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Editorial

The Future of The Eagle

Over the many years of its existence, *The Eagle* has undergone a gradual change in character. Originally a literary magazine run jointly by senior and junior members, it has become ever more dependent for the bulk of its material on senior and non-resident members. Literary contributions have steadily shifted away from 'creative writing' and towards College history and biography. At the same time, there has been growing demand for current news and information about the College and its members — senior or junior, in or out of residence. In short, *The Eagle* has come to assume more and more the role of what in other colleges is often called an annual record or register.

The College has decided to recognise the stage of evolution which *The Eagle* has now reached by altering the arrangements for its finance and distribution. From this year on, *The Eagle* will be regarded as the official annual record of the College, and will be distributed to all members of the College, resident or not, whose whereabouts are known. **It will therefore no longer be necessary for those who wish to receive *The Eagle* to pay an annual subscription. All you need do is to keep the College informed of your current address.** Subscribers are thus free to cancel their subscription arrangements forthwith. Any subscriptions which continue to be paid from this time will be treated as donations. They will be gratefully received and credited to *The Eagle* account.

We especially hope that *The Eagle* will expand its role as a means of promoting contact with and among non-resident members of the College. People are always interested in knowing what their contemporaries are doing now, so do please send us any news about yourselves which you would like to see in the pages of *The Eagle*. Please also consider sending us any notes, reminiscences, or even (where appropriate) full obituaries of any members of College you knew who may recently have died. Finally, do not hesitate to send in any notes or articles on matters relating to the College or its history. Any such contributions will be welcome and will be considered for publication, even if reasons of space and of the priority accorded to news and information may mean that not all of them can in fact be printed. Above all, make sure that the College has your correct present address, so that you may enjoy future numbers of *The Eagle* as much as the editor hopes you shall enjoy this one.

Commemoration of Benefactors

A sermon given in St John's College Chapel on 7 May 1989 by the Revd. Canon John Emerton, Fellow and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge.

'Let us now praise famous men' (Ecclesiasticus 44:1)

Year by year we hear the first few verses of Ecclesiasticus 44 read as the lesson at this service, and our minds then pass to the many benefactors of the College. Today let us begin instead by thinking briefly about that passage and its author. Ecclesiasticus, otherwise known as the Wisdom of Jesus the son of Sirach, to give the original form of the name, Yeshua ben Eleazar ben Sirach, was written in Jerusalem in the early second century before Christ. This was a period of relative tranquillity, just a few years before Antiochus Epiphanes, seeking to stamp out Judaism in Palestine, provoked the revolt that was eventually to lead to nearly a century of Jewish independence.

Ben Sirach could thus look back peacefully to the past history of his people, and today's lesson is the introduction to several chapters in which he praises some of the great men of the past, from Adam to Nehemiah. His reason for praising them is not that they have made monetary gifts to his nation, not even those 'Rich men furnished with ability, living peacefully in their habitations'. It is rather to commemorate great men of the past of the Jewish people and their ancestors.

Is it, then, an inappropriate lesson for us on this occasion of the commemoration of our benefactors? A case could perhaps be made for that opinion. Yet the lesson has some relevance to the occasion because of its intention to remember what people of the past have achieved and to praise them, even though we may have in mind one particular reason for gratitude. In addition, I am not the first preacher to speak of members of the College who, whether or not they have contributed materially to its finances, have shared in fulfilling the purposes intended by our founders, and in making appropriate use of the gifts of our benefactors – that is, in terms of our present statutes, have helped serve it as a place of education, religion, learning, and research.

If today's lesson was ever read in the Chapel in the earliest days of the College, it was presumably read in Latin, and so in a version based on the Greek translation made by the author's grandson. This College was intended to be, among other things, a home of the new learning. One of John Fisher's concerns was to promote among its members the study of the Greek language. It is therefore to be hoped that at least some Fellows and scholars sometimes read the Greek text of Ecclesiasticus. Perhaps a few even studied the Syriac version or one of the secondary versions based on the Greek. Nobody, however, could study the original Hebrew, though Fisher would doubtless have welcomed such study if it had been possible. The difficulty was that the original Hebrew text had been lost, and the book was known only in Greek and other translations.

It was not until almost exactly ninety-three years ago, in May 1896, that those two learned Scottish ladies, Mrs Gibson and Mrs Lewis, brought back to Cambridge after a visit to Cairo some fragments of ancient manuscripts. They showed them to Solomon Schechter, the Reader in Talmudic and Rabbinic literature, and he discovered to his and their great excitement that they contained parts of the Hebrew text of Ecclesiasticus – though not the part containing this morning's reading. It was then that the College entered the story. The Master, Charles Taylor, one of our benefactors, was not only a mathematician, but also an accomplished Hebrew scholar. He lent his support to Schechter, both in finance and in winning interest in the University, and Schechter went to Cairo in search of further manuscripts. Among those he found were other parts of Ecclesiasticus, including today's lesson, and in 1899 an edition by Schechter and Taylor was published by the University Press. An attack soon came from Oxford. D.S. Margoliouth, the Laudian Professor of Arabic, argued that the Hebrew text was not original, but was a translation from the Persian. This improbable theory failed to win support, though there have been others who have contested the originality of the Hebrew. All doubt that it is essentially what Ben Sira wrote has been dispelled in recent times by the discovery of other Hebrew manuscripts at Qumran, and also – and this fragment included much of today's lesson – at Masada, that fortress held against the Romans at the beginning of the 70s AD by those pious terrorists, the Sicarii or dagger-men. That does not mean that the Hebrew text is in precisely the form in which it left the author's hands, for there have been textual corruptions. But the text is, for the most part, what Ben Sira wrote around 180 BC.

Taylor served learning and research in Hebrew studies well, by his publications and by contributing to the endowment of the Readership, but more than any other way by helping to bring to the University Library that collection of manuscripts now known as the Taylor-Schechter (Genizah) Collection, which includes the Hebrew text of Ecclesiasticus. It is the practice in synagogues not to burn or throw away any document that may contain the name of God. Instead, documents are deposited in a room known as a genizah, and in due course they are taken out and reverently buried. In one place, however, they accumulated over a period of centuries and most of them were never buried. Further, this collection included many manuscripts that were not specifically religious in character. This place was the Ben Ezra Synagogue in Old Cairo – which, incidentally, I had the pleasure and excitement of visiting just a few weeks ago. The building was originally a Christian church, but it was sold in the ninth century to the Jewish community – a community that was later to include among its members the famous Moses Maimonides, some of whose letters were placed in its genizah. There, this collection of manuscripts grew over a period of many centuries. Its contents found their way into various western libraries, but, thanks to Taylor and Schechter, the largest number were presented by the Jewish community to the University Library. They provide a massive source for research, not only into Hebrew and Judaism and Judaeo-Arabic, but also into various aspects of life in the Mediterranean region in the middle ages and later – though the latest text in it was perhaps left by Schechter himself, a ticket for the Cairo electric tram. It is good that the College has in recent years contributed handsomely to current work on the collection, work of restoring and conserving as well as cataloguing the texts and making them more easily available for scholarly research. This was, of course, made possible as a result of many benefactions that the College has received.

This work and Taylor's services to the study of Hebrew were in accordance with Fisher's wishes for the College. His statutes of 1530 made provision for the study of Hebrew as well as Greek, and laid down that there should be a College lecturer in Hebrew, who was to lecture on alternate days on grammar and on the Psalter or on some other book of Scripture. They also list the languages in which Fellows were allowed to converse, which included Hebrew in addition to Latin, Chaldee (that is, Aramaic), Arabic, and Greek. Fisher himself studied Hebrew with Robert Wakefield, one of the early members of the College, who was a Fellow in 1520, and was later the lecturer in Hebrew until about 1530, when his disagreement with Fisher over Henry VIII's marriage to Catherine of Aragon made it expedient for him to move to Oxford.

Robert Wakefield's brother, Thomas, became the first Regius Professor of Hebrew in 1540, but his Roman Catholicism prevented him from lecturing for much of the time he occupied the chair, though he was allowed to lecture in the reign of Mary and the early years of Elizabeth. Thomas Wakefield was a member of this College. The link was established again in 1605 with the election to the chair of a Fellow of the College, Robert Spalding, one of the scholars responsible for the Authorized Version of 1611. Otherwise, it tended to be held by Fellows of Trinity. Indeed, although Robert Metcalfe, who became Professor about 1662, was at one time a Fellow of St John's, he later became a Fellow and the Vice-Master of Trinity. He was the last member of this College to hold the chair for three centuries.

Yet occupants of the chair of Hebrew are far from being the only, or even the most erudite, members of the College who have fulfilled this part of the intention of John Fisher. Perhaps the most distinguished Hebrew and Semitic scholar the College has known was Edmund Castell, who was Sir Thomas Adams's Professor of Arabic from 1666 to 1685. He had been an undergraduate at Emmanuel College, but he migrated to St John's because the library was better. It was perhaps precisely because he recognized its excellence that his name does not appear in our list of principal benefactors. When he died he left his books to his original college, where the need was indisputably greater. He did, indeed, leave us a silver tankard, but that was not sufficient to get his name into the list.

Castell shared in the preparation of Brian Walton's Polyglott of 1657, in which he had oversight of the Samaritan, Syriac, Arabic and Ethiopic texts. However, his supreme achievement was *Lexicon Heptaglotton*, which was published in 1669 after many years of toil. This lexicon included Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Samaritan, Ethiopic and Arabic. It was indeed a monument to his massive Semitic learning. Incidentally, Castell was not the only member of the College to occupy the Sir Thomas Adam's Chair of Arabic, for in 1804 a Fellow of St John's named John Palmer was elected. It was said of him that he could be silent in more languages than any man in Europe.

There have been other Hebraists in the College, less distinguished than Castell or Taylor, but still seeking to excel in a language dear to Fisher. One of them was P.H. Mason, who published in 1853 *An Easy, Practical Hebrew Grammar ... Arranged in a Series of Letters from a Teacher of Languages to an English Duchess*. The fiction is delightfully maintained throughout. In the sixth letter, for instance, he writes 'I have again to thank your Grace for having condescended to let me see the paper on

which you transcribed most correctly from beginning to end, which shows that your Grace has begun the work in good earnest, and which augurs well for the future' (p. 25). Despite his learning, Mason was not perhaps ideally suited for election to the Chair of Hebrew. When he was thus disappointed, his pupils endowed the Mason Prize for Biblical Hebrew. It involves a demanding examination, and it is not often awarded nowadays, but it is gratifying to know that the last person to receive it (in 1971) was a member of St John's.

Fisher intended the College to be a place where Hebrew was taught and studied, and many have sought to fulfil that purpose. None has surpassed or even equalled the learning of Castell, or done as much as Taylor to further research in Hebrew. Many have played their part in maintaining the College's character as a place of learning and research. Many people over the centuries have studied Hebrew here as a place of education. And what of the College as a place of religion, that other purpose? Hebrew is not itself a guarantee of piety, any more than any other language. But it is the language of the book that is the Jewish Bible and the Christian Old Testament, and without it an adequate study of the Scriptures is impossible.

Johniana

A new biography of William Wordsworth was published by Stephen Gill in 1989.

An alphabetical index to G.C. Moore Smith's *Lists of Past Occupants of Rooms in St John's College 1830-1895* has been compiled by Dr. W.N. Bryant (B.A. 1958), and is available for consultation in the College Library.

A Perfect Hero

Towards the end of March 1990, the College and the Lady Margaret Boat Club were involved in filming for the forthcoming television presentation, *A Perfect Hero*. Two eights were put on the river in 1930s period gear and hair-cuts, and the star of the series, Nigel Havers, was obliged to perform not only with the oar but also on a punt. Shots for the series (which will probably be shown later this year or early next year) will include the Boat House and the Bridge of Sighs.

Ad Lib

A programme in the Radio Four series *Ad Lib*, chaired by Robert Robinson, was recorded recently in George Watson's rooms (A 6 New Court). George Watson, Renford Bambrough and Jane Heal were among those discussing the state of the universities. The programme will probably have been broadcast by the time this appears.

The Linacre Lecture

The 1990 Linacre Lecture, 'Nature, Nurture, and Psychopathology: a new look at an old topic', was delivered in the Fisher Building on Friday 4 May by Professor Michael Rutter C.B.E., F.R.S.

Independent Airs

Readers of the *The Independent* may have been surprised to see in the 26 February 1990 edition a total of 36 column inches devoted to an attack on Peter Clarke (Fellow, and reader in modern history) by Lord Rees-Mogg. The background to this lay in an article Lord Rees-Mogg had written a week before in which he had sharply contrasted the modern economic performance of the free capitalist West and the unfree communist East, attributing the success of the one and the failure of the other respectively to their contrasting attachment to the liberal and to the socialist traditions of political thought. In addition, he ascribed the relative decline of the British economy since the Second World War to Britain's flirtation with the mitigated evil of democratic socialism. Peter Clarke wrote a letter (*The Independent*, 22 February) criticising this article, taking issue in particular with Rees-Mogg's idiosyncratic account of the liberal tradition (viz. John Locke, Adam Smith, Karl Popper and Friedrich Hayek), on the grounds that it was highly anachronistic to present Locke as a liberal democrat and Smith as a *laissez-faire* monetarist. Dr

Clarke also suggested that explaining Britain's economic decline purely in terms of socialist policies was simplistic. What really riled Lord Rees-Mogg were Clarke's statements that his article displayed 'lamentable ignorance of a whole generation of historical scholarship' on the thought of Locke and Smith, and that his 'Manichean view of the clash between coherent systems of liberty and tyranny' was a fantasy. Taking these as his departure, he launched a wide-ranging attack on the 'intellectual left' and the arrogance of dons, two eminently deserving targets, of course. The aspersions he cast on Dr Clarke's teaching methods were easily rebutted in the latter's dignified and good-humoured reply (*The Independent*, 28 February). The controversy smouldered on in the letter columns of *The Independent* for several days, though the protagonist and antagonist played no further part. Perhaps the real lesson of this storm in a tea-cup concerns not the clash between liberalism and tyranny, but, as Professor John Burrow pointed out in the final word (*The Independent*, 5 March), that between myth and history. Journalists deal habitually in simple truths, sometimes simplified so far that they cease to be true. Academics deal in a more complex currency. The temptation of arrogance is not limited to either group. If journalists should beware of ignoring the complex conclusions and convolutions of scholarship, so too academics must beware lest they seem contemptuous of the inevitable simplifications of those who lack the opportunity to keep abreast of learned debates and research.

Restructuring a Household

Service and its Nineteenth Century Critics in St John's

Colleges in Oxford and Cambridge between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries looked in some respects like the households of gentry and nobles. There were physical similarities in the buildings: the pattern of hall, screens, kitchen and butteries was found in Tudor houses, small and great, and the whole dwelling was usually grouped round one or more courtyards. Colleges gradually acquired other features common to these households: galleries, gardens and planted walks, tennis courts and bowling greens. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries they even began to respond consciously to the demands of architectural taste, enfolding their original courts in new decorative facades, or building whole new blocks in their grounds. Like the town and country houses they had a hierarchy of servants under the butlers and cooks, supervised by a higher level of officers, stewards and bursars, each rank with its accustomed fees and duties. Even the strong corporateness of colleges was, at least in the early period, not so far from the conduct of these other households. They too were governed by statutes and ordinances under which the domestic life of the household, as of the college, was seen as a unity of place and duty. Naturally, intellectual college founders articulated this more than many country gentlemen: for Richard Fox his Oxford college of Corpus Christi was a beehive of interdependent activities, while John Fisher evoked the Pauline model of 'one body' for St. John's Cambridge. The servants of his college, the feet on which it stood, were a part of the familia, the household greater than an extended biological family.

Corporateness, however, was also at the root of the differences between these institutions, the college and the lay household. In the household there was one master and his immediate family, in the college as in a monastery or cathedral chapter, a community of masters and a community of servants. What was more, the higher servants, or officers, were from the beginning in colleges chosen from among the masters. These masters themselves, the fellows, had as their apprentices scholars, some of whom performed the menial duty of waiting at table. To add to the complexity there was a class of poor scholars, the sizars, or servitors in Oxford, whose very education was bought in exchange for liability to personal service. These lads might be said to be more truly 'of the household' than the domestic servants, for unlike servants in a country house, college servants did not as a rule live in, and they sometimes had other occupations as well. In other respects lay households grew less like the colleges after about 1700. Not only were the colleges constrained by their sites to retain a courtyard pattern at their core, but they also retained their great halls, with their parlours behind for retirement after meals. An upstairs/downstairs atmosphere grew more marked in country and town houses as servants were allotted special suites of rooms, including their own dining room, away from the family, with which they were less and less identified. (1)

This is not to say that the colleges remained unchanged, gathered in patriarchal reverie around their central hearths. Changes took place, for example, in the service of the table. The sixteenth-century statutes of St. John's envisaged that

undergraduate scholars would help to serve up the food in hall, and a similar practice obtained at other colleges until the mid or late eighteenth century. (2) At St. John's, waiting by scholars was discontinued in 1765, and the duty was transferred to the sizars. They served until 1786 when professional waiters were hired to take their place. (3) Changing expectations of students, as well as declining entry to the eighteenth-century university, combined to eliminate their service role. At Queens' College sizars were excused from waiting in 1773, and the duties of gate-keeper and chapel clerk, usually undertaken by sizars, were given to servants until a sizar should come who was willing to perform them. (4) While the supply of poor scholars diminished, the demand for service in the university kept increasing, and town-based labour filled the gap. By the end of the century women bedmakers commonly waited at table and had become general servants. At St. John's the use of bedmakers to wait at table was to be deplored in 1854, but the lack of gyps and male servants generally was seen as a recent abuse.

