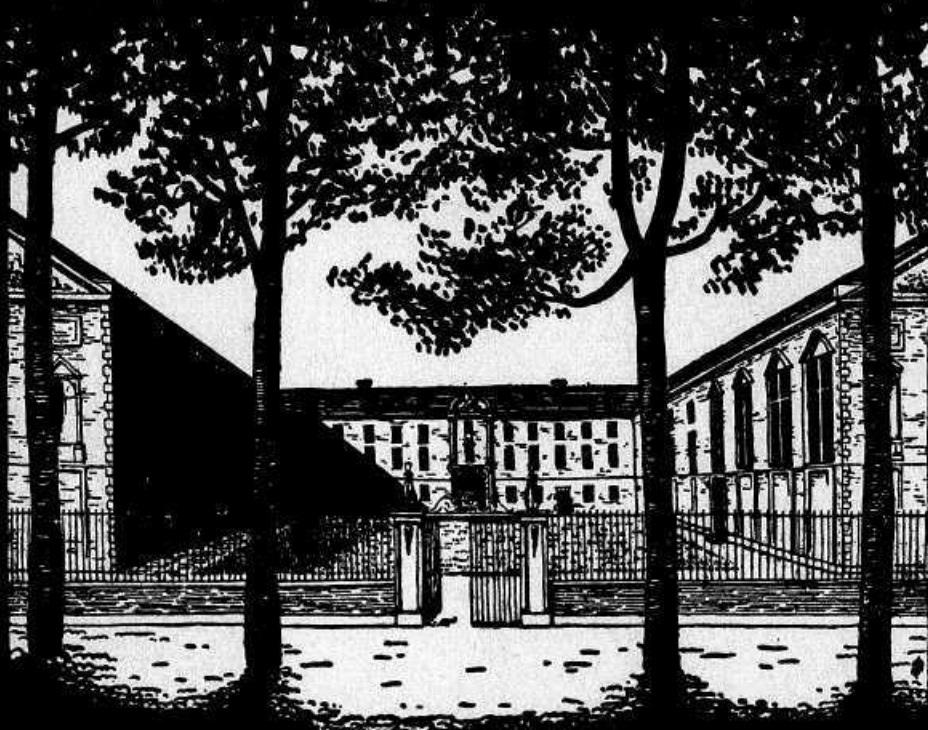


# ST CATHARINE'S SOCIETY MAGAZINE



SEPT 1932

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Frontispiece—Walnut Tree Court . . . . .	Facing page 3
Editorial. . . . .	3-5
News of the Society. . . . .	6-18
College Notes. . . . .	18-22
The Boat Club. . . . .	23-34
R.U.F.C. . . . .	24
Association Football Club . . . . .	24-25
Hockey Club. . . . .	25
Golf Club. . . . .	25
The Societies—Shirley. . . . .	25-26
John Ray . . . . .	26
Debating . . . . .	11
Historical . . . . .	27
John Bradford, by C. R. Haines . . . . .	28-34
A. W. Spratt, by R. R. Conway. . . . .	34-40
The New Buildings. . . . .	41-43
Verse. . . . .	44-50
Drawings. . . . .	

# S. Catharine's Society Magazine.

## *Editorial.*

IT is a common criticism that the tide of economic depression has swept by Cambridge without appreciably affecting its life, and that the University has made little attempt to meet the altered circumstances of many of its members. The Public Schools have shorn some of their more elaborate colours ; Oxford, we hear, has cut down its Commemoration Balls. Here, Government Grants have been decreased, certain Faculty Staffs have been depleted in the interest of economy if not of efficiency, but the cost of a University course remains fairly constant. The basic allowance of £225 is reasonable for most subjects, and Colleges differ less in this respect than is usually supposed ; but the average parent finds it difficult to provide a sum which may vary from £800 to £1,000 for three years, particularly when it carries no positive guarantee of future employment. In June 1932, it is said that some forty per cent, of the graduates of 1931 were still awaiting posts.

The pressure for admission to the Colleges dates from 1919 : St. Catharine's, designed for a total of some sixty undergraduates, now admits between ninety and a hundred freshmen each year, and there is no sign, at present, of any slackening. Two causes contribute to this ; the vast amount of money which is made available to poorer candidates—sometimes of no very outstanding ability—in the form of State, County Council, Educational and other Grants. Secondly, high taxation and death duties allied to depreciated securities have

convinced many parents that a University education is more suitable, and less precarious, than a small inheritance on their death. And so Cambridge carries a large proportion of men who, if you ask them what they intend to do, reply : " Oh, I don't know. I'll wait and see what turns up. Teaching, possibly, if the Appointments Board have nothing else."

All College Tutors are familiar with this answer, which in itself is a grave indictment. An appreciable percentage of men fall into teaching as a " second-best," because it offers a quick living wage and a pleasant life : and there are men who will become schoolmasters of moderate ability and second-rate inspiration, who will turn out in regular rotation a sequence of second-rate pupils. The cry that we are over-educated is of constant repetition : alone, or allied with the attack on the examination system, it is a safe topic for the press in July and August. With the morality of neither of them we are concerned here. But it is of importance that the public should realize the situation ; a degree is not a passport to a good post, and the admirable work of the Appointments Board is only seen at its best for those men who have come up with a fairly settled idea of their career, who have adapted their University course to that end, and who have envisaged more or less clearly the difficulties which it involves.

The work of a College Tutor is not that of an unemployment agency : though from time to time he fills it with varying degrees of success. There can be little doubt that the Universities are overcrowded ; that their output cannot, under present conditions, be adequately absorbed by the outside world ; and that a low degree, uncompensated by personality, social or athletic qualifications, frequently leads to disappointment and unhappiness. Those who, in the present state of depression, send their sons to the University to " look round " for three years do it deliberately, and at their own risk ; it is a gamble on the future for which the individual alone must be held responsible.

On the positive side, it is doubtful whether very much improvement

in financial cost can be achieved. A College is a charitable institution ; it holds its funds in trust for its future members as well as its present, and its duty is to provide, by building and reserves, against future difficulties. Its overhead charges are high, its administration—as compared with a theoretical "centralized" University—uneconomical in the extreme. But its concern is to supply a definite demand, and to uphold a definite tradition, while ensuring that the undergraduates shall obtain for their fees a return which is at least commensurate with traditional College life.

*News of the Society.*

## APPOINTMENTS.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Frank Noyce, C.S.I., C.B.E. (B.A. 1900), of the Indian Civil Service, to be a member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General of India : Sir Frank Noyce has taken charge of the Industries and Labour Department. During his thirty years' service in India he has held many responsible posts, and we congratulate him most sincerely on his promotion to what may be regarded as the highest rank in the I.C.S.

G. S. Elliston, M.C. (B.A. 1896), was elected with an enormous majority as Member of Parliament for the Constituency of Blackburn. His election is a source of great gratification to the Society, of which he has always been a keen supporter.

The Rev. G. G. Dawson( B.A. 1912), has been appointed Vice-Principal of Oak Hill Theological College, East Barnet. He graduated in the Moral Sciences Tripos and afterwards proceeded to Wycliffe Hall, Oxford. He took the degree of B.D. in 1923 and was for some time Precentor of Liverpool Cathedral, under Bishop Chavasse. Previous to his appointment at Oak Hill he was Lecturer for the Joint Board of Divinity at Liverpool.

C. B. R., Sargent (B A. 1928), Sixth Form Physics Master, at Wellington College, has been appointed to the Headmastership of the Diocesan School, Kowloon, and took up his duties in June. The Diocesan School was founded in Hong Kong in 1869, and since 1924 has occupied an excellent site and fine new buildings on the mainland opposite at Kowloon.

E. C. Baker (B.A. 1914), has been appointed Headmaster of Crewkerne Grammar School. It will be remembered that he played

in the Cambridge Cricket XI against Oxford in 1912 and 1914. He was a very fast bowler and in 1912 he was second in the first-class bowling average of England. He subsequently played on several occasions for Sussex. He served through the war in the Royal Fusiliers and was demobilised as a Lieutenant-Colonel. After the war he was for a time on the staff of the Army Education Corps, and latterly has held the post of Senior History Master at Kingston Grammar School.

On behalf of the Trustees of St. Deiniol's Library, Hawarden, the Committee of Electors have awarded the Gladstone Studentship for the year 1932-33 to J. R. Watmough (B.A. 1932).

The following ecclesiastical appointments are noted :—

The Rev. G. Woodcock (B.A. 1915), to be Vicar of Hale, Liverpool.

The Rev. H. W. Reindorp (B.A. 1904), to be Rector of Harlington, Hayes, Middlesex.

The Rev. L. A. Gilbert (B.A. 1906), to be Rector of Gimingham, Norfolk.

The Rev. C. G. Brigley (B.A. 1919), to be Vicar of Riddlesden, Keighley.

A. Stephenson (B.A. 1930) left England last May for Canada, to join the British Polar Year Expedition in which several Governments are combining for the purpose of making meteorological observations at various places in the Polar regions. The station of the Expedition will be at Fort Rae on Great Slave Lake, which is described as " the coldest place on earth." He is the only member who has had previous experience of the Polar regions. Mention of his work as surveyor to the British Arctic Expedition, under H. G. Watkins, was made in the last issue of the Magazine. He expects to return to England at the end of September, 1933.

Leonard Slater (B.A. 1929) has been appointed University Lecturer in Geography at the University of Rangoon. He had previously been a member of the Oxford University Expedition to British Guiana.

ORDINATIONS, 20th September, 1931.

A. Ecclestone (B.A. 1925), ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Carlisle.

S. H. Hodge (B.A. 1928), ordained Priest by the Bishop of Lichfield.

J. Greene (B.A. 1928), ordained Priest by the Bishop of Chelmsford. Oct. 4, 1931.

M. R. McR. Cann (B.A. 1930), ordained Deacon by the Bishop of London.

ADVENT, 1931.

C. J. Patterson (B.A. 1930), ordained Deacon by the Bishop of London.

F. Lampen (B.A. 1930), ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

H. G. Goodall (B.A. 1928), ordained Priest by the Bishop of Coventry.

A. S. Ireson (B.A. 1930), ordained Priest by the Bishop of Coventry.

R. H. de Pemberton (M. 1925), ordained Priest by the Bishop of Southwark.

Trinity, 1932.

R. S. Taylor (B.A. 1930), ordained Deacon by the Archbishop of York.

W. S. T. Wright (B.A. 1930), ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Chelmsford.

P.C. Rowe (B.A. 1929), ordained Priest by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

H. J. Wood (B.A. 1929), ordained Priest by the Bishop of London.

T. C. P. Brook (B.A. 1928), ordained Priest by the Bishop of Rochester.

J. Reginald Jones (B.A. 1922), has been elected a Member of the General Council of the Bar.

His address is now : 3, Essex Court, Temple, E.G.

