

THOMAS CECIL FITZPATRICK



Thomas C. F. Perkins

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# Thomas Cecil Fitzpatrick

*A MEMOIR*



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THIS memoir of my friend, the late President of Queens' College, Cambridge, I have put together at the request of Mrs Fitzpatrick, and with her help, from materials chiefly collected by her. We believe that it will be valued by his wide circle of friends, and also by the educational institutions on the governing bodies of which he played an active part.

The volume consists of obituary notices and references that appeared in various publications at the time of his death, supplemented by special accounts of his work in several spheres; a few mistakes of date have been corrected. We are deeply indebted to the Master of Trinity for allowing us to include a passage from his recently published *Recollections and Reflexions*; to Dr Cranage, Dean of Norwich, Canon A. G. Robinson, Professor L. R. Wilberforce, Mr Sidney Skinner, Mr W. N. Williams, Professor E. W. Brown and Dr Arthur de W. Snowden, who wrote for this memoir the papers that appear under their names; to Mr T. G. Bedford for notes of the President's work in connexion with the examination of schools, and Dr Albert Mansbridge for records as to the Workers' Educational Association; and to Mr F. W. Cowles, University Marshal, who supplied complete details of the President's official work in the University.

We have not attempted to construct a formal biography out of the material thus provided. To print these papers separately seems to us the best way to record a career of many-sided activity, and to recall a personality of great scientific and administrative gifts, and of wide human sympathies based on a profound sense of religion.

H. RACKHAM

*Christ's College, Cambridge*

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## Chapter I

### OBITUARY NOTICES

*The Times*, Friday, 30 October 1931

THE Rev. Dr T. C. Fitzpatrick, President of Queens' College, Cambridge, died on Wednesday night at the age of 70. After a brief illness he had gone into a nursing home in September. Last Saturday he returned to Queens' College Lodge apparently in better health. He got up on Wednesday afternoon, but collapsed and died in the evening.

Dr Fitzpatrick was a great benefactor of his College, repairing and restoring its buildings and reorganizing its finances, while the University at large, of which he served two terms as Vice-Chancellor, also benefited much by his energy and business capacity. He will be deeply regretted by generations of Cambridge men who appreciated his warm-hearted, generous nature.

Thomas Cecil Fitzpatrick, the youngest son of the Rev. R. W. Fitzpatrick, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Bedford, was born on 27 August 1861. He was sent to Bedford Grammar School in the headmastership of the late Mr J. S. Phillpotts, entered Christ's College, Cambridge, with a scholarship for natural science, and was placed in the first class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, both in Part I, 1883, and in Part II (Physics) in 1885. Having been elected a Fellow of Christ's, he was ordained as Chaplain of the College in 1888. Mr Fitzpatrick took priest's orders in 1889, and became Dean of Christ's in 1890. He served as one of Sir J. J. Thomson's demonstrators at the Cavendish Laboratory for many years, continuing this work after his election as President of Queens' and relinquishing it only under the pressure of University business.

When Dr Chase, who had been consecrated Bishop of Ely on 18 October 1905, took up his residence at Ely and resigned the office of President of Queens' College in June 1906, Mr Fitzpatrick accepted a unanimous invitation from the Fellows of Queens' to succeed him. He threw himself wholeheartedly into the administration of the College, and many important structural repairs and improvements to the buildings were made under his rule. Thus, the roof of the College Hall having been found to be unsafe was renewed, battlements and slates were removed and the tiles restored on the north and west sides of the Front Court (1910), the plaster was taken from the gallery of the Lodge and the timbers exposed (1911), and the Cloisters were treated in the same way in 1923.

All this work was done to the designs of Mr Cecil Hare (Messrs Bodley and Hare), who was also the architect of the very successful Dokett Building, filling the frontage on Queens' Lane between the Chapel and the Friars' Building. The work was finished and the building was dedicated by the Bishop of Ely in October 1912. In 1926, when he completed his twentieth year as Head of the College, Dr Fitzpatrick commemorated the event by removing the battlements and replacing the slates with tiles on the south side and on the southern half of the east side of the Front Court, thus completing the restoration of the Court to its original condition. On the same occasion the members of the College subscribed for a portrait of the President by Mr W. G. de Glehn, A.R.A., for presentation to the College. Dr Fitzpatrick was a most hospitable Head of a House. Past and present members of the College were welcomed in the Lodge, not least after the President's marriage to Miss Anne Cook in 1912, and the gallery of the Lodge was in frequent use for the meetings of charitable societies.

The President soon made his mark in University administration. He was elected to the Council of the Senate, and served with little or no interruption not only on the Council, but on the Financial Board, the General Board of Studies, the Highest Grade Schools Examination Board, and the Local

Examinations Syndicate, in addition to acting as a member of nearly every occasional syndicate appointed during the period. In the debates in the Senate House he spoke regularly, and altogether probably no member of the Senate undertook more work for the University than the President of Queens'. In his own subject he was for many years chairman of the Special Board for Chemistry and Physics, and frequently examined in the Natural Sciences Tripos.

In 1915 he succeeded Dr James, then Provost of King's, as Vice-Chancellor. It was a disappointment that his tenure of the office fell during the War, but he had the pleasure of conferring honorary degrees on General Smuts, who had been his pupil at Christ's, and Mr Walter Page, and of welcoming the French professors who visited England. His courage and his financial experience and ability were invaluable to the University in a period of great difficulty.

In 1928 Dr Fitzpatrick accepted the Vice-Chancellorship for the second time...but owing to illness he had to live away from Cambridge for the latter part of the year. Subsequently the University heard of his recovery and return with great relief and gratification, and he seemed to enter once more into his many spheres of public work with his former vigour and enjoyment. During the last two years his presence on syndicates and boards, and at the Council of the Senate, has been invaluable, and many difficult problems have been simplified by his clear memory and acute discernment. Both his College and his University have lost a most devoted servant, who gave up his whole time and thought to their strict and wholesome administration; and many are the University officers who remember most gratefully the assistance and guidance which he was always ready to give them with unflinching kindness.

The President proceeded D.D., *jure dignitatis*, in 1920. He had served as Examining Chaplain to Bishop Wordsworth at Salisbury from 1895 to 1911. As an extempore preacher he was simple and direct, and he spoke with an earnestness and transparent conviction that none could fail to recognize. In debate he was impulsive. He always had the courage of

his convictions and watered down his views to please no man, but if he was convinced that he had been mistaken, no one could make an *amende* more frankly and charmingly. Possessed of good private means, he was as generous as he was unostentatious. To the College he contributed to any extraordinary expenditure many times, and he helped many men privately; the beneficiaries themselves did not always know the source of the benefaction. He was active in the cause of charity and in support of the missionary work of the Church.

In his younger days Dr Fitzpatrick was an ardent and expert mountaineer, and always loved a holiday in Switzerland or in the Lake District. Somewhat frail-looking and never very robust, he was yet full of energy, and was as untiring on his holidays as in his study or the University offices. Everything he did was done 'with all his might'.

*Christ's College Magazine*, Michaelmas Term, 1931

The Rev. T. C. Fitzpatrick, D.D., President of Queens' College, died on 28 October at the age of 70. Our deep sympathy goes out to Mrs Fitzpatrick and to Queens' College. The University has lost one of its most active and valued members.

Thomas Cecil Fitzpatrick was the youngest son of the Vicar of Holy Trinity, Bedford. He was at Bedford Grammar School under Phillipotts, and came up to Christ's as an Entrance Scholar in 1881. He took first classes in Part I of the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1883 and in Part II (his special subject being Physics) in 1885. He was elected a Fellow of Christ's, and was ordained as Chaplain in 1888, and succeeded Dean Armitage Robinson as Dean of the College in 1890. In 1906 he followed another Christ's man, Bishop Chase, as President of Queens'.

For many years Fitzpatrick served as one of Sir J. J. Thomson's demonstrators in the Cavendish Laboratory, only giving up this work some time after becoming President of Queens'. Beside his scientific teaching, his great con-



HONORARY GRADUATES, 16 MAY 1917

tribution to Cambridge was made as a wise and indefatigable man of action and of affairs. Both before and after going to Queens' he was a prominent figure in University business. To give a bare list of his chief fields of activity, he was long a member of the Council of the Senate; he served on a great many occasional syndicates, and on the Financial Board, the General Board of Studies, the Highest Grade Schools Examination Board and the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate. On the business of all these bodies he left his mark. In connexion with the latter, he took great interest in University Extension, and was one of the first supporters and a constant friend of the Workers' Educational Association.

As Vice-Chancellor in the difficult years of the War, 1915 to 1917, he had the gratification of conferring honorary degrees on Mr Walter Page and on General Smuts, who had been an undergraduate at Christ's when he was Dean. A second time Vice-Chancellor in 1928, his term of office was interrupted by illness; but a long rest away from Cambridge brought him back apparently restored; he resumed many activities, and carried them on with his accustomed vigour till the early autumn of the present year, when the illness set in that led to his death.

Of his twenty-five years' work at Queens' this is not the place to speak in detail; a full tribute to it, and to his widely varied University activities, will be found in the *Cambridge Review* of 6 November. It may be mentioned that the many important restorations and additions to the buildings made at Queens' both before and since the War owed much to the President's interest and care, and to his generous gifts. His portrait by Mr W. G. de Glehn, A.R.A., hangs in the Hall of the College. His marriage to Miss Anne Rosa Cook, daughter of Mr A. T. Cook of Horningsea, after his appointment to Queens' gave a crowning happiness to his life.

In his earlier days, at Christ's, 'Fitz' was a centre of that vigorous life of friendship and of social and mental intercourse, in clubs and in rooms, between men of widely different upbringing, abilities and interests, which is the

special mark of the English Universities. He was the first occupant of the set of rooms on the second floor of the new building in the Third Court, on the staircase next the Fellows' Garden. There, and at the Sunday evening gatherings in Charles Darwin's old rooms in the First Court, occupied by Dr Armitage Robinson and later by his brother Forbes Robinson, Fitzpatrick was the friend of all Christ's men, and the keenly interested follower of all their doings. His quick, natural, outspoken manner hardly veiled the deep seriousness of his inner self, his profound religion, and his insight into character and sympathy with other men.

One old pupil, now a Professor, writes:

I learned in my first Long to know how well he could manage undergraduates. It was the rule that those allowed to come up for the Long Vacation must keep a chapel every week-day morning. At the beginning I missed one or two chapels, and, instead of hauling me in the ordinary way, he sent round an invitation to breakfast. He never referred to my not having been to Chapel—so how could one cut chapels with a Dean of that kind?