Many lay households at an earlier period saw a similar increase in the number of maids and other female servants, and just as students paid from the college foundation ceased to wait and carry messages and food, so the apprentices of good manners, sons of gentry boarded out in a neighbouring great house, ceased the service aspect of their education. In colleges, however, certain roles of service running from top to bottom of the establishment meant that connections between serving and served persisted. These were not chiefly of a sentimental kind, indeed the idea of a college retainer is probably something quite new, based on the gyp and scout system established in the nineteenth century. Rather they were economic. In a great house there was a fixed divide, getting more marked, between the family who consumed and the servants who provided. In a college where both fellow-officers, such as stewards and bursars, and servants, headed by the butlers, had fixed statutory stipends, both also had means of augmenting them in their service role. Various perquisites and dues supplemented their incomes in an allowance-oriented economy.

In St. John's at various times between 1769 and 1880 this scheme of management came under a critical scrutiny which resulted in far-reaching changes to wages and service. The pioneer in criticism and reform was William Samuel Powell, master 1765-75, who also began the systematic classification and recording of students' performance in their college exams. (5) His reform of the college accounts in 1769-70 led him to notice and begin to correct several features of the ancient system of charges and perquisites which had remained undisclosed by the old forms of account. He noted that 'the junior bursar has certain regular errors in his accounts by which he gains a great part of his profits. He buys charcoal for the college but he charges for it at a greater sum than he gives and delivers less measure than he receives. It is certain that the difference of the measures if not the difference of the prices, was originally a fraud; for the bursar twenty or thirty years ago had no fixed rule for it, but made more or less advantage according to his inclinations and management.' In February 1769 it was ordered that the junior bursar should reclaim no charge from the college for charcoal beyond what he actually paid, or for boiling brawn. Nor should he receive any present from the charcoal merchant, nor claim any old iron or copper out of the kitchen, which should always be sold for the benefit of the college instead. In place of the above perquisites the junior bursar

was to charge the college in his accounts £22, besides which he was to receive his traditional annual stipend of £2, but nothing more. (6)

As the junior bursar was middleman between college consumers and a tradesman, the charcoal merchant, so the steward, also a fellow, received a commission from the brewer who supplied the college with beer and the chandler who supplied it with candles and other groceries. The steward's salary was likewise compensated for the loss of these perquisites in 1772. (7)

A third fellow-officer, the bursar of the bakehouse, stood between the senior bursar, from whom he received profits from the sale of that part of the college's rents received in corn, and the steward. The bakehouse bursar made money on what remained after the cost of meals, or 'commons', had been allowed to the steward. The bakehouse bursar also had to purchase corn from the farmers of the nearby countryside: after this transaction the miller who ground and the baker who made into bread also received their commission. The bakehouse bursarship was not recognised as a statutory office with stipend until 1848, although this recognition had been campaigned for in the college in the sixteenth century because the officer was tempted to profit by providing bread of short weight, since his stipend was nowhere guaranteed. (8)

In the same way as the fellow-officers the butler had his extra-statutory profits. Powell found that the old allowance for commons was entered in his accounts as though it were the current cost of food, 'but the much larger sum necessary and really expended for the commons is left entirely to the management of the butler, who, finding that his computation of this article was never examined, has for many years constantly inserted in it charges which could not have been allowed had they been known; besides almost every week he has made errors in his arithmetic to his own advantage.' Powell was measuring college practice by a more modern notion of accounts which better reflected the value of transactions, although his classified system was still based upon single-entry accounting.

In 1832 and 1835 the household economy again came under review: the purpose was partly one of cost-cutting, for the building of a new court from 1826-30 had placed a financial burden on the college of which it was not finally relieved until 1857. In this connection some traditional festivity was abolished: the number of college feasts was halved. The customary allowance to the cook for serving suppers was abolished and the money was redirected towards defraying the cost of the remaining feasts. Fees and perquisites were again examined, and this time the dues traditionally exacted by servants at the great occasions of college life were affected. In 1832 some fees were recognised by the college authorities as ancient, and forming an integral part of the recipient's wage: such were those demanded from undergraduates when, as freshers, they were admitted to dine in hall. They were paid direct to the college porter, butler, platewasher and knife-cleaner. Such also were the fees charged to undergraduates when they changed their rank in college and consequently progressed from one table to another in hall. The caterer, however, had made a practice quite recently of charging undergraduates per head per term, and this seems to have been a general service charge: it was deemed to have no satisfactory precedent, and was replaced by one payment per year on each

undergraduate's bill. In general the method of paying fees direct was thought unsatisfactory to both payers and receivers, and had the additional demerit of not being accountable to the college. They were therefore centralised as payments made to the butler and steward, who then paid the servants.(9)

In 1835 more direct action was taken: the traditional fees payable to the butler's men and the porter by those taking degrees were abolished, as were those for admittance to dine in hall and for changing tables. Compensation in wages was made to the plater, and to the scholar's, or junior, cook for the abolition of suppers, but no recorded compensation to the porter for whom the decrease in feasts meant a loss in payment for wine drawn off. Students on the college foundation shared some of the cuts in traditional largesse: in future the distribution of money made at the commemoration service for benefactors was to apply not to all scholars but only to those actually present in chapel. Another move away from occasional fees was made in 1852 when the chapel clerk's customary payment from newly-elected fellows and scholars was replaced by an increase to his regular wage.

Until mid-century the various reforms had been piecemeal, seeking to rationalise the perquisites and fees which supplemented ancient wages, but leaving untouched the basic structure of service under the college butlers. The committee on service appointed in 1854, and succeeding reformers, recommended and implemented more general changes. (10) The committee was active during the period that the first Royal Commission on Oxford and Cambridge was changing the structure of college education, chiefly by opening scholarships and fellowships to wider competition and consequently causing funds used for many closed awards, subject to limitations of schooling and place of birth or kindred, to be pooled for general use.

The Commission was also concerned with the cost of a university education, and on that subject its conclusions affected the household economy of the colleges. It found that, while necessary costs (such as tuition, degree fees, college dues) were 'everywhere small' and could not be reduced, personal expenses on 'dress, luxuries, entertainments and amusements' might be very large and difficult to control. (11) The Commissioners stressed that estimates of students' expenses varied widely from college to college, and decided that the regulation of personal extravagance was largely the responsibility of parents and friends. They did not doubt, however, that the reduction of such expenses would open university education to more people, hitherto deterred by the prospect of having to live beyond their means. Although unable to make many practical recommendations to deal with the problem, the Commissioners did feel bound to suggest alterations in the management of service in colleges: 'We think it desirable that college servants should be paid by fixed stipends, and not by perquisites, and in particular that the system of profits on the sale of commodities, wherever it prevails, should, as far as practicable, be discontinued. Care should also be taken, that the prices of articles supplied for the use of students, should be frequently revised and made known in the college, and provision made for the frequent information of the Student, as to the amount, and the several particulars, of the liabilities he has incurred.' (12)

The committee on service at St. John's reflected these concerns. It saw a two-fold problem with both a moral and economic dimension. In the first place service as presently conducted was wasteful: the college acted paternistically as provider of allowances for place and duty, which the higher servants used to defer the cost of employing underlings, while making an independent profit through trade with fellows and undergraduates. In the second place the college, through the organisation of its service, which was also expensive, presented a retrograde social image.

The committee had before it an analysis of the place of fellows' butler. Through his hands passed a total of £1246, as compared with £1256 placed at the disposal of the master of the college. The butler's income was: profits on butter and ale, the trade through the college butteries, £214, cheese £10, carrying letters £62, allowance from the junior bursar £80, for ruling and writing accounts £7, for cloak money, or clothing allowance £2, small beer £8, and miscellaneous small fees including those received at the election of new fellows. Expenses were: the butler's men's wages £104, wages of women and waiters on feast days £107. The value of the butler's own place was computed at £299 per annum. The scholars', or junior, butler got a salary, a fee from each member at his degree and each fellow at his election, and a payment at the customary distribution to fellows, scholars and servants on Ash Wednesday. His expenses were the wages of the buttery and hall attendants and a clerk, who had lately been his own son, to assist in writing accounts. The total value of the scholars' butler's place was reckoned at £179 per annum.

The committee disliked the combination of the roles of servant and clerk in the butlerships, which it was felt deprived their management of accountability. There was, however, a wider issue. 'Neither of the butlers', claimed the committee's report to the college seniors, 'have any practical acquaintance with the usages of a gentleman's table.' This lack of professionalism was seen as extending to service in hall: 'the exclusive employment of women bedmakers to wait on fellows and students, and the gradual discontinuance of gyps, has led to a very defective system of waiting, and an increasing lack of respectable men servants in the college'. 'Respectability' had only troubled the Royal Commission in so far as students in lodgings were exposed to temptations from servants whose selection was not as easy to control as those in the colleges; but both the Commission and the committee were in general concerned with the morality as well as the efficiency of the conduct of service. The committee recommended that both the butlers should be placed on full stipends rather than making a living from their management of the various allowances, and that a third officer, called hall butler, should be employed to manage the service of the dining hall: 'a *professional* [my italics] should be hired who will dress and keep the tables, linen and plates in order.'

Considering the structure of service under the butlers the committee thought there were 'too many sinecures; these officers [the butlers] take too great an income for the nature of their duties, by employing inferior persons. As a particular instance of this we think it unnecessary to employ one person at a considerable salary to superintend the washing of the dishes while other persons are employed for the same duty as regards the plates. There seems to us to be no impediment in the immediate suppression of the dish-washer's office. Mrs Ballard's husband is in independent circumstances and there are no charitable considerations ... the

abolition of this office would save £60 a year'. The report similarly criticised the office of scholars' cook, which involved a whole sub-staff of foreman, accountant-keeper, and housekeeper; and the shoeblacks who employed deputies, each paid a journeyman's wage. One of the shoe-blacks was also employed as back-lane porter, a duty which the committee wryly suggested might be dispensed with by shutting the back-lane gates.

There are aspects of the committee's attitude which it is easy, perhaps fashionably so, to condemn: the idea, for example, that instead of women bedmakers acting as general servants more men should be hired as waiters, and others put in groups of rooms looked after by their wives whom they would pay. Should the woman not be the man's wife her wages would be regulated directly by the college. Later, in 1888, it was recommended that in general married couples should be appointed and their wages were regulated by the college through a service fund towards which members contributed. (13)

On the other hand the duties of servants were being better defined after 1860: earlier the bedmakers had been the workhorses of the college, but now waiting was to be separately managed, and hall-cleaners were hired. In 1888 it was laid down that carrying messages beyond the college was outside a servant's duty and that waiting at entertainments given by students merited an extra fee. A regular quarterly wage replaced a system of capital charge by the number of rooms attended, and the beginnings of a pension system came in, based on the purchase of annuities with deferred pay. Scattered duties had been more difficult to provide for and although pensions had been awarded at least since 1857 it was by order of the college council in each individual case. The freedom to pick up perquisites by extra service diminished, but income security increased.

The general tendency in 1860 and later was to rationalise allowances for place into wages for job: it happened with fellowships and scholarships; it happened also with allowances to servants. The steward wrote to his successor in June 1860: 'In the old bursar's book you will find a share of commons (food allowance in kind) estimated at a certain sum. I had long believed that it was worth much more at the present time and, being desirous of ascertaining the fact, as the persons died who were in receipt of the shares, I took them in hand and disposed of them. I found that I was right in my opinion, the sums realised being much larger than those given in the old book ... my sole object was to ascertain the real value of the commons in hall with the view to placing them ultimately in the hands of the cook and claiming from him their full worth.' The sequel shows what the steward had in mind: in November the fellows' cook took over the commons share of meat of two servants, with a quarterly payment of £2 2s from the college on condition that he find two servants for the scullery, paying them all the year round. (14)

While the Victorian college might condemn old forms of profiteering by servants which it regarded as waste, it was not opposed to what it considered well-regulated capitalist enterprise. Hence in 1873, after the merging into one of the two cooks' offices, it was decided not to pay the sole cook a stipend: rather he would carry on his trade privately, standing his own losses and making his profits independent of any college allowance. The conditions of employment for the cook were that he provide at his own expense all coals, gas, brooms, brushes and 'whatever may be

required for the current service of the kitchen, including the wages of all the servants ... that he shall contract to provide all dinners at a fixed price per head, and also provisions for private rooms according to a printed tariff'. He was to repair at his own expense all fixtures provided by the college. (15)

Five years later the prices of meals and the conduct of the kitchen were still a subject of dissatisfaction; numbers of students had just begun to fall, and their pockets were on the average leaner. A mathematician and fellow of the college, William Garnett, undertook as steward a complete change of kitchen management. His general approach, according to William E. Heitland, a former junior bursar of the college who in 1932 contributed to Garnett's obituary in the college magazine, reflected the 'crude liberalism' fashionable in the 1870s: the college was now to become the managing capitalist running a completely integrated system of service. Garnett proposed firstly that the cook should once more become a servant rather than an independent trader; secondly that the ancient protectionism which bound the college to a local market should if necessary be broken; thirdly that an almost military discipline should be introduced to safeguard efficiency and honesty in the workplace. (16)

Garnett's notes and reports show that he had researched the subject in other colleges, and found considerable diversity. At Christ's, King's, Queens' and Emmanuel the cooks were servants, but the degree to which they paid staff wages and provided their own utensils varied. At Queens' the prices on incidental trade to individuals' rooms were lowered when profits were made on main meals; at Emmanuel price regulation worked the other way round; at King's the cook needed his own capital to carry on trade with rooms at all. At St. John's service was to be more integrated, with wages and equipment directly paid for by the profits of dinners in hall and provisions sent out to rooms.

Besides control of service Garnett wished to have greater choice in the sources of supply. In order to seek goods at competitive prices, tenders were invited from London, immediately accessible by railway since 1846, as well as from Cambridge. The contracts would be for three months' supply, but duration would vary with market prospects. If, as a result of the threat of competition, a conspiracy became evident among Cambridge tradesmen, supplies would be obtained exclusively from London even at a temporary sacrifice. For vegetables the college's own kitchen garden would be developed as a source of supply: in this commodity more than any other the college was in the hands of the local market, whose prices were high. Such proposals affected sharply the traditional relationship between the college and the local community. In the past both cooks and butlers of the college had organised their own supplies and had sometimes themselves provided them. Garnett was also felt to be breaking into an area not rightfully his. One trader is said to have confronted him with 'How would you like it if I went in to compete in *your* line?'; to which Garnett replied 'There is nothing I should welcome more'. (17)

Service and supply were to be supported by staff reorganisation and discipline. Garnett researched widely, investigating the commissariat of the Royal Naval and Military Club and of the Royal Naval College as well as St. Thomas's Hospital and the recently-founded Keble College, Oxford. As a result new names were proposed for the staff at St. John's, although few if any of them endured: the steward was

'canteen officer', the assistant steward 'mess manager'; the fellows' butler and other staff were 'commissariat officers'. A new professional kitchen clerk, the kind of post desired by the service committee of 1860, was to manage accounts in a way similar to the steward at Keble or 'the canteen sergeant in a military canteen.' Discipline went beyond the naming of names: all perquisites were banned and in compensation the twenty-one kitchen staff were allowed meals in the kitchen. As a means of cutting out commissions to servants all ordering was henceforth to be done by the steward, so that tradesmen would feel that they were dealing directly with him rather than with his servants. Kitchen waste, traditionally in the gift of servants, must be sold to tradesmen under supervision and entered in the accounts.

The assistant steward was to act as a kind of kitchen policeman, reporting all gyps and waiters causing breakages, and fining them if negligence were proved. A retired officer or other stranger, outside the college mould, should be engaged for this post. Gyps and bedmakers taking home broken meat or crockery should likewise be fined; bedmakers had been threatened with sacking in the eighteenth century for taking college plate into the town, but no mention had been made before of crockery or food. In a typically late-Victorian postscript to this regime of discipline Garnett suggested that such fines should go towards establishing a servants' reading-room above the butteries.

There were some evident gains in adopting these proposals. Garnett was anxious to improve working conditions by provision of proper meals and a staff sitting room, and wanted to improve the college cuisine by employing a larger staff of professional cooks. Yet the scheme threatened the basis on which kitchen service had hitherto worked: from the cook who had made the bulk of his profits on his own private trade with college members, to the gyp who, in one recorded case, could take home three quarters of a chicken as a perquisite although it was charged to an undergraduate's account. (18) In the case of the lower servants such perquisites had given them a useful supplement to their basic wage.

Garnett's far-reaching scheme provoked a storm of protest: the kitchen servants resigned *en masse* but, nothing daunted, Garnett engaged a substitute staff from London. He went ahead with buying food at wholesale prices from the capital and elsewhere and the immediate results delighted the undergraduates: dinner in hall became known as 'Garnett's sixpenny blow-out'. In the long term, however, the scheme failed. William Heitland, himself a conscientious junior bursar and manager of college staff, wrote that the breakdown of the wholesale buying policy was the first sign of the failure: supply at times outran demand in the college and their balance could not be governed as effectively as with a local market. (19) In 1882 Garnett's successor as steward found 'a huge balance of trade debts against us'. (20) Since the kitchen establishment had been paid for directly by the steward out of kitchen profits since 1878, undergraduates who did most business with the kitchen found that they were subsidising the service of the more frugal, and student numbers themselves were on the decline.

The college gradually returned to a more cautious policy. The audit committee of 1894 stated that although the practice of wholesale purchasing had continued, it had been found that local prices were by no means unfavourable. (21) The

committee also stressed that it was important to keep and extend goodwill between the colleges and the trades of the town. The kitchen farm, which had begun to operate under the steward in 1887, was given up in 1893 and its herd of cattle sold, though the kitchen garden continued to provide vegetables.