The Rev. Wm. C. Jackson, M.A. (B.A. 1896), has been elected President of the United Methodist Church Conference.

This is of special interest in view of the fact that the three great Methodist Churches—the Wesleyan Methodist, the Primitive Methodist, and the United Methodist—have agreed to unite at a Conference which will be held in the Albert Hall, on 20th September, 1932.

H. F. Broad (1928-31), has been appointed to the Staff of Cranleigh School, Surrey.

#### PUBLICATIONS.

The Cambridge University has published, " A Calendar of Select Plea and Memoranda Rolls, A.D. 1381-1412." This adds to the valuable collection of the Rolls in the archives of the City of London that are being edited by A. H. Thomas (B.A. 1899).

W. I. Jennings (B.A. 1925), has published " Local Government in the Modern Constitution," which discusses the function of local government in the State.

Another publication by the University Press is "St. Michael's Mount," by the Rev. T. Taylor (B.A. 1881). Canon Taylor deals in a scholarly fashion with one of England's best known castles. He traces its history from its foundation down to modern times. The book, although it is " a history and not a romance " is most interesting and easy to read.

Rev. G. Davison (B.A. 1915), whose story, "The Man with the Twisted Face " we mentioned in the last issue of the Magazine, has published another exciting story in which we again encounter that deformed, satanic creature. This new book, " The Prince of Spies," is as full of thrills as his earlier one.

J. A. Steers, M.A., Fellow of the College, has published "The Unstable Earth : Some Recent Views in Geomorphology." (Methuen and Co.).

#### THE NEW BISHOP IN JEUSALEM.

One of the leading London papers in announcing the appointment of the Rev. G. F. Graham Brown to be Bishop in Jerusalem, spoke of him as "one of the most remarkable figures in the Church of England." And when one reflects upon his career, one sees that this statement is literally true. It is certainly most remarkable for a man to become a Bishop within ten years of his ordination, even in these rapid times, and when the circumstances of the diocese to which he had been appointed are borne in mind, his election is all the more noteworthy. The constructive and organising ability which Graham-Brown has shown since his undergraduate days will be heavily called upon in Jerusalem, for his selection follows months of informal negotiations concerning re-union between the Orders of the Church of England, the Episcopal Church of America and the Eastern Orthodox Churches. Many members of the Society, and especially those who were his contemporaries at St. Catharine's, are well acquainted with his work. It may be well to recall the main facts of his career to those who are not so fully informed. He came up as an Exhibitioner in 1910, and read for the Historical Tripos. As a freshman he played in the Rugby XV, but towards the end of his first term, and during the Christmas vacation, he was laid aside owing to a damaged foot. In the Lent Term he rowed in the "getting-on" boat and was elected Secretary of the Lawn Tennis Club. In his second year he had his Colours for Lent and May boats, and for Rugby.

This may seem strange to present-day undergraduates, accustomed as they are to specialised sports : but in those days a man played many parts in College life. Although he did quite respectably in the Tripos, it was felt by those who had directed his studies that his was the kind of ability that is not always correctly measured by a Tripos examination, and he was advised to stay up for a fourth year in order to undertake

research in Economics. His subject was "The Economic Effect of Emigration on Scotland." He did very good work, and he was engaged on the task of getting his material into shape when the war broke out, and his life afterwards was too fully occupied for him to publish the results of his research. There was another reason which led him to wish for a fourth year of residence. The boats were not at all prosperous, and he had it greatly at heart to improve the college rowing. He was elected Boat Captain and set to work with characteristic energy. Heavy men had been neglected in favour of light men who looked better in a boat, and gave less trouble to make presentable. Graham-Brown changed this policy. He chose big men and, undaunted by their initial clumsiness he licked them into shape and turned out (the present writer is relying on memory alone) the heaviest boat in the Lent of 1914, which was extraordinarily successful. The same men rowed in the Mays, with similar success and afterwards did very well indeed at Henley. It is extremely probable that had it not been for the break caused by the war, a rowing tradition would have been evolved.

Graham-Brown was amongst the earliest applicants for a commission, and in August was gazetted to the 6th Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers. In April, 1916, he was severely wounded in the head at Ploegstreet, and did not return to duty until the following April, when he went out as Adjutant of the 3rd Battalion. In December 1917, the effects of the wound recurred, and after intermittent service and treatment, he was invalided out of the service in September 1918. He then took a turn of duty at his old school—Monkton Combe—and, as might be expected, gave much time to the rowing of the school. At his suggestion the school sent an eight to Henley in 1920, and since that year Monkton has been represented there. In 1921 he went to Wycliffe Hall, and was ordained at Trinity 1922 as Chaplain, and there he remained till his consecration. He became Vice-Principal in the following year. He joined Wadham College and incorporated as M.A. on his being appointed as lecturer at that College. At that time the Wadham boats were low on the river. During the time Graham-Brown was coaching them they went up, and in the Torpids

reached the second place in the first division. But he did not forget St. Catharine's and generally found time to run up at the beginning of Term and lend a hand with the boats.

When he was appointed Principal in 1925, Wycliffe Hall, like most of the theological Colleges, was in a far from flourishing condition. Under his rule it prospered greatly ; buildings were enlarged, yet it became impossible to admit all those who sought admission and the number had to be limited to fifty. To commemorate the jubilee of the Hall in 1927, Graham-Brown took the students to spend the Summer Term in Palestine. The visit proved so successful that it has been repeated every second year. Thus every student has had an opportunity of going there during his training. During the 1929 visit the Principal and the students gave such valuable help in maintaining peace and checking the disorder resulting from the serious outbreak of rioting, that the High Commissioner accorded them his special thanks, and Graham-Brown was subsequently given the O.B.E. In 1930 he was appointed a member of the Anglican Commission to discuss Intercommunion with the old Catholic Churches, and in November 1931, he, as a Proctor in the Lower House of Convocation, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, that the Lower House concurred with the Upper House in accepting the terms of intercommunion with the old Catholics. One result of this historic decision was that the Archbishop of Utrecht sent the Bishop of Haarlem over to take part in Graham-Brown's consecration as co-consecrator with the Archbishop of Canterbury. From the strict Roman point of view this conferred on the new Bishop all that the Roman Church considers necessary for receiving the gifts of, and being in the line of, Apostolic Succession. His special knowledge, gained at first hand, of the Churches of the East, his friendship with orthodox Armenians and with members of the Russian Orthodox Church in exile, and his strong personality, render him exceptionally well qualified to undertake one of the most responsible appointments in the Anglican Communion ; but many of his friends cannot refrain from thinking that what is Jerusalem's gain is England's loss.

BIRTHS.

- To Alice, wife of L. Hollingworth (B.A. 1916), a daughter.  
To Rosemary, wife of H. J. Bunker (B.A. 1922), a daughter.  
To Kathleen, wife of R. A. Kennedy (B.A. 1923), a son.  
To the wife of Major C. A. Halls (B.A. 1922), a daughter.  
To Irene, wife of the Rev. R. V. Sellers (B.A. 1916), a daughter.  
To Molly, wife of Flight-Lieut. T. C. Traill (B.A. 1924), a daughter.  
To Eileen, wife of H. M. Lund (B.A. 1924), a daughter.  
To Octavia, wife of Sir W. Graham Esplen, Bart. (B.A. 1923),  
a son.  
To Gwen Mary, wife of Roland Champness (B.A. 1924), a son.

MARRIAGES.

- HAMLIN-HARDY.—O. T. Hamlyn (B.A. 1928), to Lilian Anthea,  
youngest daughter of the Rev. H. Hardy, Suffield Rectory, Norfolk.  
HORROCKS-GILLES.—H. Horrocks (B.A. 1924), to Nancy, daughter  
of the late R. C. Gillies, of New Zealand.  
PHILLIPSON-CANDLER.—J. M. Y. Phillipson (B.A. 1929), to Constance  
Clare, only daughter of Mr. E. W. Candler, of Hampstead.  
ROGERS-HOWDEN—The Rev. G. J. Rogers (B.A. 1926), to Dora  
Jessie, elder daughter of the Rev. H. J. Howden, of Lower Birling,  
Kent.  
DILLON-WESTON—JOHNSON—W. A. R. Dillon-Weston (B.A. 1922),  
to Sybil May Cornwell Johnson.  
FRANKLIN-BICKELL—H. C. Franklin (B.A. 1930), to Hilda Mary,  
younger daughter of Mr. S. W. Bickell.  
ANABLE-BRUFORD.—A. Anable (B.A. 1921), to Joan Winifred Bruford.  
RAVENSDALE-GOUT.—T. C. Ravensdale (B.A. 1926) to Audrey,  
younger daughter of Mr. Edgar Gout, of Buca, Smyrna.  
YOUNG-BEDALE.—M. F. Young (B.A. 1928), to Mary Francis Bedale,  
only daughter of the late Rev. C. L. Bedale and Mrs. Bedale, of  
Newton Road, Cambridge.

## DEATHS.

At Worcester Park, Surrey, on 12th February, 1932, the Rev. Frederick John Pegg (B.A. 1891).

At Colne-Engaine Rectory, on 4th March, 1932, the Rev. James William Dunne (B.A. 1884).

At Sandbach Heath Vicarage, on 19th April, 1932, the Rev. Charles Edward Muckleston (B.A. 1900).

At Shanghai, on 17th July, 1932, Arthur John Masterman Brameld (B.A. 1906).

CANN.—On 19th September, 1931, the Rev. D. M. Cann (1881-4), Vicar of Portesham, Dorset.

BRAMELD.—On Sunday, 17th July, 1932, at his residence, 508, Avenue Haig, Arthur John Masterman Brameld (B.A. 1906), aged 48 years, dearly beloved husband of Phyllis Mary Brameld.

"Many friends of the late Mr. Arthur John Masterman Brameld assembled yesterday afternoon at Holy Trinity Cathedral, at the funeral service, which was jointly conducted by the Very Rev. Dean A. C. S. Trivett and the Sub-Dean, the Rev. V. G. Sutcliffe. Several hymns were rendered by the Cathedral Choir, accompanied on the organ by Mr. R. C. Young. A muffled peal was rung on the Cathedral bells.

Mr. Brameld who was 48 years old was the only son of Cinos J, A. Brameld, and was born at Burgh-in-the-March, Lincolnshire. He received his education at St. John's School, Leatherhead, and was a Classical Scholar of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge. He served during the world war as Captain in the Warwickshire Regiment, from 1914 to 1918. He was particularly interested in education and, prior to coming to Shanghai as second Master at the Cathedral School, he held posts in several English Public Schools, one of them being Head of the Junior School of King's School, Rochester."