A man of the simplest personal tastes and habits—his only luxury was mountaineering—he used his private means for many good objects, public and private. Many men in various stations of life—how many was never known and never will be—were aided by his generosity. He must be remembered as a leader in the founding of the College Club, which may be said to have started in 1905 from the meeting and dinner of old Christ's men that celebrated the quatercentenary of our foundation. For this gathering Fitzpatrick and Shipley brought out a list of all living Christ's men, and from this sprang the lists since issued yearly or every two years by the College Club then initiated. Fitzpatrick was one of its Secretaries from the start and was made a Vice-President when compelled to resign the Secretaryship by pressure of other work. Another College undertaking closely linked with him is the Boys' Home and Club in South London, of which he was one of the founders and a life-long supporter. As long as he was at Christ's he was the life and soul of the annual visit of the Club boys to the College.

To turn to the lighter side of life, his name brings to many minds happy memories of holidays enjoyed with eager zest: gyps' matches with supper and concert after; a yearly Long Vacation outing in tub-pairs to Wicken Fen, and the hospitality of his rooms to end the day; his yearly visits to the Riffel Alp, where he was known to many men outside Academic circles. On these holidays in the Alps, and in the spring at the English Lakes, he took with him many younger Christ's men as his guests. He was an ardent and untiring climber—a *Spitzenfresser* if there ever was one; with his light, active figure his pace was a marvel—he once (so rumour said) traversed the Matterhorn from the north side to the south and came back over the pass to Zermatt before the other parties that had spent the night in the same hut had got to the top and back again by the ordinary route.<sup>1</sup> A fortunate two or three of us see him in memory riding across the passes of the Peloponnese, or glissading down the long snow-slopes of Etna after watching a glorious sunrise from the top of the crater. One friend tells of a happy visit from him on the Broads only this summer.

H. R.

*The Cambridge Review*, 6 November 1931

The death of the President of Queens' on Wednesday 28 October has left a grievous gap in the Society of that College, and in the University at large a void difficult indeed to fill. For he belonged to a type, in which the spiritual and the practical are fused in a single warm-hearted personality; and such men have never been common in academic life. It is on record that, when he quitted Christ's for Queens', John Greaves, Bursar of the former College, said to a Bursar of the latter: 'Take him all in all, he is the best man I know.' And Bursars of Cambridge Colleges are not given to random phrases.

The actual facts of Dr Fitzpatrick's career are set forth with

<sup>1</sup> An account of Fitzpatrick's mountaineering will be found in Chapter V. In view of some recent developments of the sport, it ought perhaps to be recorded that Fitzpatrick was always rigorously orthodox in his method.

characteristic brevity in the pages of *Who's Who?* and receive more adequate treatment from a well-informed and sympathetic writer in *The Times* of 30 October. I shall, therefore, feel free to dwell rather on the general impression produced by the President on the mind of one who has—it is true—no special right to speak, but can at least claim to have known and loved him for close upon thirty years.

The most obvious trait in his mental equipment was, I suppose, sheer business capacity—an almost unerring grasp of the essential data in any given situation and of the right means to employ for making the most of them. This was with him, as with some business magnates, a matter of intuition, not of reasoning. He had that rare perceptive power, more frequent perhaps in women than in men, which reads off the answer without doing the sum. At least, one never heard him argue a point at any length. He would be silent about it for a while and then come out with a quite definite opinion, ready formed and announced in earnest, to be accepted or rejected, but scarcely to be altered. He told me once that in early days, soon after he had gained his Fellowship at Christ's the choice between two careers had presented itself to him—Man of Science, or Man of Affairs? He had taken stock of his own abilities and deliberately decided that his talents lay in the latter, not in the former, direction. Accordingly, instead of devoting time to Research, he threw himself with zest into the affairs of his College, the affairs of his University, and—to an extent hardly realized even by his friends—into helpful activities at Bedford and elsewhere.

To quote but one example. Dr Albert Mansbridge, in *The Times* of 2 November, writes:

Dr Fitzpatrick will live in the memory of working men and women as one of the kindest and most welcoming men of his generation at Cambridge. As a prominent member of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate he was always interested in University Extension, and did all he possibly could to help and encourage the earliest efforts of the Workers' Educational Association in its attempt to bring the University into constructive

relationship with the organizations of workpeople. He was in fact the first chairman of the Cambridge Joint-Committee for University Tutorial Classes.

But, apart from these extra-mural interests, within the limits of his own University Dr Fitzpatrick found ample scope for his administrative ability. When the Governing Body of his College met at the Table Round to discuss some practical problem and there was the usual criss-cross of opinions and exploration of side-issues, the President would simplify things by focusing attention on the central point and so enable his colleagues to reach the just solution. Not that he often imposed his view *ex cathedra*. For the most part he made an admirable chairman—courteous, clear-headed, impartial; and there were occasions on which he guided discussion with the utmost tact past potential pitfalls. In the Senate House he was a frequent speaker, intervening in debates with effect; for here, as always, what he cared about was the matter, not the manner, of his speech. Of the part that he played for many years as a member of the Council of the Senate others can speak with more intimate knowledge. But I am told that in that upper region too the word of Fitzpatrick invariably carried weight. No doubt, barometric changes may disturb the atmosphere and sometimes precipitate storms. But storms, after all, clear the air, and even those who differed most violently from his contentions could never question the sincerity of his aims. Especially helpful was his criticism on points of finance; for, as a man of means, he had always been accustomed to handle his own affairs, and he was quite competent to audit the reports of official auditors. If it should occur to any future historian to turn the pages of the *University Reporter* for the last five and twenty years, he would be fairly staggered at the number and variety of the Boards, Syndicates, and Committees beneath whose findings appeared the signature T. C. Fitzpatrick. Indeed, he might be pardoned for surmising that there must have been two or more contemporary bearers of that name. Nor was the President's participation in such work slight or superficial. He honestly grappled with each problem in

succession and kept a special *dossier* for the agenda of every Board.

Business gifts of this kind went far towards making an ideal Vice-Chancellor, and Dr Fitzpatrick's tenure of that high office in 1915-17, during the difficult years of the War, was fraught with benefit to the men abroad as well as to the men at home. He was repeatedly asked to serve as Deputy Vice-Chancellor; and he was elected Vice-Chancellor again in 1928, but unfortunately this second tenure of the office was interrupted by illness.

Not unconnected with his intuitive grasp of affairs was his singular acuteness of observation. Nothing escaped the Presidential eye. It might be the merest detail—a sow-thistle in the rose-bed, a cigarette-end on the path, a cobweb on the cornice. The minute defect must needs be remedied, and remedied forthwith. *A fortiori* in matters of greater moment, once he had noticed an imperfection, he left no stone unturned to amend it. This constant habit of bettering things underlay his really remarkable record of College improvements. There is no court or range of buildings at Queens' that does not bear the obvious impress of his hand.<sup>1</sup>

If he was interested in things, he was still more interested in persons. As President he knew every man belonging to the College—not merely his name, but his work, his prospects, and to a large extent his habits and character. He was even at pains to memorize the names on each staircase, that he might get some idea of the men's *entourage*. He took a particular interest in the performance of the College boats and the progress of notable oarsmen. College games in general meant much to him, and he was eager that every man, by the formation of Third Teams or otherwise, should be given a chance to play them. Many seniors, as years pass, tend to lose touch with individual juniors. Not so the

<sup>1</sup> The late President is commemorated at Queens' College by a tablet in the Chapel, and by the handsome building bearing his name, and containing two reading-rooms for the undergraduates, that has recently been erected by the College in the grounds behind the new buildings across the river. The cost of the Fitzpatrick Building was largely defrayed by subscriptions from past and present members of the College.

President. He was Head of the House, and—in his hospitable view as in that of his wife—every member of the Household was reckoned a member of his family. And here it must be added that he always insisted upon treating old Queens' men as an essential part of the whole. The success of the College Club, with its dinners in Cambridge or London, its Annual Report, and its up-to-date List of Addresses, is in large measure the outcome of his 'Past and Present' policy.

All this genuine interest in Undergraduate life and concern for Undergraduate welfare would have been impossible, had there not been something boyish about the man himself. His frank, unaffected friendliness was a passport to the hearts of all who met him. And those who knew him best were aware of the steady loyalty and warmth of his feelings. For his private correspondence he always refused to use a typewriter (though some of the correspondents wished that he would) on the ground that handwriting is more expressive of personality. Such letters he signed 'Yours affectionately', and the recipient knew that he meant it.

Of the President's unobtrusive generosity to friends innumerable, many of them quite humble folk, nothing can here be said. Nor is there space to dwell on all that he did for the encouragement and support of the College Mission. But it was the College Chapel to which his thoughts turned first and last. He loved its services, and he longed that they should be to others what they had been to him. Brought up himself in the old Evangelical tradition, he yet with a wide sympathy found room for men of very divergent views, and was content, when extremists wrangled, to possess in patience the strong central position. His sermons were brief well-planned addresses delivered, with a minimum of notes and a maximum of sincerity, to an audience that is not likely to forget them.

This year of all years was to the President an *annus mirabilis*. He had attained the age of seventy. He had spent fifty years in Cambridge, twenty-five of them at Christ's, twenty-five at Queens'. In a sense his task was ended and the burden could be laid aside. But in another sense his work is

unending. For a life so consistent cannot but be an abiding inspiration to those who shall come after. If we would get below the surface and reach the real source of his influence, we should find it in the simple fact that, while he lived and laboured in this world, he derived his strength from the other. 'For they that say such things declare plainly that they seek a country. . . .'

A. B. C.

*Bedfordshire Times*, 12 December 1931

By the death of the Rev. Thomas Cecil Fitzpatrick, D.D., President of Queens' College, Cambridge, Bedford loses the last member of a very highly esteemed family, Bedford School one of its most distinguished Old Boys, and the Secondary Schools of Bedford a sincere friend and benefactor. . . . Dr Fitzpatrick was at Bedford School from 1869 to 1880, when he gained a School Scholarship to Christ's College, Cambridge, which opened up the path to a distinguished career at the University. . . . Many boys from both Bedford schools are grateful for the kindly interest this famous Old Boy took in them: for the slacker he had no use, but for the man determined to make the best of what the 'Varsity had to offer him, Dr Fitzpatrick was always ready with a helping hand.

Dr Fitzpatrick's father was the Rev. Richard William Fitzpatrick, for many years incumbent of Holy Trinity, Bedford, and a man who was greatly loved for his generosity and goodness of heart. He was described recently by a contemporary Bedfordian as 'the most generous, good-natured, and imposed-upon person in Bedford'. Dr Fitzpatrick, as others of his family, inherited his father's generosity and good nature, but was not easily imposed upon, for his gift of discernment was well developed so far as human nature was concerned. His generous nature revealed itself in the way he helped both Bedford schools, although an Old Boy of only one. The Modern School recalls with gratitude that he was a large subscriber to its splendid physical laboratory, and he was a liberal contributor to any scheme of improvement

promoted by his old School. In the days of his boyhood he was 'Tom' or 'Fitz' to his associates, and he was still 'Fitz' to his colleagues in the Committee Room of the Harper Trust when, in later years, he presided over one of the most important Committees of the Trust, the Grammar School Committee (now merged in the Schools Committee).