In general the later Victorian college maintained an integrated and paternalistic attitude to service. In 1893 the kitchen was re-designed and new two-storey offices were built, replacing cramped premises built in 1850 or earlier. (22) The new arrangements took greater account of the needs of privacy and sanitation as well as space for cooking and storage of goods. A college committee advised, for example, that there should be a separate female servants' room, to avoid scullery women having to share the cook's room. The cook remained a servant, as proposed in 1878, while the college baker lost some of his independence. Before 1894 the baker had a house rent-free, provided his own fuel, and was paid an annual salary of £160. When he retired in that year his replacement was an employee of the college kitchen whose wage was around £70 annually. Employees and pension schemes replaced servants with allowances and independent trades. As a comprehensive wage and pension economy developed, vestiges of the old system of perquisites began to look to the college authorities both untidy and immoral. In 1890 the dean wrote to the senior bursar that he was 'astonished to learn that there is a system of heavy perquisiting in connexion with the communion wine. The chapel clerk asked whether three bottles would be required or two. I thought he meant for the term, but the senior dean tells me that he meant for the day . . . It is part of the wretched old plan which made all these men drunkards in the past. Perquisites in drink belong to an order of things which can no longer stand the daylight.' (23)

Nineteenth-century reforms in this as in other areas, from the new poor law to the attack on close corporations and the battle between free-trade and protectionism, marked a watershed of attitudes. Yet no more than in our age are they to be seen in isolation, whatever one's opinion of their long-term wisdom, their justice or their harshness. There were physical changes in the college which left their mark as the unchanging pattern of the courts had set its stamp on previous developments. One such was the development of a second household in a new master's lodge. In the 1860s the ancient parts of the college were completely redesigned to make way for a neo-gothic chapel. This involved the extension of the old hall and the appropriation of the master's old suite of apartments for a new fellows' combination room. A new lodge was consequently built, apart from the college, in 1865. It was laid out on the plan of a large Victorian household, with circular carriage drive, terrace and garden, and a purpose-built servants' domain: servants' hall, housekeeper's room, and domestic offices. These rooms must have been the envy of servants using the cramped range in kitchen lane which served the college before the new buildings there in 1893.

There were also technical transformations to be reckoned with: in the St. John's kitchen in the 1870s there were steam boilers; by 1893 the site of the old roasting range had been replaced by a vegetable-washing area, and gas-powered roasting ovens had been introduced. (24) We are by then almost into the age of pools of secretaries and clerks working in offices with specialised machinery, their lives partly determined by adding machines and typewriters as they had once been by special fees. In colleges this transformation was slow, with fellows still committed

to corporate life and business, despite fears to the contrary when they were allowed to marry, and with forms of accounting not completely standardised until 1926. It was quite logical that in 1913 the first St. John's College general office should be located above the butteries, the old centre of service.(25)

The transformation from the idea of role and place supported by fee, to job supported by wage, is not a clear-cut story: both stipends and perquisites persisted under various forms. It could be argued that under direct management the late-Victorian St. John's College was economically more of a unified household than it had been for centuries, possibly ever. Society in general is perhaps now once more allowance-oriented as familiar economic pressures ebb and return. There are some household aspects of the life of the college which have similarly ebbed and flowed: the provision of beer for instance moved from supply by town brewers early in the sixteenth century to the acquisition of its own brewhouse by the college in 1574. After 1649 this brewhouse was no longer reserved out of the holding for the use of the college, and a book of tradesmen's receipts shows various suppliers of beer to the college. In 1850, however, the college took on a new enterprise: a brewhouse again behind Bridge street but on a different site. There it brewed its own bitter, both table and college beer, till 1866. Thereafter it again diversified, trading with Henry Fuller of Sidney Street, Whitmore and Sons of Hobson Street for porter, and Christie and Co. of Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire. (26)

Yet the shift of tide has some effect, however minute, upon the landscape of the beach. Some ways of doing things vanished irrevocably in the 1850s and 1860s, and in the service context they were the relics of a household based upon the perquisites of supply and the fees of place. The eighteenth-century university, like the close corporations and the political and legal establishment, lived, however scoffingly, amid a world of place, perquisite and traditional duty which it slowly began to modify. The Victorians abandoned this world, except perhaps as an indulgence in a colonial setting. We live in a world of much technology and muted ceremony. It is rare that ritual stages such as taking degrees or moving from one table to another, or even going down through the great gate from college, will affect other people's rights or incomes. We also live in a world in which wage-scales and pensions in some organised form are looked on as an integral part of working life. College history can shed some light on the process of these changes; seen in social perspective they are no less momentous than movements of educational reform.

M. Underwood
Archivist.

Footnotes

I am grateful to the Master, fellows and scholars of St. John's College, Cambridge, for permission to make use of material in the college archives.

1. For this transformation in houses of the nobility see M. Girouard, *The English Country House*, (Penguin, Harmondsworth, 1980), especially pp. 138-41. A recent study of a gentry household suggests that this separation may not have been so marked in smaller houses. M. Waterson, *The Servants' Hall. A Domestic History of Erddig*, (London and Henley, 1980), pp.9-10.

2. J.E.B. Mayor, ed. *The Early Statutes of St. John's College Cambridge*, (Cambridge, 1869), pp. 156-60.

3. College Order of 1765 appointing sizars to wait printed in T. Baker, *History of St. John's College*, ed. J.E.B. Mayor (Cambridge, 1869), vol.2, p. 1071; order of 1786, Admissions Book 1767-1802, p. 47, margin, St. John's College Archives (henceforth SJC), C4 . 4.

4. J. Twigg, *A History of Queens' College Cambridge*, (The Boydell Press, Woodbridge, 1987), p. 193.

5. Powell's comments on the accounts are preserved in two notebooks, SJC D57.120.

6. Order, 1769, *History of St. John's College*, vol.2, pp. 1073-4.

7. Orders, 1772, *ibid.*, p. 1077.

8. Sir H. Howard, *Finances of St. John's College*, 1511-1926, (Cambridge, 1935), pp. 39-40.

9. Junior Bursar's Order Book, SJC JB2. 1.

10. Reports of Committees and other papers about reform of management in St. John's, 1854-1916, SJC CC4.

11. *Cambridge University Commission Report* (London, 1852), pp. 147-9.

12. *Ibid.*, p. 149.

13. Minute of the College Council, 4 May 1888, SJC C6 . 2.

14. SJC JB2. 1.

15. Order of 17 May 1873, Conclusion Book 1873-94, SJC C5. 5.

16. Garnett's papers are in SJC CC4.

17. B.M. Allen, *William Garnett, a Memoir*, (Cambridge, Heffers, 1933), pp. 25-6.

18. W.E. Heitland, *After Many Years* (Cambridge, 1926), pp. 103-4.

19. Obituary of Garnett in the St. John's magazine, *The Eagle*, vol.47 no.210, (1932), pp. 184-6.

20. SJC, CC4.

21. Audit Committee Reports, SJC CC3.

22. A.C. Crook, *Penrose to Cripps* (a history of college buildings, 1885-1969), (Cambridge, 1978), pp. 117-18.

23. Letter, 3 Nov. 1890, SJC D92.1.120d.

24. Papers about modifications to kitchens, SJC D33. 17, plans SJC MPSC13. 34-6.

25. In 1912 residential rooms had been appropriated for the purpose; E.E. Raven, *Occupants of Rooms in St. John's College*, 1895-1936. (Editors of *The Eagle* for the college, 1936), p. 6.

26. Brewing accounts and accounts for the purchase of beer, SJC SD6. 7-10.

The Annotations of Thomas Baker

Thomas Baker, a controversial fellow in his life-time and the first historian of the College, lived from 1656 until 1740. Like most fellows of the College then, he lived within College. His rooms were in what is now F6, Third Court. Here he housed his extensive private library of both books and manuscripts.

Around 1,500 of the 40,000 books that are now in the Upper Library are from this collection, which was left to the College in his will. He was the librarian of the College for over 30 years, during which he left his mark in very literal fashion on the books that have been passed down to us. Most of the volumes that he acquired were to be annotated, to a greater or lesser extent, in his distinctive, rather spidery, handwriting. These annotations reflected his deep interest in the books that he owned and cared for. Among them are his attempts at verses upon subjects that range from current political affairs to the cost of his books.

An event that affected him deeply was his debarrment from fellowship in 1717 as a 'non-juror', that is, someone who refused to swear an oath of allegiance to George I. The Master at the time, Dr. Jenkin, had previously held views similar to Baker's, but upon becoming Master had taken the oath that Baker refused to swear. Baker always felt that the Master could have protected him from the consequences of being a non-juror yet chose not to do so. Though he was allowed to remain resident in his rooms, he henceforth signed his name in all his books as 'Tho: Baker Coll: Jo: Socius Ejectus', i.e. ejected fellow of St. John's College. This epithet eventually became the epitaph on his tombstone in the remains of the Old Chapel in First Court.

Strangely, just the day before he died (suddenly, of apoplexy), his nephew, George, had entered the college as a commoner. It was George who subsequently published Baker's well-known two-volume history of the college.

Below are a few examples of the many annotations to be found in the volumes in the Upper Library, along with their press-marks. It should be noted that no complete list of Baker's books exists in print at present, though Dr. Frans Korsten of the Katholieke Universiteit, Nijmegen, Netherlands, is in the process of publishing such a list. Dr. Korsten also has a complete list of annotations, having inspected every book in the Upper Library individually, a task that took him nearly two years to complete.

The annotations below have been quoted verbatim from each of the books mentioned. Reference numbers for the volumes in question are given in brackets.

1. *Speeches and Passages of this Great and Happy Parliament, 3rd. November 1640 to June 1641*, (Ee.1.37):

'Is there no Church? We'll put it to the Vote;
Is there no God? so some do say by rote;
Is there no King? but P[ym] unto us sent;
We'll have it tryed by act of Parliament;
No Church, no God, no King, thats very well,
Could we but make an Act there was no Hell.'

(Pym was a leader of the Parliamentary faction during the Long Parliament and the English Civil War.)

MAIN PRATTLE

'What some man at first thought
would prove main pratle
That proov'd at last inst nought
but tittle tattle.'

'We fasted first, then prayed the Warrs would cease,
When praying would not serve, we paid for peace,
And glad we had it so, and gave God our thankses,
Which made the Irish harme the Scottish pranckes.'

2. Wheatly's *Common Prayer*, first published 1686, 4th. edition 1722 (S.9.2):

'The common Prayer Book, the best companion in the House and Closet, as well as in the Temple.'

3. *An Account of the Ministers, Lecturers, Masters and Fellows of Colleges and Schoolmasters who were Ejected or Silenced after the Restoration in 1666*, 1700 (U.9.48).

'A list of the names of such Puritan ministers who were in orders in the Church of England, but being disturbed by the ecclesiastical courts, for non-conformity, transported themselves to New England before the year 1641. In all 77.'

(The above book is heavily annotated with remarks about each person, possibly indicating Baker's sympathies with these previous non-conformists.)

4. *The Divine Catastrophe of the Kingly Family of the House of Stuarts, or A Short History of the Rise, Reign & Ruine Thereof*, 1652 (C.15.4).

'This book, tho' a libel, yet is very scarce & hard to be met with, it cost me more then it is worth.'

5. John Milton, *Letters of State*, 1694 (Gg.18.13).

'This book, when purchesid, I thought, had been in Ealin(?), otherwise I had not bought it. But it did not cost me much.'

6. Jerome, *Vitas patrum*, 1502 (S.8.16).

'No book was more read or valued or oftner quoted two hundred years ago, then this, especially in Sermons. It was translated into French, & from French into English by Caxton, & finisht the last day of his life, & printed by Wynkyn de Worde at Westminstre, 1495.'

7. J. Moxon, *A Tutor to Astronomie and Geographie*, 1659 (Ff.12.39).

'To free thy selfe from danger cleane,
shun the extremes and keep the meane.'

'Mens thoughts like courtiers cloakes and often shifted
And changed as oft as they are truly sifted.'

8. Descartes, *Opera*, 1664 (Ff.11.40).

This text is to be found on the bookplates of all the books Baker gave the College:

'Ex dono viri reverendi Thomae Baker, S.T.B.
Qui olim fuerat hujus collegii socius:
postea vero, ex senatus consulto ejectus;
in his aedibus hospes consenuit;
vitae integritate et fama,
quam ex antiquitatis studio consecutus erat
celeberrimus.'

Finally, one of Thomas Baker's letters, which were collected and published by his nephew George Baker, is evidence of a perennial problem for the College and a fine example of the directness with which it was tackled.

Replying to a friend who has applied for an Exhibition for his son:

Worthy Sir,

I can assure you that I am not alone in the Disposal of these Exhibitions, nor is it any Qualification by the settlement, to be the Son of a Clergyman. In the Disposal of them, I have commonly had regard to those that want them most, and I thank God, that is not your Son's Case. But I will do him that Right to say, he wants no other Qualifications.

I am sorry to hear, your Lady is indisposed, to whom I wish as much Health as her vertues deserve, &c

Yours, Tho. Baker.

References:

[1] *Dictionary of National Biography* (London, 1885), Vol.3, pp. 18-20.

[2] J.H. Hexter, *The Reign of King Pym* (Cambridge, Mass., 1941).

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Matthew Doar

Battle of the Brains

Towards the end of 1989, the Samuel Butler Room, supremely confident in its youthful vigour, challenged the Senior Combination Room to a test of intellectual prowess or quiz. The fellows, characteristically, were slow to respond. The true intellectuals among them were loth to descend to such trivial pursuits, while those who might have been interested were deterred by the folk memory of a humiliation some years ago when a formidable group of fellows led by Renford Bambrough were trounced by the junior members' 'University Challenge' team. Nevertheless, inspired or at least chivvied by the stalwart Peter Linehan, and enticed by the S.B.R.'s offer of champagne for the winners, a team of fellows was assembled: Howard Hughes (token scientist), Richard Rex (token younger fellow) and Malcolm Schofield (joker in the pack). The challengers were Patrick Tooth, Kit Kilgour, Jonathan Black, and Rhiannon Mathias. The date chosen was Monday 5 March, the time after dinner, the venue the School of Pythagoras. Before that day arrived, the Junior Combination Room heard rumours of the quiz and asked to be included. The J.C.R. was represented by Ollie Handy, Andrew McClellan, Helen Naughton, and John Louth.

Advertised under the label 'Battle of the Brains', the quiz attracted a respectable though far from respectful audience of about 70, despite the rival attraction provided by the fire that had broken out an hour or so before in New Court. Only the Master could be expected to maintain proper impartiality in a contest between the three estates of the College, and he had agreed to be question-master for the evening. The scorer was the chaplain, George Bush, who passed this unwonted test of his numeracy with flying colours. Before proceedings got under way, however, the vital need for refreshment was met, courtesy of the S.B.R. Fuelled by a rather ordinary, but (let's face it) free port, the teams were ready for battle. The questions were divided into five rounds, three of general knowledge, and two of 'College knowledge'. From the very first, the audience were at a loss to understand why the S.B.R. had issued their challenge. Although the questions had been set by one of their members, Matthew Doar, they were unable to capitalise on this tactical advantage. The opening question went first to the undergraduates: 'Whom am I describing? Born in 1923, and educated at Oundle School, he served during the war in Coastal Command before coming to the College. He has taken a special interest in the behaviour of the Great Tit'. After some hesitation, the undergraduates suggested the Head Porter. The graduates, a little closer to the mark, thought it might be Dr Clifford Evans. The happy task of identifying the subject as the Master himself devolved suitably enough onto Howard Hughes. Thus the fellows at once established a lead which they were to maintain and extend for the rest of the evening (there are few limits to a fellow's powers when free champagne is in the offing). Dr Rex's age was pinpointed by his familiarity with the works of the group Abba. A request for three trademarks which had become synonyms for the products they described had the fellows struggling for a moment. They stumbled around with 'Hoover' and 'Kleenex' before Dr Schofield's *savoir faire* brought home the bacon with 'Durex'. It was the undergraduates, however, who knew more of literature and culture. Oliver Handy deduced that Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle*

Tom's Cabin – a book he had not even read – was intended by a superbly obscure description. John Louth was rewarded with wild cheers, though only half-marks, for the response 'bass guitarist of Led Zeppelin' to the question 'Who was John Paul Jones?' [correct answer, captain of the Chesapeake]. Before the fourth round commenced, the fellows launched an impassioned appeal for further refreshment. By now there was only dry sherry left, but nobody complained. Then it was back to work for the last two rounds on College knowledge, which on the whole caused the three teams rather more problems. Estimates of the height of the Chapel Tower ranged wildly from 190 to 400 feet – in fact it is a mere 160 feet. Equal puzzlement greeted the question of which letter was omitted from the alphabet in the denomination of staircases in the College. 'Q' suggested the undergraduates, 'Z' said the graduates. As if inspired, Dr Schofield stepped in. 'Q', he said [the correct answer was of course 'J']. Peace was soon restored, and Dr Schofield went back to sleep. It says much for the sobriety of the junior members that they were less well informed about the names of the College barstaff than were the fellows. And Dr Hughes revealed an unsuspected interest held in common with the Master – ornithology. He was able to put the correct number (seven) on the brood of signets hatched last year by a pair of swans nesting in the brook under Cripps. Dr Hughes claimed modestly that this was pure guesswork, but we know that no aspect of College life can hope to escape his scrutiny.

At the end of the fifth round, the result was decisive, at least as regarded first place. The fellows had amassed 163 points, with the S.B.R. a distant second on 93 and the J.C.R. a close third on 92. In view of the close result at the bottom, it was agreed by popular demand – the S.B.R. alone dissenting – to have a play-off for second place. Questions in the play-off were to be allocated not turn by turn, but according to 'speed on the buzzer'. Unfortunately the technology of the School of Pythagoras does not run to electronic buzzers, so affairs had to be arranged on the basis of a rattle and a squeaky toy shared between the respective teams. With the S.B.R. showing all the reaction characteristics of a wounded sloth, the J.C.R. rocketed into the lead. After a few questions they complained that the response time of their squeaky toy was considerably worse than that of the undergraduates' rattle. But the J.C.R.'s good start had suggested to the Master that he might deprive the fellows of their richly deserved and eagerly awaited champagne by helping the J.C.R. overtake their score in the play-off. So he brushed aside the S.B.R. complaint, and the J.C.R. continued to amass points. Increasingly anxious, the fellows handed over their noise-source, a sort of bell, to the graduates. The resulting improvement in the S.B.R.'s performance was just enough to save the fellows' champagne. When the questions ran out – and not before time – the J.C.R. had reached 150 points, and the S.B.R. 120. But if the S.B.R. were last, at least they had the last laugh: the promised champagne for the victors amounted to a quarter-bottle each, with a further quarter-bottle for the Master.

