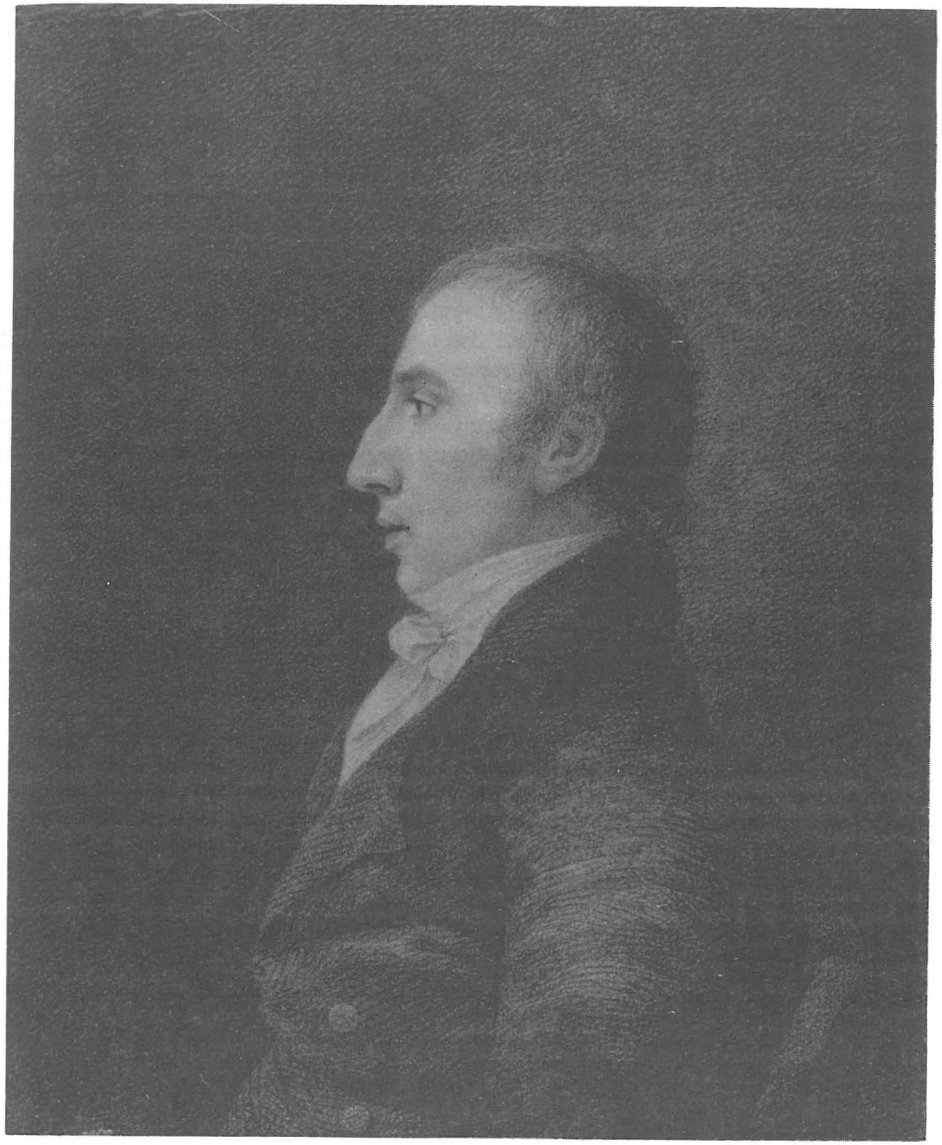
> The weeks went roundly on
> With invitations, suppers, wine and fruit,
> ...

and
> We sauntered, played, or rioted; we talked
> Unprofitable talk at morning hours;
> Drifted about along the streets and walks,
> Read lazily in trivial books, went forth
> To gallop through the country in blind zeal
> Of senseless horsemanship, or on the breast
> of Cam sailed boisterously, and let the stars
> Come forth, perhaps without one quiet thought.

and
> Look was there none within these walls to shame
> My easy spirits, and discountenance
> Their light composure, far less to instil
> A calm resolve of mind, firmly addressed
> To puissant efforts. Nor was this the blame
> of others but my own; ...

In these autobiographical fragments there is no suggestion that Wordsworth was incompetent in mathematics, or that he disliked the subject. Bowman, who taught him from 1785 to 1787 reported that his pupil 'did well enough under him' in both classics and mathematics.
While still at school Wordsworth borrowed Newton's *Opticks* from Bowman, and in the school library were several mathematical works, including Adam's *Essays on the Microscope* and Bonnycastle's *Introduction to Astronomy* (Thompson 1970).

The results of the first two college examinations showed that Wordsworth was capable of achieving a high standard. He did not opt out because he thought he would fail, but he did dislike the extremely competitive system and its effect upon those involved.



The Young Wordsworth

Wordsworth considered both mathematics and poetry to be of extreme importance. In the fifth book of *The Prelude* he tells of a friend who mused

> On Poetry and geometric Truth,
> The knowledge that endures, upon these two,
> And their high privilege of lasting life,
> Exempt from all internal injury,
> ...

and how this same friend had a dream of an Arab who carried

> ... underneath one arm
> A Stone; and in the opposite hand, a Shell
> Of a surpassing brightness. ...
> ... the Arab told him that the Stone,
> To give it in the language of the Dream,
> Was Euclid's Elements; 'and this', said he,
> 'This other' pointing to the Shell, 'this Book
> Is something of more worth' ...

The Shell and the Stone represented the two aspects of knowledge, Poetry and Mathematics, considered most worth preserving from the Deluge.

Wordsworth's attitude to mathematics and his opinion on its influence on his development as a poet is revealed in the sixth book of *The Prelude:*

> Yet may we not entirely overlook
> The pleasure gathered from the rudiments
> Of geometric science. Though advanced
> In these enquiries, with regret I speak,
> No further than the threshold, there I found
> Both elevation and composed delight;
> ...
> ... did I meditate
> On the relations those abstractions bear
> To Nature's laws, and by what process led,
> Those immaterial agents bowed their heads
> Duly to serve the mind of earth-born man;
> From star to star, from kindred sphere to sphere,
> From system on to system without end.

He continues by telling the story of a man shipwrecked without food or clothes, but having saved a treatise on geometry, and how this man would go apart from his companions and gain solace by drawing diagrams in the sand. He then compares his own state with that of the shipwrecked man:

> So then it was with me, and so will be
> With Poets ever. Mighty is the charm
> Of those abstractions to a mind beset
> With images and haunted by herself,
> And specially delightful unto me
> Was that dear syntheses built up aloft
> So gracefully; even then when it appears
> Not more than a mere plaything, or a toy
> To sense embodied: not the thing it is
> In verity, an independent world,
> Created out of pure intelligence.

Wordsworth obviously found enjoyment in mathematics, and he considered it an

important factor in 'Nature's laws', on which his philosophy was based. He regretted however that he had not continued to study the subject in depth, and had only attained a comparatively low level of competence.

Why did he achieve so little at Cambridge? He was not the first student, and certainly not the last, to be carried away by the excitements of life at the university after the restrictions of school life, and for him the lack of a settled home at that time must be taken into account. It would appear that the thorough grounding in mathematics which he had received at Hawkshead would have been sufficient to enable him to acquire an honours degree with very little further effort. If he had done this he would almost certainly have obtained a Fellowship at Cambridge and with it financial security. However he rejected both academic and financial rewards. He disliked the hypocrisy of some of the senior members of the University, and was not tempted to join them. Even more he disliked the intensively competitive system of the Tripos examination, which put tremendous pressure on those straining to obtain the highest honours. He comments in *The Prelude:*

> Examinations, when the man was weighed
> As in a balance! of excessive hopes,
> Tremblings withal and commendable fears,
> Small jealousies, and triumphs good or bad -
> Let others that know more speak as they know.
> Such glory was but little sought by me,
> and little won ...

and ... I grieved
> To see displayed among an eager few,
> Who in the field of conquest persevered,
> Passions unworthy of youth's generous heart
> And mounting spirit, pitiably repaid,
> When so disturbed, whatever palms are won.

If he had had the will to try for an honours degree, he could probably have done so by working hard at his studies in his final year. His decision to tour the continent was crucial, and showed that he had definitely decided against academic success, and its attendant stresses.

Wordsworth makes reference to mathematics later in *The Prelude*, when at the end of his visit to France he

> Yielded up moral questions in despair,
> And for my future studies, as the sole
> Employment of the enquiring faculty,
> Turn'd towards mathematics, and their clear
> And solid evidence ...

It is plain that he had derived lasting satisfaction from the study of mathematics, in particular geometry and astronomy.

Charlotte Kipling

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Johniana

[Palmerston's] father had been at Clare College, Cambridge, but since nothing was too good for Harry, in his case only the two largest and leading colleges, Trinity and St John's, were considered. It was not easy to choose between them, however. St John's had been the leading college for most of the previous century, and between 1749 and 1775 it had had eight Senior Wranglers to Trinity's one and between 1752 and 1780 eighteen Chancellor's medals (for classics) to Trinity's nine. But in the last part of the eighteenth century Trinity had caught up in Senior Wranglers (each had had seven) and eclipsed its rival in medals by sixteen to nine. Palmerston himself spent a day looking around Cambridge late in May 1802 on his way to Edinburgh. But the following spring still found him undecided where to go. For his own part Dr Bromley's recommendation would have been enough, but his mother thought it best to consult in addition two family friends from Cambridge who were also old Harrovians and future Prime Ministers. Inevitably each recommended his own college, and St John's therefore won by two to one. In any case Lady Palmerston was inclined to accept Fred Robinson's judgement as superior to Spencer Perceval's, and so was Palmerston. 'As for Perceval,' he wrote, 'he is a very good humoured fellow but not very remarkably bright.' It also weighed with him that there were more Harrovians at St John's and, perhaps, that he would be allowed to keep a horse there. So, with the approval of Malmesbury and Pelham, Palmerston was admitted at St John's on 4 April [1803].

Kenneth Bourne, *Palmerston: The Early Years, 1784-1841* (London, Allen Lane, 1982).

Wednesday 8 July 1835

Grand dinner at St Johns to more than 300: The company assembled in the hall & on the grass in the middle court: & there were seats benevolently provided for a large n^{o} of spectators: ... The arrangements of this dinner did the highest credit to St Johns: there was a profusion of Turtle (unfort^{y} burnt) Venison, Champagne, &c: & the dessert in part^{r} was the most abundant & sumptuous I ever saw set on a Table: - The waiting too was excellent, & the accommodation & comfort of the servants must had been admirably attended to for they were satisfied & spoke in high praise, wch they have not done hitherto. - The Master of St Johns gave the 1st Toast (the King): the Orator gave out all the rest with brevity & propriety in general ... At this dinner the A. of Cant^{y} thought proper to speak for 40': any thing more sickening I never heard in my life ... Of course the Master of Downing slept during this tedious harangue of the Primate, as he did during much that was better worth hearing. - I (as usual) went away immed^{y} after the Duke of Wellington's speech. ... At this dinner I was much disgusted with a brute (who was fool enough to think himself a wit) who tapped me on the shoulder (tho I had never seen the illmannered ass in my life) in the middle of the Archb's speech and said 'tho no Johnian he is a great bore'[1]:- so vulgar a platitude in return for magnificent hospitality could only have come from a very contemptible fellow.

1. St John's men were known to Trinity men as 'Johnian pigs': hence the joke.

Celebrations for the installation of the Duke of Wellington as Chancellor, from *Romilly's Cambridge Diary, 1832-42*, ed. J.P.T. Bury (Cambridge University Press, 1967).

The First English *Vita nuova*

If books have fates, then it is the lot of some to be forgotten. And that seems to have been the fate of the first complete version in English of Dante's *Vita nuova* ever to see print.

Published as an octavo in Florence in 1846 by Felix Le Monnier (1806-1864), and illustrated with portrait engravings of Dante and Beatrice Portinari, the title page of the translation reads *The Early Life of Dante Alighieri, together with the Original in Parallel Passages, by Joseph Garrow Esqr* M.A. Garrow, who was an English resident of Florence in the 1840s and after, has long since dropped from sight as a literary figure, and this is his only book. But his story, if a trifle shadowy, is remarkable - not least for its literary connections. Born in Madras in 1789, his father was Joseph Garrow, secretary to the British commander-in-chief, and his mother an Indian. There is no convincing evidence that the parents married. In June 1808 he was admitted to St John's College, Cambridge, as the college records show; he graduated there in 1812, and became Master of Arts, as his title page proclaims, in 1818. Some months before his first graduation, in February 1812, he had married a rich Jewish widow at Torquay in Devon, Mrs Fisher, *nee* Abrams.

His final years, down to his death in 1857, were spent in Florence during the last days of Austrian rule in Italy. In 1848 his daughter Theodosia, who was already known as a poet to Elizabeth Barrett in Torquay, had married Anthony Trollope's brother Thomas Adolphus, a resident of Florence; and T.A. Trollope's autobiography, *What I Remember* (1887), was eventually to include a vivid portrait of a father-in-law who by then had been dead for thirty years. Garrow is described there as "the son of an Indian officer by a high caste Brahmin woman, to whom he was married" (2:150); and it is impossible at this distance to judge whether that fabrication is Trollope's or Garrow's. There is no record of a marriage, at all events; and the name given for Garrow's mother, which is Sultana, is unlikely in a high-caste Brahmin of south India. But T.A. Trollope may be right to report that the young Joseph Garrow was "sent to England at an early age," perhaps before 1800, and that he was never again to see either parent. His description, recollected over many years, remains striking:

> My father-in-law carried about with him very unmistakable evidence of his eastern origin in his yellow skin, and the tinge of the white of his eyes, which was almost that of an Indian,

adding that, though educated for the bar, he never practised law, marrying a woman of considerable means. Shortly after his marriage his brother, Sir William Garrow, as solicitor-general, achieved notoriety by prosecuting Leigh Hunt for libelling the Prince of Wales, later George IV.

Garrow's family circle was artistic. The Abrams sisters were all musicians, one of them being the composer of the song "Crazy Jane"; and T.A. Trollope describes Garrow as "a decidedly clever man" and a violinist, as well as "a draughtsman and caricaturist of considerable talent." His daughter Theodosia Trollope wrote for Dickens' *Household Words*; and after the Risorgimento, she composed a highly anti-Catholic account of

recent events in Tuscany for the *Athenaeum* collected as *Social Aspects of the Italian Revolution* (1861), where she amiably described the liberation of Florence and its surroundings as "a revolution with rosewater." Theodosia kept a literary salon in Florence from 1848 to her death in 1865, first in the Piazza di Santa Maria Novella and later in the Piazza dell'Indipendenza, in a house known as the Villino Trollope. The company, at its best, must have been remarkable. It included Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, who had settled in Florence in 1846; Walter Savage Landor, whom Garrow cared for when (out of an unconquerable irascibility) he was estranged from his wife; and of course Anthony Trollope himself, who often visited his less famous brother in Italy.

The rest of Garrow's story, sketchy as it is, can only be pieced together from fragments. An obituary in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for January 1858 reports that Garrow had died of a paralysis on 10 November 1857 in the Villino Trollope; and half a century later, *Notes and Queries* (11 July 1908) was to record an inscription in the Protestant cemetery in Florence that reads simply "Joseph Garrow, Arm. of Braddon, Devon, b. in India, 1789; ob. 1857."

There remains the book. Garrow was a friend of Landor, who had met him in Torquay, persuaded him (perhaps) to come to Italy, and in all likelihood suggested that he translate the *Vita nuova* of Dante. When Garrow died, eleven years later, Landor was to write but not publish an epitaph in three rhyming four-footers that eventually appeared in his *Letters* of 1897:

> How often have we spent the day
> In pleasant converse at Torquay.
> Now genial, hospitable Garrow,
> Thy door is closed, thy house is narrow.
> No view from it of sunny lea
> Or vocal grove or silent sea.