(Copied from *The North China Daily News*, Shanghai).

## *St. Catharine's Society.*

### ANNUAL DINNER.

The Tenth Annual Dinner of the St. Catharine's Society was held in the College Hall, on Saturday, 2nd July, 1932. The toast of "The Society" was proposed by Mr. R. R. Conway, to which Mr. H. L. Ward Price replied. The toast of The College was proposed by the Rt. Rev. G. F. Graham-Brown, Lord Bishop in Jerusalem, and replied to by Dr. W. H. S. Jones.

Seventy-five members—a record number—were in attendance, and the Society continued its social activities far into the night.

The following members attended the Dinner :—

The President (The Master of the College, Lieut.-Col. F. M. Rushmore), The Rev. Canon S. T. Adams, Mr. F. W. Adnitt, Dr. S. A. Asdell, Mr. E. G. Ashton, the Rev. E. B. H. Berwick, the Rev. B. R. Blackburn, Mr. F. Bower, Mr. R. Bradbury, Mr. C. C. Brett, Mr. R. S. Briggs, Mr. C. P. Brousson, Mr. J. Carnegie, Mr. R. F. Champness, the Rev. Dr. H. J. Chaytor, Mr. B. Chilton, Mr. K. J. Collins, Mr. R. R. Conway, Dr. G. G. Coulton, the Rev. G. Davison, Mr. H. F. Duder, Dr. R. Ellis, Mr. G. S. Elliston, M.P., Mr. T. F. Foreman, Mr. H. C. Franklin, Mr. F. J. Fuller, Mr. J. C. Gaman, Mr. S. C. Gillard, Mr. E. I. Goulding, Dr. C. R. Haines, Mr. G. G. Henderson, Mr. T. R. Henn (Hon. Secretary), Mr. L. Hollingworth, Mr. J. Hornby, Mr. F. Johnson, Mr. J. R. Jones, Dr. W. H. S. Jones, Mr. A. D. E. Lauchlan, Mr. L. S. Lewis, the Rev. J. G. Lister, the Lord Bishop in Jerusalem (the Rt. Rev. G. F. Graham-Brown), Mr. F. R. Medlow, Mr. V. C. H. Millard, Mr. H. Mills, Mr. R. K. Muir, Mr. L. F. Newman, Lieut.-Col. F. P. Nichols, Mr. H. N. Parker, Mr. R. Parker Smith, Mr. J. A. Peart, Major D. Portway, Capt. H. A. R. Puttee, Mr. H. D. R. Ridgeon, Mr. W. N. Riley, Mr. L. G. Sach, Mr. J. C. Shenton, Mr. L. G. Smith, the Rev. H. Spencer, Mr. W. T. Stephenson, Mr. F. N. Sutherland, the Rev. S. Symonds,

Mr. A. H. Thomas, the Rev. C. D. Waddams, Mr. H. L. Ward Price, Mr. R. D. Wayman, Mr. E. Williamson, Mr. j. S. Wilson, the Rev. T. H. Windle, Sir John Withers, M.P., Capt. B. T. Wolfe, Mr. L. S. Wood, Mr. H. M. Wyatt, Mr. G. E. Young, F/O. E. S. Burns, Mr. R. E. Watson, Mr. F. M. Lund.

A revised edition of the St. Catharine's Register will be issued in 1933.

In order that this may be as accurate as possible, members of the College are asked to notify any changes of address to the Secretary. Each year a proportion of the Society's publications are returned owing to changed addresses, and any information will be welcomed in order to avoid the consequent disappointment and waste.

The next General Meeting of the Society will be held at the Holborn Restaurant, London, on the second day of the University Cricket Match. Members will be notified, as usual, during the previous May.

It has been suggested that certain modifications may be made in the arrangements for these annual meetings. At present it is customary to hold them in London and in Cambridge in alternate years, but there is a large body of opinion which appears to prefer Cambridge as the meeting place. There are obvious reasons for this ; accommodation is easier and more satisfactory : the College is glad of the opportunity to offer hospitality, and the surroundings are, of course, more pleasant. Against this must be set the far greater accessibility of London, and the difficulty experienced by many in arranging leave from their professions.

It is probable that the matter will be considered in detail at the next annual meeting, and the Secretary is prepared to receive opinions, from those who are not attending it, on the following points :—

- (1) The desirability of holding the meetings in College as a regular function.
- (2) The most suitable day of the week for the dinner.

A limited number of copies of the St. Catharine's Society Magazine are available for the years 1927-31. Among the contributions of special interest are :—

1927—Reminiscences by Canon W. Russell, R. R. Conway, T. Brown, G. Ward Price.

1928—Reminiscences by Canon W. H. Connor, J. Carnegie, E. J. Arnett.

1929—Hobson's Court, plans and description. Caricatures, by J. P. Doncaster.

1930—Bishop G. F. Browne, photograph and obituary notice.

1931—Hobson's Court in process of Building. Caricatures by J. P. Doncaster.

1931—Frontispiece, Hobson's Court. Plans and perspectives of small block, etc.

Application for copies should be made to the Editor, accompanied by a remittance of 1/-.

ACADEMIC DISTINCTIONS, 1932.

<i>Classics.</i>	Part II.	First Class, J. R. Watmough. (Intercollegiate) First Class, W. D. Gregg (with distinction).
<i>English</i>	Part I.	First Class, A. R. Humphreys (with distinction). (Intercollegiate) First Class, N. Leach. First Class, R. T. H. Redpath.
<i>Geography.</i>	Part I.	First Class, L. R. Dawson. First Class, A. Heathcote. First Class, J. R. Shelford. First Class, O. H. K. Spate. (Qualifying) First Class R. F. E. W. Peel.
<i>History.</i>	(Intercollegiate)	First Class, J. S. Toft, First Class, C. L. Wayper.

<i>Mathematics.</i>	Part I.	First Class, C. Baxter. First Class, W. L. Green. First Class. A. T. F. Nice.
<i>Mechanical Sciences.</i>	(Intercollegiate)	First Class, C. F. Floyd.
<i>Modern Languages.</i>	Part I.	First Class, B. C. Gibbs (French, Latin). First Class, A.S.Worrall (French, Latin). First Class, L. R. Davidson (French).
<i>Natural Sciences.</i>	Part I. (Intercollegiate)	First Class, J. W. Sparrowe. First Class, R. Cullen. First Class, G. M. Howell. First Class, L. B. Paling. First Class, H. G. Stubbings.

### *College Notes.*

#### ST. CATHARINE'S COLLEGE BOAT CLUB.

The following circular was issued to a number of former members of the Boat Club during the Easter Term. Many subscriptions have been promised and received : but it is possible that others may care to assist the club, and the subscription list remains open. It is unnecessary to speak of the desirability of appearing at Henley : this year the crew was beaten by Magdalene after an excellent race, but the value of the experience is not to be reckoned in terms of heats won. It frequently happens that a crew, whose members will be in residence for some time afterwards, is worth an appearance at Henley whatever its performance in the Mays. Hitherto, of course, our trouble has been due to the fact that we are still in the Second Division : the crew therefore puts in all its training in a club eight, and changes to

a light ship, on the faster and livelier water of the Thames. They have then to adapt themselves to two sets of altered conditions, including a new—and generally borrowed—boat. The difficulty of displaying their true form is greatly increased, but the benefit is invariably seen in the rowing at Cambridge in the following year.

Subscriptions will be gladly received by the Treasurer.

ST. CATHARINE'S COLLEGE B.C.

Dear———,

At the request of several former members of the Club, the present committee of the S.C.C.B.C. have decided to circularise a number of those who are known to be interested in College rowing, with a view to enlisting their support. While they are fully conscious that the present time is not favourable for launching any appeal, they believe that the circumstances of the Club now demand special consideration.

The Boat Club, in common with other College activities, has increased enormously since the war. From representation by a single crew in the Mays and Lents, they have now two May Boats, and four Lent Boats. In 1929 the Clinker Fours were won for the first time in the history of the Club ; in 1930 three Lent crews equalled the University record by making thirteen bumps. In 1931 the first boat entered for the Head of the River Race at Putney, and was awarded a Third Pennant in the Clinker Division, finishing twenty-sixth out of 121 crews. In the Lents this year (1932) the First Boat won to the highest position which it has attained since 1857—being now eighth on the river—bumping Jesus II, Trinity Hall I, Caius I and Lady Margaret I : the total number of bumps being thirteen. Again at Putney the First Boat was awarded Second Pennant, finishing eighteenth out of 125 crews.

The high standard of Cambridge rowing needs no emphasis today. But it is a sport which, while it may not tax the individual oarsman

financially, entails a heavy drain upon the College Amalgamated Clubs. Success on the river calls for new boats and oars : larger and more expensive boathouse accommodation had recently been sought and obtained. With these expenses it is difficult for the College—when a really good crew is available—to be certain of sending a boat, whether a Four or an Eight, to Henley. The cost is invariably high : but the experience as well as the prestige which is gained is of enormous value in all branches of College rowing.

The present members of the Club have established a Fund for this purpose, to be called " The S.C.C.B.C. Henley Fund " : and it is hoped that this may be established as a permanent Trust Fund which will contribute towards Henley expenses. It is improbable that the fund will grow sufficiently for this purpose for many years ; but until it is at least started the Committee of each year will be faced with the constant financial problem of the past.

You are invited to help in one of the following ways : to send a subscription as a contribution to the expenses of Henley this year ; OR to promise an annual subscription, however small, to the Henley Fund, for which a Banker's Order is enclosed : OR to combine both alternatives and send a donation for this Henley and a promise for an annual subscription.

This appeal is signed by a number of Boat Captains whose names, at least, will be familiar to the rowing members of the College since the war. Donations and annual subscriptions should be sent either to the Captain or the Hon. Treasurer of the B.C.

D. M. STEEL.  
T. R. HENN.  
A. B. CLIFFORD.  
J. M. Y. PHILLIPSON.  
A. P. DEARSLEY.  
H. J. P. CANDLER.

### *College Notes.*

THE College is quietly but continuously changing its appearance, and it was gratifying at the beginning of the May Term to find that the Hall, which looked during the vacation as though an air-raid had taken place, had been gracefully extended by the removal of the wall above the screens and the transformation of the old Senior Combination Room into a large gallery. At the same time a new wing has been built at right angles to the Hall and Chapel to provide a choir room and new Senior Combination Room. The austere dignity of the architectural style has been alleviated by the planting of grass plots in the Bull Court and between the Porter's Lodge and the Hobson's Building, and the completion of this improvement by the construction of a wing corresponding to the Hobson's Building is to be eagerly awaited.