Dr Fitzpatrick's grandfather was Mr Nicholas Fitzpatrick,<sup>1</sup> M.D., of the Lodge, Clapham Road, Bedford, who was one of the physicians of the Bedford Infirmary, the predecessor of the Bedford County Hospital. . . . His father, besides faithfully fulfilling the duties of a parish priest, took a keen interest in progressive movements, and he was a founder of the Bedford Working Men's Institute, and established a penny bank, a system of allotments and other institutions which gave the working classes opportunities for self-help and self-improvement. The 'Fitzpatrick Estate' in north Bedford commemorates his name.

Through his grandmother, Dr Fitzpatrick was descended from a very old Bedfordshire family—the Longs of Kempston. She was the daughter of Sir William Long, Mayor of Bedford in 1830. The family is still well represented in the county, notably by Mr Robert Long, J.P., of Stondon Manor. Kempston Parish Church contains a number of stained-glass windows in memory of the Fitzpatrick family, the last being placed there by Dr Fitzpatrick in 1923 to his brother, Mr William Long Fitzpatrick, J.P., who was High Sheriff of Bedfordshire in 1905, and was Deputy Chairman of the Bedford Division Sessions for many years. . . .

It was as a member of the Governing Body of the Harper Trust that Dr Fitzpatrick found his best opportunity of serving his old town and schools, in which to the last he took the liveliest interest. In 1901 he succeeded Dr Burge, another very distinguished O.B., as representative of the Grammar School Masters on the Governing Body, and five years later he succeeded Mr Geoffrey Howard (O.B.) as Chairman of the Grammar School Committee.

<sup>1</sup> Mr Nicholas Fitzpatrick was the younger son of Baron Fitzpatrick of Upper Ossory in Ireland; the peerage was created by Henry VIII in 1541.

## Chapter II

### PERSONAL NOTES

THE Rev. G. A. Chase, Master of Selwyn College, preaching the University Sermon at the Commemoration of Benefactors, 1 November 1931, said:

Thomas Cecil Fitzpatrick succeeded my father as President of Queens' College just over twenty-five years ago, when I was myself an undergraduate there. Of what the College owes to him, of what individual members of the College owe to him, I cannot speak now; but of his work for the University I must say a word, however halting and inadequate. To give a catalogue of services rendered would be wearisome in its length. I doubt if there is any man in Cambridge who has served the University in so many and such various ways, and his knowledge of its affairs and the accuracy of his memory of things done in the past have been invaluable. It is not however of the work he did that we would think to-day, but rather of the man himself. Sparing in speech as in frame, quick and incisive in judgement, impatient of anything that seemed to him slipshod or ungenerous, always eager to draw others, and especially younger men, into the ambit of University business, but never hesitating to speak out when he differed from them, he always gave and he inspired in others a whole-hearted and untiring devotion in the service of the University. Above all and in it all he had the true simplicity of a humble-minded servant of God.

*The Fitzwilliam Journal*, April 1932

Thomas Cecil Fitzpatrick was one of those rare men whose passing makes the University seem impoverished and less alive. Elected before any of his fellow Heads, he radiated

public spirit and Christian kindness throughout his long Presidency, while his zeal and efficiency were so great that every side of Cambridge life gained from his devotion. He was a Fitzwilliam man only by right of service rendered, Club membership and the share that he gave us in his large heart. But throughout the long crisis that ended with the post-war generation he rendered us priceless service, seldom initiating but always creating atmosphere, and always determined that the new Society should have its chance. As Chairman of the Board he made its meetings pleasant conferences of men determined to advance our cause, and they succeeded. The Chapel, the Hostel, the in-College houses—all these were somewhat daring innovations the potential value of which a smaller man might easily have failed to perceive. The silver bowl given to the President and Mrs Fitzpatrick on their marriage embodied the immense gratitude of both old and young Fitzwilliam men, and the affection that he inspired will never fade from their hearts.

W. F. R.

### *Church Times*

Dr Fitzpatrick's academic line was Natural Science, and he continued to demonstrate in the Cavendish Laboratory for some years after his election at Queens'. But his chief official services to the University were rather in matters of finance and administration. Blessed with considerable wealth, he used it as a God-given trust, and thus became a most efficient man of business, whose energy and shrewdness invigorated many University boards and syndicates, and many charitable committees.

His great achievement, however, was himself. Generations of Christ's and Queens' men have looked upon him with admiration, love and gratitude, for all that he taught them of Christian holiness. He bore about with him the atmosphere of simple goodness and homely piety of Victorian England at its best.

The General Committee of the Church Missionary Society on 10 November 1931, in recording the death of their Vice-President, the Rev. Dr Fitzpatrick, adopted a memorial tribute, from which the following is an extract:

They thank God for Dr Fitzpatrick's whole-hearted interest in the furtherance of God's Kingdom both at home and abroad, for his clear preaching of the saving power of Christ in his own College Chapel, and for the large number of candidates for missionary service with the C.M.S. who received their inspiration during their residence at Queens' College.

Canon A. G. Robinson:

I am asked to put on paper some of my early recollections of Thomas Cecil Fitzpatrick. To do this I have to carry my mind back fifty years or more, and after so long an interval one's memory becomes somewhat vague and unreliable.

When I went up to Christ's as a freshman in October 1882, Fitzpatrick was beginning his second year, and was already regarded as one of the leading undergraduate members of the College. He was one of a group of men who were expected to do well in the Natural Sciences Tripos. This group included Shipley and Adami, and others who afterwards became well known in the scientific world. Fitzpatrick's influence in the College was due not only to his intellectual gifts, but even more to his personal character and strong religious convictions. One of my earliest recollections of him is the way in which, as a Scholar, he read the Lessons in the College Chapel. His manner was entirely unself-conscious, there was no display of any kind; but even the most careless undergraduate listened, and in a dim kind of way realized that the Bible is the most wonderful and most living book ever written. There is one chapter in St Luke's Gospel which always recalls to my mind Fitzpatrick's reading of it during my freshman's term.

During my first year we never became really intimate. He

had rooms in College, and I was then in lodgings; we sat at different tables in Hall; and as I was reading mathematics we never met at lectures. It was during my second year that we got to know one another well. Armitage Robinson had been away from Cambridge, acting as Bishop Lightfoot's chaplain, and after he came back Fitzpatrick and I met constantly in his rooms, and discussed with him all kinds of subjects. Our friendship steadily grew, and we talked together with the utmost freedom. Others may have known him as well as, or better than, I did; but I certainly regarded him as my closest friend. He took the second part of the Natural Sciences Tripos in the same year (1885) that I took the Mathematical Tripos, and we were presented by the Praelector (E. S. Thompson) to the Vice-Chancellor for our Bachelor's degree at the same Congregation. I remained in Cambridge for nearly two years working in the Cavendish Laboratory, where Fitzpatrick often gave me useful help. He was doing teaching work of various kinds, but he was not elected to a Fellowship until after I had gone down.

We were ordained within a few months of each other. He became College Chaplain and afterwards Dean; I went to parish work. After that for some years we only met occasionally. I well remember his coming to stay with me for Holy Week and Easter in 1890, and the sermon that he preached on Easter Day. He told us how he had spent the Easter of 1887 in 'the isle that is called Patmos'. He described his experiences there,<sup>1</sup> and then went on to speak of the testimony of St John to the fact of our Lord's Resurrection. The sermon made a deep impression on all who heard it.

<sup>1</sup> He went with J. Armitage Robinson, who wished to collate a MS. of Origen's *Philocalia* in the library of the monastery. Fitzpatrick took photographs of several pages to bring back and use at home. The monks, puzzled by his surname, called him *Photographos*. On Easter morning before daylight the monks came into his room with the greeting *Χριστός ἀνέστη*, 'Christ is risen'. This was a special act of courtesy on their part because the Easter of the Greek Church falls on a different date; but the monks allowed Robinson to celebrate the Easter Eucharist in the monastery church according to the English rite, and were present while he did so. Their only criticism was that the English liturgy is very short.

In 1895 I was appointed to a College living near Cambridge, and during the three years that I stayed there Fitzpatrick and I met constantly. He talked to me freely about his work as Dean—its opportunities, its joys and its anxieties. From the Master (John Peile) I heard an enthusiastic account of what Fitzpatrick was doing, but at that time I saw little of the undergraduate life of the College, so any account that I might give would be only second-hand. Christ's men who are now middle-aged have in recent years told me that undergraduates who had little respect for College rules found the Dean a very unsympathetic and formidable person; to anyone who sought his help and advice he was always most kind and wise in counsel.

For a good many years Fitzpatrick was examining chaplain to Bishop John Wordsworth of Salisbury. I think it was in 1905 that the Bishop invited him to leave Cambridge and become one of the archdeacons of the diocese. He had the gifts which the office requires—broad sympathies, a thoroughly Christian outlook, and business capacity; but he rightly felt that there was work for him to do in Cambridge, and the offer was declined. Soon afterwards he became President of Queens' College, and there remained for the rest of his life. I have sometimes wondered what his subsequent career would have been had he accepted Bishop Wordsworth's invitation. The two men, so different in many ways, would have worked together splendidly. In the Lower House of Convocation Fitzpatrick would have quickly made his mark, and almost certainly he would have been called to higher office in the Church. But his decision was not hastily made, and in later years I never heard him refer to it.

A man with a strong sense of vocation, he gave himself entirely to the work which God had given him to do. He was always a severe critic of himself, and his standard of duty was a high one. For that very reason his friendship meant much to those who knew him well, and they will cherish his memory with deep thankfulness.

Canon W. H. Smith:

T. C. Fitzpatrick had a sort of genius for friendship. He was anything but effusive, he could be impetuously impulsive and he had a quality which, in a smaller man, might be counted a form of obstinacy. Surely this was just natural leadership showing itself much as it used to do on those walks when he would promptly cut the chatter over some disputed turn by setting off on the way of his own choosing. Never was he known to come back and so the rest always followed. So, too, in later days, among the passes and glaciers, and well it always was for us who had the sense to follow him.

From the first, from October 1881, we accepted him without question as the man of the year, the 'good year' as John Peile, for some reason of his own, saw fit to call it. Good, in the usual sense, it certainly was not. Little indeed was done in the triposes. But was there ever, even in our College, a year of larger loyalty and deeper love for the spiritual home? We gave what we had to give.

In undergraduate days Fitzpatrick would take all pains to be helpful and would laboriously think out ways of approach to all sorts of people. He, to whom so many doors were open, compelled himself into friendship with people who were not always very befriendable. And he never dropped anybody. He aimed to do, and did, much in the direction of recasting the relations between 'academical' members of the College and that not inconsiderable body, the domestic staff. To him these, too, were members of the College.

