

QUEENS' COLLEGE RECORD • 2008



The Queens' College Record 2008

Table of Contents

2 The Fellowship (March 2008)

4 From the President

The Society

- 5 The Fellows in 2007
- 7 Historical List of Fellows
- 7 Retirement of Professor Ajit Singh
- 8 Thomae Smithi Academia
- 8 Lord Allen of Abbeydale, of the City of Sheffield,
G.C.B., M.A., Honorary Fellow 1974 – 2007
- 10 Professor John Bevington, Fellow 1944–48
- 10 Revising the Statutes

The Staff

- 13 The Staff in 2007
- 13 A Year in the Life of the Porters' Lodge

The Buildings

- 14 The Fabric 2007
- 15 Cripps Court 4th Floor
- 16 Two similar sundials

19 The Chapel

20 The Libraries

The Historical Record

- 22 Anne Neville – The Forgotten Third Queen
- 26 The Altarpieces in the College Chapel
- 27 Shakespeare and Queens' III
- 29 Twenty-first-century Vigani
- 29 A Blue Plaque for a Queensman
- 31 Jane Austen – The Queens' Connection
- 33 CFSW – Something to Celebrate
- 34 Flight Sub-Lieutenant Eric Buckley –
a Great War Tragedy
- 35 The Summer of 1918
- 37 Memories of the Fellowship – The Building of
Cripps Court

The Sporting Record

- 39 Reports of the Sports Clubs
- 43 Q550 Sports Bursaries
- 43 Captains of the Clubs

The Student Record

- 44 The Students 2007
- 44 Admissions
- 45 The College Musician
- 45 The Dancer in Residence
- 46 Earthquakes, Lions and Ugali
- 46 Nepal – Summer 2007
- 47 Sierra Dorada
- 48 An Economist in India
- 50 Distinctions and Awards
- 52 Reports of the Clubs and Societies
- 59 The Medical Society's 80th Birthday

60 The Development Record

- 62 Donors to Queens' 2007

The Academic Record

- 64 Scottish Historians and Modern Revolutions
- 67 Cellular Materials for Blast Protection

The Alumni Record

- 69 Alumni Association AGM
- 69 News of Members
- 80 The Hart Walks 2007
- 80 An Essay Provides Inspiration
- 81 The Queen's Gallery Reception
- 81 "Best for Catering"
- 81 The 2001 Matriculation Year
- 82 Deaths
- 83 Obituaries
- 88 Forthcoming Alumni Events



The front cover photograph shows one of the engravings by Lida Cardozo-Kindersley in the new Cripps Fourth Floor.

Photography: Hamish Symington.

The back cover photograph is of the Cam at Queens'. Photograph: Matthew Dingley.

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Editor: Jonathan Holmes • Design: Hamish Symington (www.hamishsymington.com)

Printed in the United Kingdom at the University Press, Cambridge, on elemental-chlorine-free paper containing 80% recycled fibres.

The Fellowship (March 2008)

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The admission of new Fellows – October 2007.

From the President

The Year of the Scaffolding is over, and from the chrysalis that enveloped the top of Cripps Court has emerged a beautiful new fourth floor. The new addition has exceeded everyone's expectations. The rooms for students and for fellows are excellent (the fellows being equipped with the latest in electronic teaching aids). The seminar rooms of the Stephen Thomas Teaching and Research centre are comfortable and attractive, a joy to inhabit. And, to widespread surprise, the appearance of the building as a whole is significantly improved. The fourth floor looks as if it ought to be there. The proportions of the building as a whole seem now to be "right". So an enormous vote of thanks to everyone who made this project possible, especially to Catherine Thomas, without whose generous benefaction in memory of her husband, Stephen, it could not have been afforded. And to Dr Robin Walker, the Junior Bursar, whose idea it was in the first place, and who had prime College responsibility for directing construction.

Now, it's on to the next major project, the Round. Members of the College will be familiar with my complaint that the centre of our College is a puddle-strewn car park. Now at last we are near to doing something about it. Architects have been working on a plan to enlarge the Porters' Lodge, create a cloister linking the Lodge to the entrance to Cripps Court, and landscape the Round. These plans have been forwarded to the City Council for planning permission, and we hope to receive their go-ahead sometime in the next three or four months. Then all we need to do is to raise the requisite funding! The project is far more complicated than it might appear at first sight. The Round is comprised of a remarkable complex of different slopes and levels making the extension of the Porters' Lodge a challenging architectural puzzle. To that problem must be added the fact that all the services linking the College on one side of the river to the other (telephone, broadband, power etc) pass under the Round and then under the Bridge. Sorting out issues like this, as everyone knows, costs money. The project as a whole will cost around £2.8 million. So far we have £800,000, so there's £2 million to go. But we'll make it! Our College deserves it.

On a lighter note I had the pleasure of joining the College Choir for part of their tour to Hong Kong. They were magnificent ambassadors for the College. Not only did they sing at a charity concert that raised substantial sums for the Hong Kong equivalent of the Samaritans, they also sang Evensong at St John's Cathedral, and concerts at Hong Kong University, Queen's College, Hong Kong (a high school) and the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club (for members of Queens' living in Hong Kong). A number of important contacts were made for the College, including the offer by Hong Kong University to provide bursaries for members of Queens' to visit Hong Kong and mainland China. As you may recall, my wife, Suzi, is a choral conductor. The opportunity she had on tour to work



BLANCALINGHAM

*The Topping Out Ceremony –
the President fixes the last piece of the new roof.*

closely with the choir and its conductors, the organ scholars, resulted in performances of remarkably high standards. Our aim is to be the best mixed-voice choir in Cambridge.

I have often remarked how fortuitous it was that the Queens' 550 Appeal, launched in 1998, provided the College with means of supporting students when tuition fees were introduced six years later. We can be confident that, given the size of the bursaries we provide, someone from a financially disadvantaged home will find Queens' one of the cheapest places in the country to go to university. At the time of Q550 we also sought to establish a fund to provide Sports Bursaries. The resources have been steadily garnered, and I am delighted that this year we have been able to provide some support to members of Queens' who are representing Cambridge in a wide variety of sporting endeavours. We would like to do more, so further donations for Sports Bursaries will be warmly welcomed.

I perhaps should be embarrassed by the fact that this column is so often a plea for more funds. But I am not. We need more resources to enhance education and research at Queens', and to achieve the very best we can in arts, sports, and other activities, so achieving that rich mix that makes membership of this College such a vital experience. Donors in the past provided you and me with that experience. It is now our responsibility to secure it for the future.

John Eatwell

The Society

The Fellows in 2007

Professor Sir Derek Bowett, former President of Queens', celebrated his eightieth birthday in 2007. Unfortunately he is unable to get out of his house much and so could not be entertained by the Fellows to celebrate this milestone, but a number of the longer-standing Fellows made a video of greetings, which he could watch at home. His memoirs of life as a Fellow and as President of Queens' have greatly entertained Old Members and other readers of *The Record* for several years – the latest episode, on the building of Cripps, is to be found in this issue. In August Brian and Margaret Callingham, who have both made enormous contributions to the life of the College over more than forty years, celebrated their Golden Wedding at a party for family and friends in Old Hall.

In October Professor Richard Weber, who is also Director of the Cambridge University Statistical Laboratory, ceased, after ten years' service, to be Vice-President. He has backed up the President, especially chairing committees and Governing Body meetings when the President was away, unobtrusively but with great efficiency throughout this period. His role as Vice-President has been taken over by Professor Roderic Jones, who is the University's Professor of Atmospheric Science. A notable retirement from the active Fellowship this year has been that of Professor Ajit Singh, who has been Senior Fellow for a number of years. He continues, of course, as a Life Fellow and an appreciation of his contributions to both College and University is to be found elsewhere in *The Record*. His retirement was marked by a three-day international conference based at Queens' at which papers were presented on a range of subject areas in which Professor Singh has worked.

The distinguished Crossbench Peer and former Civil Servant Lord Allen of Abbeydale died in November at the age of 95. Philip Allen matriculated at Queens' in 1930 and had been an Honorary Fellow since 1974.

It has, as ever, been a year of change within the Fellowship with the departure of several colleagues and the arrival of no fewer than eleven new Fellows. The Dean of Chapel, the Revd Dr Jonathan Holmes, was on leave from the start of the Easter Term until Christmas and the College was very fortunate to be able to appoint as his temporary replacement the Very Revd Christopher Whittall, Dean of St Paul's Cathedral, Rockhampton in Queensland. Mr Whittall was elected to a Bye-Fellowship. He came to Queens' not only with considerable pastoral experience as a priest (including a previous sabbatical in England at Truro Cathedral) and as an educationalist (as a former Lecturer at St John's College in the Queensland Diocese of Newcastle) but also with a distinguished academic reputation, with a B.A. from Macquarrie University, a B.D. from Melbourne College of Divinity, an M.A. from Sydney and an M.Sacr.Theol from the General Theological Seminary in New York. No sooner had he arrived in England than he heard that he had been awarded the Order of Australia for services to the community in Rockhampton.

Three new Research Fellows were admitted in October. Dr Nicholas Gibson is a Research Associate in the Psychology and Religion Research Group at the Divinity Faculty and is



JONATHAN HOLMES

*Dr and Mrs Brian Callingham
with their grandchildren at their Golden Wedding.*

interested in the ways in which ordinary people cognitively process theological information. An Oxford graduate in Psychology and Physiology, he becomes our Templeton Research Fellow. Anna Dimitrijevic is a Hungarian national and also an Oxford graduate (in PPE). She belongs to the Department of Politics and is interested in the empirical study of ethnic conflict. Christoph Müller took his first degree at the Technical University of Munich and is finishing a Ph.D. in the Department of Chemical Engineering. He is a specialist in Fluid Mechanics.

Five new Official Fellows have joined us during the year. The first is an internal promotion – Dr Joanna Willmott, previously a Research Fellow, has been appointed a College Lecturer in Classics for one year. She is also serving the College as a Tutor and as Schools Liaison Officer. Graham McShane is a Member of Queens' just finishing his Ph.D. in the Department of Engineering. Following his appointment as a University Lecturer in Engineering, he has become a Fellow to back up the teaching in Mechanical Engineering. Dr Amanda Perreau-Saussine, a University Lecturer in Law, has become an Official Fellow. An undergraduate student at Jesus College and a graduate student at Corpus Christi, Amanda is a specialist in Jurisprudence and Public International Law, especially Human Rights Law, and has previously been a Fellow of Newnham College. Dr Marie Edmonds is a specialist in volcanoes and a Lecturer in the Department of Earth Sciences. She is a graduate of the University of East Anglia and studied for a Ph.D. at Cambridge. She has most recently been a Mendenhall Research Fellow in the U.S. Geological Survey at the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory on Kilauea. Dr Gillian Fraser lectures in the Department of Pathology and will give a much-needed boost to our Cell Biology teaching. She is a Microbiologist and her first degree was from Glasgow in her native Scotland.



BRIAN CALINGHAM

The Vice-President teaching in his new room in the Stephen Thomas Centre.

In addition three new Bye-Fellows were admitted in October. Dr Owen Arthurs read Medical Sciences at Queens'. After the M.B./Ph.D. programme at Addenbrooke's, he worked at local hospitals and then as an S.H.O. and Trust Fellow at Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital before returning to Addenbrooke's as an Academic Clinical Fellow and Specialist Registrar in Diagnostic Radiology. He has taken on our Neuroanatomy teaching and is Assistant Director of Studies in Medicine. Dr Howard Stone is also a Queens' Alumnus. An Assistant Director of Research in the Rolls Royce University Technology Partnership in Materials group at the Department of Materials Science and Metallurgy, he is boosting our Chemistry teaching. Finally Dr Janet Maguire works as a Senior Research Associate in Cardiovascular Pharmacology at Addenbrooke's. Originally a Bristol graduate with a Ph.D. from London, she is supervising in Pharmacology for both Medical and Natural Science students.

Dr Julia Lovell came to the end of her tenure as a Research Fellow and left Queens' in the summer to take up a Lectureship at Birkbeck College, University of London. Dr Kit Wilkins also finished his Research Fellowship in Plant Sciences and is now training as a Patent Attorney. Dr Kaveri Gill, who has been a Tutor and College Lecturer in Social Sciences for the past academic year, has returned to India as a Senior Consultant on programme evaluation at the Indian Planning Commission.

Many years ago when Dr John Green, as Dean of College, became Senior Tutor, the disciplinary powers of the Dean were subsumed into the Senior Tutorship. Dr Milgate has long been worried about a conflict of interest between his role as *de facto* head of College discipline and his role as a Tutor. According to the Statutes, college discipline is formally the responsibility of the Tutors collectively, but this year the College resolved to recreate the office of Dean of College to be responsible for addressing any breaches of discipline or College regulations by junior members of Queens'. The office holder is appointed from among the Tutors and is to consult and collaborate with the other Tutors and confer with the President and other College Officers as necessary in the conduct of his duties. Dr Martin Dixon has taken on this role. As well as Dr Jo Willmott, Dr James Campbell and Professor

Eugene Terentjev have become Tutors. Dr Beverley Glover has taken on the role of Director of Studies in Biological Natural Sciences and Dr Michael Petraglia has become Director of Studies in Archaeology and Anthropology.

On retirement from the Faculty of Economics, Professor Ajit Singh has been appointed a Director of Research at the Cambridge Endowment for Research in Finance at the Judge Institute of Management on a half-time basis. He has also been appointed to a part-time chair in Economics at the University of Birmingham Business School and as an advisor to ILO. He lectured in Delhi, Istanbul, Jonkoping (Sweden), Beijing, Luxembourg and Geneva during the year. Professor James Diggle has been lecturing widely from the British Museum to the Perse School on the location of Homer's Ithaca. The book, which he co-authored, *Odysseus Unbound: The Search for Homer's Ithaca*, has been published in a Greek translation. In addition to taking a sea passage to South Africa, Professor John Tiley, who has been on leave for most of the year, has been lecturing in Australia, giving the 2007 Ross Parsons Memorial Lecture at the University of Sydney and the Third Annual Tax Lecture at the University of Melbourne. The Revd Dr Brian Hebblethwaite has published *The Philosophical Theology of Austin Farrar*, Leuven: Peeters, 2007. Professor Richard Weber has been awarded the 2007 INFORMS Computing Society Prize for Research Excellence for his paper, '*On the sum-of-squares algorithm for bin packing*'. Essentially this research is about how to solve a problem in which objects of random sizes are to be taken one by one and efficiently packed into the least number of bins – a problem fundamental in the design of algorithms for computer software and systems, e.g. for understanding how best to transmit and store packets of data as they flow through the Internet. Professor Peter Spufford has been lecturing widely in Europe as his book *Power and Profit* has been translated into Hungarian, Swedish, German and Italian. Mr Richard Fentiman has been elected a Member of the American Law Institute.

The Revd Canon Dr John Polkinghorne has published *Quantum Physics and Theology* (SPCK, Yale UP) and also an autobiography, *From Physicist to Priest* (SPCK). During the Michaelmas Term, Dr Christos Pitelis was a Visiting Professor at the Department of International Economics and Management, Copenhagen Business School (where he was also the guest speaker at the launch of the Centre for International Business), and at the Graduate School of Management, St Petersburg State University. He also presented papers at a Special Conference of the Strategic Management Society and at the Congress of the European Regional Science Association and guest co-edited a special issue of the *Management International Review* on '*Edith Penrose and International Business*'. The Revd Dr Fraser Watts has been made an Honorary Canon of Ely Cathedral. Dr Beverley Glover has published *Understanding Flowers and Flowering: an Integrated Approach*, O.U.P., 2007. She has also been invited to become an Editor of *Current Opinion in Plant Biology*. Dr Martin Dixon has been promoted by the University to a Readership in the Law of Real Property within the Department of Land Economy. Professor Sir David King has retired as Chief Scientific Advisor to the Government and Head of the Office of Science and Technology. He has accepted the post of Director of the Smith School of Enterprise and the Environment at the University of Oxford, but remains



BRIAN CALLINGHAM

The Ashes – Dr Hebblethwaite loses out to Dr Milgate.

also a Director of Research in the Department of Chemistry at Cambridge. Professor David Menon has been continuing his work on the neuroanatomical basis of consciousness and coma and has been able to appoint the first Erskine Fellow (the money for which was bequeathed to Queens' by the late Dr Stephen Erskine) in his Department.

Dr Joanna Willmott has published, *The Moods of Homeric Greek*, C.U.P., 2007. Dr Ioanna Sitaridou has been awarded a grant by the British Academy to investigate how languages change when they come into contact with each other. She has also been awarded an Early Career Fellowship by CRASSH for next year to look at the syntax of old Romance languages. Dr Chris Smith has been awarded two national prizes for science communication, the Joshua Philips Award and the Peter Wildy Prize from the Society for General Microbiology, in recognition of his contributions to the public understanding of science and of microbiology. The Joshua Phillips Award, which is for innovation in science engagement, was presented for his work on 'The Naked Scientist', a live weekly science radio talk show broadcast on BBC local radio stations across the east of England and syndicated internationally. An article published by Dr Michael Petraglia and colleagues on the impact of the Toba volcanic super-eruption on human evolution received considerable media attention, including coverage in the National Geographic's 'Naked Science' series. Dr Amanda Perreau-Saussine spent the Michaelmas Term in Oxford as the recipient of the prestigious H. L. A. Hart Fellowship in the philosophy of law.

Jonathan Holmes

Historical List of Fellows

Some years ago I set out to compile as complete a list as possible of Presidents and Fellows of Queens' going back to the Foundation of the College. The list included outline biographical information about past Fellows' subsequent careers. This list was published on the Queens' website about ten years ago. I have recently revised the list with up-to-date information, where it is available, on Twentieth and Twenty-First Century Fellows. The lists of Fellows (century by century) can be found by entering the Queens' website (www.queens.cam.ac.uk), clicking on 'About us', then on 'Historical and Fun', then on 'Queens' College, then on

'List of all Fellows and Presidents of Queens' College 1448 to date'. Alternatively it is possible to go direct to the list at www.queens.cam.ac.uk/default.asp?MIS=243

I would be grateful if any former Fellow, or any acquaintance of a former Fellow, could check that the information I have discovered about them is correct and let me know, if not, via email at jmh38@cam.ac.uk There are several former Fellows about whom I have been unable to discover much information. I am conscious that I have yet to update the list of Honorary Fellows and will endeavour to undertake that task soon.

Jonathan Holmes, Keeper of the Records

Retirement of Professor Ajit Singh

Professor Ajit Singh, Professor of Economics and Senior Fellow, retired at the end of September 2007.

I first met Ajit Singh early in the Michaelmas Term of 1965. In his first few days at Queens' I was assigned to him for supervision. The experience for me, as it was to be for generations of Queens' economists, was life changing. Ajit has a profound belief in economics as a tool for understanding and changing the world. Although I had previously been interested in economics, I now became passionate about it. He gave us the confidence to believe that what we were doing was important. Over the years I have come to appreciate that that remarkable teaching was based on personal values and on a very productive career of original research. When Ajit arrived in Cambridge he was working on the theory of the firm, testing new models of what was then called "managerial capitalism", and today would be labelled a combination of industrial organisation and corporate finance. His book on *Growth, Profitability and Valuation* (written with Geoffrey



BRIAN CALLINGHAM

A recent photograph of Professor Ajit Singh.

Whittington and published in 1968) was a path-breaking empirical analysis of corporate financial performance. It was based on very detailed econometric analysis. I remember going with him, carrying boxes of IBM computer cards to be processed at the Institute of Astronomy during the night (because the Institute had spare time on what were at that time some of the highest powered computers in Cambridge). The next book, on *Takeovers: their relevance to the stock market and the theory of the firm* (1971), established the now familiar, but then highly contentious, result that takeovers tend to damage the share price of the acquiring firm, and do little to enhance industrial efficiency.

He then turned to wider themes, being the first person to provide a coherent definition and empirical analysis of “de-industrialisation” in an article published in the *Cambridge Journal of Economics* in 1977. Ajit argued that deindustrialisation could only be understood as an aspect of national competitiveness – was the economy sufficiently competitive to generate a sustainable balance of payments at the levels of aggregate demand necessary to maintain full employment? Ajit’s interest in the inter-relationships between finance, trade policy and economic performance, both macro and micro, extended naturally to issues of economic development, in India and throughout the developing world. Over many years he published over 60 empirical papers focussing especially on the role of equity finance, trade policy, and financial policy in economic development. Industrial growth in advanced economies tends to be financed primarily by retained corporate profits. In the developing world new

finance, raised in informal and formal markets, is far more important. As far as economic policy (particularly trade policy) and economic growth are concerned, Ajit firmly rejected the simplistic “Washington Consensus” – the idea that all that is necessary for economic development is for everything to be handed over to the market, and for a minimalist state. Instead he has championed a balanced and pragmatic assessment of the role of trade and financial policy in fostering development. His ideas have a considerable influence on his friend Manmohan Singh, the Prime Minister of India.

In these three major areas of concern – the firm and stock markets, the link between industrial policy, finance and macro-economic performance in advanced economies, and in the analysis of problems of economic development, Ajit’s work has always been characterised by careful, even painstaking, empirical analysis. It’s well-marshalled facts that speak loudest.

For generations of Queens’ economists Ajit Singh has been an inspirational figure. He believes economics to be important, and he has wanted them to share his enthusiasm. He has been a magnificent servant of the College, from 1965 to his time as Senior Fellow from 1992 to 2007. It was in this latter role that I greatly enjoyed seeing him greet the Queen when our Patroness first visited the College in 2005.

And, of course, whilst Ajit has officially retired, that formality has done nothing to reduce his work rate. He is pursuing new project on the characteristics of today’s international financial system and economic performance. The issues are too important for him to stop.

John Eatwell

Thomae Smithi Academia

The Thomae Smithi Academia, a discussion group for Fellows and Fellow Commoners, founded in 1976, continues to hold five meetings annually, in the Old Combination Room. Discussions were held on the following topics: *Why read modern Chinese literature?*, introduced by Dr Julia Lovell; *The science of*

climate change, introduced by Prof. Rod Jones; *Demolishing ten language myths*, introduced by Dr Ioanna Sitaridou; *A journey through the Rhône*, introduced by Dr Eivind Kahrs; *On risibility*, introduced by Dr Sara Crangle.

James Diggle

Lord Allen of Abbeydale, of the City of Sheffield, G.C.B., M.A. Honorary Fellow 1974 – 2007

The distinguished former Civil Servant, and leading crossbencher in the House of Lords, Lord Allen of Abbeydale died on 27 November 2007 aged 95. Born in Sheffield in 1912, Philip Allen won a scholarship to King Edward VII School, Sheffield, and then came on to Queens’ as a scholar in 1930. He read History and obtained a double first, followed up by a first in German in the Modern Languages Tripos Part I of 1934. A 1932 ‘Who’s Who’ in *The Dial* (of which he was Sub-Editor) describes him as “of a retiring disposition, save at eating-time – dislikes beetroot, beer, barbers and baths... the simple soul from Sheffield”. He played both cricket and football for Queens’. Also in 1934 he came top in the Civil Service examination. His first job in the Civil Service was in the Police and Criminal Divisions of the Home Office. During the War he worked in the private offices of two Home Secretaries, John Anderson and Herbert Morrison, and also in the War Cabinet Offices, where he was

Secretary to the Speaker’s conference on Electoral Reform. Noted for the economy, terseness even, of his drafting style, he then returned to the Home Office for eight years, though he spent one of those years on sabbatical on a Commonwealth Fellowship studying police and prisons in the United States. In 1952 he was promoted to Head of both the Police and Criminal Divisions of the Home Office. One of his most important duties, as Deputy Chairman of the Prison Commission, was advising the Home Secretary and the Permanent Secretary on death sentence cases. He was most meticulous in studying every detail of these cases and he later came profoundly to oppose capital punishment. Release of papers many years later concerning at least one high profile case (he was most distressed by the release as he had a very traditional view of confidentiality) has revealed that the Home Secretary sometimes ignored his recommendation for clemency.

From 1955 to 1960 he was responsible for town development schemes, planning issues and the reorganisation of the water authorities within the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. After a brief stint back at the Home Office as Deputy Under Secretary of State, he was promoted in 1963 to Second Permanent Secretary of the Treasury with particular responsibility for Civil Service Administration, which was in serious want of modernisation. He persuaded James Callaghan, one of the Chancellors of the Exchequer whom he served, to set up the Fulton Committee on the Civil Service and served on it himself for several years, though the questioning by some of the essential professionalism of the Service irritated him greatly. He was knighted in 1964. In 1966 he was delighted to return to the Home Office as Permanent Secretary (he was appointed by Roy Jenkins who was keen to have someone from outside the Home Office hierarchy – “As he had spent a full decade away, he did not count as a troglodyte”). His huge experience, consummate professionalism, steady hand, great integrity and honesty were of enormous help to the four Home Secretaries he served – Roy Jenkins, James Callaghan, Reginald Maudling and Robert Carr, during the Wilson and Heath Governments. Under his watch the Home Office became more open, responsible and responsive to public opinion. He was seen as the archetypal modern, meritocratic Civil Servant who was sensitive to the political concerns of successive ministers. He was not afraid of change and modernisation, if somewhat inclined to take things slowly and steadily, and was responsible for implementing a range of liberalising reforms. He was particularly concerned with the modernisation of the police forces and the instigation of complaints procedures, but he also had to deal with a number of crises such as the escape from prison of the Soviet agent George Blake and anti-Vietnam War demonstrations. In his last years in office, Northern Ireland became his major preoccupation. He retired in 1972 and in 1976 his old boss at both the Home Office and the Treasury, James Callaghan, made him a Life Peer.

With all his civil service experience he was an ideal committee member and served on several House of Lords Committees, chairing ones on the case for a Human Rights Bill and on various European issues. In February 1975 he was asked to be National Counting Officer for the referendum on British membership of the EEC. There had, of course, never been a referendum of this type in the U.K before, but in typical calm and efficient manner he devised all the rules for the vote, as well as organising all the arrangements, in the space of four months. Perhaps the quintessential ‘behind-the-scenes’ man, his appearance on the podium at the Albert Hall to announce the result of the referendum was perhaps the only occasion when he was in the public eye. Meanwhile he served as Chairman of the Occupational Pensions Board 1972–78, Member and Chairman (1977–85) of the Gaming Board, as a Member of the Security Commission (1973–91) and of the Tribunal of Inquiry into the Crown Agents and as Chairman of the National Council of Social Service. For six years he was Chairman of Mencap. He also served on two Royal Commissions, on Compensation for Personal Injury and on Standards in Public Life. He campaigned vigorously for prison reform in retirement. He was an active and very influential member of the House of Lords until old



BRIAN CALLAGHAN

A Lamp in Cloister Court.

age curtailed his activities, though he asked a question in the House as recently as the summer of 2006. He was particularly known for his interventions on criminal justice matters, his particular field of expertise. At his death he was the oldest member of the House.

His home was in Englefield Green and he was much involved with the nearby Royal Holloway College, chairing its Governing Body after the merger with Bedford College in 1985 until 1992. Philip Allen was a modest, unassuming, essentially quiet and private man, not given to self-advertisement. He did not drink, smoke or swear, but had a surprising penchant for fast cars and was an ardent supporter all his life of Sheffield Wednesday Football Club. He and his wife Marjorie celebrated their Diamond Wedding Anniversary before she died five years ago. He was elected an Honorary Fellow of Queens' in 1974 – although he visited infrequently, especially in recent years, he was extremely proud of this honour.

Jonathan Holmes

Professor John Bevington, Fellow 1944–48

John Bevington was born in 1922 in Blaina, Monmouthshire. He was educated at Winchester College and was awarded a State Scholarship and Open Exhibition to read Natural Sciences at Queens', coming up in 1940. Having achieved Firsts in both parts of the Natural Sciences Tripos, John began research in the laboratory in the Department of Chemistry of the future Nobel Laureate Professor Ronald Norrish. Having worked initially on the reactions of phosphorus with oxygen, he went on to work on the polymerization of aldehydes. This led to a life-long interest in polymerization processes. John was elected to a Research Fellowship at Queens' in 1944. He accepted a Lectureship at Birmingham in 1948, joining the research group of Professor (later Sir) Harry Melville. He was involved in research on radioactive isotopes, particularly those containing ^{14}C , and their utility for researching polymerization. Given the difficulties of measuring ^{14}C concentrations reliably, John adopted the technique of combusting ^{14}C to $^{14}\text{CO}_2$ and then using a gas Geiger counter to gain more accurate measurements. This allowed him to measure minor fragments within, for example, polystyrene or Perspex and throw light on hitherto

unknown polymerization mechanisms. His acquaintance with the military applications of both chemicals and matters nuclear led to him being appointed Regional Scientific Advisor for the Home Office. His 1961 work *Radical Polymerization* remains a highly regarded text and his research at Birmingham led to the award of a D.Sc.

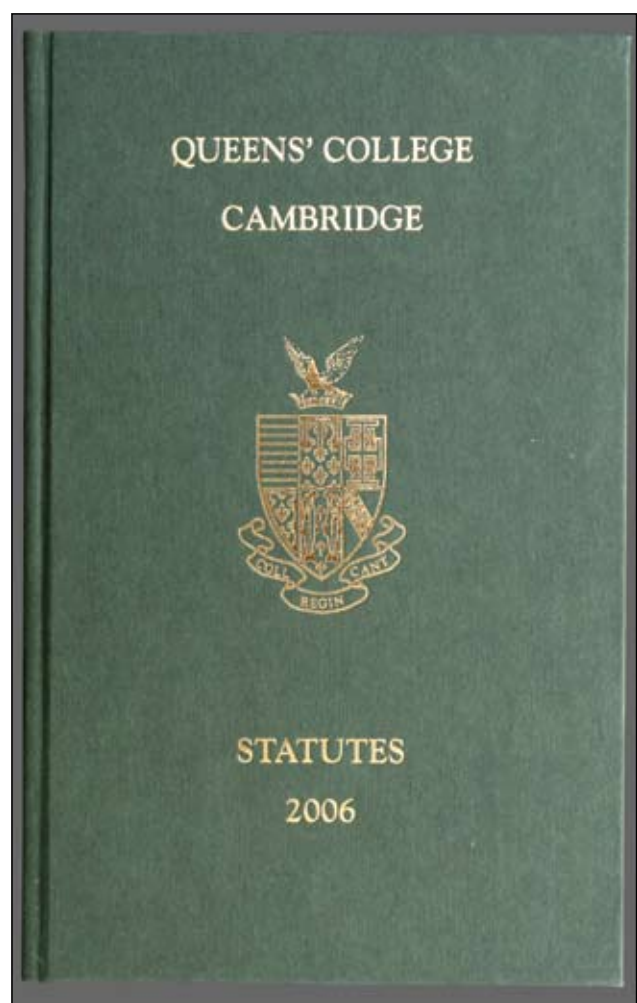
Following the creation of the University of Lancaster, John became its first Professor of Chemistry in 1964. He took responsibility for constructing a new degree course and successfully led his own research group. He was the first Principal of Bowland College as well as serving Lancaster as a Pro-Vice-Chancellor. He continued to pursue research into polymers and this was recognised with medals from both the Royal Society of Chemistry and the Macro Group. He edited several leading journals and continued both his research and writing after his retirement in 1989, publishing a further 50 papers. His last published paper appeared in 2006. He was a keen golfer with a handicap of three, enjoyed gardening, and maintained strong interests in horseracing and railways.

Andrew Thompson

Revising the Statutes

In November 2001, the President asked me to chair a small committee to consider further revisions to the Statutes, which he intended to invite members of the Governing Body to suggest. Professors Peter Haynes and Jackie Scott were other members of what became the Statutes Committee, which was later supplemented on our request by a sub-committee, chaired by Professor John Tiley, to consider the bursarial statutes. Wide-ranging amendments in more than forty paragraphs, which provided, *inter alia*, for the substitution of six of our former Statutes, were eventually made by the Governing Body on 24 October 2005 and came into force when approved by Her Majesty in Council on 9 May 2006. They were prompted, not by problems in governance or an institutional crisis in the College, but by a menial occurrence – the College's running out of printed copies of the Statutes for the President to present to Fellows-elect under the statutory procedure for their admission in the Chapel. The amendments were nonetheless the outcome of the first comprehensive revision of the Statutes for fifty years, and five years were to elapse between the appointment of the Statutes Committee and implementation of one of the main amendments – the election of Lord Falconer as our first elected Visitor on 1 December 2006. The far-reaching developments in those fifty years posed problems of process (taking and managing numerous suggestions, often from very different points of view), of substance (respecting the need for both change and continuity) and in accommodating societal and legal or institutional changes from well beyond the College or not confined to it.

Revising the Statutes began with the President's inviting Fellows to submit proposed revisions to the Statutes Committee by the division of the Lent Term 2002. Fellows responded well, and numerous proposals were received, including a proposal by aerogramme from Life Fellow Douglas Parmée in Australia.



A copy of the Statutes.

Many of the proposals received by the Committee were relatively unproblematic in principle and were unlikely to be contentious. Relatively unproblematic, for example, were those proposals that obsolete or redundant provisions (concerning, for example, Entrance Exhibitions or vacant Fellowships) be deleted, that important practices or roles (of the Investments Committee, for example) that were not initially established specifically by Statute receive statutory recognition, and that de-gendering of the Statutes, already begun when the Statute on the election of the President was amended in 1989, be effected throughout the Statutes. Considerably more problematic were proposals to change the College or its practices in some or other way, for example, by introducing a College Council, altering the kinds and character of Fellowships or the duties and entitlements of members of the College.

In the absence of a College crisis and in view of the elaborate and protracted procedure required for the revision of Statutes under the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act 1923 (involving the Privy Council, the Vice-Chancellor of the University and the College's Governing Body, specially summoned for the purpose and specially constituted to include Life Fellows and Research Fellows, and requiring the approval of amendments by a two-thirds majority of the Governing Body and public notice thereof etc.), the Statutes Committee was concerned only to do what was necessary, practicable and within the remit of a small committee. In particular, it aimed to avoid putting the cart before the horse by attempting to effect an internal review of the College, requiring widespread participation, in the technical legal process of revising its Statutes. It sought preliminary guidance on whether the Governing Body was inclined to prefer minimal revision to update the Statutes in uncontroversial respects or an overhaul of the Statutes to incorporate substantial changes. In response to the Governing Body's preference for a comprehensive review rather than a minimal revision, the many recommendations received by the Committee that involved changing current College practice were distributed for general consideration and discussion. A Special College Meeting was held on the evening of 6 May 2003 to discuss any change that a Fellow wished to promote of his or her own accord and other changes raised by the President on behalf of the College and in consultation with the Statutes Committee. The outcome of what became a limited internal review was a fairly lengthy but clear and manageable list of changes to College practice approved by the Governing Body for incorporation when the Statutes Committee redrafted the Statutes. Two significant omissions from the list of changes concerned the Visitor and a College Council. First, providing for an elected Visitor in place of the Crown acting through the Lord Chancellor was not debated or even raised at the College Meeting. Secondly, providing for the possible delegation of the Governing Body's powers to a College Council in future was raised and debated but was not approved.

A few of the important amendments eventually made by the Governing Body and approved by Her Majesty in Council have been related to the substantial increase in the size of the College and diversification in the community it serves. Increasing with the number of students has been the number of Fellows and Tutors. As Fellows have increased in number and the College's activities have expanded, a growing and less wieldy Governing Body has become increasingly reliant on a system of committees



Dr Allison with Professor Tiley.

responsible to it. The necessary reliance on committees has now been given statutory recognition by provision for the Governing Body to delegate the exercise of its functions to committees subject to certain limits and safeguards. As the number of Tutors has also increased, the Senior Tutor has acquired greater importance as the officer upon whom to focus responsibility for the education provided by the College. The office of Senior Tutor has now received statutory recognition for the first time and by way of a Statute devoted specifically to that officer. Other amendments have belatedly responded to the admission of women to the College and to the multi-faith character of the College community. All the Statutes have now been de-gendered, and any residual or emergent connotation of gender has been specifically excluded from consideration in their interpretation. In recognition of a multi-faith community, the Statutes have been amended to provide for the admission of the President-elect and Fellows-elect through a declaration *auctoritate mihi commissa* in place of the former *in nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti*. Furthermore, the epigraph to the Statutes, in which it is enacted and ordained *in nomine Summae et Individuae Trinitatis, Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti* that the College shall forever be known by the name of Queens' College, has been placed in its historical context by providing a bracketed historical explanation, established by Dr Richard Rex, that it is the opening sentence of our Elizabethan Statutes of 1559, under which the College was governed until 1860.

In revising the Statutes, national legal and institutional changes have also had to be accommodated. Probationary periods for the tenure of College Offices have, for example, been abolished to accommodate developments in employment law, and, in anticipation of national developments regarding retirement ages, provision has been made for the retirement of College Officers to coincide with the retirement of University Officers under the Statutes of the University. Most importantly, we have needed to respond to one of the Government's various announcements of 12 June 2003 (which also concerned the creation of the Department for Constitutional Affairs and a new Supreme Court) that the Office of Lord Chancellor, through whom the Queen formerly acted as our Visitor under our Statutes, was to be abolished. In reply to the invitation of the Department for Constitutional Affairs that

we amend our Statutes to replace the Lord Chancellor with an alternative, the Governing Body opted for electing our Visitor. Substituting an elected Visitor for the Queen as a corporation sole has necessitated additional safeguards against two main problems that could occur. The first problem would be posed by a dispute's requiring in future the performance of a visitorial duty while the office of Visitor be vacant, in other words, during an *interregnum* between elected Visitors. Provision has therefore been made for the Governing Body, by a two-thirds majority, to appoint a person to perform such a duty, or, if the Governing Body were itself to be a party to the dispute, for the Master of Pembroke College Oxford, as our sister College, to make the necessary appointment. The second problem would be posed by the election of an existing Honorary Fellow to the office of Visitor. In that event, so as to avoid a conflict of interest were a dispute to involve the Fellows of the College, the retention of a Fellowship after election to the office of Visitor has been precluded. So as also to provide for the Visitor's disqualification from adjudicating a dispute were the Visitor to have an earlier prejudicial acquaintance with it, provision has been made for the appointment of a Pro-Visitor to act in the place of the Visitor if need be.

In response to much controversy and widespread opposition, the office of Lord Chancellor was ultimately not abolished but substantially modified in the Constitutional Reform Act 2005. Governmental inconsistency in regard to the Lord Chancellor's office was reflected in a letter of November 2005 in which the Department for Constitutional Affairs urged the College (as it did other Colleges in a similar situation) to agree to inclusion in new centralised arrangements that were being planned for the exercise of the Lord Chancellor's visitorial functions. In reply, the College explained that we had incorporated robust provisions for electing a Visitor in Amending Statutes, which the College had already made and submitted to the Privy Council for approval. Lord Falconer's election as Visitor after they had been approved marks a substantial change in the College but also a certain continuity. From being our last Lord Chancellor through whom the Queen would have acted had her former visitorial jurisdiction been invoked, in his personal capacity he became our first elected Visitor.

Revising the Statutes has been an elaborate, protracted and

arduous process. It has also, however, been of special interest to me in years I have worked simultaneously on the Statutes and on my own book, *The English Historical Constitution: Continuity, Change and European Effects*, which was published by Cambridge University Press towards the end of last year and which is, in part, a response to the many recent constitutional reforms, including the modification of the Lord Chancellor's office. In comparing processes for legal reform or change of contrasting significance and at contrasting levels of organisation, I have been struck, in particular, by two points – one of difference, the other of similarity.

First, whereas the package of constitutional reform measures announced by the Government on 12 June 2003, particularly the failed attempt to abolish the Lord Chancellor's office, was widely regarded as over-hasty and ill-considered at the outset, the College's Amending Statutes were the subject of extensive consultation and deliberation from the beginning and were passed unanimously at the meetings of the specially summoned and constituted Governing Body. They illustrate the beneficial working of an implicit principle of subsidiarity that encourages participation and painstaking attention to detail by those closest to the point of impact of change.

Secondly, in contrast to the initial difference in process, the similarity is one of general outcome. Lord Windlesham has described the protracted national legislative sequence that later followed the initial reform announcements of 12 June 2003 and that eventually resulted in the substantial modification, but not the abolition, of the Lord Chancellor's office in the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 as 'broadly characteristic of a process of evolutionary gradualism' and 'pragmatic reform' ([2005] *Public Law* 35 at 57). Lord Falconer, while he was still the Lord Chancellor and as the Guest Speaker at the College's Queens' Bench Law Society Annual Dinner in March 2006 spoke similarly of the satisfactory outcome, whether more by accident or by design. The College's Amending Statutes and the comprehensive reforms of the Constitutional Reform Act 2005, in securing continuity while seeking to bring about necessary change, are both, I would suggest, still significantly historical in character and orientation, as a written national constitution would necessarily be if one were to be successfully introduced.

John Allison



BRIAN CATTINGHAM

The 'Bursary Belles', winners of the staff quiz night.



BEN HOLMES

Members of Staff in the Catering Department team for the 'Chariots of Fire' relay race.

The Staff

The annual trip in January to the pantomime at the Arts Theatre, this year to see *Aladdin*, was as ever a great success. The Pensioners are always welcome back in College and the traditional tea party in March is an opportunity for both retired and current Fellows to chat to our College pensioners.

The quiz night is becoming a Queens' tradition and the staff teams from all the different departments are very competitive, but once again the 'Bursary Belles' were winners this year! Two very different alternatives were on offer for the staff outing in June. Some chose a trip across the Channel to France with all that Boulogne and Cité Europe have to offer. Others chose a visit to the traditional seaside town of Southwold, with fish and chips on the new pier and an opportunity to roam around the lovely old town or a walk along the beach.

During the summer months a team of Ladies participated in the 'Race for Life' and Julie McGreal from the Tutorial Office took part in the 'Moonwalk' raising funds for breast cancer research and cancer care. Some Staff were seen wearing pyjamas to work for further fundraising efforts for 'Children in Need' and a coffee morning for 'Wear it Pink Day' was held in October. A Christmas card amnesty in the offices raised funds for Magpas. The Christmas shopping trip to Norwich was a chance for retail therapy for those intent on getting their Christmas shopping done in good time, whilst others visited the cathedral and the traditional market.

The Children's Christmas Party was bursting at the seams this year with about 70 children of Staff and Fellows as well as some of the children from the Nursery. Mr Marvel was just magic! He entertained the children extremely well, and Father Christmas rounded off a marvellous party with gifts for all! We were grateful to Chris Whittall, Acting Dean, who conducted the Staff Carol Service in Dr Holmes's absence. The President and Lady Eatwell once again welcomed everyone into the Lodge for festive drinks afterwards and we are most grateful for this. The Dinner Dance was enjoyed by nearly 200 people this year and, as ever, the food provided by the Catering Department was superb!

Mrs Jean Farrington retired after 30 years of service in the Housekeeping Department of the College. Jean was the longest serving member of staff when she retired and has looked after many

students on Q Staircase since she joined the College in 1976. Sarah Childs has moved to the post of Maintenance Administrator during the year and Simon Sellers joined that Department with John Willox retiring. Jamie Webb achieved NVQ level 2 in plumbing and Matt Whalley celebrated the birth of a daughter, Mackenzie. The Housekeeping Department has been reorganised and there are now three new Assistant Housekeepers, each responsible for an area of College, as well as a new Administrative Assistant to replace Sarah Childs, to assist the College Housekeeper, Mrs Pearson, in all her duties. Jane Pearson celebrates a second term as President of the Cambridge branch of Soroptimists International and has had a successful year, fundraising in particular for a local charity, CamMind. Nine members of the Housekeeping Department have achieved NVQ Diplomas and were presented with their certificates at a special ceremony in December.