That long, convivial friendship, like everything of Landor's may have involved an occasional quarrel and some capacity for blunt speaking. Indeed it has already been suggested that Landor was the probable author of an atrabilious review of Garrow's *Early Life* in the *Examiner* for 17 October 1846, and it is hard to imagine anyone else who could have written it, or who might have been willing to see it published, with or without his name:

> We differ from the translator in his opinion that the *Vita nuova* is 'replete with beauty both in prose and verse': on the contrary, we think the greater part of the prose quite destitute of it and, we will venture to add, no small portion of the verse. But the whole is deeply interesting ...

and the reviewer adds that "all this twaddle" is endurable only because it relates to Dante, though "it is deplorable that he should have written it." It was only long after, the reviewer suggests, and in exile, that Dante was to become a great poet:

> Sorrow, the sorrow of reflection, had greater power over Dante than love had; and his calamities made him greater than his affection.

But the review allows some merit to one or two of Garrow's poetic versions, and to the final prose paragraph of the work, which Garrow had sonorously rendered:

> ... If it be the will of Him in whom all things have their being, that my life should continue for a few years longer, I hope to speak of her as no woman was ever spoken of before. And may it please Him who is the God of mercy, that my soul may ascend to behold the glory of its Lady, the blessed Beatrice, who in a beatified state seeth him face to face ....

That was the only review Garrow was ever to enjoy, apart from one in the *Athenaeum*, which praised his little book as "both faithful and spiritual," adding blandly that "at times it might be more elegant - but then, perhaps it would have been less faithful" (10 October 1846). The book made no real mark, and is now moderately rare, only three copies being recorded in the United States - in the Library of Congress, at Harvard, and in the New York Public Library. A copy in the British Library, however, though not catalogued under Garrow's name, has the interesting distinction of containing marginal notes by Landor himself.

The copy (C.134.3.19) was evidently presented to Landor by Garrow, being inscribed in ink on the flyleaf "From the Translator"; and it bears an ink correction, also probably Garrow's, on page 105, in the sonnet "Tanto gentile e tanto onesta pare," where the version of

> E par che della sua labbia si muova
> Uno spirito soave

is altered from

> And from her lips there seem to flow as well
> A soft and loving Spirit

to

> And from her mien ...

The remaining notes in the copy are in pencil, and in Landor's hand. They are mainly legible, and all to Garrow's extensive preface. I publish them here for the first time - partly for their intrinsic interest, and partly to confirm, through similarity of tone and substance, the attribution of the *Examiner* review to Landor.

At a point where Garrow argues that the Beatrice of the *Vita nuova* and the *Convito* (as he calls the *Convivio*) are "the same in name only," that of the *Vita nuova* being real and of the *Convito* allegorical, he adds:

> in the *Vita nuova* we find not only the name of Beatrice but her age, the death of her father and also of herself (p.xiii).

Landor underlines "death of her father" and adds "[?] not the death of the Deity if allegory."

On the following page, where Garrow multiplies details about the real life of Beatrice, Landor underlines the phrase "70 of the most beautiful Ladies of Florence" (xiv) and adds in the margin "this gave Boccaccio the idea of his Bella Brigata."

Two pages on, where Garrow alludes to Plato's ladder of love, rising from "the love of beauty in an individual terrestrial body" to "the contemplation of the beautiful in the abstract" (xvi), Landor scribbles cynically in the margin "which it never did but the contrary"; and when Garrow quotes from a French gloss to Plato's *Symposium*, Landor underlines

> who does not look upon the beauty of all bodies as one and the same thing

and comments "who then ever had much." His derision of Platonic love runs on. Where Garrow writes

> I stated in the commencement that this little work of Dante might be considered as the foundation of all the Romances which have since been written; the idea I believe originated with M. Delecluze (xvii),

Landor underlines the French critic's name and remarks "and an absurd one it is." On the next page he underlines Garrow's suggestion that "the *Vita nuova* is the type of the modern Romance" (xviii), adding dismissively "which is never personal." When Garrow cites Boethius and Augustine as pioneers of the confessional mode in literature, Landor underlines the name of Augustine and adds "and Apuleius," with a further illegible note.

And finally, when Garrow suggests that the *Vita nuova* had exercised an influence "on the Poets and Authors who have succeeded him" (xix), Landor underlines the phrase, commenting "which of them ever read it? perhaps not one"; to Garrow's suggestion that Petrarch owed much to Dante and to the "Dantesque invention" of amorous self-analysis, Landor approvingly comments "yes"; and when Garrow lists Lorenzo de' Medici among Dante's imitators, Landor writes "and better than Dante's."

Such marginalia suggest that even Landor, who may have proposed the version of 1846, found little to commend in the result, stiffly composed as the poems were in the original rhyme-schemes; and the fact that it attracted only two reviews, and survives in so few copies, confirms the failure of the book. As a version of the *Vita nuova* it was soon to be eclipsed, in any case, by Charles Eliot Norton's version in the *Atlantic Monthly* of 1859, by Dante Gabriel Rossetti's more lyrical rendering in his *Early Italian Poets* (1861), and by Theodore Martin's limping translation of the following year. Rossetti and Martin had worked simultaneously, as Martin emphasized in his introduction of 1862, and in ignorance of each other. Neither seems to have known Garrow's version of fifteen years earlier: indeed Rossetti, in his introduction, remarks that no complete *Vita nuova* in English "has been published in any full sense of the word" (190). That may be an allusion to Charles Lyell, a Cambridge Scot who, as a friend of H.F. Cary, had published versions of only the poems of the *Vita nuova*, along with those of the *Convivio*, as *The Canzoniere of Dante* (1835) to supplement Cary's famous version of the *Divine Comedy* (1814) in English blank verse. Shortly before he died in 1844, Cary urged Lyell

to publish a version of the whole work, a task he never performed. By then there had already been a mild awakening of interest in Dante's minor writings in the English mind: Shelley had read the *Vita nuova* to his wife in Pisa in 1821 and translated a fragment of it, as well as the first canzone of the *Convivio*; Arthur Hallam, Tennyson's friend, purposed to translate the whole of the *Vita nuova* shortly before his early death in 1833; and Theodore Martin had published a version of its poems in *Tait's Magazine* for 1845, a year before Garrow.

New England, too, suddenly awoke to Dante's works beyond the *Divine Comedy*. Longfellow interested himself in the poems of the *Vita nuova*. Margaret Fuller urged Emerson to read the book, and offered to translate it for him, but soon decided that neither her grasp of Italian nor her poetic skill was equal to the task, and left Emerson to perform it for himself. His version of the *Vita nuova*, now a heavily corrected autograph in the Houghton Library at Harvard, was made exclusively for his own use, and the world was content to allow it to remain in manuscript until 1960.[1] Margaret Fuller did not survive her return from Italy in 1850, when she was drowned off New York; and Emerson's Italian remained unequal to the task he had set himself. In his journal for June 1843, in an entry written while he was translating the *Vita nuova*, he inappositely compared it to the Book of Genesis, "as if written before literature, whilst truth yet existed," adding innocently that it is "the Bible of Love." The remark, though appreciative, confirms that the scholastic sophistication of Dante was opaque, even invisible, to the Anglo-American mind before modern erudition revealed its sources and its ends. Dante was not so soon to be understood. Landor and Garrow, like Emerson and Longfellow, were men of the late Enlightenment; Dante's piety can have meant nothing to them, except as a curiosity; his Aristotelianism even less. The flutter of interest in Dante's minor writings after the success of Cary's *Divine Comedy* in 1814 can only have had two causes; a flickering curiosity to learn more, and above all more private facts about the author of a masterpiece largely neglected by the English mind before the nineteenth century; and a sudden sympathy for a new mode of self-revelation and poetic autobiography - a sympathy which, four years after Garrow's book, was to prompt the publication of 1850 of Wordsworth's *Prelude* and Tennyson's *In Memoriam*.

The odd distinction of having completed and published the first entire *Vita nuova* in English, then, plainly rests with Joseph Garrow. On the other hand, one cannot say that his version of 1846 made Dante's book easily intelligible to readers of English. His preface does little more than to summarize European biographical scholarship of the day, mainly French and Italian, especially on the probable identity of Beatrice. It makes no serious attempt to explain the formal structure of the work, where thirty-one poems (twenty-five of them sonnets) are symmetrically arranged around three canzoni; still less Dantes audacious attempt to analyze himself in passages of scholastic prose that incongruously envelop poems of profound self-revelation. Garrow is content to call it a work *sui generis*, simple in its conception and execution (v). And Landor's scribbled notes in the British Library copy suggest that a romantic age was not yet ready to digest a work at once so seemingly frigid and so bafflingly intense.

The bilingual *Vita nuova* of 1846, then, survives as a forgotten book, even an unknown one. Its story - or part of it - was eventually to enter the consciousness of the Victorian age by an altogether different route. Dantes second meeting with Beatrice in 1283, when he was eighteen, has for the past century been one of the most familiar of

English images, but through the agency not of literature but of painting. The celebrated oil by Henry Holiday (1839-1927), friend and illustrator of Lewis Carroll, was completed in 1883, after a visit by the painter to Tuscany, and it now belongs to the Walker Gallery in Liverpool. Famous through countless reproductions, it may have been prompted by Holidays friendship with Dante Gabriel Rossetti, whose London studio he often visited; and it chooses the moment when Beatrice jealously disdains Dantes greeting by the Arno - or, as Garrow puts it, when my most noble lady ... denied me her most graceful Salutation as she passed me (29). That image is familiar to thousands sho have never read the *Vita nuova*, whether in English or in its original. But as for Joseph Garrow - born in India, schooled in Cambridge, and married in Devon - his name is by now as neglected in literary history as the grave in Florence where he lies.

George Watson

1. Angelina La Piana, *Dante's American Pilgrimage* (New Haven, 1948) 89f.; Emerson's *Vita nuova*, edited by J. Chesley Mathews (Chapel Hill, 1960).

The Winthrop Family and St. John's College

In 1630 John Winthrop led a great migration of people from East Anglia and other parts of the country to New England. In that year some 1,000 men, women, and children were conveyed across the Atlantic in 17 ships, to be joined during the next few years by many others. It was these settlers who founded the city of Boston and colonised the surrounding area. They are to be distinguished from another group, the Pilgrim Fathers who had, some years earlier, settled further south.

In the entry under John Winthrop's name in the Dictionary of National Biography, it is stated that his father, Adam, was auditor to St John's College and also to Trinity College. This statement, which is also to be found in a number of other places, is derived from a life of John published in 1864 by R.C. Winthrop, a descendant who notes that between himself and John "six entire generations have intervened".[1] He based his statement on entries in a diary kept by Adam and then in his possession.[2]

The truth of the statement as far as Trinity is concerned was kindly confirmed to us by Mr Alan Kucia, archivist of the College. Adam's connection with St John's is, however, somewhat different from what is stated. His name does not appear on the lists of auditors, but in 1575 he was appointed to the stewardship of the College manors in Kent and Berkshire and to the office of receiver for Berkshire.[3] This is entirely consistent with the diary and it would appear that R.C. Winthrop's error was the result of a superficial reading. The duties of the steward were to superintend the manorial court, keep the rolls and enter changes in copyhold tenure, and impose fines. The receiver, somtimes called collector or bailiff, gathered the rents and profits of the court.

Winthrop soon resigned his responsibilities in Kent; according to Richard Potman, his successor, he did this when he realised that a yearly attendance in Kent would be necessary.[4] He retained his offices in Berkshire, and, as far as that county is concerned, his association with the College continued until the end of his life. However, a change in the relationship occurred in 1580 when the head lease of Broomhall, the College's principal manor in Berkshire, was assigned to John Wolley, the Queen's Latin Secretary. Wolley was a rising lawyer who was admitted to the Privy Council in 1587 and sat on the commission to try Mary Queen of Scots.

In 1576 Queen Elizabeth appointed a commission to draw up a new set of statutes for St John's. The principal commissioner was Lord Burghley who had been a student at St John's and was at the time Chancellor of the University. The Master, Dr Howland, himself a protege of Lord Burghley's, was much concerned in the negotiations. The new statutes, which were approved by the Queen in 1580, were very favourable to the Master, since they increased his powers and reduced those of the Visitor. They were written in Latin, but it is not known whether Wolley as Latin secretary was involved in their drafting. However, it is a fair assumption that he had been helpful to Dr Howland in this or some other way, and that the grant of the lease was his reward. It was a common practice for corporate bodies to grant leases on beneficial terms to great men, as well as, in the case of colleges, to Fellows and former Fellows.[5] That Wolley was under a debt of gratitude to the College appears in his letters which are phrased in the most obliging

terms. In one he promises to see if he can use his influence to stay a lawsuit with which the College is apparently threatened, "not meaning to forget your good friendship toward me in any thing I am able to do". Another letter, addressed to the Master and Fellows, ends with the phrase "with my very ready desire to gratify you in anything which may be for the good of your house".[6]

The licence for the previous holder to assign the lease of Broomhall contained a clause binding Wolley to collect quitrents from other tenants in Berkshire and to remit them to the College along with his own rent. In other words, Wolley was to take over duties up to that time performed by Winthrop as receiver. In a letter dated 2 November 1583 Winthrop stated that he had resigned that office at the time Wolley took over the lease, but there is no formal record in the College archives of his having done so.[7]

The change-over was not conducted smoothly. There was some dispute as to whether certain rents due before the change-over had been paid by the tenants, Winthrop claiming that they had not. Wolley writes to say that he has investigated the matter and found that the rents had in fact been duly paid to Winthrop's deputy collector. Possibly, Winthrop had been let down by his deputy. At all events, he came out of the change-over in debt to the College for certain arrears, as appears both from the accounts and from his diary. He continued to be credited from time to time with varying sums, but the accounts do not give a clear picture of how these were calculated; moreover, the terms steward, bailiff and collector are used indiscriminately as though the clerks were uncertain as to Winthrop's exact role. He had held the office of receiver by life patent and it is possible that his resignation had not been properly recorded. It was some years before the debt was paid off. After Wolley's death in 1596, his heirs remained in possession of Broomhall and continued to collect rents. At that time Winthrop was receiving 13s 4d a year, the correct fee for the office of steward.

It is difficult to understand the motive of the College in involving Wolley with the collection of rent. Possibly it was thought that it would be advantageous to have a man with Wolley's growing national as well as local influence involved in the management of its estates. However, the long-term outcome was not very satisfactory, since Wolley also ran into arrears which his executors did not finally pay off until 1606. The episode well illustrates the methods used by corporate bodies to collect money due to them and the difficulties they had in doing so.

Adam Winthrop was himself lord of the manor of Groton in Suffolk about 45 miles from Cambridge. On 16 December 1574 he married Alice Still, sister to John Still, Rector of Hadleigh, some six miles from Groton. Still had a few years earlier moved to Cambridge on being elected Master of St John's. It was during Still's mastership that Adam Winthrop's association with St John's began. Still was an enemy of Nonconformism; Thomas Baker, historian of the College, writing at the beginning of the eighteenth century, says of him that he "seems to have been raised up to root out Puritanism in St John's College".[8] Alice died in 1577 and it was Adam's second wife, Anne Browne, who was the mother of John. Nevertheless, there is some irony in the alliance between the Still family and that of the Puritan leader.

Adam Winthrop's father, also called Adam, was a man of substance in London. He was admitted to the Clothworkers' Company in 1526 and became its Master in 1551. In

1546, while he was Upper-Warden of the Company, his services were required to enquire into chantries in London under the Chantries Act of the last year of the reign of Henry VIII. There is in the College archives a letter dated 12 March 1545/6 and signed by him and other Commissioners. The letter is addressed to the Master, John Taylor, in his capacity as Rector of St Peter's Cornhill.[9] In 1544, Adam Winthrop senior could afford to buy Groton from the Crown for £408 18s 3d and three years later to send his son to Magdalene College as a fellow-commoner. John Winthrop in his turn was admitted at Trinity in 1603, but not as a fellow-commoner.[10]

The Winthrops had other connections with Cambridge. John's sister was the great grandmother of the Sir George Downing who died in 1717 and whose estate eventually went to the foundation of Downing College. Still was succeeded, at one remove, as rector of Hadleigh by George Meriton, a member of St John's and a fellow of Queens'. It was through him that Adam resigned his auditorship at Trinity and received £20 by way of consideration.[11]

Maurice Wilkes
Malcolm Underwood

1. R.C. Winthrop, *Life and Letters of John Winthrop* (Boston 1869), p 32.

2. Since published *in extenso* by the Massachusetts Historical Society. See *Winthrop Papers* (Boston 1929), vol 1.

3. Thomas Baker (ed J.E.B. Mayor), *History of the College of St John the Evangelist* (Cambridge 1869), p 401. The fees for the stewardships in Kent and Berkshire were two marks and one mark, respectively, and that for the receivership in Berkshire two marks, making a total of five marks (£3 6s 8d).