He rejoiced in acts of thoughtful kindness such as spring from a most delicate considerateness, balancing and controlling any impulsiveness. The thing was—really to help and not to weaken in the helping. While he said very little about such matters it was understood that he was not ill furnished with this world's goods. One may be permitted to wonder how many of us owe to him the relief of a sudden escape with him to the Alps, their scents and silences, healings and renewals. . . .

In this man bred upon the larger and more gracious side of the Evangelical tradition one could see in the mellowing years a constant widening of the spiritual sympathies. The old bed was become something short, the old coverlet something narrow. From the Modernists we were getting an idea of the hereafter as anything but a state of vacuity, however serene: it had become a doctrine even austere. As the years passed the old dread of death seemed to weaken, to pass rather into a curiosity. What will it be, to face the eternal verities. . . ?

‘And I shall thereupon  
Take rest, ere I be gone  
Once more on my adventure brave and new.’

He was a lover of poetry and in what he knew best he seemed always to be able to find new depths. The range was not very wide, but of *Lycidas*, *The Scholar Gipsy* and *In Memoriam* he seemed to know and to be able to recall every word. And the *Imitation* was never far from his hand.

For his life and work, for his witness and friendship, *Domino gratias et iterum gratias. Aeterna fac cum sanctis tuis in gloria munerari.*

The Master of Christ’s (in a letter dated 8 March 1900, thanking Fitzpatrick for one of several gifts to the College—a donation towards the building of a house for the accommodation of the Curate at Fen Drayton, a Peculiar of which the College is Rector) wrote:

You have done much very much for us by your many gifts: but you have done much more by being what you are.

Ever yours—most affectionately,

JOHN PEILE

On his completion of twenty years as President of Queens', Fitzpatrick's portrait, painted by W. G. de Glehn, A.R.A., was presented to him by the College; it now hangs in the Combination Room. In making the presentation the Vice-President said: 'Your loyalty to us has made us loyal to you. You have never spared yourself, you have worked untiringly for all that you deemed conducive to the good of the College. You have given to the College a whole-hearted service. We should indeed be ungrateful if this did not call out our gratitude; and not least important—never for a moment have you forfeited our respect.'

The following description of Fitzpatrick's personality and influence has been written by the Rev. C. T. Wood, Dean of the College:

The only qualification which I possess for writing about our late President is that I was admitted to his friendship for over thirty years. When he was Dean of Christ's, we used to lunch together every Sunday in Term with our ever-hospitable friend, J. O. F. Murray, then at Emmanuel. It is easy to imagine what a help it was to us younger men to meet such wise and strong friends week by week.

When Fitzpatrick came to Queens', he insisted that I should lunch with him once a week in the Lodge: there we had a chance to talk together intimately of people and things. He was always deeply interested in every individual man in College, and had an almost uncanny intuition in his judgment of them all. 'Something is wrong with so-and-so', he would say; 'he is not as happy as he was'; or 'That man is stronger in character this term'. 'How do you know?' I would ask; 'have you any definite grounds for saying so?' 'No', was the usual reply; 'but I feel it is so'—and in the vast majority of cases he was right—for Undergraduates were to him as his own sons. Occasionally he had definite facts to adduce: 'Those two have become great friends and it is good for both of them.' But even then one wondered how he knew it, when I, with greater opportunities for seeing

men, had never noticed it. And it is no betrayal of confidence to add, that our lunches always ended by his asking me to pray with him for all those whom we had been discussing.

I find it almost impossible to describe on paper his personality, though the whole College, and every man in it, felt what he was. What I have written above has been put down here, because it shows the source of his strength as President—his deep religion, his strong human affection, and that power of intuition which is, I think, oftener found in women than in men.

By nature, he had a strong will to carry out his clear views of what should be done, and a strong temper: but his religion and his personal affection combined to put a powerful curb on him. He was moved to indignation at anything untruthful or mean: but if he had to rebuke anyone, older or younger, however angry he was, his sympathy and affection came through; and the combination of these forces made his appeal to a miscreant very powerful. In writing to anyone of the Seniors, he signed himself 'yours affectionately', and this was no conventional phrase. It would, of course, sometimes happen that some of us differed from him about the wisdom of a proposal which he obviously approved, though as Chairman he tried to leave it to our decision: but such was our respect for his judgement and sympathetic insight, that we usually followed his lead.

In some moods, particularly when he was tired, he did not find ordinary small talk with Undergraduates easy: but even then such was their respect for him, that they were glad to be with him. Indeed I have never known anyone else who made his character so widely felt in College as he did: and so his influence on the character of others was profound.

Duty was his first and last thought: however much he might shrink from a disagreeable task, he never dreamed of shirking it. But whereas many men under those conditions would be harsh and morose in doing what they felt they ought, his warm sympathy nearly always saved the situation. In his later life he had ample financial resources, but he remained simple in his own tastes, and was unceasingly

generous in giving to others. Sometimes he would say to me, 'Will you send that man a cheque, and just tell him that you have received it from a friend? And I will write you a cheque for the same amount.'

He simply loved the College Chapel and found in it his inspiration. He always hated missing a service, and was never so happy as when he took a service himself. When he preached, he never used more than brief notes, and he spoke with a nervous tension which must have taken much out of him. But his simple sermons went straight home to us, not primarily for what he said, but because we all knew that every word came straight from his own strongly personal religious experience.

He was a born leader, and, in a real sense, a father or elder brother to everyone in Queens'. We are not only abidingly grateful for what he did for the College; but even more we are grateful for what he was in himself—his personality, his affection, his strength, and his religion. It is a happy thought that he was allowed to complete his fifty years in Cambridge and his twenty-five years in Queens'.

The following passages, describing his personality and his influence on those about him, are taken (out of many others in the same strain) from letters, some of them written after his death:

From Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., Master of Trinity—

It was he who took upon himself the entire organization of the Medical Students in my early days at the Cavendish Laboratory, and the success of that department owes more to his efforts than to anything else; it was an example of the way he was always ready to help others. I never knew anyone with a sterner sense of duty or one more unsparring of himself or more fearless in taking the course he thought right. I have known him for more than forty years, and there was no one I respected more or whose friendship I prized more highly. His death makes a gap in my life which cannot be filled.

From Lord Rutherford—

We all learnt to rely on his honesty of thought and independence of judgement.

From Mr A. B. Ramsay, Master of Magdalene—

He has given me constant advice and encouragement and has guided me through difficult business with unfailing kindness and patience. I came to look on him as my pattern in all public work. . . . One who will be remembered by all who knew him as a valiant and trusted leader of men.

From others, mostly members of Queens' College—

I read the notice of his life in *The Times* and felt it did not say enough about his great personal attractions and goodness. There must be numbers who like myself would desire to express much more fully our great admiration of his character.

I was with him at the Mission started in Barnwell. . . . He was like no one else whom I have met in a very long life: I was born in 1861. He often took me with him when he visited common lodging houses in Barnwell on Sunday evenings. I well remember him talking in a big dimly lighted room, with a large fire, crowded with all sorts of humanity, of the faith that was in him; and the next day he was demonstrating in the Cavendish Laboratory.

For all his scientific studies, I should say helped by his scientific studies, he never swerved from the strong simplicity of his early faith.

But especially I want to thank you for the privilege of those few words of prayer. I came away with a feeling of real refreshment and uplift. I don't wonder you have won the hearts of the men of your College.

I always felt that in his quiet and rather retiring way he was exercising a very strong and good influence over those who passed through the College under his Presidency, and I

knew many others who felt the same influence. I had proof on various occasions of the knowledge he had of men, the sympathetic understanding he showed of their character and circumstances. I held him in special admiration always, and shall remember him for his charm of manner, the welcome I received, his interest in things which interested me and in my friends, that larger human interest which I think drew the best from men.

Always so true, so devoted and so quietly strong. Courageous in his championship of the right, unsparing in his denunciation of all that was mean and petty, one who had the gift of right judgement and a unique faculty for friendship.

One who won, and not only won but held, the affection of his friends.

The affection with which I always regarded him, even when with good reason I knew that he could be very stern.

I am one of those who cannot express even a small part of what I owe to him, his steady uplifting influence, his encouragement, the extraordinary way in which he could see if we were getting off the right track and the straight compelling way in which he brought us back.

(On Committees) he had that unique and valuable quality that he would never let a bad thing pass for want of the courage to speak.

He once said to me, 'If I am in doubt as to which of two courses is the right one to take, I take the one that is personally the less pleasant'. He felt that his weighing of the pros and cons might have been biassed by his personal feelings.

His advice to those dealing with young men was always to look for the good in them. It is there in every one of them, and if you look for it you will find it.

As a Queens' man I know how much he loved the College. He taught us to love it too. He lived a life of transparent simplicity and of Christian devotion. These are the abiding impressions of the President of my generation.

I was not long associated with Queens' before realizing the wonderful part he played in the guidance of the College and the beautiful memory he left behind.

As all Queens' men must feel, he was one of the best and kindest of friends that the College has known, and his memory abides with us, and his name will go down to successive generations of Queens' men, for the love and interest he bestowed on the College.

There can be few of those who came under his influence as Head of the College who have not joined on a Sunday evening the throng in the Long Gallery overlooking Cloister Court. Here many an undergraduate has sought and received kindly advice from a 'Head' who knows well how to give it.

What he was to Queens' it is impossible to render in words.

Queens' men will feel his loss as that of a close personal friend.

All over the world are Queens' men who have valued his true interest in their lives.

I know of no one who did not have the very greatest respect and affection for the 'Presi-', as we affectionately called him.

As an undergraduate one always felt that in the President one had a friend who was keenly interested in everyone personally; in later years one realized still more that one had a friend who was still keenly interested in one's occupation.

Countless souls, particularly those of young men on the threshold of life's work, thank God that they have known Fitzpatrick and for what he has been in their lives.

One who could not fail to draw out the best that was in those with whom he had to do.

I have often quoted what he said to us in Hall the day he received his D.D. degree and had also heard of the death of his brother. He thanked us for being with him 'in sorrow and in joy'. It was the *way* it was said that was so characteristic.

To me personally his utterly unselfish life was an inspiration, but I suppose the greatest power of his life was his amazing humility and the loving care with which he regarded us who are proud still to be his men.

What splendid gifts he had, and yet with all those gifts what humility.

There are few men so much loved.

## Chapter III

### SCIENTIFIC WORK

**I**N 1888 Fitzpatrick was appointed Assistant Demonstrator at the Cavendish Laboratory. Professor Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., F.R.S., Master of Trinity, writes in his *Recollections and Reflexions*: 'I was fortunate enough to induce him to undertake the organization of the teaching of practical physics to medical students... In 1898 Fitzpatrick undertook the lectures as well as the demonstrations to medical students; from that time until he became Vice-Chancellor in 1915 he had the entire management of this department of the Laboratory; he made a great success of it, and his work was of outstanding importance to the progress of the Laboratory. This is far from being the only obligation we are under to Fitzpatrick. Of the many gifts that have been received by the Laboratory, none has been more useful than the apparatus for producing liquid air, which he presented in 1904. Many of the most important researches which have been made would have been impossible without its aid.'