The Catering Department once again entered a team in the 'Chariots of Fire' Charity Run in September, raising money for Arthur Rank House, which provides specialist palliative care services for people over 18 who have a life limiting illness. The team are grateful to Mr Spence, the Senior Bursar, for his continued support with the entry fee and to all those who sponsor the team every year. Bebi Holmes was team manager with Tim, Sue, Shane, Isabel and Nicola in the team. We have to report that Langi Tuwai, High Table Assistant for the past 10 years, died in April. She is greatly missed by her colleagues. Langi's funeral took place in Queens' Chapel.

Cyril Griffiths, College Pensioner, died on Sunday 4 November 2007. Cyril was a College Porter for five years before he retired in February 1993, and then continued to be a valuable member of the Staff Sports & Social Committee. We also have to report the deaths of Reg Watts, an outside porter many years ago, and Mrs Vera Cundell, who worked at Queens' from 1968-88 as a part-time invoice clerk and in the buttery shop.

There have been major changes in personnel in the Porters' Lodge, reported in a separate article below.

I am most grateful to everyone for their support during the past year at the events we organise, and also to the Committee who help with the organisation.

Gill Hervey-Murray, Secretary to the Staff Sports & Social Club

A Year in the Life of the Porters' Lodge

If the revolving doors to the entrance of Cripps Dining Hall should ever be removed, then a suitable location for them might well be the Porters' Lodge, if 2007 is anything to go by! For such a small Department it had more moves than a chessboard. Early February saw Tony Thorpe, a much-loved and long-standing member of the Plodge, slip and badly damage his knee whilst on holiday abroad. Early rumours, that he was running to ensure first place in the breakfast queue, were eventually denied by him! However it did mean an operation whilst abroad and he still remains on long term sick leave. On 12 February Trevor Jones, one of the Gate Porters, took over the reins as Head Porter. Jim Coulter, who had been Head Porter for the previous 14 years, moved to the newly-created post of Regulatory Compliance Officer, providing much needed support to Dr Callingham, in his role as Safety Officer. The same

month saw Dr Walker sending out what can only be described as an SOS to other Junior Bursars, asking for help from any of their porters who might be willing to help us out by covering a few extra shifts as Queens'. We were at this stage two Gate Porters short. Fortunately three part-time porters came forward, Colin, Colin and Rick. They helped out at a very critical time and our heartfelt thanks are extended to them for doing a marvellous job in keeping the Plodge afloat. Many other shifts were covered by the existing staff, who sometimes worked 6 days a week and 11 hour shifts. They deserve a special mention and a huge pat on the back for their sterling efforts.

We now welcome Tom Sims and Alan Rix to the team as new Gate Porters.

Trevor Jones, Head Porter

The Buildings

The Fabric 2007

Despite the Cripps Court Fourth Floor occupying centre stage, other work on the fabric of the College has continued apace. With many Fellows moving to studies in the new Fourth Floor, their previous rooms required conversion back to student occupation. The combination of the new student rooms on the Fourth Floor and the old rooms released by relocated Fellows has permitted us to increase the number of postgraduate students living on the main college site. We agreed to reserve for postgraduate use (a) staircase P in Friars' Building, and (b) the attic sets on the 3rd floor of Fisher Building.

Much work has been stimulated by the re-classification of the College as a *House in Multiple Occupation* under the terms of Part 1 of the Housing Act. This applies to the colleges the same requirements as tenement blocks occupied by strangers, in respect of fire safety and environmental health. Following an inspection by the local authorities in August 2007, we were given a deadline of 18 months to make changes in most of our buildings. We had seen this coming, and had started work earlier during 2007 to meet some of the known requirements. The timetable of changes demanded is challenging in that our buildings are occupied for so much of the year that it is difficult to schedule the works into times when the relevant staircases are completely empty, and still finish on time. Amongst the works completed so far have been:

- removal of gas fires from all student rooms;
- removal of gas cooking rings from the entire estate;
- all bedroom and gyp-room doors fitted with self-closers;
- temporary installation of battery operated smoke detectors in bedrooms in Old Court, Cripps Court, and T staircase of Fisher Building until a permanent upgrade of the detection system can be installed;
- Friars' Building: upgraded fire detection system, room doors upgraded to fire door standards, gyp-rooms converted from gas to electric rings with safety cut-off timers;
- Dokett Building: upgraded fire detection system, room doors upgraded to fire door standards, gyp-rooms converted from gas to electric rings with safety cut-off timers, new safety lighting;
- Erasmus Building: gyp-rooms converted from gas to electric rings with safety cut-off timers;
- Old Court: upgraded fire-detection system (using a wireless system to simplify installation in historic buildings);
- FF Staircase, Cripps Court: fire-detection system, safety lighting upgrade;
- most existing gyp-rooms fitted with safety cut-off timers on electric services;

The Cripps cycle sheds were remodelled to provide 18 extra places (a requirement of planning permission for the new 4th floor).

A task-light and adjustable chair has been installed at the desk in every room, to provide a proper working environment for study. Room lighting has been converted to low-energy bulbs wherever possible.

On H staircase, Walnut Tree Court, the bathroom was modernised as a shower/WC, rooms H1 and H3 were refurbished for Fellows' use, and the gyp-room for H3/H4 was



Mrs Catherine Thomas at the opening of the Stephen Thomas Teaching & Research Centre.

refitted. Two gyp-rooms on O staircase Friars' Building were modernised.

At the college houses, there have been kitchen refits and modernisation at 63, 75, and 77 Panton Street, and 73 Maids Causeway. 75 Panton Street has also had its front steps rebuilt, and a new heating boiler. At the Boathouse, the women's showers were upgraded.

Following recent legislation changes, all college sites have been declared no-smoking areas, except for two outside smoking areas on the main College site.

Throughout most communal areas in College and the new seminar rooms, wi-fi networking has been installed to permit easy internet access for laptops.

Robin Walker



The Decking at the AA end of the Cripps Court Fourth Floor.

Cripps Court 4th Floor

2007 saw the completion of a year-long contract to add a new storey to the existing Cripps Court building. The original building had been constructed with a flat roof with access from every staircase, so adding an extra storey would not, we thought, involve major surgery, and would be a valuable addition to the stock of accommodation on the college site, where development space is otherwise almost exhausted.

One of the greatest design challenges for such an extension is ensuring that the weight of the new storey does not exceed the capacity of the original foundations, which could not easily be reinforced. Investigation of the original designs from the early 1970s revealed that the safety margin designed into the foundations (concrete piles) was relatively small: certainly not enough for another floor in the same materials as the existing building. This led to three constraints: (i) the design had to be one using light-weight materials; (ii) as much weight as possible had to be removed from the existing structure before the new extension was added; and (iii) the load of the new storey had to be carried by the outer edges of the lower storeys, rather than the central structure. The outcome was a design with a steel frame and internal walls of dry-linings: there is almost no concrete or brick. The steel frame transfers the weight (even of the floor itself) to the edges of the building, with almost no load on the former roof slab itself. The former flat roof had been a heavy-weight construction, involving deep concrete screed, asphalt, and paving slabs. The roof had also carried many concrete plant-rooms. Removing all of this took many tons off the foundations, and made a sufficient saving of weight to accommodate the new light-weight storey within the safety margins of the original foundations. The new top floor is finished with a zinc roof, coloured to look like lead: lead itself would have been too heavy.

The work started immediately after the Easter Term 2006. During the demolition and construction phases of the contract, the entire court was surrounded by scaffolding on all sides. The scaffolding supported a massive temporary rain-proof roof, resembling an enormous marquee. This had sliding sections which could open to permit a crane to drop in building supplies or take away demolition rubble, and close again to keep the weather out.

An early set-back to progress was the steel framework itself. The college had authorised prefabrication of these frames to speed up the construction, and so they had been built to dimensions read off the original construction drawings from the 1970s. When the old roof was eventually demolished, it revealed that the concrete frame of the building was an inch or two narrower than drawn, so many of the prefabricated frames were just a fraction too wide to fit, and they had to be returned to the factory for alteration. Thus all the gains we had hoped to make by pre-fabrication were lost, and the contract progress suffered an early setback from which it never really fully recovered. Apart from this, the progress was good. Once the new zinc roof was water-tight, the temporary roof and scaffolding could begin to come down: we had originally expected this to have happened during the Lent Term 2007, but in the event, the scaffolding came down during the Easter Term, while finishing works proceeded apace inside. At peak times, there were over 70 workers on the new floor.

At the same time as erecting the new storey, we refurbished the existing lift on AA staircase to extend it to the new floor, and make it accessible by wheel-chairs. We felt we needed a similar arrangement at the opposite end, FF. There had always been a lift from the ground-floor kitchens to the first floor, to service the Armitage Room dining area. This lift was also



BRIAN CALINGHAM

Cripps Court with the new Stephen Thomas Research and Teaching Centre.

extended to the new 4th floor, which involved cutting a new lift shaft up through the 2nd and 3rd floors (where two student bedrooms had to be made smaller to make room for the lift shaft), and through the former roof slab. At the ground floor, a new entrance was cut into this lift shaft from the lobby of the Cripps Dining Hall. We now have two public lifts servicing all floors of Cripps Court.

The new floor was handed over to us in August 2007, so that we could install furniture and fittings. The floor was in full use for the start of the Michaelmas Term 2007. The accommodation consists of: 18 en-suite student rooms, with two associated kitchenettes, plus the Stephen Thomas Research Centre, which comprises 3 seminar rooms for teaching, and 17 studies for Fellows' teaching and research.

Despite being of light-weight construction, the thermal and acoustic performance of the new floor surpasses that of earlier buildings in college. Since the new floor acts as a roof for the earlier part of Cripps Court, it is hoped that the overall energy performance of the whole court will be improved. The new rooms are so well-insulated that the heating radiators are a fraction of the size of the ones on the earlier floors. The only artificial cooling is in the new seminar rooms, which can be densely populated. Otherwise, in the bedrooms and studies, a passive ventilation system is used, whereby cool fresh air enters through the windows, and stale hot air is discharged through high-level ventilators in the ceilings, the flow being driven by the chimney effect.

The official opening ceremony was held on Friday 19 October 2007. The benefactors, and representatives from all the design team companies and contractors, were invited. An engraved glass plaque, recording the names of those benefactors



*A Fellow's Room in the new Teaching and Research Centre –
Dr Gee and Dr Prager.*

whose contributions assisted with the new extension, was unveiled by Mrs Catherine Thomas. Two engraved glass windows, celebrating the life of Stephen Thomas, were widely admired by the visitors.

Architects: Bland, Brown & Cole.

Quantity Surveyors: TP Associates.

M & E Engineers: Roger Parker Associates.

Structural Engineers: Andrew Firebrace Partnership.

Main Contractors: R.G. Carter Cambridge Ltd.

Glass engraving: Lida Cardozo-Kindersley.

Robin Walker

Two similar sundials

The Queens' sundial, over the library passage in Old Court, has long been thought to be a rare (perhaps unique) example of a sundial with a well-developed set of astronomical measuring facilities and astrological symbols. Now we have recently become aware of another sundial which used to exist in Copenhagen, which was remarkably similar in design: so similar that a natural question arises as to whether one influenced the other, or whether they are both descended from some common ancestor.

To discuss the sundials, some terminology needs to be explained. Most sundials are equipped with a *gnomon* (a rod or straight-edge which is parallel to the earth's axis) whose shadow indicates time by the sun. Some sundials are equipped also with a *nodus* (often a ball or a disc) whose shadow indicates a particular point on the dial. The position of the shadow of the nodus can indicate numerous observables other than time, by reference to sets of lines drawn on the dial. On the Queens' dial, the gnomon is a rod which has a ball nodus mounted on it. An important set of curves on the dial are those of constant declination, where the shadow of the nodus indicates the season of the year. Special cases of these curves are: the winter solstice (the highest curve), the summer solstice (the lowest), and the equinoxes (the straight sloping line in the middle). The intermediate constant-declination curves sub-divide the year into the signs of the zodiac. On any particular date, the

shadow of the nodus traces the line of constant declination appropriate to that date.

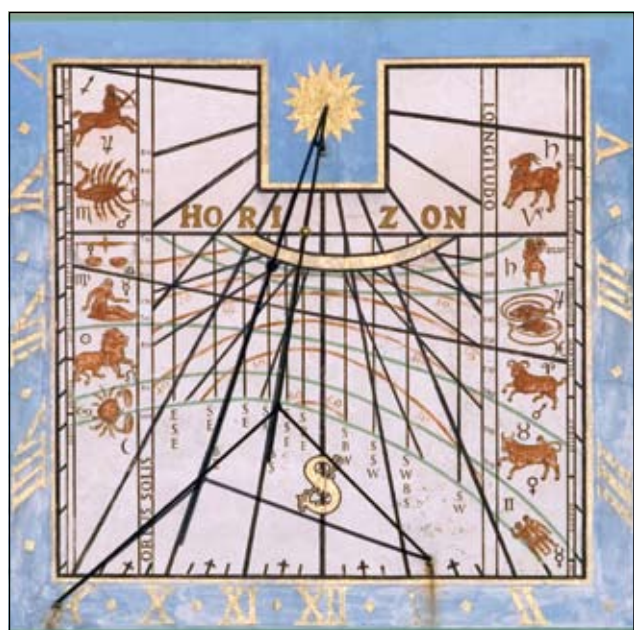
We know for certain that the Queens' sundial was erected in its current position in May–July 1642. We do not know whether the current painted design dates from that time, or whether it was a later ornamentation. The earliest graphical representation of the sundial design is in a print of Old Court by J. & H.S. Storer, apparently published in 1829, where the design is clearly the same as today. In or not long after 1733 the antiquary William Cole noted: "... on y^e Wall of y^e Chapel and over y^e Door w^{ch} leads to it is also lately painted a very elegant Sun Dial with all y^e signs. This is no small ornam^t to y^e Court to enliven it." The phrase "all y^e signs" suggests that the current design was in existence in Cole's time, but his account does not indicate whether the design was a new one then, or whether it was a re-painting of an earlier, perhaps original, design. The similarity of the two dials, and the likely date of the Copenhagen dial discussed below, lends strength to the notion that the present Queens' design could date as far back as its construction in 1642, as we can at least say that designs of that sort were not unknown at that period.

The Copenhagen sundial no longer exists, but a painted scale model of the dial survives in the Copenhagen City Museum. The original was high on a gable of the south porch of the church of St Nicolas (*Nicolai Kirke*). The date of 1670 visible

on the Nicolai dial is not its date of construction, but is believed to refer to the date it was restored by Ole Rømer (1644–1710), the first astronomer to note that light appeared to take time to travel, rather than appearing instantaneously. The original dial design is attributed to Christen Sørensen Longomontanus (1562–1647), a pupil of Tycho Brahe, who became Professor of Mathematics in the University of Copenhagen in 1607. The date of construction of the dial is unknown, but the attribution to Longomontanus places it in the period 1607–1647. Given the great age of Longomontanus, and the need for its renewal by 1670, the date was probably earlier in that period rather than later, and thus it probably pre-dates the Queens' dial. The painted scale model is signed C.P. GETREUER PINX (Christian Peter Getreuer, 1710–1780, master painter and royal gilder), and it was probably made around 1742, when the real dial was already at least a century old. The dial, along with most of the church, was destroyed in the Copenhagen fire of 1795, and survives only in the form of the scale model.

By coincidence, the orientations of the walls, on which the Queens' and the Nicolai dials were painted, are almost the same, so the layout of the lines on the face of the dial are similar, apart from the difference in latitude. The points of similarity between the dials are:

- Both dials have a representation of the *Sun in His Glory*, with alternating straight and wavy sunbeams, at the point where the hour lines converge and where the line of the gnomon meets the dial plane. In the Nicolai dial, a face is drawn on the sun, and the exact point of these intersections is the middle of its nose. In the Nicolai dial, the straight sunbeams are extended to become the hour lines in gold, and the wavy sunbeams become dotted half-hour lines. In the Queens' dial, the hour lines are simply black lines that stop short of the sun, there are no half-hour lines, and the sunbeams are somewhat vestigial.
- In both dials, the hour lines are marked with roman numerals, with the half-hours marked by lozenges. On the Nicolai dial, the zodiac signs are outside the hour numbers, whereas at Queens' they are inside.
- Both dials feature lines for the *Temporary Hours*, dividing daylight into twelve equal parts of length differing according to season, radiating from the winter solstice line (although the Nicolai dial model incorrectly terminates most of them at the previous line of constant declination). The Nicolai dial numbers the temporary hours 1 to 11 above the winter solstice line.
- Both dials feature seven lines of constant declination, (explained above) including the sloping straight one for the equinoxes. On both dials, the equinoctial line has a different colour from the others. On the Nicolai dial, the constant-declination curves have a flared red arrow-tail at the left-hand end, perhaps to convey the direction in which the nodus shadow will travel each day (from left to right).
- On both dials, full pictorial representations of the signs of the zodiac are displayed at the ends of the constant-declination lines. On the Nicolai dial, the signs of the zodiac occur anti-clockwise, and each sign is positioned at the start of the sign's period (the *cusps of entry*): at the end of a constant-declination line. On the Queens' dial, the signs occur clockwise, and each sign is positioned in the centre of the sign's period, permitting some constant-declination lines to be extended between adjacent signs.
- On both dials, each zodiac period is accompanied by the symbol of that sign's ruling planet. On the Queens' dial, the symbol is placed close to its zodiac sign. On the Nicolai dial, the symbols of the ruling planets are distributed amongst the lines of the dial. Some are drawn in the wrong location: on the left-hand side, Mercury ☿ should be lower within Gemini, and Venus ♀ should be in Taurus, not Aries.
- Both dials feature vertical lines giving the compass bearings of the sun, indexed by the shadow of the nodus. The Queens' dial goes from ESE to SW; the Nicolai dial has one point further in each direction: from EBS to SWBW. This indicates that, in proportion to the width of the dial, the nodus was closer to the dial plane in the Nicolai dial.
- Both dials feature curves giving the altitude of the sun above the horizon, in steps of ten degrees, as indicated by the



The Queens' Dial.



The Nicolai Dial in Copenhagen.

shadow of the nodus. The Nicolai dial shows curves labelled from 20 to 50 degrees, with an unlabelled curve perhaps for 55 degrees: at the latitude of Copenhagen, the sun's altitude cannot achieve 60 degrees. The Queens' dial includes the 10 degree curve, and goes up to 60 degrees.

A feature of the Queens' dial not appearing on the Nicolai dial is the prominent horizontal line labelled HORIZON, which can be considered to be a member of the set of altitude lines, representing an altitude of zero degrees. It also serves to indicate the correct height for the nodus, whenever it needs to be re-mounted. Other features found only on the Queens' dial include (a) the table of lengths of daylight, (b) the table of sunrise times, and (c) the month names.

The Nicolai dial has some interesting features of its own. The symbols for the planets seem to have an earlier form than the symbols now commonly used. In particular, the symbol for Jupiter, normally ♃, appears as a Z with a stroke through the base, an abbreviation for *Zeus*, the Greek name for Jupiter. The French classical scholar Claude de Saumaise (1588–1653) suggested that all the planetary symbols were derived from contractions in Greek script of the Greek names for the planets. One can see that this Z with a stroke might evolve into ♃ over years of longhand copying.

On the Nicolai dial, the sign for *Cancer* is a crayfish, whereas on the Queens' dial it is a crab. Historically, there are examples of both having been used as representations of the *Cancer* sign of the zodiac.

On the Nicolai dial, the sun is surrounded by a scroll bearing the hour numbers in arabic numerals. No such scroll exists on the Queens' dial.

Below the painted model Nicolai dial is drawn a scale ruler, showing that the width of the real dial was 14 quarters (*kvarter*), or 7 Danish feet of that period (the Queens' dial is 8 feet wide). The scale ruler enables one to estimate that the painted model is at roughly one-quarter scale. Below the scale ruler is recorded, in 18th-century Danish, a short history and a poem (by Morten Seehuus 1697–1744), which are the sources of most of the information we have about the dial:

*St. Nicolai Kirkes Sool-Skive
Som tillige med Kirken af Høy- og Welædle Magistraten er sat udi
tilbørlig Stand
i Aarene 1738, 39, 40, 41 and 1742.*

*Longomontanus war en Mester for den Skive,
Som Solen skal sit Tall wed Soole-Straaler give.
Den ærlig Rømer og fornyed dette Werk,
Saa Soolen widnet selv, at den war ret og stærk.
Et saa berømet Werk, som Tiden havde ælded,
Og som til Undergang ved Aar og Tider helded,
Ved Stadens Magistrat oplived blev paany
Til Alderdomens Ziir og Lyst for denne By.*

Af M. Seehuus.

which can be roughly translated as:

*St Nicholas Church's Sundial
Which together with the Church was put into proper Condition
by the noble and gentle Council
in the years 1738, 39, 40, 41 and 1742.*

*Longomontanus was Master of this Dial,
To which the sun shall give its tally with sun-beams.
The honest Rømer, too, renewed this work,
So that the sun itself witnessed it was right and strong.
A work so famous, which Time has aged,
And which by Time and Tide declined towards ruin,
By the City Council became enlivened anew
Into antiquity's adornment and delight for this town.*

By M. Seehuus.

The similarity between the Nicolai and Queens' dials was first noted by the Danish astronomer Axel V. Nielsen (1902–1970) in an article *Soluret – den sollyse dags tidsmåler* in the 1953 yearbook of *Den Gamle By*, Købstadsmuseet. Nielsen was the author of a book on Ole Rømer and worked at the Ole Rømer museum at Aarhus. No trace of any connection between Queens' College and Copenhagen has yet been found that might explain the existence of two such similar sundials of similar ages.

I am grateful for assistance in compiling this article from Frank King (Cambridge) and Claus Jensen (Denmark). The photo of the Nicolai dial is reproduced by permission of the Copenhagen City Museum.



The Very Revd Christopher Whittall, Acting Dean, in Chapel.

The Chapel

The Dean of Chapel, the Revd Dr Jonathan Holmes, was on sabbatical leave from Easter until Christmas. The post of Acting Chaplain was advertised and the Very Revd Christopher Whittall was appointed to serve as both Acting Chaplain and Acting Dean from 1 April until 31 December. Chris Whittall was himself taking a break from his post as Dean of Rockhampton Cathedral in Queensland. The College is very grateful to Mr Whittall for running all the Chapel services and all the pastoral work that he undertook during his two terms in office. His ministry was much appreciated. He was particularly noted for his imaginative use of candles during services and in Chapel and fittingly the College presented him and his wife, on their departure back to Australia, with a pair of candlesticks by which they could remember Queens'.

The preachers at Sunday Evensong during 2007 were as follows: The Dean of Chapel; The Venerable John Beer, Archdeacon of Cambridge; the Revd Robert Duerr, Curate of St Cuthbert's, Marton-in-Cleveland, North Yorkshire, and Professional Musician; Mr Stephen Nicholson, CICCUCollege Guest; Mr Theo Welch, F.R.C.S., Surgeon and Fellow Commoner; The Revd Canon Dr Ashley Null, Visiting Fellow of CARTS and Gugenheim Fellow; Mr Eddie Scrase-Field, Chaplaincy Assistant and Ordinand at Ridley Hall; The Revd Dr Fraser Watts, Fellow of Queens' and University Reader in Theology and Science; The Revd Dr Charles Elliott, former Dean of Trinity Hall; Dr Diana Henderson, Fellow of Queens' and Development Director; The Acting Dean of Chapel; The Revd Lindsay Yates, Chaplain of Westcott House; The Very Revd Charles Taylor, Dean of Peterborough; The Very Revd Christopher Lewis, Dean of Christchurch, Oxford; Mr Jonathan Spence, Fellow of Queens' and Senior Bursar; The Revd Richard Lloyd-Morgan, Chaplain of King's College; and The Very Revd Neil Collings, Dean of St Edmundsbury. The preacher at the Commemoration of Benefactors Service in May was the Rt Revd Mark Santer (1957), Honorary Fellow of Queens' and former Bishop of Birmingham. The Revd Canon John White (1966), Vicar of St Stephen's, Lindley, Huddersfield, spoke at the Commemoration of Benefactors Service during the Visit of the Alumni Association in June. Many Old Members from 1947 and before attended the Remembrance Service on 11 November. The Revd Dr Fraser Watts celebrated at the Choral Eucharist on All Saints Day.

There were, as usual Informal Services in March and in November. The first years put together a very moving and imaginative service on the theme of slavery to mark the 200th anniversary of the passing of the Act to Abolish the Slave Trade on the former occasion. The Music and Readings for Passiontide, Easter Praise and Advent Carol Services attracted large congregations as ever; the numbers at the latter were such that people had again to sit on hassocks in front of the Choir as well as in the organ loft. Alec Corio (a Queens' M.Phil. student) and Eddie Scrase-Field from Ridley Hall acted as Chaplaincy Assistants in the first half of the year and, after October, Stuart Labran from Westcott House was attached to Queens'. All took turns at preaching on Sunday mornings to assist the Dean of Chapel in the Lent Term and the Acting Dean of Chapel in the Easter and Michaelmas Terms. During

the year there were four baptisms and no less than fourteen weddings in Chapel. Two members of Queens' were confirmed at the University Confirmation Service at the beginning of the Easter Term. In addition the funeral of Mrs Langi Tuwai, a long-standing and much-loved member of the Catering Staff, was held in Chapel in April. As well as many Queens' Fellows and Staff and other friends, Mr Tuwai and his family were supported by large numbers of the Fijian community in Britain, including the High Commissioner. The beautiful *a capella* singing of hymns in Fijian both in Chapel and at the Crematorium, where Dr Holmes completed the ceremony, will long linger in the memories of all who attended. There was a Memorial Service for Mr Iain Wright, Fellow 1969–2006, in Chapel in February and a brief ceremony in the autumn to mark the scattering of his ashes in Queens'.

At Easter Matthew Edmonds took over from David Prince as Chapel Clerk, Robert Lever became Sacristan and Michael Baker became Chapel Secretary. Paul Tognarelli took over the task of arranging organists for the Sunday morning services. The Christian Union have transferred their Friday morning prayer meetings into Chapel. Otherwise the daily routine of weekday Morning and Evening Prayer services (with Choral Evensongs on Wednesdays) continues in Full Term.

During his tenure of office the Very Revd Chris Whittall continued the traditional services of the Chapel. In addition to the Chapel being a Church of England building, with the services traditional to such worship, it is, of course, the spiritual heart of the College. Mr Whittall took that belief to inform much of his ministry at Queens' in encouraging the College community to become familiar with the Chapel and to use it as a place of worship and peace. To that end he moved some of the furniture in the ante-chapel, opening it into a space of welcome. He introduced easy chairs and a table with a lighted candle on it, so that students could come to that part of the Chapel for rest and reflection. The area has also been used for drinks following Choral Evensong, which means that most of the congregation now remain after the service to socialise. During the examination period in the Easter Term he provided juice and biscuits outside the Chapel and was pleased to note that many students and staff found that to be a caring gesture in a stressful time.

Publicity of Chapel services and activities is important. There are now Welcome Boards outside the Chapel and the tourist entrance with the weekly list of services. The Choir music list is published. The MCR and JCR Presidents have been generous in placing items about the Chapel in their newsletters and the President's PA has circulated Fellows. The Senior Bursar generously allowed extra copies of the Chapel card to be printed and the Alumni Office kindly sent these to local alumni in the Michaelmas Term. A Thursday evening recital series was held in the Michaelmas Term, bringing to the Chapel many students who have not traditionally entered the building. The Chapel has been visited by two choirs: the first, from the Parish of St Bernard of Clairvaux in Arizona, sang a joint Evensong with Queens' Choir and presented us with a statue of St Bernard in recognition of their visit, then sixty members of the Rottenberg Cathedral Girls Choir sang Evensong in November.

The Freshers' Service was a great success, with a very large congregation attending. The Service utilised the musical gifts of a Cambridge-based rock band, the lead singer of which wrote the gospel music especially for that Service. Mr Whittall was particularly encouraged to make strong links with members of the MCR and was able to attend several MCR activities. In addition he met with the University's Muslim Chaplain, which led to an invitation to attend Friday prayers held in the Bowett Room. This gave him the opportunity of some pastoral involvement with Muslim students in our College.

Stuart Labran, the ordinand from Westcott House who is on placement with the Chapel this year, has a particular pastoral involvement with the Choir (he used to sing in Coventry Cathedral Choir). The Choir has had a very successful year – details of their activities are to be found elsewhere in *The Record*. Some new surplices have been purchased for choir members, and some of the Chapel

psalters repaired. The Maintenance Department were able to do some repair work on the steps into the stalls and to the lectern, as well as some other work, which tidied the ante-Chapel area. The candlesticks were all repaired, and a few remade, and installed back in Chapel early in the Lent Term. As part of his duties as a Chaplaincy Assistant, Alec Corio reorganised and tidied all the cupboard space in the vestry and also sorted all the documents in the Chapel filing cabinet. A plaque to the memory of the Revd Henry Hart, sometime Dean and Fellow of Queens' for 68 years, has been erected in the ante-chapel and will be dedicated in 2008. The Dean of Chapel is very grateful to Mr Steve Pauley, the Head of the Maintenance Department, and to Alec Corio, who between them completed all the necessary negotiations with English Heritage, Cambridge City Council and other interested parties for the erection of the plaque.

Christopher Whittall and Jonathan Holmes



Professor Eugene Terentjev with his wife and her uncle, a Russian World War II veteran, after the Remembrance Service.

The Libraries

The War Memorial Library has been more heavily used than ever during the last year. Improved book stock has led to greater use, while increasing student numbers and growing demand from M.Phil students has meant that all the reader spaces are in great demand, especially during the Easter Term, when they are frequently all taken, and the library threatens to overflow. Fortunately the Armitage and Erasmus Rooms continue to provide additional quiet study space during the main exam period (although this last year the Fitzpatrick Hall had to be called into service as the Armitage and Bowett Rooms were subjected to noise as the scaffolding was removed from Cripps).

We now use a system of yellow slips to make sure nobody makes unfair use of the limited space, a system which has been working very well. But it is largely owing to the very hard work of the dedicated College Librarian, Mrs Karen Begg, and the Assistant Librarian, Mrs Miriam Leonard (who is to be congratulated on gaining her B.Sc. in Librarianship last summer by part-time study) that the Library runs as smoothly as it does.

Since last year, the War Memorial Library office has been refurbished; although still fairly cramped, it is now possible for two people to work in there. The security system has also been upgraded, and we have installed a new photocopier, which

works on a cashless card system. Last year I said that we hoped to be able to improve access to eBooks, and I'm glad to report that the College Librarian is still actively involved with management of ebooks@cambridge, which is providing all members of the University with access to an ever-growing number of electronic textbooks. With the support of the JCR, the Assistant Librarian conducted a survey on eBook use during the year, which showed the need for greater awareness of their availability, especially on the part of Fellows and supervisors, as well as a broad-based enthusiasm for them. It seems unlikely that they will supplant material copies of texts but they are seen as a useful and easily available substitute. I suspect that when better hardware is available for reading them they will become more popular.

The library staff have continued to attend courses during the year on the usual wide variety of topics, including pest control, new technologies, archive preservation techniques, digitisation, and book bindings, Bliss classification, and use of web technology. Mrs Begg has also contributed to a number of specialist meetings, including one on pest control in special library collections and archives, and to a one-day seminar on web-based and electronic technologies in libraries. Her paper, describing recent refurbishment work in the Old Library, was published in March by the British Library in its National Preservation Office ejournal. Called 'Beyond the books: preserving the fabric and content of a 15th century library', it is available at www.bl.uk/services/npo/journal/5/queens.html. Also particularly interesting was a conference on 'Second life for collections' about the possibilities in the future of using forms of surrogacy to make documents available, starting with microfilm and digitalisation and looking further forward.

Our part-time graduate trainee proved less successful than we had hoped, and he resigned during the year. Plans are still slowly advancing for a complete overhaul of the lighting in the War Memorial Library, with the aim of making it more effective for reading, safer and less heat-generative (we still haven't quite managed to get the heating levels satisfactorily under control).

The Old Library has welcomed a number of visitors this year, as ever. We have had nine tours, and mounted three exhibitions (for the Thomas Smith Feast in December, for the main Graduation Day and for MedSoc 80). Each exhibition opened on several occasions to enable as many visitors as possible, both from within Queens' and from outside the College, to see some of the more curious, valuable and interesting holdings of the O.L. In the course of the year, we received the usual large number of enquiries, in writing or by email, concerning collection items, Old Members, and College history, and as usual we were grateful to be able to draw on the accumulated knowledge and expertise of other members of the College, especially Dr Holmes who is always a great help when it comes to alumni enquiries. We also had thirty-eight visits by scholars, some local or from elsewhere in the British Isles, others from overseas. Manuscripts and rare books on a wide range of subjects were consulted. It is always a bit difficult to accommodate visiting scholars, especially with so few members of staff, so we are grateful when it proves possible to help with enquiries in other ways. For example, we have made digital copies of several manuscripts and rare books in order to assist scholars in the UK and other parts of the world. All these images are stored with a view to the eventual compilation of a publicly accessible archive. (This of course highlights once again the urgent need to produce an online catalogue of the Old Library, supplemented

with digitised images such as these.) Meanwhile, the conservation programme continues. Queens' has now completed its first year as a full member of the Cambridge Colleges Conservation Consortium. This ensures us a set number of hours of work for a fixed fee at the acclaimed conservation studio, and means that we are very slowly moving forward with the immense task of repairing, conserving, and protecting the books in our care.

The two eighteenth-century Sennex globes have now been magnificently restored, and are back in the Library. They await protective cases before they are once again available to public view. A small flood in the West Room of the Old Library last May caused some damage to the ceiling, so that the books in adjacent bays had temporarily to be boxed until building and decoration repairs were completed. An additional 24 boxes of books, which had to be moved for the security upgrade, are about to be reshelved in new shelving erected between bays of the mezzanine.

An exciting development was the confirmation by Dr Stella Panyatova of the Fitzwilliam Museum and manuscript curators at the Getty Museum that three miniature illuminations in the Old Library were the work of the fourteenth-century illuminator, Pacino da Bonaguida. An article about them, with full details and illustrations, is to appear shortly in *The Burlington Magazine*. In addition to that, the 'Master of the Haarlem Bible', a miniaturist from the fifteenth century, has been identified by Professor James Marrow (of The Fitzwilliam Museum and Princeton University) as the artist responsible for the seven full-page illuminations in MS 50, a Dutch book of hours. Some Members will be familiar with one of the most popular books in the Old Library, Paulus Aemilius' History of France, part of the collection bequeathed to the College by Sir Thomas Smith, which contains quantities of marginal annotations and sketches of towns, battle scenes and contemporary figures, including a head and shoulders image of Henry VIII. This is now to be made available to a wider audience through the inclusion of images in a forthcoming book from Four Corners Books about unusual annotations.

We are as always extremely grateful to the volunteers who so generously continue to support the work of the libraries. Mrs Elizabeth Russell works on the classification of textbooks in the WML; Mr Jim Scannell has been cataloguing the personal papers of George Cornelius Gorham; and Dr Lucy Lewis is helping us to collate a range of other archival documents. Other projects are in the pipeline and awaiting enough time to put them into action. They include: completing the catalogue of the recently-acquired Cambridge Boys Choir sheet music collection; housing and cataloguing the drama collection; doing more work on the Provenance Project and on the full electronic catalogue of the Members' Archive. A generous gift to the Old Library has allowed us to move towards obtaining and installing some up-to-date display cases and lighting for exhibitions. We are also hoping to find a way to get a proper fireproof storage chest for the charters.

During the year, over thirty donations were gratefully received from a number of Fellows, alumni and others, including the President, Dr Allison, Professor Carroll, Professor Diggle, Dr David Evans, Dr Glover, the Revd Dr Hebblethwaite, Dr Lovell, Dr Patterson, the Revd Professor Polkinghorne, Dr Rex, Dr Zurcher, J Alan Crozier, Dr Peter Happé, Professor Daniel Karlin, Professor Brian Pullan, Dylan Pugh, Adam Sendle, and Paul Withers.

Ian Patterson

The Historical Record

Anne Neville – The Forgotten Third Queen

Had she lived longer as Queen, or perhaps more importantly had her husband, Richard III, lived longer as King, Anne Neville would certainly be actively remembered together with Margaret of Anjou and Elizabeth Woodville as a co-foundress of Queens' College. The magnificent grants of land and rents given to the College in 1484 by Richard III were in fact given in her name, moreover they came from the Neville estates, though the King had engineered their transfer to himself for his lifetime. The men appointed to the fellowships that the grants were designed to endow were to be called 'Queen Anne Fellows'. The grants, dated 5 July 1484, "in singular regard for Anne, Queen of England, our most dear consort" to Queens' from Richard III says that the College "exists by the foundation and patronage of our aforesaid consort", so clearly she was considered in her lifetime as foundress as well as patroness just as much as her two predecessors (who were, of course, her sister-in-law and her erstwhile mother-in-law). The grants were, of course, 'resumed' by King Henry VII after the Battle of Bosworth and, in the event, Queens' only enjoyed the magnificent endowment from Richard III and Queen Anne Neville for a few months.

Richard and Anne were crowned together, after his assumption of the throne and the deposition of Edward V (who was probably murdered a few weeks later), on 6 July 1483 – Anne was the first queen consort to be crowned with her husband since Eleanor of Castille in 1274. Her train was in all probability carried by Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond, the mother of the future Henry VII (nemesis of Richard III), who was herself to become Patroness of Queens' eventually. By the time Queens' received its first (and in the event only) half-yearly revenues from these grants and estates at Easter 1485, the affairs of the last Plantagenet king were already spiralling towards their end. Anne and Richard's only child, Edward, Prince of Wales and Earl of Salisbury, had died on 9 April 1484, and Anne herself (who may well have been in poor health for some time) died on 16 March 1485, aged 28 and after only 630 days as Queen. Richard himself made it to the second anniversary of his coronation, but was killed at Bosworth on 22 August 1485. Because of his controversial career and no doubt also because of Shakespeare's hostile portrayal, Richard III has continued, despite his short reign, to excite controversy, speculation and historical argument, but Anne Neville has receded virtually to the status of a footnote in history. If any organisation should keep her memory alive it is Queens' College, Cambridge; her great benefaction did not long survive her life, had it done so she would certainly have been ranked with her two predecessors as a true Foundress and Patroness of the College.

In previous articles I have discussed the antecedents of both Margaret of Anjou (*2004 Record*) and Elizabeth Woodville (*2001 Record*). Margaret was of impeccably royal descent, a princess to her fingertips. Elizabeth has often been caricatured as a parvenu commoner, socially unfit to be a queen, but in fact her mother was as royal as they come, even if her father was from a minor squirearchy family. Anne Neville, on the other hand, was truly a commoner, albeit with plenty

of royalty a few generations back in her ancestry. What made her a suitable woman to be queen? (Though she might never have expected her second husband, Richard, to become king, she was considered as a suitable bride for her first husband, Edward, Prince of Wales, only child of Henry VI, who many of the Lancastrian faction in the Wars of the Roses certainly did expect to become king). The answer is money. She and her older sister Isabel were fabulously wealthy heiresses, the only daughters of the most powerful and the wealthiest noble in 1460s England, Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, known to history as 'Warwick the Kingmaker'. Anne Neville's ancestry reads like a Who's Who of the medieval English nobility.

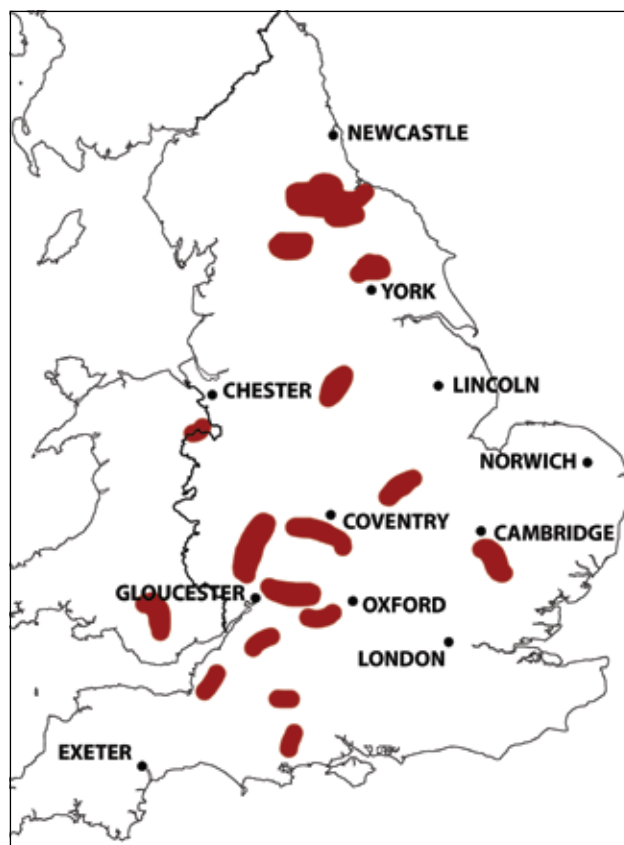
We know a great deal about the political events that swirled around Anne, about her marriages and alliances, about her estates and ancestral domains, but almost nothing about her personal life, her friends and ladies, her conduct of her affairs, her whereabouts for much of her life, even her appearance. The records of her private and day-to-day life just have not survived. Professor Michael Hicks has recently attempted a biography (*Anne Neville, Queen to Richard III, Tempus Publishing Limited, 2006*), but even he admits Anne remains a shadowy figure, about whom we actually know for sure very little. In many ways what was important about Anne Neville was her ancestry – that is how her father and his ancestors accumulated such power and such wealth, in particular through a remarkable series of marriages to heiresses. This series culminated in Richard Neville's own marriage to Anne Beauchamp in 1436, although when they formally married they were both still quite young children and there can have been no expectation of a large inheritance. However, Anne Beauchamp's brother, Henry Beauchamp, First Duke and Sixth Earl of Warwick, died at the age of 21 in 1445, followed four years later by his only daughter and heiress (another Anne), and Richard Neville's wife found herself heir not only to the great Beauchamp estates, centred on Warwick itself, but also to the Despencer estates of her maternal grandfather, Thomas le Despencer, Earl of Gloucester and favourite of Richard II (whose heiress, Isabel, had married Richard Beauchamp, Fifth Earl of Warwick and Lieutenant General in France and whose wife was a granddaughter of Edward III through his fourth surviving son, Edmund Duke of York). With these estates, mostly in the Midlands and Welsh borders, came the title of Earl of Warwick, assumed in right of his wife by Richard Neville. This was, however, only the last in a brilliant series of marriages that brought the Nevilles, initially a relatively modest, if important, Northern family, to fabulous riches and consequently enormous power.

The Nevilles (de Neuvilles) came over from Normandy with the Conqueror. Gilbert I de Neville held lands in Lincolnshire in 1086. Successors held lands in Yorkshire and County Durham, but by 1227 the inheritance of the senior branch had devolved upon an heiress, Isabel, who married Robert FitzMaldred. This Robert was feudal lord of Raby, County Durham, but more importantly a male descendant of the last Earl of Northumberland of the Saxon period who was himself

of the Scottish royal house. Robert could trace his ancestry in the male line to Maldred, brother of Duncan I of Scots, who died fighting his brother's murderer Macbeth, and through him to the ancient Kings of Scots. He was also a descendant of Ethelred the Unready and the Saxon royal line. The present head of the house of Neville, the Marquis of Abergavenny, can therefore trace his ancestry in the male line direct to at least the tenth century. Robert and Isabel's son, Geoffrey FitzRobert decided, in view of the importance of the estates he inherited from her, to take his mother's name of Neville.