The College offers its heartiest congratulations to Dr. H. C. Darby, on his election as Sidney Hellman Ehrman Fellow at King's College, Cambridge.

Dr. Darby entered St. Catharine's in October, 1925, and obtained First Class Honours in both parts of the Geographical Tripos. Since then he has been appointed a University Lecturer and taken his M.A., and Ph.D. We wish Dr. Darby happiness and success in his new position.

The College has been most successful in several respects this year, winning the Rigger Cup, and putting up an excellent performance in the Lents, with a total of thirteen bumps, the First and Fourth crews gaining their oars. The boat which was sent to Henley last July put up a hard race against Thames R.C., but was beaten by one and a quarter lengths. The Clinker Four reached the semi-finals only to be beaten by Selwyn.

The Rugger team registered four fine victories, and so retained the Cup. The team had improved wonderfully since the Michaelmas Term and thoroughly deserved its success.

The Soccer and Hockey teams were less successful in the knock-outs, though individual honours were more considerable, and W. V. Owen is to be congratulated on a well-earned Blue.

Another sports distinction has been gained by D. L. Isaac, who represented the 'Varsity against Oxford at Billiards, and won his game. We offer our hearty congratulations to Isaac on being awarded his Half Blue.

On the social side the College has flourished. The Commemoration Dinner on 21st November, was as pleasant as ever, and the Michaelmas Term was favoured also with the Seniors', the Freshers', and the Shirley Concerts, and the Midnight Howlers, while the Lent Term saw the production of the Shirley Plays. The Shirley Society itself has had an interesting year, and a review of its activities is given elsewhere. The Debating Society, the John Ray Society, and the Historical Society can all report increased activity. The Debating Society has coruscated on four occasions at home and once within the walls of King's, while the John Ray Society was particularly interested by Mr. A. Stephenson's account of the experiences of the British Arctic Air Route Expedition.

The Shirley Plays have a tradition of intelligence and entertainment combined, and the performance this year was extremely creditable. The choice of three short plays—" Birds of a Feather " by J. O. Francis, " St. Simeon Stylites," by F. Sladen Smith, and " Philip the King," by John Masefield—gave an opportunity to the intelligentsia of the College to provide contrasts in style ; and the major difficulties of lighting and space were conquered by a bold simplicity. These should be partly remedied next year by the enlargement of the Hall. The plays themselves proved entertaining and were appreciated by a large audience.

## *The Boat Club.*

THE Boat Club has again registered a considerable success. The Clinker Four scored victories over Trinity Hall and Downing, but was beaten in the semi-final by Selwyn. The conversion of the First Boat to swivel rowlocks and a full Jesus style, reinforced by a talk from Steve Fairbairn, promised to improve the standard of rowing and coaching, and the Lents vindicated the change. The inclusion of a fifth division gave a Fourth Boat an opportunity which they accepted admirably, gaining an over bump on the first day and almost repeating the performance the next day. In all they made five bumps and won their oars.

The Third Boat made three bumps and just failed on a fourth. The Second Boat bumped First Trinity IV. on the first day, and rowed over the other three days.

The First Boat showed great promise and after rapid improvement showed themselves really fast, bumping Jesus II on First Post Corner. Trinity Hall I. and Caius I. were overtaken on the next two days in the Long Reach, and a fourth bump at Ditton Corner on Lady Margaret I. gave the crew their oars.

Crews :—

### CLINKER IV.

Bow A. MORTON.  
 2 P. THOMPSON.  
 3 H. S. A. SMITH.  
 Stroke H. J. P. CANDLER.  
 Cox T. C. M. WIGG.

### First Boat—

Bow B. W. M. BERDOE.  
 2 R. M. GOLD.  
 3 R. R. BAKER.  
 4 B. E. KNIGHT.  
 5 A. MORTON.  
 6 H. S. A. SMITH.  
 7 H. J. P. CANDLER.  
 Stroke W. L. R. CARBONELL.  
 Cox T. C. M. WIGG.  
 Coach H. P. GOLD (of Jesus).

### Second Boat—

A. E. GARNER.  
 T. M. SIMMONS.  
 F. A. HARVEY.  
 K. W. SIMMONDS.  
 W. R. M. BELCHER.  
 A. A. K. SWANNELL  
 W. H. OVER.  
 W. J. RIGBY.  
 J. L. W. BALL.  
 A. D. C. HAMILTON (of Jesus).

### Bumped—JESUS II.

TRINITY HALL I.  
 CAIUS I.  
 LADY MARGARET I.

### Bumped—1st TRINITY IV.

Third Boat-		Fourth Boat—	
Bow	E. W. A. JACKSON.	E. R. DAWSON.	
2	B. H. R. CULLIN.	T. E. F. HENRY.	
3	P. M. R. BOWER.	K. W. MCQUEEN.	
4	C. W. K. POTTS.	D. T. CALLUM.	
5	K. H. HARPER.	W. H. OPENSHAW.	
6	P. J. CROWLEY.	P. E. HANDLEY.	
7	H. H. KEMPSTER.	D. N. MOORE.	
Stroke	C. N. KIRKUS.	D. J. Y. MASON.	
Cox	F. E. STEVENS.	C. L. WAYPER.	
Coach	H. J. P. CANDLER.	R. M. GOLD.	
Bumped—	CAIUS IV.	LADY MARGARET (over bump).	
	PETERHOUSE III.	EMMANNUEL IV.	
	FIRST TRINITY V.	PEMBROKE V.	

## *R.U.F.C.*

THE prospects of the Rugger Club were at first dubious, as team work was hampered by the fact that we had several brilliant individuals playing in 'Varsity games. We congratulate H. B. L. Johnstone and W. O. H. Collins on their Blues, and D. M. Parry, N. A. York, N. T. Ringdahl, and G. W. C. Meikle on their games for the 'Varsity. R. W. Smeddle and Johnstone unfortunately, left us at the end of the Michaelmas Term.

However, after a successful tour during the Christmas vacation, when we beat Manchester University, but lost to Liverpool University, the XV returned as a most effective team, and the energy and enthusiasm of the Club during the Cuppers were remarkable. In the first round we beat Sidney by 35-11, after leading by a bare point at half-time. The second round provided the hardest struggle of all on a snow-covered ground, when we beat St. John's by 5-0. Beating Clare 10-3 in the semi-final we met Caius in the last round, and by the supremacy of our back play earned our victory of 11-3.

## *Association Football Club,*

WE started the season with six old colours, and then found difficulty in building round this nucleus. After some danger of dropping out of the First Division we preserved our position by beating Trinity and Emmanuel, and drawing with Selwyn. It is pleasant to note the particularly friendly relations

the Soccer team has established with Selwyn, and the succession of hard games we have fought against them. In the Cuppers we visited Sidney and won 5-1, but against Christ's, the eventual winners, we could not combine properly, and in deplorable conditions of frost and snow were beaten 6-0.

Sincere congratulations to W. V. Owen on his regular play for the 'Varsity and on his Blue, to S. Dicks and E. H. G. Lonsdale on appearing for the Falcons, and to Lonsdale on his Falcon colours.

### *Hockey Club.*

THE Hockey Club, though handicapped by frequent changes in positions, had a very satisfactory Michaelmas Term, being strengthened by the survival of eight old colours. The Lent Term, however, did not come up to expectations, and a bad patch before the knockouts unsettled the combination. In the first round we lost to Caius by three goals to four in the last few seconds. We improved in the losers' knockouts, and beat Downing in the final 8-2, notwithstanding that two of our men were absent. The Second XI. had a very good record, and finished top of Division IV.

### *Golf Club.*

THE Golf Club was able to arrange several fixtures, and has won three of its matches, lost five, and drawn one.

### *The Shirley Society.*

THE Shirley Society has shown unflinching vitality, and the variety of its interests has been almost infinite. To look over the year's programme is to wonder whether any one member of the College was intellectually equal to all the papers and to be convinced that as a whole, the College must be the intellectual equal of any. Besides being a teeming hotbed of the Higher Thought, the Shirley has revelled in the reminiscences of a film star, and undertaken a College Ball. Under the virile direction of the President (W. R. Hartley), and the Secretary (G. T. Rhys), and the benevolent auspices of Mr. Henn, the Society has clambered up numerous branches of the Tree of Knowledge, and has seldom been left completely in the air.

The President opened with a paper on "The Poems of Ossian," after which the consensus of opinion was that no one but a Celt should read the poems, and even a Celt only when drunk. (This is no reflection on the President's paper).

Further meetings acquainted us with the opinions of Mr. Rutland Boughton on, "Folk Music and the Other Sort," and Mr. Elvin on, "The Future of Political Morality"—in which not only the future, but the present and past, appeared not particularly moral. Mr. Newman conducted a rollicking research, led by Pepys, into "Medical References in Literature, in which Pepys appeared in the role of the Compleat Patient, and Mr. A. R. Powys traced "The Evolution of the English House."

The Lent Term continued to focus interest on intelligent art. Dr. Sheppard interpreted Euripides' "Helen" unforgettably, and Mr. Davidson gave an illuminating criticism of the functions of the camera, speaking on "Illegitimate Relations in the Cinema." Finally Mr. Lynton Lamb, on "The Other Arts in any one," gave one of the most exhilarating talks we have ever heard in analysing a difficult topic. The year's activities were crowned by a reading by Malcolm Lowry, from his nascent novel, "Ultramarine."

Space does not allow further record of the Shirley plays, but we must not omit to mention the fine concert given by the Society on 24th November, including Bach's "Violin Concerto in A Minor," played by Mr. R. Mittelstein Scheid, songs from "Figaro" by Miss Ena Mitchell, Beethoven's "Appassionata" sonata, and Schumann's "Andante and Variations" and Bach's sonata in E flat, for two pianos. The extreme interest and beauty of the concert reflect great credit on the performers.

Members of the Society have also produced much excellent original work, some of which is printed at the end of this issue.

## *The John Ray Society.*

**T**HE activities of the John Ray Society have included several papers by members, a procedure which might profitably be further extended among other societies in the College, and which indicates the vitality of the John Ray. The visitors have been Professor Barcroft, and Dr. Alex Wood, and Mr. Newman, scintillated with all the freshness of perennial youth in a paper on, "Freaks and Monstrosities." The great occasion of the year, however, has been the visit of Mr. A. Stephenson, of the British Arctic Air Route Expedition to Greenland, 1930-1. Mr. Stephenson illustrated the work of the expedition with some particularly fine slides, in surveying the possibilities of an air route via Scotland, Faroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland to Canada. The expedition undertook a coastal survey with air photographs, and a year's meteorological observations on the ice-cap. The rescue of Courtauld proved an exciting climax to a year of adventure, as he had been isolated from December till May during the last six weeks of which time he was buried in his tent beneath a snowdrift. This most exhilarating lecture will not soon be forgotten by members of the Society.