Grace at meals

Ernest Schupbach (B.A. 1931) has written from Switzerland to suggest that the College grace before and after meals be printed with an English translation.

The St John's grace, like those of most other colleges, is derived from the monastic grace of the middle ages. The pre-prandial grace opens with Psalm 145: 15-16, and continues with a variant on the most common petition for blessing. During term it is recited by a scholar of the college, outside term by the senior fellow present.

The post-prandial thanksgiving is lengthier. It has on occasion been timed at 45 seconds, in other words about as long as it takes the clock to chime midnight in Trinity Great Court. Although there is little direct historical evidence about either of the graces, the post-prandial grace is mentioned in passing in the College statutes of 1530 (in a passage discouraging diners from lingering in Hall after meals). The reference to the foundress and benefactors suggests that it harks back to the earliest days of the college. This grace is always recited by the President or the senior fellow present.

For further information on the forms of grace used at St John's and other colleges, see S.J. Mitchell, 'Cambridge College Graces', in *Cambridge* (the magazine of the Cambridge Society) 24 (1989), pp. 32-45; and H.L. Dixon, *Saying Grace* (Oxford and London, 1903).

Ante Prandium

Oculi omnium in te sperant, Domine, et tu das illis cibum in tempore, aperis manum tuam, et imple omne animal benedictione.

Benedic, Domine, nos et dona tua, quae de tua largitate sumus sumpturi, et concede ut illis salubriter nutriti, tibi debitum obsequium praestare valeamus, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum.

Post Prandium

Infunde, quaesumus, Domine Deus, gratiam tuam in mentes nostras, ut his donis datis a Margareta Fundatrice nostra aliisque Benefactoribus ad tuam gloriam utamur; et cum omnibus qui in fide Christi decesserunt ad caelestem vitam resurgamus, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum.

Deus pro sua infinita clementia Ecclesiae suae pacem et unitatem concedat, augustissimam Reginam nostram Elizabetham conservet, et pacem universo Regno et omnibus Christianis largiatur.

Before Dinner

The eyes of all creatures look to you in hope, O Lord, and you give them food in due time, you open your hand and fill every creature with blessing.

Bless us, O Lord, and these, your gifts, which we are about to receive from your bounty. And grant that we, wholesomely nourished by them, may manage to perform the duty we owe to you, through Jesus Christ Our Lord.

After Dinner

Pour your grace into our hearts, we beseech you O Lord, so that we may use to your glory these gifts given us by Margaret our foundress and by other benefactors; and so that we may rise again to heavenly life with all who have departed in the faith of Christ, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

May God in his infinite mercy grant peace and unity to his Church, watch over our most illustrious Queen, Elizabeth, and bestow his peace on this kingdom and on all Christian people.

The College Fire

Between 7.05 p.m. and 7.50 p.m. on Monday 5 March 1990, a fire broke out at the top of G staircase New Court. P.D. Nellist (occupant of G8) noticed smoke coming from under the door of G7 as he left his own room just before 8.00 p.m. He alerted the porters, who sounded the alarms on F and G staircases and summoned the Fire Brigade, which arrived in force – two engines and a turntable ladder – shortly after 8.00 p.m. The fire was extinguished swiftly, but not before it had gutted the gyp room and bathroom, and severely damaged the sitting room and bedroom. Fortunately nobody was hurt.

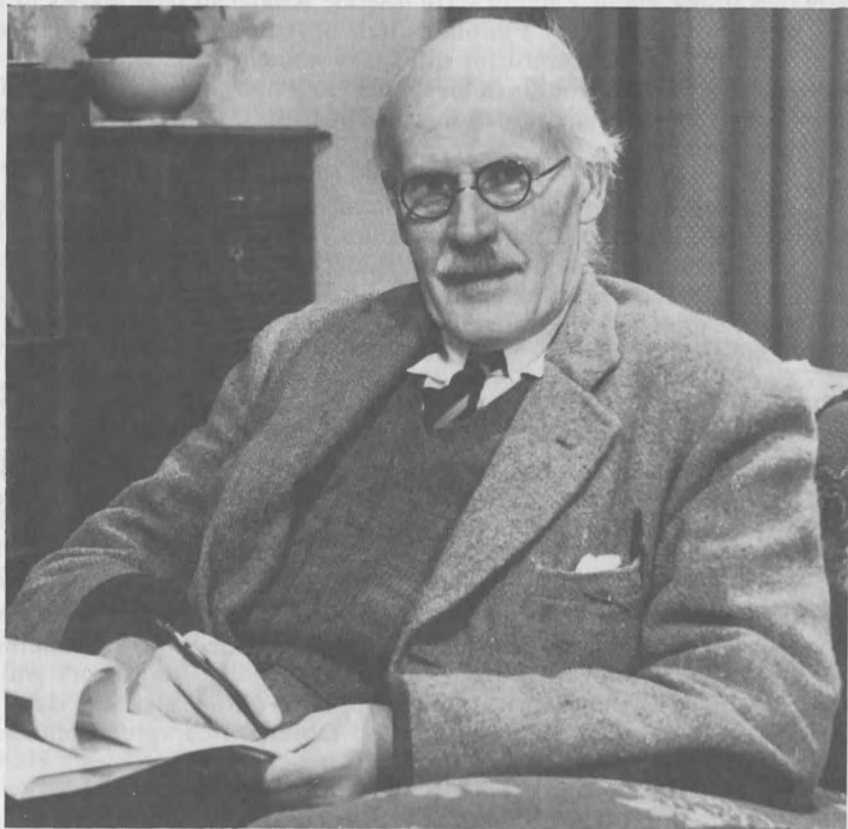
An assorted crowd of displaced students and intrigued fellows looked on throughout, and were rewarded with the spectacle of an enormous fire engine inching slowly through the great glass portal built – with remarkable foresight – between New Court and the new Fisher Building specifically to allow emergency vehicles access to River Court.

As is often the case with College fires, this one seems to have started in the gyp room (see e.g. the report of a fire on 13 February 1943 at E4 Third Court, in *The Eagle* 52 (1943), p. 129). In this case, the fire was perhaps caused by a fault in the construction or use of a microwave oven. It was unfortunate that the fire broke out in a part of the College not yet equipped with smoke-detectors.

Obituary

Sir Harold Jeffreys

Harold Jeffreys held the record for the longest continuous tenure of a fellowship at an Oxford or Cambridge College, and had been senior fellow of St John's for more than ten years.



He was born at Fatfield, County Durham (now Tyne and Wear) on 22 April 1891; his father was headmaster of the village school and his mother had also been a teacher. He won a county scholarship to Rutherford College, a secondary school in Newcastle, and in 1907 he went on to Armstrong College, Newcastle, then part of Durham University, and now incorporated in the University of Newcastle. He came up to St John's in 1910 with an entrance scholarship, and graduated in 1913 as a Wrangler in Part II of the Mathematical Tripos, with distinction in Schedule B

(corresponding to the present Part III). His first major piece of research was on a topic that was to occupy him throughout his life, the structure of the Earth and the Moon; this work led to his election to a Fellowship in November 1914, and he was awarded a Smith's Prize in 1915. World War I had begun in August 1914; from 1915 to 1917 he did part-time research in the Cavendish Laboratory, and then he went to the Meteorological Office as research assistant to Sir Napier Shaw, continuing also to work on his own problems.

The formal side of the remainder of his career can be briefly summarised. He became a College Lecturer in 1922, supervising in mathematics till 1931. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1925, and was awarded the University's Adams Prize in 1926; in the same year he became a University Lecturer in Mathematics under the new statutes. He became Reader in Geophysics in 1931, and in 1946 was elected to the Plumian Chair of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy, which he held until his official retirement in 1958. He received a knighthood in 1953 in recognition of his services to geophysics and in particular to seismology. In 1960 he was awarded the Copley Medal, the senior award of the Royal Society.

His distinction was internationally recognised, and he was awarded medals and honorary memberships by learned societies all over the world. In 1959, immediately after his retirement, he made a tour of the Australian universities; he then went on to India, where he met two distinguished Johnian mathematicians (R.P. Paranjpye, joint Senior Wrangler in 1899, and G.S. Mahajani, Wrangler with distinction in Schedule B, 1924), who later became Honorary Fellows. On his 80th birthday he was in Singapore; a few weeks later he led the British party in singing 'Blaydon Races' at a meeting in Japan.

In 1940 he married Bertha Swirles, lecturer in mathematics at Girton College, where she had been a Fellow since 1938. There were no children of the marriage. Sir Harold died on 18 March 1989, in his 98th year.

Jeffreys contributed to many branches of science, but geophysics was always the focus of his attention. His main source of data was the international network of seismic observatories throughout the world, which provided the raw material for finding the travel times of earthquake waves. Through his joint work with his research student K.E. Bullen, who came to St John's in 1931, these data were incorporated in what became known as the J-B Tables, which were first published in 1940, and have ever since been a standard reference for seismologists. Harold's painstaking analysis of travel times led him to important conclusions about the internal structure of the Earth.

Another important contribution of Harold's was to a problem involving both astronomical and geophysical phenomena. This is in part a St John's College story, and deserves retelling in some detail. In 1695 Halley compared contemporary observations of the Moon with positions derived from ancient eclipses, and concluded that the moon's orbital motion was speeding up, a phenomenon that came to be called 'the secular acceleration of the Moon'. These observations were confirmed by others, but it was not till 1787 that any explanation was given; Laplace found that perturbations due to the gravitational attraction of the other

planets caused a slow decrease in the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit and this in turn affected the action of the Sun's attraction on the Moon. His calculations gave a very good approximation to the observed acceleration, and they were confirmed by others. There matters rested, apparently very satisfactorily, until 1853, when John Couch Adams (of this College) announced that he had reworked the theory. Taking some previously neglected terms into account, he came out with a theoretical value for the acceleration that was only about half the observed value. Some astronomers accepted Adams's result, but others denied its correctness; the controversy continued for many years, and indeed some texts in celestial mechanics continued to give Laplace's treatment until early in the present century. It was pointed out by Delauney in 1865 that the discrepancy might be accounted for if the Earth's rotation were slowing down; a possible cause for this might be tidal friction, a suggestion first mooted by Immanuel Kant in 1754. As we now know, the length of the day is in fact increasing by about two milliseconds per century. Stimulated by G.I. Taylor's work on tidal friction in the Irish sea, Jeffreys undertook in 1920 lengthy calculations on the turbulent dissipation of energy in shallow seas over the whole world, concluding that it was of the right order of magnitude to account for the missing term in the secular acceleration of the Moon. Nevertheless, the problem is still under active discussion.

Throughout his career Jeffreys was firmly opposed to Wegener's theory of continental drift. Although a form of this is now widely accepted under the name of plate tectonics, for which there is a wealth of qualitative evidence, it is still open to his main objection: that as yet there is no fully developed quantitative theory to account for the driving forces that move the plates. One of his recurrent themes was that geophysics must have a sound mathematical basis; this runs through his famous treatise *The Earth; its origin, history and physical constitution*, first published in 1924 and revised at frequent intervals thereafter, the latest edition appearing in 1976.

Although Jeffreys was interested in mathematics as a tool for physical applications, he nevertheless had a wide and deep knowledge of those parts of pure mathematics that were important in this context; he insisted that basic theorems should be proved rigorously, even if they were not established in as great a generality as a pure mathematician might wish. The book entitled *Methods of Mathematical Physics*, written jointly with his wife, and often quoted as 'Jeffreys and Jeffreys' (or even 'J & J') first appeared in 1946, and has been revised several times; it is a mine of information on many branches of mathematics and their applications. He also published shorter books on operational methods, on Cartesian tensors and on asymptotic approximation, and he made some important contributions to numerical analysis.

Harold Jeffreys had strong and distinctive views on the place of probability and statistics in scientific method. In conformity with his general desire to express in quantitative terms everything that is capable of it, he felt that the language of mathematical probability should be used whenever uncertainty is present. He saw the essence of scientific investigation as the use of experimental or observational data to reduce uncertainty; in other words, to revise the estimate of the probability of some hypothesis either upward or downward. In this process the notion of inverse probability necessarily played an important part. He elaborated this point

of view in his book *Scientific Inference*, first published in 1931. In a later work entitled *Theory of Probability*, first published in 1939, he gave axiomatic foundations for his version of probability theory, and used these to construct a system of his own for the testing of statistical hypotheses. For a long time he received little support for this way of doing things, but in recent years an important school of 'Bayesian statistics' has emerged to advocate views close to his.

Among his other scientific interests were photography and botany, on both of which he published papers. He made some study of psychoanalysis and published a short paper on the unconscious significance of numbers.

He was an extraordinarily hard worker; his publications include more than 400 papers, and nine books, many of which underwent frequent revisions. He accomplished immense amounts of computation, almost entirely on a Brunsviga hand calculating machine. His preferred place of work was on the floor, with his Brunsviga on one side and his typewriter on the other, and with papers and reference books arranged in places around him.

He was in many ways a shy man; although he was a lively and lucid expositor in writing, he was not one of the world's best lecturers. His shyness did not however prevent him from making friends. When I first took up residence in College as a research fellow in 1938, he would often drop into my rooms during the evening; although he said little, it was a warm and encouraging silence, and we soon found something to talk about. For light reading he favoured detective stories; he had an encyclopaedic knowledge of that branch of literature, and of the works of P.G. Wodehouse. He was not averse to puns, and he once produced, impromptu, the only trilingual pun I have ever heard; I had mentioned to him a minor Swiss mathematician named Lhuillier, and he immediately remarked that if you translated him into English, he would be Euler.

After his marriage, he and Bertha lived for some time in the Thatched Cottage behind Bridge Street; it was demolished when the Park Street car park was built. He used to maintain that the thatched roof gave some protection against incendiary bombs, since they would bounce off the wire netting. However, the Jeffreys did have to move out one night because of an unexploded bomb; it was maintained afterwards that this was the first time that a lady, other than the wife of a Master, had officially spent the night in College. They moved up to Huntingdon Road in 1945.

His favourite means of transport was his bicycle. He and Bob Stoneley (another Johnian geophysicist) did a number of cycle tours together, and he continued to cycle until he was over 90. He did not aspire to sartorial elegance, and it used to be said that his appearance in shorts heralded the beginning of summer.

One of the stories about Harold refers to a meeting held during World War II to discuss the possibility of determining the profile of a beach from aerial photographs of the waves breaking on it; after a long discussion, during which Harold had said nothing, the chairman turned to him and asked whether there was anything he would like to say – he replied 'I'm glad it isn't my problem'. On other

occasions, however, I have known him remain silent during a long argument between others, but give the answer at once as soon as he was appealed to; he hadn't wanted to spoil the fun of the argument.

In 1961 a luncheon was held in St John's to celebrate his 70th birthday. In presenting to him a special volume of the *Geophysical Journal*, the President of the Royal Astronomical Society, W.H. McCrea (now Sir William) said 'I have known Harold for very many years, but I am less convinced now than when I first knew him that he has attained the age of 70'.

Harold Jeffreys was a firm believer in the unity of all science; he would often bring one science to bear on the problems of another. If a phenomenon caught his attention, he would deploy all his formidable resources to obtain a quantitative understanding of it, and he often returned to a problem again and again when new data became available. But he wasn't deadly serious all the time; he got a lot of fun out of his scientific work as well. He said once that he preferred to go on the geological excursions at the annual meeting of the British Association, because they went to all the best scenery, whereas the botanists were staring at the ground all the time.

He had a deep affection for the College; even after he ceased to be able to come in regularly for dinner, he continued to take an interest in the College and its members. His portrait, painted by Zsuzsi Roboz in 1985, when he had been a Fellow for 70 years, hangs in the Small Combination Room.

I am grateful to Lady Jeffreys for her assistance in compiling this notice, to Clifford Evans for drawing my attention to an anonymous article in *The Eagle* (volume 5, 1867, pp. 129-40) on 'Professor Adams's recent discoveries in astronomy', and to Malcolm Pratt for providing me with information from the College records.

Frank Smithies

The Younger Fellows

The 'Younger Fellows' are a self-appointed and self-perpetuating subset of the fellowship, 'younger fellow' in this context meaning anybody whose age is less than or equal to that of Dr George Reid. The group's main activity is to hold a dinner each year in honour of departing fellows. A minute-book records these events from year to year, and this year has fallen into the hands of the editor of *The Eagle*, who is therefore able to present here the minutes of a dinner held in the Combination Room on Saturday 25 November 1989 to mark the departure of Dr Richard Brent and Dr Robert Stern (fellows) and of the Revd Mark Jones (chaplain).