The Nevilles soon became major players in the North, rivalled in power and wealth only by the great Percy family, Earls of Northumberland. Robert II de Neville acquired the Lordship of Middleham from his heiress wife and thus the great castle, which became the headquarters of Anne Neville's husband Richard when he was still Duke of Gloucester. Robert II's son Ranulf de Neville was summoned to Parliament as the first Baron Neville of Raby in 1295; his eldest son Robert was called 'the Peacock of the North' until he died in single combat with the Black Douglas, champion of Robert the Bruce. Major appointments such as Warden of the Marches, Admiral of the North, Keeper of the Forests beyond the Trent, Keeper or Constable of various royal castles were given to the Barons of Raby and in 1397, Ralph, the fourth Baron, was created Earl of Westmorland (though the family had no lands in that County). The Earl was a supporter of Henry IV and became both Constable and Marshal of England and Warden of both East and West Marches (the borderlands with Scotland) as well as a Member of the Council of Regency during Henry V's absences fighting in France. Ralph, whose mother was a Percy, married a daughter of the Earl of Stafford by whom he had two sons and seven daughters. The Earls of Westmorland continued as important members of the nobility, holding a great deal of land in the North, until the sixth Earl revolted against Elizabeth I and became one of Philip of Spain's generals, dying in 1601.

The fabulous wealth of Warwick the Kingmaker and his daughters, however, can be traced back to the second marriage of Ralph, first Earl of Westmorland, to Joan Beaufort. She was the daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster (and so granddaughter of Edward III), by his third 'marriage' (the children were born long before the marriage was actually legitimised) to Katherine Swynford. Ralph's earldom and most of his estates would devolve upon his eldest son from his first marriage (in the event it was a grandson who inherited), so the search was on for an heiress to give his eldest son by this second and semi-royal marriage a title and estates befitting the great-grandson of a king. There was such an heiress available and in late 1420 Ralph and Joan landed her for their son Richard. At the age of 20 he married Alice Montagu, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Montagu, 4th Earl of Salisbury and his wife Eleanor de Holland, daughter of the Earl of Kent and great-granddaughter of Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, the younger brother of Edward I. When Thomas Montagu died in 1428, Richard assumed the title Earl of Salisbury in right of his wife. Their eldest son Richard was the Kingmaker, himself soon Earl of Warwick in right of *his* wife. Ralph and Joan did not neglect their younger children – Robert became a bishop, William married the heiress of Lord Fauconberge (he was later created Earl of Kent), George inherited the Barony of Latimer from an uncle, Edward married Baroness Beauchamp



A map showing the location of the Principal Lands controlled by the Neville family in mid-fifteenth-century England (after A MacFarlane, Cambridge Medieval History).

de Bergavenny in her own right (the present Marquis of Abergavenny is descended from this brother), and their daughters landed in marriage the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Northumberland, the Duke of Buckingham and the Duke of York. Warwick the Kingmaker's siblings fared almost as well, finishing up as Marquis of Montagu, Archbishop of York, Countess of Arundel, Countess of Worcester, Lady Fitzhugh, Countess of Derby, Lady Hastings, and Countess of Oxford.

Anne Neville and her older sister Isabel were the only children who survived infancy and into the historical record of Richard and Anne, Earl and Countess of Warwick. They stood to inherit not only a part of the Neville patrimony (mostly lands in Yorkshire and Cumberland, including Middleham, Penrith and Sheriff Hutton), transferred by the old Earl of Westmorland to his eldest son by his second marriage to Joan Beaufort (though most of this inheritance should have devolved on the Kingmaker's death to their uncles and great-uncles of the Neville male line), but also all the estates and fortunes of the Montagus, Earls of Salisbury, and the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick, and the Despencers, Earls of Gloucester. Moreover, through the marriages of their aunts and uncles and great-aunts and great-uncles and through their forbears, they were closely related to almost everyone who was anyone in mid-fifteenth century England. They were descended from the English royal family several times over through the Despencers, the Nevilles themselves (the Beaufort connection), the Hollands, the Fitzalans (Earls of Arundel – the 9th Earl married an heiress of the Plantagenet Lancaster line and their daughter married Thomas Holland, 2nd Earl

of Kent, Alice de Montagu's grandparents), even through the Despencers' ancestors the great family of Clare, who had held the Earldom of Gloucester until the fourteenth century – the third earl had married a daughter of Edward I. When Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, was killed after the Battle of Wakefield in 1460, his son, the Earl of Warwick, inherited the Salisbury title and lands to add to his wife's Beauchamp and Despencer ones and his own ancestral Neville estates and was without doubt, after Edward IV himself, by far the wealthiest man in England. Moreover the Earl was the King's first cousin – his aunt Cecily Neville, Duchess of York, was Edward IV's mother. In his turn he was on the lookout for suitable young men for his two heiress daughters to marry and it looks as though nothing less than a Duke, preferably a Royal Duke, would do.

The story of Isabel and Anne Neville and their father Warwick the Kingmaker is inevitably entangled in the events of the Wars of the Roses, the civil war that in effect periodically erupted between 1455 and 1485. This is no place to go into the complicated origins or the detailed events of the wars. They began, essentially, as a tussle for power and control over the saintly but hopelessly weak (and occasionally basically mad) Henry VI between the Duke of Somerset (descended from Joan Beaufort's brother) and the Duke of York (a Plantagenet prince of a junior branch of the descendants of Edward III to the Lancastrian Henry, but crucially also descended through his mother from a senior branch, from Edward III's second son, Lionel, Duke of Clarence). Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, took the side of his brother-in-law the Duke of York as did his son the Earl of Warwick and in 1455 these three, with a small army, attacked the King's army in the city of St Albans. The chief casualties were the Duke of Somerset and the Earl of Northumberland (chief of the Percy family, hereditary rivals of the Nevilles). After the defeat of the Yorkists at the battle of Wakefield in 1460 and the deaths there of the Duke of York and the Earl of Salisbury, Warwick 'the Kingmaker' assisted the Duke of York's young son, Edward, Earl of March, to smash the Lancastrians at the Battle of Towton, to depose the King and to assume the crown himself as Edward IV in 1461. Warwick, backed up by his enormous wealth and no doubt feeling the King was beholden to him, expected to wield the power in the new regime. Edward indeed showered many important posts on him from Warden of the Marches to Governor of Calais and used him as an important negotiator on several embassies abroad. Warwick not only maintained a splendid household and large retinue but even a private fleet and artillery train. In 1469 he even achieved an ambition, despite the King's opposition, and married his elder daughter, Isabel, to a royal duke – Edward IV's younger brother George, Duke of Clarence (Anne was still only 13 when her 18 year-old sister married).

There was, however, a fly in the political ointment – Edward IV's queen, Elizabeth Woodville, and her tribe of relatives and hangers-on who were tending to monopolise royal patronage and thus power. By 1470 Warwick, the classic over-mighty subject, and his new son-in-law decided enough was enough and started a rebellion. Edward quickly nipped this in the bud and Richard, his Countess and younger daughter, and the Clarences, found themselves in exile in France. In France, of course, also in exile, were Margaret of Anjou, Henry VI's queen, her son Edward, Prince of Wales, and the remnants

of an intensely loyal Lancastrian faction. A rapprochement between these former arch-enemies was clearly politically expedient and, to cement the alliance, Anne Neville was betrothed to the Prince of Wales. Because they were related, assorted permissions had to be obtained from the Pope before they could marry, but the King of France himself was anxious to see the alliance sealed and did his best to expedite matters. Nevertheless, because of the wait for the dispensations from Rome, it was not until December 1470 that Edward and Anne were married in Amboise – he was 17, she was 14. By the time of the wedding, Warwick and Clarence had already taken an army across the Channel with a view to reinstating Henry VI – this 'Readeption' had duly happened in October, but Edward IV got away and in the early spring of 1471 he returned. The Duke of Clarence hurriedly made his peace with his brother but Warwick held out until he was defeated and killed at the Battle of Barnet on 14 April. There was still a large Lancastrian army in the West with Margaret of Anjou, and the Prince and new Princess of Wales (they had only landed in England, however, on the same day as the Battle of Barnet), supported, amongst others, by the surviving Beauforts (the Duke of Somerset and the Marquis of Dorset). On 4 May 1471 the Lancastrian army was cornered at Tewkesbury (ironically the Abbey there was the family mausoleum of Anne's Despencer ancestors) by Edward IV and crushed. The Beauforts and the Prince of Wales were slain – Anne had only been married to her Prince for about 20 weeks. Shortly after the battle she was captured (presumably with her mother-in-law, Margaret of Anjou) and she was given into the care of her brother-in-law and sister, the Duke and Duchess of Clarence. King Henry VI, alone in the Tower of London, his wife and daughter-in-law prisoners and his only son dead, was eliminated.

Anne's situation was not good. The Neville lands in the North that had been controlled by Warwick the Kingmaker had been given for his lifetime to Edward IV's youngest brother, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, but these were not extensive as the bulk of the ancestral inheritance was still under the control of the Earl of Westmorland. The rest of the great inheritance was more-or-less in tact and wholly under the control of the very greedy Duke of Clarence. Technically the Beauchamp and Despencer lands still belonged to the Dowager Countess of Warwick, but she was more-or-less forced to go into a nunnery and hand over her lands to her son-in-law. So long as Anne remained in the Clarence household she could do nothing to claim her half of the Warwick/Salisbury inheritance. She was, according to the law at the time, past the age of majority and, as a widow rather than a spinster, entitled to manage her own affairs, but without money her theoretical independence was useless. She needed a knight in shining armour and one duly turned up in the unlikely form of her 18 year-old brother-in-law, the Duke of Gloucester. Of course, he needed the money and many historians have suggested that his motive for rescuing Anne from his brother's clutches and then marrying her was purely financial. The grants he had received from his brother the king were inadequate to sustain the expected lifestyle of a duke and he needed a further injection of cash badly. On the other hand he and Anne had known each other as children (Richard had for a time been a ward of the Kingmaker – there survives a seating plan for the feast following the enthronement of Anne's uncle George



JONATHAN HOLMES

The arms (top right) of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, in the oriel window in Queens' Old Hall.

Neville as Archbishop of York: Richard and Anne were seated together on the children's table). It could be that they had been childhood sweethearts and such evidence as there is hints, at least, that Richard and Anne were close throughout their married life, at least until the last few months before Anne died – there is also some evidence that she died a long and lingering death, perhaps from tuberculosis, which might account for the few veiled hints that Richard was looking for a new queen even before she died. We know very little of the whereabouts of Anne (or for that matter Richard) during much of her life as Duchess of Gloucester and Hicks enumerates a number of state occasions at which Richard is mentioned as present but not the Duchess, but her absence (or the fact that her presence was not recorded) could have many explanations and is not evidence for any estrangement. Richard is known to have fathered some bastards, but those about whom we know appear to have been born before his marriage. That phrase in the grant to Queens', "our most dear consort", seems to suggest at least more than a formal relationship. Anyway Richard arranged for her to be spirited from the Clarence household into sanctuary in a London church and, on 12 July 1472, they were married – she was 16, he was 19. Anne must have been more than complicit in all this, determined to reclaim her birthright, determined to get out of Clarence's clutches, determined to marry Richard – it is noticeable how precipitously she threw herself on Richard's mercy only a few months after her first husband's death. Perhaps marriage to Richard was in effect her only option (probably no-one else at the time had the influence not only to get her away from the Clarences but also to lay his hands on her estates and money), perhaps she really wanted to become his Duchess. Professor Hicks makes much of the fact that Richard apparently did not take steps to procure all the necessary dispensations for the marriage from the Pope (the couple were multiply closely related and should have obtained multiple dispensations, especially as his brother was married to her sister and so they were in ecclesiastical law at the time in effect brother and sister) – he suggests Richard was hedging his bets in case he wanted to divorce Anne later, but there is no evidence at all that the marriage was ever called into question by anyone.

The Duke of Clarence was not amused by the turn of events, most of all by the prospect of the loss of some of his (wife's) revenues. The two royal dukes went head to head,

each arguing their case, before a royal council. Apparently both brothers impressed by their eloquence and grasp of the law, even though Richard, battle-hardened and used to great responsibility as he already was, was still only a teenager and George not much older. Edward IV arbitrated and the whole inheritance of the Kingmaker, including the Neville lands, was more or less divided in half. Clarence kept most of the lands in the Midlands and South, Gloucester those in the North and West.

Anne and Richard were married for over 12 years, but, so far as is known, they had only the one child, Edward, born in Middleham, the great Neville castle in Yorkshire. He was about ten when he died (perhaps as young as seven) and is buried at Sheriff Hutton in Yorkshire. Although the 1472 settlement had conferred the Earldoms of Warwick and Salisbury on George, Duke of Clarence, in right of his wife, Edward of Middleham was created Earl of Salisbury in 1478. By then, of course, his uncle George had fallen from grace and been executed privately (reputedly drowned in a vat of Malmsey wine). George and his Duchess, who died in 1476, are buried with the Despencer ancestors in the crypt of Tewkesbury Abbey (where poor George is 'drowned' again every time the River Severn floods badly).

We have no way of knowing whether or not Anne was privy to Richard's plot to seize the throne and whether or not she was surprised to find herself a Queen after all in 1483, after the collapse in 1471 of her expectation of becoming Queen Consort to Edward of Lancaster when the latter was killed at Tewkesbury. When it came to the great endowments for Queens' College, they came from the Beauchamp part of her inheritance. No doubt she died in the expectation that her memory would be perpetuated by the 'Queen Anne Fellows' at Queens' and her soul would be suitably prayed for by them and the institution of which she was happy to be named 'Founderesse and Patronesse'. It was not to be. Henry VII not only 'resumed' all the grants to Queens' from Richard III and his consort, he managed to appropriate to himself much of the great inheritance accumulated by Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, and his son Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick. The Tudors executed Isabel's two surviving children (the last two members of the great dynasty of the Plantagenets) – Edward, Earl of Warwick in 1499, aged 24, and Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, in 1541, aged 67 – as part of their general policy of eliminating anyone with direct links to the Plantagenet blood line. All the great titles of that branch of the Neville family were declared forfeit and only surfaced again when the title of Earl of Warwick was given to the Dudley family in 1547 (they were descended from the Beauchamps) and that of the Earldom of Salisbury to the Cecils in 1605.

Queen Anne Neville does not appear to be commemorated anywhere in Queens', apart from the naming of a punt after her. The Neville coat of arms, 'gules, a saltire argent' (i.e. a silver or white St Andrew's cross on a red background) does not figure in the heraldic glass, except in the corner of one of the coats of arms high up in the oriel window in Old Hall – a faded inscription below the arms reads: "*Ricus Neville Dom de Warwick Cujus Fila Anna Reg Erat Benefac*" (Richard Neville, Lord of Warwick, whose daughter Queen Anne was a Benefactor).

Jonathan Holmes

The Altarpieces in the College Chapel

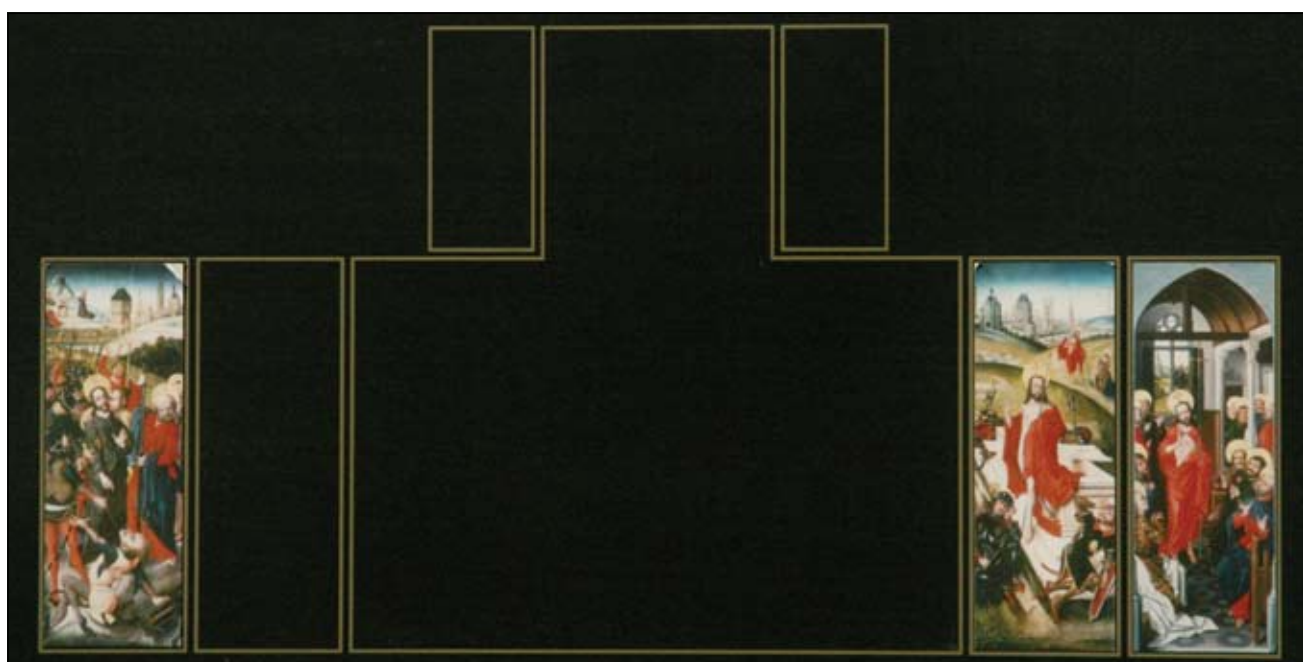
It has long been clear that the altarpiece as we know it is only part of a much larger altarpiece. Twenty years ago Hélène Dubois from Brussels, even before she came to Queens' as a postgraduate student, identified the workshop in which our panels were painted as that of the 'Master of the View of Sainte-Gudule', so called because of a painting of a scene set against the collegiate church of St Gudule in Brussels (now the Cathedral), which now hangs in the Louvre. After our panels had been restored they formed the centrepiece of the 'Splendours of Flanders' exhibition in the Fitzwilliam Museum in 1993, where it was possible to see the other sides of the panels, which are normally concealed as they lie against the east wall of the Chapel. They show saints George, Catherine and Barbara. When they were returned to the Chapel, we were able to have a board made, now in the antechapel, which shows how they formed part of a larger altarpiece.

The original altarpiece, when open, showed a complete narrative of the death and resurrection of Christ, beginning with Christ kneeling in the Garden of Gethsemane, in the background of a picture of his arrest (on our left hand panel), followed by a panel, which we do not have, which presumably showed Christ before Pilate, and being beaten by soldiers, followed by, in all probability, a huge wooden centrepiece of carved and gilded wood, first showing Christ carrying his cross, then, in the centre, his crucifixion, and then the taking down of his body and the laying of it in the tomb. After that our panels take up the narrative again with his Resurrection, now our centre panel, with his appearance to Mary of Magdala in the background, and finally on our right hand panel his appearance to his gathered apostles in the upper room, with him talking to two other disciples on the road to Emmaus in the background. The idea of showing such a complete narrative on an altarpiece was an innovation. By the accident of survival we are able to have the Resurrection at the centre of our

altarpiece, so making a strong theological statement.

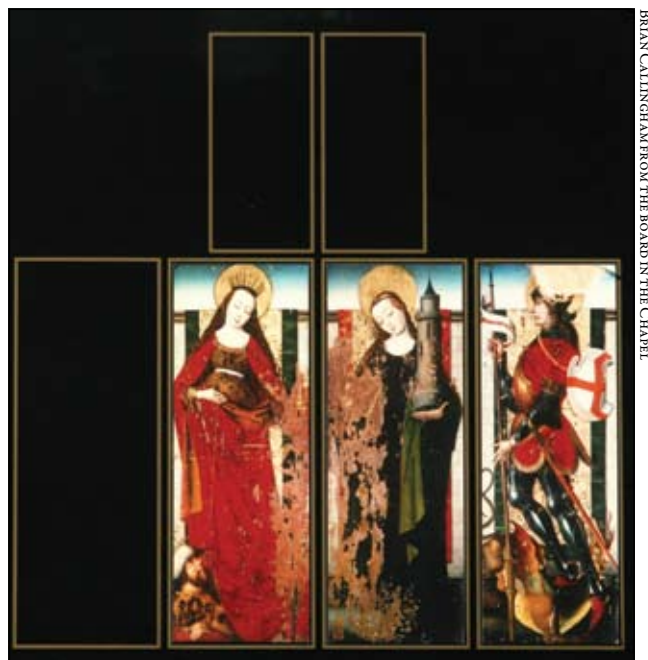
When the complete altarpiece was closed the four panels showed four saints, of which we have three. Two small panels higher up will have shown two more saints. We know what these altarpieces looked like because the Brussels workshop produced a number of them in the 1480s, following the same innovative narrative formula. Two complete altarpieces survive. One is in its original place in the parish church of the small town of Geel in Belgium, the other is in the Bowes Museum at Barnard Castle. Scattered single panels survive elsewhere in various museums and art galleries. Apart from that in Geel, our panels are the only ones to be in a place of worship. These altarpieces were very large. Our present altarpiece is only some three-eighths of the original width. It would have been tempting to guess that the altarpiece was given directly to the College in the 1480s by Margaret, the widow of Charles of Burgundy, the ruler of the Netherlands. She was the sister of our patrons Edward IV and Richard III. Unfortunately it cannot be true. The old chapel was far too narrow for such a broad altarpiece. It was patently made for a much larger church. Until recently nobody has been able to suggest where the altarpiece was originally to be found.

Now Dr Kim Woods, of the Art History Department at the Open University has persuasively suggested that the larger church was at Long Melford, and that it was made for the high altar of the large and impressive parish church there in 1481. She has measured the space, and the chancel is just wide enough to have held this huge altarpiece. What is more, the gift can be dated by an inscription in the church "*Pray for the sowles of Rogere Moryell, Margarete and Kateryn his wyffes, of whose goodis the seyd Kateryn [and other executors] ded make the tabill at the hye awtere anno domini millesimo quadrigentesimo octogesio p[ri]mo*". The 'tabill', i.e. the altarpiece not the altar, was described in the 1580s or 1590s by Roger Martyn, churchwarden



BRIAN CALVINCHAM FROM THE BOARD IN THE CHAPEL

The Queens' Altarpiece as it would appear when open.



The Queens' Altarpiece as it would appear when closed.

in the 1550s in Mary I's reign and at the beginning of Elizabeth I's, "At the back of the high altar ... set up to the foot of the window there, carved very artificially, with the story of Christ's Passion ... all being fair gilt, and lively and beautifully set forth. To cover and keep clean all the which, there were very fair painted boards, made to shut too, which were opened upon high and solemn feast dayes, which then were a very beautiful shew, which painted boards were there set up again in Queen Mary's time". In other words what the parishioners of Long Melford normally saw was the row of saints, and what we see, they only saw on feast days. It had been taken down in Edward VI's reign, but preserved by parishioners, so that it could be re-installed when Roger Martyn was churchwarden and Mary Tudor on the throne. It was taken down again in 1562. Dr Woods has found evidence that other 'Catholic' furnishings of the church were again preserved by parishioners (presumably with the expectation that they could yet again be restored to the church later, as they had been under Mary). This was despite the fact that concealing 'idolatrous' works of art in private residences

had now been made an offence. Dr Woods has not discovered which family took the altarpiece, although she speculates that it might have stayed in Long Melford at Kentwell Hall.

The three panels which we have were listed in an inventory of the President's Lodge in 1717 on the death of Henry James (President since 1675). It is unlikely that the Puritan Masters of the College between 1644 and 1660 would have tolerated such panels in their house, so they presumably reached the lodge after 1660 and before Henry James died. Dr Woods thinks the most likely President to have acquired the panels was Anthony Sparrow, President 1662–7. He was one of the young men favoured by the Laudian President Edward Martin, and was elected a Fellow in 1633 at the age of 21. He was ejected, along with Martin in 1644. In 1660, at the Restoration, he became Archdeacon of Sudbury, and remained as Archdeacon of Sudbury during his time as President. The panels would certainly have appealed to a man of his churchmanship and he would have had ample opportunity of knowing what went on in Long Melford. Anthony Sparrow was born nearby in Depden, and had a spell as Rector of Hawkedon, also close to Long Melford. When he became Archdeacon of Sudbury he would have had oversight of Long Melford itself, where the Rector was the son of a Queens' man. She speculates that he might have acquired the panels from Kentwell Hall when it was re-furbished in 1660. Anthony Sparrow ceased to be both Archdeacon and President when he became Bishop of Exeter in 1667. Dr Woods suggests that he left the panels in the Lodge at that point. I find her arguments very persuasive, although they cannot be conclusive.

Peter Spufford

Hélène Dubois, 'Sources d'inspiration du Maître à la Vue de Sainte-Gudule et de son atelier' *Annales d'Histoire de l'Art et d'Archéologie*, ix, 1989, pp.39–52.

Jean Michel Massing, 'Three panels by the Master of the View of Ste Gudule in the Chapel of Queens' College, Cambridge', *The Burlington Magazine*, cxxxiii, 1991, pp.690–3.

Alain Arnould and Jean Michel Massing (eds.), *Splendours of Flanders*, Cambridge, 1993, pp.22–25 and 34–37.

Kim W. Woods, 'The Pre-Reformation Altarpiece of Long Melford Church', *The Antiquaries Journal*, lxxxii, 2002, pp.93–104.

Shakespeare and Queens' III

The previous edition of *The Record* included an email sent to the Editor by Professor Iain Wright before his death in September 2006. It outlined his intention to write an article exploring a link between Queens' and Shakespeare through the connection between a little-known sixteenth-century play, *Laelia*, and Shakespeare's own *Twelfth Night*. Sadly Professor Wright's illness left his intention unfulfilled and the article unwritten. The following contribution picks up the thread in his memory.

Underneath the flagstones of the crypt and cloister-garth of St Etheldreda's Chapel in Ely Place, Holborn, London, lie the remains of eighteen men and women, all Roman Catholics, some of the ninety or more who perished when the first-floor of the garret in which they were gathered along with more than two hundred others collapsed under their weight. The

disaster occurred on Sunday 26 October 1623 and they had been attending illegal Catholic worship. These eighteen were clandestinely removed from the pit that had been dug at the scene of the accident, on the instructions of the Spanish Ambassador to London. All of the dead had been forbidden a Christian burial by the Anglican Bishop of London, George Montaigne.

The same George Montaigne (or Mountaine), together with George Meriton, is the dedicatee of Epigram 19 in Queensman John Weever's *Epigrams in the oldest cut and newest fashion*, published in 1599.

'In Georgium Meriton, & Georgium Montaine.
Your entertaine (nor can I pass away)
Of Essex with far-famed Laelia;
Nore fore the Queen your seruice on Queens day

When such a Maister with you beareth sway,
 How can Queenes college euer then decay?
 No. Yet Queenes Colege euermore hath benee
 Is, and will be, of Colleges the Queene.'

Both Meriton and Montaigne were Fellows of Queens' at this time and, of course, 'Essex' was Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex and newly-appointed Chancellor of the University. He was being entertained in "Queens College where the Room he lodged in, is called Essex Chamber to this day, and where the pleasant comedy of LELIA was excellently acted before him". This was in March 1595. The epigram suggests that the two Fellows, both of whom would reach high office in the sombre and severe world of the contemporary Protestant Church, were at this time not above a bit of fun. *Laelia* (or, sometimes, *Lelia*) is a comedy, written in Latin, and, although Montaigne and Meriton may well have been responsible for its production and perhaps commanded starring roles, they cannot be credited with its writing. Before they were born, Queens' records of 1546–1547 itemise "*New made Garments at the Comedia of Laelia Modenas*."

The setting for *Laelia* is Italy and the action involves the love-struck Laelia who escapes from a convent and disguises herself as a young man, Fabius, in order to act as the servant of Flaminius, the man she loves. Unaware of her escape, he is making overtures of love to Isabella, although Laelia is ever-present in his mind. Laelia has a brother, years ago captured by the enemy and presumed dead. Her father, meanwhile, is arranging to marry her off to his best friend, twenty or more years her senior. In the ensuing machinations of the plot Laelia, as the young servant, finds herself seduced by Isabella while running errands to her on Flaminius's instructions. Her brother returns unharmed from the battles, and it seems he resembles Laelia in her guise as a man closely enough for the siblings to be confused with each other. The play ends happily with revelation of Laelia's true identity and her betrothal to Flaminius, while her brother weds Isabella.

The similarities to *Twelfth Night* are obvious. Viola disguises herself as a man, Cesario, to serve Orsino, who is in love with Olivia. Oblivious to the disguise, Olivia falls in love with Cesario. Viola, too, has a lost sibling, a twin brother, Sebastian. Shakespeare's play ends with Olivia and Sebastian married and Orsino and Viola pledging their love and announcing their own intentions to marry. Both comedies deal with mistaken identity, repressed desire and the difficulties inherent in cross-dressing when love is around. Laelia, in her male impersonation, is seduced by Isabella, and Viola, in hers, by Olivia. The inference is that Shakespeare must have been to Queens', perhaps on the occasion of the visit of the Earl of Essex, and seen or read *Laelia*.

For those interested in pursuing the similarities further, the only (known) surviving manuscript of *Laelia* resides in Lambeth Palace Library. From its layout two features are immediately obvious: it is not in blank verse and it is in Latin. For the classically deficient, translations exist elsewhere. *Laelia* would stand alone as a creditable example of sixteenth-century comedy playwriting were it not to be compared with *Twelfth Night*, considered by many to be the most perfect of the festive comedies.

Shakespeare's habit of borrowing from and adapting other sources to produce his own work is well-known, and acknowledged contemporaneously as well as in later scholarship. Had *Laelia* been better known outside Queens' cloisters or

had it been the only play to deal with the issues referred to, a convincing argument for its influence on Shakespeare could be made. The reality is that there is a much more likely provenance for the inspiration behind *Twelfth Night*. There were in existence, and extremely well-known, a series of sixteenth century Italian comedies that used love, a female sibling impersonating a man, and the consequent mistaken identity as a motor for their plots. One such, *Gli'Ingannati* (The Deceived) was written for performance in Sienna in 1531. It was translated into French in 1543 as *Les Abusez*. At least two further Italian versions and an English adaptation, *Appolonius and Silla* (1581) by Barnabe Riche, are known.

The only definite record of *Laelia* in performance is in the Queens' archives of 1595 and Weever's epigram of 1599 relating to this. One can assume it was performed at least once before from the entry of 1546–7. There is no evidence that the play went outside the College. *Gli'Ingannati*, in one form or another, was much more extensively known about and performed. Indeed, at what may have been the earliest performance of *Twelfth Night* in the Middle Temple in 1602, John Manningham records in his diary that the play was "much like the *Comedy of Errors*, or *Menaechmi*, in Plautus, but most like and near to that in Italian called *Inganni*."

Forensic examination of Shakespeare's canon and the enigma of his biography in the search for links and connections can be a fascinatingly unsatisfying exercise and the discovery of the lengths to which some will go a reward in itself. In the absence of any hard evidence for *Laelia* as a source for *Twelfth Night* it has been suggested that the expression '*o festus dies hominis*', which occurs in the play, was the inspiration for the clown Feste in *Twelfth Night*. When Shakespeare has Viola refer to 'pangs of the heart', the link-seekers connect this to '*cordolium*' in *Laelia*. Such desperation would tax even the Patience of St Jude. In the other camp, those who would deny that *Laelia* influenced *Twelfth Night* use Ben Jonson's assessment of Shakespeare as having 'small Latin and less Greek' as evidence that he knew no Latin at all and would not have understood *Laelia* had he heard it in the first place – an unlikely assumption, swallowing what was probably Jonson's envy too easily. Latin would have been a major part of Shakespeare's education as a grammar school boy in Stratford and, in fact, *The Comedy Of Errors*, documented as being performed in 1594, draws from Plautus's *Menaechmi* whose first English translation was not until 1595.

So, where are we? There is no hard evidence that Shakespeare saw *Laelia*, or read the manuscript. Neither is there any hard evidence that he saw *Gli'Ingannati* or read that manuscript, but the likelihood is that this latter play, by virtue of its earlier writing and known performances outside the confines of a university, provided the inspiration for *Twelfth Night*. It may have provided the inspiration for *Laelia* too, but it seems unnecessary to postulate that Shakespeare would have drawn on this obscure work. It has nothing more to offer than its more widely-known Italian precursor and the various adaptations which were in circulation at the time.

But, as we are looking for links, let us go back to that garret whose timber frames could not withstand the weight of the Catholics at their worship and the harsh treatment meted out to the dead by that once fun-loving Queensman, George Montaigne, in 1623. On the 25th of March 1616 Shakespeare's

will was finalised. Part of the detail expresses his wish that Susannah Hall, his daughter and wife of Queensman Dr John Hall, should inherit the dwelling he had bought but never occupied 'being in the blackfriars in London nere the Wardrobe.' This property was a Gatehouse whose nearest landmark is now the Cockpit pub. In Shakespeare's time it was frequently raided as a Catholic mass-house and it is thought

by some this could well have been the building whose timbers were not up to the weight of illegal worship seven years later. But that is another story. In the meantime, how about another performance of *Laelia* at Queens', in translation with the original Latin as surtitles – or maybe, even, the other way round? That would be classical Bats. Is anyone interested?

Nigel Ganley (1970)

Twenty-first-century Vigani

In early October 2007, Dr Brian Callingham served, with four others, on a 'Promotions Commission' of the Dresden Academy of Fine Arts to examine Lisa Wagner for her Ph.D. following her detailed study of the Vigani Cabinet at Queens'. Lisa 'discovered' the Cabinet in the President's Lodge, at a reception given by the President, when she was an intern at the Hamilton Kerr Institute, Cambridge, and attached to Queens'.

Until Lisa was fired with enthusiasm to 'unlock' the Cabinet's secrets, interest in it, over the three centuries whilst it remained in Queens' after Vigani's departure for Trinity College, had been at best desultory, with very little by way of publication. This lack of interest turned out to be a blessing in disguise as the Cabinet had slumbered virtually untouched and its contents remained in excellent, almost pristine, condition.

Lisa, remained a research student of the Dresden Institute of Fine Art Restoration during her studies, which resulted in the presentation of her dissertation, "Fine Art Materials in Vigani's Cabinet, 1704, of Queens' College, Cambridge". The thesis, extending to four volumes, of which two comprise a detailed inventory of the art materials and paint pigments, is the first major publication concerned with the Cabinet. The highlight of that day in Dresden was her lecture on the Cabinet and the extended discussion that followed. The examiners were unanimous in recommending the award of the degree 'Magna cum Laude' – an accolade that was richly deserved. A copy of the thesis should soon be in the College Library in both printed and CD form. Already it has been suggested that a 'virtual' Vigani's Cabinet should be on the Web. It now looks as though its 300 year sleep is firmly at an end!

Already this work is being followed up with the analysis in detail of over sixty samples from the Cabinet by another Ph.D. student from the Institute of Fine Art Restoration. The study of the Cabinet by the experts in Dresden will yield valuable information concerning paint and art technology in Vigani's time but also highlight the great importance of his Cabinet in Queens'. It is a treasure that must be preserved as it is, just as exciting now as Vigani intended it to be back in



BRIAN CALLINGHAM

The Vigani Cabinet (the frontispiece of Dr Wagner's thesis).

1704. In all probability neither the three brilliant concerts of commissioned music on the theme of the Cabinet nor the acquisition by the Cabinet of its own web site would have happened had it not been for the President's invitation to that reception in the Lodge.

Brian Callingham

A Blue Plaque for a Queensman

On National Heritage Day, Saturday 8 September 2007, a Blue Plaque commemorating the scientist John Michell, Fellow of Queens' 1749–64, was unveiled on the church at Thornhill near Dewsbury in West Yorkshire by the Mayor of Kirklees. Money for the plaque was provided by Kirklees Council and a leaflet was produced for the unveiling ceremony by members of the York Branch of the Institute of Physics. Some of the text of the leaflet is reproduced below. John Michell, M.A., B.D.,

F.R.S., was Rector of Thornhill 1767–1793. He is remembered today as a physicist, a geologist and an astronomer, though in his day he was known simply as a natural philosopher, as one who investigated physical nature broadly. It has been said recently that, "Arguably he had the broadest competence of any British natural philosopher of the eighteenth century, equally skilled in experiment and observation, mathematical theory and instruments, his field of enquiry was the universe".



JOHN HENNINGWAY

The Blue Plaque on Thornhill Church.

Whilst it appears that there is no existing portrait of John Michell, there is a contemporary description of him: "John Michell, BD is a little short man, of a black Complexion, and fat; but having no Acquaintance with him, can say little of him. I think he had the care of St Botolph's Church, while he continued Fellow of Queen's College, where he was esteemed a very ingenious man, and an excellent Philosopher. He had published some things in that way, on the Magnet and Electricity". *Cole MSS XXXIII, 156, British Library*.

However, it is the character of a man that is more important than his physical features, and this is provided by the memorial to Michell and his brother in Thornhill Parish Church, the Church of St Michael and All Angels. It reads:

"In the chancel of this church are deposited the Remains of The Rev^d Jⁿ Michell & 26 Years rector of this parish. Eminently distinguished as the philosopher and the scholar he had a just claim to the character of the real Christian. In the relative and social duties of life, the tender husband, the indulgent parent, the affectionate brother & sincere friend were prominent features in a character uniformly amiable. His charities were not those of ostentation but of feeling. His strict discharge of his professional duties, that of principle not form as he lived in possession of the esteem of his parishioners so he has carried with him to the grave their regret. He died 21st April 1793 in the 69th year of his age. Buried here with his brother Gilbert."

Whilst this memorial shows him to have been an excellent rector, he has many claims to fame in scientific fields. Following the obtaining of his MA in 1752 and BD in 1761 at Queens' College, Cambridge, he was appointed Woodwardian Professor of Geology in 1762. This area of his studies marks him as the Father of Seismology, being the first person to put forward a scientific explanation of why earthquakes occur. In his paper *Conjectures concerning the Cause and Observations upon the Phaenomenon of Earthquakes*, published in the Royal Society's *Philosophical Transactions* in 1760 (the same year he became a Fellow of the Royal Society), he suggested that

earthquakes were caused by the movement of rocks many miles beneath the Earth's surface. He had deduced this from a study of the Great Lisbon Earthquake on All Saints Day 1755 in which between 60,000 and 90,000 of Lisbon's 270,000 population were killed.

Another area of interest was in astronomy and indeed it is of note that the discovery of binary or revolving double stars was due to Michell more than Sir William Herschel. However, Herschel did make the many measurements that substantiated their existence. Perhaps more remarkable in this field, purely because of modern interest in them, is Michell's prediction of what we call 'black holes'. In *Philosophical Transactions* in 1784 his paper '*On the Means of Discovering the Distance, Magnitude, etc., of the fixed Stars, in consequence of the Diminution of the Velocity of their Light, in case such a Diminution should be found to take place in any of them, and such other Data should be procured from Observation as would be farther necessary for that purpose*' he considers the reduction in the speed of light due to the attraction of the stars themselves. He calculates that if a star had a diameter at least 497 times that of the Sun, the density being as of the Sun, then no light would escape. His idea was based on Newton's corpuscular theory of light, a theory then in vogue. It was not until 1796 that Marquis Pierre Simon de Laplace, the French mathematician, astronomer and physicist, came up with the same idea in his publication '*Exposition du systeme du monde*'.

The 18th century saw many attempts to find the mass of the Earth and it is the experiment often known as 'G' for which Michell should be better known. Whilst Michell designed the original apparatus and experiment, he died before he could put it to use. The apparatus was handed first to the Rev Francis John Hyde Woolaston, Jacksonian Professor at Cambridge, who passed it on to Henry Cavendish, the English physicist and chemist. Cavendish had long been a friend of Michell. The key to the experiment was the determination of the attractive force between the large and small spheres shown in the following diagram. From this Cavendish calculated the mean density of the earth from which the earth's mass could be found, and later experimenters determined the Gravitational Constant 'G'.

Cavendish made a few alterations to Michell's original design, making the torsion rod of deal some 1.83m long, strengthened by silver wire and by tying its ends to an upright in the centre. The torsion wire itself was 98cm long and of silvered copper. The two attracted spheres were of lead and of diameter 5.08cm. The attracting spheres were of lead and of diameter 30cm (mass 160kg) and hung down from a cross-bar of vertical copper rods. A series of seventeen experiments were then conducted in a sealed room in an outhouse at Cavendish's Clapham Common home (demolished in the early 1900s) between 5 April 1797 and the end of May 1798. Measurements of the movements of the spheres were made by telescope (T in the diagram), the room being lit by oil lamps from outside. The results were reported in fifty-seven pages of *Philosophical Transactions* 88 in 1798 as *Experiments to Determine the Density of the Earth* with a mean density of $5.448 \pm 0.033 \text{ gcm}^{-3}$, corrected later when a mathematical error was noted to 5.45 gcm^{-3} . Today's accepted value is 5.517 gcm^{-3} .

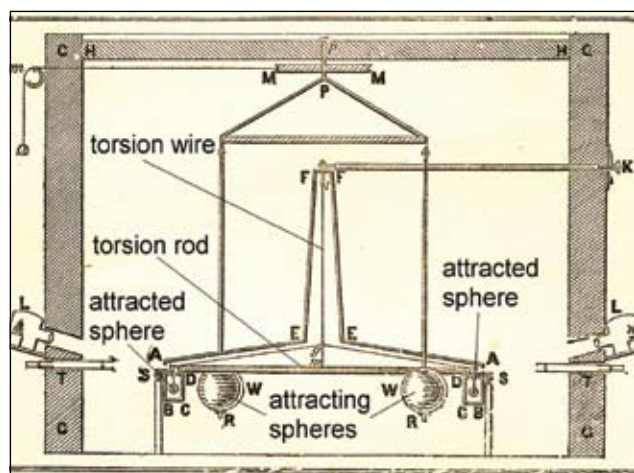
The use of a torsional balance, often said to have been invented by the French physicist Charles Augustin de

Coulomb, whilst discovering what we know as Coulomb's Law (in electrostatics), appears to have been first developed by Michell. Indeed in Cavendish's 1798 paper he says, "Many years ago, the late Rev. John Michell, of this Society, contrived a method of determining the density of the earth by rendering sensible the attraction of small quantities of matter; but, as he was engaged in other pursuits, he did not complete the apparatus until a short time before his death, and did not live to make any experiments with it".

Whilst serving as Rector, Michell lived in the Rectory at Thornhill across the road from the church, now Field Head Court Nursing Home. It seems likely that he was visited there by Joseph Priestley, Henry Cavendish, William Herschel and John Smeaton. The Rectory has undergone lots of changes since Michell's time but it is thought that at least part of the original remains.