Mr L. R. Wilberforce, formerly Professor of Physics at Liverpool University, and Mr Sidney Skinner, formerly Principal of Chelsea Polytechnic, write:

Fitzpatrick began his scientific research work immediately after his degree examinations in 1885. At that time attention was focused on Arrhenius's new theory of ionization of salts and acids in solution. The theory met with opposition from chemists, who called in question its interpretation of the facts upon which it was based, which were concerned largely with the transport of electricity through solutions. This subject appealed to Fitzpatrick, and he commenced a series of measurements on the conductivity

of solutions in water and other solvents. He designed a special commutator, which he had constructed by the Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company. This is described in his paper published in the Report of the British Association for 1886, and in Whetham's *Theory of Solution*. He had some special glass vessels made by Powell's Whitefriars Glassworks, and some large platinum electrodes came from Johnson and Matthey. With this apparatus he determined with great accuracy the specific conductivity of calcium chloride dissolved in water and in alcohol.

In the following year Fitzpatrick gave the results of still further measurements in the *Philosophical Magazine*, V, vol. XXIV. These results were of much value, and have helped to clear the way for many future experimenters. The work was very laborious, as Fitzpatrick purified the water and the ethyl and methyl alcohol. Very little assistance was available in those days, and we have memories of seeing him struggling with large flasks filled with quicklime and alcohol.

A second phase of Fitzpatrick's research dealt with Electrical Standards. His attention was drawn to this subject through the work that his lifelong friend, the late Sir Richard Glazebrook, was conducting in the Cavendish Laboratory. The British Association had deposited various standards of resistance in the laboratory, and in fact these had been used by the Cavendish Professor, the then Lord Rayleigh, in his determinations of the ohm and other units. A concise and clear statement of the position in regard to the Electrical Standards is given by the present Lord Rayleigh in his life of his father, p. 112. In 1880 and subsequent years the chief standards had been redetermined, and when Fitzpatrick began, an outstanding question was the permanence of the resistance standards which were wire coils.

A paper presented to the Birmingham meeting of the British Association in 1886 by Richard T. Glazebrook and T. C. Fitzpatrick deals with the redetermination of the temperature coefficients of certain standard coils and a comparison between them. This is the first published work of Fitzpatrick, and he must have made these measurements

whilst he was carrying on the conductivity work noted above. These accurate comparisons served to introduce him to a path of research which he followed for some years.

In 1888 he was associated with Glazebrook in another series of measurements on the permanence of the original standards of the British Association. One coil in particular was specially venerated. It went by the name of 'Flat', so called as it was contained in a flat case, and showed particular constancy. But the use of wire standards did not satisfy some members of the Committee, nor had it satisfied Lord Rayleigh. They thought pure mercury in a narrow tube would be a better and more permanent standard, as it seemed unlikely that a fluid could show the changes that a solid wire might suffer through recrystallization and other internal changes. This led to a redetermination of the specific resistance of mercury by Glazebrook and Fitzpatrick in 1888. The result of their work is contained in a long paper in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, vol. 179 A; and it contributed to the definition of the legal ohm as the resistance of 106.3 centimetres of mercury 1 square millimetre in section.

This work on mercury led directly to the next subject Fitzpatrick attacked, the value of the specific resistance of copper, *B.A. Report*, 1890. At that time various manufacturers of copper conductors produced wire which they claimed to have special high conducting power, but the products of the different manufacturers varied in conductivity when submitted to accurate comparison, and Fitzpatrick was asked by the Committee to examine the question of the value for pure copper, which was of great importance owing to the extensive and growing use of this metal in lighting and telegraphic work. Matthiessen had published in 1860 the resistance of copper in terms of a hard-drawn silver wire. Now that the standard of resistance had been fixed in the ohm, it was considered that the specific resistance of pure copper should be expressed in this standard, as a degree of excellence towards which makers should strive.

This question proved to be a much more difficult matter

than the Committee had thought, and it was owing to the care and persistence of Fitzpatrick that an answer of any sort was obtained.

Fitzpatrick began by obtaining from many of the leading makers samples of their best conducting wire, and having the use of the standard coils in the Cavendish Laboratory he was able to measure very precisely the resistance of these samples and of some copper which he prepared himself both in the hard-drawn and in the annealed state. He further determined the density of these specimens with the aid of the accurate balance and weights used by Lord Rayleigh in his experiments on the silver deposited by unit current. Fitzpatrick found that the samples varied in their resistance and in their density, and he drew attention to this variation in density which appeared to arise from the process of drawing the wires. As a general result it appeared that the more copper that it was possible to pack into a given volume, i.e. the denser the metal could be got by drawing through the draw-plate, the better was the conducting power for electricity. This was a very valuable result, as it showed that it was not enough to gain great chemical purity in the copper, but that the physical operations to which it was submitted were equally important.

Whilst this work on copper was going on, Fitzpatrick had not abandoned his work on solutions, and in 1893 he presented to the British Association at Nottingham his great *Table of Electro-chemical Properties of Aqueous Solutions*. The table extends to nearly seventy pages, and contains data collected 'from various periodicals and expressed by different observers in units which are not comparable without considerable labour'. There are sixteen columns to the table, and the work of preparing it must have been very heavy. The table has been republished in Whetham's *Theory of Solution*. It could only be compiled by someone who had a wide knowledge of chemistry and of physical standards. It was intended to ease the work of future investigators in the field of electrolytic theory.

The last paper that Fitzpatrick published was presented to

the Standards Committee in 1894 at the Oxford meeting of the British Association and concerns the Specific Resistance of Copper and Silver. He compares some new results with his values, and says that 'from samples of copper of the same quality I have had wires drawn which differed in density; it was always found that the denser the copper the less its resistance'. This confirms his view expressed earlier. He also compares his value for the temperature coefficients with that of other observers, and describes a new method of annealing. As a general conclusion he says: 'The considerable variation in all the values given above makes it clear that the values of the specific resistance depend not simply on the purity of the material, but on a number of other factors, which will be different in the cases of different wires of the same material.' This conclusion, which perhaps was disappointing to Fitzpatrick after the long and painstaking work which he had put into his experiments, has been borne out by subsequent work, which has shown that the condition of a metal as regards crystallization is a determining factor of its physical properties. This is now realized, and is the subject of a wide field of research. Fitzpatrick certainly contributed to the progress of our knowledge in this direction.

This is the last scientific research paper that Fitzpatrick published, and when the Electrical Standards left Cambridge (when Glazebrook went to Liverpool University) the opportunity for accurate measures was no longer available. Also Fitzpatrick's College duties increased, and began to absorb all his time.

His connexion with these subjects was recognized, and for many years he was a very active member of the 'Standards' and 'Electrolysis' Committees of the British Association.

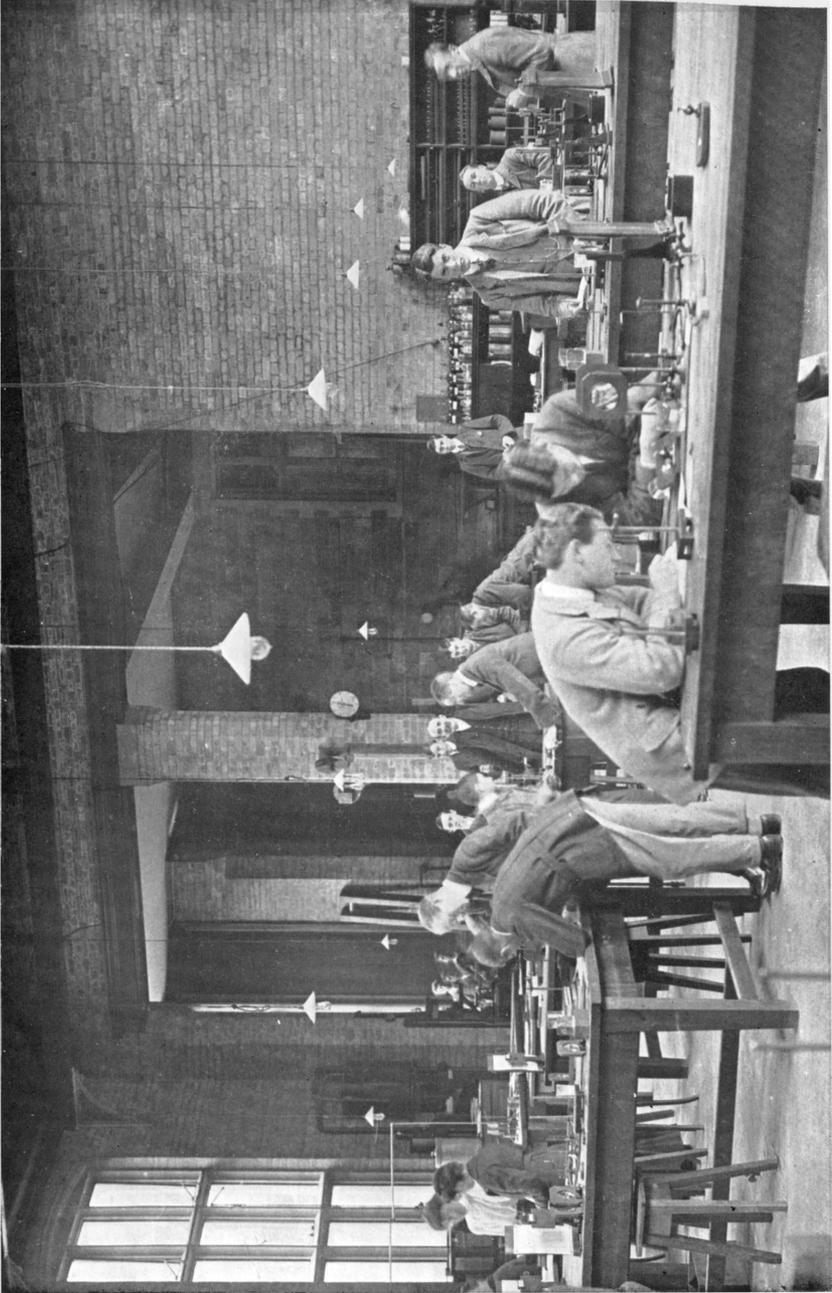
As the natural consequence of Fitzpatrick's record in the Natural Sciences Tripos and of the quality of the experimental work upon which he at once embarked, his election to a Fellowship at Christ's College followed in due course in 1888, and the same year saw his appointment to the teaching staff of the Cavendish Laboratory. The special duties of the Assistant Demonstratorship which Professor J. J. Thomson

then offered him were the organization and supervision of a hitherto unattempted form of instruction—a class in Practical Physics for first-year students of Medicine to illustrate and supplement the information communicable by books and lectures upon which they had previously been forced to rely. The unreality of much of the knowledge thus obtained had become obvious, and the need for some remedy which should not at the same time overload the curriculum was generally acknowledged. Fitzpatrick therefore, in collaboration with Glazebrook, who was at that time delivering the lectures, undertook the provision of a brief practical course, unambitiously designed to do no more than promote a grasp of fundamental principles in physics by the use of the simplest possible apparatus, leaving the loftier aims of education through experiment, dexterity in manipulation, keenness in observation and soundness in deduction, to be later directed by the specialized scientific and clinical studies of the medical course.