4. Richard Potman to the Master, 24 April 1611 (College archives D94.256). The rentals book shows Winthrop for the last time as steward for Kent in 1581. Potman is mentioned as holding that office in 1584.

5. H.F. Howard, *Finances of St John's College* (Cambridge 1935), p 48.

6. Wolley to Howland, October 1582 (College archives D94.431).
Wolley to Master and fellows, 8 January 1586/7 (College archives D13.94.12).

7. Winthrop to the Master, 2 November 1583 (College archives D94.248). It appears probable that the Master, Winthrop, and perhaps Wolley, met together at Broomhall in 1580 to discuss the new arrangements. The College accounts for 1580-81 show that the Master drew expenses for a visit to Berkshire in that year and Winthrop refers to seeing him there. The Master also waited on Lord Burghley in the course of the same trip. His expenses for 20 days amounted to £5.

8. Baker-Mayor, History, p 169.

9. College Archives D94.251. Winthrop was actually a member of a sub-Commission appointed by the King's Commissioners. In addition to being Master of St John's and Rector of St Peter's, Tayler was also Dean of Lincoln.

10. Neither Adam nor John took a degree; this was not unusual at the period.

11. Adam's Diary, 1610.

Roll Up For The May Ball 1888 - 1988

May Week is the pinnacle in the hectic and varied Oxbridge student social calendar. It is presented in many different forms, from a contemptuous example of student over-indulgence to a justified release (and indeed reward) for a pressurised term of intense examination preparation and anxiety. There is the option of the Grandiose - such as a Pembroke white tie occasion - or the serenity of Clare Ball with its romantic and intimate atmosphere. Wherever you choose, you are guaranteed a memorable experience to take away and ponder during life's duller moments! Personal reflections are often the richest source of feedback and have helped to keep the College May Ball as one of the major events of the academical year.

For St John's, this is particularly the case as it celebrates the Centenary May Ball in 1988. Only war interrupted the Summer Festivities. In those days the L.N.E.R. was inundated with eligible young debutantes (all searching for that ideal viscount or a man destined for high things in the Foreign Office), who headed east in pursuit of romance. Years later, Newnham and Girton were popular party venues where men exercised silvery charm and chivalry to secure a partner, amidst fierce competition. Now a more even balance in the male to female ratio at Cambridge eases such technical difficulties. Equality also reduces the financial pressure on the Ball-going males, as ladies follow a path towards the Netherlands!

Preparations for the Ball transform the College from its functional role as a self-contained educational unit to an enormous party room. As huge marquees swamp the courts, John's begins to buzz with speculation about the main band, the vogue ball gown and the weather conditions. The popular tradition entertained is simply that if it rains on Trinity Ball (on the Monday of May Week), John's will be blessed with fine weather the following night. This was certainly the case in 1987 when the St John's May Ball was held on the only night it didn't rain in May Week - exemplary planning. As the College takes on its new persona, it seems as if the Ball is a spontaneous event; that somebody had decided a day before that the Ball should take place. In fact it is the culmination of a whole year's discussion, planning and execution. The Committee, armed with walkie-talkies, engineer a strategy involving many in manoeuvres, assembling a multi-venue entertainment complex. The local pub, your favourite restaurant, a West-End nightclub, a plush theatre and a giant concert hall are all integrated into the architectural beauty of the Courts. A whole new environment is created.

Each Ball goer savours a particular moment. The wealth of variety in victuals, music and cabaret caters for all tastes as each couple plan their night appropriately. Post "Ball" mortems vary from the outrageous comedian to the rhythm of blues. John's is especially noted for its comprehensive array of food and liquid refreshment, indicative of its wide spectrum of guests. Many Old Johnians return year after year to see how things change. Others vow never to return, finding the event too large, impersonal or perhaps just uninteresting. Whatever the case, nobody can ignore its impact or fail to respond to the event.

The May Ball, 1911

And what of the band of Committee Members? Consulting behind closed doors, operating under a shroud of secrecy, privately anxious, publicly nonchalant - Committee members' work is never done (as also is last week's supervision work). The groundwork is discretely done and no sign of the Ball emerges until mid-February when a wave of advertising heralds its advent. The build-up commences.

The enigma of the May Ball has survived through changing times and opinions. John's has evolved from the 'poor man's College' - a classic misnomer - to a successfully mixed College and the Ball has responded to this. Women have flourished in the role of President; College acts are frequently billed and the preparation always involves all levels of College personnel. It remains a John's Ball for Johnians, who actively support each other. This constitutes a firm foundation for years to come, allowing John's to justify the widely held belief that it is the biggest and best Ball in Cambridge.

Centenary May Ball Committee

Greek Studies in Tudor Cambridge

It is necessary to dispel the exaggeration that England in the Middle Ages had no Greek. Some Greek was known by Robert Grosseteste (1175-1253), Bishop of Lincoln and the earliest recorded Chancellor of Oxford. He certainly encouraged Greek learning, even if he did not have a lot of it himself. For the two following centuries, he was probably the greatest single influence upon English thought and English literature.

Nevertheless, Greek studies in England were essentially revived as a result of the Western Renaissance, and that did not effectively reach England until the early Tudor period (1485-1558). The innovatory content of the Renaissance in England came chiefly from Greek studies, rather than Latin. In a nutshell, these began in Oxford, were fostered in London, and thence they spread to Cambridge, where they flourished and expanded as nowhere else in England. Although the precise dating is difficult, it seems that the teaching of Greek at Oxford began about the year 1491, after William Grocyn (1446-1519) had returned from Italy. In 1496, he left for London, where the great Sir Thomas More (1478-1535) became his pupil. Greek had, by that time become a fashionable accomplishment among the intellectuals; although it is questionable whether many of them got very far with it. At any rate, it was increasingly regarded as an essential avenue towards the questing curiosity which was typical of the Renaissance. To be fully educated a man had to know some Greek. Therefore, it must be taught in the best schools. Greek studies in Tudor England began in the schools - especially St Paul's, Eton and Shrewsbury; from there it spread to the Universities, and only the the Age of Shakespeare (1564-1616) did it finally emerge in its mature form: as fully assimilated into the English mind and character, and productive of English literature.

Merchant Taylors' School, in London, under that admirable Tutor schoolmaster, Richard Mulcaster, taught Greek, as well as Latin and Hebrew. John Colet (1466-1519), Dean of St Paul's, founded and endowed St Paul's School in London. Greek studies from the first were prominent there; and William Lily (1468-1522), its first Headmaster after 1512, had studied Greek in Rhodes. Sir Thomas More himself drew upon Plato as well as St Augustine for the ideas of his famous "Utopia" (1516). In 1516, too, the foundation deed of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, made a specific provision for the teaching of Greek (as well as Latin). "This was the first permanent establishment of a teacher of Greek in England".[1]

Two years later, in 1518, Cardinal Wolsey set up at Oxford a University Lectureship in Greek. Cambridge may have been rather less speedy in its official provision for Greek studies. Nevertheless, the latter certainly circulated in the University almost from the dawn of the Tutor period. The famous Dutch scholar, Erasmus (1467-1536), brought to England by the good offices of Sir Thomas More, commented that in the year 1516 Greek studies were already apparent in Cambridge, brought in as an essential part of the "polite learning" of the Renaissance.

St John's College, in particular, was a centre for them. Founded in 1511, it was exceptionally open to the new Greek learning; and its first inmates included quite a number of distinguished Greek scholars. By 1530 some Greek was being officially

taught there; and a Greek dictionary was one of the first books bought for its Library. After 1538, it had an official College Lecturer in Greek.

A pioneer of Greek studies in Tudor Cambridge, and particularly at St John's College, was the often-forgotten Richard Croke (1489-1558). He became a Fellow of St John's College. Like so many of his Tudor sort, he had been obliged to learn most of his Greek abroad, on the European Continent. Before coming back to Cambridge, he had already taught Greek, with much apparent success, at Cologne, Louvain and Leipzig. Although thus early there was no official recognition, Croke began to arouse interest in Greek at Cambridge, early in Henry VIII's reign (1509-1547). At any rate, by the year 1520, he delivered at Cambridge two orations on the importance and utility of the Greek language and literature. It is said also that he was employed to teach the King himself the rudiments of Greek. Between 1522 and 1528, he was the first Public Orator at Cambridge (although, of course, that implied greater dexterity in Latin than in Greek). But after 1532, he moved to Oxford; and it was in London that he died, in August, 1558. That was at the very beginning of the great reign of Queen Elizabeth I: climax and fruition of the cultural achievement of the Tudor Renaissance. What was so effectively sown in the educational aims of the early Tudors, the later Tudors discernibly reaped in the literature of the Age of Shakespeare, with its very evident debts to the inquisitive spirit of the Greek mind and outlook.

Cultural life in England under any of the Tudors - first or last - was necessarily exclusive and restricted (certainly in comparison with anything that we may know and accept today). Greek studies, therefore, there and then, percolated from the top downwards. They can scarcely have touched at all the general mass of the population. I do not think we should reject them, for that reason. They are still very valid, expressive, and meaningful. We may also observe that Greek studies under the Tudors centred around the "cultural triangle", comprising Oxford, London and Cambridge. The rest of the country seems scarcely to have mattered at all, in that narrowly intellectual context. Oxford and Cambridge were then the only two Universities that little England had: the "two eyes," luminous and evocative, of the Tudor State. It follows that there was then remarkably little difficulty for scholars - even pseudo-scholars - to move from one to the other; and this both Erasmus and Richard Croke seem quite easily to have done.

But Greek studies in Tudor Cambridge did not finally receive the accolade of Royal Approval until the year 1540, when King Henry VIII established there a Regius Professorship of Greek. Henceforth, the University of Cambridge had no excuse for neglecting its Greek; this was permanently established on a University as well as a College level. Evidently, however, it had needed all the earlier pioneering endeavours - of isolated and singular scholars, often arguing against the wind, and sustained chiefly by their own personal dedications - in order to justify the eventual decision, to make Greek an official and important part of the Cambridge curriculum.

The first Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge was a very distinguished Johnian: Sir John Cheke (1514-1557). He, too, had studied abroad, in order to acquire his Greek. His salary, as Professor, was a meagre £40 a year. He continued to occupy that important position until October 1551. He lectured on Sophocles, Homer, Euripides, and Herodotus. Those were still quite pioneering years. Cheke had to concentrate on rudimentary matters, without making major discoveries or textual innovations. Even

those few scholars who by then had managed to acquire some knowledge of Greek pronounced it in a manner which Cheke believed to be corrupt. He set himself to ascertain (as far as possible) an improved pronunciation which is now always to be associated with him. For that purpose, he went back to his studies of the Ancient Greek authors (especially Aristophanes). "He found footsteps to guide him how the Ancient Greeks pronounced." Although his new forms of Greek pronunciation attracted a lot of initial ridicule and rejection - and they were, in that tempestuous age, associated with the clash between Protestantism and Catholicism in religion - they eventually gained ground, even at Cambridge, and became generally accepted in England. But that was not until towards the end of Cheke's life.

The year 1544 saw Cheke appointed as Public Orator at Cambridge, which had been the first English University to set up such a position. By that time, he did not conceal his allegiance to Protestantism, based as it must have been upon his insights into the nature of the Greek New Testament. Yet, he was essentially a scholar; he had no wish for the strife of either religion or politics. About the same time, he was appointed Tutor to the young Prince Edward. These responsibilities gradually drew him out from his teaching role at Cambridge, and for the rest of his life he had the dubious pomp and circumstance of a Royal Court official. Occasionally, too, he acted as Tutor to the Princess Elizabeth. He prospered substantially after the accession of King Edward VI (1547), finally returning to Cambridge - where he was always most at his ease - in 1549. He was knighted on October 1, 1552. But under Mary (1553-1558) the reaction in favour of Roman Catholicism led to his inevitable disfavour. After 1554, he was in exile abroad, when he supported himself chiefly by teaching Greek. But he was able to return to England in 1556 (before the death of Queen Mary), when the prestige of his possible conversion induced Cardinal Pole to make determined efforts to win him over from Protestantism to Catholicism. At last, he did in fact make a somewhat hesitant conversion to the "Old Religion." He died, remorseful and in sad circumstances, in London, on September 13, 1557. It was before the death of Mary Tudor - also sad and ill-fated - which did not come until November, 1558. Cheke, therefore, did not quite live long enough to witness the coming greatness of the Elizabethan period, when indeed the harvest was reaped, in literature as well as in education, of so much that he had attempted to do, between 1540 and 1553, in both Cambridge and London.

Essentially a devoted scholar and academic, Cheke was evidently out of place amidst the religious acrimony of his times. It would have been better had he been permitted to remain always among his Greek studies in Early Tudor Cambridge. But, of course, no man can ever entirely determine his own fate; the times were his, whether he liked them or not; and there was far too much strife in them to suit him. He loved his Greek studies. He benefitted from them, and he wanted others to benefit from them also. It was no fundamental concern for him that Greek studies, there and then, became generally confused with untimely innovation in religion, or that the Renaissance, for the most part, seemed then to lead on inexorably to the Reformation. He was no religious zealot; but at any rate when he was in London, it proved to be quite impossible for him to steer clear of politics.

Nevertheless, the story of Sir John Cheke illustrates still the entire role of Greek studies in Tudor Cambridge, and in Tudor England. They drove him insidiously out of scholarship and into public affairs. Greek studies at that time seem almost destined to

make a man a candidate for matters of state. Yet, we must remember him today as scholar rather than as politician. "Cheke was unquestionably one of the most learned men of his age".[2] He set Greek studies in England on a much better basis, chiefly as a result of the success of his new pronunciation of the Greek language. But he failed in his other attempt to introduce a phonetic method of spelling English. He has been described as "beneficient, charitable, and communicative." Even his reformed Greek pronunciation was, for a very long time, dismissed by the bulk of the Continental Europeans, on the grounds that it was too "English" and "insular". The English isolation, even in the pronunciation of Greek, was still so noticed by the poet, John Milton, in the seventeenth century.

When in 1542, Cambridge University officially decided against the reformed pronunciation of Greek, it was a triumph as much for the "Old Religion" as for tradition in linguistics. This controversy in Tudor Cambridge may well seem now to have been aggravated and largely immaterial. In its time, however, it excited more heat than light. It was widely accepted as crucial for the future of Greek studies in England. Rejection of Sir John Cheke's reforms in Greek pronunciation meant, in effect, the putting back of the clock for Greek studies in England. If they had been permanently frustrated, "Greek would have continued to be pronounced in the Byzantine system." [3] Even after 1542 – brief and temporary as the reaction at Cambridge was - there was "a sharp decline in Greek studies in the University." Roger Ascham confessed: "it completely extinguished almost all the ardour we had felt for learning Greek." As long as the Cheke legacy remained so overcast, Cambridge University would never be permitted to recover its first enthusiasms for Greek studies, in the fullness of the Renaissance vogue.

During the long and eventful reign of Queen Elizabeth I (1558–1603), Greek studies were pursued at Cambridge; but apparently without the same distinction or animation. Such was the work of the scholar, John Bois (1561–1664), who entered St John's College, Cambridge, from Suffolk, on February 27, 1557. He worked hard at his Greek. He "is said to have worked in the University Library from four in the morning till eight at night",[4] He was a Greek Lecturer at Cambridge from 1584 until 1595. He generally began his lectures at four o'clock in the morning. But he left to take a country living near Cambridge in 1596. He devoted much labour to a large edition of St John Chrysostom (subsequently published by Sir Henry Savile in 1611–13). But his case, for those times, was almost unique; he lamented that "besides himself there was but one in the College who could write Greek".[5]

Similarly, Bartholomew Dodington (1536-1595) often found it difficult to attract a satisfactory audience for his Greek lectures. It seems to have been a symptom of a fairly general malaise for Greek studies in the late Tudor Cambridge. Indeed, for those times, over England as a whole, Shakespeare's "small Latin and less Greek" must have been fairly typical. Dodington, however, also of St John's College, persisted from 1562 until 1585, as the University's Regius Professor of Greek. Those were uniformly dangerous and disputatious years, for the calm and marginal study of the intricacies and the delights of Greek. Perhaps we should never have expected a revival of Greek studies during such times, even in the detachment of Cambridge. Dodington did his best. But, even in his Greek studies, he could achieve nothing as distinctive or as formative as did his predecessors in the early Tudor times, especially the great Sir John Cheke.