Chris A Butlin, Science Writer, Sutton upon Derwent (based in part on articles by Dr Richard Crossley, Physicist, York)

In articles written originally for *Yorkshire Physics News* and reprinted by the *Yorkshire Philosophical Society*, Richard Crossley enumerates some of Michell's other scientific work. "He obtained his B.A. as fourth wrangler in 1749, immediately after graduating he was elected Fellow of his College... The next ten years saw Michell, perhaps for financial reasons, undertaking a remarkable range of college and university duties, including lecturing and examining in Arithmetic, Geometry, Greek, Hebrew and Philosophy." There was "an early treatise on artificial magnetism, in which he established the inverse square law of magnetic attraction (usually attributed to Coulomb)." "He made important contributions to Astronomy (the comet of 1760, the transit of Venus in 1761, theoretical work to suggest that 'double stars' really are likely to be close together and so likely to rotate about each other, rather than merely lying in the



Cavendish's Apparatus for measuring G.

same direction; he obtained by theoretical argument the first realistic estimate of the distance of the stars), and to Navigation (he served on the Committee of the Board of Longitude which examined Harrison's watch-chronometer 'H-4', and published a paper on the determination of Longitude; he also studied the flow of water around Sturt Point at the mouth of the Humber). He had to resign his Fellowship and the Professorship of Geology in 1764 in order to marry. Tragically his wife died only a year later following the birth of their daughter. After his death Erasmus Darwin referred to Michell as "a man of such accurate and universal knowledge whose friendship I long possessed, and whose loss I have long lamented". In 1782 Darwin had written to Josiah Wedgwood: "It is so long that I have existed here (in Derby) without seeing a mechanical philosopher, that I had almost forgotten there were such things; till last week Mr Michell, a comet of the first magnitude, journeyed through this part of space..." (they discussed steam engines).

Jane Austen – The Queens' Connection

On 16 December 2006 the Cambridge Group of the Jane Austen Society celebrated the 226th anniversary of the birth of Miss Austen with a dinner in the Munro Room at Queens' College. We were at the time unaware of the connection between a former Fellow of Queens' and Jane Austen. However, a few days later, Dr Holmes happened to mention that John Rawstorn Papillon, Fellow 1788–91, was mentioned in Jane Austen's letters. This required some research.

On Friday 9 December 1808 Jane Austen wrote to her sister Cassandra about their move from Southampton to Chawton in Hampshire to a house on the estate of her wealthy brother Edward, who had been adopted by rich, childless relatives, the Knights. Mrs. Knight had suggested that the local rector, John Papillon, would be a good catch for Jane as a husband. Jane wrote, *'I am very much obliged to Mrs. Knight for such a proof of the interest she takes in me, and she may depend upon it that I will marry Mr. Papillon, whatever may be his reluctance or my own. I owe her much more than such a trifling sacrifice.'*

The Papillons were Huguenots. Thomas Papillon was Captain of the Guard to Henri IV of France but sent his family to England in 1588 to avoid persecution as Protestants. His son David became an expert on fortification and built Papillon

Hall in Lubenham (Leicestershire), an unusual octagonal house constructed according to his own theories. He married as his second wife Anne Marie Calandrini, whose family had fled Italy as Protestants. Thomas, the eldest son of this marriage purchased Acrise Park in Kent. John Rawstorn Papillon, a great-great grandson of Thomas Papillon, was born in 1763 at Acrise, one of ten children. He was admitted to Queens'



Chawton Church.

in December 1781 when Robert Plumtre was President. The President's great nephew, John Pemberton Plumtre, later proposed to Jane Austen's niece, Fanny Knight but she rejected him after consulting Aunt Jane. John Papillon achieved a BA (Senior Optime – second class) degree in Mathematics in 1786. He took his MA in 1789 and was a Fellow of Queens' from 1788 to 1791. His ordination took place on 13 May 1788 and he became the Vicar of Tonbridge on 5 March 1791.

In 1794, the Revd John Rawstorn Papillon was given first refusal of the Rectory of Chawton, Hampshire, at the next vacancy i.e. at the death of the then incumbent, the Revd John Hinton. However, if he did not wish to accept the living, it was stated that it should be offered to Henry Austen, Jane's brother. Although Henry was with his regiment in East Anglia, he quite liked his original idea of ordination and asked his brother Edward Knight to buy Mr Papillon's refusal in advance of the vacancy occurring. Edward offered up to £1,200 (a tidy sum in 1794) but he was refused.

The Revd John Hinton died in 1802 and John Papillon and his sister, Elizabeth, took up residence at the rectory at Chawton, which still exists opposite the entrance to the drive to Chawton Great House, owned by Edward Knight. Six years later Jane Austen with her mother and sister moved into Chawton Cottage. Following Mrs. Knight's proposal that Jane marry Mr Papillon it became the family joke that the marriage would take place one day. Both John Papillon and his sister Elizabeth appear frequently in the surviving letters of Jane Austen. Elizabeth called often on the Austens and the two families dined together on a regular basis. Some references do seem to show that she did not always think highly of them. In a letter to her sister Cassandra written on Sunday 24 January 1813, she wrote, '*...I have walked once to Alton, & yesterday Miss Papillon & I walked together to call on the Garnets. She invited herself very pleasantly to be my companion, when I went to propose to the indulgence of accommodating us about the Letters from the Mountains. I had a very agreeable walk; if she had not, more shame for her, for I was quite as entertaining as she was...*'

John Papillon was obviously considered a good catch even if Jane Austen had no interest in becoming Mrs Papillon. Two spinsters, Miss Patience Terry and Miss Mary Benn were after him. Miss Benn was desperate, being the unmarried sister of the rector of a neighbouring village who had 13 children. She lived on the charity of others, with invitations to dinner most evenings. The Papillons were generous towards her, having her for dinner on a very regular basis.

The efforts of the two women did not go unnoticed by Jane Austen. In the same letter she noted, '*...I could see nothing very promising between Mr. P. & Miss P.T. She placed herself on one side of him at first, but Miss Benn obliged her to move up higher; – & she had an empty plate, & even asked him to give her some Mutton without being attended to for some time. – There might be some design in this, to be sure, on his side; – he might think an empty Stomach the most favourable for Love...*'

In September 1816 Jane wrote, '*We shall have the Gt. House quite at our command; it is to be cleared of the Papillons' servants in a day or two. They themselves have been hurried off into Essex to take possession – not of a large estate left them by an uncle – but to scrape together all they can, I suppose, of the effects of a Mrs. Rawstorn, a rich old friend and cousin, suddenly deceased, to whom they are joint executors. So there is a happy end of the*

Kentish Papillons coming here.' In fact the Rector did inherit a sizeable property at Lexden in Essex. In the early 17th century Sir Thomas Lucas acquired the tenter house in Lexden Street, which was in ruins in 1561. He apparently built a new house on that site and gardens were laid out around and across the road, opposite the house, where Lexden springs were landscaped to give a prospect of ornamental water with plantations. In 1701 the manor was sold to Samuel Rawstorn of London. Thomas Rawstorn, son and heir of Samuel, devised the manor to his widow Sophia, with remainder to his daughter Ann. She then devised Lexden to the Revd. John Rawstorn Papillon.

Lexden Heath, comprising 290 acres, was enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1821. Under the award John Papillon acquired 151 acres by allotment and bought common rights on 18 acres. By 1838 the Papillon family owned 1,216 acres out of 2,312 acres in the parish.

The family joke was still continuing in December 1816 when Jane wrote to her nephew, '*I am happy to tell you that Mr Papillon will soon make his offer, probably next Monday, as he returns on Saturday. – His intentions can be no longer doubtful in the smallest degree, as he has secured the refusal of the House which Mrs Baverstock at present occupies in Chawton & is to vacate soon, which is of course intended for Mrs Elizth Papillon.*' The joke never became a reality. Jane Austen's untimely death at the age of 41 in 1817 meant that John Papillon would outlive her by another twenty years. He died in 1837 at the age of 74 and is interred in the Rawstorn family grave in the churchyard in Lexden.

However the story does end with an Austen marrying a Papillon. Jane's brother, Henry, did eventually get ordained in 1816 and was installed as curate at Chawton, assisting the Revd Mr Papillon. In 1820 Henry Austen married Eleanor Jackson, daughter of the Revd John Papillon's sister Sarah.

Hazel Mills



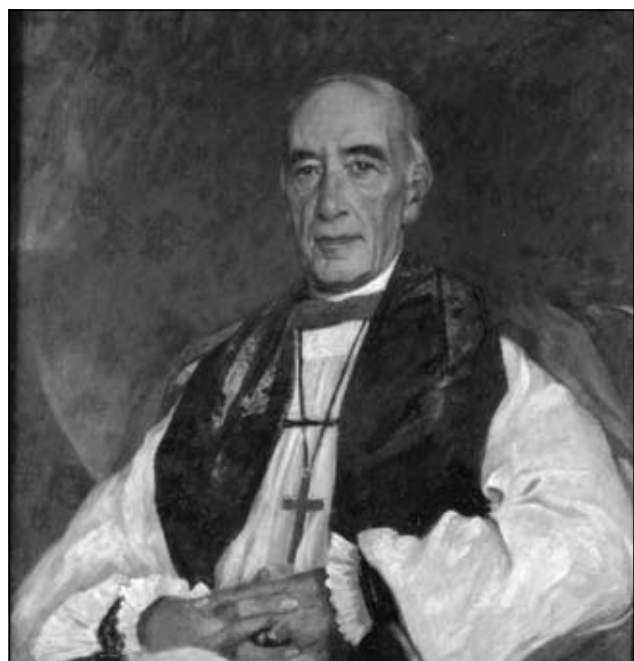
The grave of John Papillon and his sister Elizabeth.

CFSW – Something to Celebrate

On 15 May 2008 there is to be a very special meeting of the Ely Diocesan Committee for Family and Social Welfare. The Centenary Annual General Meeting of the Committee will be held in Old Hall, Queens' College, following a Service of Thanksgiving in the College Chapel, which is to be led by the Lord Bishop of Ely.

In April 1907 the then Bishop of Ely, the Rt Revd. Frederic Chase, who had been President of Queens' until his resignation in 1906 (when news that he was to become Bishop was announced), gathered together a group of concerned and compassionate people in Queens' Hall. The object was to discuss his concerns for the destitute young women of the Diocese and how they might be helped "to avoid or escape from the more depraved elements of society". As a result of the meeting, the Ely Diocesan Association for Rescue, Preventative and Penitentiary Work was created. Bishop Chase raised enough financial support to provide a refuge in Ely, a maternity home in Bury St Edmunds, a mother and baby home in Cambridge and a home for training domestic servants in Ely. An adoption service was also started which actually continued until the late 1960s. Over the past 100 years, of course, society's needs have changed. The services offered by what is now the Diocesan Committee for Family and Social Welfare have changed and evolved, but Bishop Chase's original idea of helping and counselling people, empowering them to help and improve their own lives, has remained and has inspired successive Committee members down the years. It seems appropriate, therefore, to hold the One Hundredth AGM in the same venue as the original meeting which led to the Committee's existence.

The founder, Bishop Frederic Henry Chase, was born on 21 February 1853 at the Rectory of the parish of St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe and St Anne's, Blackfriars, where his father, the Revd Charles Frederic Chase, was Rector. His mother was Susan,



A portrait of Bishop Chase at Ely.



Dr Frederic Chase, when President of Queens', at the Bumps in 1905.

daughter of John Alliston. After graduating as a scholar from King's School, London (1872), Frederic went to Christ's College in Cambridge (the city of his father's birth). He studied classics and graduated in 1876, also winning the Powys Medal. He was ordained deacon in Rochester Cathedral and became Curate of Sherborne in Dorset (1876–79). In 1877 he was ordained priest at Salisbury Cathedral and also married Charlotte Elizabeth Armitage, the daughter of the Vicar of St Luke's, Gloucester. In 1879 they moved back to Cambridge. The couple had three sons and one daughter. One of their sons, Frederic Alliston Chase (Pembroke 1898), also went into the church and was Chaplain to his father while he was Bishop of Ely.

Frederic Henry served at St Michael and All Angels (now joined with St Mary's the Great), Cambridge, until 1884. He graduated M.A. in 1880, B.D. in 1891 and D.D. in 1895. He was Lecturer in Divinity at Pembroke College (1881–90) and at Christ's College (1893–1901), combining these posts from 1884 with a Tutorship at the Cambridge Clergy Training College (now Westcott House), of which he became Principal in 1887. In 1901, he was elected President of Queens' and that year was also appointed Norrisian Professor of Divinity. He was Vice-Chancellor of the University 1902–04.

During the Rt Revd Dr Frederic Chase's time as Bishop of Ely, as well as creating our charity, he also played a major role in the revision of the Book of Common Prayer, the lectionary, the translation of the prayer book psalter and the office for holy baptism. Bishop Chase took a special interest in the ministrations of women, drawing up a 'Form and manner of making deaconesses'. His speech in the upper house of the Convocation of Canterbury on an alternative office for Holy Communion was considered a "noteworthy utterance" (Feb 1920). Sadly his health eventually started to fail and he resigned as Bishop in 1924, moving to Woking seeking to recover. His death on 23 September 1925, aged 72, at Bexhill, Sussex, saw

the loss of a devoted and learned theologian, and a beloved friend of many in the Diocese.

Now in 2008 we are not only thankful to have spent over a hundred years supporting people, but pray we can continue for a second century helping families and individuals in the Diocese of Ely. Although our Team of Counsellors and a Family Support worker are only part-time, they offer free help to over one hundred individuals, some in family groups, each year, with problems as diverse as bereavement and substance abuse, the need for advocacy advice and parenting support. The ages of those given help range from five months to eighty-five years and they are from all across the Diocese. Yet we always wish we had the resources to help more. The Committee's work

is thanks not only to the original vision of the Rt Revd Dr Frederic Chase, but also to the support today of the Rt Revd Dr Anthony Russell, the present Lord Bishop of Ely, as well as the many enthusiastic Committee volunteers and staff. And, of course, we could not have continued our work for all these years without the prayers and donations of the parishes of the Diocese, other charitable organisations and local councils.

Anyone wishing for more information regarding our work, or the celebrations, should please contact The Secretary, Committee for Family and Social Welfare, Diocesan Office, Bishop Woodford House, Barton Road, Ely, Cambs. CB7 4DX. Email: cfs@ely.anglican.org

Mrs A.C. Le Gallais Redfearn, Secretary, CFSW

Flight Sub-Lieutenant Eric Buckley – a Great War Tragedy

In May 2007 the College received a letter from a Mrs Jenny Paul enquiring about a member of Queens' who was killed during the Great War in 1917. Mrs Paul had found a postcard depicting the funeral of a Sub-Lieutenant Buckley in 1918 in her grandfather's photograph album. On 'googling' the name, she discovered he was on the Queens' Roll of Honour of First World War casualties and wondered whether we could cast any light on the circumstances of the funeral (many of the attendees appeared to her to be wearing strange-looking uniforms) and perhaps what the postcard was doing in her grandfather's photograph collection. The postcard is labelled, "*Funeral of the late Flight Sub-Lieutenant Eric J. K. Buckley R.N., at Flushing Cemetery, June 1st, 1918. 'Faithful unto Death' Rev. II - 10*". There is a brief obituary of Eric Buckley in the Easter 1918 edition of *The Dial*, so it was possible to give Mrs Paul some information about him and she has also done further research on his war record.

Eric Buckley was born on 15 April 1895 in Tonbridge, Kent. His father was James Kershaw Buckley of Rochdale, Lancashire, but by the time of his matriculation at Queens' his father was apparently dead and his mother was living in Tonbridge. He was an only child and attended Tonbridge School. He came into residence in October 1914, part of the remnant of that year's intake that actually made it to College – many had already been called up or volunteered. The Vice-President, Dr Wright, contemplating the 35, instead of the expected 60, names he had been able to write in the matriculation book that year, added

presciently, at the end of the list, the words, "*Bella, horrida bella*" – "wars, horrible wars" (actually part of a quote from Virgil (*The Aeneid*, Book 6), "*Bella, horrida bella, Et Thybrim multo spumantem sanguine cerno*" – "I see wars, horrible wars, and the Tiber foaming with much blood"). We do not know which subject Buckley came to study, but we do know that he was 'reading for orders', so intended to become a clergyman. Like most of his contemporaries Buckley did not stay to complete his degree and he left College in 1916 to join up.

Eric Buckley joined the Royal Navy in July 1916 as a Sub-Lieutenant and went to Cranwell to train as a pilot in the Royal Naval Air Service. He graduated from there on 25 January 1917 and was 'recommended for active service'. According to his service records, on 24 April 1917 he blotted his copybook at Manstone Airfield. Flying Bristol Scout "D" 8951, "*He failed to adjust his petrol satisfactorily and instead of stopping and landing he carried on. He failed to clear a Bessonneau tent, wrecking the machine and badly damaging the tent. Accident entirely due to bad flying*". Such accidents were no doubt fairly commonplace in the early days of military aviation, and he does not appear to have received any formal censure or reprimand for this 'prang'. He went out to France in May 1917 and in the same month shot down a German two-seater. In August he had a 'lucky escape' when diving on a German Scout from 15,000 feet. He was a member of 4 Squadron, R.N.A.S., based at Dunkirk. He was recommended for promotion on 24 August. However on 28 September 1917 he set out on a patrol in his Sopwith Camel over the North Sea. At about 15,000 feet off Nieuport he collided with another machine and both aircraft fell into the sea. No sign of wreckage or of any survivors could be found, but Eric Buckley's body was later washed up on the island of Schouwen in Holland. He was buried (with full military honours – the Netherlands was, of course, neutral in the First World War) in the Northern Cemetery at Flushing.

The Squadron Chaplain wrote, "*He was regarded as a skilful and brave pilot, always keen and ready to do his duty, and has done excellent work since he has been out.*" Rather more personally a fellow officer wrote, "*He was such a splendid friend and a really good man, everyone thought the same of him and he was a universal favourite.*" He was posthumously awarded the rank of Commander in the 'Order of the Crown' and the Croix de Guerre by the King of the Belgians. His war records include a rather sad note that his mother had written in



The postcard of the funeral of Flight Sub-Lieutenant Buckley.

FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE LATE HENRY PARKER

November 1917 to ask for details of the exact spot where he was buried in Holland (which suggests that the funeral could not have been on 1 June 1918 as suggested by the message written on the reverse of Mrs Paul's postcard, unless he was perhaps reburied then).

Most of the men in uniform in the photograph of the funeral are presumably Dutch. The gentleman on the right looks like an official British representative. What of the man rather in shadow on the left? He appears to be wearing a naval-style cap, but does not look like a representative of the Royal Navy. This is, in all probability, Mrs Paul's grandfather himself, Henry Parker. He was a British merchant seaman who mostly plied between the port of Boston in Lincolnshire and Holland (and was responsible for the transport of prisoners of war – presumably from Belgian ports – to Boston, Lincs.). Perhaps it was his ship which found or transported the body, perhaps he was in Flushing at the time of the funeral and felt it his duty to attend. Mrs Paul does recall that he refused point blank to let his son (also a treasured only child) learn to fly or join the aeronautical industry.

Jonathan Holmes



FROM THE DIAL, MICHAELMAS TERM 1917

Eric Buckley.

The Summer of 1918

Mr Vere Stoakley is a very sprightly 97-year-old, long retired from the Cambridge bookbinding business, which he took over from his father during the War. The premises were at 67A Bridge Street, almost opposite the Round Church, and occupied part of the 'flour loft' of the old St John's College bakery building. He and his wife still regularly attend services and weekday meetings at St Andrew the Great Church, to which the congregation of the Round Church moved some years ago. During the Second World War he kept the business going single-handedly,



VERE STOAKLEY

Frank and Vere Stoakley in 1920.

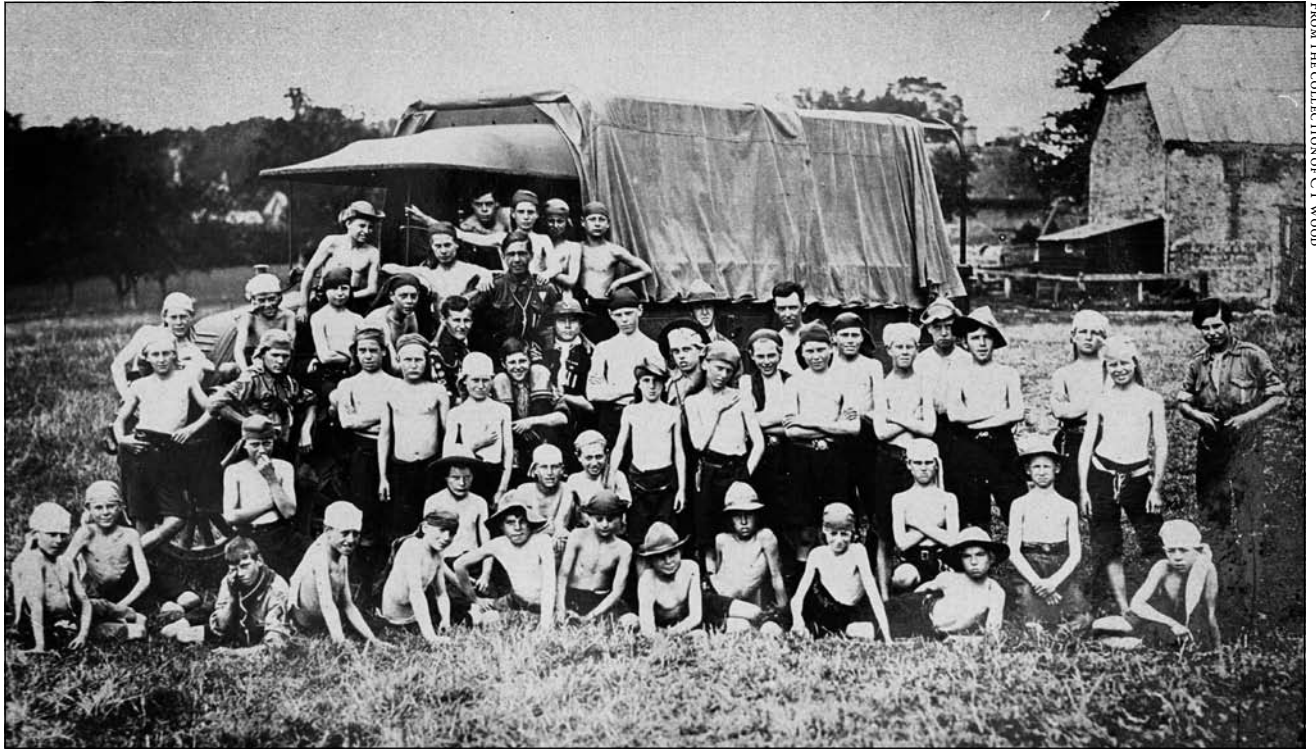
mastering all the different skills needed to bind books properly, as all the staff had been called up, whilst also a full-time officer in the Royal Observer Corps. He remembers the occasion when a bomb landed between the Round Church and the Union Society in 1942, badly damaging both; his shop was essentially undamaged except everything had fallen off the walls. He still lives in the house in Alpha Road, off Chesterton Lane, that was built for his parents when they married in the late nineteenth century, and can remember in extraordinary detail the bindings of many of the books that passed through his hands.

It is, however, Vere's memories of his brothers that are of particular interest to Queens'. The photograph shows Vere, aged about 9, in his Scout uniform (he was, in fact, too young to be a scout, but an exception was made so he could parade with his brother when the Prince of Wales came to inspect the Cambridge Scouts in 1920) with his older brother Frank, aged about 15. Frank sang in Queens' Chapel Choir during the First World War – sadly he died in 2007, a fortnight short of his 102nd birthday. Their oldest brother, Theodore, who died



FROM THE COLLECTION OF CT WOOD

The Prince of Wales inspects the Scouts in Cambridge.



FROM THE COLLECTION OF CT WOOD

The 1918 Fotheringay Scout Camp.

in 1994 aged only 93, also sang in the Queens' Choir. Vere himself, however, along with a friend from down the street, was persuaded to sing in the Christ's Choir in the early 1920s. In that era, the deans of colleges without Choir Schools used to tour local churches during vacations looking for boys with a good voice who could be induced to sing in their chapel choirs. In Queens' there were very strict rules about fraternising with the undergraduates who sang the lower parts, but these rules were relaxed for the Scout meetings. From 1910 membership of the boys' section of Queens' Chapel Choir meant membership of the Dean's Scout Troop. Initially the 'Queens' Own' (Cambridge IX) Troop was led by undergraduates, but from 1914 the Dean, C.T. (Charlie) Wood (1875–1961), took over himself and also took on the role of District Scout Leader for Cambridge. Queens' Choir continued to recruit local boys to sing treble until 1940, in which year Charlie Wood retired both as Dean of Queens' and as County Scout Commissioner (he continued, however, to lead the IXth Cambridge scouts until 1960 when the troop was amalgamated with the XIth Troop).

The Scout Troop, of course, held an annual summer camp and towards the end of the Great War they were called upon to contribute to the war effort. In 1918 the Scouts camped near Fotheringay in Northamptonshire and spent the days picking flax to make linen for aircraft wings. Vere Stoakley remembers this camp very well as his mother went along to take charge of the cooking and he therefore went along too, as he was too young to be left behind at home. He has fond memories of the cooking over open fires "in proper Scout fashion" and of the Army lorry which arrived every morning to take the boys to the fields. The driver was "a bit doolally" and succeeded one day in turning the lorry over, fortunately when there were no boys on board. Charlie Wood was "a good sort" and ran the camp efficiently. There was a boy called Kennedy who had frequent epileptic fits and an older boy, "of rover age", called Costich,

who was Serbian. After the war Costich returned to Serbia and was instrumental in getting the scouting movement (officially founded in Serbia in 1915) going in Yugoslavia. Vere particularly remembers a game in which one of the leaders would hide things about the campsite and everyone would then have to hunt for them. Costich hid his object under a dried cowpat – needless to say no one found it!

In the photograph Frank is wearing on his breast the special red star awarded to scouts who had helped with the war effort. He went on to work all his life as a bookseller in Heffers. He too was an officer in the Royal Observer Corps during the Second World War (given leave of absence by Heffers). Theodore became a civil servant in Whitehall and eventually obtained a degree from London University. He was one of the early managers of the National Health Service, running the Leeds area in the late 1940s. It was left to Vere to carry on the bookbinding business started by his father and uncles. The business eventually moved to Green Street and still exists.

Jonathan Holmes in conversation with Vere Stoakley



FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE LATE CT WOOD

The lorry that took the Scouts to work, CT Wood on the right.

Memories of the Fellowship – The Building of Cripps Court

The last instalment of Professor Sir Derek Bowett's reminiscences of life at Queens' in the 60s, 70s and 80s.

In the mid-sixties it was clear that Queens' had to make a choice. It had to expand, or settle for a future as a quaint, but lesser, College in Cambridge. The need to make that choice sprang from two factors. First, it needed more student accommodation. It was clear that, with increasing prosperity, the old-fashioned Cambridge landlady was disappearing: She no longer needed to let rooms or, if she did, the foreign language students at the language schools were more profitable than undergraduates needing rooms for only three short terms. So, all over Cambridge, the Colleges were building: either they built accommodation for their numbers or else they would have to reduce their numbers. Second, Queens' had to have new kitchens and a larger dining hall. The medieval kitchens could no longer meet the demands of current health regulations and needed much more space, and providing three sittings for evening hall was a strain. Moreover the small Hall, for all its beauty, limited our conference income, for conferences insisted on eating together, so we were limited to conferences of 120.

Queens' could afford the space for a new building if only the Fellows gave up their garden. What we lacked was money, for we had few resources: our annual "surplus", the Suspense Account, was about £5,000 in a good year, and our needs indicated a whole new Court costing millions.

There then occurred a stroke of rare good fortune. During his Vice-Chancellorship Arthur Armitage (President of Queens' 1958–70) met Humphrey Cripps, an industrialist who, as an old member of St John's, was financing a new building at his college. The two men liked each other – they were both big, decisive, blunt men who loved Cambridge. Cripps was sympathetic to the plight of Queens', so he offered to finance the new development, thus making possible the largest expansion of the College in five hundred years. The Governing Body established a Development Committee, of which I became Secretary, which drew up a statement of needs, and the search began for an architect. The President, the Senior Bursar and I visited London, Oxford, and other Cambridge Colleges which had begun building, reported back to the Committee, and, in the end, invited Powell and Moya to draw up plans. It was clear that an entire new Court was needed, for the list of requirements, which Cripps urged us to draw up in complete honesty, was huge: accommodation for more than a hundred students, a sick bay, a College Bar, three new Common Rooms (S.C.R., M.C.R. and J.C.R.), meeting rooms, a Dining Hall and Kitchens, store rooms, new Squash Courts, a Multi-Purpose Hall, new gardeners' accommodation and greenhouses, and underground parking. The view of the architects, which the Governing Body accepted, was that the College should build in the style of the century and not attempt a copy of the medieval buildings. For, they argued, a brick building would today be a building essentially of steel and concrete, simply clad in an outer skin of brick. So, rather than attempt a sham, we should build so as to reveal honestly the structure of the new court.

When plans were submitted they were confined to Phase One, the residential block alongside the river and running north beside the Grove. We ran into opposition. Sir Nikolaus



Professor Sir Derek and Lady Bowett on his 80th birthday.

Pevsner, who had seen the plans when before the Historic Monuments Commission (which approved them), objected to the Minister, and he appointed an Inspector. This meant a delay whilst the College submitted a memorandum to the Minister, but he eventually approved the plans and work by the builders, Laings, began. The work lasted the whole of my twelve years as President, and beyond, and virtually absorbed our lives. A Building Committee of half a dozen members met with Cripps, Moya and Laings every Friday afternoon reviewing progress and deciding matters of detail. It was laborious, demanding work, involving hundreds of hours, but it was necessary. Fortunately, the Committee worked well and one could see that Cripps took a liking to the Senior Bursar, Dr Prentis, and the Junior Bursar, Dr Walker, who impressed him with their practicality and competence.

The part played by Humphrey Cripps himself was extraordinary, for he attended every meeting of the Building Committee. Every Friday afternoon he would drive over from Northamptonshire in his Rolls Royce. He knew every detail of the building, and he undertook to build in his own factory things like bronze panels, sending his own team of men under Brian Field to install them. Not for him the role of magnanimous donor, simply signing the cheques: he worked as hard as anyone.

The furnishing of the rooms and the details of the new JCR were to be financed and settled by the College, and a special committee involving undergraduates was established for this purpose. Raising the money for this aspect of the project involved an appeal to Old Members and, with the help of professional fundraisers, we held meetings the length and breadth of the country and wrote to every Old Member. Again, it was very time-consuming, but ultimately very successful, and in my



DAVID EVANS

Cripps Court in May 1977.

travels I began to realise the affection which most Old Members had for Queens'. Two memories of this Appeal come to mind. Our resident Appeal Manager was a large, unflappable Scot, a retired Colonel in the Tank Corps, who arranged meetings, kept records, and accompanied me to meetings of Old Members all over the country. We were due to attend a meeting in Exeter and he spoke highly of a hotel which placed a kettle, tea, coffee and cups in every room (now commonplace, but then quite new). We booked in and, on the first morning, I joined him in the breakfast room where he sat, glumly nursing a bandaged hand. What happened to you?" I asked. "Scalded my hand with that damned kettle", came the reply. I drove the car for the rest of the trip, and we heard no more of this marvellous service. The other memory is of a meeting in Cardiff, to which both Arthur Armitage and I were invited. We drove over to Cardiff and arrived at a splendid hotel where our rooms were booked and the meeting with the South Wales Appeal Committee was to be held. It was a small, congenial group and, after the meeting, we went in to dine. The meal was sumptuous: five courses, ending with cigars and vintage port, and far more lavish than our usual appeal meeting supper. I commented to Arthur Armitage on this exceptional hospitality. But I had misunderstood, for, two days after returning to Cambridge, I received from the hotel a very large bill covering the whole cost of the meal.

Phase Two began after about three years, and it was in this phase that the more difficult problems arose, such as the planning of the kitchens and design of the Dining Hall and Armitage Room. Cripps wanted a proper Dining Hall, of noble and lofty proportions, and, though he left the College to decide whether it shared his view or preferred a cafeteria, he made it clear that he would only finance the former. The College accepted his preference, as many of us would have wished, for he knew that conferences did not come to Cambridge for a self-service cafeteria.

We found we were in difficulty over planning for Phase Two. The Grove had been cleared of the vast mounds of topsoil, for these had been taken back into the new Court, and the Grove replanted with spring bulbs. Yet those living in the ground-floor rooms along the north wing could not see over the old wall to the Fellows' Garden which still stood between them and the Grove: so we needed to lower the top by about 18 inches. To our surprise the City Council refused

permission on the ground that it would be environmentally damaging, and this despite the fact that the wall could be seen only from within the College. Our surprise was all the greater because these same City planners had plans to build a new public toilet on the Green, just south of Fisher where the tour buses unloaded their hordes of visitors. We opposed the City's plans for a public toilet, and, again, the Department of the Environment shared our view. I never understood how the City reconciled these double standards.

We were promised completion and handover of Phase One in September, in good time for rooms to be ready for occupation in October, when Term began, but evidently Laing's workforce decided they would like to winter in Cripps, and so we found each completed room occupied by their men, sleeping, chatting or playing cards. A struggle to gain possession of each room began, with the College furnishing and locking each room before Laing's men could get in, and gradually we won. It was a trying time.

By the end of Phase Two there had been several issues which caused Cripps to lose confidence in Powell and Moya. For example, the roof to Phase One, a flat roof, was leaking. An access ladder had been erected up onto the roof of the new Dining Hall, without consultation and overlooking the Round; it was moved to the west side where it was less conspicuous, at some cost to Cripps. The bronze panels, which the architects had assured the College would never stain, were gradually blotching and brown stains were showing on the white concrete below. The lighting in the cloisters was wasteful, and had to be reduced to a third. So new architects were found: Bland and Brown of Cambridge. It was they who designed Phase Three, at the extreme west end of the site, comprising underground parking, new garden facilities, new squash courts, a multi-purpose hall for plays, cinema, concerts and lectures, all built round a small new court. In style it had inevitably to match the larger Court formed by the first two phases.

I had less to do with Phase Three, since I resigned from the Presidency in 1982, but at last this Phase, too, was completed. The Round remains to be re-designed, but the work was essentially complete. All undergraduates could be housed in the College, though the College later bought Owlstone Croft, the former nurses' hostel in Newnham, to accommodate some of the growing number of graduate students. The effect on College finances was dramatic. The annual deficit on the Kitchen account ceased, and, because of the facilities Queens' could now offer, the income from conferences began to make a real difference to College finances. The expansion had proved a great success, and Queens' was clearly going to remain a major College, attractive to undergraduate applicants.

The entire building is certainly large, and some find it aggressive. But, given the accommodation needed, it had to be a large building. Some aspects of the design still gave me concern. I was, and remain, disappointed with the bronze panels and the staining of the white concrete: it simply ought not to happen. The iron handrails on each staircase are a poor finish in a building of this quality. The Senior Combination Room is a very ordinary room, lacking the distinction of the old S.C.R. But I have no regrets about building on so grand a scale. Queens' will remain an important college in Cambridge, thanks to the extraordinary generosity of Humphrey Cripps.

Derek Bowett

The Sporting Record

Athletics

There were only 3 competitors from Queens' at Cuppers in the Lent Term. Consequently the Queens' Men came 12th, and the Women 10th.

However, Michaelmas Term 2007 was a different story altogether. We decided to try and get a massive team out for the Cuppers match and we succeeded. It was a very relaxed and fun couple of days, with many people trying events that they had never attempted before or re-living some of their school PE lessons! The men filled every possible event and finished in 2nd place out of all 24 competing Colleges – a truly great achievement. Special mentions go to Richard Martin (High Jump, Javelin) and Will Illingworth (400m) for winning their events, and also to Josh Cadney for adopting the true Queens' spirit of the day by doing as many ridiculous events as possible, even the 2000m Steeplechase.

The Women's team was not quite as successful on the day, though Ali Martinez and Andrea Turner must get special mentions for gaining more than 90% of the team's points – an outstanding performance in all of the events they attempted.

Badminton

The Lent Term 2007 was a tough term for QCBadC Men's First Team, who had gained promotion the previous year from Division 2. Division 1 proved the beating of Mark Pinder's team, and we went down (although not without a fight). The Michaelmas Term was also daunting, four of the first team having graduated over the summer, but with a nice mix of freshers (undergrad and grad), old faces, and newly promoted second teamers, we were quite successful, and as yet we are not sure whether we have gained promotion again. There will be very few points in it.

The Women's First Team has been the most successful in the Club. In the Lent Term, they played extremely well, finishing in the top half of Division 1 under Tina Zhang. Again with the loss of half the first team from last year, new Captain Angie Kua filled the places with freshers and newly discovered talent, and the Team held their own in Division 1, again finishing in a solid position.

The Men's Second Team, captained by Craig Wyllie, narrowly missed out on promotion from Division 3 in the Lent Term, finishing in the highest league position for quite a while. Led by Josh Cadney in the Michaelmas Term, they were less fortunate, possibly owing to the fact that the First Team took the pick of last year's team. They fought hard in Division 3, but will unfortunately be relegated. The brand new Queens' Women's Second Team, captained by Cath Wheeler, and the ever hopeful Men's Third Team, Ben Wright, had, as it turned out, rather more relaxed times, which didn't involve playing many matches! Hopefully this relaxed atmosphere will attract more players.

Basketball

Having had no team for the 2005-06 and 2006-07 seasons, Queens' re-entered the Basketball League at the start of the Michaelmas Term 2007. The team began in Division 2 and started well, with a good turnout for the opening fixture against St John's. A 56-27 victory was quickly followed by wins against Homerton/Pembroke (53-33) and Jesus (59-31). The next match was forfeited by Churchill, leaving Queens' unbeaten going into the last round before the Christmas Vacation. This match against Robinson was the strongest team performance of the term, resulting in a crushing 81-23 scoreline. At the end of 2007 Queens' are the only unbeaten team in the Second Division and top the table with 10 points and an overwhelming +160 points differential. The team is focussing on maintaining the unbeaten league record next year to earn promotion to the top flight and hopefully on causing an upset against some Division 1 teams in Cuppers!

Boat Club

Although not an overwhelmingly successful year for the top men's boats, 2007 did bring success across the Club. The 1st May VIII were plagued by injury the week before Bumps and never had a consistent crew line up from then on. In addition they were in an impossible starting position, chased by First and Third, the fastest boat on the River. In spite of this the crew fought hard and held off the boat behind until halfway through the course, an admirable effort in face of such a challenge. Unfortunately the week ended in a repeat of the Lent Term's result and much disappointment.

The Second May VIII fought hard, but were unable to catch Darwin 1st VIII on two occasions. On the third day they were presented with an opponent whose crew included five Blues rowers, a boat which was tactically



COURTESY CATH WHEELER

The Women's First VIII overbumping in the First Division – a rare feat.

over-bumping in order to set the record for the highest number of places climbed in the Bumps charts. The Queens' boat could not help but be bumped quickly by this St Edmunds juggernaut behind, and ended the races going down two places.

Congratulations must go to the 3rd May VIII, who managed to win their blades. Much of this crew had been rowing together since January and they had built up exceptional team spirit. Their bumps were thoroughly deserved on every day, and they were by far the fastest crew in the group around them. During terrible weather on the final Saturday the crew decided to empty excess rain water from their boat, immediately making them almost a rower lighter, which meant the bump against Downing III came even quicker than expected, this left Matt Young, Ollie Harding and Chris Jacobs, finishing their Queens' rowing careers with blades.

The Michaelmas Term finished admirably, with the seniors consolidating their rowing and the novice boats showing promising technique. The 1st Novice VIII finished 12th in Fairbairns. Credit must be given to the excellent student coaching from Ed John and Charlie Adams.

2007 has been a successful year for the Women's Boat Club across the board and saw Queens' women racing at Henley for the first time. The First Boat comprehensively won the gruelling 5k Peterborough Head Race. Then came the Lent Bumps, with the inevitable gales, rain, 2 row-overs and 2 bumps on alternate days. The 2nd Lent Boat raced Pembroke regatta and then the Bumps, ending up down 2, probably owing to the countless row-overs that being sandwich boat entails.

The return of trialists gave us an incredibly strong First May Boat and there was a knock-on effect down into the lower boats as well. The First Boat raced at and won the Senior 4 category at Poplar Regatta. Champs Head was eventful for both the First and Second Boats. For the First Boat it was the one chance for us to show our full potential against the strongest boats on the river. After a great row we finished second, less than a second behind Jesus, the winners, beating the previous course record by a good few seconds. The Second Boat



COURTESY JET PHOTOGRAPHIC, THE CAMBRIDGE STUDIO

The Third VIII win their oars at the May Bumps.

had success of a slightly different kind, an enormous crab winning them a case of champagne for the 'most spectacular start'! The First Boat started their Mays campaign unbelievably, to the radio commentators at least, by over-bumping Magdalene half way down Plough Reach, giving us the first over-bump in the First Division for six years. On Day 2 we bumped and went on to row over on the last two days leaving us up four. The Second Boat started successfully by bumping Clare early on, followed by a row-over and then two row-overs the following day. Again these extra metres took their toll and they were bumped on the final two days. The Third Boat missed bumping a strong Caius crew by a whisker before crabbing and went on to be bumped for the first three days, followed by a strong row-over on the final day. The strength of the First May Boat enabled us to enter Women's Henley Regatta and in doing so we become the first Queens' crew ever to compete there. We qualified, but unfortunately were drawn against a strong crew and were knocked out in the first round, but it was a great experience for everyone. The Michaelmas Term brought the novices and there were good performances in the erg competition by all the novice girls' boats. Considering many races were cancelled owing to the weather, Fairbairns was raced very well by all crews. The Women's Senior IV came seventh.

Chess

Last year was an exciting one for Queens' College Chess Club. Having been promoted to Division I at the end of the last season, new and old members were facing stronger opponents than the Club had encountered in recent times. Even more exciting was the Cuppers competition, in which the team reached the finals, only to be beaten by Gonville and Caius. It was an unfortunate loss, as several of our key players were unable to play, owing to prior, and even more pressing, commitments, leaving mainly a reserve team to play the final. But this year promises to be even more interesting, with several new faces joining the club and significantly boosting the average rating. We are again fighting for league promotion, and the team has been so far undefeated in the competition. The battle for top spot is between Queens' and City II, who were beaten by the Queens' team in their match during the Michaelmas Term. It's also looking hopeful for Cuppers, as we have an even stronger main team and set of reserves this year to ensure that the misfortune of last year does not recur. There is an increased interest in the Club and there are new members from across the globe, some of whom are well renowned as regional or even national champions. We are heading into the Lent Term on a very firm footing in the League, and hopefully this momentum will continue into Cuppers as well.

Cricket

Despite appalling weather and the ever-present threat of exams, the Cricket Team have had a perfectly reasonable season. An alteration in the Cuppers format meant that it was necessary to negotiate a group stage in order to progress to the second round, with matches against both Magdalene and Downing in the early part of term. Queens' batted first against the latter, with Djay Ahluwalia and Mitul Luhar building a strong opening partnership. This score was then extended by Basit Kirmani and Ishan Kamdar to a very respectable total at the end of our 20 overs. Downing's response was hampered by good bowling from Andy Douglas and John Garrett. Nevertheless, despite wickets falling regularly, they eventually required only eight runs off the final



Ian Massey, the Cambridge University Cricket Captain, batting against Derbyshire at Fenners.

over. Although Douglas returned to take two further wickets, with three balls remaining and Downing requiring four to win, the ball hit a helmet at the non-striker's end – normally a five run penalty. Downing celebrations were cut short, however, by someone pointing out that the helmet had been taken off and left on the pitch by a previous batsman. The penalty was therefore not applicable, and Queens' managed to scrape home, winning by one run.