From the first, Fitzpatrick threw himself into this work with an enthusiasm which could not fail to elicit some response even from men inclined to chafe at the prescription of preliminary scientific subjects which seemed to be unconnected with their future profession, and he brought to bear upon the task his great gifts of clearness in exposition and of leadership in making his students feel that their cause was his also. At first, when little assistance was available, he not only designed but actually constructed a good deal of the necessary apparatus, and later, when the growth of the classes brought colleagues into association with the work, he rapidly infected them with his spirit. Completely unselfish as to promotion, Fitzpatrick was content to retain the rank of an Assistant Demonstrator until 1906, when he became President of Queens' College and could no longer afford the time needed for the supervision of the practical classes. This great increase in his College and University responsibilities did not however at once terminate his fruitful teaching at the Laboratory, for he had since 1898 been called upon to deliver the course of lectures originally given by Glazebrook, and

when finally in the year 1915 the pressure of his official duties further compelled him to sever even this link with his former work he enjoyed the crowning satisfaction of welcoming as his successor one of his former pupils. The memory of Fitzpatrick will continue to be honoured with affection and gratitude by all who served with him and who served under him.

Fitzpatrick was a most lively demonstrator. The students did not have to come to him—he went to them; and he flashed round the room whenever he saw any looking vacantly at their apparatus, and the difficulties they were encountering were cleared up. A large number of students had to be dealt with in an hour and a half, and it was only by great energy that Fitzpatrick managed to put them all through their experiments. In this way numbers passed through his hands, and he could not be expected to remember them. In consequence in after years it was a frequent experience that some young man came up and said to him: ‘Sir, you won’t remember me, but I was one of your class when I studied physics as a medical student.’



CAVENDISH LABORATORY

## Chapter IV

### ADMINISTRATION

**T**HE important part played by Dr Fitzpatrick in educational administration and his unremitting devotion to this field of work are shown by a bare list of his activities on one side only, that connected with Cambridge University. The following record of University posts that he held at various times is based on notes supplied by the University Marshal, Mr F. W. Cowles:

Vice-Chancellor 1915-17, 1928-9; Deputy Vice-Chancellor for ten years; Assistant Demonstrator in Physics 1888-1906; Recognized Teacher in Physics for M.B. Degree 1901-22; Examiner for Natural Sciences Tripos 1902, 1903, 1909 (Chairman 1903, 1909); Examiner in Elementary Physics for six years; Examiner, Affiliated Local Lectures Centres, 1898-1903; Select Preacher 1901, 1908, 1915. He was a Member of the Council of the Senate 1908-12, 1914-31, and served on the Financial Board, General Board, Court of Discipline, Non-Collegiate Students Board (Chairman 1906-22), Special Board for Physics and Chemistry (Secretary 1901-8, Chairman 1909-26), Highest Grade Schools Examination Syndicate, Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate, Board of Examinations, Medical Grants Committee, Managing Committee of the Pension Scheme for University Assistants, and Committee for Initial Appointments to University Lectureships and Demonstratorships under New Statutes in 1926. He served on Occasional Syndicates on Alternatives for General Examination, Pensions, Scientific Departments, Previous and Other Examinations, Ordinary B.A. Degree, Statutes and Ordinances on Engineering, etc., Chemical Department, Chemistry Department Building, Regulations for the Mathematical and Natural Sciences Triposes, Financial position of departments, etc., Non-Collegiate Students, Residence in Institutions, Training College for Schoolmasters, Cavendish Laboratory Extension. He was a Governor of Harrow School and the

Perse School; a member of the Cambridge Borough Council, the Bedford County Education Committee and the Development Committee of the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce, and a Conservator of the River Cam; an Elector to the Cavendish, Jacksonian, Sadleirian and Physics Professorships and the Librarianship. He served for twenty-four years as College Representative for Elections to the Borough Council and Financial Board.

As Vice-Chancellor, 1915-17, it fell to him to receive His Majesty the King; Cardinal Bourne who visited St Edmund's House; Viscount Bryce at Cheshunt College; General Smuts, Mr Walter Hines Page of the U.S.A., and the Right Honourable W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, who came to receive Honorary Degrees; and a party of French Professors. He read the Roll of Honour at the Memorial Service in King's College Chapel in 1917; and in 1918 he acted as Deputy Vice-Chancellor for the Master of Christ's, and on 13 November he gave an address at the Thanksgiving Service convened by the Mayor in Great St Mary's Church to celebrate the end of the War.

He was for some years a member of the Council of Newnham College.

Of his work for University Extension, Dr D. H. S. Cranage, Dean of Norwich, formerly Secretary of the Cambridge University Board of Extra-Mural Studies, writes:

It was I believe the late Father Dolling who lamented that good people were often inhuman and that it was more frequently the bad people who were human. Probably he did not know the late President or he would have realized at any rate that there was one man who was thoroughly good and thoroughly human. He was human in his interest about all around him and especially in the administration of his College and University; human in his impatience of slackness and inefficiency; human in his love of Alpine climbing; and above all human in his affections. He was also a really

good man. One can pick out two texts from the Scriptures he loved which are the key to his character: Ecclesiastes ix. 10: 'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might;' II Corinthians x. 5: 'Bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ.' Speaking of religion it is natural that I should refer to one position for which he thought no trouble too great—the Cambridge University Prayer Union. This was founded in 1848 and must have been one of the oldest University organizations. There were many hundred members scattered throughout the world and the President was Chairman and presided regularly over the quarterly meetings which decided on the special subjects of prayer. After his death the Union was dissolved as the resident members of the Committee felt that the place of it had been taken by other Societies.

My own association with Dr Fitzpatrick, however, was chiefly, though by no means entirely, with University Extra-Mural Work. For this he was one of the warmest friends there have ever been. He regarded it, in the words of the Royal Commission of 1922, 'as an established and essential part of the *normal work* of a University'. The original University Extra-Mural Work was always near to his heart and he took a prominent part in the Lectures Committee of the old Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate. He was equally a great believer in the other department of the Syndicate's work—'Cambridge Locals'. He and the late Dr St John Parry were the two stalwarts of the Syndicate whose membership was renewed again and again, the Council of the Senate always finding reasons why they should not go off. The University Tutorial Classes, the newer form of Extra-Mural Work, started in 1909, were always regarded by the President as a healthy and legitimate development of the original idea. He gave it his warmest support and was Chairman of the Tutorial Classes Committee. When called to the high office of Vice-Chancellor, the President, as all Cambridge men know, devoted himself heart and soul to the responsibilities entailed. He was far from forgetting the Extra-Mural Work and was the only

Vice-Chancellor who ever paid an official visit to a Local Lectures centre, when he visited Newcastle and Darlington in 1917.

The Summer Meetings, whether of Local Lectures students or Tutorial Class members, were always looked upon as an important part of his duty. He was Vice-Chancellor at the time when Russia was the main subject in August 1916. It was he who conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on the distinguished visitors—Mr Milyoukov, soon afterwards to be a prominent member of the Provisional Government; Dr Lappo-Danilevski, the quiet scholar who underwent terrible hardships later on; Dr Struve, who escaped from Russia disguised as a peasant; and Mr Roman Dmowski, member of the Duma, who later on was the chief Polish delegate at the Peace Conference. The ceremony in the Senate House and the garden party afterwards at the College are an abiding memory. There are many students in England and other countries who will always remember the gracious hospitality they received from the President and Mrs Fitzpatrick.

In the great world outside Thomas Cecil Fitzpatrick may not have been so well known, but in his own College and University he left an example rare in its comprehensive ability and goodness.

Mr W. N. Williams, M.A., General Secretary of the Cambridge University Local Examinations Syndicate, writes:

Dr Fitzpatrick's membership of the Syndicate extended from 1897 to 1931. He was Chairman (as deputy for the Vice-Chancellor) from October 1924, and had of course presided over the Syndicate as Vice-Chancellor.

It was customary, until the increased complexity of University business after the War, for the Vice-Chancellor to preside over important Syndicates even if the business with which they were concerned did not particularly interest him; sometimes of course the Vice-Chancellor was already a Syndic, and would preside not only over the

Syndicate but also at meetings of the General Purposes Committee. Dr Fitzpatrick regularly took the Chair at meetings of the General Purposes Committee over a considerable period of years if the Vice-Chancellor did not attend.

A special piece of work in which Dr Fitzpatrick was much interested was the Chairmanship of the Joint Committee for Examinations. He presided over the first meeting of this Committee, which includes representatives of the Head Masters', Head Mistresses', Assistant Masters', and Assistant Mistresses' Associations as well as members of the Syndicate, on 28 October 1918, and he hardly missed a meeting while he was alive. The last meeting over which he presided (the thirtieth meeting of the Committee) was on 23 February 1931. The visiting members of the Committee much admired his keen interest and his quickness to understand their point of view, and they often commented on his admirable conduct of the meetings, which have from the first dealt with every aspect of the Syndicate's examinations with which the schools are concerned.

Dr Fitzpatrick acted as an Examiner for the Syndicate in nearly every year from 1898 to 1919. For the first three years he examined in Experimental Science for the Junior Local Examination; after that he examined in various branches of Physics for the Senior Local and also (until 1909) for the Junior.

After Dr Fitzpatrick's death, the Syndicate passed a resolution placing on record 'their deep regret at the death of Dr T. C. Fitzpatrick, President of Queens' College, with their grateful appreciation of his unfailing help and guidance during the past thirty-four years and of his services to the cause of Secondary Education both at home and overseas'.

Dr Albert Mansbridge, Secretary of the Workers' Educational Association, wrote to *The Times*:

Dr Fitzpatrick will live in the memory of working men and women as one of the kindest and most welcoming men of his generation at Cambridge. As a prominent

member of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate he was always interested in University Extension, and did all he possibly could to help and encourage the earliest efforts of the Workers' Educational Association in its attempt to bring the University into constructive relationship with the organizations of workpeople. He was in fact the first chairman of the Cambridge Joint-Committee for University Tutorial Classes. From 1903 until his death—whether as Fellow of Christ's College, President of Queens' College, or Vice-Chancellor—he was always accessible and not only ready to give counsel, but to receive and weigh sympathetically every suggestion or request made to him.