Apart from Sir John Cheke, the most interesting of all the individual characters of Greek studies at Cambridge, in the Age of the Renaissance, must certainly be Roger Ascham (1515-1568). With him we must at once return to the pioneering endeavours which effectively introduced Greek studies into the national educational system of England. With him, Greek was still a daring, investigative, and exciting pursuit: even hazardous for the life and happiness of any who diligently set their hearts upon such a quest. Significantly, too, Greek studies in the early Tudor period centred quite remarkably upon the newly-born St John's College. It was Cheke's College; it was also Roger Ascham's. Ascham, at St John's taught Greek to undergraduates younger than himself, and he collected a distinguished group of pupils, based on such studies, after he became a Fellow in 1534 and official College Lecturer in Greek in 1538. He was only fifteen when he came up to Cambridge; he was a Fellow of his College by the time he was nineteen. Young scholars matured quickly in the Tudor times. They had to do so: time was short, money scarce, and the cares of the world became perilous and pressing.

Roger Ascham, like Cheke, became virtually a Protestant, and the fact must have put him in some peril during the religious vicissitudes of the early Tudors. He was yet another diligent Cambridge scholar, somewhat out of his depth in the big, grim world of politics and statecraft. After 1538, he was happy in his work as College Lecturer in Greek. The salary was sufficient for his simple needs. His success was remarkable. He concentrated especially on Sophocles, Europides, and Demosthenes. These then largely replaced the Cicero of former times. Eventually, although it was after some hesitation, he accepted Cheke's reformed Greek pronunciation at Cambridge. But the University's formal rejection of this, in 1542, forced him to leave Cambridge. His academic career was thus lost for good. In 1548, he was appointed to succeed Cheke as Tutor to the Princess Elizabeth. She was then resident in Cheshunt. He taught her a lot of Greek. But - like his mentor Cheke - Ascham was never very much at home in the Court circles. He longed for his books and for Cambridge. While he remained as Tutor to the future Queen Elizabeth I, he rarely visited Cambridge, although his thoughts were very often there.

Under Mary Tudor his Protestantism brought him into bad times. But, after 1558, with Elizabeth on the throne, fortune was better to him. Alas, however, after 1558, he was frequently in ill-health, and he died in London in his fifty-fourth year, on December 20, 1568. Queen Elizabeth, on hearing of his death, declared that she would rather have lost £10,000 than Roger Ascham. That was high praise indeed for so stingy a monarch. "All scholars in England and on the Continent lamented Ascham's death. His place in English literature depends less on his efforts to extend the knowledge of Greek at Cambridge than on the simple vigour of his English prose."[6] His principal work, "The Schoolmaster", a study of Classical education, was published in 1570, after his death, by his widow, essentially as her husband left it, but with the addition of a graceful dedication to Sir William Cecil, then lately elected Chancellor of Cambridge University.

History is pleased to record several very illuminating episodes relating to the Greek studies of Roger Ascham. In 1550, for example, we are told that (before he went to Germany), he discovered the ill-fated Lady Jane Grey, in her Leicestershire retreat reading the Phaedo of Plato.[7] He consistently preferred Greek to Latin, and he held that, in any case, translations could be no more than imperfect substitutes for the originals. He believed that the ascendency of Italy over learning in England was already over.

Thomas Fuller (1608-1661), author of the posthumous *Worthies of England*, which was later much admired by Charles Lamb, wrote of him: "Ascham came to Cambridge just at the dawning of learning, and stayed there till the bright day thereof, his own endeavours contributing much light thereunto".

Fundamentally, of course, Roger Ascham was a scholar rather than a theologian (although he did become a rather mild sort of Protestant). He developed an excellent epistolary style in Greek, as well as a very beautiful penmanship. The latter was inevitably denoted at its best in his use of the Greek alphabet (for which he is still fondly remembered by calligraphers). But it was quite evidently the religious debate - between Catholic and Protestant - which for those times effectively put an end to his academic career at Cambridge, otherwise so very productive and promising. That was a very great pity. He might otherwise have achieved "a distinguished and prosperous future in the University".[8]

Instead, in the fickle circumstances of that age - its inconstancies and its manifest infidelities - Roger Ascham was driven into the precarious and uncongenial role of the courtier. At his death, however, he was rightly remembered chiefly for his devotion to his Greek studies. It was these which, naturally and effortlessly, led on to his mature role as a supreme and admirable architect of the English language, particularly the English sentence. For this, however, he was very often ignored by his Elizabethan contemporaries. But, in the end, it was that part of his work which made him again memorable: as a maker of English prose. There is much that is still evocatively Greek, in that concern for language. "He was the indispensable link between the earlier Tudor and the great Elizabethan and Jacobean writers of prose".[9]

William Cecil, first Lord Burghley, married Mary Cheke, sister of Sir John Cheke. He was also at St John's (1535-41). He was only fifteen years old when he entered the College. But he had already acquired "a certain mastery over the Greek language which at that time was an accomplishment few young people could boast of". "St John's was at this time the most famous place of education in England".[10] The two "most important Grecians of the time" were Roger Ascham and John Cheke, both of whom were then in residence at St John's. The young William Cecil had a total of six years in the College: a tranquil period in preparation for his years of statecraft in aid of his Queen. But he left to study law in London, and without taking a Cambridge degree. He married Cheke's sister in 1541, the year he left Cambridge. There may have been some linkage, because - surprisingly - his own father regarded this as a "mesalliance", so low was the rating of a scholar in those snobbish and land-greedy times. Mary, his wife, however, died on February 22, 1544, so she cannot have had much effect on his subsequent political career. The little episode, however, has been significantly described as "the one romantic episode of the great statesman's life".[11]

It is possible to select a great variety of interesting examples of characters who contributed, in their different ways, to the development of Greek studies in Tudor Cambridge. Only a few have been mentioned here. Even these, however, may serve to indicate the several stages in the evolution of Greek at Cambridge, which accompanied the vicissitudes of both politics and religion within the Tudor period. It was of course always a very formative and crucial process: with Cambridge as a microcosm of what was happening elsewhere in the general education and culture of England.

For that purpose, perhaps, it is as apt and as significant as anything else, to take Cambridge in general, and St John's College in particular, as a valid point of study for the progress of Greek studies throughout Tudor England. Greek studies essentially embodied the Renaissance in England. That began as education - in both School and University - at the beginning of the sixteenth century. It almost perished in the religious strife of its middle years. Enough, however, of the authentic and infectious spirit of both Ascham and Cheke seems to have survived even the corrosions of religious argument, between 1547 and 1558, to ensure that in the Elizabethan times Greek studies did continue at Cambridge; and these although rarely very original were valid and important.

The light of Greek learning, at any rate, was passed on with the generations. The great years earlier in the sixteenth century could never be recovered. But these were the very foundations of all that followed them, especially at Cambridge. It was fundamentally English, of course, ministering to the English society in those Tudor times. But its essence was distinctively and definitely Greek, transmuted somehow to these different and distant shores. The transition was remarkable; but so also was the continuing vitality, since the Renaissance, of those Greek ideas and attitudes.

We must still acknowledge and recognise the extraordinary prominence of St John's College, in most of the records of Greek studies in the Tudor times. The latter was generally foremost in the University for scholarship; at any rate until the early part of the nineteenth century, when its neighbour, Trinity, was able to forge ahead, owing to its greater endowments. Again and again, therefore, we can come across stories of scholars of St John's, pursuing their Greek in the apparently unpropitious conditions of the Tudor times. John Christopherson, as another example, studied Greek at St John's. He graduated B.A. in 1541. He was one of the comparatively few students of Greek, then resident in the College, who did not become a Protestant. Mary Tudor made him Master of Trinity in 1553, which was just as soon as she could. Cardinal Pole sent him to inspect the University in 1556-7, he being then styled "Bishop-Elect of Chichester".

But the Protestant ascendency, after 1558, ended his brief career, and he died, imprisoned by the new Queen, in December, 1558. His religious views apart, he was a good scholar in many languages: Greek, Latin and Hebrew. His Greek was perhaps his weakest; his translations from Greek are frequently marred by inaccuracies and a confused syntax. He never achieved the profound Greek scholarship of Ascham or Cheke. He died on the very eve of the varied greatness of the Elizabeth Age. Nevertheless, his is also a story worthy of some recollection. It continues to illustrate the perplexitites of all scholars in those difficult times.

We must look, not for success or failure, in the records of Greek studies in Tudor Cambridge, but for diligence and sincerity. The latter was certainly not the prerogative of any one political or religious grouping. The best common bond, which we can find, should be the shared allegiance to the value and the relevance of Greek studies, in the fact of so much animosity in Church and in State. In the end, the constant images of Ancient Greece - lucid, beckoning, and transcendental - have survived all the ravages of fashion and of time. But we must owe them still chiefly to the diligent insights of the Greek scholars of those uncertain Tudor times; and among these a surprising proportion

came for the cloisters of St John's College, Cambridge: first as well as last within the transient generations of the Tudor times.

Eric Glasgow

NOTES

1. J.E. Sandys: *A History of Classical Scholarship in England*, Cambridge, 1908, Vol.2, p. 230.

2. *Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. 10, London, 1887, p. 181.

3. R.M. Ogilvie: *Latin and Greek: A History of the Influence of the Classics in England*, London, 1964, p. 16.

4. *Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol.5, London, 1886, p. 312.

5. R.M. Ogilvie, *op.cit.*, p. 16.

6. *Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. 2, London, 1885, p. 157.

7. J.E. Sandys: *A History of Classical Scholarship*, Vol. 2, Cambridge, 1908, p.235.

8. L.V. Ryan: *Roger Ascham*, Stanford University Press, California, U.S.A., 1963, p. 18.

9. *Ibid.*, p.292.

10. *Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. 9, London, 1887, p. 406.

11. *Ibid* .

OBITUARY

JOSEPH STANLEY MITCHELL

Others describe Joseph Mitchell's academic pre-eminence and detailed personal history, and his long-held Fellowship of the College. He died in early 1987 aged 77 years. It is for me, however inadequately, to attempt a description of his more personal attributes. This is a difficult task for he was a very private person. None of us in the Fellowship knew him well. But we all admired Joseph for his professional eminence, and for his shining kindness to individuals in times of medical trouble, cancer cases in particular, of course, for they were his speciality.

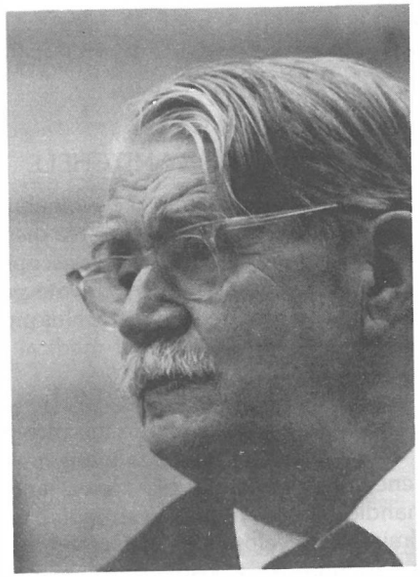
A man of idealism, he was a truly great leader in the recognition of the direction in which his profession of cancer research and treatment must evolve. But his innate shyness and his diffidence in expressing his views, and reticence in personal communication, were a handicap which he always struggled to overcome. Nevertheless he succeeded in the admirable development of Cambridge's post-graduate clinical school, later to transform Addenbrooke's Hospital into a complete new Medical School. That was a triumph, given the then existing climate of difficulty.

I fancy that most in the College's Fellowship never had a long discussion with him: maybe shyness in the one promotes shyness in the potential respondent. And his absence of small talk made the preliminaries to discussion arid, as in attempted conversation in Hall. The person in the Fellowship who knew Joseph Mitchell best was, I believe, R.L. Howland - 'Bede', who died early in 1986 - who had been Joseph's own Tutor for certain periods after his arrival in the College in 1928. 'Bede' had an immense regard for him: and, to interpose, that is one of the happy rewards of tutorship in Cambridge, to see the shy young man blossom later to achieve Fellowship of the Royal Society, or even a Bishopric.

It will not, I hope, be out of order, to recall here part of an incident and conversation with Joseph Mitchell in the train to Liverpool Street, the longest consecutive talk with him which I can remember. It was in the restaurant car and a nearby person, evidently already sodden with drink, was being served still further supplements. Joseph's anger at the circumstances and his concern for that person were powerful. And then he explained to me some background, and confessed the struggle that he himself in youth had had with alcoholism, finally overcome by steady teetotalism. He explained what he believed to be the origin of his own trouble: in infancy a nursemaid had applied to him the old trick of inducing sleep in a reluctant babe by giving little bits of bread soaked in brandy or gin.

Joseph Mitchell was one year senior to myself in age and entry to the College as an Undergraduate, and later we were Fellows together post-war for forty years. Yet I still felt I never really knew him - largely my fault may be. He was very private, very wise and very lovable, but very difficult to know.

G.C.L. Bertram



Joseph Stanley Mitchell was born in 1909. His parents were school teachers. After several scholarships through the local schools he transferred to King Edward VI High School in Birmingham where he was a classical scholar. His career, however, was very much set on its way by the impression made on him when a neighbour died of cancer. He was greatly affected by the sufferings of this friend and it made such an impression on him that he decided to study medicine at the University of Birmingham Medical School. Once he completed the pre-clinical course he won an open scholarship to St John's. He obtained a first in Physics in the natural science tripos but then returned to Birmingham for his clinical studies. He passed his Cambridge final medical examinations in 1933.

However, even at that stage, his interests were very much on research and in the following year he was awarded a Beit Memorial Fellowship to work for a Ph.D. at the Colloid Science Laboratory in Cambridge. His thesis work on 'The Photochemistry of Proteins' was one of the first on the effect of radiation on tissues. However, this laboratory work did not entirely satisfy Joseph as he missed the clinical contacts. He therefore returned to clinical practice, working for a brief period at the Christie Hospital in Manchester, and then returned to Cambridge as Assistant in Research in Radiotherapy in the Department of Medicine at the Old Addenbrookes Hospital. At the outbreak of war he was in charge of x-ray and radium therapy. In 1944 he was asked to go to Montreal to work on the British and Canadian atomic energy project. He was particularly involved in the medical investigations of the biological effects of neutrons, where his background in both physics and medicine proved to be invaluable.

When Joseph returned to Cambridge the equipment in the Radiotherapy Department was all housed in a prefabricated hut and was very primitive by current standards. He, together with Dr L.H. Gray, another eminent Cambridge scientist, produced a report for the Medical Research Council on the use of high energy radiation. As a result of this,

when two 30 MeV synchrotrons were provided for medical purposes, one was installed in Cambridge. It was not the most practical of machines, being very cumbersome to use and extremely noisy. Patients required earplugs for comfort when being treated on it. However, it was very much a precursor to the modern high energy machines now generally used in clinical practice.

From then on until he retired, Joseph Mitchell was active in many areas of clinical and laboratory research. He directed an increasingly large department which was planned and built on the New Addenbrookes site. This department showed his considerable foresight in making provisions for future developments and continues to be one of the best designed, as well as one of the largest, departments in the United Kingdom.

His research work was devoted to radiosensitizers. In particular he was interested in the vitamin K analogues which were the precursor models for a new class of sensitizers which continue to be of considerable interest in laboratory and medical practice. His work on targetting these agents with radioactive isotopes had limited success clinically, although preliminary animal studies did show some promise.

More successful were the various clinical trials he was involved with, including setting up one of the first major studies on the treatment of breast cancer in the United Kingdom. This, together with a collaborative multi-centre trial, co-ordinated both from Cambridge and King's College Hospital, set the basis for much of current practice in the United Kingdom.

His patients, friends and their relatives all recognised his work by their constant support of cancer research within the department. The Joseph Mitchell Cancer Research Fund has, over the years, attracted many generous donations towards his work. It is a measure of the esteem in which he was held that these contributions continued to come in after his retirement and indeed after his death.