Against Magdalene, Queens' bowled first, and thanks to another excellent spell from Garrett and Douglas, reduced the opposition to 8 – 2 off five overs. However, their number 3 batsman made an unbeaten 70 to guide them to a total of around 140. The Queens' response never quite got started and fell short by around 20 runs. Even so, it was enough to progress to the next round and face Trinity. Batting first, against a very disciplined and cohesive unit of bowlers, it was a similar story and we slipped to a seven wicket defeat.

The next season already looks promising – the indoor net sessions have been well attended and there is a good number of fresh, and talented, faces present. It bodes well for the future of Queens' College Cricket Club.

Cross Country

After the loss of former College Captain and Blues runner Andy Bell to the working world at the start of 2007, it was always going to be a tough ask for Queens' to maintain their position at the top end of the Chris Brasher College League. However the team, under the leadership of Matt Young, responded to the challenge and fought every inch of the way for the League title. The Lent Term opened with the 'Fen Ditton Dash' – a race in which the Queens' Team packed strongly with three men in the top twenty to secure a deserved third place. With Jesus and Girton starting to move ahead at the top of the table though, it was going to take victories in the remaining two races to secure the League crown. Unfortunately it was not to be. The four-man team consisting of Matt Young and Matt Grant, Alex Copley and Mike Baker secured a hard-fought third place at the Coe Fen Relays. This was followed up with another third place for the side (with a guest appearance from Andy Bell) at the Selwyn Relays, the final event of term. Matt Grant ran the third fastest lap of the day on both occasions. This was enough for Queens' to finish a commendable third place overall in the College League.

The Women's Team, however, outdid the Men's at the Selwyn Relays. Having struggled to get a team together throughout the season, Fleur Bone and University Captain Claire Day (running twice!) made up for that by winning the race by nearly two minutes. Claire's two legs were the fastest and third fastest of the day!

The new academic year brings with it new faces. The sole recruit for the Cross Country team this Michaelmas Term, however, was a veteran of the University running scene. Owain Bristow, with two and a half blues to his name had switched allegiance from Churchill for his PGCE and looked set to strengthen the team no end. This proved to be the case as he won the curiously named (since anyone in the University can partake in the event) Freshers' Fun Run. However, a lack of depth meant that Queens' didn't score well as a team. However, in Cuppers, the most prestigious College race in the calendar, Owain just missed out on victory, finishing second, and was supported by Matt Grant in fourth place to ensure Queens' a third place finish overall, showing that the College can still mix it with the best when it counts. Owain and Matt's runs at Cuppers also entitled them to run for the Blues Team in the annual Varsity Match on Wimbledon Common, in which they finished fourth and eighth respectively, contributing to a resounding Cambridge victory.

Football

Lent Term 2007 saw the conclusion to the 2006/2007 season, a mixed one for Queens' Men's football. The Firsts, under the able captainship of Will Kenyon, secured a respectable mid-table finish in Division Four, while both the Seconds and Thirds saw gutsy promotion chases fizzle out at the final hurdle. A number of talented Freshers arrived, with Ben Riley-Smith, Thomas Balling, Ali Wilson, Abraham Isak and Tim Henshaw playing vital roles throughout the season. All in all 2006/2007 was a turning point for Queens' football – it was about shaking out the cobwebs and arresting the malaise which had taken hold in the previous few years. One highlight of the season was the excellent journey to the semi-final of the CUAFC five-a-side tournament.

At a good-natured AGM at the end of the Lent Term, Ed Green was elected as the new First Team Captain, with Stuart Mclachlan the people's favourite for Captain of the Seconds and the enigmatic duo of Edo Dalmonte and Andy Saynor taking charge of the Thirds. When the new football season began in October there was excitement and expectation in the air. Again a number of new Freshers arrived: Matt Amos, Stu Cork, Laurynas Miksys and Tom Rex all went straight into the first team. It soon became clear that the 2007/2008 season was destined to be special: Queens' emerged from their first match against Emmanuel II 16–0 victors, with debutant Amos netting 7.



The Football Team.

Several weeks later this mammoth score was eclipsed by a 28-1 thrashing of Peterhouse in the first round of Cuppers. By the end of the Michaelmas Term the First Team had an enviable 100% record, with the best goal difference of all 75 teams in the various men's leagues! The previous year's heroics in the five-a-side tournament were even outdone as Queens' marched all the way to the finals, only to succumb to a very talented Jesus side. The Thirds enjoyed some equally comprehensive victories, beating Pembroke 13-2 and Trinity Hall 10-0. At the midway point in the season Queens I and III look set to continue their unbeaten records and secure promotion.

The Lent Term 2007 saw Queens' Women's football narrowly miss promotion into the Second Division. A worrying number of players left the team at the end of the year and it seemed to be aging, with a 4th year captain and many 4th year players. Michaelmas 2007 saw the team win the majority of the league matches, getting off to a great start to the season. The Freshers of 2007 brought (thankfully!) strong, enthusiastic and experienced new players such as Ania Kowalski, Lizzie Homersham, Emma Probyn, Daisy Hessenberger and Rachel Brown. Top goal scorers (so far) are Mair Power and Lizzie Payne-James both scoring hat-tricks this season, with India Martin not far behind, scoring some great goals from the right! Unfortunately bad luck in the draw for Cuppers and the Plate tournaments meant that we were knocked out in both Lent and Michaelmas Terms 2007. But I'm sure in 2008 Queens' Women's Football will go from strength to strength.

Queens' MCR Football Team have had a very successful year. The year started with the 2007 MCR Cup competition in which, in the group stages, Queens' strolled through as group winners with victories over Corpus Christi, St Catharine's, and Zoology and a draw against St Johns. We then faced a much sterner test against Jesus in the semi-finals. The final scoreline of Queens' 1-4 Jesus did not represent how close the match actually was. In the midst of the Cup competition, one of the highlights of the year was beating the Queens' JCR team 9-1.

At the start of the new season, Queens' won their first trophy for a while, when they triumphed in the Deloitte 7-a-side tournament. After winning all three group games, Queens' went on to defeat Wolfson and Churchill to lift the cup and have the story printed in the student newspaper. The next step was to try and win the League that has been so elusive over the past few years. After slipping up early against Wolfson it was always going to be a tough battle. However, the League was only decided on the last game of the season when Queens' were still in with a shout if they could beat their arch rivals Jesus. Unfortunately, as ever, the luck was with Jesus and, after Queens' had dominated the game, we lost 3-2 and had to settle for third place. We are now looking forward to a good cup run in 2008.

Hockey

The past year has been one of consolidation for the Men's Hockey Team. Whilst the influx of freshers has been slow, the team has battled bravely against sides with much larger squads to retain their mid-table position in the Second Division. The end of the 2006/7 season saw a few key team members leave the club – notably Captain Tom Matthews and previous Captain Dan Goodacre.

If a few of the Team were worried whether we could perform to the same standard at the start of the 2007/8 season, those questions were answered in the first league match at which we bravely held on for a draw against a strong Churchill side. In the following weeks there were some other encouraging results, with the highlight of the season being a closely fought win against Clare in awful conditions. In the end we secured our Second Division status comfortably, having lost only one match.

Cuppers was again a disappointment – an unkind draw saw us play last year's winners, Jesus. Knowing what we were up against, every player raised their game and put in maximum effort. After a slow start in which we conceded a couple of goals early on, we got back into the match and competed well, with Kento Taoka and Stuart Walker shining in defence. In the second half our superior fitness and eagerness to get back into the match saw us grab a goal back, however their superior quality eventually told as they ran out 4-1 winners.

In 2007 the Women's Hockey Team has gone from strength to strength. Although unfortunate in not securing many wins at the end of the 2006-07 season, there was a marked improvement from many of the novices – with particular reference to Pippa Morgan (this year's Social Secretary) and Hetti Isaac (the new Vice-Captain). Solid goalkeeping from Beth Cash (the 2006-7 Captain), who also represented the University, meant that the number of heavy losses was kept to a respectable minimum. The season finished with a great performance in the St John's 6s mixed tournament in May Week which saw a spirited Queens' team hold its own against strong University-level outfits. The Michaelmas Term saw an influx of keen and skilful Freshers, which has added much needed strength and depth to the Team. The girls have had a fantastic start to the season, with an especially notable 12-0 win against Jesus II. Unfortunately, despite making it to the second round of Cuppers (thanks to a non-existent Sidney Sussex Team) the run in the Cup competition was stopped short by Pembroke, although it is worth mentioning that Queens' were, sadly, lacking a goalkeeper for this match! This year has not only seen Queens' hockey working hard on the pitch, but branching out into charitable events, with their very own month in the RAG naked calendar for 2008! This goes to show the willingness of the Hockey Teams to get involved in College life, and the fun often had along the way.

Lacrosse

With a strong team behind her, Heather Crawford led the Lacrosse Club in many good matches in the 06/07 season in the League, in which we enjoyed mixed success. The Team experienced some joyous moments and some heartbreaking missed opportunities, until in Cuppers 2007 we performed to our full potential. Some incredible performances from the whole team saw us qualify for the final. Downing, League winners, sadly stole the title off us, but the match was definitely worthy of a final.

This year, thanks largely to an impeccable stall at the Freshers' Squash set up by Vice-President Alex Czepulkowski, QCLC has had over 40 people at some practices, most of whom regularly turned out for impromptu sessions on Queens' Green. Third in the League at the moment with some big games coming up, things are looking up. Many Queens' players are representing the University in all three variations of the sport – men's, women's and mixed, including our resident Blue, Clare Jefferys.



The Lacrosse Team.

Netball

After the disappointing relegations of 2006, Queens' Netball Club has improved dramatically throughout 2007. The Women's Team has not only won the majority of its matches, but has done so with some outstanding results. Notable victories include a 22-0 thrashing of Pembroke and an impressive 9-8 comeback against Sidney Sussex. The continued commitment of third years and returning fourth years has been significantly enhanced by the arrival of some talented freshwomen.

The mixed team has similarly benefited from new talent, building up a core, comprising athletes, basketball players and footballers. Their progress was demonstrated in home and away games against Fitzwilliam, winning

comfortably against the latter in the Lent Term, following a crushing defeat in the Michaelmas Term.

Thanks to a donation from the JCR, the Teams now look as good as they play; the girls sporting their waist-high mini skirts, and the boys their baggy basketball shorts. Hopefully the new personalised kit will aid Cuppers success and promotion hopes for 2008.

Pool

Pool at Queens' has been thriving in recent years. Since the reintroduction of a College Pool Team two years ago, pool has dramatically grown as a pastime in the College. Queens' now has two teams competing in the University league system (in Divisions 2 and 3, both looking for promotion, of course) and also in the University Cuppers and Plate knockout competitions. There are regular tournaments within the College, which are open to all, with prizes available for the winners. There is a College pool ladder, allowing students to compete against each other and qualify for one of the teams (as well as publicise their superiority over their peers). As one of the best-equipped colleges with two well-maintained pool tables at 20p a game (the cheapest in Cambridge), the Queens' pool tables are always busy during the evening in the Bar, when people play in a more social and relaxed setting.



The Women's Rugby Team – University Sevens Tournament Champions.

Rugby

The Lent Term 2007 saw some of the momentum built up in Michaelmas recede, but still QCRFC fought on against some tough opposition and continued to grow both on and off the pitch. At the annual Old Boys fixture, a very physical team of alumni descended upon us at Barton Road. Despite being put firmly into our place on the pitch we recovered enough to enjoy the usual trip to the Curry Mahal and the ensuing gentle banter and camaraderie.

The end of term saw a strong showing in the sevens tournament with game time rising in proportion to shirt number! At the AGM, Tom Ding was elected as 'President', Mike Shaw as Captain and Harry McClelland as Vice-Captain. Mixed touch rugby and the Annual Dinner during Easter Term proved as popular as ever and served to remind us of happier and more carefree times.

Michaelmas 2007 saw the return of good times with some surprisingly well co-ordinated freshers swelling the ranks. A regular playing squad of above 25 has notched up some high scoring victories, notably 82–15 against Christ's and 61–5 versus Robinson. Fingers are being crossed that a couple of close defeats early on won't harm our chances of promotion, and with three games to go it's looking promising. Personal achievements abounded also with no less than eight QCRFC stalwarts representing the University in this year's series of Varsity fixtures.

The usual thanks go out to the inimitable coaching spectacle that is Steve Rogers, Keith Mills and all the ground staff at Barton Road and to all those spectators who have braved cold weather and wet to line the pitch side.

Captained by Rachel Barlow into 2007, Queens' / Darwin Women's Rugby Team had a successful term of sevens rugby. A strong team fought its way up the League, enjoying many wins, including a particularly convincing 66–0 victory against Homerton. This and other triumphant matches saw Queens' end the Lent Term at third in the League. On the back of this success, Queens' Women's Rugby Team had high hopes for the University-wide 7s Tournament held at the end of Lent Term 07. On parched pitches, with every ball taken to ground risking grazed knees and elbows, Queens' Women battled their way through five matches to the tournament final. Coming up against Girton, Queens' Women won a close-fought match to become the Tournament Champions, rounding off Rachel Barlow's Captaincy, as well as the three year

career of the Team's coach, Nick Tovey, on a high. With the coming of a new academic year came a new Captain, Andrea Turner and Vice-Captain Alice Palmer, as well as new coaches Mike Shaw and Adam Eckersley-Waites. The year started well, with interest from a number of freshers and the First Term passed with Queens' remaining undefeated. Going into Lent Term 08, despite injury and outside commitments hampering the Team's ability to play together, Queens' Women's Rugby have high ambition for their performance in both League and Cuppers, hoping to build on the success of the previous year.

Squash

2007 saw Queens' Squash retain a strength and depth that continued to place it amongst the very best college clubs in Cambridge. Although attendance at the weekly club night has been varied at times, Squash remains highly popular in Queens' across all sections of the College. Although the number of competing teams fielded in the Michaelmas Term was reduced to three, the performance of all teams, in particularly the Seconds who came second in their Division, was impressive.

Swimming & Waterpolo

The Second Division was never going to challenge our ever-growing-in-popularity Waterpolo Team in 2007. Queens' finished third in the Division last academic year – missing promotion by a couple of crucial points.

The start of the new academic year saw a large intake of freshers at the squash at the start of the Michaelmas Term, which took Queens' Waterpolo squad numbers into the 30s. Fresh talent, notably Henry Robinson and Matt Dingley, along with veterans Tom Hodgson, Rich Martin and Alex Czepulkowski, has seen some very high scoring matches this season, and all against some of the toughest teams in the Division. Queens' Waterpolo is definitely on target for promotion this year and the Team should make some good headway in the First Division in the upcoming seasons.

Queens' Swimming struggled last year, mainly owing to the loss of several key swimmers in 2006. This meant that we failed to enter Cuppers, which was devastating, having won Cuppers only a couple of years ago. Queens' Waterpolo had a very tough first round draw in Cuppers – Cambridge University Women's Blues Team and Girton, which saw us falling at the first hurdle. However, some good teamwork in the second half meant we only lost to the CU team by 1 goal.

Table Football

Queens' A Team marched into the Lent Term 2007 ready to defend its position at the top of Division 1. The loss of German exchange students Chris and Martin over the Christmas break was compensated for by the 'poaching' of Varsity captain Tim Landy from the defunct Trinity Team. The combination of Tim's measured attacking play and the fierce, hair-raising style of indefatigable defender Toby Wood created a formidable pairing, and with the freshly-crowned university doubles champions Mark Pinder and Stuart Kent rounding out the regular team, the Queens' lineup was looking dangerous.

Despite the apparent strength of the squad, two 5–3 victories over Robinson and Homerton (Homerton/Churchill) were hard-fought affairs, and both were decided in the final singles game. The tables were turned in the final match of the league stage as Wolfson narrowly defeated Queens' 5–3 and simultaneously seized the top spot in the Division. However, second place was enough to ensure Queens' progress to the title-deciding playoffs. Homerton



*Queens' Table Football League Champions –
Tim Landy, Toby Wood, Stuart Kent and Mark Pinder.*



COURTESY JET PHOTOGRAPHIC, THE CAMBRIDGE STUDIO

The 2007 Queens' Skiing and Snowboarding Trip.

were quickly dispatched 7–1 in the semi-final, and Queens' found themselves facing old adversaries (and triple-defending champions) King's in the Division 1 final. Solid play from both teams produced two wins apiece in the doubles games, so the match was to be decided by the final four singles games. Toby, Stuart, Tim and Mark all soaked up the pressure with aplomb, and produced superb individual performances to give Queens' a whitewash in the singles – and a crushing 6–2 victory overall. For the first time since 2003, Queens' were crowned Division 1 champions!

Unsurprisingly, all four Queens' players from the Division 1 final were selected to represent Cambridge in the annual Varsity Match held at St Catherine's College, Oxford. Despite all Queens' players winning the majority of their games, Oxford eventually triumphed 14–11. While Cambridge has never won a table football Varsity Match, this was the narrowest loss ever – a promising sign for future years. Toby Wood has now competed in 5 consecutive Varsity Matches, and was presented with a special award to recognise this impressive feat.

Queens' was also well represented in the final table footballing event of the academic year – a doubles tournament held in Easter Term. Stuart Kent and Rebecca Stockbridge finished 7th of 15 teams after some fine performances including the 7–2 demolishing of a Varsity doubles pair. Mark Pinder and Lilian Wang had an outstanding run to the final, but were halted at the final hurdle by the most experienced doubles pair in Cambridge. Mark Pinder was deservedly named University Player of the Year 2007.

Unfortunately, in 2007–08, the Intercollegiate League will be replaced by a doubles league, so Queens' will not have a chance to defend their hard-won title. Three members of the Queens' team left Cambridge in the summer, so the future of foosball in Queens' is far from certain.

Tennis

Queens' College Tennis Club was re-established last year, after renewed interest from a number of college members. We enjoyed a 3-match-run in the annual inter-college Cuppers tournament but, despite some great individual victories, we failed actually to win a match. However, with a squad of mostly first years, we have a strong platform on which to build for 2008; three members are involved in the Men's University Tennis 2nd and 3rd teams. The Club encourages all college members to play tennis socially during the year, particularly in summer, but it is also looking to form a team that can compete in this year's Cuppers and Ladder tournaments.

Q550 Sports Bursaries

The Governing Body agreed last year to a new system for allocating money to support those who play sport for the University. Applications were solicited from eligible students and a small group, consisting of the President, Senior Bursar, Senior Tutor and myself, as Senior Treasurer of the College Union, made awards to eighteen individuals. A huge range of sports was represented from such obvious candidates as members of CUWBC to students representing the University at Ice Hockey, Waterpolo, Basketball and Golf. We are grateful to all those Members of the College who provided the funds which enable these bursaries to be awarded and would always be interested to hear about offers of further support.

Andrew Thompson

Captains of the Clubs

Athletics: Timothy Henshaw

Badminton (men's): Timothy Henshaw

Badminton (women's): Angie Kua

Basketball: Richard Martin

Boat Club (men's): Max Beverton

Boat Club (women's): Catherine Wheeler

Chess: Stephen Begley

Cricket: Nicholas Smith

Cross-Country: Matthew Grant

Football (men's): Edward Green

Football (women's): Frances Boait

Football (MCR): Paul Conduit

Hockey (men's): Luke Champion

Hockey (women's): Laura Tobia

Lacrosse: Gopal Rao

Netball: Lauren Griffiths

Pool: James Maynard

Rugby (men's): Michael Shaw

Rugby (women's): Andrea Turner

Shooting: Christopher Bamford

Skiing and Snowboarding: Thomas Ding and Andrew Dyson

Swimming and Water Polo: Thomas Hodgson

Squash: Peter Butler

Tennis: Alasdair Wilson

The Student Record

The Students 2007

The academic record of Queens' undergraduates has continued at its earlier impressive level. Of the undergraduates taking University Examinations in June, 109 obtained First Class honours – exactly the same as in 2006. This is a good performance by anyone's standards. Several of our students were awarded University prizes. David Camp received the Mau-Sang Ng Memorial Prize for Oriental Studies, while Tim Bellis was awarded the AT&T Prize for the Best Student in Computer Science. Ruaidhri Dunn was awarded the Graeme Minto Prize for Management Studies and, to conclude his career at Queens', David Johnson was again awarded the Donald Wort Prize in Music.

Queens' graduate students, now over 300 in number, continue to impress. Once again, almost half of those graduate students taking classified examinations achieved Firsts or Distinctions. Moreover, there were 64 successful MPhil students and 44 graduate students who had their PhD awarded. The intellectual life of the students continues to thrive in College too – with regular academic seminars in Law, in Economics, in Modern Languages, in History and in Arts. The Medics continue to organise regular speaker meetings. The graduate community is taking an ever-greater part in the life of the College, and their activities continue to bring distinction to our academic performance.

It would be remiss, perhaps, not to mention that the current cohort of students tolerated with their usual good-humour the inevitable disruptions that were associated with the construction of the fourth floor of the Cripps Building. This major project, completed on time, has furnished the College with teaching and research space of extraordinary quality and flexibility. Three state-of-the-art seminar rooms, and seventeen

teaching suites, are now fully operational and already gathering extremely positive feedback from students and Fellows alike.

The students give much to the College in other ways as well – they help in the areas of recruitment and admissions, and they are unstinting in their support of charitable activities and the external community. They are also ceaselessly active, whether in the Choir, MagSoc, the Bats, Contemporary Dance or a host of other pursuits. A recent art and photography exhibition revealed extraordinary talent in those fields also. A number of our students are active in sport at the University level and others contribute to the life of the University as a whole in a wide variety of activities, from editing *Varsity* to singing in Gilbert and Sullivan, from setting up the Triple Helix initiative in science to acting in ADC shows, from student politics to running CICCUC. They are all to be congratulated on their achievements.

Murray Milgate, Senior Tutor



Michaelmas 2007 – one of the novice boat crews.

Admissions

The number of applications we received this year for admission in either 2008 or 2009 rose slightly, to around 650. We remain committed to interviewing the vast majority of people who apply to us, either in Cambridge or in one of the other locations



Relaxing in May Week on the Erasmus Lawn.

where Cambridge now sends interviewers overseas. Our Senior Tutor is part of the Cambridge team that interviews applicants in China, Singapore and Malaysia during the middle part of the Michaelmas Term and the Admissions Tutor was involved in a pilot scheme to interview applicants from India via video-conferencing. The rising costs of a Cambridge education for both Home and Overseas students means that we are always keen to find ways of supporting students while they are at Queens' and we are keen to enhance our Bursary provision – we are always happy to hear from anyone who is interested in supporting current undergraduates financially. The Admissions Office is always happy to give advice to Members of the College about applying to Cambridge and is always interested to receive requests for visits from Members who now work in secondary education. One way in which we hope to improve the interface between schools more generally and the college is through the appointment of a Schools Liaison Officer – Dr Jo Willmott would be happy to hear from any schools or teachers wanting to find out more about the admissions process or how to raise pupils' aspirations for higher education.

Andrew Thompson

The College Musician

The last year has seen a variety of musical events in the College, with many students involved. We have had visits from several professional musicians – Alexander Boyd worked with Queens' pianists David Johnson and Nikhil Vellodi in February, to great effect, before giving an extremely enjoyable duo recital with cellist Minat Lyons. Cellist Oliver Coates came in November to do an afternoon of chamber music masterclasses, working in particular on a very enjoyable performance of two movements from Dvořák's *American Quartet* by Louise Evans, Matt Hickman, Cecily Arthur and Alexander Breedon. This was followed by a recital with college musician Sam Hogarth, including works by Beethoven, Britten and Fauré. March also saw the return of Sam's predecessor Farran Scott, in her role as director of 'Vigani's Cabinet'.

The popular jazz workshops introduced a number of players with little or no experience to various jazz techniques and worked on more advanced improvisation skills with those with more previous training. Sam was supported by CUJO players Michael Chilcot and James Clegg in the February workshop, and by London-based colleagues David O'Brien and Andrew Chapman for the October event. As ever, the workshops culminated in concerts in the Old Hall, followed

on the former occasion by an even more popular 'burgers and beers' reception in the President's Lodge.

Several chamber groups were formed in the College during the Easter Term, leading up to a May Week concert in the Old Hall that ranged in style from a Brahms' clarinet trio to an Abba medley for string quartet. The Brahms trio was reprised in a concert in the Lodge in November, along with jazz trombone from Tom Green, a mini performance lecture by tabla player Arjun Flora and a beautifully performed Puccini aria by Anna Gillingham. Concerts earlier in the year featured almost as eclectic a range, including a little-known clarinet sonata by Arnold Bax played by Matthew McLeod and a selection of jazz standards by Naomi Stoll.

The start of the new academic year was brightened by the visit of sopranos Amelia Whiteman and Annalise Whittlesea to give a performance with the College Musician at the Fellows' Welcome Supper which few of those present will forget. Alongside the other events, the Michaelmas Term saw an excellent series of tea-time recitals, culminating with a superb farewell concert from the Chapel Choir before their tour of Hong Kong.

Sam Hogarth

The Dancer in Residence

Following on from the tenth anniversary celebrations of the Dancer in Residence post last year, Queens' College Contemporary Dance Society has had a very exciting time. Two new projects are worthy of note, the first being a site-specific dance film, solos and duets choreographed in a variety of locations around the college and filmed on Super 8. The resulting film *Queens' Coat – The Duffle Coat Dances* is titled after the one duffle coat that appears in each and every scene, linking together the choreographic journey around Queens'. The film will be screened in this year's *Sprung!* with live music curated especially for the event by College Musician, Sam Hogarth.

The second new initiative was a collaboration between the dancers and musicians of Queens' exploring different choreographic and compositional strategies directed by myself and Sam Hogarth. We are fortunate at Queens' to have access to so much live music and so many talented musicians and continue our commitment to working with live music wherever possible.



ADÈLE THOMPSON

From the Contemporary Dance Group film *The Duffle Coat Dances*.

Queens' College Contemporary Dance Society has continued to welcome both Queens' and non-Queens' members to a wide range of dance technique and choreographic classes and workshops. We are very fortunate to have live percussion for all of our technique classes, allowing a more integrated approach of music and dance and much more exciting to work with than recorded music. Live music really allows the dancer to dance, it reflects and compliments the nuances, energies and dynamics of the movement and we are most fortunate in the skill of our percussionist, Neil Craig, who has a rare and real empathy for what we are trying to achieve. His music is a delightful and inspiring foundation for our work.

Angela Hinds, Artist in Residence of the Derngate Theatre, Northampton, continues to sketch our work and in the Lent Term members of the Art Society will be sketching classes and workshops in a new collaborative development. We continue our collaboration with members of the Photographic Society who will be documenting rehearsals and preparations for this year's open performance platform *Sprung!*

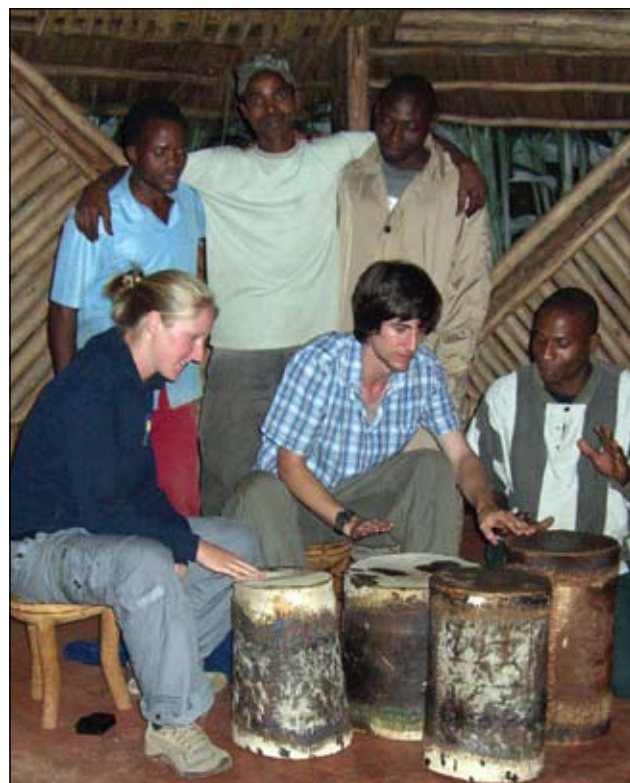
Sprung! 2008 will, as ever, display the rich diversity of student work alongside that of guest artists and culminate with a group piece choreographed by myself as a result of a series of regular choreographic workshops. Last year I choreographed a piece which reflected my fascination with the spatial architecture of movement, the sculpting of space and the carving of the body through space, working closely with the dancers themselves to make the piece. The use of hand held lights and black out allowed the audience to see the traces of the movement lines in the choreography. This year two new pieces are planned: one taking the sculptural form of the body as its starting point, and the other a short Stomp style rhythmical work.

Adèle A Thompson, Dancer in Residence

Earthquakes, Lions and Ugali

Thanks to a Queens' College travel grant, we were lucky enough to spend a month of our summer vacation exploring Eastern Africa. Armed with three litres of mozzie spray and the Lonely Planet Guide to Kenya we arrived to the early morning bustle of Nairobi. Within five minutes we learnt a new way to avoid rush hour traffic: simply mount the pavement and drive as fast as you can at oncoming pedestrians. Our affair with Nairobi and its innovative drivers was short-lived, and soon we left modernity behind, catching a local flight to the idyllic and remote island of Lamu. Here, the driving style was more focussed on keeping the donkey in a straight line. We made best use of the local armed bus service and rattled and bumped our way down the coast into Tanzania, stopping off for a snorkelling or fishing trip every now and then. On the London Underground an impromptu invitation to a wedding would seem a little out of the blue, yet on a taped together bus with a child on your lap and a chicken under your seat, such a proposal did not seem so unusual. Day one of the five day marathon that is a Swahili wedding provided a generous mix of meeting new friends, eating good food and observing traditional ceremony. Of course, no wedding is complete without its fair share of embarrassing dancing. Sadly, this too was a flying visit and it was not long before we were on yet another rickety bus heading towards the mountainous Lushoto region. Exchanging dancing shoes for walking boots, a series of treks through lush rainforest and under waterfalls provided some of the most spectacular scenery we were to see all trip.

Having eaten more than our fair share of local delicacies we decided it was high time we learnt to cook them for ourselves and found a willing chef in a cultural conservation centre in Moshi. Ugali, the local favourite, has a cooking method much resembling mixing cement. The taste wasn't far off either. Fortified with our home cooked stews and baked bananas, leaving behind the ugali, we set off to the slopes of Kilimanjaro. Apart from getting lost in fields of eight-foot high maize plants, we returned to our camp unscathed in time for some African drumming lessons. Continuing the theme of moving swiftly on, we decided it would be fun to partake in a 22 hour bus journey across the country to Mwanza, Tanzania's third largest city. On the outskirts we stumbled across a British run orphanage, and took some time to meet the children and lend a helping hand



COURTESY SUZY PETT

African Drumming Lessons – Suzy Pett and Michael Ostheimer.

where we could. Here we took up the offer of a safari trip and ventured into the world-renowned Serengeti National Park. A treat was in store: the most luxurious accommodation of the trip (warm shower), and the big five seen in less than a day. We made our way through conservation areas and headed back north into Kenya. The post-election violence at the beginning of this year makes it hard to believe that the friendly, vibrant and welcoming towns of Kisumu and Naivasha have been subject to some of the worst outbreaks of mob rule.

Following a well-planned 18-hour stint in Nairobi International Airport, we eventually made it home having survived minor earthquakes, lions and ugali.

Suzy Pett and Michael Ostheimer

Nepal – Summer 2007

Nepal is a beautiful and much overlooked country, sandwiched as it is between China and India. Last year I was lucky enough to be chosen to go there and teach for six weeks in the summer in a charity school in the south-western plains of the Terai, through the auspices of a Cambridge society, Cambridge Volunteers in Nepal (CVN), a completely student-run organisation that sends fourteen volunteers to three schools in Nepal each summer. Of these three schools, two are run by a charity called Hindu Vidyapeeth Nepal, which has an equivalent in the UK (HVP UK) that supports it by fundraising and sending money out to the schools there. Though the teaching placements are for six weeks only, I decided to make the most of the opportunity and flew out 4 weeks early to travel round Nepal and see as much of

it as I could. Highlights included trekking to Annapurna Base Camp (although we mainly just saw grey cloud as it was bang in the middle of the monsoon season), swimming in the lake at Pokhara and lots of elephant-related activities at the Royal Chitwan National Park.

However, no amount of sight seeing and exotic activities can compare with simply living in a local community, taking part in day-to-day life and being included as part of their family. Of the entire ten and a half weeks, the time I spent in Dang was certainly the most exciting, rewarding and memorable, and Dang was also where I learnt the most. The Dang region is essentially in a valley, a huge flat plain encircled by a ring of hills that could just be made out on a clear day.



CLARE JEFFEREYS

In Nepal.

HVP Dang, the school I taught at, is in the town of Ghorahi, but I lived with the other volunteers and about twenty children at the Children's Peace Home, a home that had been set up only six months before for the poorest and most abandoned children who are fully sponsored by the school. It lies about a forty-minute walk from the nearest road, surrounded by miles of paddy fields with a few houses and huts scattered here and there. I don't have a single favourite thing or moment but there are so many images of everyday life that come to mind when I try to think about 'favourites': the fireflies in the tree next to our roof at night; the walk to the road every day to get to school; sitting in the kitchen watching Soltina cook and trying to help out but probably just getting in her way; trips on the falling apart school bus; singing and dancing at prayer time every evening; doing yoga with Bhola, the headmaster, each morning; power-cut nights (Sundays and Thursdays); the baby, Ashish; the amazing food and chiya (Nepali milk tea); weekends just playing with the kids; organising the 'Peace Home Olympics'; an epic water fight and trying to teach them to play a Nepali song on tin whistles.

While we were there, there were several festivals, which meant days off school, special food and trips into town. The

biggest and most memorable of these was Teej, the women's festival. Several families near the Peace Home grouped together and made a huge rope swing out of bamboo and twisted grass, which was erected on the mound opposite us, next to the temple, and provided hours of entertainment. On the main festival day all the volunteers went into Ghorahi with the women and older girls of the Peace Home and we accompanied them to several temples, ending up squished on the floor of the last one with about one hundred other women and girls, watching them dance and eventually joining in ourselves!

The children living at the Peace Home come from a variety of backgrounds but many of them are of the 'untouchable' caste, whilst others have had their parents murdered by Maoist groups or their fathers have died working in mines in India. Yet despite this, they are some of the most normal, happy and friendly children I have ever met. At the Peace Home it does not matter about religion, caste, background or race. Everyone is included and everyone supports each other because, to each child, everyone else living there with them is their family now. Teaching was challenging but it was clear that having volunteer teachers benefits the school enormously – the teachers themselves mainly have quite poor English which they then pass on to the students, a particular issue being pronunciation. And, like it or not, a good knowledge of English will provide these children with stable jobs and allow them to escape poverty, especially with so much of the Nepali economy being tied up in the tourist industry.

The only bad memories I have of being in Dang are all from the last week when the political situation erupted after someone was shot, resulting in bus-burnings, riots, strikes and curfews in several nearby towns (along with a particularly painful bout of conjunctivitis involving lots of pus and completely red eyes – not a happy combination). Although Nepal is more stable now than it has been, this episode began a series of negotiations between the Maoist party, which is severely anti-Royalist, and the rest of the coalition government, which resulted in the November elections being cancelled. They have been re-scheduled for April this year but this does not mean that they are guaranteed to take place.

My summer in Nepal has given me so many new friends and an insight into a new culture and way of life of which I was previously so completely ignorant. I am already wondering when I can return, Clare Davis is going back in October and this year two more Queens' students, Laura Kilbride and Maddy Power, have been chosen to go through CVN. To be completely honest, I am more than just a little bit jealous!

Clare Jeffereys

Sierra Dorada

It was thanks to the generosity of a Queens' Travel Grant that one cold Argentine night in August I found myself inside my sleeping bag wearing all my clothes, frantically cramming wood into a small log fire. During the day I'd been enjoying the clear winter skies, but at night, as the mercury plummeted past zero, my room in a small draughty shack was living up to its name 'El Freezer'. The pack of dogs arguing on the road outside did not disturb: exhaustion and a full stomach made sleep come quickly.

Once a year the lazy backwater of San Marcos Sierras

is invaded by an army of foreigners as the World Rally Championship descends on Cordoba Province, but for the rest of the year the tranquil town attracts only tourists after its famous honey or hippies seeking its other main attraction: San Marcos is the town of 'Miel y Marihuana'. I had first visited San Marcos in March 2006 as part of a construction team for the charity *Latin Link*. I managed a two-month project to build more bedrooms onto and re-roof the Sierra Dorada children's home. Now in its eighth year of existence, it is home to around



COURTESY JONNY NYE

Jonny Nye with children from Sierra Dorada.

25 children. Though many of them have been rescued from situations of severe risk, the children thrive on the love and care that is shown to them. Most of the children are only in the home for short-term periods of around a year: some are orphans; others have parents in prison; most are waiting for adoption.

During an evening of work at the start of the Easter Term I decided that I had to 'do something useful' with my summer, so along with a friend (and with much guilt about my carbon footprint) I booked my flights back to Argentina. Seeing people and places one year on was fantastic. Much had changed, but memories were reawakened from the moment I touched down in Buenos Aires. The taxi driver might have been different, but on hearing I was British he still wanted to talk about *that* Maradona goal. Uruguay's attempts to build a paper mill just across the River Plate still filled every news channel and newspapers were still worried by high inflation. Some of the potholes on the national route might have been filled in, but a three-hour bus journey reminded me that many remained!

Arriving at the home my stiff upper lip quivered as carers and children who had welcomed me so warmly eighteen months earlier did so once again. Many of the children had gone on to adoptive parents, but some remained: a family of five boys, hoping to be placed together; a brother and sister, now beginning to build a relationship with prospective parents through regular day visits. My friend and I were tasked with various odd jobs, including redecorating part of the house. Sierra Dorada is a work in progress – in between my first and second visits a hot water system had been installed and the oven is no longer wood fired. With the help of European donations, the Argentine government is

funding the construction of a new accommodation building and a canteen with a food-hygiene-friendly kitchen. Maxi, an orphan who had turned 18 whilst I was previously at the home, came back at weekends to help us with our DIY work. Having been trained in carpentry at the home's workshop, he now has a job in construction in the provincial capital, Córdoba. Carla, his younger sister, is sixteen and still at the home – after school she is learning secretarial skills to prepare her for the job market. Some things were difficult to deal with. Juan Pablo, a quiet thirteen year-old, arrived about a week after we did. He'd been moved on from another children's home in the province where he'd been a bit of a troublemaker. Julio, the director and 'dad' of the home, spent a lot of time with him trying to help him through some of his issues. One Thursday morning he disappeared after breakfast. The solvent addiction he'd been struggling with had dragged him back to the streets. There was nothing that even the police could do. Without 10ft high fences the children will always have a chance to run, and that Juan Pablo is one of only a couple of children ever to have done so is a testament to the loving environment at Sierra Dorada.

A report on Argentina wouldn't be complete without mentioning food. A nation of immigrants has picked up the very best of Spanish, French and Italian cuisine. The *asado* is an art form, practised by Argentine males, involving the cooking of a cow in a way that puts our B&Q BBQs to shame. Argentina's reputation for fine wines is rightfully improving (with Malbec & Torrontés the pick of the red and white). Of course the trip wasn't all 16oz steaks and ice cream parlours. After a tasty Spanish Chicken dish, the most visually pleasing meal of the trip, I had one of the least pleasing bouts of sickness I have ever been afflicted with!

After three weeks at the home we headed north-eastwards, to the magnificent Iguazu Falls, which straddle the Brazil-Argentina border. After taking in one of the most awe-inspiring scenes on earth, we headed back to Buenos Aires, enjoying the sights and sounds of a very European city before heading home. Ever since the Argentine economic crisis in 2001 the Argentine government has struggled to provide adequate funding for social care, though the situation is slowly improving. Because of this, Sierra Dorada has in the past relied heavily on foreign volunteers for its staffing needs, and still relies on charitable donations to make up the shortfall in its government funding. Since returning from Argentina I've been involved in setting up a UK based charity 'HUG' whose aim is to support the home, and in time to support similar projects throughout the developing world. If you are interested in supporting HUG please do get in touch with me: jonathan.nye@cantab.net

Jonathan Nye

An Economist in India

Last summer, I decided to do some travelling with a fellow Economics undergraduate from Cambridge. We wanted to do something both rewarding and relevant to our course, partly for personal interest, and partly so that we could justify the generous grants that we received from the Commonwealth Fund and the College Travel Fund. The obvious place to go seemed to be China, but after deciding that the language barrier would place too great a

restriction on our probe into the realities of the country, we settled on India – a country of contrasts, and of change. From the barren desert of Jaisalmer set against the vibrancy of the Rajasthani sari, to the differences between the 75% rural population and those living in cities, India truly delivered.

Our trip involved a month long stay in the country, encompassing first Delhi and the obligatory stop at Agra to see

the Taj Mahal, then a 3500 kilometre drive around Rajasthan. Luckily, we managed to arrange a superb and relatively inexpensive driver, who was able to help me answer the myriad of questions that I kept thinking of. Having a driver also allowed us to get to see more than just the cities with major stations, and this helped us to probe beyond the traditional tourist trail. After Rajasthan, we ventured to the beaches of Goa, before finishing in the bustling metropolis of Mumbai during the Ganesh festival. The festival was a particular treat as Chowpatty beach, on Marine Drive, came alive with celebration (and a lot of red dye!). Indeed, experiencing the festival for Shiva's birthday in Udaipur – where teams of local villagers made human pyramids to try to reach a piñata strung about 8 metres above the ground to receive the large monetary prize from the Maharaja – was incredible. The practice of competitors throwing a mixture of oil and water over other teams to prevent the challenge from being too easy was a bizarre sight that will stay with me forever, made all the more questionable by the off hand comments like “last year *only* one person broke his back”. The Maharaja, still a widely respected figure in Rajasthan, was passed the microphone at one point during the proceedings, and he proceeded to whip the crowd up into a frenzy. Asking a Hindi speaker what he had said, elicited the response, “he just told the crowd to show all of the visitors what a great party Udaipur could throw”.

We had been warned of the dangers of travelling in India – many bags are stolen on trains, and there are many stories of unwary travellers participating in bogus schemes, but I can honestly say that the most worrying moments were nothing to do with any other people. My first shock came stepping off the plane in Doha, our intermediate stop off, into the oppressive desert heat. Having never visited desert before, and planning to spend almost a week in the Thar desert area in India, this was a little worrying, although in the end I was able to adapt very well. The second came when rushing to catch a train in Mumbai that can only be booked weeks in advance, only to find that my companion had pulled one of the muscles in her back and consequentially could not walk due to the pain. Needless to say, keeping a cool head in spite of the heat was the order of the day, and luckily Tripos exams had prepared me well for such horrors.