### *The Debating Society.*

WE can record a distinct recrudescence of interest in debating this year, and several lively debates have been held at home, in addition to a successful joint debate with King's. The left-wing intelligentsia have vigorously stormed the strongholds of orthodoxy, and have demolished to their own satisfaction the National Government, the English Gentleman, the League of Nations, the Public Schools, and the taverns of Cambridge. These venerable institutions however are all still in existence, for right-wing orthodoxy has risen to the challenge and repelled the iconoclasts from its citadels. We hope the battle royal will continue as stimulatingly during the next year as in that whose success we are pleased to record.

### *Historical Society.*

THE Historical Society has shared in the general recrudescence of activity which is such a gratifying feature in all branches of the College's social life. Papers by Mr. Salter, Dr. Chaytor, Professor Temperley, Professor Holland Rose, and Mr. Passant have canvassed subjects from Edward II. to the murder at Sarajevo, and from the Virginia Company to the habits of the Turks of To-day and Yesterday, finishing with a forecast of "The Future of the State." The Society can record good attendances and keen activity.

¶ The description of the burning of Master Iohn Bradford preacher, and Iohn Leafe a prentise.



From a Contemporary Print.

## JOHN BRADFORD

of St. Catherine Hall, 1548

Reformer and Martyr

By C. R. HAINES.

**I**T seemed to me a thing worth doing, if our Society's Magazine could be made from time to time the vehicle of brief biographies of the most notable members in past time of this, our ancient

and religious foundation of St. Catharine Hall. The Master and our Secretary having fallen in with this suggestion of mine, I have taken upon myself in default of a better, to try my hand at a first instalment, and I have chosen the man, whom I put first among those who deserve commemoration. For whose merit can exceed that of a martyr for his faith, which is still happily, if now only precariously, our faith. And let me ask here in all seriousness why are *our* martyrs neglected and forgotten? When do we hear their names from the pulpit or in the lecture room? The Reformation, cemented by the sacrifice of 300 men, women and children of our own blood and nation, was the greatest event except one in the history of the world, and the one event which has made England the great, wonderful, and God-fearing nation that she has been.

So much for preface. Let me pass to the subject of my memoir, whom I shall venture to rebaptize with a name, that will recall his immortal saying, and call him :

#### GRACE OF GOD BRADFORD.

Though fathered on more than one besides, these words belong to John Bradford and to no other. On seeing a criminal led to execution, he cried : " There but for the grace of God goes John Bradford." It can be set beside the still more famous saying of Latimer's : " Be of good comfort, Brother Ridley, and play the man. We shall this day light such a candle by God's grace in England, as I trust shall never be put out." One of the best and noblest of the Reformers, Bradford, had he been allowed to live out his span, would have been of inestimable benefit to our Church.

He was born at Blackley, near Manchester, of gentle parents about 1515, and was taught in the Grammar School, where and from his parents he learnt to live virtuously, to acquire skill in writing, and attain some proficiency in mathematics and Latin.

On entering adult life he was at first somewhat addicted to the pleasures and vanities of the world, but soon after he had become a

student at the Middle Temple (on 8th April, 1547), he was converted by a sermon of Latimer's, and, like Cromwell later, turned from his ways of frivolity to cultivate a serious life of study and devotion. But he never forgot or ceased to lament his former errors.

He entered Catharine Hall in 1548. Perhaps our records or Mr. Venn's book may tell us the exact date. Within a very short time, it is said one year, he was granted the M.A. degree by a special grace of the Senate, which describes him as a man of mature age and approved life, who for many years had been diligently employed in the study of literature and the Holy Scriptures. We should naturally have expected him to be at once elected to a fellowship here, but he was snapped up by his friend Ridley, Bishop of Rochester, and Master of Pembroke Hall. He writes in November 1549 : "I am now a Fellow of Pembroke Hall, for which I nor any other for me did make any suit. Yea ! there was a contention between the Master of St. Catharine Hall (Edwin Sandys 1547-1554) and the Bishop of Rochester who is Master of Pembroke Hall, whether should have me." " My Fellowship," he adds, " is worth seven pounds a year ; for I have allowed me eighteen pence a week and as good as thirty three shillings and four pence a year in money besides my Chamber, launder, barber, etc., but I am bound to nothing but once or twice a year to keep a problem. You see what a good Lord God is to me." We do not know why Sandys failed to keep " the captain jewel of our Carcanet," but Ridley evidently had a very high opinion of Bradford, who lived in his house after ordination as Deacon\* (on 10th August, 1550) as Domestic Chaplain. In a letter to his friend Bernhere, Ridley, after Bradford's death, says : "I thank God that ever I was acquainted with our dear brother Bradford, and ever had such a man in my house." He was soon after made one of the King's royal chaplains, and licensed to preach the reformed doctrines in the Northern Province. On 24th August, 1551, he was given the Prebend of Kentish Town, in St.

\*He was allowed by Ridley to omit certain parts of the service which he regarded as superstitious.

Paul's. His fervent preaching and pitiless indictment of heresies and errors and earnest persuasions to a godly life are mentioned by Foxe. Bradford was above all a man of prayer, that was the element in which he lived, and this was as true of him as of the greatest and best of all medieval saints, St. Martin of Tours. After attending service in his College Chapel, he would have prayers with his pupils, among whom was Whitgift, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. And again he had secret prayer in his own chamber, for as he was known to say : " I have prayed with my pupils, but I have not yet prayed with myself." This salutary habit of constant prayer seems easier for us to admire than to follow, but there is the example of Dr. Benson, the late Archbishop of Canterbury, to shew us what even a man, so overtaxed with business, as he was, can and did do in that way. His sermons were passionately earnest and vehement and couched in the simplest language. The vices of courtiers and prominent men were denounced, and they were warned that the vengeance of God would ere long fall upon them, " Will they, or will they not." Let them look for the *Judicium Domini*, *Judicium Domini*, and shortly.

On 19th July, 1553, Mary Tudor came to the throne after the fourteen days reign of the incomparable and ill-fated Lady Jane Grey, and from that moment Bradford's fate was sealed. Nor did it save him from his cruel enemies, that he had in the very first days of her reign chivalrously rescued Gilbert Bourne, afterwards Bishop of Bath, from the hands of the mob, whom he had infuriated by a dastardly attack on the late King Edward VI. Only the personal popularity of Bradford with the crowd at St. Pauls' Cross, who kept shouting " God save thy Life, John Bradford," enabled him to bring Bourne safely away, though one clear-sighted friend cried out, as he passed "Thou savest him that shall help to burn thee."

Bradford was detained at various prisons for nearly two years, but was at first allowed some liberty in seeing friends and even writing polemical works, such as " The Hurt in hearing Mass." Great efforts were made by the most eminent divines, both English and foreign,

of the opposite party to pervert him, but we may thank God without avail. When asked "Wilt thou have mercy," he answered, "I desire mercy with God's mercy, but mercy with God's wrath God keep me from."

His confession of faith touching Transubstantiation for which he suffered death was as follows : In the Supper of our Lord, or sacrament of Christ's body and blood, I confess and believe that there is a true and very presence of whole Christ, God and man, to the faith of the receiver (but not of the stander-by or looker-on), as there is a very true presence of bread and wine to the senses of him that is partakes thereof. . . This Doctrine will I not forsake ; and therefore am I condemned as a heretic, and shall be burned."

On 16th August, 1553, only three days after his rescue of Bourne,, Bradford was called before the Privy Council and sent to the Tower, where his old friend Ridley, with Latimer and Cranmer, was confined. On 22nd January, 1554-5, he was brought before the ghoulish Inquisitors, Gardiner and Bonner, and after three examinations, condemned as a heretic and committed to the Counter till his execution. This was fixed for the 1st of July (Monday), at 4 o'clock a.m., early enough, it was hoped, to escape a sympathetic crowd. But a dense throng had already gathered by then, and the pyre was not lighted till 9 o'clock, before an unprecedented concourse of people. Among them was the present writer's tenth ancestress Mary Honeywood, then a Miss Waters or Attwater. She lived to be over ninety-two and had more than 360 descendants alive at her death. At this date she was 15, and describes how in the pressure of the crowd she lost a shoe, and arrived home, at Crutched Friars, with one foot unshod. She was acquainted with Bradford and had visited him in prison at some risk.

With Bradford was burned a young 'prentice, John Leaf, who was only nineteen. Bradford gave his clothes to his servant, and wearing the long white shroud-like shirt, made especially for him by Mistress

Marley, his good friend, which he pleasingly called his "wedding garment," when he had kissed the faggots and the stake, went undismayed to his martyrdom. After calling on England to repent of her sins, for which he was rebuked and threatened by the Sheriff, he turned to Leaf and said : " Be of good comfort, brother ; for we shall have a merry supper with the Lord this night." He endured the burning heat," as some admirer quaintly says, "as if it were a fresh gale of wind on a hot summer's day." He died with these words of Christ on his scorching lips : "Strait is the Gate and narrow is the way which leadeth unto Eternal Salvation, and few there be that find it."

Bradford was a man of singularly simple and gentle character, and even the Jesuit Parsons had a word of praise for him. In appearance he was tall and of slender build, spare of body, and of a faint sanguine complexion, with an auburn beard. He took but one scanty meal a day. Reading, study, teaching and prayer made up his whole life. " Very gentle he was," says Foxe; " to man and child. " He counted, no hour well spent wherein he did not some good to others, with pen study or exhortation."

His various works consisting of translations from Chrysostom, and others, meditations on the Fear of Death, the Lord's Prayer Belief and Commandments, Defence of Election, Hurt of Hearing Mass, etc., etc., amount in the Parker Society's two volumes of reprints to 1,100 pages. It would be interesting to know if he gave any volumes to the library.

There is a portrait of Bradford in the Chetham Library at Manchester, and a more modern one at Pembroke College. The former is engraved in Baines's *History of Lancashire II.* 243, and there is a contemporary print of the burning. Should we not endeavour to have a replica made of the Manchester portrait to hang up among our worthies, and who more worthy than John Bradford Reformer and Martyr? Of him in the words of *Wisdom* (IV. 13), it may be said : " He being made perfect in a short time fulfilled a long time."