In addition to his various clinical and laboratory activities he was appointed Regius Professor of Physic in 1967, a post he occupied until 1975. During this time he was very actively involved in setting up the Clinical School of Medicine in Cambridge. Much of its current success is due to his unstinting efforts in convincing colleagues, and the University as a whole, of the need for such a venture.

His national and international reputation was honoured by many awards. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, Foreign Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Honorary D.Sc. University of Birmingham and the Pirogoff medalist of the University of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. He gave numerous named lectures at national and international societies. In 1951 he was made a Commander of the British Empire.

All of this rather dry biographical detail fails to emphasise the kindness and humanity of Joseph Mitchell, the man. He always had time for individual colleagues, both junior and senior research workers and in particular his patients. He cared for all and gave of himself to all. Indeed on his retirement he confided to me that it was in many ways a relief for him to give up his clinical practice. It removed from him a perpetual burden of worry about all his individual patients. He agonised over each failure but also rejoiced in every success as if it had happened to a member of his own family.

In all of these activities, he was magnificently supported by his wife, Dr Lilian Mary Mitchell, whom he married in 1934. When she died in 1983 it was obviously a tremendous and lasting blow to him. They were a superb team. Their open house parties were famous within the department.

He will be long remembered within the department in which he worked and by his patients and their relatives.

Norman M. Bleehen

Old Bridge Street

Anniversaries, even generally forgotten ones, provide useful pretexts. This academical year is the fiftieth anniversary of one of the most visible incursions made by the College since its foundation into the town of Cambridge: the demolition of much of Bridge Street - up to the Master's Lodge - to make way for a northern range of buildings, designed by Mr (later Sir Edward) Maufe. This provides us with a pretext to show our readers a small selection of the extensive and rare photographic collection held by the College Library.

Old Bridge Street, as its surviving parts and these photographs show, was a picturesque if doubtless cramped warren of yards and passages, occupied by the familiar mixture of shops, warehouses and living quarters. In that pre-conservationist era it seems to have been valued little, and was probably doomed by the City Council's desire to widen the street. The College, perennially short of space, took the opportunity to demolish a large part of the southern side and construct new buildings.[1] After much discussion and an architectural competition, Maufe's scheme was chosen. In spite of practical advantages and the high quality of detailed design, its restrained 1930s neo-classicism will perhaps never engender widespread affection, and fortunately the most ambitious project, which would have extended all along Bridge Street and the river, demolishing the Master's Lodge, was abandoned. Financial constraints, a desire not to pre-empt the choices of future generations, and pessimism concerning the declining birth-rate contributed to this decision. So did the international situation, to which the placards outside Darkins the newsagents testify; prudently, a gas-proof bomb shelter was planned for the cellars of the new building, which now safeguard the College's port.

Apart from photographs, at least one material relic of old Bridge Street remains: a fine mantlepiece from Sussums Yard, now in the Combination Room.

1. A detailed account is given by Alec C. Crook, in *Penrose to Cripps* (Cambridge 1978), pp. 99-114.

Bridge Street
Looking towards
Magdalene Bridge;
now the site of
the cycle sheds and
Song School

Nos 57, 56 and 55

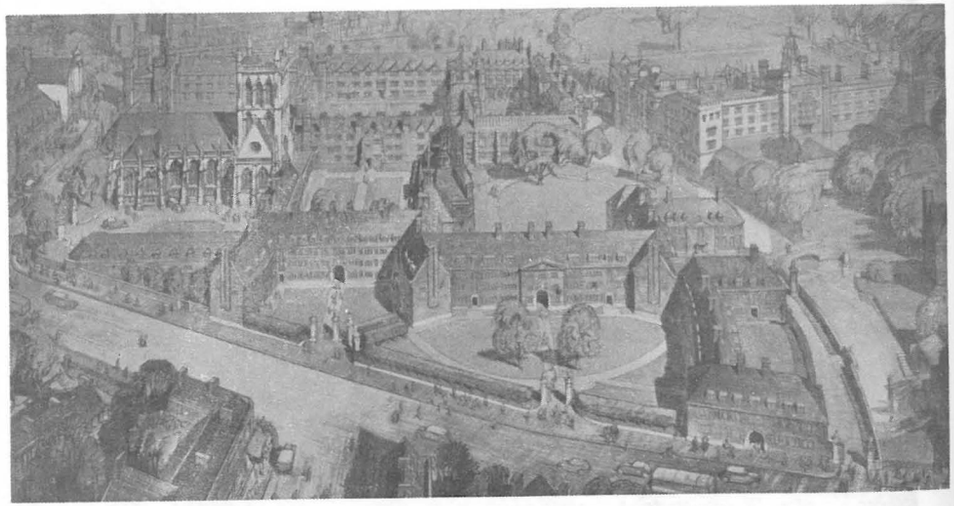
Bridge Street: from inside the College

Nos 56 and 58

No 53 and
Sussum's Yard

Building Chapel Court and the Forecourt

The New College Buildings: the full project



Reviews

British Intelligence in the Second World War: Its Influence on Strategy and Operations.

By F.H. Hinsley, with E.E. Thomas, C.F.G. Ransom, R.C. Knight and C.A.G. Simkins. HMSO.

Vol. 1 1979 pp. xiii + 601
Vol. 2 1981 pp. xvi + 850
Vol. 3 Part I 1984 pp. xvi + 693
Vol. 3 Part II 1988 pp. xvi + 1038

Public interest in intelligence matters has latterly tended to concentrate on the indiscretions, or worse, of intelligence officers and other public servants, but it has to be remembered that the official rules are made by politicians and that not all politicians are invariably discreet. For example, more than forty years ago the indiscretion of a very senior politician gave rise to unfounded rumours so ugly as to cause the authorities to ask Commander Montagu to prepare and publish the fascinating story of "The man who never was". Much later, when F.W. Winterbotham wrote *The Ultra Secret* the Cabinet did not oppose its publication in 1974. Thus the complete discretion preserved by literally thousands of people for over 30 years (which nowadays would seem unbelievable) was broken by a political decision. What is more, anyone with any experience of interrogation (of which investigative journalism is only a branch) knows that when one cat has been let out of the bag, other furry little heads will soon appear. A situation had thus arisen full of possibilities for partial investigations; for uncovering situations charged with emotion, like the fate of Convoy PQ17; for libelling the dead and producing the maximum of distress to the living. It was therefore both very fortunate and very wise that the Cabinet should have decided to commission an official history covering all aspects of military intelligence in the West during the Second World War: to give access to all the available papers (with certain safeguards as to what might finally be published, listed, and their effects considered, in the Preface to Volume 1): and to entrust the whole project to a team of impartial historians headed by the President of the College as he then was. It should be said here that the safeguards were mainly technical, and that the authors are sure that they do not affect the validity of any part of the analysis which they present.

The unwary reader of many of the innumerable books on the intelligence services written during the last decade and a half can readily be pardoned for taking a simple-minded view of the problems involved. Indeed, during the last couple of years politicians, lawyers and journalists have vied with each other in putting forward such simple-minded views. No better therapy against these illusions can be prescribed than a read through the volumes we are considering, and especially Volume 1, dealing in some detail with the development and organisation of the wartime intelligence service. Aside

from a deep and engrained discretion, probably the most important characteristic of an intelligence officer has to be intense scepticism, such that he never believes anything he reads or is told unless there is some other reason for believing it.

Yet intelligence is valueless unless it is put to some use, sometimes for strategic purposes, but most usually by commanders in the field in ordering their forthcoming operations. To be effective, there must be confident liaison between the two, and these problems and their solutions are here explored in detail.

Time scale is of great importance - for example, the battles in the Straits of Dover between German E-boats escorting convoys hugging the French coast and the MTBs and MGBs of the Dover Command were normally fought using communications "in clear" - at high speed and close range there is no time to code and decode. But Vice Admiral Dover's radar gave him the positions of all the ships on both sides, which could be transferred within seconds to his plot. He could also readily intercept all the communications, and control operations accordingly, using his powerful radio transmitters.

In the middle term, the Master and his co-workers give in Part XIII (Vol. 3, Part 2) Chapter 46 an account of the Normandy landings on 6 June 1944. On the German side (p.128) "Not till 0400 did C-in-C West ... order 12th SS Panzer Division to move at once towards Caen ... ... At 0730 Jodl for OKW permitted 12th SS Panzer to move as far as Lisieux but otherwise refused ... until Hitler had been consulted.
Hitler was asleep until mid-day, and did not consent to the movement of the divisions until mid-afternoon". On the other hand (p.129) "From the naval Enigma [the Allied commanders] received a full and prompt account of the German Navy's reactions ... The first reports of parachutists, intercepted from just before midnight on 5 June, were relayed to them from 0132 on 6 June. From 0338 they were informed of most of the orders issued by Naval Gruppe West. The first news of positive action by the German Navy ... at 0348 ... was transmitted to them at 0420". Quite a feat, when one considers that the signal in question, among innumerable other more routine ones, had to be intercepted, the intercept forwarded to Bletchley Park, decyphered using the previously determined setting of the Enigma machine for the day, translated, recyphered (using a really secure cypher this time) and despatched to the Allied commanders within 32 minutes.

In the long term, when there is ample time for reflection, perhaps the best available example is that given by Ewen Montagu in *The Man Who Never Was*. There the German intelligence services were presented, by a roundabout route, with what appeared to be a real scoop - highly personal and intensely secret communications between high commanders, in the despatch case attached to the body of what appeared to be a dead courier, washed up on the west coast of Spain after a (presumed) air crash. Considered as physical objects, there could not, of course, be anything bogus about the letters themselves.
They had been written, to recipe but using their own characteristic touches and styles, personally by the ostensible authors, and processed in the normal way in their private offices. It was only their contents which were designed to mislead. The subsequent capture of German records showed that this offering had been subjected, with Teutonic thoroughness, to every test anyone could think of, and finally swallowed whole. And so to the final denouement touched on lightly by Montagu. Spare a thought for the junior

officers of our own security service, trawling through the German records in the aftermath of victory, and coming upon the materials for a major scandal involving important personalities - unquestionably genuine documents and the German intelligence appreciation of Allied strategy based upon them.

There is a moral here. What did I say earlier about never believing anything that one read or was told? In fact in intelligence work it is always well to start from the assumption that nothing is quite what it seems, and only allow oneself to be driven from this position by strong evidence to the contrary. As another example, any large army formation generates a great deal of radio communication, and in those days, of much VHF R/T, all this could be intercepted at a distance, its type identified, and its approximate source determined by cross bearings. Consequently, in the run up to the Normandy invasion, every endeavour was made to avoid presenting the enemy with more than the irreducible minimum of information of this kind, which was the more important to the German General Staff because of the virtual impossibility of effective photo-reconnaisance. But some traffic there had to be, and it included that appropriate to the moving of a large army formation, including a lot of armour, into Kent where it would be at hand for an invasion in the Pas de Calais, thus reinforcing other indications from other sources. With the Normandy beach-head established, this army disappeared - it had consisted of an RNVR officer, a small crew of naval ratings and a lot of transmitters, playing back a carefully prepared scenario including typical recordings of the appropriate minimal army radio traffic. A small operation, but another straw in the wind helping to divert attention from the more dangerous subject of Normandy.

Consequently, between intelligence gathering and the operational commander there is normally a processing network, which must be both quick and as accurate as possible, and the Master and his co-authors devote much attention to how such arrangements were set up, and how they worked, with abundance of specific examples.

We have mentioned how vital the time factor can be in the short and medium time scale of operations. But when the intelligence is gathered and processed it is still necessary to engage the attention of the operational commander. Another example: just before the end of what the Press called the Phoney War, early in April 1940 just before the invasion of Denmark and Norway, the German Air Force launched two massive night attacks on the Home Fleet in the harbour of Scapa Flow. The Germans knew all about the chain of radar stations set up along the east coast of the mainland of Britain to detect high flying aircraft, with its northern end just south of Wick, so they flew at about 2,000 ft., well below the detection angle of the Chain Stations, but within the capabilities of stations working on higher frequencies and designed for the detection of both aircraft and surface ships. In the Fair Isle and on the southern tip of Shetland were the beginnings of the Naval network of such stations which when complete would form part of the outer defences of the Flow. They were already connected by telephone to the Fortress Commander's plotting room in Orkney, which, when the Fleet was in harbour, was linked directly to the C-in-C's command centre. 25 minutes warning was given of one attack, 30 on the other night, much more than enough to alert every Fleet unit and all the anti-aircraft batteries on the islands ringing the Flow. The result was most spectacular. Knowing when the aircraft were due to arrive I was standing on Sumburgh Head, 100 miles away as the crow flies, looking at the quiet sea on the southern horizon, the whole of Orkney being out of sight round the curve of the earth. Suddenly, spread over several degrees of arc, a tremendous firework display erupted - everyone was

indeed ready and waiting. What seemed long after, but must have been about 8 minutes, it was joined by a growling rumble, which was also heard at Lerwick, 125 miles away. A classic example of the barrage technique; no-one aimed at anything, but simply fired upward and went on, so that the air over the Flow was so full of flying metal that no object the size of an aircraft could fly across it without being hit. Minimal damage was done to the Fleet, and 80% of the aircraft were lost on each night. No similar attack was ever launched again.

But it need not have been so. Twenty months later, at Pearl Harbour, American Naval radar gave 45 minutes warning of the approach of a large force of unidentified aircraft, but not larger than that used by the Germans on each occasion. This aspect of the affair is never stressed, but it seems that a junior officer spent the time wandering around trying to interest anyone who could have done something about it.

And so we come back to the operational commander. It was a saying of Thomas Baker, historian of the College and collector of the Bakerian Manuscripts, that it was useless for the historian to attempt to penetrate the minds of princes. They have many sources of information, they are subjected to many influences, they must take account of what they perceive of the characters and abilities of those around them, before a specific decision is made. Who is to say what weight has been given to any one element? And if an apparently frank appraisal is available, who is to know how far it reflects its author's inner thoughts? It is perhaps a little ironic that Hitler used to say that one of his favourite songs was "Die Gedanken sind frei, wer kann sie erraten?" The Master and his co-authors avoid this trap, but they do perform a most valuable task in exposing all that is known of the intelligence available to a particular commander at a specific stage of some operation. Let us consider Convoy PQ17, already mentioned (Vol. 2 pp.214-223, map on p.215), bound for Murmansk through the endless day of the Arctic summer. On pp. 217-9 is a restrained yet vivid account of the events in the Admiralty on the evening of the 4th July, 1942. All centres on that superb weapon of war, the *Tirpitz*, sister ship of the *Bismarck*. The First Sea Lord knew all that was to be known about the capabilities of the *Bismarck* as revealed in her last fatal voyage - her toughness, high speed and virtual impregnability under her own air cover. Her gunnery was superb. Encountering two of the most powerful ships in the world in the Denmark Strait, she sank the *Hood* with her fifth salvo, and drove off the *Prince of Wales* too damaged to continue the fight, while all the *Bismarck*'s machinery and guns were still intact. She was finally sunk only because she was alone. So if the *Tirpitz* were at sea she could be opposed only by the Home Fleet, 500 miles away to the west. But he also knew how vulnerable major capital ships were to air attack, if operating outside their own air cover, which would have come about had the Home Fleet come further east. The Germans had in fact moved their Queen. With the *Tirpitz* at sea, virtually in her home waters off the North Cape, with her escorts, air cover and U-boats, any decision involved inevitable loss, a situation considered in detail up to p. 222. The order for the convoy to disperse, sent 2136/4th July, resulted in the loss of 24 ships out of 37, 14 to air attack and 10 to U-boats; but it was expected beforehand that it would have some such effect. My point is that no-one knows, and no-one can ever know, the weighting of the evidence, the exact mental processes by which the decision was reached.

The other side of the coin was the destruction of the *Scharnhorst* off the North Cape on Boxing Day 1943, this time in the endless Arctic night. Once again important decrypts were too late to be useful, but this time the outcome was, amongst other things

"a tribute to the C-in-C's imaginative and decisive use of the Enigma, that owed much to the confidence he knew he could place in it" (Vol. 3, Part 1, Chapter 36, p.268). In fact Admiral Fraser provided a classic example of the successful welding of intelligence with action.