After a delicious meal (selected by Dominic King-Smith with advice on wine from Howard Hughes) various toasts were proposed, drunk, and answered. Richard Rex thanked various fellows for raising the average age of the 'younger fellows', and their wives for lowering it again. Reminding the diners of those in whose honour the dinner was held, he introduced the first speaker, Howard Hughes, in verse. Before proposing his toast to Mark and Philippa Jones, Dr Hughes (a physicist) shared with the gathering the results of his recent researches in a radically new field of endeavour, Hebrew. His reconstruction and rendering of the often sadly fragmentary 'Book of the House of John' seemed to those present strangely prophetic of contemporary events in the College. Fear of legal action makes it unlikely that these researches will ever find their way into print. Mark Jones replied on behalf of himself and his wife with a touching and amusing account of his time as chaplain. He was particularly keen to share the fruit of various ritual and liturgical discussions with the Dean of Chapel, Andy Macintosh (regrettably not able to attend). Advice such as 'when in doubt, lengthen out', he assured us, would never be far from his mind. Dr Rex then introduced Dr Jane Heal, again in verse, but of a markedly deteriorating quality (loud cries of 'Rupert Bear' were ignored), to propose the health of Bob Stern. Jane, who assured us that she was genuinely unaccustomed to post-prandial oratory, brought us up to date with her attempts to derive suitable material from a book of jokes. Most of the material she found was, fortunately, most unsuitable. Bob replied with a stirring account of his life and times at St John's. The disappointment of Mr George Watson on discovering that the Dr Stern who was to address a College society on German culture was the 'wrong' Dr Stern was admirably portrayed. Bob also recalled his contribution to the debates on who should be invited to open the Fisher Building. In the spirit of Sam Goldwyn, he had proposed to invite Mr Fisher himself! This had led to his appointment as editor of *The Eagle Supplements* on 'Old Johnnies'. George Reid then rose to speak about Dr Brent. Ceding to popular demand, he recited an old joke about why lawyers are preferred to rats for laboratory experiments. He also alluded mystifyingly to a number of issues relating to College statutes and politics on which he hoped Richard would expatiate. Finally, lapsing into verse himself, he proposed his toast. Richard replied almost immediately, to frustrate, he said, any temptation Dr Rex might have to introduce him in halting couplets. He need not have worried, as George had used up all the rhymes for Brent. He refrained from explaining the issues raised by Dr Reid, and

instead dilated on the resemblances between a firm of London solicitors (where he is now employed) and a Cambridge College. His own role, as articulated clerk, was the equivalent of an undergraduate's: a role with no responsibilities calling for little work. Breaking with precedent, he concluded by graciously proposing a toast of his own, to Drs King-Smith and Rex for organising the evening.

The Samuel Butler Room

The Samuel Butler Room has once more fulfilled its purpose and entertained graduates of the college on a regular basis for the past year. Following a poorly attended election in May, three second-year post-graduates formed the committee. Daniel Chua was elected unopposed as President, Rachel Williams became the Secretary and Claire Bouttier the Treasurer. Later that term, Matthew Doar and Susie Woods joined the committee as J.C.R. Liaison Officer and Graduate Union Representative respectively. The major private event of the Easter Term 1989 was the 'Endless Summer' garden party in the Master's Garden. Presidents past and present played gentle jazz whilst large numbers of strawberries were eaten, and a lot of champagne drunk.

The academic year began with two weeks of intensive activities aimed at the eighty-four newly arrived post-graduates. A punt trip, two videos, a 'Nadia's Tea-Party', a packed bop in Merton Hall and a more civilised Fruit and Nuts, with the Jamming Gents, all took place within this fortnight.

Events settled down after this frenetic burst to B.A. Hall twice a week and a video once a week. The B.A. Hall numbers increased dramatically this year with people being turned away because of the limited number of places. Annual events such as the Thanksgiving Dinner and the Jazz Dinner Dance (organised by Rachel Williams) took place, the latter being especially successful. The chills of December saw a frozen horde of work-weary graduates making their way to Merton Hall for a Mulled Wine party. The noxious brew (in the S.B.R.'s very own urn) produced stunned expressions upon the faces of those who smelt it and indescribable effects upon those who actually drank it.

The hectic pace continued unabated into the Lent Term of 1990, with yet another 'Nadia's Chocolate Fudge Cake Party' and an adequately attended Barn Dance. The real highlight of the term came with the S.C.R./S.B.R./J.C.R. quiz night. Daniel Chua dug out some obscure questions from a past J.C.R. quiz night (at which the Fellows were thoroughly beaten) and Matthew Doar composed some more apposite ones. The outcome of the night was a resounding victory for the S.C.R. team. The S.B.R. team didn't quite manage second place.

Some time in the previous quarter, Claire Bouttier managed to find the funds to buy a television to replace the permanently orange-tinted set then in the S.B.R. The second miracle was the acquisition of a video recorder of our own, so that graduates could record serious programmes at inconvenient hours without having to put themselves out.

At the time of printing, the most recent event organised was the S.B.R. Cocktail Party. An annual event, certainly into its second year now, the party packed the New Music Room and drank strangely named cocktails to the sounds of Amu et les Truffes, a little known local jazz quintet. To draw this far from complete list of events to a close, it only remains to be noted that whilst the Conservative Party is a purely political one, the S.B.R. is just a party, with no politics.

Matthew Doar

The Winfield Society

We began the year as usual with a book sale, followed by a freshers' cocktail party at which the new lawyers (undergraduates and fellows) became acquainted. The first major event was an evening of wine and cheese with Mr Tom Legg, recently appointed as Permanent Secretary to the Lord Chancellor's Department. Mr Legg was able to provide some entertaining insights into the character of the Lord Chancellor as well as the workings of government, making it clear that, though a Permanent Secretary, he is by no means a 'Sir Humphrey' – though no doubt Sir Humphrey would have made the same point!

This was followed by a moot. The guest judge was Mr Peter Birts, an expert on trespass law, and uncle of a present undergraduate. Taking part were Jonathan Dickman, Alec Heydon, Piers Pressdee and Rohan Malhotra. As Christmas approached we held the customary mince pies and mulled wine party. Then, in January, we restarted with a cocktail party, sponsored by Freshfields and organised with Jesus College and Trinity Hall.

It was my intention on becoming president to open the horizons of the meetings and to introduce controversial and topical issues to a wider audience. Inspired by the success of a joint meeting undertaken with the medical society last year on the subject of child abuse and the Cleveland scandal, we organised another joint venture. This was to take the form of a panel discussion and forum on the question of embryo research. After some organisational problems the event was held on February 8th: that afternoon the House of Lords had approved the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Bill. The panel was chaired by Mr Andrew Grubb of Fitzwilliam College, an expert on medical law. Mr Peter Brinsden, medical director of the Bourne Hall Infertility Clinic, spoke about the benefits of such research, while Miss Helen Alford, a leading member of Cambridge University Pro-Life, argued the opposing case. The meeting, which had been advertised across the University, was very well attended with about ninety people present, and was generally successful.

The Annual Dinner was held in March, with Mr Justice Evans returning as guest of honour. It was, as always, a very popular and enjoyable evening. To round off the term we held another moot. Competing were Raj Mohindra, Cathy Ryan, Alec Heydon and Jonathan Dickman. As judge we were lucky to get Mr Richard Aitkens Q.C. to visit the College.

On the whole it has been a very busy and successful year. We look forward to the summer Garden Party yet to come. On behalf of the present committee I would like to wish the society well in the future.

J. Mark Phillips
President

Music Society

During 1988-89 the Society's emphasis was on chamber music. This form of music making has naturally continued, the highlight being a Masterclass with April Cantelo held in the Palmerston room in November. But the Society's emphasis this year has been on orchestral concerts: in the Michaelmas term, in addition to the usual orchestral and choral concert held at the end of term, the Society helped to promote the Berg Society's inaugural orchestral concert by providing players and singers, soloists (Jeremy Huw Williams and Steven Harrold), and some of the financial backing. The Lent Term saw similar activity. The concert on 5 February was the most ambitious that the Society has attempted for many years, including in its programme Vaughan Williams' Fantasia on a Theme by Thomas Tallis and Poulenc's Organ Concerto. The soloist for the Poulenc was Andrew Nethsingha, who gave a most memorable performance. And at last we have been able to restore the Senior Combination Room concert to an actual happening. The concert was well performed and made up of Wolf Lieder sung by Nick Gedge, the Poulenc Sonata for Flute and Piano, played by Andrew Nethsingha and Simon Corbett, Wagner's Siegfried Idyll, and English songs sung by Steven Harrold. The highlight of this concert was undoubtedly a performance of Bach's Fifth Brandenburg Concerto, directed from the keyboard by Alexander Martin. Well advertised (for once), it is a crime that so few attended.

The Society has continued its commitment to twentieth century music, both by including living composers on its own programmes (the Smith Violin Concerto on 5 February) and by providing venues for part of the 1989 Cambridge Contemporary Music Festival, in which members of the Society were active. It is to be hoped that such a commitment will be maintained in the future.

Nick Smith
President

The Cadmeans

This year has seen the much-needed revival of the College Modern Languages Society, now renamed 'The Cadmeans' after the sweet little man who gave us the alphabet ('so he's the one to blame for all the essays!').

All events have been enthusiastically supported by most linguists, and have been an excellent way of getting to know the fourth years. Our showing of the naughty but nice French film 'La Cage aux Folles' in Michaelmas (jointly with Trinity Hall and Caius linguists) was extremely well attended; equally, our first Annual dinner in the Wordsworth Room in Lent was enjoyed by all and self-indulgence went on

well into the night. On a more cultural level, Dr Naomi Segal gave us an excellent talk on 'The true meaning of children's stories'. Our illusions were shattered, but we comforted ourselves with wine and jelly babies . . .

The Cadmeans would like to thank all the Fellows in Modern Languages for their support in getting things off the ground.

Let us all raise our glasses to an equally active and enjoyable year ahead!

Patricia Dunnett and Melissa Graham
Presidents 1989-90

Photographic Society

This year the society has continued its updating of equipment in the darkroom. Having purchased a new enlarger, we are currently looking at accessories to make it more versatile e.g. by converting it into a copy-stand. There has also been an increase in membership, and there are now occasional courses being run by the Secretary in different aspects of processing and printing. We hope to hold an exhibition in the Fisher Building at some point, to give our budding members the chance to show off their masterpieces!

Jonathan Dunley
Treasurer

Bridge Society (refounded April 1988)

Three years ago, on arriving at this illustrious College, one of my aims was to improve my bridge. A few years before, like many institutions around here, the College bridge society had disbanded under a wave of apathy; and the University Club only offered an excessively formal environment. Thus there was no regular informal organisation, and, God forbid, I was almost compelled to attend the Trinity Bridge Society.

College representation in Cuppers was consequently thin. It was a chore even to get a single team together. So by Lent Term 1988, plans were afoot to organise a regular forum for bridge within the College. The aims were both to produce Cuppers teams and to encourage social bridge. After an extraordinary general meeting of the interested parties, the society was formed with Dr Tombs as senior treasurer, and with some tentative financing.

The first year started disappointingly with a very late squash, but the number of teams entered for Cuppers increased from two to four, and not-so-regular social Sunday bridge started. After a serious though slightly alcoholic AGM, the next year was planned. After an excessively publicised and extravagantly successful squash, membership rose to the staggering level of 40. Six Cuppers teams were fielded this year, and Sunday bridge has become a regular and well attended event.

May I finish by thanking all the present committee, some of whom are now leaving, for all the effort and work they have put in over the past two years: Colm Gibson, Lucy Haynes, Mike Calviou and Mike Young. Thanks also to all those people who were dragged out of bed on Sunday afternoons to make up the numbers in the early days. If anyone out there is thinking of setting up a club, take heart. All it needs is enthusiasm, and perhaps the odd friend or two.

Martin Turner

Lady Margaret Boat Club

The Easter Term of 1989 opened with a certain degree of anticipation. Disappointingly slow for most of the Lent Term, the First Boat had come good during the Lent Bumps gaining one place at the expense of Downing to go second. And there was the customary talk of returning Blues and First May Colours. Nothing came of this and defence of the Headship was left to the First Lent Boat which could only boast one May Colour – the cox. This was unique in Lady Margaret history.

Rowing began in York where the First Boat went to train under the guidance of Jamie Macleod. He whipped the VIII into shape and gave it that little edge which it was sometimes to forget but would never lose and which was nurtured under Brian Lloyd, Roger Silk, John Gleave and the ever-present David Dunn. In the May Bumps the First VIII rowed over easily on the first two days, only to find Downing in hot pursuit on Day 3! They got as far as a three-foot overlap by the Pike & Eel as we desperately tried to take it up yet again. But they broke and we rowed clear. Day 4, no kidding around this time; we raced up the Reach rating 36 at times and with at least two-and-a-half lengths clear water.

The Second Boat followed their second place climb in the Lents by rowing over all four days at the bottom of Division One (16th). The Third Boat went up two and down one to finish 30th.

First May VIII

N.A. Townend (Bow)
M.D. Coen
C.J. Atkin
A.G. Fendt
N.R. Killick
R.A. Floto
D.G. Reid
W.G.V. Harcourt (stroke)
T.M. Mortimer (cox)

Second May VIII

D.L. Mayther (bow)
C.J. Morgan
D.G. Dungate
T.W.G. Carrell
K.G. Gwynne-Timothy
D. Mack Smith
G. Arias
D.S. Gray (stroke)
M.D. Hayter (cox)

The First May VIII stayed together for Henley, and in the first round soundly defeated Oriel First VIII, which had just rowed over Head of the Summer Eights in Oxford, by more than 3 lengths. The Light IV gained less favourable distinction by hitting the very first boom in its first race.

The new officers for 1989-90 were N.R. Killick (captain), D.G. Reid (vice-captain), D.S. Gray (secretary), D. Mack Smith (junior treasurer), Miss C.H. Sweeney (Ladies' captain), and Miss C.A. Pritchard (Ladies' vice-captain), with C.J. Morgan and Miss F.E. Kelly in charge of Lower Boats and B.N. Appleton of entertainments.

The Michaelmas Term promised much, with the return of five First May Colours, and early speculation was soon justified as we took the Shell IV and Clinker IV titles, narrowly losing the Light IV final to Downing. Although the Fairbairn races were postponed – global warming notwithstanding, there was ice on the Cam – we came away with another victory, beating Downing by a clear 0.92 seconds, which the Jesus umpire in his infinite wisdom decided to call a dead heat! It goes without saying that the Second and Third Boats both won pennants. In the University Trials, G.R. Pooley rowed with CUBC and P. H. Gillespie with CULRC.

Light IV

P.H. Gillespie (bow)
R.A. Floto
D.G. Reid
T.C. Osborne (stroke)

Shell IV

J.C.E. Milne (bow)
C.J. Morgan
N.R. Killick
D.S. Gray (stroke)
Miss S.H.A. Lawman (cox)

Clinker IV

D. Mack Smith (bow)
N.J. Robinson
C.W. Seymour
C.E.R. Line (stroke)
Miss. A.J. Stafford (cox)

On to the Lents, and after another successful training camp, this time with Neil Christie, the First VIII went on to win almost everything. Generally acknowledged to be the fastest crew on the Cam, it was no surprise when it hit Pembroke before the railings on the first day in appalling conditions. It rowed over Head without any difficulty on the next three days. The Second Boat rowed over disappointingly on all four days to finish 15th, and the Third Boat suffered the indignity of a technical Bump: holed before the race they could only sit and watch. They never really recovered and went down three, only to salvage some pride by hitting back Girton 1 on the last day to finish 27th.

First Lent VIII

W.G.V. Harcourt (bow)
R.A. Floto
C.W. Seymour
J.M.S. Cane
N.R. Killick
T.C. Osborne
D.G. Reid
D.S. Gray (stroke)
Miss S.H.A. Lawman (cox)

Second Lent VIII

J.E. Pebody
P.M. Thornewell
C.N. Woodburn
C.J. Morgan
J.C.E. Milne
C.P. McMillan
J.A.P. Read
C.E.R. Line (stroke)
J.R. Dixon (cox)

With the Headship of the Mays and Lents, the Fairbairns and two out of the three IVs titles, it has been a good year.

In the last May Bumps before the women move from IVs into VIIIs, Lady Margaret First IV looked likely to win their blades, but ill-luck prevented them and a climb of two places to 16th was disappointing. A very different story for the Second and Third Boats which both won their oars to finish at 43rd and 51st respectively. The Fairbairn crew was a mixture of old and new, and initially it seemed to struggle, but by Race Day there was no disputing it as one of the fastest crews around. They felt justifiably cheated in coming third – Jesus timing? – and this without the four CUWBC trialists, J.C. Smith, K. Wiemer, C.H. Sweeney, and T.C.L. Parsons.

Ladies First May IV

C. Waller (bow)
 C. Mangan
 C. Redmond
 B. Dodson (stroke)
 R. Huntington (cox)

Ladies First Fairbairn VIII

K.J. Barnes (bow)
 S.J. Newton
 F.E. Kelly
 C.A. Pritchard
 G. Logue
 T.C. Williams
 K.E. Heenan
 A.M. Gledhill (stroke)
 Mr M.P. Langford (cox)

The Lent Term began with the customary influx of novices which gave the boat a very inexperienced look. Early scepticism about the potential of this crew soon gave way to consternation. But a well-earned and thoroughly deserved climb of four places to 3rd in the Bumps quickly silenced the critics. Unfortunately this success was not quite imitated by the Second Boat which rowed over courageously after early successes to finish up two at 27th.

Ladies First Lent VIII

A.B. Evans (bow)
 C.A. Pritchard
 M.E.J. Wilson
 J.C. Hallas
 S. Bennett
 A.M. Gledhill
 C.A. Walsh
 T.C.L. Parsons (stroke)
 Mr M.P. Langford (cox)

Ladies Second Lent VIII

C.C.G. Rhys (bow)
 S.J. Newton
 T. Jaffer
 E.E. Mawdsley
 M.C. Hallinan
 S. Von Peden
 P.P. Evans
 C.M. Twilley (stroke)
 S.A. Thompson (cox)

Nigel Killick
 Captain

The Rowing Fellows: 'Age will not weary them'

By the river. Some confusion. The May Bumps are in progress.

A sudden shout. Two boats have bumped and the following boat has run into the bank in its cox's attempt to avoid them. In that following boat one oarsman's seat has just broken and so only seven men now row – quite frantically. The boat behind must catch them. But wait. The boat in front, with only seven rowing, is full of older men, indeed, only two of them are under 40! This must be the St John's Fellows' Eight, the only Fellows' Eight in the Bumps. It must be bumped, as 40-year-olds, even with up to 30 years experience, cannot keep going: 'old men have grey beards... their faces are wrinkled, their eyes purging thick amber and plumtree gum, and... they have plentiful lack of wit, together with most weak hams'. This year they have the added handicap of a complete novice on board. They must be bumped.