But despite these minor setbacks, India was a hugely rewarding place to visit. There are innumerable things that will stay with me from the trip, but three key elements did particularly stick out. The first was the incredible potential for business. In Goa I talked to a factory owner who produces leather goods with a workforce of 20. When he received an order for 4000 bags from Accessorize (the UK chain), he was able to increase his workforce eight fold in two days to accommodate the order. This entrepreneurial spirit was also emphasised through business cards. Everyone from the wandering ear cleaner on the streets of Delhi, to the small time spice seller in Jaipur was keen to press their business card on any unsuspecting or vaguely interested foreigner. The second serious element was contraception, and the differences between the metropolitan centres and the countryside that we visited. This is particularly visible in the Thar desert, where not only is Aids a huge problem that has been introduced to the area through tourism but also the majority of local people do not even know what a condom is. A local told us that when free condoms were given out, not knowing what they were, except that they were supposed to be some form of contraceptive, the local people

tied them to the bedposts expecting this to do the job! Here then, education is clearly the problem, and even though the issue does have some publicity, people just aren't aware of the severity of the consequences. The third element was infrastructure. India is doing much to improve its inadequate infrastructure, something that is fast becoming a very pressing issue. The IT booms in Hyderabad and Bangalore have been hampered by infrastructural problems, with crowded streets making short journeys to work take hours, and regular power cuts disrupting businesses. In Agra we experienced these problems first hand, when the power was out for hours at a time. Energy provision was therefore interesting to observe, and even in the isolated desert town of Jaisalmer, the ancient fort was set against a background of wind turbines supplying renewable energy. We also had many journeys on bad roads, although this problem is being addressed; when travelling round Rajasthan we saw many four-lane roads being built, due for completion in 2009. Something else that was very clear, both from the state of the roads and from the overcrowded trains, is the importance of public transport. This is fairly impressive in some areas, with all of the buses and taxis in Delhi and Mumbai running on compressed natural gas to prevent city smog. It is clear that the government is aware of, and trying to address infrastructural problems.

India seems to be growing organically, and whilst the love of cricket remains a constant, the pace of change that is observable throughout the country is embodied in an often-palpable sense of excitement. India was wonderful because of this, but also for a myriad of other reasons encompassing all the cultures, foods and experiences on offer. I will definitely return in the future, to see how the country has changed, but also once again to experience the excitement, sights and tastes of India.

Tom Welchman



A Festival in India.

Distinctions and Awards

First Year: First Classes and College Exhibitions

(those who gain Firsts in only one language in MML are not awarded exhibitions)

Charles T Adams (Norwich School): Part IA Philosophy

Wei S Aik (Horley Methodist Secondary School, Perak, Malaysia): Part IA Natural Sciences

Thomas P Balling (BRG Schloss Traunsee, Gmunden, Austria): Prelims to Part I Oriental Studies

Stephen P Begley (Abbey Christian Brothers Grammar School, Newry): Part IA Natural Sciences

Matthew J Blackett (St Mary's Catholic School, Bishops Stortford): Part IA Modern & Medieval Languages (German)

Charlotte K Brierley (Tiffin Girls' School, Kingston-upon-Thames): Part IA Medical & Veterinary Sciences

Joshua D Cadney (Bacup & Rawtenstall Grammar School, Rossendale): Part IA Mathematics

Marcos Charalambides (Foley's Grammar School, Lemesos, Cyprus): Part IA Mathematics

Timothy F G Green (Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-upon-Tyne): Part IA Computer Science

Olivia K Grellier (Stratford-upon-Avon Girls' Grammar School): Part IA Medical & Veterinary Sciences

Timothy E Henshaw (Royal Grammar School, High Wycombe): Part IA Mathematics

William H H Illingworth (Westminster School): Part IA Engineering

Clare S Jefferys (Berkhamstead Collegiate School): Part IA Medical & Veterinary Sciences

Benjamin Koh (Raffles Junior College, Singapore): Part IA Law

Richard J E Martin (Dame Alice Owen's School, Potters Bar): Part IA Natural Sciences

Yasuhiro Mochizuki (Bradfield College): Part IA Natural Sciences

David A Neave (Norwich School): Part IA Natural Sciences

Agnes E Norbury (Headington School, Oxford): Part IA Natural Sciences

Zuber I N Nosimohomed (Heathland School, Hounslow): Part IA Mathematics

Peter K Ogden (Lincoln Minster School): Part IA Computer Science

Hannah M Price (United World College of the Adriatic, Duino, Italy): Part IA Natural Sciences

Elizabeth A Robinson (Hitchin Girls' School): Part IA Classics

Shivon Sama (Merchant Taylors' School, Northwood): Part IA Engineering

Eleanor R Sanders (Rugby High School): Part IA Law

Dylan J Spencer-Davidson (MNG Rämibühl, Zurich, Switzerland): Part IA Modern & Medieval Languages (German)

Jo-Anne S L Tay (Taylor's College, Selangor, Malaysia): Part IA Engineering

James N Uffindell (Tonbridge School): Part IA Mathematics

Robert J Walsh (Lawrence Sheriff School, Rugby): Part IA Medical & Veterinary Sciences

Tian L Wang (Leys School): Part IA Engineering

Adam W Willis (John Masefield High School, Ledbury): Part IA Architecture

Alasdair J P Wilson (St Peter's School, York): Part IA Natural Sciences

Ying M Wong (Raffles Junior College, Singapore): Part IA Medical & Veterinary Sciences

Soke Y Yong (Taylor's College, Selangor, Malaysia): Part IA Natural Sciences

Yanming B Yu (Wellington School): Part IA Mathematics

Second Year: First Classes and Foundation Scholarships:

Joshua S Abramson: Part IB Mathematics

Michelle E Allan: Part IB Medical & Veterinary Sciences

Ian D Andrews: Part IB Engineering

David S Bate: Part IB Mathematics

David E Camp: Part I Oriental Studies

Luke O P Champion: Part IB Engineering

Sajaan S Chana: Part IB Engineering

Matthew D O Clasper: Part IIA Economics

Elizabeth R Colby: Part IB Natural Sciences

Mark T Corbin: Part IB Mathematics

Mark J Corbyn: Part I History

Heather E Crawford: Part IB Modern & Medieval Languages

Thomas Davies: Part IIA Archaeology and Anthropology

Simone Ferraro: Part IB Natural Sciences

Rachel L Fox: Part IB Philosophy

Amy-Jane Hammond-Kenny: Part IB Medical & Veterinary Sciences

Edwin H F Hercock: Part I English

Leah T M Holroyd: Part IB Modern & Medieval Languages

Louise C Jones: Part IB Natural Sciences

Shan Y A Lee: Part IB Medical & Veterinary Sciences

Robert A Lever: Part IB Medical & Veterinary Sciences

James A Maynard: Part IB Mathematics

Camilla C E McCorkell: Part IB Engineering

Riya D Pabari: Part IIA Economics

Kyung Park: Part I Chemical Engineering

Malcolm K C Reynolds: Part IB Computer Science

Jonathan H W Smith: Part IB Engineering

Joshua S Stanley: Part I English

Leo P White: Part IB Computer Science

Hong King Wu: Part IB Natural Sciences

Craig S Wyllie: Part IB Mathematics

Hao Zhang: Part IB Natural Sciences

Third Year: First Classes and Awards:

Sophie E Aylard: Part II Land Economy

Martin A Bennett: Part IIB Economics

Aniella E M Bodnar: Part II Natural Sciences (Psychology)

Richard J Bradish: Part IIA Engineering; Foundation Scholarship

Claire E Day: Part II Classics

Ruaidhri R Dunn: Management Studies

Tom J Eilon: Part II Natural Sciences (Experimental and Theoretical Physics)

Kate J Eyre: Part II Natural Sciences (Psychology)

Christopher S T Fenwick: Part II English

Samuel Foster: Part II Natural Sciences (Experimental and Theoretical Physics); Foundation Scholarship

John D Garrett: Part II Mathematics; Foundation Scholarship; Bachelor Scholarship

David G Johnson: Part II Music

Anthony M Latham: Part II Natural Sciences (Pharmacology)

Thomas J W Lee: Part IIA Engineering; Foundation Scholarship

Anne-Marie Lyne: Part II Natural Sciences (Experimental and Theoretical Physics); Bachelor Scholarship

Yaobin Ma: Part IIA Engineering; Foundation Scholarship

Emily J C Macdonald: Part II History

Tom Matthews: Part II Computer Science

Christophe E McGlade: Part II Natural Sciences (Experimental and Theoretical Physics); Foundation Scholarship

Stephanie L McHugh: Part II Natural Sciences (Biological Sciences)

William J Merry: Part II Mathematics; Foundation Scholarship; Bachelor Scholarship

Clare A Potter: Part II Natural Sciences (Experimental and Theoretical Physics)

Oliver W T Riley-Smith: Part II English

Simon D Scannell: Part IIA Engineering; Foundation Scholarship

Devesh Shete: Part IIA Chemical Engineering; Foundation Scholarship

Elaine J Shirt: Part II History; Foundation Scholarship; Bachelor Scholarship

Thomas S Smith: Part II Mathematics; Foundation Scholarship; Bachelor Scholarship



The President as Deputy Vice-Chancellor in procession on Degree Day.

JONATHAN HOLMES



DTYAN SPENCER-DAVIDSON

Queuing for the May Ball.

Nicholas J Tovey: Part I Manufacturing Engineering; Foundation Scholarship
Lilian Y Wang: Part II Mathematics
Sean C Warren: Part II Natural Sciences (Experimental and Theoretical Physics); Foundation Scholarship
Hugh J M Warrington: Part II Computer Science
Elizabeth I Williams: Part II Natural Sciences (Psychology)
Tina T Zhang: Part IIB Economics

Fourth Year: First Classes or Distinctions and Awards:

Timothy D M Bellis: Part II (General) Computer Science
Sam H Claydon: Part II Modern & Medieval Languages
Neil E Davidson: Part III Natural Sciences (Chemistry)
Christina R Davies: Part III Natural Sciences (Astrophysics)
Daniel Goodacre: Part II Manufacturing Engineering
Gareth O Humphrey: Part II Modern & Medieval Languages
James O Hyde: Part II Manufacturing Engineering
Peter R Johnson: Part III Natural Sciences (Biochemistry)
Anil Kamath: Part IIB Engineering
Mitul Luhar: Part IIB Engineering
Jack M Martin: Part III Natural Sciences (Experimental and Theoretical Physics)
Richard A Moore: Part II (General) Computer Science
Tareq I Nazlawy: Part II Manufacturing Engineering
Ian A Neill: Part IIB Economics
Douglas J O'Rourke: Part III Natural Sciences (Experimental and Theoretical Physics)
Anna Robinson: Part III Natural Sciences (Chemistry)
Nicola M M Scordellis: Management Studies

Graduate Students: First Classes or Distinctions and Awards:

Adrien Auclert: Part III Mathematics
Jakob J Ditchen: Part III Mathematics
Adam W Rendle: LL.M.
Leo Van Nierop: Part III Mathematics

College Awards: Year Prizes

Joshua King: R R Dunn; D G Johnson
Hughes: H Zhang
Venn: W H H Illingworth

College Subject Prizes

Bailey: D E Camp
Braithwaite: M Charalambides
Brendan: E J C Macdonald
Bull: O K Grellier
Chalmers: H Zhang
Colton: J D Cadney
Cook: C S T Fenwick
Davies: A Robinson
Engineering Alumnus: T I Nazlawy; D Goodacre
Hills: T P Balling
Lucas-Smith: A W Rendle
Morgan: E J Shirt
Mosseri: O K Grellier
Northam: T T Zhang
Peel: W H H Illingworth
Penny White: C Day
Phillips: M J Corbyn
Prigmore: J H W Smith
Wheatley: S Begley; H Price

Unnamed Subject Prizes

Computer Science: T D M Bellis
History: G L Wade
Land Economy: S E Aylard
Management Studies: R R Dunn
Music: D G Johnson
Pharmacology: S Y A Lee

Other Prizes

Beament: D G Johnson
Bibby: Not awarded
Dajani: B R Bouquet
Openshaw: H Zhang
Hadfield Poetry Prize: J S Stanley
Farr Poetry Prize: P J Shelley
Ryle Reading Prize: T D M Bellis

University Awards

The AT&T Prize for the Best Student: T D M Bellis
The Graeme Minto Prize: R R Dunn
The Donald Wort Prize: D G Johnson
The Mau-Sang Ng Memorial Prize: D E Camp

PhDs

Khaled M Al-Hroub (History); John K F Andrews (History); Shilpa Bali (Biochemistry); Anne M Bowker (Education); Yan-Shing Chang (Education); Ian M Caulfield (Computer Science); Reenu Chopra (Chemistry); Richard W Clarke (Biophysics); Lesley M Corbin (Management Studies); Sharvari H Dalal (Engineering); Rafael de Hoyos (Economics); Amin M E Diab (Engineering); Laura Diaz Anadon (Chemical Engineering); Motohisa Fukuda (Mathematics); Swanand Gore (Biochemistry); Hannah C Hale (Social and Political Sciences); David P D Hamlyn (Engineering); Alan G S Harper (Physiology); Matthew T Harper (Physiology); Simon J P Hollis (Computer Science); Camille A Huser (Medical and Veterinary Sciences); Anne-A Sophie Kaloghiros (Mathematics); Lars W Koop (Zoology); Inez Lees (Chemistry); Charles McLachlan (Physics); Helen N March (Genetics); Alexander I McIntosh (Chemistry); Vesislava A Mitova (Philosophy); Emily G Norton (Chemistry); Andrew M Odhams (Engineering); Neil J R Pattison (English); Wendy J Phillips Rodriguez (Oriental Studies); James A Pickett (Pharmacology); Maria Psinos (Social and Political Sciences); Robert J Schneble (Physics); Nicola R Scott (Chemistry); Jamie D Shotton (Engineering); Urbasi Sinha (Materials Science); Fraser C Sturt (Archaeology); Xianbin Su (Chemistry); Julia J Turnock (Genetics); Liutgard A M Veraart (Mathematics); Shu-Fai Wong (Engineering); Bin S Wu (Engineering).

The JCR

"An exceptionally constructive, entirely rewarding and ultimately enjoyable experience" – the *last* way I expect even the most enduring of JCR members would describe some of the more 'temporally challenging' moments we've had as a committee. However, bureaucratic tedium, occasional marathon-length meetings and the odd six-month, latex-related delay aside, 2007 appears on reflection to have been an immensely productive year. The outgoing Committee left us with plenty of things to get started on, including the findings of the JCR Teaching Survey, which were set upon by the Committee in the Easter Term. Michelle Allan (Academic and Access Officer) led the effort in developing a set of recommendations for action and has worked tirelessly on this front, and also in her Access capacity. Whilst behind the scenes a set of constitutional changes and the proposal for Queens' Fairtrade Status were successfully passed through the Governing Body, the newly formed Welfare Committee saw to it that no exam-stressed, biscuit-loving, yoga-stretching student went uncatered for. Together, Helen Undy (Welfare Officer), Juliet Mushens (Women's Officer) and Russell Pritchard (LGBT Officer) have achieved so much for the Committee, and were key to the success of a 'Love Your Body Day' bar night in October, complete with pizzas and other 'goodies' courtesy of the JCR. Kar Underwood (Third Year Rep), transferred her efforts from welfare to all things third-year, and has taken the lead on discussions of the ballot system.

The summer was an opportunity for us to pool our resources to produce the *Rough Guide to Queens'* – a definitive guide to all aspects of Queens' life for incoming freshers. Sean Warren's (Vice President/Treasurer) efforts on this were invaluable, as was his revision of the funding system for Queens' societies. Freshers were the focus for Mark Maughan and Andy Robson (First Year Reps) in the Michaelmas Term to introduce first years to Queens' life through a combination of old (the timeless Pyjama Pub Crawl) and new (including a Theatre Trip). Their successors, Andy Melville and Ed Archer, will have a tough act to follow. Shona O'Connell (Second Year/Bar Rep) spotted an opportunity for more live music, promotions and special events and has worked closely with Nick, the Bar Manager, since joining the Committee to make sure Queens' Bar remains a centre of University-wide sociable activity. Pete Butler (Ents Officer) has also had sociable activity at the top of his agenda, but he's still helped the Committee out on the less 'glamorous' side of things.

Louise Denman (External Officer) has spent time away from Queens' at a number of CUSU meetings. Meetings are just one of Louise 'hands-of-steel' Jones' (Secretary) many fortés. At the Michaelmas Term Open Meeting, she achieved the unthinkable, typing as fast as people could speak for nearly three hours without a break! Rarely (if ever) have people had so much to say at a JCR Open Meeting. The addition of fresh Ents-related controversy to an already packed agenda made for a pretty spectacular evening, with a peak attendance of well over 100. Aside from heated debate, petitions, motions and a 'celebrity appearance' from the Senior Tutor himself, plans were unveiled for the Buttery re-fit, which Ben Wright (Steward) has kept an eye on, along with the introduction of new JCR guest nights and a cashless vending system. Ben Koh (International Officer) has campaigned to improve the experience of Queens' diverse body of international students and Keir Ashcroft's (Environmental Officer) equally passionate efforts to improve recycling provisions have ensured that Queens' keeps getting 'greener'.



BRAN CALINGHAM

The incoming and outgoing JCR and MCR Presidents at the Fourth Floor Topping Out Ceremony.



COURTESY JET PHOTOGRAPHIC, THE CAMBRIDGE STUDIO

An MCR Feast.

It has been Suzie Langdon's (Communications Officer) job to make sure that people in Queens' stay well-informed and her collaboration with Tim Green (Computer Officer) on a new, more interactive newsletter format has been a great success. Tim's computer wizardry has been in high demand this year and the launch of the newly improved JCR Website in January 2008 is testament to his astonishing efforts. Maddy Power (Accommodation Officer), Tim Henshaw (Sports & Societies Officer) and Will Tabary-Peterssen (Fourth Year Rep) joined the Committee at the end of the year and have brought with them some great new ideas. Looking ahead, a busy agenda for Lent 2008, including ballor discussions, a College 'Question Time', elections and a 'JCR Week' in February look set to keep us busy right up until Handover. As this small cross-section of our activities shows, a lot has happened this year and it's been a pleasure to lead such an enthusiastic committee – constructive, rewarding and most definitely enjoyable.

JCR President: Daniel Jalalpour.

The MCR

The MCR prides itself on providing its membership with the highest quality of student social life and wellbeing during their time at Queens'. The MCR is now composed of a majority of international students – the most recent matriculation class included members of 37 different nationalities. With an almost 200-strong annual intake, the MCR community is large, diverse and rich in experience.

The fixtures of the social calendar include the timeless Boar's, Machin and Woodville Feasts. In June, the Committee enjoyed a smooth changeover. A number of the outgoing Committee remained: Neil Dickson became the new Secretary; Ed Cannon, the new webmaster; Jenny Yao maintained her position of International Student Representative; Daniel Cook and Natalie White became Ordinary Members; and Justin Bishop assumed the Presidency. The Committee welcomed Cath Duric as the External Officer; Peter Mason as Treasurer; Stephen Pulker as Woodville Room Steward; Jonathan Silberstein-Loeb and Johanna Hanink as the Owlstone Croft Representatives; Olivia Swingland to assist Sunee Naye with Welfare; Simon Goldman with the charge of Formal Hall Exchanges; and Mishka Sinha as the new Steward. Alex Tipper and Dubheasa Bray joined the Committee in October as the new Events Officers.

In June, the MCR hosted the inaugural 'Eminent Alumnus Dinner' with Dr Michael Foale CBE, (1975), the first British man in Space, and his family, as its guests. Among other 'firsts' was a Murder-Mystery Formal Hall at which the Cripps Dining Hall was transformed into a stage for professional actors to perform the story in between dining courses. The Michaelmas Freshers' Week was a success, with many of the new students carrying fond memories of the various events into the later part of the Term. Our Formal Halls are now sold out with 120 diners on each occasion, at which we host at least one, if not two other College MCRs. Dining at Queens', as ever, remains a much-sought after experience! The Committee continues to act on its membership's behalf within the College, focusing on graduate accommodation and other key aspects of student wellbeing. Its continued affiliation with the Graduate Union ensures complete representation of its students' interests to the University.

Most MCR members leave Queens' with fond memories, sometimes so much so that they return to academia sooner than they may have initially anticipated! The Queens' experience as described is a result of the all those who make up the College community, and for the MCR, this experience is a rich one indeed.

President: Justin Bishop.

QCOEF

The Queens' and Clare Overseas Education Fund (QCOEF) is run by an open committee of students and Fellows from Queens' and Clare Colleges. QCOEF raises and allocates funds for education-related projects in less economically developed countries. As it is such a specific society it can often be a challenge to recruit new members for the Committee, and this year was no exception. Only four members of Queens' came forward to volunteer as part of the Committee, yet with the financial support of many of the other students, we feel that we have represented Queens' in a modest and effective way.

As well as by the generous donations from other undergraduates, QCOEF has raised money through a garden party in the Easter Term and then a band night during the Michaelmas Term. Since both were held in Clare, there is going to be a ceilidh in Queens' to raise the profile of the Society and hopefully raise more funds for the charity.

One project to which we decided to donate was 'The African Prisons Project', which involves the funding, building and stocking of libraries in African prisons so as to allow inmates the resources to prepare their defence, work towards educational qualifications and generally improve their quality of life. The African Prisons Project notes the young age and vulnerability of many of the inmates in the prisons of, for example, Uganda and strives to ensure that every sentence is not a death sentence – that inmates will have life after prison. Another project is 'Kenya Education Partnerships', which is a scheme that sends students from Oxford and Cambridge to Kenya for two years in order to provide sustainable help to secondary schools. The funding from QCOEF is going towards a sum of money which the volunteers will have available to spend on a worthy project that they have identified during their time there.

We hope to expand the Committee next year, especially the Queens' contingent, and to continue finding worthwhile causes to support.

Vice-President: Mark Maughan.

FF Society

The FF Society provides an opportunity for students, Fellows and staff of the College to hear papers from distinguished academics of the College and University and is open to everyone associated with Queens'. The Society, founded during the War by the then Dean, the Revd Henry Hart, has recently passed its 50th meeting and traditionally meets two or three times during the Lent and Michaelmas Terms. It is a challenge to the academics to explain their field of interest or research to a general audience and a challenge to those who attend to step outside their own disciplines. In the Lent Term 2007 there were two meetings: Dr Chris Smith, Clinical lecturer in Virology and Bye-Fellow of Queens' tackled the subject, *Is Avian Flu coming home to roost?*, and Georgina Sawyer, a Queens' Research Student, gave a talk entitled, *Lava Bombs and Ice Penguins: Mount Erebus Volcano, Antarctica*. There were no meetings of the Society whilst the Dean was on leave in the Michaelmas Term.

Convenor: Jonathan Holmes.



Students at Dr Walker's 60th birthday party.

Economics Society

As usual the highlight of the year was the Economists' Dinner at the end of the Lent Term which saw the old Society Committee, led by Doron Seo, pass the reins onto new Committee Members. The Dinner was well attended by the undergraduate body as well as by the Economics Fellows and the President, giving a rare opportunity for Senior and Junior members to interact outside supervisions.

The Michaelmas Term as always began with a casual event to welcome the new Economics freshers and to allow the older members to catch up after the

long summer break. There is continued co-operation between ourselves and the Medics' and Lawyers' Societies, with a Formal Hall organised between the Societies and, of course, everyone looking forward to the Annual Garden Party at the end of Easter Term.

President: Matthew Clasper.

QED (Queens' Engineers)

2007 was quite a quiet year for QED. After initially struggling to find a date that suited everyone, the Annual Dinner was held early in the Easter Term immediately after the third and fourth years' exams. Popularly attended, as ever, the evening was a great success and the good food and flowing wine ensured a very enjoyable evening. The 'team challenge', which involved each table making as tall a structure as possible from straws and a variety of other bits and pieces provided, was very entertaining. The winning team incorporated the table, a chair and a sign into their design cleverly to add extra height. The elections were also held for the 2007–2008 Committee and were even more fiercely contested than usual. The Michaelmas Term began with the inaugural trip to the local curry house to welcome the freshers into our midst, the highlight of which was an ingenious, highly amusing colouring-in caption competition, devised by Social Secretary Phil Yorke. QED looks forward to a lot more Engineering fun in 2008.

President: Camilla McCorkell; **Vice-President:** Chris Ellis; **Secretary:** Ryan Fenton; **Treasurer:** Abraham Isak; **Social Secretary:** Philip Yorke.

Queens' Bench (Law Society)

It has, once again, been a hugely enjoyable and successful year for the members of the Queens' Bench Law Society. Following the Committee changeover in March, events and activities were relatively sparse whilst the little job of exams was dealt with. The annual Erasmus Lawn Garden Party, kindly sponsored by Kirkland & Ellis, fortunately broke this duck and a last minute switch to Old Hall to avoid a downpour did little to dampen the spirits, whilst a swing band, together with caricaturists and magicians, kept the party going well through the afternoon.

The Michaelmas Term was as hectic as ever, beginning with drinks to welcome the freshers and ending with the official Freshers' Dinner in November, sponsored by Baker & McKenzie. During this time we also teamed up with the Law Societies of both Peterhouse and Trinity College to organise Formal Hall swaps for the new undergraduates as well as Open Days in London to the offices of both Shearman & Sterling and Lovells. Hopefully these events gave the students a view of both sides of the lawyer's experience.

The Lent Term has begun and promises to be another busy period for Queens' Bench. We are delighted this term to welcome new Queens' Fellow Dr Amanda Perreau-Saussine to the Society and wish her all success during her time here at Queens'. Alongside dinners and interview skills workshops this term, we are very excited to be organising what will hopefully be the first of many annual inter-collegiate mooted competitions, facing off this year against the Trinity College Law Society. We are also finalising the arrangements for the Queens' Bench Annual Dinner, which will take place in early March and promises once again to be one of the highlights of the year. As ever, the Annual Dinner will be the forum for Hustings and announcement of the next Queens' Bench Committee.

Queens' Bench would also like to bid a fond farewell to Professor John Tiley, who will retire from Queens' at the end of this academic year after a long and hugely successful time with the College. He will be much missed for his enormous contribution to Law at Queens' and we wish him all the best for his retirement.

President: Andrew Douglas; **Treasurer:** Jennifer Lau; **Secretary:** Lucy Evans; **Social Secretary:** Bertilla Ng; **First Year Rep:** Helen Zhou.

The Medical Society

If medicine is hard work, the college's Medical Society is hard play. This was certainly true for our glorious 80th anniversary year. It started off with a massive envelope stuffing session: more than 600 invitations to the Society's biggest birthday party in history were sent out to all alumni traceable in College records. The event itself was smashing and is reviewed in a separate article by then-President Louisa Harding-Edgar.

In May, Dr Ulrich Desselberger, from the Molecular Immunology International Centre for Genetic Engineering & Biotechnology (ICGEB), Trieste, gave a fascinating talk on the science behind the Bird Flu scare. In the Michaelmas Term Dr Andrew Grace from the Department of Biochemistry in Cambridge presented to us the newest advances in the field of sudden cardiac death and Ms Janet Hearn, a registered general nurse from Addenbrooke's Hospital, gave a stunning presentation on her experiences from nine missions with Médecins Sans Frontières, including trips to Darfur and Angola. The



JULIUS BRUCH

The Medical Society's 'Garden Party' in Old Hall.

latter talk had so many attendees that the new seminar room on the top floor of Cripps Court was crammed, with more than half having to stand.

The Garden Party unfortunately ended up in Old Hall, owing to the miserable weather during May Week, but nonetheless it was a very pleasant opportunity to relax from a hard year's work, enhanced by Jazz performed by The Antipodeans. The freshers were welcomed by the usual freshers' lunch party and, of course, the traditional Medics' Curry in the Mahal. The social calendar continued with formal swaps to Downing and Peterhouse, with more to come. Later in the year, almost all medics and vets came together for a massive Dojo's Asian takeaway party.

A novelty this year was the Medical Society first aid course. Since many medics realised that after two years of the Cambridge medical course they were still unable to cope with even minor bleeds, we decided the time had come to change this. Two experienced first aiders from St John Ambulance came in to Queens' and within four hours the college had gained an additional 20 first aiders. Queens' Medics and Vets may from now on be recognised by the colour green: the new hoodies with a stylish new logo on the back and the traditional Queens' logo on the front have been hugely popular and distinct clusters of dark green Queens' Medics/Vets now show up in lecture theatres. (Unfortunately this idea was copied by the NatScis with, of course, inferior design).

The year ended with yet another envelope stuffing session: the 81st anniversary celebration promises to be yet another great event with a lecture by the head of Imperial College Drug Discovery Group, Prof. Sunil Shaunak, on the development of 'ethical pharmaceuticals' for developing countries, to be followed by a dinner in Old Hall. However, since 81 is not nearly as round as 80, the occasion will be smaller and limited to Fellows, current and recent students.

President: Julius Bruch; **Secretary:** Julia Hawkins; **Treasurer:** Amisha Patel; **2nd Year Representatives:** Charlotte Brierley and Thomas Cufflin; **Social Secretaries:** Michelle Allan and Natalie Vanderpant; **Vet Representative:** Chris Webb; **3rd Year Representative:** Jennie Clough.

The Milner Society

The Milner Society in Queens' organises scientific talks for members of Queens' and the University as a whole, as well as several social events for Natural Scientists in the College. Last academic year saw a fantastic four-course NatSci dinner held in Old Hall. Dr Aubrey de Grey, a biomedical gerontologist based in Cambridge, gave a very intriguing talk on his research on the prospect of extending a healthy life. Michaelmas Term started with an online book sale, allowing students to gain access to second hand texts. The sale worked very well and gave students a few days to decide to purchase a book, rather than having to purchase it on the day of the sale. There was also the organisation of 'NatSci Hoodies', which was a great success.

President: Ollie Lonsdale; **Vice-President:** Kristina Southcott.

Amnesty International Group

Queens' College Amnesty International meets informally once a fortnight to write letters protesting against human rights abuses across the world. We get to discuss Amnesty's campaigns, and do our small part in trying to protect people from torture, illegal detention or prosecution. While writing one letter may never make a large difference, Amnesty International has found that collective action produces a positive improvement in around a third of cases! As well as hosting letter writing meetings, Queens' Amnesty plays a big role in the wider University organisation – having volunteers sitting in a Cage on King's

Parade to raise awareness of the charity and to raise money, helping organise major University campaigns on topics such as Terrorism, Security and Human Rights Lent 08, and of course attending the CU Amnesty Reps Formal! We would like to thank Jamie Hall and Alice Thompson, for their amazing work as Queens' Amnesty reps during 2006–07 and invite anyone to join our mailing list and come along to a friendly letter-writing meeting!

Representatives: Hannah Price, Keir Ashcroft, Andrew Russell.

Arts Seminar

The Queens' Arts Seminar continues. This year everything has taken on an official air thanks to funding from the MCR authorities, who kindly and without much arm-twisting agreed to supply enough money to purchase wine and to transport several speakers from London. Although off to a discouraging start this past October – our first speaker absconded at the last minute – our fortnightly meetings have since been more successful. Alison Finch, Professor of French and Senior Research Fellow at Churchill, offered her interesting thoughts on cultural studies and the French conception of influence. This paper explained how cultural studies is dependent on the concept of influence, and explored why this concept has for a long time had a special place in French literature and thought.

We were particularly pleased to introduce to the seminar Andrew Gamble, Professor of Politics and recently appointed Fellow of Queens', who spoke about his ongoing work on 'Anglo-America: a state of mind'. This paper, a product of Professor Gamble's three-year's research as a Leverhulme Fellow, attempted to make sense of an apparent paradox in the 'special relationship': the co-operation between the UK and US in the 'war on terror' and the increasing hostility of British public opinion toward American foreign policy.

At our last meeting in the Michaelmas Term, Deborah Howard, Professor of Architectural History, Fellow of St John's, and a regular speaker at the seminar, presented the most recent findings of her work on Acoustics in Renaissance Venice.

The seminar continues to attract diverse and new thinking on the arts. Next term's meetings include papers from Professors Martin Daunton, Timothy Mathews, Iain Fenlon, and Richard Hunter. Thanks to the MCR and Dr Ian Patterson for support and to Ed Cannon for tending to the seminar Web site.

Convenors: Jonathan Silberstein-Loeb and Daniel Cook.

Art Society

Laura Kilbride took over from Olivia de Paeztron as President of the Art Society in the Michaelmas Term and has continued to organise the Life Drawing classes, which Olivia began. Attendance at these classes has been generally good, with a wide range of year groups and subjects participating – some artists even come from outside College.

Art Soc. has also organised two trips, one to the National Gallery in London in collaboration with other college Art Societies and one to the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge. The Art Society is also hoping to hold classes at which artists will work towards a finished piece as part of an 'open project', beginning with a sketching field trip to Grantchester. In the Michaelmas Term, the Society also began making arrangements for a College Art Exhibition to be held in the President's Lodge in the Lent Term. All artists to be featured are



DYLAN SPENCER-DAVIDSON

The Bats production of Ibsen's A Doll's House in the Fitzpatrick Hall.

from within Queens' and work ranges from oil paintings of African scenes, to portraiture, to Chinese silk painting. We are very much indebted to Lord and Lady Eatwell for allowing us to hold this exhibition in the Lodge and are very excited about the event.

President: Laura Kilbride.



DIYAN SPENCER-DAVIDSON

Comedy of Errors in Cloister Court.

Bats

One of my biggest ambitions over the year with Bats was to find out what 'Bats' actually stands for; twelve months on and I am still none the wiser. What the committee and I have come to learn, however, are the trials and tribulations involved with putting on a play in Cambridge. I think we got the hang of it (eventually) and the year has been a real success as well as a big learning curve for all involved.

We started the year wading in someone else's bathwater having inherited the summer Cloister Court play chosen by the previous year's Committee, *Comedy of Errors*. There were advantages and disadvantages to this, the advantages: it came with an impressive cast and an ambitious director, the disadvantages: it came with an impressive cast and an ambitious director. There were a lot of 'events' along the way, such as a lack of publicity, ambitious directorial requests, the Alumni Weekend, yet despite these setbacks the final result was of a very high standard and all the loose ends were tied together, the rain even held off for us until the last five minutes of the final performance (in actual fact it started two minutes after I sent an e-mail expressing how happy I was we had had no rain for the entire week). All those who came to see the show thought that it was an accomplishment for something that had to be put together in the ever-infamous Easter (read exam) Term. The acting was top notch and the venue could never disappoint.

Returning from the summer break Bats had three main ambitions – to continue to put on successful plays of a high standard and maintain/raise the Bats profile, to encourage those who would not normally tread the boards to give it a go, and finally to encourage a more diverse range of plays and activities. The Michaelmas Term saw Bats put on five shows, Priestley's *An Inspector Calls* and *The Collection* by Pinter in Week 5 and then Ibsen's *A Doll's House* and *Harvey*, the Freshers' play, in Week 7, as well as the Freshers' pantomime. It had been a tough decision when we chose the plays at the end of Easter Term and retrospectively I still maintain that we chose the best applications. All three directors that applied to us had very specific ideas of how they wanted to stage their productions and it was intriguing to see how closely they kept to their original ideas. *The Collection* really impressed with its use of split staging to evoke the claustrophobic and highlight the sinister aspects of the script and the acting really managed to make the most of the often tricky Pinter sense of humour. Both the Priestley and the Ibsen had the potential to become static and uninteresting lounge dramas, but both directors managed to avoid this trap. All three plays were reviewed by the two student newspapers, and all three were well received by an often critical and harsh theatre section, which was good news for both Bats and audience numbers. The Freshers' plays were put together at the last minute (to say the least) but both drew in decent audiences and the pantomime saw the usual mix of cross-dressing, nudity and tinsel.

For one reason or another, Bats had put on relatively main stream, traditional productions during Michaelmas Term. Lent Term could not be more different,

which was one of our original aims. Week 4 sees us open with *'Autumn Begin'*, set to be a big budget play from the Chinese community, with subtitles so that all audience members are able to understand. In stark contrast to this cultural offering, the late show is *'The Vagina Monologues'* which runs as part of the V Day charity celebrations. Week 7 opens with *Come back to the Five and Nine*, *Jimmy Dean*, which promises to be a fitting tribute to the legend that was James Dean and followed by *Eleven Hours*, a piece of new writing from an aspiring writer from Cambridge. We are also part funding *Romeo and Juliet* at the ADC and are in talks with HATS in order to send a play to the Edinburgh Fringe Festival this summer.

I would like to thank the Committee for making this year enjoyable and putting up with my erratic and sometime temperamental e-mails/meetings/phone calls: it was worth it in the end.

President: Mark Maughan.

The Chapel Choir

2007 has certainly been an eventful and exciting year for Queens' Choir: not only were we kept busy with performances, choral evensongs and concerts during term time, but also the last hours of the Michaelmas Term saw the Choir packed, armed with cassocks and piles of music, and jet-setting off for a six day tour of Hong Kong.

In the Lent Term, Queens' Choir joined forces with Voce Choir to deliver a moving performance of Vaughan Williams *Serenade to Music* and Britten's *Choral Dances* from *Gloriana* in the Service of Thanksgiving for the life of Iain Wright, a Life Fellow of the College. In March, the Choir performed alongside the Fellows' Choir in the "Fellows' Choir Soirée" in the President's Lodge, an event likely to be repeated in 2008. With the Passiontide Service of Music and Readings falling within the Charles Villiers Stanford Centenary Celebration Weekend, organised by the Stanford Society, the Choir sang special works to reflect this occasion, particularly, of course, works by Stanford himself. Queens' Chapel also hosted an Organ Recital during the Weekend, featuring the Senior Organ Scholar, as part of our contribution to the celebrations.

The Choir launched into the Easter Term with a magnificent joint choral evensong with Corpus Christi Chapel Choir. Soon thereafter, there was a second joint evensong with the Parish Choir of St Bernard of Clairvaux, Phoenix, Arizona. In May Week there was an opportunity for each choir member to step into the limelight to give an individual performance for our summer soloist concert in the Chapel. Performances ranged from elegant classic choral works to themes from musicals to well-loved barbershop tunes. The academic year finally drew to a close as the Choir once again had the great pleasure of entertaining guests of the Alumni Weekend. Lastly, before leaving for their summer holidays, Queens' Choir formed part of the 200 singers in Holy Trinity Church, Clapham, who participated in the *Sing for Freedom* Concert celebrating the 200th Anniversary of the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

The beginning of a new academic year saw the arrival of thirteen new choir members, expanding the Choir to a total of twenty-six singers. The Annual Service of Remembrance was as ever very well received. The Advent Carol Service attracted an extraordinarily large congregation this year, with latecomers up in the organ loft. Before the Choir departed for Hong Kong for the tour (one local newspaper's headline was 'Choir prove to be class act'), we presented an enchanting end of term concert in the Chapel, a taster of the tour programme. After 21 hours of travelling, we were treated to our first taste of the fine cuisine of Hong Kong by our extremely generous sponsor,



COURTESY JET PHOTOGRAPHIC, THE CAMBRIDGE STUDIO

The Chapel Choir – Summer 2007.



COURTESY ALEX BREEDON

The Chapel Choir singing in Hong Kong.

Dr K C Lam. However, there was not long to recover from the jet-lag as our first engagement was the following evening, an Advent Carol Service with Hong Kong's St John's Cathedral Choir. Special mention must be given to our soprano soloist Anna Gillingham, whose performance of Leighton's *Lulla, lulla, thou little tiny child* left not a dry eye in the house, and to our tenor, James Angus, who performed the solo in Howells' *A spotless rose* beautifully above the accompaniment of both choirs.

The next performance was a concert in aid of the Hong Kong Suicide Prevention Services. Before the specially invited private audience, and Dr Lam's recording crew, the Choir for the first time performed its full programme of English Choral music: spanning Tallis to Tippett, Tavener to Tarik O'Regan. Moreover the concert would not have been complete without English carols reflecting the festive season. The concert was a huge success, and we are greatly indebted to Mrs Wendy Kwok, chairperson of SPS, for providing the Choir with a sumptuous feast after the event. The next concert saw the Choir perform for students at Hong Kong University, again extremely well received.

Wednesday 5 December represented the most challenging day of the tour: two concerts, one afternoon, and one evening, to be performed in Queen's College, Hong Kong. The Choir rose admirably to the challenge, and both performances demonstrated an exceptional standard of choral singing. Whilst the first half of the concert was dominated by Queens' Choir's classical performances of English choral music, the second half saw the Choir taking an unusual turn as they were joined by 150 boys of Queen's College, Hong Kong. Joint performances by the two choirs included a piece sung in Mandarin – after which the boys were kind enough even to commend our pronunciation! Following the concert the Choir were treated to a wonderful meal at Queen's College, and were able to socialise with the students with whom we had sung. Our final engagement took us to the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club to perform to Queens' College Alumni. The event was generously organised by Jim Newton (1966). The Choir performed a selection of the tour programme, including seasonal items and even 'Happy Birthday' for Dr Lam. However, we were not able to stay long, as our flight was due to leave that evening, and so, after a short buffet and a chance to talk to the Alumni, we departed to catch our flight home (during which all the choir members slept very soundly!). The Choir would like to give their thanks once again to Dr K C Lam, who accompanied us everywhere, to Dr Diana Henderson and Sandra Lackenby, without whose organisation and help the tour would never have left Gatwick, and finally to Lord and Lady Eatwell, who have supported the Choir beyond measure. Without their aid and choral expertise the tour would not have been nearly so enjoyable, nor such a great success.

Senior Organ Scholar: Bertilla Ng; **Junior Organ Scholar:** Alexander Breedon.

Christian Union

The year began with the Cambridge Inter-Collegiate Christian Union mission 'Cross Examined'. Every undergraduate in College was given a copy of St Mark's Gospel, and Simon Scott and Philip Jenson each gave a series of talks in the Guildhall proclaiming the good news to the hundreds who came. During the mission week, Queens' College held a 'Grill a Christian' event in the Bar and also ran a football tournament, during which a short talk was given. Both of these ran smoothly and were well attended.

Over the Easter Term we looked in our Bible study groups at 1 John. This study was challenging in many aspects but we learnt a great deal. At the end of the term we held our annual evangelistic event, for which Dr Jonathan Holmes

kindly let us use his kitchen facilities. Despite the weather, everyone had a good time and the Gospel was preached to a couple of newcomers!

Finally, the Michaelmas Term has been a great encouragement for us, with the freshers who have come up becoming rapidly involved in CU activities and everyone getting involved in prayer groups. Our Bible studies on Philippians have been very useful and there has also been a growing enthusiasm for evangelism, for which we are very thankful. We finished the term and the year at our house party, which we spent at Letton Hall with Christians from St Catharine's and King's Colleges over four days. Stephen Boon gave a series of talks on Malachi and the houseparty as a whole was a great opportunity for us to grow as a Christian Union. Hopefully this will set us in good stead for the mission week at the beginning of 2008.

College Reps: Simon Proffitt, Mike Baker. **International Rep:** Emily Buckland.

Contemporary Dance

2007 was an important year for the Contemporary Dance Society as it was the tenth anniversary of our annual show, *Sprung!* This year's show featured choreography from Adèle Thompson, the College's Dancer-in-Residence, who produced a beautiful group piece entitled "Northern Lights", which took its inspiration from the path that light takes through the air. We were also lucky enough to welcome back our former President, Katie Green, who produced choreography for the show and performed in it. The production was rounded off by a reception in the President's Lodge to celebrate the show's anniversary. This year the Society has formed strong links with Queens' Photographic Society, who photographed the preparations for *Sprung!* and then produced a wonderful display for the foyer of the Fitzpatrick Hall during the show.

This Michaelmas term the classes have worked towards producing short pieces that were performed and filmed in and around Queens' College. The pieces were linked by a common coat that travelled through all of them.

We hope that 2008 will be another positive year for the Society, with the recent appointment of a new President, Chris Nelson, and we look forward to another successful production of *Sprung!*, which will take place on the 11th and 12th March 2008.

President: Chris Nelson; **Secretary/Treasurer:** Julia Hawkins.