In attempting to illustrate a few of the complexities confronted by those writing a book on wartime intelligence and its effects on operations, like Little Jack Horner I have pulled a few plums out of what is an enormous Christmas Pie. To list all its contents would be unbearably tedious, but one gets an adequate idea from the throw-away remark at the end of the second paragraph of the Preface to Volume 1: "As for the archives, we set out to see them all; and if any have escaped our scrutiny we are satisfied that over-sight on our part is the sole explanation". This conjures up a picture of a stupendous task of compilation, but the authors have succeeded in extracting from it a critical study ranging over the whole canvas of the war in the West. At the same time they wear their scholarship lightly. For those who wish simply to read a specific story, the ample references do not impede the flow of the narrative, and one cannot wait to get to the next page and find out what really happened next. I hope that the short illustrations above will give the reader some of its flavour.

In a word, the book is unique. As far as I am aware, nothing like it has ever been produced before, and historians for decades to come will find in these four volumes an invaluable source. On the other hand, in the much longer run this compendious overview, written by historians having personal knowledge of at least some part of what was going on, can be confidently expected to retain its value as long as the Second World War continues to be of interest.

G. Clifford Evans

Antarctica, Cambridge, Conservation and Population: a Biologist's Story.

By Colin Bertram,
with a Foreword by Lord Hunt of Llanfair Waterdine. 1987.

This is a remarkable autobiography assembled in an unusual but successful manner. The first chapter 'Family' leads one from the author's origins through school days, university and marriage to retirement. Thereafter the story is told under headings of activities rather than chronologically. Thus the reader with special interests, be they polar, conservation, world population, or the ways of a Cambridge tutor, can turn to the appropriate chapter. There he will find a remarkable tale of experience and thought which is so wide that it seems extraordinary that one man can have experienced so much.

Although the story can be commended to a wider audience, it is of particular interest to Johnians, be they of an older or a younger generation. The former will recognise 'their days' and many of the outstanding characters they knew who may have influenced their lives. Those of later years will be fascinated by the thoughts of a benign tutor who chose,

guided and launched so many young over twenty-seven years. In particular the penultimate chapter 'The Humane Mediator in Cambridge' reveals great wisdom in the appreciation and handling of young people. Furthermore, most readers will find themselves in tune with the opinions expressed and will hope that they will prevail in future years.

The same may be said of those sections of the book dealing with population and eugenics. As is pointed out, Man is the most prolific and able mammal, but is in imminent danger of destroying his own environment. One wishes that the opinions expressed in the chapter 'Population and Resources' could somehow be included in the teaching curriculum for every child in the world.

Altogether this is a splendid book in which the author - biologist, polar explorer, traveller and academic - not only reveals the course of events which have formulated his character, but provides an insight into his thinking which has resulted from so varied a life and interests.

Vivian Fuchs

SOCIETIES

MUSICAL SOCIETY

The minute books of the 1950s and 1960s provide some ammunition for those who assert that the Society is but a shade of its former self. But it is my belief that 1986-88 has seen some of the most outstanding performances for many years. Since the Society last reported in The Eagle, a large number of varied and ambitious events have been staged.

The beginning of last year was heralded by Walton's whimsical "Facade"; Pythagoras, rivalling the music for idiosyncrasies, proved an ideal setting. This success was closely followed by an enthusiastically received concert in the Music Faculty Hall, where a wholly modern programme including Schoenberg and Berio attracted a relatively small but devoted audience. The highlight of the S.C.R. concert was Donald Manson's accomplished performance of Albrechtsberger's trombone concerto. Later in the Easter term, the May Week concert was the occasion for many fine performances, most notably Garth Bardsley's stirring "On Wenlock Edge" by Vaughan Williams.

This year saw the christening of the Fisher Building's Palmerston Room with a clarinet and piano recital by John Bradbury and Richard Casey. The somewhat ailing College orchestra and chorus have been given new life in the shape of energetic first-years Jeremy Huw Williams and Nick Smith, who bravely undertook the direction of Faure's Requiem in Chapel during his first term at St John's.

Less well attended but of an equally high standard were the informal recitals which took place throughout the year. This outlet for the considerable talent in College should be encouraged as much for the experience gained by the players as for the enjoyment of the listeners.

The Fisher Building practice rooms are a very valuable addition to our facilities, and teething problems should soon be resolved. The building's accommodating design should encourage College music in general, and the Society particularly looks forward to the long-awaited arrival of a Steinway grand in the Palmerston Room.

Many thanks to Ben Cooper, who has just stood down as secretary after more than a year's sterling service. Thanks also to Dr Tombs and Dr Glasscock who continue to support and advise the Society.

Richard Beales
Secretary

ART SOCIETY

With the arrival of the excellent new art facilities in the Fisher Building the future looks promising. In recent years activity has been limited to a single life-drawing class held each week in King's College, but now that we have our own room specifically designed as an art studio we will be returning the class to St John's in the near future.

The aim of the Art Society is to promote active participation in all practical aspects of art. With this in mind, the year's grant from the Associated Societies is being used to equip the new room with artist's materials, which will give all members of the College the opportunity to discover and develop their artistic potential. In addition we have begun a new still-life painting and drawing group which has received an encouraging response.

Our longer term plans include an annual exhibition of members' work and we also aim to invite local artists to give instruction in their own fields of interest.

Richard Hamerton

THE WORDSWORTH SOCIETY

Although there was an absence of the commando outfits and anti-apartheid radicals who characterised the previous year, the writers who spoke to the Society this year have been no less notable.

The playwright Michael Hastings gave a reading at the start of the year, which, arranged to coincide with his immensely successful play 'Tom and Viv' running concurrently at the ADC, proved a popular and enlightening event. Later in term the crowds were kept entertained when Blake Morrison, literary editor of *The Observer* demonstrated his accomplished range of northern accents in his striking poem 'The Ripper' during a reading of his poetry.

Joining the ranks of those poets who combine their writing with another profession, Dannie Abse told an attentive audience how his experiences as a doctor had provided him with often unexpected subject matter for his poetry, occasionally with macabre and powerful effect. Obligingly signing copies of his latest anthology, the doctor-poet ably turned salesman at the end of the reading and succeeded in selling the entire contents of a book-laden suitcase.

The Wordsworth Society was less heartened by the diminishing poetry workshops, which despite a desperate merger with 'Virtue without Terror' were forced to collapse. Poetry Workshops apart, the year 1988-89 looks promising, with Hunter Davies and Richard Adams already booked for a 'celebrity series' in the forthcoming Michaelmas Term. With a fruitful Societies' Fair behind us and a University-wide membership of upward of five hundred, the success of the Society looks assured, not only as a flourishing College-based group but also in the University as a whole.

Amanda Bluglass
Secretary

SPORT

HOCKEY

John's hockey in 1987 was set to build on its success in the 1986 Cupper's competition. Led by the effervescent Nick Gregory, John's produced a series of dominating performances culminating with a memorably exciting semi-final victory over St Catharine's to sweep through to Cuppers Final and the might of Magdalene. It was here that John's were really to be found in their element. Very much the underdogs against a team able to field seven Blues, the boys in red fought tooth and nail for glory. Not until mid-way through the second half could the teams be separated and then only by a penalty-flick. The result however, was at issue until the dying seconds as John's forced corner after corner and Nienow was to be denied only by a Blues goalkeeper showing his true class.

Perhaps due to the overpowering excitement in Cuppers John's performance in the first division was somewhat inconsistent. Having played fewer games than the rest of the sides in the division John's finished mid-table having played eight and won five. In the third division John's II won the league to stake their rightful claim to a second division place, where they are now one of only two second teams.

A memorable moment in Lent '87 was provided when Peter Nienow at last won a well-deserved Blue.

At the beginning of a new academic year a crop of talented and keen Freshers ensured that the Club's strength in depth would be maintained despite the loss of some hearty stalwarts from the preceding year.

John's I started the season impressively showing that the old combination of busy committed play and skilful touches had not been lost, to take a full quota of points in the first four league matches. Emphatic wins against Emma and Churchill and an impressively hard-fought encounter with Magdalene in spite of injuries were recorded. Sadly the dizzy heights of the previous Cuppers season were not to be relived as the team fell to two short corners, in an otherwise inseparable match against Downing in the semi-finals. At the time of writing this is the only defeat to be inflicted on John's I this season and the side now stands poised to take the league title if current form can be maintained. One of the merits of the John's side has been its collective spirit on the pitch and a lack of reliance on individuals that games can be won even after setbacks such as injury or conflicting engagements. Thus, with a bit of luck we should be able to make up for any disappointments in Cuppers by carrying off the league title.

The second XI under the captaincy of Mike Howe have, unsurprisingly, been finding matters in the second division somewhat tougher than before. However, they seem to be finding their feet of late with an impressive recent win over Selwyn. John's are blessed with a potentially very strong second XI with many players of first team experience and quality.

Many congratulations go to Peter Nienow and Colin Pearce who both won blues, having played uninterruptedly for the University this season.

Once again, the Club's thanks and sympathies go to Jim Williams whose efforts against the caprices of the British weather do not go unnoticed or unappreciated.

J.P.S. Jones
Captain

RUGBY

1987 has been another successful year for the Rugby Club. In the early months of the year a very strong 1st XV Cuppers team were narrowly beaten in the semi-finals by Magdalene in a close and fiercely contested match, while the 2nd XV retained their Cuppers trophy against Caius and the 3rd XV also reached the quarter-final stage of 2nd team Cuppers.

In April, Nigel Topping completed his year as captain by leading the club on tour to Heidelburg to compete in a tournament organised as part of the celebrations for Heidelburg University's 600th anniversary. The team played excellent attacking rugby and won the competition outright, as well as sampling the generous local hospitality and enjoying the social side of an unforgettable tour.

The new season opened in October when the 1st XV, under its new captain, Pat Healy, finished runners-up in the First Division and the 2nd XV under John Slater won the Second Division. The tremendous spirit in the club and our strength in depth auger well for this years Cuppers competitions when four XVs will be entered, and the seeding for the first team predicts another clash with Magdalene in the final. Congratulations to Nigel Topping, Jim Freeman and Paul Beard who all won Blues in this years victorious Varsity match, Nigel being also the Blues Secretary, and to the four players who represented the LX club and the three who represented LXIIs in their respective Varsity matches.

The club is currently busy fund raising to support a tour to Portugal at the end of the Lent Term, when two fixtures are to be played, with the highlight promising to be a game against Lisbon University. This will be a suitable climax to a season marked by hard-earned success throughout the club, and will provide the chance for several veterans to bow out in style from St John's rugby!

Chris Calderwood
Secretary

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

For the First XI the Michaelmas League season again proved successful, under the inspirational captaincy of Paul Marland and the help of some talented newcomers: (John Shepherd, Hilary Gee, Steve Flavell, Keith Ibbertson and Raj Mohindra). The team finished in third place in Division 2 for the second consecutive season. With wins against St Catherine's, Clare, CCAT II, Emmanuel and Christs, and some very close matches most notably against Trinity, we were adequately prepared for the Cuppers competition.

Congratulations must to to Mark Isaacs, Johnny Thompson, Martin Davies and Pete White who atained their Falcon's colours this season, with Tony Hooper also playing at University level.

With their contribution, Cuppers progress looked promising after last year's narrow defeat (0-1) to Downing in the quarter-final. With good wins against Homerton (7-0) and Pembroke (4-1) we again reached the quarter-final stage. However, we were unlucky to lose 2-0 to Churchill, the Division 1 champions of last term.

The Second XI, captained by Marcus Winsley, also produced some very creditable performances and narrowly missed promotion from Division 4. After being runners-up in the Plate final last year, progress in this year's competition was difficult and unfortunately, after a good start, they failed to qualify for the later stages of the competition.

The Third XI had an excellent season, finishing, as they did last year, top of their section of Division 5. Credit must go to their captain, Tony Gooch, who led them to some very good league wins including an 11-0 victory against Sidney II. Progress in the Plate competition was also difficult and they too failed to qualify.

The Fourth XI, under the leadership of Mark Collinson, had a moderate season with many thrilling matches, most notably the 6-6 draw with Trinity III. After losing in the quarter-final of last year's Plate they faced a very difficult group this season and also failed to progress in the competition.

The outstanding performance of the season was by the Ladies' XI. Their captain, Jeanette Massey, led her team to win the Ladies' League with many excellent wins, including 5-0 against Girton. Congratulations especially to their new players: Vicky Bishop, Judith Yeabsley, Carrie Walsh and newly-found talent with Catherine Lilley, Hazel White and Carena Ward. An invaluable contribution was made by Lucy Chadwick who has deservedly played for the University Ladies XI both this season and last. After last year's semi-final loss in Cuppers our Ladies were unlucky not to improve on that this season.

As a final word, I would like to thank every member of St John's Association Football Club for their contribution to the superb atmosphere that has been created this year. The support for our teams and the effort in fund-raising has been invaluable. We have extended our programme of extra-University fixtures which will culminate in a tour which we have planned for the Easter Vacation.

Peter Hadley
Secretary

College Notes

Master: Professor Sir (Francis) Harry Hinsley, M.A., O.B.E., F.B.A.
President: D.J.H. Garling, M.A., Ph.D., Sc.D.
Senior Tutor: D.G. Morgan, M.A.
Senior Bursar: C.M.P. Johnson, M.A., Ph.D.
Deans: Rev. A.A. Macintosh, M.A., B.D.
R.E. Glasscock. M.A., Ph.D.
Domestic Bursar: Colonel R.H. Robinson, O.B.E.
Librarian: H.R.L. Beadle, M.A., Ph.D.
Praelector: Professor P.H. Matthews, M.A., F.B.A.

FELLOWSHIPS

Elected into Title A Fellowships with tenure from 1 May 1988:

RICHARD ANDREW REX, (B.A. Trinity 1983) for research in Ecclesiastical History.

ANDREW CHARLES WARWICK (B.A. 1983) for research in the History of Modern Physics.

ROBERT DOMINIC KING-SMITH (B.A. Trinity 1984) for research in Theoretical Solid State Physics.
STEVEN GREGORY RAWLINGS (B.A. 1984) for research in Radio Astronomy.
ANDREW WILLIAM WOODS (B.A. 1985) for research in Geological Fluid Mechanics.
JEREMY HENLEY BURROUGHES (B.Sc. London) for research in Solid State Physics.

Elected into a Fellowship under Title B and appointed a Lecturer in Cell Biology from 1 October 1987:
DAVID MARK CARRINGTON, Ph.D. (B.A. Jesus 1979).

Elected into a Fellowship under Title F. from 1 October 1987:
SIMON CONWAY MORRIS (Ph.D. 1976) former Fellow, University Lecturer in the Department of Earth Sciences.

Elected into Honorary Fellowships:
DEREK GEORGE JACOBI, C.B.E., (B.A. 1960).
ROBERT KEMSLEY ORR, C.B.E., Mus.D. (B.A. Pembroke 1932) former Fellow and Emeritus Professor of Music.
ROGER PENROSE, F.R.S. (Ph.D. 1957) former Fellow.

Elected into a Benians Fellowship for one year from 1 October 1988:
DONALD EDWARD MOGGRIDGE, B.A., Toronto, M.A., Ph.D., Clare, Professor of Economics, University of Toronto.

Elected into an Overseas Visiting Fellowship for one year from 1 October 1988:
JOHN MARMION EDMOND, B.Sc., Glasgow, Ph.D., California - San Diego, Professor of Marine Chemistry Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

AWARDS

The Queen's Birthday Honours 1986 (Addendum)

K.C.M.G.
JOHN WILLIAM DENYS MARGETSON (B.A. 1949) H.M. Ambassador, The Hague.

The Queen's Birthday Honours 1987

C.B.E.
GEORGE HOWELL GUEST (B.A. 1949) Fellow and Organist and University Organist.
ZANGWILL AUBREY SILBERSTON (B.A. Jesus 1943) former Fellow, Adviser on policy to the Department of Trade and Industry.

The Queen's New Year Honours 1988

Knight Bachelor
JOHN WARREN LOVERIDGE (B.A. 1946) J.P., Former Conservative Member of Parliament for Upminster.

C.B.E.
ROBERT AUBREY HINDE, Sc.D. (B.A. 1947) Fellow, Royal Society Research Professor, University of Cambridge.