Yet wait. Behold, it is pulling away. Yes. Look at the agony on their faces, 'it harrows me with fear and wonder'. 'My lord, what ho', it is now catching the boat three, yes three, places above it. Incredible. It can't last. The finish is too close. They can't keep up this energy with younger men in the crew in front. No, impossible, 'strange and unnatural'. Alas, they won't make it, despite the noble effort. Only 200 metres to go. Soft, soft. 'List, list, O list.' Yes. 'O, wonderful'. They have done it. The incredible. The impossible. They have bumped the boat three ahead. Who has done this? A crew of Fellows. Of older men. Truly amazing! The gathering company are in amazement and the Fellow's crew are in exhilaration. 'What a piece of work is a man, how noble in reason, how intimate in faculties, in form and moving, how express and admirable in action...'

By continuing this form over the 4 days, for the first time in many memories, the St John's College Fellows' Eight won its blades. Fanfare of trumpets.

Crew: Rev Mark Jones, Mr Robert McCorquodale, Dr Tim Bayliss-Smith, Professor David McMullen, Dr Steve Gull, Dr Peter Clarke, Professor Nick McCave, Dr Dick McConnel (Stroke), Ceryl Rhys (Cox).

Coaches: Mr Chris Atkin, Mr Richard Langhorne, Rev Andrew Macintosh, Professor Richard Perham.

R. McCorquodale (novice)

Rugby Club

Times are hard for the Rugby Club these days; this is evident from opinions voiced both within the College and outside it. Perhaps people enjoy seeing a club which used to be a major force not only within the College, but the University as well, struggle to keep its identity. On the pitch, this season was always going to be tough because of the severe lack of rugby players admitted to the College in October 1988. Much hope was therefore pinned on the October 1989 intake.

There appeared at first to be no problems, with a pre-season 50-0 drubbing of Robinson (now a major force themselves), but the situation was soon reversed with surprise losses to St Catharine's and CCAT in the League. The team pulled itself together for the Magdalene match which resulted in a 15-3 victory for St John's and this continued with an overwhelming victory over Caius (32-13). However, a few key players were unavailable in the forwards for a two-week period, and we notched up two more losses against Churchill and Fitzwilliam. Luckily, the ability of the team to self-destruct disappeared and the pack settled down to put in some arrogant performances, which enabled the backs (often complimented for their green-style play throughout the season) to create a festival atmosphere in beating Robinson (28-0), Jesus (28-7) and Pembroke (26-0), thus avoiding any danger of relegation. I ought to mention that we lost to Downing, but this was the only expected result, as they were the only genuinely superior team we played during the whole of the League programme.

So to Cuppers: the first year we have not been seeded for many years. We started well with victories against Christ's (28-10) and Queens' (24-4) leading to an inevitable encounter with Magdalene in the quarter-finals, who were to field as strong a team as they have had in the last few years. The signs were ominous, but in a closely fought game, Magdalene won 20-15.

Meanwhile, in the Second Division, the Second XV performed excellently in the league; at one stage it looked as though the First XV would be relegated and the Second XV promoted. However they were disappointing in Cuppers, going out in the first round to St Catharine's II: the first time in five years we have not won second team Cuppers.

I know everyone likes to see their name in print, but I can only really mention three names: Damian Sutcliffe (left wing) who on the pitch showed what a strong, fast runner he is with a number of superb tries, and off the pitch did a fine job as this year's secretary; Ieuan Howard Davies (flanker), the vice-captain, who helped me run things: when he performed, the rest of the pack performed too; lastly, Neil 'Thor' Allen who put in some faultless performances in Cuppers and who is generally regarded in Cambridge rugby circles as the unluckiest person not to get a Blue while he was here. As consolation to the others, I list here all those who were awarded club colours: J.P.B. Hall, I.H. Davies, N.A. Allen, D.E. Sutcliffe, S.P. Ives, J.S. Allison, J.S. Platts, M.W. Allan, S.J.M. Cotton, S.J. Pain, A.M. Hooper, G.M. Lipscombe, R.J. Price, A.P.B. Moody-Stuart, J.C.K. Cumberlege, R. Jeffries, R.J. Deans, A. Blower.

It has been a strange season: we seemed to get good publicity in both the University weekly papers either because we were so dreadful or because we defeated someone unexpected. However, under the circumstances, the club has come out with credit, although it was a struggle. Next year will be even harder and those in the first and second years must realise this in order that they can rally together to try and return the club to its former status: let us hope the admissions tutors are favourable next October.

Jonathan P.B. Hall
Captain

Cricket

Having lost last year in the semi-finals of Cuppers, St John's went one better this year, reaching the final only to be defeated by Magdalene in a very tight and evenly balanced game.

St John's started their Cuppers campaign confidently, with essentially the same team as last year, though greater strength was provided by the introduction of two first years, P. Rimmer and B. Bennett. J. Hall skippered the side through the season in the absence of the injured M. Day, and was never short of ideas, if only because the side often seemed to have five vice-captains! In the first round, St John's overcame a strong St Catharine's side by 36 runs, with J. Thompson and J. Jones

putting on 75 for the second wicket and N. Allen contributing a characteristically hard-hitting 38 (one of many consistent Cuppers scores from him) to reach a total of 177. All the bowlers chipped in to remove St Catharine's for 141, though the skipper, Hall, led the way by taking 3 wickets in his own inimitable way: leg-side stumpings from a medium pacer!

In the next round, Christ's were swept aside. St John's accumulated 227 for 5, thanks chiefly to a fine hockey-style 98 n.o. by R. Lloyd and a punchy 38 from A. Hooper before, once again, our consistent bowlers removed Christ's for 174 with overs to spare.

In the quarter-final John's faced a star-studded Pembroke side. Another fine bowling performance saw them off for 109, with wickets evenly distributed among the bowlers. Rimmer and S. Pain were in particularly hostile form, though the former, once again, missed the reward he deserved in wickets. Rather nervously, St John's reached the total with 4 wickets to spare, with Allen hitting 30 and the winning runs.

Having reached the semi-finals, St John's were determined not to let the opportunity of reaching the final slip by again. Caius were quickly skittled out for 62, with Bennett and N. Moden taking 5 and 3 wickets respectively. St John's knocked off the required runs with a third of the overs remaining. Jones' contribution to this was the only Golden Duck of the Cuppers competition!

So, on the hottest day of summer, in the midst of the May Balls, St John's and Magdalene fought it out in a characteristically competitive fashion. Magdalene won the toss and St John's were put in. After the first hour of play (19 overs), St John's were reeling at 57 for 5. During the next hour (a further 15 overs) the score rose to 175 for 5, with Allen and Bennett putting on 118 (59 and 62 respectively). A respectable total of 208 for 9 was eventually achieved, with useful contributions from the lower order in the persons of Pain and Rimmer.

With Magdalene in, it was left to St John's to try to reproduce their by now customary tight bowling and fielding performance. Although at several times Magdalene found themselves on the rack, thanks especially to Moden's typically stingy bowling, St John's could not quite capture that significant wicket at the right time to tip a potentially winning position into actual victory. In what was undoubtedly a fine game of cricket, though never much appreciated by the crowd, the favourites, Magdalene, staggered home with three balls to spare, winning by three wickets and knowing that they had been in a fight.

With great team spirit and contributions from all members of the team, 1989 was not only an enjoyable year of cricket, but a successful one as well. With the loss of only two players from last year, the prospects are good for 1990.

Last, but certainly not least, thanks must go to Jim for putting in such hard work and preparing such fine wickets for the College; and to Rita for such wonderful teas and lunches. I hope they get as much enjoyment out of watching us play cricket as we do from playing on the wickets and recharging ourselves during the breaks.

B. Bennett.

Association Football

There was still a strong contingent of second years in the club this year, club captain Dave Pickup, himself a second year, coping admirably with the task of living up to last year's captain, Pete Hadley, and showing, in particular, great dedication on the field. There was also a pleasing fresher intake, lighter than last year but strengthening the side in weaker areas. Steve Finnigan and Steve Ainsworth joined the University Squad, while Simon Connell, Gavin Thistlethwaite, Rob Nuttall and Terry Downes had a strong league presence. The forward line was weakened this year, with Tony Hooper defecting to Rugby and Ben Bennett to the University Squad. This was balanced, however, by the return of Keith Taylor from his year abroad. The most surprising member of the First Team Squad was Steve Ives, whose meteoric rise from the Third Team last year won him a well deserved First Team place.

The First XI regained First Division status after a period in the wilderness of the Second Division. The team's only defeat was at the hands of the eventual league winners, Downing, and the final position of second in the League was a commendable end to the first season. Strengthened by the return of the university players and Hooper playing his striker role, hopes were high for a fruitful Cuppers run. Robinson were routed 7-0 in the second round, after a bye in the first. Facing Pembroke in the quarter-finals made the semis look well within reach. It was not to be. Pembroke deserved to win on the day, and moved on through the semis to the final.

The ladies' team began the season with a significantly weakened side, six players leaving at the end of the last season. However, the fresher intake and new blood in the second and third years, encouraged by the captain Gillian Faulkner, meant a determined and enthusiastic side. In the league they fared well, winning three and drawing one of their six matches, thus retaining their First Division place.

Cuppers took place in the Lent Term. As last year's winners, the team had a lot to live up to, and the task of remaining champions was always going to be tough. St John's was unlucky to lose to an unexpectedly improved and very skillful Homerton side, who went on to reach the final. This did not detract from the team's enjoyment of the season; one marked by commitment and enthusiasm.

The Second XI did not fare well in Division Three. The team, under the captaincy of Jim Bentall, was expecting to do well especially with a strong first year intake, but the strong individual potential never seemed to be realized in the team performances. They move down to the Fourth Division next year, which is not a fair reflection of the standard of their play. In the Cuppers Plate, strengthened by some First Team league players, the team looked much stronger. Moving convincingly to the quarter-finals, they were defeated by CFTC, an extremely strong side who would not be out of place in the Second Division. Lastly, a mention must be made of Jacob Juul who scored seven of the nine goals in the Second's League season.

The Thirds and Fourths, under the captaincy of Andy Cook and Dave Wigglesworth, held their own in Division Five. Both teams had a regular squad and

few problems in recruiting new members to the ranks when necessary, thus demonstrating the club's spirit throughout the five teams. Progress in the Cuppers Plate is always tough and neither team moved on to the later stages.

To conclude, the club looks forward to increasing the quality of St John's football again next year, and should be able to consolidate its promise into individual team honours. The weather has been unfavourable this season, yet the pitches have remained of first class quality thanks to the endeavours of the groundsman, Jim Williams. Finally, good luck for the 1990-91 season to the new Falcons' captain Ben Bennett, and to Steve Ainsworth who missed out on his University colours because of injury.

S.P. Heywood
Secretary

Hockey Club

The 1989-90 season, although lacking in First Team honours, has seen a development in the hockey club as a truly united club of men and ladies, which continues to distinguish it from other sports clubs. The introduction of mixed hockey Cuppers engendered a great club spirit, but the highlight of the year was the most successful tour to Rio (or was it Dublin?). Twenty-eight 'nogs and nags' enhanced the reputation of the St John's College Hockey Club profoundly, through some 'festival' displays on the pitch, and some equally 'festival' performances in the Trinity College 'Pav'.

Although honours were lacking (except Second XI Cuppers - congratulations) second places were not, with the men just missing out on the First Division title by one point, and the ladies being runners-up in both League and Cup competitions. A marvellous achievement by the ladies, having lost nine players from the previous year's First XI. Congratulations to Kirsty Wilson for her frightening capacity for organisation and her grit and determination in leading the team.

The men, winning nine out of their eleven games, were fortunate in having a superb fresher intake, full of raw, natural talent. Buss and Thompson provided great flair up front, with Cooke and Brown filling the full back positions admirably, while Bloor gave a valuable team talk. The midfield was dominated by the battling and determined figures of Buckle, Bulbulia and Davies (cf reports on football, rugby, fives, etc). Birts had a wonderful season at left wing, while Shepherd (captain) and Robson, in their final season, played with assured confidence and ability, seldom allowing a strike on goal. Between the posts, Deans proved himself as a high class keeper with 'cat-like' reflexes, and the team was also supremely fortunate in having a regular 'supersub' in the form of Beale, who served the club most loyally throughout.

At university level, St John's were represented by four men and three ladies. Nienow, Jones, Lloyd and Fossitt all winning Blues, with Rimmer, Foster and Wilson gaining well deserved Second Team colours. The remarkable skill of these players was a beauty to behold and will be remembered for many years to come.

A report of the season would not be complete without a mention of Mr Winghead-Nut, who supported, umpired and organised the club as has never been experienced before. Unfortunately, his playing career was limited to just one tour game, but that gave us long enough to catch a brief glimpse of the burning natural talent, hidden under his unsportsmanlike appearance.

The 1989-90 season, then, perhaps not one of glamour and success, was rather one of enjoyment, fun and underlying growth, all contributing to make the Hockey Club probably the best club in St John's.

John Shepherd
Captain

Ladies' Hockey

It has been a highly successful season for the Ladies, though not quite on a par with last year. The performance was even more commendable as only four of that League and Cuppers winning side remained. In the League we were undefeated, and finished as runners-up spot to Girton, thanks to a couple of less impressive matches against sides who insisted on defending with all eleven players.

Cuppers promised to be a closely contested competition this year, with the top five or six teams all fairly evenly matched, and with Girton, Catz and Newnham each fielding several Blues. After a comfortable 6-0 victory against New Hall, the side found problems converting superior play into goals until the second period of extra time against Downing. The semi-final with Robinson showed the true fighting spirit of the team, as we twice came back from a goal down and went into the lead only 14 seconds from the end of the second period of extra time. The final as expected was a hotly contested yet skilful affair against Catz, last year's runners-up. The fair result at the end of extra time was a draw, but unfortunately the tournament had to be decided on penalty kicks, with Catz winning 3-2 on the last kick.

The strength of the Club was reflected in particular by the performance of the Second XI, which consistently beat college First Teams, and in general by the fact that more people were playing than ever before.

The highlight for the Club as a whole was the mixed tour to Dublin just after the New Year. A thoroughly enjoyable time was had by all, though the imbibing of Irish national beverages was perhaps not the best preparation for performance on the pitch. The tour served to unite the Club as a whole as well as laying the foundation for the fine Cuppers run.

Four members of the Team represented the University, with Julie Fossitt gaining her second Blue and the three others being awarded their Second XI colours.

This year saw the first 'Old Girls' match on the Sunday morning of the last weekend of the Lent Term at the same time as the 'Old Boys' game. We hope that this will become an annual fixture.

Kirsty Wilson
Captain

Ladies' Netball

The First Team had a successful season, ending up as one of the top teams in the League, losing only once in a very close match against Homerton. In Cuppers, the team played very well, reaching the semi-finals and losing by a narrow margin of 5-4 against Newnham, the eventual winners.

Meanwhile the Second Team, under the enthusiastic captaincy of Fiona Kelly, made good progress in the League after a shaky start. In Cuppers too they put in a creditable performance in spite of a very difficult draw.

For the first time in recent years St John's was represented in the University Squad. Helen Clarke and Ali Grade were awarded Second Team colours for outstanding performances in the team's victory over Oxford. College colours were awarded to nine players: Rebecca Elliott (Captain), Nicola Bailey (Secretary), Emma Dobson, Ali Grade, Sophie Green, Stephanie Gill, Helen Clarke, Emily Brand and Fiona Kelly.

Overall, it has been a very enjoyable season, with numerous commendable performances by both teams. The advent of mixed netball has provided the welcome addition to the fixture list of a series of friendly matches against other colleges. The mixed 'season' culminated in the first mixed Cuppers tournament. St John's entered three teams, one of which took the championship.

Rebecca Elliott
Captain

Men's Netball

Men's netball continues to be one of the major sports at St John's. To follow tradition we completely dominated Cuppers having three teams in the quarter-finals and storming to a memorable 19-7 victory against Magdalene. The competition this year, bowing under pressure from other colleges, had turned mixed or rather optionally mixed, and our one girlie in the final, Ali Grade, was certainly the 'woman of the match', scoring all our goals! The highlight of the competition had to be when Andreas Floto and his opposite man were both sent off after a scuffle on court over a ripped shirt!

We continue to play the girls every Sunday morning, which remains the highlight of the week, and with the taking-off of mixed netball this year, we have had quite a few Sunday matches against other colleges. We managed to get a reputation of being 'rather rough' although this was only against Trinity!

The following gentlemen have been awarded their College colours for the 1989-90 season: Paul Rimmer, Steve Platts, John Cumberlege, Ieuan Davies, Chris Ford, Singe Garnon, Rich Price.

Our annual dinner is on 27th April when the new captain will be announced.

John Cumberlege
Captain

College Notes

College Officers

Master: Professor Robert Aubrey Hinde, C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.
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: A.J. Saville, M.A., A.L.A.
Praelector: Professor P.H. Matthews, M.A., F.B.A.

College Council

The President
Dr J.A. Leake
Dr C.M.P. Johnson
Dr A.G. Smith
Dr M. Schofield
Dr H.P. Hughes
Professor P.A. Jewell
Dr D.R. Midgley
Dr S. Conway Morris
Mr D.G. Morgan
Dr G.A. Reid
Dr G.A. Lewis

Fellowships

Elected into Fellowships under Title A with effect from 1 May 1990:

SUZANNE CATHERINE REYNOLDS (B.A. 1985) for Medieval Literature.
DAVID JAMES GREAVES, Ph.D. (B.A. 1985) for Communication Engineering.
SIMON MICHAEL COLEMAN (Ph.D. 1989) for Social Anthropology.
HELEN ELIZABETH WATSON (B.A., The Queen's University of Belfast, 1985) for Social Anthropology.
ROBERT ANTHONY LEESE (B.A. 1986), for Mathematical Physics.

Elected into a Fellowship under Title B with effect from 1 October 1989

FRANCIS DENNIS ROSE (M.A. Oxford, Ph.D. Lond.), and appointed University Lecturer in the Faculty of Law.