Queens' Ents

2007 has been another great year for Queens' Ents. Despite being restricted to one event per week from the beginning of the Michaelmas Term, QEnts has remained immensely popular throughout the University, managing to combine musical diversity with mainstream appeal. The Lent Term saw 90s Dance, Hip-Hop, Indie and a live Band Night alongside a good helping of the ever popular fancy-dress Cheese Nights. Under the new Committee, the Michaelmas Term saw a mixture of old favourites, such as AnE and Set You Free, alongside new nights, such as a DnB and a Mash-up night.

The year has also seen the committee invest heavily in new equipment, including four new lights and a hazer, purchase a new set of drapes for the bar and entrance foyer and set aside some money for the purchase of a new sound system in a few years time. All in all, Queens' Ents looks set to continue into 2008 and beyond as the biggest and best college entertainment club in Cambridge.

President: Peter Butler; **Vice-President:** Riya Pabari; **Secretary:** Jennie Clough; **Treasurer:** Tom Welchman; **Technical Director:** Rob Lever; **Bar Manager:** Michael Ostheimer; **Publicity:** Kate Corney and Maddy Power; **Décor:** Bex Holroyd and Agnes Norbury; **Website:** Tom Medley.



Alice Palmer

The May Ball – Old Court.



DYLAN SPENCER-DAVIDSON

At the May Ball.

Fairtrade Group

This year has been a very successful one for Queens' College Fairtrade. We have sold large amounts of Fairtrade chocolate, coffee and tea on the Fairtrade stall, which runs in the Buttery once a week. We are now also serving Fairtrade coffee in the Buttery and the Qbar coffee shop, as a result of which we have been able to make the decision to apply for official Fairtrade status. This commits the College to buying a certain amount of Fairtrade produce every year; a big step forward for us.

President: Rachael Morris.

Queens' Films

Queens' Films has continued its Sunday film showings this year. Films included *The Matrix*, *The Great Dictator* and *300*. The traditional outdoor showing on Erasmus Lawn saw the arrival of many tuxedo-wearing guests to view the most recent James Bond film, *Casino Royale*, and was a particular success. Over the coming term the Club plans to explore new areas, showing more classic and foreign films such as Bergman's *Wild Strawberries* and Truffaut's *Les 400 Coups*.

President: Robert Lever; **Publicity:** Amica Dall; **Treasurer:** Andrew Hopkinson; **Secretary:** Sara Serras Pereira; **Selection Officer:** Ned Hercok; **Technical Directors:** James Graveston and Peter Ogden.

Green Committee

This is the first year Cambridge University 'Green Week' has taken place; its aim was to bring together all the environmental societies in raising awareness within the wider student population and University management. Each society tackles very different environmental issues and this was evident in the breadth of event topics, from international development to college housekeeping. Grass roots lifestyle changes and the need for governmental change were also themes of the week. 'Switch off Day' and a 'stuff swap' took place. Students met with the Cambridge M.P. David Howarth, and world-class climate change research speakers discussed the UK Climate Bill. But every event carried the same message: individuals can make a difference. The environment is the great challenge of the 21st Century and fundamental changes in individual lifestyles are necessary.

Big improvements were made last year at Queens', when the College re-thought its waste disposal policy, and chose to start recycling more than ever before. This included card, glass, paper, plastic, cans and tins. Unfortunately, engaging the students as well as the Fellows is the biggest challenge of any environmental campaigner; however, a newly formed Queens' Green Committee and Recycling Committee means Queens' is moving in the right direction.

Chair: Fran Boait.

May Ball 2007

On 19 June 2007, the College was taken over by 1500 guests and an air of fairytale magic. Each court on the 'dark' side featured a different story, with Rapunzel's hair let down from the Gate Tower and Peter Pan's pirates on the Cam behind Erasmus Lawn. The expectations for the 2007 May Ball were daunting: the 2005 Ball had sold out within a week and 2005 headliners Kaiser Chiefs had gone on to massive success. So, how did we follow it up? By selling out again, and booking the Mercury-Award winning nu-ravers Klaxons, of course! But ents were far from being the whole of this fairytale story. While waiting to enter Old Court, ballgoers were treated with a hint of the night to come, plied with canapés and entertained by a fire-dancer! Once inside, guests enjoyed Queens' chef Hans Schweitzer's most decadent desserts at the Mad Hatter's Tea Party and a colourful Caribbean barbeque buffet. They could try drinks from sophisticated champagne cocktails to traditional ale and mead. Erasmus Lawn was the venue for a stunning fireworks display

set to fairytale music, and just before midnight, ballgoers piled into the main tent for a fantastic, intimate performance by Klaxons. All night long, Friars Court hosted a funfair, the Old Kitchens became a Middle-Eastern den of exotic teas and shisha smoke, and ballgoers tried their hand at distractions from a Casino to snail-racing. After a year of hard work by the Committee, 24/7 walkie-talkie contact, and agonising decisions (should we actually hire seven people of restricted growth for the Snow White and the Seven Dwarves-themed court?), seeing 1500 contented ballgoers file out of Cloister Court and into the Survivor's Photo made most agree that the 2007 Ball had more than justified Queens' enviable reputation.

President: Jenny Fitzgerald; **Vice-President:** Fran Boait.

The Photographic Society

This summer saw the second annual exhibition of photographs put on by the Queens' Photographic Society. It was, like the first, much enjoyed by the whole College. The variety of the pictures made for an interesting show, with shots from Siberia to South America and some equally lovely pictures of things to be found right on our doorstep. Our plan for the coming year is to bring the exhibition forward to the Lent Term, as so few people spend any time in the buttery during May Week. There has been some good work done in the darkroom as well as with digital cameras this year, including items which I hope will be on show for all to enjoy during the term.

The Michaelmas Term brought some fresh talent to the Photographic Society, with several first years getting involved, but it also brought giggles with the announcement that photographers were needed for the RAG 2008 Queens' Societies naked calendar. This was a true team effort with several people volunteering to bare their talent behind, and indeed in front of the camera. We can't wait for 2008!

President: Oliver Beardon.

RAG

2007 was another successful year for Queens' RAG with nearly £10,000 raised for charity. The Lent Term kicked off with RAG's most successful event, RAG Blind Date, in which over 2,200 students University-wide were paired up with their (almost) soul mates for a traditional evening of cheap drinks and small talk, with Queens' romantics raising over £500 from the evening. Also in the Lent Term the infamous traditional 'Miss Queens' Beauty Pageant' was held with ten of the finest 'ladies' Queens' has to offer strutting their stuff for the amusement and delight of their peers. Highlights included 'Miss Germany' almost destroying several hundred pounds worth of technical equipment and the Siamese-Twins 'Miss North and South Korea', who won the competition, wowing the audience with their humorous version of 'Just the Two of Us'. The Queens' RAG Annual Auction of Promises was a huge success, raising over £4,500 in just two hours! Compèred by the ever-charismatic duo Pete Butler and Rob Carter, promises ranged from the traditional favourites of 'The President's Dinner' and the Roos' 'Champagne Breakfast' to personalized pieces of art and the 'Absinthe Bus' promised by the May Ball Committee.

Introducing the Freshers to the wonders of RAG was the ever successful Pyjama Pub Crawl with record numbers of Queens' students roaming the streets of Cambridge until the wee hours of the morning. Michaelmas Term also saw a first for Queens' College, the RAG Naked Calendar. In true charitable style, fourteen of Queens' biggest societies got together and took off their clothes in a veritable feat that is set to raise over £1,500 for charity. We would like to thank everyone who helped us to raise so much money last year and trust that 2008 will be just as successful!

Presidents: Alex Moyet and Alessandra Martines.



ALEX MOYET

The winners of the Miss Queens' 2007 competition.

St Margaret Society

MagSoc has had another successful and busy year. March saw the first of our two annual main concerts of 2007. The recent tradition of having two soloists perform with the orchestra in the first half, before our large choral work in the second half, was continued. We were first treated to Clare Davis' performance of Saint-Saens' *Introduction and Capriccioso*, a beautiful performance in which she captured both the deep romantic tone needed for the *Introduction* and the contrasting light and dancing character of the *Capriccioso*. Secondly ex-President David Johnson performed Shostakovich's *Second Piano Concerto*. David's virtuoso performance overcame all of Shostakovich's technical challenges and, with the orchestra, he conjured up the extreme emotional tension needed for the stunning second movement. It was a remarkable performance, which earned him the James Beament Prize for an outstanding performance in a MagSoc concert. The MagSoc chorus undertook a new challenge in the second half with a performance of Tippett's *Child of our Time*. It took a lot of hard work from the chorus to tackle the challenges that this twentieth century work posed, but in the end it was an achievement for all those involved and allowed the chorus to try a more diverse repertoire this year.

The new academic year has allowed MagSoc to provide music for the college on even more levels. During the Michaelmas Term we put on a series of weekly recitals in the Chapel and Old Hall. The first concert was the annual Freshers' Concert, which showcased once again an abundance of musical talent in our First Year. The range of music was particularly impressive from singers and classical instrumentalists through to a tabla player and a jazz trio, formed within just a few weeks of arriving at Queens'! Other recitals included a clarinet recital by another ex-MagSoc President, PhD student Laura Biron, the Chapel Choir's preview concert of their tour repertoire for Hong Kong and the talented collaboration of stunning professional cellist Oliver Coates and college musician Samuel Hogarth.

Despite having to contend with Midsummer Common's Firework Display, our Michaelmas concert on 5 November was another great success. Matt Hickman opened the concert with his rousing performance of Bloch's *Baal Shem Suite* for Violin and Orchestra. He seemed un-phased by the testing double stops and held the audience with a rich tone throughout. The piece is based on improvisatory foundations and Matt interpreted this in a way that truly captured the essence of the piece. Organ Scholar Alexander Breedon switched the organ for the cello and performed Elgar's famous *Concerto*. Alex's enthusiasm for performing was clear throughout. The sonority and expression that he found in the slow movement made the piece his own and the vivacious and virtuoso ending was the perfect climax to end the first half. In the second half of the concert the MagSoc chorus performed Mozart's *C Minor Mass*.

MagSoc continues to be renowned as one of the greatest college music societies in Cambridge and certainly one of the most sociable. We have been especially fortunate this year to have a large and passionate Committee, which has allowed the Society to continue to thrive, whilst providing the Committee and all those involved with a great time too.

President: Louise Evans; **Vice-President:** Matt Hickman; **Treasurer:** Rosie Orchard; **Secretary:** Sophie Baldeweg; **Publicity:** Laura Davison; **Committee:** Lowri Amies, Katherine Barnes, Alexander Breedon, Tom Green, Samuel Hogarth, Matt McLeod, Bertilla Ng, Madeleine Power, Tom Smith.

Salsa Club

October 2007 saw the launch of the Queens' College Salsa Club. Having been rather apprehensive as to the potential popularity of classes in college, we had refrained from booking a large room for lessons. However, a fortuitous (and unexpected) taster session during freshers' week, combined with the enthusiasm of this year's first year, meant that we were rather overwhelmed with sign-ups, and began to think we would completely run out of space! Luckily, we just squeezed in and all went well. The classes have been going strong since then, thanks to some dedicated members of the College showing up, come rain, shine and bad music!

President: Rachael Morris

The Triple Helix Group

The Triple Helix, Cambridge, explores the interdisciplinary issues surrounding science through the publication of a termly undergraduate journal, a series of panel events and exciting outreach initiatives. Thanks to the generous support of Queens' and other colleges, The Triple Helix has been able to offer many opportunities to members of the College community over the past year, from skills and training for the many members of Queens' who have become involved, to the provision of 300 free copies of the journal to be distributed around College! Our aim is to build a forum within Queens' for the discussion of the important ethical, political and economic angles to scientific advances, promoting the interdisciplinary interactions that are such an important part of collegiate Cambridge.

President: Hannah Price.



COURTESY JEFF PHOTOGRAPHIC, THE CAMBRIDGE STUDIO

The Committee of the St Margaret Society.

The Medical Society's 80th Birthday

On 17 February 2007, 130 Queens' medics, vets and their guests gathered in College to celebrate the 80th Anniversary of the Medical Society. Members had come from far and wide to attend the event, and amongst those present were almost the entire class of 1958, a number of Members from the same families, and several Queensmen who had matriculated in the 1940s.

The day began with a Symposium, led by Dr Field (the present Director of Studies) and myself, at which five varied and interesting lectures were delivered. Professor David Menon (Fellow) began the proceedings with a presentation entitled 'Images of Consciousness' including the latest information from his pioneering Magnetic Resonance Imaging studies, Mr Peter Gawne (1971) delighted both vets and medics with a discussion of whether there is 'Life after Nine' (for cats, discussing geriatric practice in small animal medicine), and Peter Acher (1993) informed us about the future of prostate cancer treatment. Dr Hadrian Green (Fellow Commoner) talked about personalised medicines, and Mr Peter Watson (Fellow Commoner) shared his ongoing research into Galileo's blindness. The afternoon was brought to a close by Mr Francis Wells, whose lecture, 'The Heart of Leonardo', told us about the contribution of Leonardo da Vinci to our understanding of the anatomy and workings of the heart.

A highlight of the day was an exhibition of some of the College's collection of historical medical books in the Old Library, created by Karen Begg, the College Librarian, with Mr Francis Wells. This remarkable collection included a book about medicinal plants by Mattheus Silvaticus, first published in 1508, as well as the translation from Greek to Latin by Vesalius of a Galen text on the vascular system, published in

1562. The exhibition remained open for two weeks, and proved to be very popular amongst all members of College, and others from the University and beyond.

After viewing the exhibition, Members and their guests enjoyed a champagne reception in the Old Hall, before dinner in Cripps Hall. Current students were mixed with the alumni for the meal, allowing much wisdom to be passed from old to young, and many tales of College life to be regaled. Dr Brian Callingham, former Director of Studies, gave an entertaining speech on the colourful history of the Society, in particular recalling his predecessor Dr Max Bull, who was fondly remembered by many. As the outgoing President, I replied from the perspective of a current student, and expressed the gratitude of the Society to those alumni who had helped fund the event. The evening was officially brought to an end by Dr Holmes, who led the Society in its usual after dinner 'ritual'. Older Members threw themselves into this with great enthusiasm, and we current students were finally convinced that this bizarre tradition is, in fact, pre-war in its origins! After port, medics and vets of all ages moved to the bar and celebrations continued well into the night.

The success of the event highlighted the affection that alumni feel towards the College, and it was inspirational to see the enormous diversity and achievements of the Queens' medics and vets in every part of the two professions. The Medical Society hopes that this event will pave the way to stronger links between past and present students in the years to come, and would like to thank International Medical Press and Pharmasset for their generous sponsorship of the dinner.

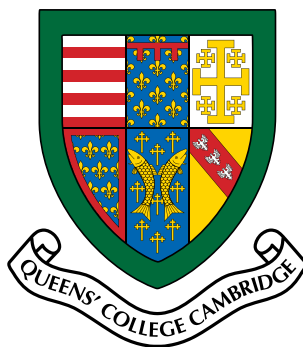
Louisa Harding-Edgar, MedSoc President 2006–2007.



JONATHAN HOLMES

Some of the Veterinary students with Dr Bryant at MedSoc80.

The Development Record



“Bridging the Past and the Future”

The Case for Queens’

General Funds and the Queens’ Endowment

“These accounts indicate that Queens’ manages its resources well during challenging times. I believe members can support the College with confidence.

The College is most grateful for the many donations and bequests from Queens’ Members and their families, from Fellow Benefactors and other well wishers. In addition in the year ended 30th June 2007 the College has been notified of new legacies in favour of Queens’ from 16 Members, which brings the total of notified legacies to 216.

In particular we do need to raise funds for our core endowment to support our educational goals. I cannot emphasise enough how important such donations are for the future of the College, both for maintaining and developing our academic excellence and for developing and further maintaining the College’s facilities”.

The President’s Review of the College Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2007

The Aims of the College

The aims of the College are:

- To attract students of the greatest academic potential
- To maintain the highest quality teaching
- To provide the best possible teaching and research environment

To achieve these goals, and to maintain the standard of teaching and research that you as a Member have come to expect from your College, Queens’ requires to plan strategically, manage our endowment, raise donated funds, maximize our income and prudently control our expenditure.

Set against these ambitions is the fact that Queens’ College is a Charity registered with HMRC and receives no direct Government funding whatsoever.

Income and Expenditure

In 2006/07 the cost of running the College totaled £7,343 million of which £3,261 million fell to the Education account. This figure of £3,261 million includes the College’s important Library provision and the core costs incurred in the Fellowship actually teaching and supervising students – the unique personal contact that is the hallmark of a Cambridge College education.

In addition of course the College is subject to the strict regulatory environment in which we live and in the next

eighteen months we are required to implement new health and safety regulations, which will cost at least £1.25 million. This expenditure is in addition to our regular maintenance of College buildings.





Coupled with this we have an important and beautiful heritage to maintain and specific capital projects to achieve. These include the refurbishment of the Round and the Porters' Lodge, to which £800,000 has already been pledged. Planning Permission for this project has been applied for.

The total income to the College in 2006/07 was £7.711 million. The investment assets of £58.3 million (£75.5k per Queens' student) generated an income of £1.8 million. The core endowment amounts to £20 million at current market value; a comparatively low figure for a College the size of Queens'.

Academic Fees account for approximately one third of College income (disregarding University Composition Fees which the College collects as agent for the University).

The income to the College from Academic Fees and Charges was £2.303 million leaving a critical deficit on the education account of £957k. This equals a deficit of £1,239 per student, which is met from the College's own funds, and this gap is growing rapidly as the percentage costs outstrip the percentage permitted increases in the fees.

In addition our teaching ratio requires to be addressed, if Queens' is to sustain and indeed enhance its academic standing amongst the Cambridge Colleges. Our Teaching Fellow to Undergraduate ratio is currently 1 to 9 while the average across Cambridge is 1 to 7. Many Fellows at Queens' teach far in excess of their contract hours and it is estimated that we need to recruit at least ten further members to the Fellowship to come close to matching the average ratio. This recruitment is currently not possible due to lack of funding.

We also need to invest further in teaching facilities, technology and graduate student accommodation to support our academic aspirations.

Therefore, if Queens' is to maintain and improve its academic standing, if we are to attract and retain the best Academics and if we are to attract the top students, regardless of background or personal circumstances, it is this Education deficit and our teaching capabilities that the College needs to address by income generation and, most important of all, by donations and benefactions, to general funds and the endowment.

A success story in which you can play your part

The following figures illustrate and emphasise our challenges. When ranked with the 31 other Cambridge Colleges, and based on the results for the year 2006/2007, Queens' is:

- 4th in respect of total Student numbers
- 4th in respect of Undergraduate numbers
- 16th in respect of our Operating Surplus
- 22nd in respect of Net Assets
- 11th in respect of Donations received

Our student numbers, when compared with our Net Assets, and our position in the table of donations received, demonstrate considerable achievement. Our overall financial position reflects sound and prudent management in challenging and difficult times.

The completion of the £5.8 million Stephen Thomas Teaching and Research Centre is a triumph and will significantly enhance the College's teaching and research environment. The success of the Queens' Q550 campaign launched in 1998 means that no student is prevented from coming up to Queens' as a result of financial hardship and our challenge now is to bridge the funding gap by targeting our donated income towards general funds and the endowment.

Jacob Navon (1977) who recently made a donation commented, "My gift to Queens' is but a small token of my appreciation, for a good education is priceless."

As a Member of Queens' who has engaged with and benefited from the College it is you that can help to secure the future by committing to Queens'. Your donation reaffirms your Membership of this College and every donation counts.

Engage with Queens' – It's your College.

Benefit from Queens' – You have unique privileges

Commit to Queens' – You can help secure the future

If you would like to discuss your donation or your legacy please contact Dr Diana Henderson at Queens' College dmh38@cam.ac.uk





Cripps Court from the Fisher Roof Garden.



The College Crest – stained glass in the President's Lodge.

The Academic Record

Scottish Historians and Modern Revolutions

The American and French Revolutions of the late eighteenth century are often seen as the world's first modern revolutions. Many of those who participated in them certainly saw themselves as engaged in building a new kind of politics, in which the old order of royal absolutism, of senseless wars and dynastic rivalries, of exclusive privileges and political inequalities, would be swept away. Today, there are several interrelated senses in which we tend to think of these events as 'modern.' They are modern because they, more than any previous or subsequent revolution, exercised a powerful and extremely long-lasting influence upon later generations of revolutionaries, constitution-framers, and secessionists right across the globe. They are modern because they, unlike England's 'Glorious Revolution' of 1688–89, were the first revolutions to be based explicitly upon the ideals of popular sovereignty and the equality of all citizens before the law. They are modern because they resulted in a completely new, but in the end almost ubiquitous, kind of political entity, which today we call the nation-state. In the final analysis, however, I suspect that we think of them as 'modern' for one apparently simple reason. This is the strong affinity they have, at least in the popular historical imagination, with the idea of democracy.

For many of the historians and philosophers of the Enlightenment, however, this was not how things looked at all. Far from being completely new departures, the American War of Independence and the French Revolution were readily fitted into a much older typology of political events in which the histories of the ancient Greeks and Romans, in particular, loomed large. Edward Gibbon's monumental work is no doubt the best-known English example of the eighteenth-century's obsession with the topic of decline and fall. But the subject was no less prominent in the works of a small but significant

group of writers and political theorists associated with the Scottish Enlightenment, that quite remarkable flourishing of social, political, economic and scientific thought that took place in Scotland throughout the eighteenth century. Some of the most famous eighteenth-century Scottish thinkers, David Hume and Adam Smith among them, worked hard to dispel the relevance of models derived from classical Greece and Rome to the study and understanding of modern politics and political economy. But in many ways they represented a minority position. There were many more Scotsmen who argued that events in America and France, from the mid-1760s all the way through to the first decade of the nineteenth century, had to be understood in the light of the political experience of the ancients. Their perspective, moreover, was almost the complete reverse of that with which we are now most familiar. For them, democracy was *ancient*, whereas monarchy was *modern*. They saw liberty in eighteenth-century Europe as a hard-won product of an extremely long and complicated history, and claimed that its preservation demanded the maintenance of the extremely fragile web of institutions, customs, laws and sentiments that modern Europeans shared. The movement towards American independence and, later, the French Revolution, were dangerous because they threatened to poison the moderate and balanced political regimes of the eighteenth century with a highly unstable form of democratic politics similar to that which had characterised the small city-states of ancient Greece, or with the violent military expansionism of the ancient Roman republic. An independent republic in North America, or a successful democratic revolution in France would, therefore, be very far from meriting the description 'modern'. Instead these events would inevitably plunge the modern world into the spiral of

militarism, anarchy and despotism that had characterised, and ultimately destroyed, the states of antiquity.

This equation of 'democracy' and 'barbarism' can be found in numerous Scottish writings from as early as the middle of the 1760s, following Britain's resounding triumphs in the Seven Years War. Almost immediately after the end of that War, many Scottish writers began to argue that the unprecedented expansion of Britain's colonial dependencies, coupled with rising levels of national debt and the alarmingly populist character of English politics (particularly in London), had made the nation dangerously unstable and possibly ripe for revolution. In this sense Britain itself looked frighteningly similar to the ancient Roman republic at the height of its 'corruption'. This was one of the arguments put forward in 1765 by the well-known Scottish painter and political essayist, Allan Ramsay, in his anonymously published *Essay on the Constitution of England*. Although today he is remembered mainly for his excellent portraits (several of which are now housed in the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge), Ramsay took a keen interest in British and European politics, and was one of the key players behind the setting up of Edinburgh's famous Select Society, one of the city's leading societies for the exchange of Enlightenment ideas. In his *Essay*, he underlined the similarities between modern Britain and ancient Rome in an attempt to alert his readers to the calamitous consequences of the potent combination between war, political faction, and 'democracy' that he thought was slowly destroying the British constitution. Towards the end of the reign of William III, he explained, the "Constitution of England began to be actuated by a spirit somewhat similar to that which actuated the Constitution of ancient Rome; where a foreign war never failed to stop the mouths of the Seditious, and to put an end to domestic broils." This meant that Britain's domestic tranquillity and political cohesion now depended to an alarming extent upon the state's continued ability to wage aggressive war. But this, he went on, would ultimately lead to 'complete ruin.' Ramsay explored the connections between the rise of 'democratic' politics, Roman-style military adventurism, and Britain's prospective decline in a series of subsequent works written over the next fifteen years. In almost every one of these works he focused on the fact that the British state

lacked the necessary resources to sustain its authority in what he recognised as an age of democratic revolution. This was the major theme of his 1777 *Letters on the Present Disturbances in Great Britain and her American Colonies*. And as he put it in an open letter written in 1780 to the Anglo-Irish politician, Edmund Burke, the British political system had become "the most popular and democratic that was ever seen in an empire so rich and extended as ours". "It is a system originating from the people, and which has been carried to the utmost limits of popularity that are consistent with civil order and government: nay I even suspect, with some degree of uneasiness, that it has already passed those limits, and that the disorders which have always accompanied every attempt of the many to govern the many, already begin to shew themselves."

In emphasising these connections between extensive empire, democracy, and Britain's vulnerability to instability and revolution, Ramsay was not alone. Sir John Dalrymple, one of the leading lawyers and historians of mid-eighteenth-century Scotland, made similar claims in his 1764 *Considerations on the Policy of Entails*, where he suggested that the "democratical" part of the English constitution had encroached upon both the "aristocratical" and "monarchical" parts to a degree that threatened the old balance of powers in the British state and would soon destroy the constitution itself. Adam Ferguson, Professor of Moral Philosophy at Edinburgh from 1764 to 1785, produced what were probably the broadest and most historically sensitive treatments of these issues in both his *Essay on the History of Civil Society*, published in 1767, and in his *History of the Progress and Termination of the Roman Republic*, published immediately after the loss of the American colonies in 1783. In both these works, Ferguson drove home the point that any resurgence of the ancient Roman spirit of democratic republicanism – in America, in England, or even in continental Europe – would prove disastrous, and would pave the way for a devastating usurpation of political power on the part of a bold and disaffected army. In Ferguson's view, modern Europe was heading rapidly back to the darkest days of the Roman Empire. In the late 1760s, he warned that the radicalism of the London 'Mob' might encourage the British Army to impose an emergency military dictatorship, and, almost a decade later, in a pamphlet dealing with the American crisis of 1776, he observed that the establishment of a large-scale democratic republic in America would lead, ineluctably, to the imposition of military rule, which he believed to be "the fate that has ever attended Democracies attempted on too large a scale". Finally, when he reflected upon the French Revolution and its aftermath in several important unpublished essays written in the first decade of the nineteenth century, he unhesitatingly described the Napoleonic Empire as a modern variant of ancient Rome's military empire, characterizing Napoleon as a living embodiment of the corrupt despotic politics he associated with the imperial regimes of Tiberius and Nero.

At around the same time that Ferguson published his pamphlet on the American crisis, another Scottish historian, William Barron, who would later become Professor of Logic, Rhetoric and Metaphysics at St Andrews, published a *History of the Colonization of the Free States of Antiquity*. For Barron, the history of the relations between the ancient Greek states and their colonies in the Mediterranean provided ample



The fifteenth-century river front.

BRAND CAININGHAM

support for his main argument. Britain had every right to tax the Americans without simultaneously granting them the right of parliamentary representation. "In a word", Barron wrote, "the history of Greece affords no instance of any state which had power to levy contributions or taxes from its colonies, and did not put that power in execution." It was Roman history, however, that provided Barron with clues as to the likely consequences of Britain extending the system of parliamentary representation to its colonies across the Atlantic. This option, Barron claimed, would be precisely equivalent to the policy of the Roman republic following the revolt of its Italian colonies during the 'Social War,' which was to extend the rights of Roman citizenship to its allies and colonies under the terms of the Julian Law of 89 BC. The consequences for Britain, were it to follow a parallel course, could not have been starker: initially the House of Commons would come to resemble a "seditious assembly of the people of Rome", and finally the British constitution itself would be destroyed through the intrigues of a demagogic politician who would take full advantage of the growth of faction that such a policy would engender. After a "few paroxysms", modern Britain, like ancient Rome, would terminate in despotism: "What power will prevent Great Britain from sharing a similar fate in similar circumstances, with the republic of Rome? Factious and ambitious leaders are to be found in modern times, as well as in those of antiquity. The members from the colonies may be attached to such men, or dependent on them. Party-spirit may blind their understandings, or corruption may procure their suffrages. Their fortunes will not be so independent, nor their sentiments perhaps, so liberal as those of most of the representatives from this island; and men of this disposition are half disposed to the purposes of faction. The House of Commons is already divided, and the junction of the new members may make either scale preponderate so much, that the consequences are to be dreaded. We have lived long in possession of much liberty: Let us be satisfied, lest, by grasping the shadow, we lose the substance."

An excellent final example of this kind of fusion of ancient history, political theory and contemporary political argument can be found in the long 'Preliminary Discourse' that formed the preface to John Gillies' translation of the *Orations of Lysias and Isocrates*, a work that appeared shortly after the outbreak of the American War. Gillies, who ultimately went on to become Historiographer Royal for Scotland, wrote the *Orations* as an intervention in contemporary debates on the likely consequences of the establishment of an independent republic in North America. The 'Preliminary Discourse' of the work is, without any doubt, one of the most comprehensive of all late eighteenth-century British critiques of the politics of Greek republicanism. But as Gillies noted later in his life, the work was an attempt to alert his readers to the "military energy of democracy", and to the dangers facing both Britain and Europe were any modern state able to adapt the military institutions of the ancients to the circumstances of a large territorial state. In particular, the overriding issue that preoccupied Gillies was the foreseeable impact that the establishment of a republic in America would have on the European state system itself. The evidence for this preoccupation rests primarily upon a remarkable passage in the 'Preliminary Discourse' in which Gillies expounded what he

took to be the likely consequences of the revival of democratic republicanism across the Atlantic. The Greeks themselves, he pointed out, inhabited small territories and had certain "moral advantages", which "ought in some measure to have corrected the unhappy tendency of their political system, and to have rendered it more tolerable in Greece than in any other country". But, he went on, "if there is a people on earth, who, though their situation in these respects be the reverse of that of the Greeks, would nevertheless re-establish a similar plan of government; and disdaining to continue happy subjects of the country under whose protection they have so long flourished, would set on foot a republican confederacy, let them tremble at the prospect of those calamities, which, should their designs be carried into execution, they must both inflict and suffer. The unhappy consequences of their domestic dissensions would be confined to themselves, but the fatal effects of their political system would extend to the remotest provinces of Europe. The republics, which at present subsist in this part of the world, scarcely deserve the name, and are, besides, so inconsiderable, that were their principles truly democratical, the influence of them would be checked by the prevailing maxims of their more powerful neighbours. But if that turbulent form of government should be established in a new hemisphere, and if popular assemblies and senates should be there entrusted with the right to exercise power, why might they not abuse it as shamefully before? Might not the ancient barbarities be renewed; the manners of men be again tainted with a savage ferocity; and those enormities, the bare description of which is shocking to human nature, be introduced, repeated, and gradually become familiar?"

Among all these Scottish thinkers, it was Gillies who drew out the connections between democracy and barbarism most fully. What he feared above all was the possibility that an independent American republic might either revive the ancient "spirit of conquest", or that it might ignite republican insurrections across the European continent, thereby destroying the balanced and moderate institutions that maintained the "extensive and well regulated kingdoms of modern Europe". The central message of his work was that there were "no just grounds for the admiration commonly bestowed on the political institutions of the Greeks". Despite the military power that their institutions afforded them, the Greeks, especially the Athenians, were "tyrants in one capacity, and slaves in another; and that impervious line which may be drawn between power and liberty, was a secret undiscovered in Greece, and is still concealed from every country but our own". In his later, more widely read, *History of Ancient Greece* of 1786, Gillies took every opportunity to underline the many benefits of life under the "well regulated" monarchies of the eighteenth-century, where the "revolutions of public affairs seldom disturb the humble obscurity of private life". In republican governments, by contrast, public misfortunes, which ought to have bound "all ranks of men in the firmest and most indissoluble union", had "little other tendency than to increase the political factions which tear and distract the community".

Ancient history, then, provided a constant point of orientation for many Scottish writers striving to make sense of the revolutionary and republican movements in both America and France. Gillies himself was obsessed by the possibility that modern Europe might find itself afflicted by

a cycle of revolutions similar to those that had characterised the ancient world (in the early 1780s he delivered a paper at the *Société Littéraire* of Lausanne, in Switzerland, entitled *Est-il à présumer que les nations modernes de l'Europe subiront des révolutions aussi grandes que celles auxquelles elles ont été exposées?*). When the French Revolution finally occurred in 1789, Gillies and other Scottish writers were thus able to draw directly from a well-established repertoire of associations between democracy, militarism and the tragic history of the ancient world. While some Scotsmen, especially those of a slightly younger generation such as James Mackintosh and John MacLaurin, initially welcomed the Revolution, there was generally a very strong continuity between the arguments made in the 1790s and those made in the 1760s and 1770s. What were originally arguments against the 'Roman' or 'Greek' dimensions of British politics and Britain's relationship with her American colonies were without very much difficulty adapted to the republican experiment underway in France. By 1797, when he published his own translation of Aristotle's *Ethics* and *Politics*, Gillies himself argued that the French, whose "ambition under despotism, first subjected their neighbours to the necessity of keeping on foot mercenary standing armies", would now, as democrats, "subject them to the still harder necessity of becoming armed nations" (Gillies drew the same connection between democracy and militarism that he had made in his earlier commentary on American republicanism). France, he wrote, had ended up replicating the "deep and radical error in the constitution of all those denominated the *free states* of antiquity", which was the absence of a "sovereign, permanent, and indivisible" executive power. As the French lurched deeper into Terror, civil war, and military expansionism, Gillies argued, their fate would be to suffer all the inconveniences and instability of the "tyrannical democracy" of classical Athens.

Did, then, these 'modern revolutions' lie outside the range

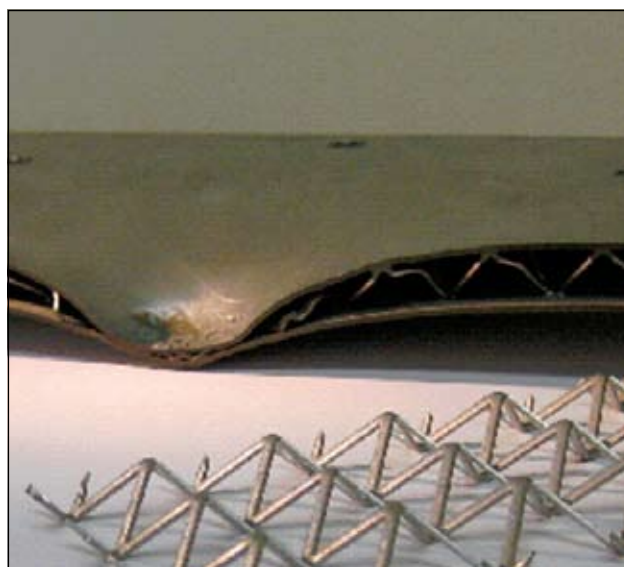
of the political comprehension of these writers? Perhaps. It is certainly possible that the deeply-ingrained connections between democracy, ancient republicanism, and barbarous militarism prevented them from recognising what was genuinely 'modern' about these modern revolutions, and why they would continue to exert such a decisive influence upon the politics and political thought of the subsequent two centuries. But serious attention to the political and historical thought of these authors should, at least, remind us that those who opposed these massive upheavals (and were thus, in one respect, swimming against the current) were not necessarily either deluded or, even worse, consciously distorting realities for their own 'conservative' political purposes. The way of thinking upon which I have touched here continued well into the nineteenth century, but it was not simply disaffected 'counter-revolutionaries' or Legitimist monarchists who made such arguments. As the American diplomat, Robert Walsh, argued in 1812 in an *Essay on the Future State of Europe*, the system of monarchies that underpinned European civilisation throughout most of the eighteenth century had made a "recurrence of barbarism almost impossible", but the French Revolution had set the ball rolling for a century of wars, dictatorships and "perpetual oscillations between sedition and despotism". One of the best reasons for the teaching and studying of the history of political thought is that it casts a fresh and sometimes unfamiliar light on some of the most cherished terms of today's political vocabulary. One of these terms is 'democracy', and it should be obvious by now that this word was very far from always carrying the positive resonance it almost universally carries today. This, in turn, suggests that tracing the line between the 'Age of Enlightenment', at least as it played out in Scotland, and the 'Age of Revolution' and beyond, will remain a complex and somewhat hazardous scholarly task for the foreseeable future.

Iain McDaniel

Cellular Materials for Blast Protection

High performance engineering materials are often developed to perform some function in the most efficient way possible, for example with the minimum weight or cost. This is a problem that nature has also been tackling for some time, and one of nature's solutions is the cellular material. By distributing a solid in the form of cell walls separating voids, extremely low density materials can be achieved. Cellular materials may be regular and periodic like the honeycomb, or more disordered like foams. Examples from nature include cork, balsa wood and bone. Polymer foams are a particularly common man-made variety, the free space within the cells providing a low density and good thermal and acoustic insulation.

For many cellular materials, the low density is achieved at the expense of mechanical stiffness and strength. If we were to compress a foam and observe the cells closely we would see the walls bending easily, offering little resistance until the foam was fully compacted to a volume which may be only a few percent of its original. This low compressive strength and capacity for large volumetric compression make foams an ideal choice for packaging applications: the polystyrene foam surrounding a precious cargo will decelerate it gently as it is hurled into the delivery van.



A section through the centre of a steel sandwich plate after blast loading. The core separating the solid face sheets consists of a truss-like lattice material as shown in front.

Developments in manufacturing technology have enabled cellular materials to be produced for higher-strength structural applications. For example, innovative techniques for foaming metals have been developed (aluminium is commonly used). The cell walls of these metal foams are stiffer and stronger than natural cellular materials such as wood or man-made polymer foams. However, like all foam materials, the cells are irregular and often imperfect, which is the main limitation to the mechanical strength. Another strategy is to adopt cell topologies with a regular, periodic structure: the family of 'lattice materials'. In comparison to foams, these regular lattices offer improved mechanical stiffness and strength on an equal mass basis. Truss-like lattice materials consist of three-dimensional arrays of straight bars on a millimetre scale. Prismatic lattice materials include honeycombs (with hexagonal, triangular or square cells) and corrugations.

Recent concerns about the exposure of vehicles and structures to nearby explosions (accidental or intentional) have prompted research into sandwich panels with cellular cores for blast protection applications. A sandwich structure consists of two relatively thin solid plates, or face sheets, spatially separated by a low density core (a role ideal for a cellular solid). Well established in light-weight structural design, sandwich panels offer much greater bending stiffness than a solid plate of the same mass. The weight-saving potential of sandwich plates was first recognised by the aerospace industry. Sandwiches with balsa wood cores were in use by the 1940s, and modern aircraft routinely use sandwiches with aluminium honeycomb cores (stiffer and lighter than their balsa predecessors). The scope for sandwich structures to provide protection against an explosion has only recently been considered.

One particular application of interest has been the protection of ships from the effects of an underwater explosion. The terrorist attack on the USS Cole in 2000 during which a small boat loaded with explosive was detonated adjacent to the ship has raised the issue of protecting both military and civilian vehicles from penetration by a nearby blast. When an explosive is detonated in water, it generates a characteristically shaped pressure pulse, which propagates through the water at close to the speed of sound (1400 metres per second). When the blast pulse strikes its target, the pressure in the water rises almost instantaneously to a peak value of perhaps one thousand times atmospheric pressure before decaying away over a very short period (perhaps ten thousandths of a second). The challenge is to develop structures to resist this extreme loading. In particular, we aim to reduce the likelihood of the ship's outer hull being fractured by the blast.

First it is necessary to consider whether sandwich plates with cellular cores can provide benefits in resisting an underwater blast compared to conventional solid plate construction. An insight into this problem was provided by the pioneering work of Cambridge mathematician and physicist G.I. Taylor during the 1940s. By considering the response of solid plates to underwater explosions, Taylor showed that the momentum imparted by the blast to the plate reduces as the plate mass reduces (the basis of this being that the motion of the plate induces cavitation, or boiling, in the water adjacent to it, at which point pressure loading from the blast pulse ceases; the lighter the plate, the more rapidly it is accelerated and the

sooner this cavitation occurs). Stiff and light-weight sandwich panels therefore offer a benefit by allowing the mass of the ship to be reduced. However, even on an equal mass basis we find that sandwiches outperform solid plates when subjected to an underwater blast. This is understood by contrasting how the solid plate and the sandwich plate are set in motion by the blast pulse. When the blast pulse arrives at a sandwich plate, it initially accelerates only the face sheet facing the blast, which then crushes a region of the core immediately adjacent to it. Within the short time-period of the blast loading, the rest of the core and the opposite face sheet are unaware that anything has happened. The blast therefore 'sees' only a fraction of the total sandwich plate mass, and because it appears lighter than the solid plate, cavitation of the water occurs sooner. The sandwich acquires less momentum from the blast pulse as a result, and stands a better chance of surviving intact. This phenomenon is known as fluid-structure interaction.

Understanding how we can best exploit the blast resistant properties of sandwich plates through the choice of core topology and the materials from which the structure is fabricated remains an active area of investigation. Metallic sandwich plates with periodic steel lattice materials in the core have been shown in laboratory scale blast tests to be more effective at resisting underwater explosions than conventional steel plates. Steel is the most common ship-building material, but alternatives have been investigated. Sandwich plates with lattice cores constructed from composite materials (such as carbon fibre reinforced polymers, as used in racing cars and aircraft), have been considered as light-weight blast-resistant structures. As well as alternative materials, novel lattice core topologies are being developed. Hierarchical lattice materials are one recent proposal: imagine a sandwich panel with a honeycomb core, where the honeycomb is constructed from plates which are themselves sandwiches with cellular cores. Structures many times stronger than steel plates of the same mass can be achieved (although at a significantly greater cost).

The cost of these high-performance structures can be more easily justified if they can perform multiple functions, something cellular materials are particularly suited to. As an example, the large surface area of cellular materials and the interconnected porosity of some topologies make them ideal as heat exchangers if a fluid is pumped through them. The deck of an aircraft carrier constructed from lattice-core sandwich plates can therefore be actively cooled against the effects of jet exhausts. The empty space in a lattice material may also be used to advantage in armour applications if filled with hard, ceramic materials which can stop bullets and the high velocity fragments generated by an explosion.

Cellular materials therefore have scope in a variety of areas relating to blast protection. But there are many other applications in prospect. Light-weight materials will become increasingly important in the construction of vehicles of all types as we strive to reduce fuel consumption and emissions. Medical applications for lattice materials have also been suggested, for example in the development of artificial joints which encourage bone growth. With luck, these more peaceful applications will play a major role in the development of cellular materials in the future.

Graham McShane

The Hart Walks 2007

Late May was much colder than expected in Borrowdale and the largish group of walkers who assembled that morning in a biting northerly wind at Rosthwaite car park were distinctly unresponsive to the suggestions of the convener that we should tackle a high route. So the very strenuous climb up though the oak wood in Stonethwaite to Dock Tarn and thence a circular route was, so to speak, voted for with the feet. It was enlivened in the wood by David Harding's explanation of the periodicity of oak defoliation by caterpillars, who are then themselves eaten by tits, and on arrival at Dock Tarn by the sight of a pair of mergansers. The reason why this walk was so attractive to the more worldly members of the party was apparent at the tea shop at Watendlath, and some were distinctly slower on the walk to Lodore, across to Manesty, and then back to Rosthwaite for a tea kindly provided by the Hart family. The dinner, as usual, was at the Borrowdale Hotel, and was marked once again not just by good food but by the animated conversation on everything under the sun in which everyone from 8 to near 80 joined.