C. R. HAINES.

*Note to Mary Honeywood.*

Much later in her long life, being sick, as she believed, unto death, and being in great fear of the future life, she sent for John Foxe, who, encouraged her by professing his belief that the sickness was not unto death, and that she would probably live to a very great age. But Mrs. Honeywood, who held in her hand a fragile Venetian glass, said that she no more expected to rise from her bed than that the glass which she then threw against the wall would not be broken. The glass however chanced to fall against a chest, and reached the ground unbroken. This, of course, inspired her with new hope and she recovered. The glass was still in existence in 1876, at Marks Hall.

*A. W. Spratt.*

It will, no doubt, surprise the present generation of the College to hear that fifty years ago two names, and two names only, summed up for us the College Society—Carr and Spratt : the Master was a gentle recluse, Pretor and Turnbull were absentees, Lumby, our Professorial Fellow was among us, but not of us, Southward had not yet returned from the North to take up College work, and G. F. Browne was immersed in Cambridge Locals.

My knowledge of Carr and Spratt is due to the fact that when I was in my last year at school, it appeared inevitable that some pecuniary aid must be sought if I were to enter the University : I consulted my Classical Tutor at Haileybury, the well-known Jeans, as to the advisability of having a shot at St. Catharine's ; the great man's verdict was that he did not know anything about the College, it was his misfortune to belong to the other University, but that at any rate in a College which included Spratt and Pretor I should be well looked after. My venture was crowned with success, and although, chiefly owing to the fact that my visit coincided with the first appearance of an Australian team at Fenners', I only exchanged about three words with

Carr (" Sit down " was his contribution to the conversation), I began a friendship with two very remarkable men.

I have always regretted the fact that, as an undergraduate, I never took the trouble to recognize Carr's ability as a Classic; he certainly did not advertise it, or the extraordinary kindness of his nature. As a Tutor, though nature had never meant him for one, I am bound to say that he suited me very well; he did not worry me and he certainly did not want me to worry him ; he was always pleasant, and always courteous ; he passed me on to Spratt for instruction and supervision, and, possibly because he saw in me a youth of blameless principles, did not seem to distress himself over my moral welfare. We met twice in the term over redeats and exeats, but, beyond that we moved apart in our respective orbits, thus, with one fatal exception, avoiding any risk of collision.

He had his little prejudices ; perhaps the most marked was his annoyance at seeing men walking about the court in blazers, which he *would* call " boating sweaters " : he was a confirmed bachelor, and a memory which I shall always cherish is connected with Spratt's wedding. It was a wild and wet March day, Spratt, Carr and Pretor were to drive together to the church, Pretor was late, and sprinting across the Fellows' lawn he slipped and crashed : the result was that he had to make a quick change into a disreputable garment instead of the wedding trousers which, as he said, had " a very tender stripe. The next day I saw Carr and expressed my regret at the weather : he agreed that it certainly was a beastly day, but in such weather, one might as well get married as do anything.

But it was not till I was older that I came to see that there was a great deal more in him than I had fancied : it was a distinct eye-opener when Spratt one day showed me a particularly good copy of Latin Hexameters and told me that it was Carr's ; as time went on I found that he knew a great deal more about me and other men than I had thought possible ; when I came back to Cambridge for school-

work I saw in him a very different person, and understood why he was so popular with his own generation, and my final interview *in statu pupillari* may be worthy of record : I paid my M.A. fees, received instructions as to Senate House procedure, and an invitation to dine in Hall : as I left the room he shook hands, and said : " Good-bye, we meet to-night on a different footing."

Why was it then that he created the impression of careless indolence ? I think that an easy nature always led him along the line of least resistance, and that he was a man wholly devoid of ambition for himself, and, by an easy and fatal transition, for the College. He found it small, and it did not worry him that it grew less: migrants, a few of them I am bound to say very decent people, sought admission and he had neither the energy nor the heart to refuse them: he sought no honours, no promotion for himself, then why worry about the College ? He lived a century too late ; he would have been far more at home in an eighteenth century Cambridge than he was in his own day, for he had little sympathy with modern developments of education, or with modern manners, and when the time came for him to go, though he felt the change keenly he was, I am sure, not sorry in the end to move to Shelford where he could enjoy his garden and shower benefactions on his parishioners.

After Spratt's death he wrote me a very characteristic letter. He grieved over the loss of an old friend and colleague, and I could see that he was conscious of the passing of a generation, but the postscript deserves record : the elms were either condemned or already down, he wrote, " The College is now governed by a Master and *Fellers*"

I last saw him and talked with him about ten years ago, he said : " You know, Conway, I was eighty on Easter Day and I had *such* a nice letter from the Bishop of Ely, but I could not help feeling that he wanted *me* to know that *he* knew that I was eighty."

Spratt was a man of very different mould. Like Carr he belonged to a past generation, but to a generation that loved country life and

country sport, the Norfolk Broads, and the Norfolk Stubbles ; his fairy godmother, had he possessed such an article, must have mixed things at his birth to combine with these qualities a gift for scholarship which made him one of the great classics of a great classical era, combined with an almost passionate love of the old school of Cathedral music. I do not find it altogether easy to write of him, for he was something more than a friend to me, and anything that I can say here must be a very poor recognition of what I owe him.

He was away from Cambridge, recovering from an accident, during my first term, and when Carr sent me to him I went with much apprehension, for he had been represented to us as something worse than a Giant Grim : he kept just under me on the B. Staircase, and I may here state that an abiding care for my three years was the task of keeping my out-college visitors from any undue hilarity that might disturb his calm. I received at once three very distinct impressions ; firstly, his imposing presence ; secondly, the contrasting and almost contradictory gentleness of his voice, and thirdly, the marvellous arrangement of the long table at which he sat and worked. It was stacked about two feet high with books, most of them Thucydidean treatises, and papers ; at his end there was just room for him to sit and write, down one side there was a narrow fairway giving room for one or two pupils ; I have known three at once, but it was a squeeze. Two or three bookcases were equally crammed, one of them crowned by a stuffed trout in a glass case ; there were two arm-chairs, each loaded with books, and more books on the floor wherever there was room for them : it is hardly surprising that his friends called it " Rorke's Drift," a name which will convey the required impression to any that remember the Zulu War of 79.

His character was as complex as the arrangement of his room, someone once said with great truth that there were two Spratts (a) the Spratt as he preferred to represent himself, vitriolic of tongue and violent in action, and a ruthless enemy of humbugs, poseurs, and every variety of evil-doer : (b) the Spratt as other people knew him,

an unrivalled teacher of pure classics, a genial and almost over-hospitable host, a mine of good stories, a born mimic, *but*, sudden and quick in quarrel: to these I should like to add a third (c) the real Spratt that only a few of us really knew, a man of the warmest heart, impulsive generosity and wonderful kindness and consideration if any of us were in any kind of trouble.

He may not have been always wise, but who is? his wrath sometimes descended on a guiltless head, but in that he did not stand alone; he may have repeated a good story rather frequently, but what raconteur does not? In our first term when, as I have said, he was absent, we used to hear that Spratt was an atheist and never went near the Chapel, but I came to know that he was a man of deep religious feeling and a strong churchman; indeed, the Chapel in its present form, so marked a contrast to its former state, is an abiding monument to the work which he did forty years ago.

He had not a taste for business or a genius for finance, but for any shortcomings in that direction the system must be blamed which thrust so many round pegs into such square holes. It is not surprising that he could not give any great amount of time to College business if we remember how busy he was in his more proper sphere: he taught and lectured here, and for many years supervised the classical work at Jesus, he examined many times for the Classical Tripos, and for the Joint Board; in the palmy days of classical coaching, he had a vast connection, both in term and in the Long, when he worked without intermission from nine at night till one or two in the morning, and later in the day for three hours more, sometimes taking in-College men after ten at night, and often three pupils at a time. Later on he gave much time to his Thucydean work, and I found out what that meant when I read his proofs on the hunt for printers' errors, which were wonderfully few considering the fact that his writing, though beautifully neat, was minute and anything but easy to read.

He was a great teacher for those who could profit by it, but I fear that many of us never really got our full value, he was so formidable

and awe-inspiring to the ordinary man that most of his pupils' energies were absorbed by their anxiety not to rouse the potential wrath of their tutor ; could they but have understood his kindness of heart and his readiness to do anything and everything for them they would have done much better.

But it must not be forgotten that to him the College owes its present Ground : up to the early nineties, matches had to be played in the Piece or on the grounds of other Colleges ; Spratt set to work, he saw the job through, and the result still stands ; there certainly was one sad day when the ground had just been sown, and the Master, to show his interest in the proceedings, rode all over it to see how it was getting on; but that is another story.

To see Spratt at his best was to sit at his Sunday evening dinner table. He loved good cheer, but he loved still more to share it with his friends, and even if he had taught us nothing else we should at any rate have learnt the virtues of a steady head and gained knowledge of good wine ; week after week the same company gathered, and at the other end of the table Mrs. Spratt (and here I am glad to pay her this inadequate tribute), rivalled the hospitality of her husband.

One incident, not a bad commentary in the threefold Spratt that I have mentioned, may be quoted. It was very early in my acquaintance with him : we were at work one morning, there was a knock at the door and in came a seedy-looking couple, a man and (I presume) wife : would the gentleman take tickets for their performance in *Barnwell* that night ? Now, as at that time I only knew the " a " Spratt I expected to see them thrown out of the window or down the stairs, but no, he said he would take ten shillings worth; and not only that but cleared an arm-chair of books and offered the lady a seat while her husband went out for change for a sovereign : he apologised for our going on with the work, expressing his regret that it was not in English " or perhaps in French," and I continued to plod through the *Agamemnon*. The change was brought and they

departed ; he said : "I hate seeing a decent-looking woman down on her luck, these tickets will do for the servants." That was Spratt all over, and from that time I began to know him.

Before I end I should like to record one thing more : when the Chapel was re-opened and the organ dedicated there was a gathering of old members and a feast in the evening.

At Spratt's table he collected a band of his old friends and pupils ; during the subsequent oratory much was said about everyone but him : we could not stand that, but got up and drank his health with most emphatic musical honours : it was the impulse of a moment, and, as I look at his picture on my wall as I write this, standing in cap and gown at his garden door, with the twinkle in his eye that I knew so well, I am perfectly sure that I should do the same thing again.

R.R.C.

## *New Buildings.*

### PART II.

IN our last issue we described the proposed alterations to Walnut Tree Court and the Hall.

The work was commenced in September 1931, and the new buildings were in use on 19th April, 1932. The frontispiece to the present number shows the view from the N.W. Corner of the Court (the extreme end of E. Staircase), looking towards the Hall.