Elected into a Fellowship under Title B with effect from 1 January 1990

USHA CLAIRE GOSWAMI (B.A. D.Phil. Oxford), and appointed University Lecturer in the Department of Experimental Psychology.

Elected into a Fellowship under Title B with effect from 1 May 1990

SUSAN COLWELL (Ph.D.)

Elected into a Fellowship under title C with effect from 1 May 1990

Professor S WILLIAMSON

Elected into Honorary Fellowship

Professor Sir DAVID ROXBEE COX, Ph.D., F.R.S. (B.A. 1946), Warden of Nuffield College Oxford.

The Rt. Revd. PETER KNIGHT WALKER, M.A. on his retirement as Bishop of Ely.

In view of these appointments, the complete list of the Fellowship as of May 1990 is as follows:

The Master (Professor R.A. Hinde)

The President (Dr D.J.H. Garling)

Dr J.S. Boys Smith
Dr F.S.J. Hollick
Dr F. Smithies
Dr G.C. Evans
Professor Sir F.H. Hinsley
Mr A.G. Lee
Dr G.C.L. Bertram
Dr K.G. Budden
Mr A.M.P. Brookes
Dr B.H. Farmer
Professor R.A. Lyttleton
Professor M.V. Wilkes
Mr J.R. Bambrough
Professor J.A. Crook
Mr F. Hanley
Professor P.N.S. Mansergh
Professor F.W. Campbell
Mr J.C. Hall
Dr E.D. James
Dr G.H. Guest
Mr K.J. Pascoe
Dr R.H. Prince
Professor J.R. Goody
Mr G.G. Watson
Mr A.C. Crook
Dr J.A. Charles
Professor R.N. Perham
Dr G.A. Reid
Professor P. Boyde
Dr J.A. Leake
Dr P.A. Linehan
Dr A.J. MacFarlane
Professor D.L. McMullen
Dr E.K. Matthews
Mr R.G. Jobling
Dr J. Skilling
Rev. A.A. Macintosh
Dr J. Staunton
Mr D.G. Morgan
Dr C.M.P. Johnson
Dr M.A. Clarke
Dr A.G. Smith
Dr W.D. Armstrong
Rev. Professor J.A. Emerton
Dr R.A. Green
Dr J. Iliffe
Dr J.H. Matthewman
Dr M. Schofield
Dr G.A. Lewis
Dr R.F. Griffin
Dr T.P. Bayliss-Smith
Dr S.F. Gull
Dr H.P. Hughes
Dr P. Goddard
Mr R.T.B. Langhorne
Dr P.T. Johnstone
Dr I.M. Hutchings

Dr H.R.L. Beadle
Dr J.B. Hutchison
Professor S.F.C. Milsom
Professor N.M. Bleeche
Dr D.G.D. Wight
Dr J.A. Alexander
Dr P.P. Sims-Williams
Dr R.H. Friend
Professor P.A. Jewell
Dr R.E. Glasscock
Dr J.S.S. Edwards
Dr R.P. Tombs
Dr R.E. McConnell
Dr D.R. Midgley
Dr H.M. Pelling
Dr P.F. Clarke
Professor P.H. Matthews
Dr M. Richards
Mr J.F. Kerrigan
Dr G.J. Burton
Dr G.C. Horrocks
Dr T.M. Whitelaw
Mr S.C. Palmer
Dr D.R. Puffett
Professor P.S. Dasgupta
Professor D.G. Crighton
Dr M.E. Welland
Dr H.R. Matthews
Dr J.H. Wood
Dr R. Diestel
Dr B.J. Heal
Dr T.P. Hynes
Dr L. Anderlini
Dr N.D. Segal
Professor I.N. McCave
Dr A.C. Metaxas
Colonel R.H. Robinson
Dr S.R. Drake
Dr Y. Guo
Dr S. Conway Morris
Dr D.M. Carrington
Dr E.D. Laue
Professor D.A. King
Dr R.D. King-Smith
Dr S.G. Rawlings
Dr R.A.W. Rex
Dr A.C. Warwick
Dr A.W. Woods
Dr J.H. Burroughes
Miss A.J. Saville
Mr R.G. McCorquodale
Dr S.A. Edgley
Dr R. Snaith
Mr R.A. Evans
Dr N.S. Scrutton
Dr N.F. Johnson
Dr J. Ellis

Dr I.D. Parker
Miss N. Gooptu
Professor C.D. Innes
Dr D.T. Liu
Dr F.D. Rose
Dr U.C. Goswami
Dr S.M. Colwell

Dr H.E. Watson
Dr S.M. Coleman
Dr D.J. Greaves
Miss S.C. Reynolds
Mr R.A. Leese
Professor S. Williamson

Awards

The Queen's Birthday Honours 1989

Knight Bachelor

FREDERICK BRIAN CORBY, F.I.A. (B.A. 1952), Chief executive and director of the Prudential Company.

BARRY ALBERT CROSS, C.B.E., F.R.S., Ph.D. (B.A. 1953), Chairman, Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

K.C.B (Mil.)

Air Marshall ROGER HEWLETT PALIN, O.B.E. (B.A. 1967), Commander-in-Chief, R.A.F. Germany, and Commander Second Allied Tactical Air Force.

C.B.

DAVID ALAN NICHOLLS, C.M.G. (B.A. 1954), Deputy Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Defence.

C.B.E.

Professor GEORGE ALBERT SHEPPERSON, (B.A. 1943), Emeritus William Robertson Professor of Commonwealth and American History, University of Edinburgh, and Chairman Scottish Committee, Commonwealth Institute.

Professor JOHN JEFFREY THOMPSON, (B.A. 1940), Professor of Education, University of Bath.

M.B.E.

WILLIAM BERTRAM de QUINCY (B.A. 1935), for services to The National Trust.

HUGH GRENVILLE WATERFIELD (B.A. 1957), for political services.

I.S.O.

PETER GUY WICKHAM (B.A. 1952), lately Principal Scientific Officer, M.O.D.

The Queen's New Year's Honours 1990

Knight Bachelor

JOHN GRAND QUINTON (B.A. 1953), Chairman, Barclay's Bank.

M.B.E.

THOMAS PETER JOHN DYKE (B.A. 1953), lately agricultural director, British Sugar.

Professor ABDUS SALAM, Ph.D., F.R.S., (B.A. 1948), Honorary Fellow, Director International Centre for Theoretical Physics, Trieste, has been appointed an honorary Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

Appointments

Mr J.R. BAMBROUGH (B.A. 1948), Fellow, has been re-appointed to the Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education (CATE), which has been reconstituted.

Mr A.J. BISHOP (M.A. 1969), Lecturer in Education, has been awarded a Fellowship by the Leverhulme Trust for the study of Ethnomathematical bibliography and data-base project.

Mr P.W. BISHOP, M.B., B.Chir. (B.A. 1978), has been appointed as Associate Director (Research) at the National Centre for Studies in Travel and Tourism at the James Cook University of North Queensland.

Mr C.W. BRASHER (B.A. 1951) has been awarded an Honorary degree of Doctor of the University, by the University of Stirling.

Sir EWAN BROADBENT, K.C.B., C.M.G. (B.A. 1948), has been appointed Chairman of the Council of Voluntary Welfare Work.

The Rev. G.R. BUSH (B.A. 1981) has been appointed Chaplain of the College from 1 September 1989.

Dr P.H. CLARKE, D.Litt. (B.A. 1963), Fellow, has been elected Fellow of the British Academy.

Dr S. CONWAY MORRIS (M.A. 1975), Fellow, Lecturer in Earth Sciences, has been elected Fellow of the Royal Society.

Professor P. DASGUPTA, Ph.D. (B.A. Trinity 1964), Fellow, has been elected Fellow of the British Academy.

Mr M.S. DAVIES (Matric. 1987) has been awarded a Rebecca Flower Squire Scholarship.

Dr J. DIGGLE (B.A. 1965), Fellow of Queens' College and University Orator, has been appointed Reader in Greek and Latin from 1 October 1989.

Canon W.J.D. DOWNS (B.A. 1957), General Secretary of the Missions to Seaman, has been appointed Bishop of Bermuda.

Mr K. EMSLEY (B.A. 1966) has been elected Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.

Professor J.A. EMERTON, F.B.A. (B.A. 1960), Fellow, Regius Professor of Hebrew, has been elected a corresponding Member of the Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen.

Miss REBECCA EVANS (B.A. 1988) has been called to the Bar by the Middle Temple.

Mr R.D. FARNSWORTH (B.A. 1989) has been jointly awarded the Royal Charter Prize by the Institute of Metals.

Mr P.D. FRASER (B.A. 1984) has been called to the Bar by the Middle Temple.

Dr P. GODDARD, F.R.S. (B.A. Trinity, 1966), Fellow, has been appointed Reader in Mathematical Physics from 1 October 1989.

Mr C.A. GREENHAIGH (B.A. 1963), Principal of Hills Road Sixth Form College, Cambridge, has been appointed Chairman of the Cambridgeshire Association of Secondary Heads.

Dr J. M. HADLEY (Ph.D. 1989) has been appointed Assistant Professor in the Religious Studies Department at Villanova University, Pennsylvania, from 1 September 1990.

Miss A. HARRINGTON (B.A. 1988) has been called to the Bar by the Inner Temple.

Dr T.R. HARRISON (B.A. 1964), former Fellow, and Fellow of King's College, has been appointed Reader in Philosophy from 1 October 1989.

Professor W.K. HAYMAN, F.R.S., ScD. (B.A. 1944), former Fellow, has been elected to the Fellowship of Emeritus Professor of Pure Mathematics, University of London, Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine.

Dr N.G. HEATLEY, O.B.E. (B.A. 1932), an honorary fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, is to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine, honoris causa, from the University of Oxford in recognition of the part he played in association with Sir Alexander Fleming and others in the development of penicillin. This distinction is unique in the history of Oxford University. In addition, Oxford University is establishing the Norman Heatley Fund, which will promote the work of the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology, chiefly through the endowment of a lecture in his name (See 'Albany at Large', The Sunday Telegraph, 1 April 1990, ex. inf. J.M. Kirkness, B.A. 1932; and also *Oxford University Gazette*, 22 March 1990).

Mr J.A.D. HOPE, Q.C. (B.A. 1962), Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, has been appointed Lord Justice General of Scotland and Lord President of the Court of Sessions. He has become a Privy Counsellor and his judicial title is the Rt. Hon. Lord Hope, P.C.

Miss K.A. HOUGHTON (B.A. 1988) has been called to the Bar by the Inner Temple.

Mr A.J. HURRELL, M.Phil., D.Phil. (B.A. 1977), Fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford, has been appointed lecturer in International Relations at Oxford University, from 1 October 1989 until 30 September 1994.

Dr J. ILIFFE (B.A. Peterhouse 1941), Fellow, has been elected a Fellow of the British Academy.

Mr D.G. JACOBI, C.B.E. (B.A. 1960), Honorary Fellow, has become a Danish knight in recognition of his achievements as an actor and director, especially his interpretation of Shakespeare.

Mr M.B. JENKINS (B.A. 1984) has been jointly awarded the Gordon Duff Prize for 1989.

The Rev. C.M. JONES (B.A. 1978) formerly Chaplain of the College, has been appointed Head of Divinity and Chaplain at Eton College.

Mr F.J.A. KULCSAR (B.A. 1988) has been called to the Bar by the Middle Temple.

Mr T.P. LANKESTER (B.A. 1964) has been appointed Second Permanent Secretary in the Overseas Development Administration from 1 July 1989.

Dr E.D. LAUE, Ph.D., Fellow, has been appointed University Lecturer in Biochemistry from 1 October 1989 for three years.

Mr T.S. LEGG, C.B. (B.A. 1958), has been appointed Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and Permanent Secretary in the Lord Chancellor's Office from September 1989.

Dr M.E. McINTYRE (Ph.D. Trinity 1967), former Fellow, Reader in Atmospheric Dynamics, has been elected Fellow of the Royal Society.

The Rev. V.C. De R. MALAN (M.A. 1968), former Chaplain, and Vicar of St George, Stockport, Diocese of Chester, has been appointed Rector of North Mundham with Hunston and Merston, Diocese of Chichester.

Mr J.J. MASEFIELD (B.A. 1961) has been appointed British High Commissioner to Tanzania.

Dr H.R. MATTHEWS (B.A. 1982), Fellow, has been appointed College Lecturer in Physiology for three years from 1 October 1989.

Mr M.B. MAVOR, C.V.O. (B.A. 1968), Headmaster of Gordonstoun, has been appointed Headmaster of Rugby School.

Mr D. MUSTAFA (Ph.D. 1989) has been awarded a Harkness Fellowship for study in the United States, 1989.

Professor D.H. NORTHCOTE, F.R.S. (M.A. Downing, 1949), former Fellow, Master of Sidney Sussex College, has been awarded an Emeritus Fellowship by the Leverhulme Trust.

Mr A.J. PERCY (B.A. 1965) is Subject Librarian for Contemporary History at Salford University Library.

Mr J.W. PHILLIPS (B.A. 1956) has been appointed Director of the C.B.I., Wales.

Professor J.A. RAVEN, Ph.D. (B.A. 1963), Professor of Biology in the University of Dundee, has been elected Fellow of the Royal Society.

The Rev. I.S. RAWLEY (B.A. 1979), community minister of New Life Church, Huddersfield, has been appointed minister of Cambridge Community Church.

Dr G.A. REID (B.A. 1962), Fellow, has been elected Mayor of Cambridge, 1990-91.

Mr B.H. ROFE (B.A. 1957), has been elected President of the Institute of Water and Environmental Management.

Dr D.W.B. SAINSBURY, M.R.C.V.S., B.Sc., Ph.D. (M.A. 1956), has been admitted Fellow of the Institute of Biologists.

Dr M. SCHOFIELD (B.A. 1963), Fellow, has been appointed Reader in Ancient Philosophy from 1 October 1989.

Mr J.P. SEERY (Matric. 1988) was awarded the 1989 Gresham Prize in Pathology.

Lt-Col G.M. SHARP (B.A. 1927) has been presented with the Queen Mother's Birthday Award for his environmental work.

Brigadier M.J.F. STEPHENS, C. Eng., M.I.C.E. (B.A. 1962), has been appointed Domestic Bursar at Oriel College, Oxford.

Professor J.P. STERN, Ph.D. Litt.D. (B.A. 1945), former Fellow, Emeritus Professor of German at the University of London, has been made an honorary fellow of the University of London's Institute of Germanic Studies.

Professor S.W. SYKES (B.A. 1961), Fellow, Regius Professor of Divinity, has been appointed Bishop of Ely.

Mr N.A. TOWNEND (B.A. 1989) has been awarded a Henry Arthur Thomas Travel Exhibition.

Dr G.H. TUCKER (B.A. 1980), former Fellow, has been elected a Teaching Fellow in Modern Languages at Downing College.

Mr J.R. TUSTING, O.B.E. (B.A. 1956), has been elected Second Warden of the Leathersellers' Company.

Mr K.H. TAN (B.A. 1988) has been called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn.

The Rev. A.J. TOMBLING (B.A. 1954), Vicar of St Saviour and St George and Andrew, Battersea, and Rural Dean of Battersea, has been appointed an Honorary Canon of Southwark Cathedral.

Professor F. VAN NOTEN, former Fellow, has been nominated by King Baudouin of Belgium to be Director of the Royal Museums of Art and History.

Dr R.B. VINTER, Sc.D. (Ph.D. 1979), Reader in Central Theory, Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine, University of London, has been awarded a Fellowship by the Leverhulme Trust for the study of the value function in dynamic optimization.

Mr L.D. WIJESINGHE (B.A. 1987) has been awarded the Lewin Prize in surgery for 1989.

Mr N.A. WOOD (B.A. 1983) has been elected a Master of the Bench of the Inner Temple.

Marriages

- JOHN KEITH FULLER (B.A. 1984), 8106 Kenton Avenue, Stokie, Illinois, to Kelly Kathleen Krug, of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, on 29 April 1989, at Church by the Sea, Fort Lauderdale.
HEATHER RACHEL PRATT (Ph.D. 1989) to Andrew Jack Martin (Ph.D. King's, 1987), on 5 August 1989 in the College Chapel.
NIGEL SHAUN SCRUTTON (Ph. D. 1989), Fellow, to Nia Frances Roberts (B.A. Newnham, 1983), on 9 September 1989 in the College Chapel.