In a letter to Mrs Fitzpatrick Dr Mansbridge added the following note:

It was in the year 1904 that Dr Fitzpatrick, who was at that time a Fellow of Christ's College, gave encouragement and sound advice to those of us who were trying to bring about a joint effort on the part of Universities and Labour organizations for the promotion of higher education among working men and women. Our plans proved to be successful and the result was the Workers' Educational Association. I shall never forget the kindness with which Dr Fitzpatrick received me at Queens' College. He probed deeply into our ideas and plans and was judicial in his reception of them. From that time until his death he was an ever ready counsellor and friend. In all our experience, whether at Cambridge or elsewhere, we never found anyone who was more just and fair. He could not endure anything loose or artificial. He could be very stern.

In the days when he was Vice-Chancellor he was ready to be approached by us on any matter of significance. It was a great joy to me to visit him, as I did on more than one occasion, at Queens' College. He never resented any suggestion whatsoever. If he approved a suggestion, he did not commit himself but simply went quietly into the matter and acted. The strength and quality of his presence as he presided over meetings of the Extra-Mural Board will

always live in my memory. He was a great Englishman, a source of strength and power to all who knew him. It was because of him and others like him that the great *rapprochement* between working men and Universities became a reality.

Fitzpatrick served for many years on the Highest Grade Schools Examination Syndicate and the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. For a long period he was Chairman of the Syndicate, and presided in alternate years at the meetings of the Board in London. He took a large part in the examinations and inspections conducted by the Board, in various years examining at Eton, Winchester and some thirty other public schools. He also served as Awarder in Physics for Higher and School Certificates, and as Reviser of the examination papers in Physics. On his retirement from the Schools Examination Board in 1930 the Board passed a vote of gratitude for his services.

After his death, at a meeting of the Governors of the Bedford Charity (the Harper Trust), 28 January 1932, the Chairman expressed their gratitude to the late Dr Fitzpatrick for his services to education generally and specially to the Trust. He was appointed a Governor in 1901 by the staff of the Grammar School (now Bedford School) and served till 1926, being for many years Chairman of the Grammar School Committee, and later of the Committee governing the two Harper Trust schools. A colleague writes that Fitzpatrick, as an old boy of the School and former resident in Bedford, had exceptional qualifications, and was one of the most active and influential of the Governors. His wide and varied knowledge of educational matters made his opinion on the larger matters of educational policy specially valuable; and he spoke as an expert on all scientific questions—a side of school work which Phillpotts, under whom he had been as a boy at the School, was a pioneer in developing. He had much to do with shaping the policy of the Modern School, and with providing the Grammar School with a Chapel; and he helped to initiate the acquisition of Boarding Houses by the Trust.

Letters of sympathy and of gratitude were sent by the Managing Committee of the Pension Scheme for Assistants, Clerks and other servants employed in University Departments; by the Cambridge Training College for Women ('he was for many years a member of the Council, and acted as one of the Guarantors of the College at a critical stage of its finances'); the Local Examinations Syndicate ('for thirty-four years' ungrudging help and guidance'); the Council of Ridley Hall ('for years an active and helpful member'); the Board of Extra-Mural Studies ('he had always taken a deep interest in University Extension'); the Cambridge Home of Mercy; the Trustees of the Cambridge Cottage Home for Orphan Girls; the Church Missionary Society Association for Town and University of Cambridge (of which he was President and Chairman); the Church Army ('the kindest of friends'); the Eastern Counties Association for the Blind; the Henry Martyn Library; the Old Bedfordians' Club ('a distinguished son of Bedford and a past President of the Club').

## Chapter V

### MOUNTAINEERING & TRAVEL

**T**HE late Sir Richard Glazebrook, Director of the National Physical Laboratory, wrote in *The Times* of 3 November 1931:

Some forty-five years ago he met me by chance in Switzerland, and his first words were, 'You have taught me physics for the past three years, I am going to teach you to climb mountains'. For the next twenty years or so we met nearly every year, and climbed usually in the district between Arolla and Saas Fee, sometimes wandering as far as Chamonix. On many of these occasions he brought with him as his guests one or more of his undergraduate pupils. He loved the mountains, he would teach others to love them, and he succeeded. Occasionally a novice was somewhat overpowered by the activity of his tutor. Fitzpatrick was a good mountaineer, especially on rocks, very quick and very active, and an inexperienced man found it difficult at times to follow in the footsteps of his guide or to share his enthusiasm for a long expedition every day, sometimes without much regard for the weather. . . . There are many, I am sure, who are grateful to him for their introduction to the Alps and for a wonderful holiday, impossible at the time but for his generous help.

Notes jotted down by Glazebrook during some of these holidays with Fitzpatrick show that they climbed together the Pigne d'Arolla, Riffelhorn by the Matterhorn couloir, Zinal Rothhorn, Ober-Gabelhorn and Matterhorn; in the first three weeks of September 1895 they did the Taeschhorn, Weisshorn and Grand Dru, the high-level route from Zermatt to Argentière, and as shorter expeditions the Glacier du Géant ice-fall, Gorner ice-fall, Furggrat, Stockhorn traverse, and Riffelhorn from the glacier.

Professor Ernest W. Brown of Yale, formerly Fellow of Christ's, writes:

My earliest recollection of Fitzpatrick goes back to the long vacation of 1888 following the completion of the second part of my Tripos examination. We must have seen a good deal of one another during the eight weeks which was then the usual period of residence for honours men and others who had work to do, for toward the end of it he asked me to accompany him, his two sisters and two cousins on a tour in Switzerland as his guest. I had heard something of his skill as a climber and, though he rarely talked about it, the great pleasure he got from his annual holiday in the mountains. This experience he delighted in sharing with others, for in later years when we arranged to go together he nearly always had one or two guests with him to introduce to his favourite sport.

We went first to Zermatt and, as an introduction, he got his favourite guide Perren<sup>1</sup> and took me up the rocks of the Riffelhorn from the Gorner Glacier. A day or two later, the Wellenkuppe—one of the less difficult peaks rising from the Trift Glacier—furnished an opportunity to learn something about snow and ice slopes. On leaving Zermatt we went by the well-known route through Viège, Belalp, the Eggishorn and Interlaken to Grindelwald, walking and driving. I recall only one major climb there—that of the Wetterhorn. We had started at 7 a.m. one morning to accompany the ladies in a walk to the Wengen Alp. After seeing them to the top, we hurried back to Grindelwald and ate a hasty lunch, collected our guides and equipment and started for the hut, a walk and climb of four or five hours, arriving there about sunset. At 2 a.m. the next morning our start for the peak was made with lanterns and, with the snow in good condition, we were able to get to the top and back to Grindelwald by noon. We had been on the move for nineteen out of twenty-nine consecutive hours: the next was naturally an 'off' day, but in the afternoon Fitzpatrick, who seemed unable in those days to get really tired, suggested a walk of

<sup>1</sup> Later Fitzpatrick climbed regularly with Kronig.

two or three hours to the upper glacier. Grumbling, I agreed to go, and he delighted in later years in reminding me of my bad temper on that occasion, especially when I came a cropper on level ice.

The following year he was, I think, only able to be away a little over two weeks, but we managed to carry out a fairly strenuous programme. At any rate after one or two minor expeditions to 'get into form' we went up the Matterhorn, starting from the Schwarz-See Hotel. The next day, crossing the Furggen-Joch, my feet got so sore that I got a horse at the first opportunity and rode to Breuil amid the jeers of my companions, who were Fitzpatrick and the guides, Perren and Moser. The irritating part was the absence of any blister to justify the ride! Thence by carriage through Châtillon and Aosta we reached Courmayeur. I had my turn at Aosta where we spent the night. Fitzpatrick felt that he needed a barber there owing to the effects of sun and snow on his face. He rejoined me looking decidedly disgruntled and finally after some pressure confessed that it was due to the fact that he had been shaved by a woman!

From Courmayeur we had an eight-hour tramp to the Dôme hut in preparation for the traverse of Mont Blanc to Chamonix. The next morning the guides refused the climb. Fitzpatrick thought that they, with the two other guides accompanying a Yorkshire man with the same plan, had arranged not to go the night before. He disliked to be 'done' in that way, and declared that he was determined to get to Chamonix that night in any case, as it was a Saturday and he liked to spend Sunday quietly in a place with an English service. So we started at 6 a.m. for the Col de Miage, which was new to all of us, and with the help of Ball's *Alpine Guide* and the skill of old Moser, who took us to the top without an error, got over in good shape. A long tramp and a final three-hour carriage ride landed us in Chamonix at 9.30 p.m.—much later than if we had gone over the top of the mountain.

I had only one climb from Chamonix with Fitzpatrick, whether on that occasion or in a later year I do not remember.

That was the Petits Charmoz, one of the less difficult of the Aiguilles, which we ascended one afternoon. It was on rocks of this character that Fitzpatrick seemed most at home, going up or down a difficult place rapidly if he could negotiate it at all. He disliked to receive help from his guide, but was always ready to ask for it when he really needed assistance.

The following year we were out again. On only one or two other occasions was I able to join him, as I left for America in 1891, and though most of my summers were in the following decade spent in England, I had to sail too early to fit in with his plans. My recollections of these years in which later climbs were made are hazy, but I know that we climbed the Unter- and Ober-Gabelhörner, the Zinal Rothhorn and the sky line from the Théodule Pass to the Furggen Glacier in the Zermatt district. We also traversed the Jungfrau from Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald, a climb which required two nights in huts. Of course there were many walks through districts and over passes which do not come into a climbing record. On these occasions we did not talk much and still more rarely was there any conversation on topics outside of our tour.

Other memories of our association are still vivid. One, a trip to Cornwall in the Easter vacation of 1891, is memorable for its ending at Huntly, the hydropathic establishment owned by Carpenter. Fitzpatrick had been there several times and had spoken of him as having a most unusual and remarkable personality, an opinion I fully shared after many happy weeks in later summers had cemented a friendship which only closed with his death. Once or twice during each summer we drove over in a dog-cart to a near-by village where Fitzpatrick was supplying the Sunday services for some friend away on a holiday. A memorable occasion in the winter of 1894-5 which I spent in Cambridge was an excursion with him and Armitage Robinson to Ely by train and back on skates, the whole way over the frozen river.

I cannot close these recollections with their little sidelights without saying something of the more fundamental aspects of his character. As I look back over half a century,

I still regard him as the straightest man I ever knew. He lived with the highest principles as his guide and was never willing to compromise with them as far as his own conduct was concerned. He seemed to have few illusions about himself or anyone else, and yet he was always charitable in his judgement of others. I never saw him angry except at some mean or underhanded action, and he would sometimes give himself considerable trouble to punish it or set things right. I recall an occasion of another kind when we had arranged to climb the Eiger and he found one of our guides not quite sober the day before. There was plenty of opportunity to replace him, but he abandoned the expedition altogether, feeling, I think, that the lesson to the man would be more impressive in that way. His great generosity is known to many. He seemed to regard his private means as an opportunity for service to others. He lived no differently from the rest of us; indeed, he seemed content with less. One cannot doubt that more men like him would make the world a better place in which to live.