Although the building is relatively small, a great deal of work was involved. The old Choir Room was first demolished, and the site excavated to a considerable depth to allow for a semi-basement. This became a choir-room, with cloak-rooms and lavatories opposite : a passage connects it with the alley-way behind the Chapel. The space above is devoted to the new Combination Room—31 ft. 6 ins. by 19 ft.—with a high domed-ceiling, lit indirectly by concealed lamps in the cornice.

Its general appearance is shown in the first illustration. In the far corner a door opens on to a passage and staircase, one end of which leads to the Combination Room, the other to the Hall. A door has been cut in the panelling on the North Side of the High Table : it has been so ingeniously fitted as to be practically invisible from the Hall.

It was found possible to save the Walnut Tree ; although it had to be lopped considerably, it appears little the worse, and the green of its foliage against the red brick is particularly pleasant. The court thus formed has been sown with grass, flower-beds have been planted, and paths laid of stone slabs bordered with cobbles. A doorway on the North side connects it with the lane leading to the Bull Grange.

The alterations to the Hall itself have been amazingly successful : the partition dividing it from the old Combination Room was demolished,

and replaced by three arches, carried on thin pillars and springing from a low balcony. Owing to difficulties of lighting, it has not been possible to obtain a good photograph, but the plate gives some idea of the view looking down the gallery. On the wall above the doorway, the panelling has been carried up to the edge of the balcony : the " matching-in " with the original work has been so well done that no break is visible. Above the door, where the picture of St. Catharine used to hang, is a beautifully-carved coat of arms, discovered in the Fellow's Library, which quarters the Wheel with a private coat, not yet identified.

The gallery is approached, of course, by the Library Stairs, and is served direct from the kitchens by a lift, whose doors are concealed in the panelling. It provides seating accommodation for some sixty people, enabling the third hall to be done away with. This is important, not only for domestic reasons, but also because it enables the years to mix more effectively. The setting will also be of the greatest value for dramatic performances and concerts : for the former, indeed, the door leading to the Combination Room will be invaluable.

The architect, Mr. G. L. Kennedy, who was responsible for Hobson's Court, is to be congratulated on a most successful achievement.

The new Combination Room is at present undecorated, as it is desirable to give the walls plenty of time to dry. It is not yet decided whether the walls will be panelled. The difficulty and expense of obtaining suitable wood is great; a suitable decoration, and one which is of the period, is a covering of plaster, relieved by mouldings and suitably painted.

Some minor improvements may also be of interest. Many of the offices North of the Chapel have been demolished, and a large open space cleared in front of the entrance to Hobson's Court. The forecourt, the site of the old Grove, has been laid out in two plots of grass, which were sown with grass-seed in the Spring. Following the Biblical precedent, it became fashionable for members of other

Colleges to scatter miscellaneous seeds—ranging from turnips to sun-flowers—by night on the new-sown earth, but the seedlings were eliminated in due course. The grass is now in excellent condition, and, following the usual recipe, the Bursar expects that another two centuries will see it in good condition. The plots are fenced off by low oaken posts, connected by chains, and the poles between them are stone-flagged and edged with cobbles. Curiously enough, it is possible to see the position of the old trees by the darker colour of the grass where they stood.

A small alteration has been made to Sherlock Court : an inclined ramp has been made on the South side of A. and B. Staircases, leading to the large underground cellars, which are now used as a bicycle store.

The next work to be undertaken is that on the South, or Porter's Lodge, Block, for which plans were published in our last two issues; this is of much importance for aesthetic as well as domestic reasons, since only by its completion will the symmetry of the whole, and the full beauty of Hobson's Court, be apparent. While the present economic situation continues, it is unlikely that the Governing Body will find itself able to embark on further expenditure, nor is it proposed, at present, to issue a Building Appeal.

Verse  
1931-1932.

*Anthony and Cleopatra.*

(from Heredia).

**F**ROM the high terrace both, linkt in one fate,  
Saw Egypt sleeping in the sultry day,  
And Nile towards Bubastis wind its way  
Or Sais, through black deltas in rich spate.  
The Roman underneath his corslet's weight,  
A soldier-slave, lulling a child to rest,  
Felt yield and sink on his triumphant breast  
The soft voluptuous form he clasped so strait.  
Turning her head, pale-set in auburn hair,  
To him o'erpower'd with its scented snare,  
She gave her lips and eyes' twin apples bright,  
And, as the love-sick Captain o'er her bent,  
He saw in her large orbs with gold bespent  
One vast sea and his galleys there in flight.

*Wit and Humour.*

**I**N things incongruous still they find  
Analogies with subtle art,  
Wit with the flashlight of the mind  
Humour in sympathy of heart.

They're gone, the Muses and the Graces,  
And left the world to jazz and worse,  
To Epsteins and Futurists and filmfaces,  
And prose that is not prose or verse.

C. R. HAINES.

*Laken Heath.*

**S**ILENT thunder waiting under the sky,  
 Sky steel-blue beyond the haze of heat,  
 Hot sands running through the hands like time,  
 Like time, half-alive, half-hurrying, sentient as a serpent,  
 Half-lusting for smooth movement of water ; then  
 Still, frozen as snow, held by the dead heath.  
 Dead lichens crisp under foot, dry as death,  
 Dead lichens and dead sand, and frozen thunder,  
 Sand like snow, and a hill of frozen thunder.  
 We waited for the rains.  
 Waiting as those with brown faces under the turban  
 And a white straggled beard, old wrinkled eyes,  
 Old wrinkled eyes a watching in the plain  
 For the sun to shine on the mountains a thousand miles  
 Beyond the desert, for the sun to shine  
 On ivoried caverns of ice : even so we waited  
 Remote and still ;  
 Far away under the distant thunder,  
 Distant, so far and faint, hardest heard of hearing  
 The lark beneath the thunder called us home,  
 Home beneath the quivering hill of the thunder  
 And the steel-blue haze of heat veiling the sky :  
 The lark's song made a stillness in that silence,  
 Time lay about us like sand in that still place.

## *The Concert*

**H**ANDS on the keys—and the notes come, one by one ;  
Tinkling, regular, beat-beat, silvery sound ;  
Rippling skim on smooth undercurrent of water ;  
Rhythm of music, of body, rhythm of soul ;  
Happy old rhythm, mind and the hands being one.  
A spirit borne on the wings of a flying horse,  
Flying, descending, touch touch touch on the ground,  
And away again, rhythmically whirling towards the goal :  
Hurrying on, down-up and away like a hawk.  
Then a jar and the hands unloosed patter on,  
But the brain is numb, yet the hands go stumbling on,  
Like a pulleyless belt on a drive, nowhither, nowhere.  
Jerky, mingling of sounds, a blurring, a clash, and a jar,  
And a jar jar jar and a stop. Uncontrollable hands  
Splutter on, incoherently mumbling meaningless sounds  
Like a babbling fool with a bolt at the back of his brain :  
While the mind is numb and a rare dank frosty sweat  
Clutches the temples with icicle's fingers—then, stop,  
Stop ! or I'll sink through the earth.  
While the faces are rhythmically nodding,  
Rhythmically nodding like mantlepiece Mandarins,  
Rhythmically nodding like oars on a quinquireme,  
Rhythmically nodding like waves when the tide comes in,  
Like waves, and they're drowning me, billows on billows surge on,  
I am drowning, I stifle, my fingers—Oh God ! for the end !

*A Northumbrian Mere.*

WE are beyond the Wall :  
 Only the mere along its rain-hid sedges  
 plashes, and the reeds murmur ;  
 these are the ticks of the great clock  
 that ticks on, hidden,  
 that ticks on, unseen ;  
 We tell the time by guess : we know  
 So many ticks, 20, 30, 60,  
 but what day?  
 what hour?  
 The clock ticks, hidden :  
 we are beyond the Wall.

Beyond the Wall  
 no flaming ramparts, but the low grey wall  
 of Earth.  
 Looks steadily into the mist : you see  
 Nothing  
 you will see  
 Nothing  
 (the clock ticks)  
 If you look long enough you may see your own  
 soul, alone, spinning down in that huge nothingness,  
 spinning to the measured ticks  
 that the clock ticks, hidden.  
 Naked ; cold ; alone ;  
 unknowing, a soul of fear, no more.  
 a soul of fear.

We are beyond the Wall  
 the clock ticks, hidden,  
 beyond the Wall.

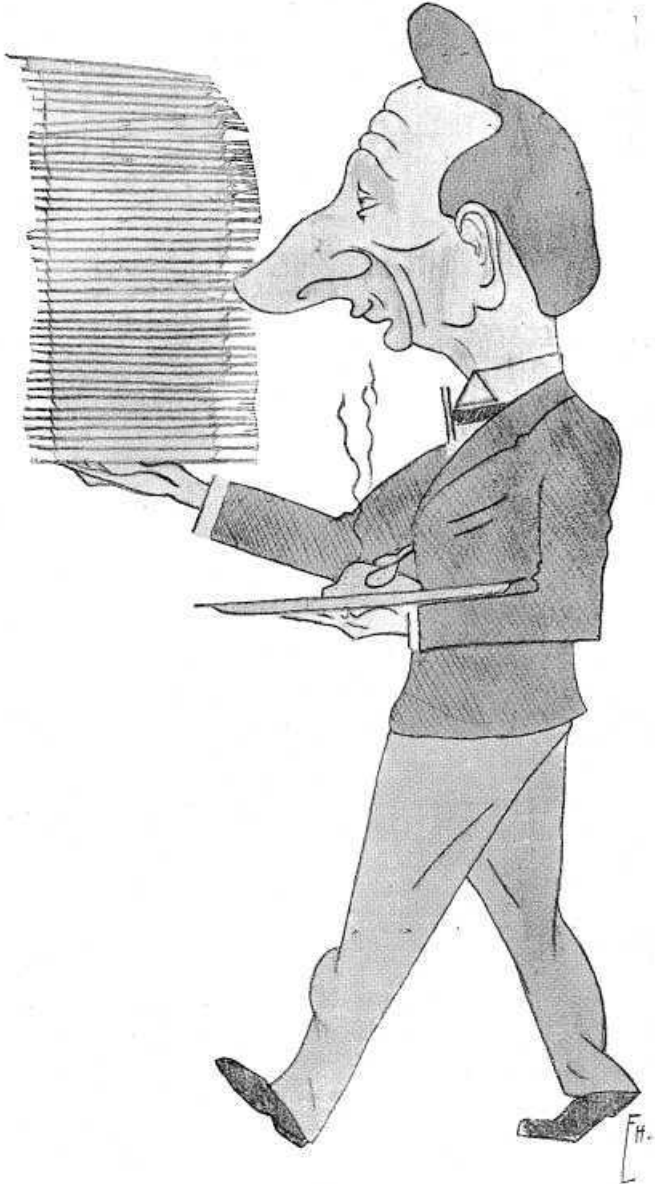
*On Oswald, and others.*

THE tortoise on the College lawns  
Wakes, stretches nimble limbs, and yawns ;  
Then sallies forth with bounding blood  
To seek Adventure's reckless flood ;  
Tosses his head and rolls his eyes  
In ecstasies of Enterprise ;  
Ploughs through the grassy jungle, prowling  
Across the path, a desert howling ;  
Comes up at last against the College,  
Yet no defeat will he acknowledge.  
But whirling quadrupedal flails  
Up with tremendous heaves he scales,  
And wildly reprobates all round—  
(His hind legs firmly on the ground).