Deaths

- STANLEY AINSCOW BELSHAW, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (B.A. 1921), died 24 December 1989.
KENNETH MONCRIEFF (B.A. 1921), known as the Rev. Francis Moncrieff O.P., died 16 July 1989.
JOHN CLARKE OAKDEN, F.I. Mech. E. (B.A. 1921), Professor Emeritus of Civil and Mechanical Engineering, The City University, London, died 16 August 1989.
ALAN SALISBURY DAVIDSON, F.R.P.S.C. (B.A. 1922), Freeman of the City of London, died 17 June 1989.
ARTHUR LLOYD DAVIES, M.C. (B.A. 1922), died 20 July 1989.
KARL GEORGE EMELEUS, C.B.E., Ph.D., F.Inst. P., M.R.I.A. (B.A. 1922), Emeritus Professor of Physics, Queen's University, Belfast, died 18 June 1989.
OWEN RALPH FULLJAMES, V.R.D. (B.A. 1923), formerly Assistant Master and Chaplain at Rugby School, died 11 January 1990.
EDWARD JAMES HALSEY (B.A. 1923) died 8 April 1989.
NORMAN EWART WIGGINS, LL.B. (B.A. 1923), died 29 June 1989.
DAVID WILLIAM ALUN LLEWELLYN, LL.M. (B.A. 1924), author and poet, formerly Secretary and President of P.E.N., the writers' organisation, died 27 November 1988.
ROBERT FREELAND BARBOUR, F.R.C.P.E., F.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.Psych. (B.A. 1925), died 3 December 1989.
GILBERT RUSSELL COLVIN, O.B.E. (B.A. 1925), died 6 February 1990. Having read mathematics and economics, Gilbert Colvin enjoyed a fruitful career first in the transport industry and then in the footwear industry. He was awarded the O.B.E. for his war work in supplying footwear to the Forces. His first wife, Beatrice, died in 1976. He is survived by his second wife, Doreen, and three children by his first marriage (ex. inf. Mrs D.J. Colvin).
RICHARD EDWARD MONTAGU PILCHER, M.B., B.Chir., F.R.C.S.Ed., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (B.A. 1925), formerly Senior Resident Surgeon Officer, Nottingham General Hospital, died 30 December 1989.
CYRIL GEORGE COOPER (B.A. 1926) died 16 October 1988.
THOMAS KNAPE SMITH (B.A. 1926) died 9 April 1989.
WILLIAM MEREDITH WHITEMAN, F.R.S.A. (B.A. 1926), formerly editor of The Caravan, and secretary of The Caravan Club, died 11 December 1989.
PAUL HENRY LAYTON (B.A. 1927), a Circuit Judge and formerly Deputy Chairman, Inner London Quarter Sessions, died 11 July 1989.
REGINALD ARNOLD FORREST WILLIAMS (B.A. 1927) died 22 July 1989.
ALAN HOWARD WEBB (B.A. 1928) died 15 March 1990.
GEORGE WALDO HALL-SMITH, M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (B.A. 1928), died 1 March 1990.
STEPHEN HENRY HANMER (B.A. 1928) died 14 September 1989.
JOHN WILLIAM ARCHBOLD (B.A. 1929), former Senior Lecturer in Mathematics at University College, London, died on 11 December 1989.
NORLEIGH BOOTH, Hon. D.C.L. (Durham) (B.A. 1929), died July 1988.
EMANUEL PERCY BRADLOW (B.A. 1929), past President of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, Chairman of Bradlow's Stores Ltd., died 17 December 1988.
IAN BARWYS REID CATER (B.A. 1929) died 30 October 1985.
JAMES LARMOUR, B.Sc. (B.A. 1929), former Mathematics Master at Rugby School, died 2 April 1989.
GODFREY ECCLESTON BOYD SHANNON, C.M.G. (B.A. 1929), formerly Assistant Under-Secretary of State, in the Commonwealth Office, died September 1989.
RONALD CHARLES TUCKER ALLEN (B.A. 1930), A.M.I.C.E., formerly of the Nigerian Civil Service, died 9 July 1989.

- ARTHUR DENIS AYLETT (B.A. 1930) died 28 February 1990.
DAVID MAY (B.A. 1930), formerly Group Captain retired, died 9 June 1989.
RONALD CHARLES BLAIR BARBOR, M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.S.Med. (B.A. 1931), died 13 September 1989.
THOMAS DAVID MORRIS (B.A. 1931), formerly a Master at Charterhouse, died March 1990.
ALEXANDER JOHN GAHE (B.A. 1931) died 24 April 1989.
Sir EDWARD ERIC POCHIN, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., (B.A. 1931), formerly Director of the Department of Clinical Research, University College Hospital, London, died 29 January 1990.
LESLIE SUGGITT, Mus. B. (B.A. 1931), schoolmaster, and for forty years organist and Master of the choristers, Emmanuel Church, Bridlington, died August 1988.
THOMAS MITCHELL ARNISON (B.A. 1932) died 28 June 1989.
SIDNEY DENIS CALVERT, C.B.E. (B.A. 1932), formerly Colonel in Royal Engineers, died 29 October 1989.
Sir RONALD GEORGE GIBSON, C.B.E., D.M., D.L., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.G.P. (B.A. 1932), former Chairman of Council, British Medical Association, died 27 May 1989.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER LAW, O.B.E., T.D., M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (B.A. 1932), formerly Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon, past President of the Orthopaedic Section of the Royal Society of Medicine, died 30 October 1989. His contemporary, J.M. Kirkness (B.A. 1932), has pointed out to us that the obituary in the *Daily Telegraph*, 2 November 1989, erroneously transferred Law to Jesus College and endowed him with a Blue in rugby.
WILLIAM RUSACK BLACKWOOD MURRAY, M.I.C.E., F.R.G.S. (B.A. 1932), died 13 May 1989.
JASPER ST. JOHN ROTHAM (B.A. 1932), formerly Managing Director of Lazard Bros (1967-75), died 30 May 1990. Jasper Rootham's career began before the Second World War in the Civil Service. He soon joined the treasury, and was for a time Private Secretary to the Prime Minister. During the war he served in the Army in the Balkans and in Germany (mentioned in despatches). After the war he moved to the Bank of England, becoming Assistant to the Governor before leaving to join Lazard Bros in 1967. He also served on the boards of several other companies.
HARRY SCHOFIELD (B.A. 1932), formerly Senior Mathematics Master and Second Master at St Alban's School, died 5 January 1990.
Sir BRYNMOR JOHNS, Sc. D., F.R.S.C. (Ph.D. 1933), Honorary Fellow, former Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hull, died 16 July 1989.
JAMES INGLIS MOORE, M.B.E. (Mil.) (B.A. 1933), a member of British Graham Land Expedition 1934-37 in Antarctica, died 8 March 1989.
NEVILLE GASCOYNE NIGHTINGALE (B.A. 1933) died 29 September 1989.
NORMAN HENRY THOMAS, T.D. (B.A. 1933), formerly Major, Royal Engineers, and Clerk of the Northumberland and Tyneside River Board, died 30 June 1989.
COLIN VERNON PLUMMER (B.A. 1933) died 23 January 1990.
THOMAS HENRY BOWER B.Sc., M.Sc., (B.A. 1935), formerly lecturer in Geology at the University of West Indies (Physics Dept.), died 2 November 1988.
HUBERT PERRING (B.A. 1935) died February 1983.
DOUGLAS JOHN STRICKLAND (B.A. 1935), formerly Rural Dean of Wimborne, died 7 April 1987.
FREDERICK WILLIAM TAYLOR, LL.M. (B.A. 1935), Emeritus Professor of Law, University of Hull, died 8 May 1989.
THEO MALLINSON TAYLOR (B.A. 1935) died 3 January 1990.
AMHERST BARROW WHATMAN, F.I.E.E., M.B.E. (B.A. 1935), died 4 October 1984.
JOHN McTURK (B.A. 1936), formerly of the Burma Civil Service and Colonial Administration Service, died 21 March 1990.
RICHARD SIDNEY WATHES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (B.A. 1937), died 13 November 1989.
NORMAN WALTER DRANSFIELD YARDLEY (B.A. 1937), Cricket Blue, and former cricket captain of England and Yorkshire, died 8 October 1989.
ROBERTO EMILIO ARIAS (B.A. 1938), formerly Panamanian Ambassador to the Court of St James, died November 1989.
ALASTAIR DONALD McCANN (B.A. 1938) died 25 September 1989.
SIDNEY MASCHELLE BERKOWITZ (Ph.D. 1939) died 1983.
ROBERT TURNER (B.A. 1939), formerly Deputy Director of Statistics, died 25 September 1989.
JAMES PETER MYERS (B.A. 1941) died 17 November 1989.
DONALD MURRAY ROSS (Ph.D. 1941) died late in 1989.
JOHN FERGUSON, F.I.A.L., F.R.S.A., B.D. (B.A. 1942), former President of the Selly Oaks Colleges, died 22 May 1989.

ILLTYD MARK HOWELL (B.A. 1942), formerly chairman of Thos. H. Howell Ltd. of Newport, died 10 June 1989.

DONALD LOUIS MORDELL, Ph.D., F.C.A.S.I., F.R.S.A. (B.A. 1942), formerly Thomas Workman Professor of Mechanical Engineering at McGill University, and Dean of the Faculty of Engineering at McGill University 1957-68, died 8 August 1988.

JOHN FORSE (B.A. 1943) died 15 August 1989.

GUY HERMON BOOTH Ph.D., (B.A. 1945) died 23 September 1989.

WILLIAM DAVID ROBERTSON (B.A. 1946) died 11 June 1989.

WILLIAM GLYNN BURTON, B.Sc., D.Sc. (M.A. 1947), formerly Deputy Director and Head of the Plant Physiology and Biochemistry Division, A.R.C. Food Research Institute, Norwich, died 9 July 1989.

KENNETH JOHN STEWART RITCHIE (B.A. 1947), formerly legal adviser to the United Kingdom Atomic Energy authority, died 16 November 1989.

RICHARD MARTIN CUSTANCE (B.A. 1948) died 4 April 1989.

BRIAN FENTON DIXON, F.R.I.C.S., F.C.I.A.R.B., F.R.G.S. (B.A. 1948), died 29 August 1989.

RICHARD F. SALISBURY, Ph.D., F.R.A.I., F.R.S.C. (B.A. 1949), Professor of Anthropology and Dean of Arts at McGill University, died on 17 June 1989. Professor Salisbury won his Blue for boxing and later represented both Harvard and U.S. All Stars at Rugby. After studying anthropology at Harvard and the Australian National University, doing his field work in Papua New Guinea, he went on to teach at Berkeley and then McGill. His work among the Cree Indians of Northern Quebec not only put him in the forefront of Canadian anthropology but also involved him in public affairs in the field of social policy. He is survived by his wife Mary and three children, Thomas, John, and Catherine. The Anthropology Dept. at McGill and the Canadian Anthropological Society have each established a scholarship in his memory, and the Distinguished Lecture Series at McGill has been renamed the Richard F. Salisbury Memorial Lectureship in his honour.

ANGUS WEATHERITT SCOTT (B.A. 1949), formerly Housemaster at Gordonstoun School and a member of the British Athletics Team for the 1952 Olympic Games, died 16 March 1990.

JAMES GEORGE CHARLES WHITE (B.A. 1949), formerly chairman of the Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society, died 29 May 1989.

GUY ROBIN PLENDERLEITH HENTON (B.A. 1950) died 28 March 1989.

FRANK VERDUN MERCER (Ph.D. 1951), Emeritus Professor of Biology at Macquarie University, N.S.W., died 4 December 1988.

RALPH MARTIN SYKES HALL (B.A. 1953) died 19 February 1989.

HERBERT BRIAN MOORE (B.A. 1953) died November 1989.

JOHN ALISTER DAVIDSON, C.B.E. (B.A. 1954), Director of C.B.I., Scotland, died 22 July 1989.

PETER FRANCIS EARLAM (B.A. 1954) died 27 February 1989.

MICHAEL JOSEPH ORGILL MASSEY, B.CHIR., M.B. (B.A. 1954), Rugby Blue 1951-53, died 10 September 1989.

WILLIAM BONNER MORALEE, LL.B. (B.A. 1954) died 23 October 1989.

MARTIN DONOHUE (B.A. 1956) died in October 1989.

CARMAN HUDSON COSTAIN (Ph.D. 1961) died 22 December 1989.

DANIEL VERDON WISEMAN, LL.B. (B.A. 1967) died 22 August 1989.

DYFRIG JONES (Ph.D. 1971) died August 1989.

CHARLES PETER JOHNSTON MORRIS (B.A. 1977) died in July 1989, together with his wife and son, in a car accident.

JEFFREY VIVIAN GIBBS (B.A. 1985) died as a result of the Marchioness river boat tragedy, 20 August 1989.

Gifts and Bequests

During 1988-89 the College received notice of the following gifts and bequests:

Dr G.H. Tucker presented to the College, for the Upper Library, a work entitled *Histoire des Conclaves depuis Clement V jusqu'à present* (2 vols., Cologne 1694).

Professor E.S. Maskin gave £500, as a token of appreciation to 'be used to help with economics education'. This gift was added to the Laski Fund.

The College received a bequest of £100 from the estate of J.H. Towle 'to provide an annual prize'. This sum was added to the Lapwood Fund.

Under the terms of a joint intention of the late Professor G.E. Daniel and of Mrs Daniel, Mrs Daniel covenanted a further sum of £5,000 to the College. The gift was added to the Glyn and Ruth Daniel Travel Fund for Archaeology.

The College received an anonymous contribution of £500 to be credited to the B.H. Farmer Fund.

The College received £560.81 (legacy of £500 + interest) from the estate of the late Mr M.A. Tachmindji, 'for the general purposes of the College'. This sum was added to the General Bequests Fund.

Dr W.H.J. Fuchs gave £12.86 which was added to the Staff Fund.

Mrs A.H. Harris presented a garden seat to the College, placed in Fellows' Garden, in memory of her father, Mr H.H. Brindley (M.A. 1891, Fellow 1931-44).

Dr T.H.S. Burns gave £30 as an expression of gratitude after listening to a recording of Choral Evensong on Radio 3 on 18 December 1988. This sum was credited to the Choir Society Account.

The College received £500 from the estate of the late Dr R.A. Binning (M.A. 1944), 'in appreciation of the hospitality received since graduation'. The sum was added to the General Bequests Fund.

The College received the residue of the estate of William Gaskell (M.A. 1910) to establish a Gaskell Fund, the income to be used for a Gaskell Scholarship or Scholarships and Gaskell book prize or prizes.

The College received a covenanted sum of £400 from Mrs A.C.H. Cherry to be credited to the Ernest Harry Cherry Memorial Scholarship Fund (for the benefit of a Chorister attending the College School).

Following the death of Mrs A.V. Attwood, the College received a bequest of £2,326.35 'for repair and maintenance of the fabric of the College Chapel' from the estate of Mr F.E. Attwood.

The College received a bequest under the Will of the late Professor Sir Harold Jeffreys (Fellow 1914-89) who died on 18 March 1989. After making provision for certain gifts, he had made a bequest (to which no specific conditions were attached) as follows: 'As to one half for my wife for her life and upon her death upon trust for the Master, Fellows and Scholars of St John's College and the Governors of Girton College, Cambridge and the Governing Body of the University of Newcastle upon Tyne in equal shares'.

Mrs L.D. Llewellyn gave to the College the Chancellor's English Medal won by her late husband, D.W.A. Llewellyn (LL.B. 1925, M.A. 1928), in 1923. The medal will be kept in the Library.

Dr G.S. Garnett (Fellow 1983-87) gave a copy of *A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English* by E. Partridge. The book will be kept in the Green Room.

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

To the Overseas Scholarships Fund

Professor J.H. Franklin, Mr Robert W. Hawkins, Dr William B. Looney, Professor Kenneth R. Maxwell, Mr Harry Newman, Dr H. Steffan Peiser, Mr Roger N. Radford, Mr Richard K. Roeder, Dr Derek P. Stables.

To the Tutors' Praeter Fund:

Dr Jeffrey D. Bernhard, Mr John G.N. Braithwaite, Professor G. Calabresi, Dr Eliot Duncombe, Professor E.C.B. Hall-Craggs, Dr Robert I. Harker, Dr James M. MacNish, Mr Leslie S. Mayne, Mr Michael S. Neff, Mr Richard A. Radford, Professor Peter L.D. Reid, Mr Steven Lee Smith.

To the McMahon Law Studentship Supplementary Fund: Professor Kevin H. Tierney.

To the Preservation of Buildings Fund:

Mr Harold C. Cannon, Mr Martin E. Hardy, Mr Andrew M. Hay, Professor John L. Howarth, Mr Robert Dean Pope, Professor Charles G. Rob.

To the Cyril George Cooper Fund: Mr and Mrs F.M. Wozencraft.

Donations to the Library

The following members of the College donated copies of their books to the Library between April 1989 and March 1990. The College is always grateful to receive for the Library copies of books by members, and extends thanks to those who have so kindly donated them in the last year.

BIRTS (P.W.), *Trespass: summary procedure for possession of land*. London, 1987.

BLOCH (Michael), *The Secret File of the Duke of Windsor*. London, 1988.

BUTLER (L.St. J.) & WORDIE (P.J.), *The Royal Game*. Kippen, 1989.

CLARKE (Malcolm A.), *The Law of Insurance Contracts*. London, 1989.

COLLINGE (N.E.), ed. *An Encyclopaedia of Language*. London, 1990.

DOW (J.C.), *Nuclear Energy and Insurance*. London, 1989.

FRENCH (T.) and D. O'Connor. *York Minster: A Catalogue of Medieval Stained Glass. Volume I, The West Windows of the Nave*. Oxford, 1987.

GOODY (Jack), *The Oriental, the Ancient and the Primitive*. Cambridge, 1990.

HEAL (J.), *Fact and Meaning*. Oxford, 1989.

HELZLE (Martin), *Publii Ovidii Nasonis Epistularum ex Ponto liber IV*. Hildesheim, 1989.

ILIFFE (John), *Famine in Zimbabwe 1890-1960*. Gweru, Zimbabwe, 1990.

KENT (Marian), *Oil and Empire: British policy and Mesopotamian oil 1900-1920*. London, 1976.

LEAMAN (O.), *An Introduction to Medieval Islamic Philosophy*. Cambridge, 1985.

LEAMAN (O.), *Averroes and his Philosophy*. Oxford, 1988.

LEAMAN (O.), *Moses Maimonides*. London, 1990.

MAGEE (Sean), *The Channel Four Book of Racing*. London, 1989.

MIDGLEY (D.R.) & others, ed., *Arnold Zweig - Poetik, Judentum und Politik*. Bern, 1989.

PELLING (H.), *Winston Churchill*. Second Edition. Basingstoke, 1989.

REIF(Stefan C.), ed. Published Material from the Cambridge Genizah Collections: a bibliography 1896-1980. Cambridge, 1988.

SABLOFF (J.A), The Cities of Ancient Mexico. New York, 1989.

SALAM (A.), Notes on Science, Technology and Science Education in the Development of the South. Second edition. n.p., 1989.

SKILLING (J.) ed., Maximum Entropy and Bayesian Methods. Dordrecht, 1989.

THISTLETHWAITE (Frank), Dorset Pilgrims: The story of West Country pilgrims who went to New England in the seventeenth century. London, 1989.

THOMAS (A.B.), Stock Control in Manufacturing Industries. Second Edition. Farnborough, 1980.

WATSON (George), ed. Remarks on John Locke by Thomas Burnet. Doncaster, 1989.

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