Journeys to Greece and Sicily are referred to on pp. 7 and 17. Another was to Algeria. The farthest was to South America, where with Mrs Fitzpatrick and Mr Hayes he travelled up the Amazon.<sup>1</sup>

Of another tour Dr Arthur de W. Snowden writes:

Early in 1902 I was asked by Fitzpatrick to accompany him and Norman McLean to Palestine as his guest. To visit Palestine in such company was a privilege that could not be resisted.

About the middle of March we left London and travelled overland to Marseilles, where we took ship for Jaffa. It was a rather cold and stormy time in the Mediterranean and we

<sup>1</sup> This river with the Purús and other tributaries was explored in the middle of the last century by Fitzpatrick's uncle, W. Chandless, who contributed important papers on them to the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* and was awarded that Society's Gold Medal. One tributary of the Amazon is named after him.

were not pleased to hear that, owing to cases of plague in Egypt, our ship would not stop at Jaffa but would proceed to Beyrout and quarantine there. For three days we had to look at Beyrout from the harbour.

On 23 March, quarantine having been duly observed, we were allowed to go ashore, so we took our baggage and transhipped to a Russian steamer on which were 700 Russian pilgrims, bound for Jerusalem. They were a dirty and odorous crowd. Before sailing we were able to attend the service at the English Church and to visit the very excellent American College. We sailed at 2.30 p.m. and woke early next morning to find we were anchored off Jaffa. It was a perfect morning; but to our consternation we saw that our flag was at half mast. We learnt that the chief engineer had died suddenly in the night. Fears of further quarantine haunted us; but, after some delay while Port Authorities made up their minds, we were allowed to go ashore.

At this stage we were taken in charge by agents of Messrs Cook and Sons. We were quickly passed through the customs and taken to an hotel, where we breakfasted. A conveyance awaited to drive us round the town and we visited, among other places, the house of Simon the Tanner, from the roof of which we had a splendid view of the town and coast. After luncheon we were taken by our dragoman, Joseph Huddad, to the railway station to catch our train for Jerusalem. We bought baskets full of Jaffa oranges on the station, the price of which dropped to a minimum as the time for departure became imminent. After passing through the plain of Sharon and, later, through mountain gorges, we reached Jerusalem in time for a change and a wash before dining at our hotel, just outside the Jaffa Gate. We very thoroughly enjoyed the luxury of solid and immobile beds, the first we had slept in since leaving London.

After a visit to Cook's Chief Offices to make final arrangements about the tour we started off under the guidance of Joseph to visit the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The crowds of pilgrims were somewhat distracting, but we

managed to visit all the many chapels and shrines. The sight of an infidel Turk, sitting cross-legged with drawn sword, rather astonished us. We learnt that his duty was to keep the peace between the different Christian sects!

After leaving the Church of the Holy Sepulchre we walked along the Via Dolorosa. We wished very much that learned gentlemen had not cast doubts on nearly all the sites of the fourteen Stations. Even the site of Calvary, now covered by the Church, is said to have been elsewhere. That night we saw Jerusalem under the light of an unclouded full moon from the roof of our hotel. It was very impressive.

Next morning we visited the Mosque which covers the Rock of Sacrifice on the summit of Mount Moriah. Its central dome is supported by a triple circle of pillars and the mosaics are very beautiful. In the afternoon we went to Bethlehem and visited the Church of the Nativity, which covers the site of the Stable and Manger. We found that the mass of tradition that has grown up around these sacred places detracted from the simplicity we had associated with them.

We drove to Jericho next morning, arriving early enough to go on to Elisha's pool and the probable site of ancient Jericho before lunch. In the afternoon we drove to the Dead Sea and bathed in it, enjoying its buoyancy but not its saltiness, which had an unpleasant effect on the skin of one of us. From there we drove to the Jordan, to the spot where Christ is supposed to have been baptized. We had thought of washing the salt of the Dead Sea off our bodies by a dip in Jordan, but the muddiness of its water decided us against so doing. At the hotel in Jericho where we spent the night, our rest was much disturbed by the noise of innumerable frogs.

Good Friday, 28 March. An early start brought us back to Jerusalem to attend the three hours' Service at the Cathedral. On our way back we visited the house of Mary and Martha and the tomb of Lazarus. The next day we rode down the Valley of Hinnom and then up the Valley of Kedron to the Mount of Olives, visiting the Garden of

Gethsemane and a church over the traditional site of the Ascension. A Russian Church is built on the summit of the Mount, and from the top of the tower a wonderful view of the Holy City and the surrounding country, including the Jordan Valley, the Dead Sea and the Mountains of Moab, was pointed out to us.

Easter Day was a day of glorious sunshine from sunrise to sunset. After early Service at the Cathedral we went, later in the morning, to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, hoping that we might find it sufficiently empty to allow us to see again some parts of it that the crowds had made difficult on our previous visit. We were disappointed, as numerous processions were walking round and round, singing monotonous chants.

The camping part of our tour began next day. We regretted leaving Jerusalem, for we felt that there was so much we would have liked to have seen again without hurry. However, our time was limited and we had to keep to the programme. The start was made at 7.45, when we mounted our horses and started north. Our baggage had gone on before to be ready for us at our first night's camping ground. On reaching Bethel, however, we found a tent pitched and our lunch ready. After a rest of two hours we continued our journey. Our way had led us through rocky and uninteresting country until we came to a valley of olive trees, leading to the fertile Valley of Harâmeyeh, on the side of which we found our tents pitched and tea awaiting us.

The camp consisted of three tents. One was large enough to take our three camp beds with comfort; another was the mess tent and the third the kitchen, where an excellent cook produced the best meals we had in the country. Our tents were carpeted and hung with heavy draperies. We always breakfasted early, and then the camp was struck and went off ahead of us; the main camp to the next night's camping ground and the mess tent to our mid-day resting place.

Our route led us to Shiloh, where a Mosque covers the traditional site of the resting-place of the Ark; otherwise, all was in ruins. At the foot of Mount Gerizim we saw Jacob's

well and Joseph's tomb, and later we reached the flourishing town of Nablus, where our camp was ready for us. After tea we went to the house of the Chief Priest of the Samaritans, who showed us the old copy of the Pentateuch. He assured us that it had been written by Aaron's great-grandson, but McLean told us that it was probably written early in the Christian era. Samaria is mostly ruins and very dirty. The remains of Herod's city were interesting. The Church of St John contains the tombs of St John, Obadiah and Elisha. That evening we got our first view of the Valley of Esdraelon with Jezreel to the north, Carmel to the west and the trans-Jordanian mountains to the east.

From this time till the end of our journeyings rain at times made our going unpleasant and obliterated the views. The Valley of Esdraelon, through which we passed next day, was a vast sea of young green crops, broken here and there by islands of small villages. Its fertility is wonderful. We passed through Nain and after a long, steep climb we came to Nazareth, lying in a hollow near the top of the mountain. The Church of the Annunciation and various traditional sites did not impress us much, but the view from the top of the mountain was, indeed, worth seeing. Next day we passed through Cana and, later in the day, we passed the traditional Mountain of the Beatitudes, covered with masses of brightly coloured flowers. From here we had our first sight of Tiberias; unfortunately, Mount Hermon was in the clouds. The next night was spent at Tiberias, our camp being on the shores of the lake. Fitzpatrick and I bathed in the lake before sunrise next morning: it was bitterly cold, so our dip was of the briefest. Next morning a boat was awaiting us and we were rowed to the head of the lake, where the site of ancient Capernaum probably is. Here our horses met us and we passed a very flourishing Jewish settlement. It was a pleasure to see a well laid-out place again. We passed by the Waters of Merom, and presently had a view of the stately, snow-topped Hermon.

Having arrived in Bedouin country it was necessary to have an armed guard to protect us at night. Whether this

was really necessary, we could not make out; or whether it was only a way of taxing travellers. Anyhow, the guard did fire off a gun one night. They said that six robbers were approaching the camp from different directions and fled when they fired.

The days had become uncomfortably warm and flies were a pest: the nights, however, remained chilly. Dan and the sources of the Jordan were passed next day and then we rode along the slopes of Hermon, camping on them next night. Damascus was reached next day. It is so surrounded by trees that little is seen of the city as one approaches. We spent two days in Damascus and found it none too long.

On 11 April we left Damascus by train and were met by our horses some way along the line. From here we had a not very interesting ride to Baalbek; a light but continuous rain did not add to the pleasure of the ride. That evening we saw the ruins of the Temples to Jupiter, Venus and the Sun. The Kaiser had visited Baalbek the year before, and much excavation by Germans had been going on. This, undoubtedly, added to the interest of the grand and impressive ruins. Next day we visited the quarries from which the stone had been cut for the building of these temples. In one quarry was a monolith measuring  $71 \times 14 \times 13$  feet, ready trimmed and smoothed for removal to its destination. This was probably meant for the great Temple to Baal which was never completed.

We decided that we would ride over the Lebanon next day to Beyrout, hoping to see the famous cedars. Disappointment was in store for us, however, as the Lebanon was in the clouds all the day. The only view we got was that of the tail of the horse in front of us, from which we were afraid to take our eyes for fear we might get separated. After descending some distance, however, we suddenly came out of the clouds into brilliant sunshine and saw Beyrout and the sea lying at the end of a valley.

We had two days in Beyrout to renew our acquaintance with places and people we had met when we visited it at the beginning of our tour. Choosing presents to bring home

gave excuse for spending considerable time in the bazaars and shops.

We sailed from Beyrout on 15 April and reached London on 24 April after an uneventful journey.

Whether the trip would be as fascinating now, under modern conditions and through a much changed country, I doubt.<sup>1</sup> In those days so much must have been very much as it was in the early days of the Christian Era that we were carried back to those times and a large amount of our pleasure was due to this. Probably, the customs of the country altered very little; the peasants travelled in the same way and tilled the soil as they had always done. Small patches of soil between rocks were scratched and corn sown, irresistibly recalling the parable of the Sower.

Anybody knowing Fitzpatrick will realize how the sights appealed to him. He was able to put aside all the valueless tales that had grown up around the sacred sites and are apt to annoy others, seeing the things as they had been in the days of Christ. His energy, as usual, was great, and he took innumerable photographs during the tour which served to bring back to memory a most successful and instructive holiday.

<sup>1</sup> Dr Fitzpatrick made another journey to Palestine in 1927 with Mrs Fitzpatrick and Mr Andrew Munro.