Dissolution of Parliament Honours 1987

Knight Bachelor
JOHN GILES DUNKERLEY SHAW (B.A. 1955) Member of Parliament for Pudsey and formerly Minister of State, Home Office.

I. BROWN (B.A.1977) Fellow of Sidney Sussex, has been awarded the Sir Lionel Whitby Medal (1986-87).

SCHOLARSHIPS etc.

Elected to Overseas Visiting Scholarships:
For one year from 1 October 1988:
HELEN MARGARET RUTH KIEW, B.A., Sheffield, M.A., Ph.D., Darwin, Associate Professor, Universiti Pertanian Malaysia.

For the Michaelmas Term 1988:
DEEPAK KUMAR, M.A., Patna, Ph.D., Delhi.

For the Michaelmas Term 1988 and the Lent Term 1989:
JUDIT GERVAI, Ph.D., Eotvos University, Budapest, Institute for Psychology, Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

For the Lent and Easter Terms 1989:
FRANCISCO JAVIER HERNANDEZ, B.A., Valladolid, M.A., Ph.D., Toronto, Professor of Spanish, University of Carleton, Ottawa.
For the Easter Term 1989:
THOMAS PANTHAM, M.A., Ph.D., Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, India, Professor and Head of the Department of Political Science, Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda.

Elected to a Meres Senior Studentship for medical research for three years from 1 October 1987:
MARTIN JOHN SWINNERTON DYER, (M.B., Kings 1984).

Elected to a Naden Studentship for research in Divinity for one year from 1 October 1987:
CHRISTOPHER JOHN RYAN, M.A., Ph.D., St Edmund's College.

Elected to the Kenneth Craik Research Award:
987-88 Dr J. ROSENBLATT, Director of the Institute of Animal Behaviour, Rutgers University, New Jersey, U.S.A.
988-89 Professor JEROME KAGAN, Harvard University.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr B.J. APPLEBY, Q.C. (B.A. 1951) has been appointed to be a Circuit Judge on the Midland and Oxford Circuit.

Ms G.L. BARNES (M.A. Kings 1984) has been appointed an Affiliated Lecturer in Oriental Studies from 1 October 1987 for two years.

Mr H.R.L. BEADLE, D.Phil. York (B.A. 1972) Fellow, has been appointed a University Lecturer in English from 8 January 1988 for three years.

Dr M. BEDDOW, (B.A. 1969) has been appointed Professor and Head of the Department of German at the University of Leeds with effect from 1986.

Dr J.B. BEER (B.A 1950) former Fellow and now Fellow of Peterhouse, has been appointed Professor of English in the University from 1 October 1987.

Mr D. BOTTING, M.R.T.P.I., (B.A. 1964) is currently Senior Planning Officer, West Sussex County Council.

Professor P. BOYDE (B.A. 1956) Fellow, has been elected a Fellow of the British Academy. Professor Boyde was also elected an overseas Fellow of the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei on 27 July 1986.

The Rev. J.S. BOYS SMITH, LL.D. (B.A. 1922) Fellow and former Master of the College, has been elected an Honorary Fellow of New Hall.

Professor F.W. CAMPBELL, F.R.S. (M.A. Queens' 1953) Fellow, has been awarded an Honorary Degree of Master of Science at the University of Aston.

Sir BRYAN CARTLEDGE, K.C.M.G. (B.A. 1954) Honorary Fellow, British Ambassador to Moscow, has been appointed Principal of Linacre College, Oxford, with effect from 1 October 1988.

The Rev. Professor W.O. CHADWICK, O.M., K.B.E., D.D. F.B.A., (B.A. 1939) Honorary Fellow, former Master of Selwyn College, has been appointed Chairman of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery.

Dr P.F. CLARKE (B.A. 1963) Fellow, has been appointed Reader in Modern History in the University from 1 October 1987.

SUSAN MARGARET COLWELL, Ph.D., (B.A. Newnham 1973) has been appointed a Lecturer in Mathematics for Natural Sciences for three years from 1 October 1987.

Dr B.A. CROSS, C.B.E., F.R.S. (B.A. 1949) Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Director of the Institute of Animal Physiology at Babraham, Cambridge, has been made an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Agricultural Society of England 1987.

Dr D. DAICHES (Ph.D., incorp 1939) formerly Director, Institute of Advanced Studies in the Humanities, University of Edinburgh, has received an Honorary D.Litt. degree from the University of Glasgow.

Dr D.R. DE LACEY (B.A. 1969) has been appointed Affiliated Lecturer in Divinity from 1 October 1987 for two years.

Dr J.S. ELLIS (Ph.D. 1957) Professor of Civil Engineering, Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ontario, recently received a Distinguished Professor Award from the Canadian Military Colleges.

Professor J. FERGUSON (B.A. 1942) former President of the Selly Oak Colleges, Birmingham, was in the Visiting Chair of Contemporary Theology at Lafayette-Orinda Presbyterian Church, California, U.S.A., for three months in 1987 and has been appointed Hill Visiting Professor in Classics, University of Minnesota, U.S.A., for three months in 1988.

Mr B.N. FOX (B.A. 1950) is currently the Director-General of The International Agricultural Training Programme, College House, Wrights Lane, London.

Professor J.R. GOODY (B.A. 1946) Fellow, has been awarded an Emeritus Fellowship by the Leverhulme Trust.

Mr J.P. HAGGAR (B.A. 1987) has been elected to a Frank Smart Studentship for one year from October 1987.

Miss C. HARDY (Matric. 1985) has been awarded the Reading Prize for Latin from the Members' Classics Fund.

Mr J.B.H. HARRIS (Matric. 1985) has been awarded the Montagu Butler Prize 1987.

Miss A. HARINGTON (Matric. 1985) has been awarded a Duke of Edinburgh Entrance Scholarship by the Inner Temple.

Mr T.B. HEGARTY (B.A. 1964) has been appointed a Recorder and assigned to the Northern Circuit.

Mr D.N. HILL (B.A. 1979) Master of Music at Westminster Cathedral has been appointed Organist and Master of Music at Winchester Cathedral.

Mr M.D. HOLT (B.A. 1985) has been awarded the Glennie Prize in Child Psychiatry 1987.

Mr M.M. JOHNSON (B.A. 1952) has been reappointed an Administrative Assistant Grade I in the University from 1 October 1988 to the retiring age.

The Rev. R.G. JONES (B.A. 1947) Chairman of the East Anglia district of the Methodist Church has been elected President of the Methodist Conference for 1988-89.

Mr L. KENNAUGH-KEAST (formerly Keast) (Matric. 1956) has, since 1957, been teaching mainly overseas in Ghana, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, The Seychelles, Zimbabwe, Kenya and at present, Thailand.

Mr F.J.A. KULSCAR (Matric. 1985) has been awarded an Entrance Bursary by the Masters of the Bench of the Middle Temple.

CATHERINE LANONE, Licence-ès-lettres, Paris, Agrégation d'anglais, has been elected to a Lectorship in French for one year from 1 October 1987.

Mr R.A.B. LEAPER, C.B.E. (B.A. 1949) Emeritus Professor of Social Administration, University of Exeter, was awarded, in 1987, the degree of Docteur Honoris Causa by the Universite de Rennes for work on Franco-British studies in social policy and he has been appointed to a two year contract to lecture at Roehampton Institute for University of Surrey degree courses. He is also currently director of a research project in Devon assessing consumer opinion among elderly retired people on their needs and on services offered to them.

DR G.P. LOMONOSSOFF (B.A. 1976) is with the John Innes Institute in Norwich where he is engaged in research on plant virology. During 1987/88 he will be on sabbatical leave and will spend time at the Department of Plant Pathology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, U.S.A.

Mr A.A. MACINTOSH (B.A. 1959) Fellow and Dean has been appointed an Affiliated Lecturer in Divinity and Oriental Studies from 1 October 1987 for two years.

Mr V.W. McELROY (M.A. 1975) former Fellow has been appointed Executive Director of the Unex Group of Companies based at Stetchworth, near Newmarket, from 1 October 1987.

Dr M.E. McINTYRE (Ph.D. Trinity 1967) former Fellow, has been appointed Reader in Atmospheric Dynamics in the University from 1 October 1987.

Sir JOHN MARGETSON (B.A. 1949) has been appointed Chairman of the Royal School of Church Music.

Mr A.P. MELCK (B.A. 1976) has been appointed Registrar (Finance) of the University of South Africa (UNISA) at Pretoria. UNISA is a correspondence university similar to our Open University.

Dr P.M.O. MASSEY (B.A. 1950) is currently Second Warden of the Grocers' Company.

Mr S.J. MITHEN (Adm. 1984; B.A. Sheffield, M.Sc. York) has been elected into a Research Fellowship (Archaeology) at Trinity Hall from 1 October 1987 for three years.

Mr P. MURGATROYD (B.A. 1971) has been appointed Professor in the Department of Classics, McMaster University, Ontario, Canada.

Dr D.C. MURPHY (Matric. 1974) former deputy director of the Kennan Institute of Advanced Russian Studies, has been appointed to the new position of special projects officer in the Office of The Librarian at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Professor B.G. NEWMAN (B.A. 1947) Canadair Professor of Aerodynamics, McGill University, Canada, was Honorary Chairman of the 11th Canadian Congress of Applied Mechanics, University of Alberta, Edomonton, June 1987. He gave an invited lecture on "Direct Dimensional Analysis".

Dr D.J. PEREIRA (B.A. 1957) Professor of General Practice and Director of Exeter Postgraduate Medical School has been appointed Chairman of the Royal College of General Practitioners (RCGP).

Dr M.C. PETCH (B.A. 1962) has been reappointed an Associate Lecturer in Clinical Medicine in the Faculty of Clinical Medicine from 1 May 1988 for five years.

Mr W. CHE-KEI POON (Adm. 1984, B.A. Peterhouse 1984) has been elected into a Research Fellowship (Class B) at St Edmund's College from 1 October 1987.

Mr M.K. RASLAN (B.A. 1986) has been called to the Bar by the Inner Temple.

Miss C. REILLY (B.A. 1986) has been called to the Bar by the Inner Temple.

Mr L.D. REYNOLDS (B.A. 1952) Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, has been elected a Fellow of the British Academy.

Miss P.A. RIORDAN (Matric. 1987) has been awarded a William Harvey Studentship renewed for 1987-88.

Dr L.C.G. ROGERS (B.A. 1975) has been reappointed a University Lecturer in the Department of Pure Mathematics and Mathematical Statistics from 1 September 1988 to the retiring age.

Dr C.J. RYAN (B.A. St Edmund's College 1975) has been appointed Affiliated Lecturer in Divinity from 1 October 1987 for two years.

Dr M.C. SCHOLAR (B.A. 1964) has been appointed Deputy Secretary (Public Finance) in Her Majesty's Treasury.

Dr N.D. SEGAL (B.A. ~~Trinity~~ ~~1982~~ NEWNHAM (1972)) has been appointed an Affiliated Lecturer in Modern and Medieval Languages from 1 October 1987 for two years.

Mr G.A. (SAM) SHEPPERSON (B.A. 1943) William Robertson Professor of American and Commonwealth History at the University of Edinburgh, has been given an Honorary Degree of Doctor of the University by the University of York.

Dr P.P. SIMS-WILLIAMS (B.A. Trin. Hall 1972) Fellow, has been given a research readership by the British Academy.

Professor M.G. SINGH, C.Eng., M.I.E.E. (Ph.D. 1974) former Fellow, has been appointed to the Chair of Information Engineering in the Computation Department at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology.

Dr J. STAUNTON (M.A. 1969) Fellow, has been appointed Reader in Organic Chemistry in the University from 1 October 1987. He has been awarded a bronze medal and a cheque by the Royal Society of Chemistry for research on antibiotics. The award is sponsored by the international pharmaceutical company, Roche Products.

Dr J. STEINBERG (Matric. 1957) Fellow of Trinity Hall, has been awarded a Fellowship by the Leverhulme Trust for the study of "The Italian Army of Occupation and the Jews 1940-43".

Dr D.R. STODDARD, O.B.E. (B.A. 1959) Fellow of Churchill College, has been appointed Professor of Geography in the University of California, Berkeley, U.S.A. from June 1987.

Mr K.R. TEBBIT (B.A. 1969) is currently a Counsellor in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service and has been appointed, with effect from 1 September 1987, Directeur du Cabinet of the Secretary-General of NATO in Brussels, on secondment to NATO.

Emeritus Professor F. THISTLETHWAITE, C.B.E., D.C.L., L.H.D., (B.A. 1938) Honorary Fellow, former Vice-Chancellor of the University of East Anglia, was Hill Visiting Professor at the University of Minnesota, U.S.A., for the Fall Term 1986.

Mr A.E. TIMBS (M.A. 1974) has been reappointed a Senior Design Engineer in the Department of Engineering from 1 October 1988 to the retiring age.

Mr T.L.V. TREANOR (Matric. 1980) Captain in the Corps of Royal Engineers, is currently serving in West Germany.

Mr J.J. VAN DER LEE (M.Litt. 1951) a Member of the Council of State, The Hague, was appointed Commander in the Order of Orange-Nassau, in the 1987 Honours List of Her Majesty Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands.

Sir DOUGLAS WASS, G.C.B. (B.A. 1944) Honorary Fellow, former Permanent Secretary at the Treasury, will lead a wide-ranging enquiry into the way the University of Cambridge is governed.

Dr G.B. WAYWELL (B.A. 1965) has been appointed Professor of Classical Archaeology, Department of Classics, King's College, University of London.

Miss H.J. WILKINSON (B.A. 1987) was awarded the Cambridge University Land Society prize and has now taken up an appointment as graduate trainee land agent with Messrs Carter Jonas at their Peterborough office.

Mr J.R.G. WRIGHT (B.A. 1963) Secretary General of the Faculties in the University, has been elected into a Professorial Fellowship at St Catharine's College, from 1 September 1987.

Mr A. ZARZAR CASIS (M.Phil. 1983) has been awarded an H.M. Chadwick Studentship 1987-88.

Mr J. WALLWORK, F.R.C.S. (Adm. 1983) has been reappointed an Associate Lecturer in Clinical Medicine in the Faculty of Clinical Medicine from 1 March 1988 for five years.

Dr M.E. WELLAND, (Matric. 1986) Fellow, has been reappointed a University Lecturer in the Department of Engineering from 1 November 1988 to the retiring age.

MARRIAGES

DAVID CHARLES BERTRAM (B.A. 1986) 51 Appleton Road, Linthorpe, Middlesborough, Cleveland, to Susan Jane Gilson (B.A. Christs 1985) 73 Marlborough Gardens, Cranham, Upminster, Essex, on 10 October 1987, in the College Chapel.

HUGH ANDREW CORBETT (B.A. 1979) of Goathurst, Somerset, to Jane Charlotte Luckock of Cambridge, on 8 August 1987, at St Botolph's Church, Cambridge.

MICHAEL JOHN GIBSON (B.A. 1977) 23 Park Court, Park Road, New Malden, Surrey, to Sigrid Ann Barber (B.A. Sidney Sussex 1980) on 9 April 1988, at St John the Baptist Church, Boldre, Hampshire.

MARTIN HELZLE (Matric. 1983) of Wills Hall, Parry's Lane, Bristol, to JOAN SHERBROOK HOWSON (B.A. 1987) 20 Park Parade, Cambridge, on 3 July 1987, in the College Chapel.

PAUL VERE LINDON (B.A. 1984) to Sarah Catherine Young, The Manse, Prospect, Okehampton, Devon, on 24 October 1987, at The Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Cambridge.

GEORGE PETER LOMONOSSOFF, Ph.D. (B.A. 1976) to Kim Susan Chesher, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St John the Baptist, Norwich on 11 July 1987.

NICHOLAS LOMONOSSOFF (B.A. 1974) to Sumi Tatsuo, at the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady and English Martyrs, Cambridge, on 13 August 1983.

JOHN ANDERSON PALMER (Matric. 1987) 18 Clearview Avenue, Chattanooga, Tennessee, U.S.A., to Cynthia Jean Tidwell, of 3207 Bayshore Boulevard, Tampa, Florida, U.S.A., on 12 March 1988 in the College Chapel.