So I have seen some ancient Don  
Pass with a modern semblance on ;  
Hide-bound in fossilized senility  
Prate hugely of his decadentility,  
The ranting rebel of . . . gentility.

*Young Lover.*

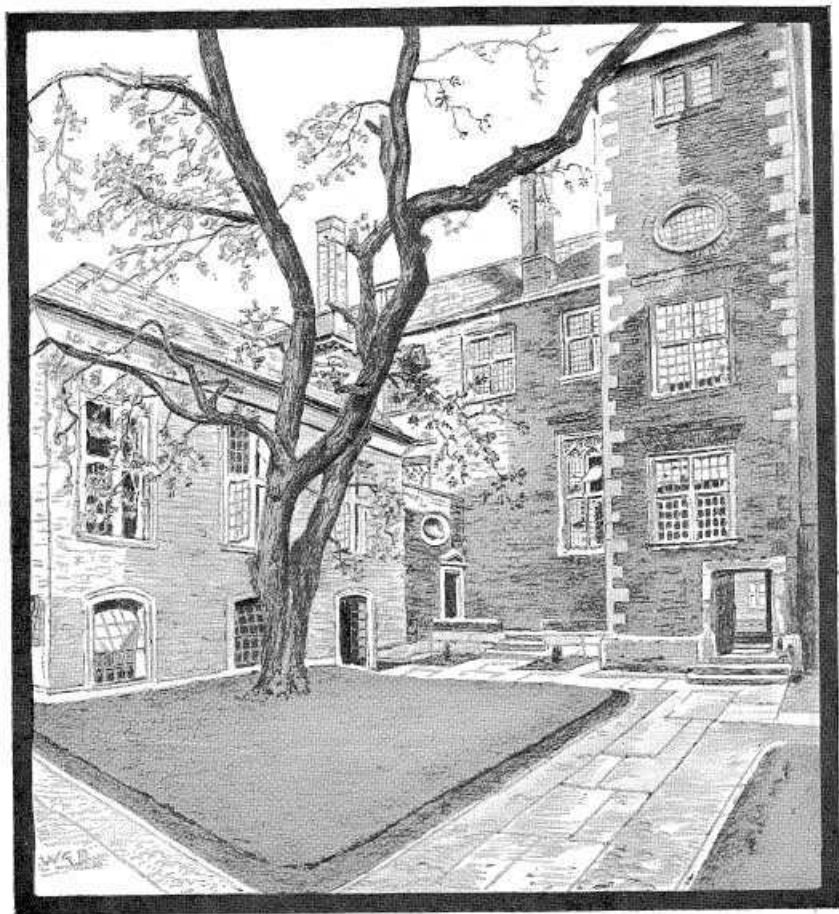
"Y OU'RE very young," the old men say  
and mutter in their beards " My son,  
when you're our age——" and so one day  
we shall be too, no longer run  
laughing, and eager for the truth,  
but know the foolishness of youth  
and, wagging balder heads, profess  
our pity for its childishness.  
For we'll be old too, you and I,  
as old as they, with faces lined and set,  
and hearts so tired they will not feel regret  
even for beauty lost and love gone by.  
And when the dear lilt of your voice beguiles  
no more my weary brain, since it must fall  
on unresponsive ears, when your slow smile's  
but thin lips twisted now, and all  
our mind's as bleary as our bleary eyes——  
we shall have wisdom, say the wise.



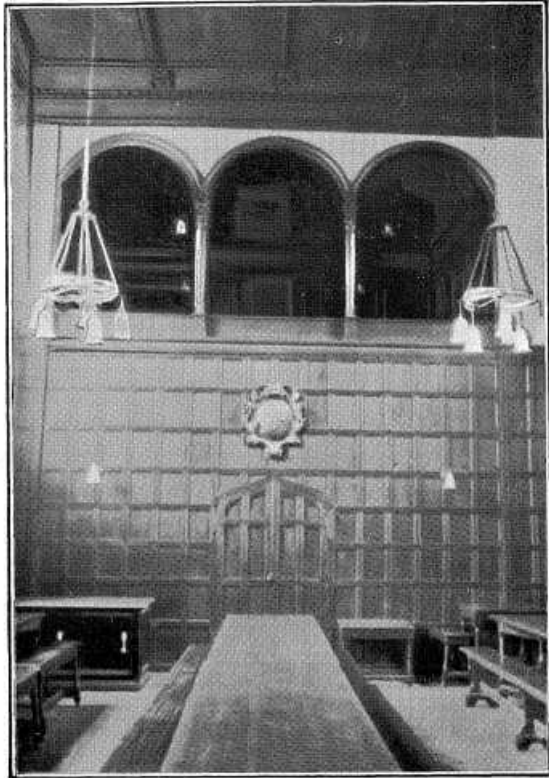
"SUPER ECONOMIST."



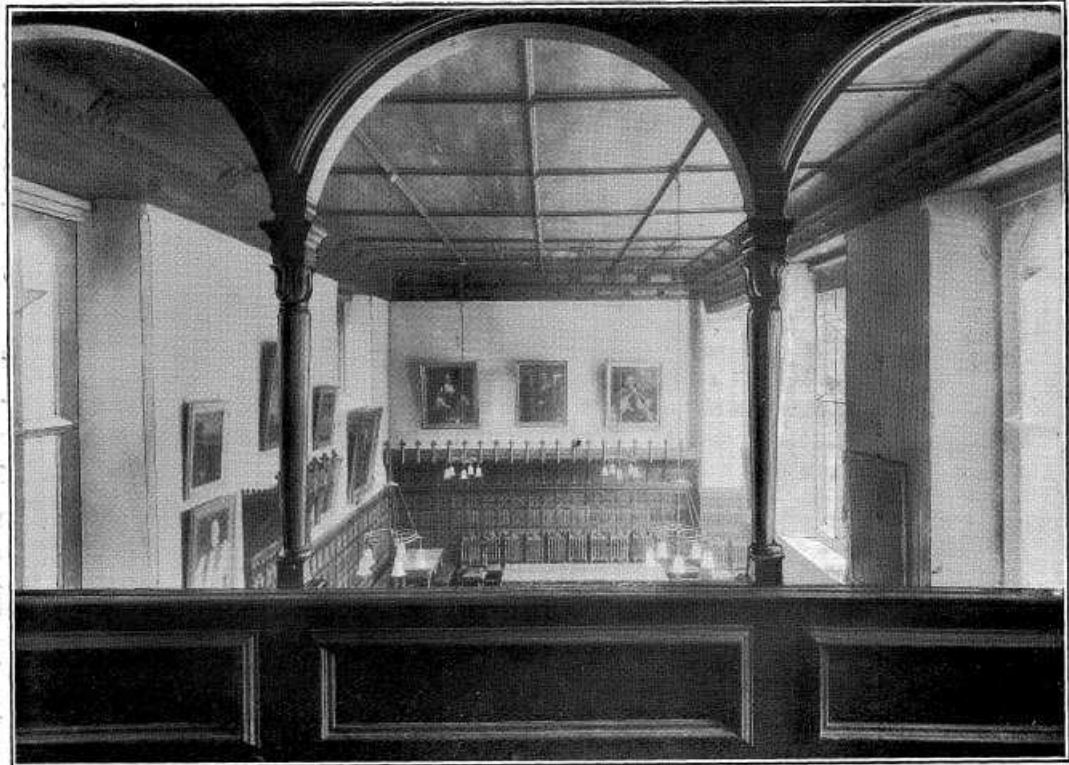
" MUSIC HATH CHARMS."



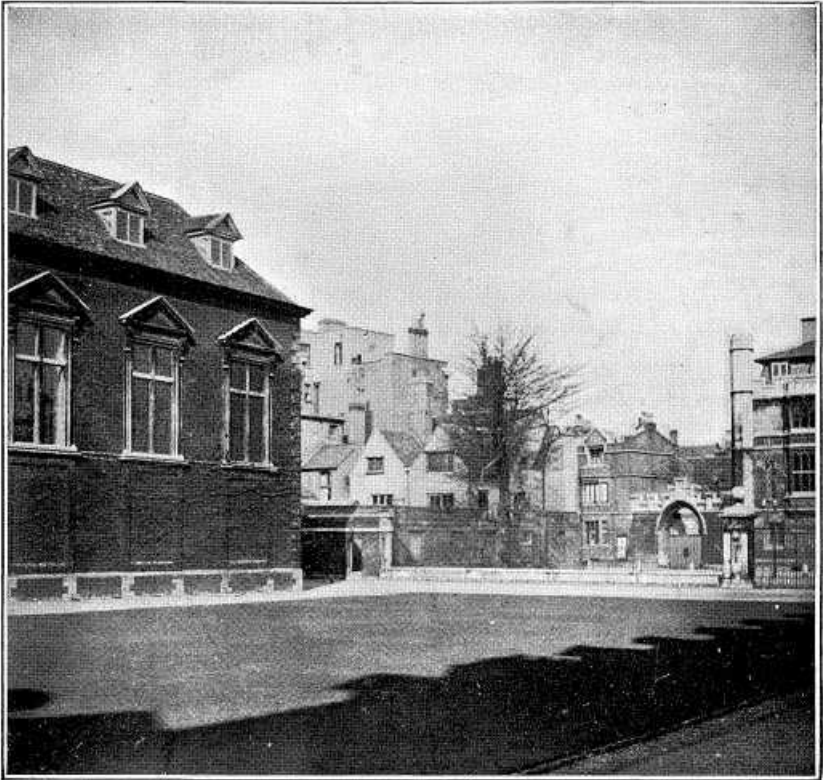
“Walnut Tree Court, 1932.”



THE NEW GALLERY, SEEN FROM THE DAIS OF THE HALL



THE HALL AND SCREEN OF THE GALLERY, LOOKING EAST.



"BULL COURT, 1929."

*(The old houses of F. Staircase before their demolition.)*