HAROLD DAVID THOMPSON (B.A. 1965) to Mrs Carolynn Harrison of Shenton Hall, Nuneaton, on 5 September 1987 at St Peter's Church, Grandborough, Warwickshire.

DEATHS

ALAN MICHAEL ADYE, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., M.A.S.C.E., M.A.S.M.E. (B.A. 1947) Director and Chief Executive of the Marine Technology Directorate Ltd., died 21 October 1987.

HUGH KING ASHBY (B.A. 1932) formerly of the Colonial Service, Malaya, died 19 December 1987.

NORMAN FREDERICK ASTBURY, C.B.E., Sc.D., F.I.E.E., F.Inst.P., F.R.S.A., (B.A. 1929) formerly Director of the British Ceramic Research Association and Chairman of the Committee of Directors of Research Associations, died 28 October 1987.

LLEWELYN VAUGHAN BEVAN (B.A. 1927) died 29 June 1987.

ARTHUR FYNES BRENNAND (B.A. 1926) died 1 October 1987.

JAMES HILLSDON BRIGGS, F.I.E.E., (B.A. 1935) formerly Director of Electronics, research and development (civil aviation) in the Ministry of Aviation, died 2 November 1987.

ARCHIBALD CHARLES CALLAWAY (B.A. 1949) UNESCO Representative to Nigeria, died 16 July 1987.

CHARLES KINGSLEY COLWILL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., (B.A. 1921) died 9 March 1987.

CHARLES SAMUEL COLLIER DUCHESNE (B.A. 1922) former Schoolmaster, died 15 July 1987.

HUGH EVERARD EVANS (B.A. 1944) was killed whilst skiing, March 1987.

JOHN RICHARD TERRELL FINLAYSON (B.A. 1950) in general practice in Coventry and a leader in the fight against drug addiction, died 22 November 1987.

ANDREW KEITH FRAZER, R.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.A.C.S. (B.A. 1948) Consultant Neuro-Surgeon, University Hospital of Wales, Cardiff, died 15 September 1987.

FRANCIS RICHARD DAVID GOODYEAR, Ph.D., F.B.A. (B.A. 1957) former Fellow and former Fellow of Queens' College, former Professor and Head of Department, Bedford College, London, Visiting Professor and Chairman of the Department of Classics at Witwatersrand University, South Africa, died 24 July 1987.

HAROLD ARTHUR GENT, C.B.E. (B.A. 1927) Grande Ufficiale (Grand Officer) Order of the Republic of Italy, formerly Managing Director of Laboratori Glaxo, Verona, Italy, died 13 August 1987.

KENNETH HALL, C.B., O.B.E., (B.A. 1939) Major General, former Director of Army Education, died 12 December 1987. [A boxing Blue 1937, 1938, 1939]

PHILIP FRANCIS HAYNES, T.D., J.P., (Matric 1923) Chairman of Haynes Brothers Limited, Maidstone, died 2 August 1987.

JAMES LOMAS HENDERSON, O.B.E., (B.A. 1925) Brigadier, Royal Corps of Signals, Legion of Merit (America) died 25 February 1988.

JAMES BLETSOE HOWELLS, F.R.S.M. (B.A. 1946) Consultant Radiologist, St James' Hospital, Balham, died 24 September 1987.

Sir JOSEPH BURTT HUTCHINSON, C.M.G., F.R.S., Sc.D., (B.A. 1923) Emeritus Drapers Professor of Agriculture, died 16 January 1988.

The Rev. R.A. JEAVONS (B.A.1973) died on 18th March, 1988 after a short but very serious illness. He served with the Church Missionary Society in Nigeria and in 1987 he and his family miraculously escaped a murderous attack by Moslem extremists on St Francis College, Wusasa, where he was Acting Principal. Returning to England he was appointed Vicar of Thorncombe, Dorset, but tragically was able to serve for only thirteen weeks. He leaves a widow and young family.

JOHN GOFF KILNER (B.A. 1944) in general practice in Epsom died 7 June 1987.

JOHN LAIT, O.B.E., M.I.E.E., M.I.E.R.E., (B.A. 1932) formerly Principal Lecturer in Electronics, Royal Military College of Science, Shrivenham, Wilts., died 21 January 1988.

IAN NEWCOMB LANG (B.A. 1947) formerly representative of the British Broadcasting Corporation in South East Asia, died 8 January 1988.

FRANK WILLIAM LAW, M.D., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., K.St.J., (B.A. 1922) rowing blue in 1923 and subsequently Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon to Guy's Hospital and to Moorfields Eye Hospital, President of the Faculty of Ophthalmologists, Vice-President of the International Association for Prevention of Blindness, a Freeman of the City of London, President of the Johnian Society in 1964 and Chairman of the Committee of the Society from 1956 to 1986, died 26 May 1987.

PHILIP MARK LEIGH (B.A. 1951) Managing Director of the Bolton Building Society, died 9 October 1987.

SAMUEL LILLEY (Ph.D. 1939) Former Fellow, formerly Senior Staff Tutor in Science, University of Nottingham Department of Adult Education, died 11 November 1987.

ERNEST LLEWELYN LLOYD (B.A. 1919) formerly a medical officer in the tropical diseases unit in the Eastern General Hospital, Edinburgh, died 14 June 1987.

ROBERT JOHN LOFTS (B.A. 1947) Solicitor with the firm of Lofts and Davies of Bishops Stortford, died 27 July 1987.

RALEIGH SEYMOUR LONG (B.A. 1929) died 5 June 1987.

PATRICK DONALD MACDONALD, C.M.G., C.V.O., (B.A. 1931) formerly Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands and of Fiji, died 15 June 1987.

WALTER STRANG SYMINGTON MACLAY, M.R.C.G.P., D.Obst., R.C.O.G., (B.A. 1952) a general practitioner at Witley, Surrey, died 23 April 1987.
[Awarded a Blue for racquets and real tennis.]

RICHARD BRES MORLEY (B.A. 1939) died 18 April 1987.

ALEXANDER HUGH NOBLE (B.A. 1938) Writer to the Signet, died 10 March 1988.

SIR PETER (SCOTT) NOBLE (B.A. 1923) former Fellow, Emeritus Regius Professor of Humanity, formerly Vice-Chancellor of the University of London and Principal of King's College, University of London, died 12 May 1987.

ERIC HERVEY JENNER NOOTT (B.A. 1920) Honorary Canon of Gloucester Cathedral, formerly Rector of Withington with Compton Abdale, Diocese of Gloucester, died 6 February 1987.

ERNEST RAYMOND NORTH (B.A. 1941) died 28 February 1986.

DAVID BERKELEY PARKER (LL.B. 1955) Queen Victoria Professor of Law at the University of Liverpool and visiting Professor at the National University of Singapore, died 23 December 1987 in Singapore.

GEOFFREY BONYTHON ANGAS PARSONS (B.A. 1929) died October 1987, in Australia.

CHARLES PLOWRIGHT PETCH, F.R.C.P., (B.A. 1931) formerly Consultant Physician, St Helier Hospital, Carshalton, died 8 December 1987.

BEVAN DOWNING GURTH ROBINSON (B.A. 1924) died 20 Decmeber 1987.

DAVID AUSTEN RUGG (B.A. 1947) died July 1985.

MARK ANDREW RUGG-GUNN, M.D., F.R.C.P. (B.A. 1930) Surgeon Captain Royal Navy (retired), died 7 March 1988.

LAWRENCE COWLEY SANDS (B.A. 1933) a former member of Powell & Young, Solicitors, Pocklington, York, died 9 November 1986.

GORDON SCOTT (B.A. 1927) formerly House Physician, Neurological and Children's Department, Middlesex Hospital, resident Medical Officer, Harrow and Wealdstone Hospital, died 27 June 1986.

JAMES ANSTRUTHER SMITH, F.F.A.R.C. (B.A. 1938 formerly Consultant Anaesthetist to the Plymouth Hospitals group, died 18 December 1986.

WILFRED HENRY SOBEY (B.A. 1927) formerly Headmaster of Kingsfield School, Oxhey, died 27 February 1988. [Rugby Blue 1925 and 1926.]

KINGLSEY BRYCE SPEAKMAN SMELLIE (B.A. 1920) Emeritus Professor of Political Science at the London School of Economics, died 30 November 1987.

PETER VERRAN STEVENSON, F.C.A., (B.A. 1933) a Chartered Accountant, died 2 September 1987.

BERNARD MURTON STROUTS, M.B.E., (B.A. 1931) formerly Deputy General Manager, Nyasaland Railways Limited and Trans-Zambesi Railway Co., Ltd., died 3 January 1988.

PAUL BRYAN SWAIN (B.A. 1939) died 29 October 1985.

GUY MONTAGUE TANNER, V.R.D., B.Chir. (B.A. 1923) formerly Surgeon Commander, Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve, died 18 November 1986.

ARTHUR DENYS HALSTEAD THOMPSON (B.A. 1930) formerly Headmaster, Yeovil School, Somerset, and later full-time author and editor, died 28 February 1988.

PHILIP EWART VERNON, Ph.D. (B.A. 1927) former Fellow, Emeritus Professor of Educational Psychology, University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, former President of the British Psychological Society, Fellow of the American and the Canadian Psychological Associations, a former Director of the Calgary Philharmonic Orchestra, died 28 July 1987.

WILFRID JOHN NICHOLAS WARNER (B.A. 1929) formerly Squadron Leader in the Royal Air Force and Welfare Officer for the University Assistants, Cambridge, died 28 September 1987.

PERCIVAL STUART WATTS (Ph.D. 1936) formerly Director of Animal Science at the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science, Adelaide, South Australia, died 8 January 1987.

GEOFFREY WHEELER, C.B., (B.A. 1931) formerly Assistant Director, Civil Service Selection Board and Chairman of the London Derbyshire Society, died 27 June 1987.

FREDERICK RICHARD WILLEY, Ph.D., (B.A. 1967) an education and research officer and Director of the Schools Council Project, died 29 August 1987.

FREDERICK THOMAS WILLEY, P.C. (B.A. 1933) a former Housing Minister and Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party (PLP), died 13 December 1987. [A soccer Blue.] [Father of the above.]

WALTER JAMES PHILIPPS WILLIAMS, O.B.E., (LL.B. 1929) retired Senior Partner of Philipps Williams & Co., Solicitors, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire and formerly an active member of very many public activities in the fields of Education, Welfare and Local Government in Wales, died 10 August 1987.

ASHLEY WILLIAM EDGELL WINLAW (B.A. 1936) formerly Headmaster of Achimota School, Gold Coast, died 13 February 1988. [Soccer and Fives Blue.]

PERCY WOODLAND (B.A. 1925) formerly Headmaster of Dursley Grammar School, Gloucestershire, died 9 August 1987.

HARALD ATHELSTAN WOMACK (B.A. 1926) died 10 July 1987.

ALASTAIR NORMAN WORDEN, F.R.C.Path., F.R.C.V.S., F.R.I.C. (B.A. 1942) formerly Professor of Toxicology, University of Bath and Honorary Professor of Toxicology, University of Surrey. Emeritus Fellow and Co-ordinator of Environmental Studies at Wolfson College, Cambridge, died 10 August 1987.

GIFTS TO THE COLLEGE

During 1986-87 the College received notice of the following gifts and bequests:

Mr P.H.R.O. Beckett (B.A. 1939) and Mr G.A. Walters (M.A. 1941) each bequeathed £1,000, to which no special conditions were attached.
The bequests have been added to the General Bequests Fund.

Mr E.G. Bassett (M.A. 1940) gave £25 as a token of appreciation for the hospitality shown to him by the College during a visit, Mr D. Botting (M.A. 1968) gave £15 "in recognition of the superb service given by the College staff", Mr G.G. Davis (LL.M. 1982) gave £52.49 "to the College which has given so much to me and continues to give so much to others" and Mr R.F. King (M.A. 1950, Ph.D. 1953) gave £100 "in appreciation of the very enjoyable reunion dinner last month".
These gifts have been added to the Staff Fund.

Following the death of a life interest under the Will of Mrs E.V. Nowell-Rostron, the sum of £11,794.32 was added to to the Nowell-Rostron Fund.

The son of Mr J.C. Brooke (M.A. 1935) gave his father's collection of books in modern languages, including a number of critical editions and sundry other texts.

Dr L.C. de Almeida (Fellow 1983-86) gave a book *Bahia Mystery Land* for the Green Room.

Mr A.H. Webb (M.A. 1932) has covenanted to pay the College £5,000 a year for four years in order to establish the Leathersellers' Company Fund "for financing of a Fellowship, Studentship or Scholarship, or for the relief of financial hardship".

Miss Joyce A.C. Gutteridge, C.B.E., gave £1,000 "in memory of Patrick Loftus Bushe-Fox" which, at her request, has been added to the McMahon Law Studentship Supplementary Fund.

Mr E.M. Rose (M.A. 1959) bequeathed £5,000 "for the benefit of the College".

Dr Cripps met the cost of a portrait of himself commissioned by the College and painted by Mr J. Ward.

Professor and Mrs A. Howie (parents of D.R. Howie, matric. 1985) gave £50 "to go to the Chapel funds". The gift has been added to the Alldred Fund.

Dr G.C. Higby (Schoolteacher Fellow Commoner, Lent Term 1987) gave the *Dictionary of English Synonyms* (Omega Books) for the Green Room.

Dr Hughes gave a silver and ebony candle snuffer, hallmarked 1986, and inscribed "S.J.C., The Gift of Dr Hughes, Steward 1982-86".

The Reverend E.W. Langton (M.A. 1948) bequeathed the residue of his estate, amounting to £29,123.18, to which no special conditions were attached.

Dr W.A. McKean (Fellow 1976-84) bequeathed £1,793.61 "for the general purposes connected with the Chapel or its Choir".

Mr J.E. Filer (M.A. 1962) gave a Cypress oak trea (Fastigiata) in memory of his father. The tree has been planted in the Wilderness.

Mr C.J.S. Addison (B.A. 1935) gave £220.19 which has been added to the Tutors' Praeter Fund.

During the past year the College has received gifts from the following American Friends of Cambridge University:

To the Overseas Scholarships Fund
Mr Sandford Thomas Colb, Mr Milan L. Hauner, Mr Bernard M.W. Knox, Mr John H. Mears, Dr H. Steffen Peiser, Mr Richard K. Roeder, Mr Martin B.C. Simpson.

To the Tutors' Praeter Fund
Professor Robert Z. Aliber, Dr Jeffrey D. Bernhard, Mr John G.N. Braithwaite, Professor G. Calabresi, Dr Eliot Duncombe, Professor J.H. Franklin, Professor E.C.B. Hall-Craggs, Dr R. Ian Harker, Mr R.W. Hawkins, Professor John L. Howarth, Professor I.S. Longmuir, Mr D. Lloyd Macdonald, Mr Leslie S. Mayne, Mr Robert Dean Pope, Professor Peter A. Sturrock.

To the Choir Music Tuition Fund
Mr Harold C. Cannon.

To the McMahon Law Studentship Supplementary Fund
Mr Jonathan B. Douglas.

To the Fisher Building Fund
Mr Martin E. Hardy.

APPEALS

The following contributions were received during 1986-87:

	Covenants plus tax recovered £	Donations £	Expected final result £
Second and Third Court Restoration	35	16	153,970
Johnian Society Travel Exhibition	10	22	6,650
Johnian Society Lecture	14	–	2,750
McMahon Supplementary Fund	6,915	1,200	47,490

Three Johnian Society travel exhibitions were awarded in May 1987.

PUBLICATIONS

Colin Bertram's *Antarctica, Cambridge, Conservation and Population*, reviewed above, may be obtained from the author, or from the College Library.

The Editor has received a copy of a monograph written by a Johnian, Dr R.J. Huck, *'Eighty Years On': A Brief History of the Physics Departrment of the University of Surrey, 1906-1986* (University of Surrey, 1987), ISBN 1852370130.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The First English Vita Nuova by courtesy of the Editor of Huntington Library Quarterly; *Wordsworth's Mathematical Education* by courtesy of the Editor of the Charles Lamb Bulletin; photographs by courtesy of The National Portrait Gallery, Ramsay & Co. and Cambridge Evening News.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Johnian Society Golf Meeting

The next meeting will be held on Friday, 22 July 1988.
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.

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.