As these conversations were, as usual, unfinished, plans were made for a Hart Migration Walk in Norfolk at the end of September. The object was not only to take exercise and enjoy each others' company but also to observe the arrival of migrants on their journey south. We met at Cley Church, and then walked briskly across the marsh to Cley Eye, where neither café nor loos were functioning, and then east along the shingle ridge towards Salhouse, where lunch was enjoyed in

the pub garden. A long detour onto the heath was enlivened by the map-reader being so deep in conversation we ended up once more heading out across the marsh, but no harm was done, and we observed, if not many remarkable birds, many remarkable people hoping to observe them. Tea with Gill Hart at Felbrigg (a Homely House) preceded fine fish and chips for everyone.

The company would welcome new members of all ages, especially from the College. They must have a love for the Lakeland hills, an enjoyment of good food and other blessings, and they must be able to walk and talk *at the same time* without frightening the sheep. Anyone interested ought to contact Dr Moseley on cwrmdm2@cam.ac.uk well before the anticipated date of the walk on the late Spring Bank Holiday.

Charles Moseley



BRIAN CALINGHAM

The plaque commemorating the Revd Henry Hart in Chapel.

An Essay Provides Inspiration

When I began supervising for Queens' in Ancient History in the early 1980s, I used to set as the title of the first essay: 'What can the sceptical historian learn from *The Characters* of Theophrastus?' *The Characters*, which dates from the late fourth century B.C., is a set of thirty character studies or caricatures of the kinds of people (all male and disagreeable) who might be met on the streets of Athens: 'The Boastful Man', 'The Penny-Pincher', 'The Mistrustful Man', and so on. Apart from exerting considerable influence over later literature ('Social Stereotypes' in the *Sunday Telegraph* is a direct descendant), the work contains much valuable information about

the culture and society of Classical Athens. The undergraduate essay from which I learnt most was by Crispin Wendler Brown, then in his first year of reading Classics at Queens' (1986–87). Sadly, before Crispin could complete that year, he died of cancer. I recently returned to studying *The Characters*, inspired by the superb translation and commentary by James Diggle. It seemed only right that the resulting book, *Theophrastus and His World* should be dedicated to Crispin, whose memory remains so fresh among those who knew and taught him in Cambridge.

Paul Millett (*Queens' 1972*), *Downing College*

The Queen's Gallery Reception

A fabulous exhibition of Italian Renaissance and Baroque paintings, curated from the Royal Collection, was the splendid backdrop for an exclusive reception held at The Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace, on 15th May 2007. The reception was for Queens' Members and their guests who had either made major gifts or given outstanding service to the College. Over 150 people attended the Private View at the invitation of The President, Lord Eatwell, and by kind permission of our Patroness, Her Majesty The Queen. Members, including some who had flown

in from Canada, Luxembourg and Hong Kong, were enthralled to see the spectacular pictures, including the recently revealed painting of *The Calling of Saints Peter and Andrew* painted by Caravaggio, and to hear Sir Hugh Roberts, Director of the Royal Collections, talk about this exciting exhibition, drawn from the Royal Palaces. The President, in his address, expressed his deep appreciation to Members for their commitment to the College and encouraged everyone to continue to engage with, benefit and commit to Queens'.

"Best for Catering"

Queens' has been named "Best for Catering" by *Conference and Incentive Travel* magazine. The magazine, which has a circulation of 17,000 in the UK and Europe, featured Queens' as part of a survey of the best academic conference venues in the UK. Claire Bond, author of the article in *Conference and Incentive Travel* wrote, "One of the best things that keeps (Queens') competitive is its first class catering option. To keep abreast of the world of fine dining, the venue boasts its own chocolatier and Michelin-starred chef, Hans Schweitzer. He provides fine cuisine and a contemporary menu to accompany the fine wines on offer. Queens' provides a beautiful setting from which to sample such culinary delights."



BRIAN CALINGHAM

A seminar room in the new Fourth Floor.

The 2001 Matriculation Year

James V Adams is a Management Consultant with Oliver Wyman.
Matthew M Adams is a Research Scientist with QinetiQ.
Robert A Allen is a Software Developer at Credit Suisse.
David Anderson is a Strategy Consultant with The Parthenon Group in London.
Helen E Armon is a Veterinary Surgeon with Bartram & Patrick, Pontefract.
Jonathan D Arr is a Trainee Solicitor at MacFarlanes, London.
Victoria K Arr (née Rance) is a Regulatory Economist at OFGEM, London.
Rachel Ashcroft (née Gooderson) is a Youth Worker in Croydon..
Pravin Bagree is a Trader at J.P. Morgan.
Peter G Baynton is an Animator and Film Director.
Andrew W Belton works for Tesco.com in Welwyn Garden City.
Esther C M Bintliff is studying for a postgraduate diploma in Newspaper Journalism at City University.
David T Blackwell is a Research Student at Queens'.
Anna C C Bolsin is working on Affordable Housing in London.
Marie-Aimee Brageux is teaching Criminal Law at Queen Mary College, London University.
James W Broomhead works in Information Technology for Morgan Stanley.
Hannah C Buckley is on a graduate medical course.
Nicholas A Bush is a Futures Trader for a London-based hedge fund..
Clare E Buxton is a Recruitment Manager for MRI Network Worldwide in Slough.
Sarah V Buxton is a Doctoral Student and Fellow at the School of Modern Languages and Cultures, Durham University.
Thomas J Cahill is a Junior Doctor in North London.
Andrew J Cam is a First Officer (Pilot) for FLYBE based at Exeter International Airport.
Laura J Caplin is a Senior Strategy Adviser at the Youth Justice Board.
Jacqui M A Carnall is a PhD Student at Queens'.
William R Carson is a PhD Student at the Computer Laboratory, Cambridge.
Matthew Chandler is a Software Engineer with Redgate.
Toby J T Collins is a PhD Student at Edinburgh University researching in Computer Union.
Ruth Cowling is a Business Strategist for the BBC in London.
Robert M C Dickinson is a Software Developer for a telecoms company.

Alice L Douglas is a Policy Advisor for the Liberal Democrats.
Geoffrey Elliott is an Equity Research Analyst at Fox-Pitt, Kelton in London.
Lorna Evans is a Doctor at Wycombe General Hospital in Anaesthetics.
Victoria R Fairclough is a PhD student in Microbiology at the University of Sheffield.
Robert W Foreman is a Research Engineer working on Interactive Television for BBC Research, Surrey.
Elizabeth S J Franklin is a Trainee Solicitor at Payne Hicks Beach, London.
Henry M French works on the Royal National Institute for the Blind magazine.
Valentina Futoryanova is a Project Engineer at Cummins Turbo Technologies, Huddersfield.
Claire M Gannon is a Research Associate at the Department of Physiology, Development and Neuroscience, University of Cambridge.
Deeksha Gaur is the Assistant Managing Director, Longwharf Theatre, Connecticut, USA.
Rebecca F Geddes is a Veterinary Surgeon at Bond St Veterinary Clinic, Macclesfield.
Loukia Georghiou is a Solicitor at Allen & Overy LLP, London, specialising in Employment Law.
Alexander L Gezelius works for Index Ventures in London.
Edward D Gilbert works in tinned fish innovation for John West.
Kiran K Gill is a Primary School Teacher in London.
Merrill G Goulding works for Cerberus European Capital Advisors, London.
Michael L Groombridge is a Research and Development Engineer with Proctor & Gamble, Newcastle.
Hugh B Hall is a medical student at King's College Hospital.
Russell L Haresign is a Strategic Executive for TYCO Fire & Security, Sunbury on Thames.
Catherine A Hockings is a Doctor with the NHS, Eastern Deanery.
Ian R P Hogarth has founded a Live Music Discovery Company.
Mark Howego works in Sales at Innocent Drinks.
Peter R Hurrell works for the Natural Environment research Council in Swindon.
Kathryn S Jackson is a Trainee Solicitor at Baker & McKenzie LLP, London.
Daniel W Y Lau is a Software Developer for Autonomy.

Andrew J Lawrence is a Research Student at Queens'.
 Donna J Lazenby is a Research Student at Queens'.
 Jonathan P Le Rossignol is a Trainee Solicitor with Allen & Overy LLP, London.
 Melvin J Leong is a Surgeon Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, currently working as a Doctor at Peterborough District Hospital.
 Annabel B Lewis is a Management Consultant with Bain.
 Peter G McCabe is a Trainee Solicitor with Linklaters LLP.
 James M N Main is a Junior Doctor in Canterbury.
 André F Marmot is a freelance Story Teller, Musician and Teacher.
 Alice C Marten is a Statistician for Infineum UK Ltd, Abingdon.
 Parin Mehta is an Industry Analyst, Finance, for Google UK, London.
 Clare Mellor (née Sutherland) is an English Teacher at Saffron Walden County High School.
 Kirsten S Michie is a Medical Student at the University of Birmingham.
 Malcolm Monteiro is a Financial Analyst with Goldman Sachs.
 Gemma E Morgan is a Barrister at Quadrant Chambers London.
 Claire M L Murray is working in the Reservations Office of the Oxford International School of English, Lille, France.
 Krishna Muthukumarasamy is a Doctor at Basildon University Hospital.
 Stephen J Nicholson is Director of Music at St Andrew the Great Church, Cambridge.
 David P Nightingale is working for PPD in Pharmacovigilance for International Clinical Trials.
 Lizzie C Ostrom is a freelance Marketing and Public Relations Consultant at a creative production company.
 Lewis Phillips is a Trainee Solicitor at S J Berwin, London.
 Alexia C L Pinchbeck is a Marketing Executive, American Express, working on International Online Marketing.
 James A Piper is an Associate at Apollo Real Estate Advisors.
 Claire L Pomeroy is a Trainee Solicitor at Cripps Harries Hall LLP.
 Caroline L Pretty is Head of Mathematics, The Charter School, London.
 Nick Raithatha works for Goldman Sachs in London.
 Oliver Rickman works in Communications and Public Affairs for Google, London.
 Joshua M Robinson is a Research Student at Queens'.
 Thomas W Roper is an Aerodynamicist with the Honda Racing Formula 1 Team, Northamptonshire.
 Selena L E K Schleh is a Solicitor with Reed Smith Richards Butler, London.
 Alexander L G Scordelis is a Software Consultant with ThoughtWorks.
 Cynthia U Shanmugalingam is a Public Sector Strategy Consultant for RSe Consulting and a Policy Advisor, HM Treasury.
 Joanna C Silver is an Associate Solicitor in the Intellectual Property Litigation Group at Herbert Smith LLP.

Paul Skinner is a Programmer for Deutsche Bank, London.
 John P Slight is a PhD student, Faculty of History, University of Cambridge.
 Richard J A Smith is a Management Consultant with BCG.
 Elizabeth A Snell is a Civil Servant in the Home Office.
 Daniel I Sternberg is a Pupil Barrister at 9-12 Bell Yard Chambers.
 Tara L Symeonides is Co-Owner of Axios Systems, a software and services company for IT Service Management.
 Geraldine Tan is a Communications Consultant with ARUP Communications, London.
 Andrew I Taylor is about to start work for the RSPB as a Senior Research Assistant on the Wessex Stone-Curlew Project.
 Alastair L G Tolley is an Energy Policy Analyst with the Association of Electricity Producers, London.
 Andrej Trauner is studying for a PhD in Infection and Immunity at Imperial College, London.
 Vlad A Vais is a Graduate Engineer with Eurostar UK Ltd.
 Freja S E Vamborg is a PhD student at the Max Planck Institute for Meteorology, Hamburg.
 Padman R Vanadevan is a Medical Student at Guy's, King's and St Thomas' School of Medicine.
 Rupert Van Milligen is doing an Internet Startup in Madrid.
 Lianne M Walsh is a Performance Analyst for F&C Asset Management, London.
 Claude M Warnick is a Research Student at Queens' and has been pre-elected into a Research Fellowship.
 Helen L Wheeler is PGCE student, training to be a Maths Teacher.
 Claire Wilkinson is a Policy Advisor (working on International and EU Higher Education policy), at the Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills.
 Qiang Yi is a PhD student in Astrophysics at the University of Oxford.
 Sam Youdan is a Structural Engineer with Buro Happold, London.



ALICE PALMER

The Grove illuminated for the May Ball.

Deaths

We regret to announce the deaths of the following Members of Queens' College:

D.G.Lean (1927) in 2006
 Lord Allen of Abbeydale, G.C.B. (1930)
 Professor F.S.Hanania (1932)
 P.G.Coleman (1935)
 R. Hills (1935)
 Brigadier A.C.Lewis (1935)
 P.E.Newman (1935)
 The Rt Revd M.A.P.Wood, D.S.C. (1935)
 The Revd K.C.Cooper (1936)
 J.M.Williams (1936)
 J.C.Leigh (1937)
 N.D.Grogono (1938)
 S.N.Mukarji (1938)
 K.H.Mantell (1939)
 Dr P.K.Robinson (1939)
 M.K.W.Watts (1939) in 2006
 Professor J.C.Bevington (1940)
 N.W.Greene (1940)
 F.G.B.Jones (1940)
 W.P.Steadman, M.C. (1941)
 The Revd Roger E Lewis (1942) in 2006
 A.E.Rivers (1942) in 2005

Dr J.P.D.Thomas (1942)
 Dr A.M.Baker (1943)
 H.G.Hall (1943)
 R.M.Tank (1943)
 Dr J.L.R.Barlow (1944)
 J.H.Eaton (1945)
 Dr T.W.Rayner (1945)
 A Bazille Corbin (1946)
 C.D.Gray (1946)
 L.H.Fallon, M.B.E. (1946)
 A.L.Jagger (1946)
 A A Kingshotte (1947) in 1996
 Dr H.Sixsmith (1947)
 B.N.Meredith (1948)
 Dr D.Twyman (1948)
 Professor A.J.M.Spencer (1949)
 Dr P.W.Taylor (1949)
 R. Braams (1950) in 2001
 R.L.Hitchcock (1951)
 D.A.Lord (1951)
 Dr P.R.Walton-Smith (1951)
 Dr D.H.Whyte-Venables (1951)
 J.D.Burton (1952)
 B.Gillitt (1952)
 The Revd Professor E.F.Osborn (1952)

W.G.Plaistowe (1952) in 1992
 J.M.Wheeler (1952)
 C.M.White (1953E)
 A.M.Davies (1953)
 M.R.Evans (1953)
 J.K.F.Rigby (1953)
 A.W.D.Wilson (1953)
 N.E.Clarke (1954)
 A Lindgren (1954)
 P.A.Loizides (1954)
 J Abbott, K.C.S.J. (1955)
 P.C.Caswell (1955)
 Professor M.C.Harrison (1956)
 A.W.Mellows (1957)
 P.B.Rippon (1957)
 N D.Candler (1958)
 Sir David E.Hatch, C.B.E., J.P. (1959)
 R.B.Arnall (1963)
 P.S.McDonald (1963)
 Professor V.Sena (1965)
 W.A.Peel (1966)
 M.C.Ross Browne (1967)
 J.B.Bell (1986)
 Ms.M.Karim (2005) in 2006

Obituaries

D.G. Lean (1927) aged 98. Denis Lean was born in London and came up to Queens' to read History. He was a keen swimmer, serving as Honorary Secretary of the Swimming Club. He joined Shell in 1932 and worked for the company throughout the world. He was initially posted to China and remained there until 1941 when he was sent to Bombay. During the War he served as a Captain in the 19th Hyderabad Regiment of the Indian Army. He had to be carried out of Burma by two Gurkhas as he had lost the use of his legs. After the war, he remained in India before returning to China, until the Chinese Revolution forced Denis and his family to leave. He remained in Hong Kong, while his family returned to the UK, until he was posted to Israel in 1951. His final posting was to Japan where he worked in Yokohama and Tokyo. He retired to Scotland in 1963. He was a keen photographer and loved to develop his own prints.

Professor F. Hanania (1932) aged 98. Farid Hanania was born in Jerusalem, the son of an Orthodox priest. He attended St George's School, attached to the Anglican Cathedral, and was captain of both soccer and cricket. He took a degree in Business Administration at the American University in Beirut but he also wanted a British qualification so arrived in the UK in the summer of 1932 determined to study at Oxford or Cambridge. Following an interview with the University Registry, Hanania was told to find a college. Only Queens' and Downing had vacancies but, following the advice of the hall porter in the University Arms (where he was staying), Hanania plumped for Queens'. The then President, Dr Venn, asked him to produce some references, so he asked a friend of his parents, the former High Commissioner of the mandate of Palestine, Sir Herbert Samuel, to produce one. The second was more of a problem until he remembered having met a writer at his parents' house who had written a book called *The New Jerusalem*. A search of a bookshop revealed the book's author to be G K Chesterton and Farid invited himself to the Chestertons' home to acquire the relevant introduction. On that basis, Queens' accepted him to read Law. He was subsequently called to the Bar. During the War he worked for the BBC's Arabic service. He returned to Jerusalem after the War and narrowly escaped death in the attack on the King David Hotel in 1946. He subsequently moved to Beirut and was Professor of International Law at the American University from 1946 to 1977. He successfully raised money for the University from American foundations and resisted attempts by the US to have staff dismissed for supposedly anti-American activities. In retirement he moved to Winchester and, latterly, to South West France.

P.G. Coleman (1935) aged 92. Peter Coleman was born in 1915 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, where his father served in the Colonial Education Service. He attended Oundle School before coming up to Queens' to read Natural Sciences. He rowed, as well as spending a year in the O.T.C. Cavalry Squadron. Having changed to Agriculture, he was awarded a Colonial Agricultural Scholarship, which carried a fourth-year Post Graduate course leading to the Diploma in Agricultural Science and a further year at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad (later the Faculty of Agriculture, University of the West Indies). On graduation Peter gained a post in the Department of Agriculture, Malaya. Since by this time, September 1940, the War had already started, the journey from Trinidad to Malaya via America, Canada, Japan, China, Hong Kong and Singapore was full of incident. Only 18 months after taking up his

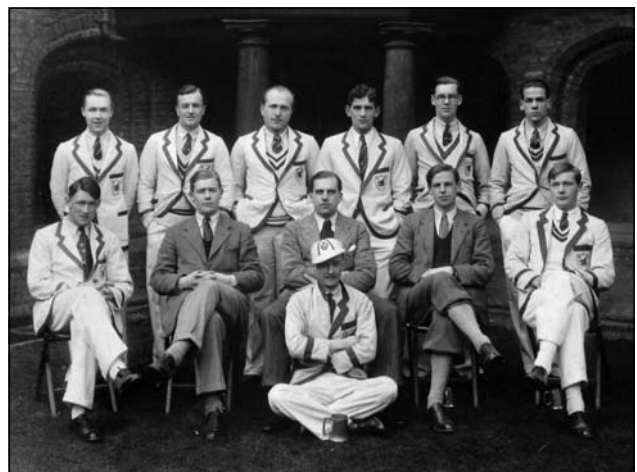
post as an Agronomist in the Malayan Agricultural Department, the Japanese invaded Malaya and, as a Corporal in the local Volunteer Defence Force, he was taken prisoner in Singapore. For the next three and a half years he was confined in Blakang Mati forced labour camp (now the isle of Sentosa south of Singapore). He resumed his career in the Department of Agriculture in 1946, first as Field Officer posted to the State of Perak, the Settlement of Penang and Province Wellesley (Seberang Perai), and then as a Senior Agricultural Officer in the States of Kedah and Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu. He was responsible for investigations into the mechanical cultivation of wet padi. In 1957 he was posted to Kuala Lumpur as Assistant Director (Field), Deputy Director and finally as Director of Agriculture, Federation of Malaya. In 1958 he retired to England. After a brief business career and some work for the Ministry of Overseas Development in Togo and Thailand, he joined the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations in 1966. After some time in Bangkok, he worked at the FAO's headquarters in Rome overseeing the operation of projects in a wide variety of countries. He retired to Suffolk in 1977. He enjoyed an active retirement, devoting himself to travel, golf and gardening.

Brigadier-General A.C. Lewis (1935). Arthur ('Tony') Lewis was the youngest of three brothers to attend Queens'. He was educated at Bedford School before attending the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He was commissioned into the Royal Engineers and it was at their instigation that he was sent to Queens'. His University career was marked by the achievement of a Half Blue for fencing. He was sent to India to join the Royal Bombay Sappers in 1938 and he served with the 20th Indian Division throughout the War. He was seconded to Wimpey at the end of the War and he was able to qualify there as a civil engineer. He returned to the Army and commanded the 37 Corps Engineer Regiment in Germany, in Cyprus and during the Suez crisis. He was promoted to the rank of Brigadier and was appointed Deputy Commandant of the Royal Military College of Science. His final military posting was as Deputy Director of Army Staff duties at the Ministry of Defence. When he retired from the Army he had a successful career with the civil engineers John Brown. He finally retired to Somerset. He was proud of his family's extensive connections with Queens'.

J.G. Jones (1935) aged 89. John Jones was born in West Bromwich and educated at King Edward VI's Grammar School, Birmingham, before coming to Queens' in 1935 to read German and Spanish. After graduation he spent a year teaching English and traveling in Germany. When war broke out he joined the Army and served in the Intelligence Corps, working from 1943 until 1945 at Bletchley Park. After the War he joined the Foreign Office, serving in posts in France, Indo-China, Mexico, Ecuador, London and Turkey. His last posting was in Bonn in 1970 as First Secretary of the Embassy's Economic Department. In retirement he revisited an interest in existential philosophy, writing a Masters thesis at St Andrew's University on the work of Gabriel Marcel. He remained at St Andrew's for a year, teaching in the French Department. In retirement he and his wife lived in Harkstead, Suffolk, and he was able to pursue interests in art, music and travel – there were few places in Europe or the Middle East that he had not visited. In 2000 they moved to Kirkcudbright in South-West Scotland.

P.E. Newman (1935) aged 89. Philip Newman was born in Birmingham and attended Denstone College before coming up to Queens' to read Engineering. He served in the Ordnance Corps during the War, declining to take a commission. Following the D-Day landings in 1944, he was involved in transporting ordnance to the front line in France and Belgium. He was demobilized in 1946 and joined the family firm of Wm Newman & Sons. Newmans, founded in 1750, manufactured all manner of objects connected with doors and windows and had also made bicycles. Philip became a Director of the firm and remained with them until 1969 when he retired, following the merger of the family business with another firm. He enjoyed an active retirement, walking extensively and keeping his vegetable garden in order. He continued to be an avid follower of hounds. He was an active supporter of the Church wherever he happened to find himself and served as Treasurer of the PCC in the parish where his father had also been a Churchwarden.

The Rt Revd M.A.P. Wood, D.S.C. (1935) aged 90. Maurice Wood was educated at Monkton Combe School before coming up to Queens' to read History. He came from an evangelical family and was a staunch supporter of the CICCUC whilst an undergraduate and indeed throughout his life. He believed firmly that personal conversion was at the heart of the Christian faith



The 1st Lent Boat 1937 – Maurice Wood (later Bishop of Norwich) front left.



OLIVER BEARON

The Essex Room from Walnut Tree Court.

and took every opportunity to preach the gospel. At College he was on the Committee that supported Queens' House in Rotherhithe and edited *The Dial*, but he also spent a great deal of time on the River. He stroked the First Eight in the 1937 Lents and was a member of the crew in the Mays both that year and the next. He went on to Ridley Hall and was ordained in 1940. After a curacy at St Paul's, Portman Square, London, ministering at the height of the blitz, he became a Chaplain RNVR and was attached to the Royal Marine Commandos. One of the first chaplains ashore on the beaches on D-Day, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his care and encouragement of the troops and his courage conducting services under fire. He also took part in the Commando assault on the Dutch island of Walcheren to free the River Scheldt for allied access to the port of Antwerp. He was an Honorary Chaplain of the Commando Association from 1947 until his death and was a Chaplain RNR from 1971. From 1947 until 1952 he was Rector of St Ebbe's, Oxford, and then Vicar of St Mary's, Islington until 1961, where he also served as Rural Dean. During this period he became a firm ally of the American evangelist Billy Graham, speaking at many of his meetings at home and abroad and introducing him at a Cambridge mission in 1955. A man of apparently inexhaustible energy and confidence, Maurice had great personal charm as well as a facility with words and great skills as a pastor of individuals. During his time as Principal of Oak Hill Theological College (1961–71) and later as a bishop, he was notable for the care he took of the individuals and families of those who served the Church. He also wrote a number of short pamphlets and booklets on the Christian faith, and on such subjects as bereavement, which many have found spiritually most helpful and insightful – he always had a supply of booklets in his pocket ready to hand out as opportunity arose. In 1971 he was consecrated Bishop of Norwich. Though some were sceptical of his uncomplicated, Scripture-based and inspired faith, he soon built bridges in the diocese, notably attending and speaking at mass on the strongly Anglo-Catholic Walsingham pilgrimages (he was the first Bishop of Norwich in modern times to attend the shrine). He championed the appointment of lay readers and instituted a diocesan ordination course in an attempt to maintain ministry in his large, mainly rural diocese, and he liked to maintain a high public profile, mingling with crowds on the beaches, in the cathedral, on the Broads, at Norwich City matches, even in his own garden. If, at first, some found his style unbecoming, he was in the end an extremely popular and successful diocesan bishop. He was a frequent and fluent speaker at Church Assembly and Synod and later in the House of Lords. His conservative, rather non-scholarly, evangelical views were sometimes unpopular and he never came to any great meeting of the mind with successive Archbishops of Canterbury, nevertheless his good humour, great friendliness, almost boyish enthusiasm and obvious sincerity won many friends. He opposed the ordination of

women, though in later life he greatly moderated his tone on such issues. He relished being a bishop – he once took his great friend Canon Mark Ruston, Vicar of the Round Church, to the Varsity Match at Twickenham; afterwards they were due at the Lords for tea but got stuck in traffic, so he poked his head out of the car window and summoned a passing policeman, "I am the Bishop of Norwich and must get to the House of Lords" – and received a police escort to his destination! He retired in 1985 but continued to preach and minister all over the world. His passion was that the Church of England should before all else proclaim the gospel and champion the raising of standards in public life and he was at heart an evangelist first and foremost. Two of his sons, Andrew (1970) and John (1977) and two of Andrew's children Tim (1998) and Catherine (2003) followed him to Queens'.

Dr P.K. Robinson (1939) aged 87. Peter Robinson came to Queens' from Northampton Grammar School to read Natural Sciences. He then proceeded to St Bartholomew's Hospital for clinical medical training. He qualified shortly before the end of the Second World War and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons very soon after qualification. He had become interested in Neurology whilst a clinical student and he pursued this first at the Military Hospital for Head Injuries and then, with the assistance of a Nuffield Fellowship, at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. He became a Consultant Neurologist for the Wessex Regional Hospital Board in 1956 and remained there until his retirement in 1981. He served as President of the Association of British Neurologists in 1983. Peter was an accomplished painter and retained a strong interest in ornithology. He served as a Church Warden in his parish and, in retirement, became a sidesman and guide at Winchester Cathedral. He was able to combine his ecclesiastical and medical interests by writing about the doctors commemorated in the Cathedral.

D.H. Duvall (1941) aged 83. David Duvall was born in Wembley but grew up in Wimbledon, where he attended King's College School. He came to Queens' to read for an Engineering degree during the War. He was commissioned as a Captain in the Royal Engineers and served in Europe and then, from 1943 to 1947, in India. He pursued a career in civil engineering after the War, working first for Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons and then several other firms, including Cementation and George Cohen 600 group. Latterly he worked for the Central Electricity Generating Board's testing station in Guildford, from which he retired in 1984. He moved to Taunton in 1988. David was a keen sportsman, playing tennis and golf, and enjoyed walking in the countryside at every available opportunity. At his request, his ashes were scattered in the Quantock Hills.

W.P. Steadman, M.C. (1941) aged 84. Peter Steadman was born on the family dairy farm in mid Wales. In 1941, aged 18, he was called up and joined the Royal Engineers. He was sent on a course based at Queens' and was formally matriculated at the College. He was commissioned and sent to North Africa to command a platoon (he later published his war memoirs under the title, *Platoon Commander*). He took part in the invasion and capture of Sicily, then returned to the U.K. to prepare for D-Day. After taking part in the invasion of France, he fought across Europe and was wounded in action in 1945. He was awarded a Military Cross and was also 'Mentioned in Dispatches' for distinguished service. He was then part of the Army of Occupation, latterly as a member of the British Military Mission in Copenhagen. He returned to Queens' and read Engineering, graduating in 1948 under wartime regulations. In 1949 he joined a London-based firm of Consulting Engineers and spent two years in Gibraltar, managing the construction of an underground military storage complex, followed by two years in Karachi. In 1957 he joined Acres International, a large consulting firm based in Niagara Falls, Canada, and emigrated with his family. For thirty years he was engaged in the management and design of large hydro-electric power plants in Canada and overseas. He finally moved to Winnipeg in Manitoba, where he retired in 1990. He and his wife travelled extensively and they were active members of St Paul's Anglican Church in Winnipeg. He was a keen bridge player and crossword puzzle solver and loved writing 'letters to the editor' and keeping fit. Peter was also much involved in a variety of charitable and community projects, notably the Manitoba Community Treatment Association, meals on wheels, hospital visiting and fundraising for local hospital charities. Above all he will be remembered as a great raconteur; as well as memories of the War, he published *Families and Farming*, memories of his Welsh childhood.

The Revd R.E. Lewis (1942) aged 82. Roger Lewis attended Rugby School before coming up to Queens' to read Engineering. He then trained for the priesthood at Ridley Hall, Cambridge and was ordained in 1949, subsequently serving his curacy at Handsworth in the Diocese of Birmingham. In 1952 he moved to Hadleigh on the Suffolk/Essex border and became first Priest-in-Charge and then Rector of the Parish church. In 1958 Roger moved to a

new living as Vicar of St Paul's, Clacton-on-Sea. During this period he also served as the chaplain to the Crossley House rehabilitation Centre. In 1971 he moved to become Vicar of St Matthew's, Surbiton, and remained there until his retirement in 1989. It was during his period at St Matthew's that Roger began to lead pilgrimages to the Holy Land and this was to continue during his retirement. Roger moved to Horley in Surrey, but continued to assist the Church in a variety of ways, helping during an interregnum at Charlwood Parish Church and assisting around the Deanery as the need arose. He took his last service at St Francis's, Horley, at Easter 2006.

Dr A.M.Baker (1943) aged 81. Murray Baker came up to Queens' to read Natural Sciences and then moved to St Bartholomew's Hospital in London for clinical training. He spent his National Service with the 4th King's African Rifles in Kenya. He remained in Africa at the end of his National Service and took a post as a District Medical Officer in Uganda. His next move was to become Principal of the School of Public Health in Mbale, Uganda. His interest in public health and tropical medicine attracted attention and he was recruited by Makerere University in Kampala as Administrative Dean of the medical school there. He oversaw an expansion of student numbers and helped enable large numbers of doctors to gain an excellent training. In 1967 he joined the Medical Research Council and subsequently worked for the Overseas Development Administration within the FCO. He retained an active interest in supporting health services within the Commonwealth. His death, from septic shock, came almost twenty years after a liver transplant.

Dr J.L.R.Barlow, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (1944) aged 81. John Barlow was born in Yorkshire, the son of Scottish doctors, who later set up practice in Queen Camel, Somerset. He went to Epsom College and read Natural Sciences at Queens' before going on to the Middlesex Hospital for his clinical training as a doctor. After spells at Poole General Hospital and the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, he went out to Ghana (then the Gold Coast) as a District Medical Officer, encountering leprosy and many very difficult obstetric problems. He then took over his father's busy Somerset practice before going into the pharmaceutical industry in 1956, first with Abbott Labs in Chicago and then as Director of Clinical Research at Merrell Dow Inc. He directed the worldwide clinical trials for terfenadine (Seldane), a non-sedating antihistamine. John enjoyed both still and movie photography all his life and loved fine cars, especially Jaguars. He enjoyed listening to the BBC and many types of music. He was particularly proud of his Scottish heritage. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, but will be laid to rest in Scotland.

J. H. Eaton (1945) aged 80. John Eaton was born in Widnes and educated at the Masonic School, before coming to Queens' in 1945 to study Modern Languages. With the intention of training for the Congregational ministry, he switched to Theology, in which he gained a First. After national service, he began training for ordination at Cheshunt College. However, he sensed a growing call to academic theology, in which he was encouraged and helped by the Dean of Queens', Henry Hart. John took the post-graduate Diploma in Semitic Languages and was Kennett Hebrew scholar, developing a life-long love of the language. He heard the Archbishop of Canterbury in King's College Chapel appeal for workers for the Cambridge Mission to Delhi, so offered himself. He was told they had no need for theologians in Delhi, but that there might be an opening at St George's School in Jerusalem. He spent the next three years there, a formative period, which gave him a deeper understanding of the cultural background of the Bible. On his return from

the Holy Land, he was appointed Lecturer in Hebrew and Old Testament Studies at Birmingham University, where he remained for the rest of his working life. John was a much-loved teacher, and became a world authority on the Hebrew of the Psalms, writing extensively on the subject, as well as on the Prophets. He was subsequently appointed Reader and Admissions Tutor. As well as publishing academic research, John strove to relate his love of the Old Testament to a wider audience. In retirement he produced several works combining scholarship with devotional insight, completing his final work on the Psalms the day before his death.

A.L.Jagger (1946) aged 82. Laurie Jagger came up to Queens' to read English and changed to History for Part II. On graduation he became a teacher, following in his father's footsteps. He taught first at the Royal Grammar School in Newcastle before moving to Dulwich College in 1952. He inspired generations of students at Dulwich with his teaching style, encouraging them to think for themselves and engage critically with a wide variety of texts and authors. He was an early advocate of internal assessment and was keen that his pupils had opportunities to practise creative writing, as well as reading widely within the literary canon. His pupils included the Booker Prize winning author Graham Swift (1967). Outside the classroom he was a keen sportsman, playing cricket, tennis and squash. He was unsurprisingly an avid bibliophile and his collection of pre-war Penguin books was almost complete.

A. Bazille-Corbin (1946) aged 89. Tony Corbin was born in St Peter Port in 1918. Together with his (younger) twin brother, he attended several schools in southern England. From 1928 to 1931, he was an enthusiastic member of the Scout Troop at St Peter's Court, Burgess Hill. It was here that Tony first learnt to shoot. He was a member of the OTC at All Saints, Bloxham, which he attended from 1931 to 1936. His prowess with the rifle made him a natural member of the school shooting team. Following a brief period working for Lever Brothers, Tony joined a firm of commercial artists in Southend-on-Sea. Tony joined the T.A. in 1939. He was mobilised in September 1939 and sent for officer training in late 1941. In 1943 he departed for India as a junior artillery officer. He fought in the battles of Kohima and Imphal. Following his return home, he decided to become a Land Agent and found a place to study Agriculture at Queens'. At Queens', Tony sang in the Choir, acted in the Bats and rowed. He was secretary of the Boat Club and won Blades twice. He worked for the Ministry of Agriculture after graduation, at first as an Assistant Land Commissioner in Bangor. He finished his career as Senior Land Commissioner for Norfolk, before retiring in 1980. He retired to Guernsey and was able to restore the family home built by an ancestor charged with defending the Channel Islands against Napoleonic invasion.

B.L.Meredith (1948). Bernard Meredith read Architecture at Queens' and continued his professional training at the West of England Architecture School in Bristol (his father was City Architect for Bristol at that time). He won a scholarship to the Royal Academy in London and was awarded a 'Grand Prize' there. He practised privately in London for many years. However, in 1974, he changed direction and travelled to Zambia. His aim was to help provide low cost, decent housing for Zambians. He was partially successful in this ambition but he was then invited to join the staff of the new Architecture School at Copperbelt University, where he remained until his retirement in the mid 1990s.

Dr P.W.Taylor (1949) aged 79. Peter was born and educated in Cornwall and was inspired by his native environment to take an interest in geology from an early age. His more formal geological education took place at the Royal School of Mines, Imperial College and eventually Queens', where he studied for his Ph.D. He was offered a job with Shell in Calgary in 1952. In those days the oil exploration industry was still in its infancy. Field trips into the Rocky Mountains involved travelling on horseback and camping out. This nurtured a sense of adventure that remained with him all his life. In 1958 Peter became Chief Geologist for Ultramar in Caracas and was instrumental in the drilling of a number of the early wells in Lake Maracaibo. This was followed by a move to Murphy Oil in 1964; first he was posted to London as Manager of Geology and Geophysics, followed by a posting to Melbourne as Managing Director in 1969. In 1974 Peter and his family returned to London where he stayed with Murphy Oil until 1985, by which time he had progressed to the position of Vice-President of Exploration. He then became a consultant, mainly working for Samedan and Larmag Energy. All of the professional positions that Peter held involved extensive travel. He therefore developed a wide knowledge of other cultures, languages and most importantly food and wine. This last was a particular passion and interest, not least because of the impact that geology and soil can have on wine. Gardening was also always a great interest, nurtured in his childhood by helping his father tend an allotment. Wherever he was in the world, there would always be a space somewhere in his garden for



BRIAN CALINGHAM

Old glass in the President's Lodge.

vegetables. At his last house near Tetbury in Gloucestershire he tended two impressive and immaculate acres. It was regularly opened to the public to raise money for charity. Even until the end, Peter maintained a deep passion and interest in geology and the environment. He authored many technical papers about geology and petroleum engineering.

R.L.Hitchcock (1951) aged 76. Robin Hitchcock was born in Cambridge, the younger son of the Reverend A E N Hitchcock, Rector of St Botolph's. Following his father's death in 1940, Robin travelled to the USA, courtesy of an invitation from Yale University to the children of Oxford and Cambridge. He was sent to Groton and, following his return to the UK in 1945, attended the Leys School. He completed his National Service in the Royal Horse Artillery before coming up to Queens' to read Modern Languages. He subsequently changed to Law. He captained both the Hockey and Rugby teams in Queens' and, as a half-blue, joined a Lions tour of Japan. On graduation, Robin joined a management consultancy firm. Subsequently, he set up his own consultancy firm with two English colleagues in Atlanta, Georgia. When this business failed, he survived on freelance consultancy, while renovating a farm in rural Vermont. He then joined a firm in Raleigh, North Carolina, lived on a sailing boat and toured the coast at weekends. He discovered Charleston, South Carolina and decided that he wanted to settle there. He became involved in local theatre and joined a law firm, studying at the University of South Carolina to gain the necessary qualifications to practise in the US. He set up his own firm of Hitchcock and Potts and had a successful practice over many years, notably championing the rights of immigrants. His final illness was borne with characteristic good humour.

B. Gillitt (1952) aged 74. Barry Gillitt was a pupil at Coventry Preparatory School before being evacuated, during the War, to Devon. He went on to Shrewsbury School and completed his National Service with the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. In 1952 he came up to Queens' to read Economics, switching to Law after Part I in 1953. At College he captained the Golf Club and played for the Stymies, the University second team. He became a Chartered Accountant, settling in Leek Wootton, near Kenilworth in Warwickshire, and working for Daffern and Co., of which firm he eventually became Senior Partner. He was twice Chairman of Coventry Building Society and was a President of the Warwickshire Society of Chartered Accountants. He served as High Sheriff of Warwickshire and in 1994 was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of the County. After many years as Chair of the Coventry Diocesan Board of Finance, Barry was very proud to become an Honorary Lay Canon of Coventry Cathedral in 2001. He also served as a trustee of several charities, including Sir Thomas White's Charity, and was a Member of the Council of the University of Warwick. He was very much a family man, but was also a very widely respected member of the business community in Coventry, well-known for his selflessness and generosity.

C.M.White (1953E) aged 75. Colin White grew up in suburban London and attended Raynes Park County Grammar School. His National Service as a junior officer in the King's Own Scottish Borderers included combat in the Korean War, in which he was wounded. He read English at Queens', graduating in 1955. At Cambridge he was a friend of the poet Ted Hughes and remained in touch until Hughes's death. He left Britain in 1956, disillusioned by the Suez affair, and worked for a time in Canada before settling in Mexico. He then began a remarkable career as an academic and teacher of English, firstly at the Anglo-Mexican Cultural Institute. His teaching style was unique and charismatic, and he left an indelible impression on students of all ages through his teaching of literature, especially poetry, as an integral part of the teaching of English language. In 1965 he started teaching technical English in the Faculty of Engineering at the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) (one of the largest universities in the world, particularly devoted to admitting the less well-off) and he soon progressed to a full-time post in the English Language and Literature Department. He became joint Head of Department and was hugely influential and effective in the development of teaching and the promotion of English in the University as well as greatly increasing the number of post-graduate students. In response to demand he began to extend his teaching into History and Latin American Studies and was an inspiration and mentor to generations of Mexican students. By the 1990s he had also become a mainstay and champion of the University's fledgling Universidad Abierta (Open University) and was passionate about giving opportunities of learning to those who had missed out on higher education. He achieved exceptionally high enrolment and retention rates in his own subject. From 1992–98 he was Head of the Professional Services Division of UNAM and in 1997 was awarded the University's National Prize for Humanities Teaching. He was still employed by the University at his death, which has triggered an extraordinary outpouring of tributes from former students. Something of a



BRIAN CALINGHAM

Towards Walnut Tree Court.

polymath and widely read, he maintained contacts with all sorts of people from local farmers and artisans to academics and artists. He was deeply concerned about and with social welfare in Mexico. In his spare time, he designed, built and sailed three ocean-going yachts.

A.W.D.Wilson (1953) aged 76. Arthur Wilson was born in Blackheath, London, the son and grandson of eminent surgeons. From the age of nine, he lived in Tanganyika, where his father was a Government service doctor, and went to school at Pembroke House, Gilgil in Kenya. In 1945 he returned to England and attended Charterhouse, where he was a keen football and hockey player. National Service in the Army followed and he was commissioned in the Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment). A fluent Swahili speaker, he was seconded to the King's African Rifles and served in Mauritius (where he saw active service) and Tanganyika, after which he served in the Territorial Army. Deciding not to follow the family medical tradition, he read Law at Queens' and in 1957 he was called to the Bar (Inner Temple). He became a Legal Probationer in H.M. Overseas Civil Service and was posted as resident magistrate on Lake Tanganyika and later in Moshi. In 1967 he was appointed Senior Assistant Administrator-General of the High Court of Tanganyika, with extensive sentencing powers. He lectured part-time at the University of Dar-es-Salaam and held several senior government positions. After a year as a Parliamentary Draftsman, he retired from overseas service when the U.K. ceased technical aid to the Tanzanian Government. Returning to England in 1969 and settling in Billingshurst, West Sussex, Arthur became an Adjudicator with the Immigration Appeals Tribunal, based at Dover Castle. In 1975 he moved to the Home Office and worked there as a civil servant for 16 years. He drafted extensive sections of many important bills, in such diverse fields as prisons, betting, gaming and lotteries, firearms and explosives, charities, civil defence, coroners, ecclesiastical matters, marriages, sex discrimination, daylight saving provisions, breathalysing and Sunday trading, rising to the post of Assistant Legal Adviser to the Home Secretary. In retirement he indulged his passions for good food and wine, travel, gardening and his family.

N.E.Clarke (1954) aged 73. Neville Clarke was born in Carshalton Beaches, and attended St Lawrence College, Ramsgate. He was posted to Gibraltar during his National Service, meeting his future wife there. At Queens' he read Law, but on graduation took up a position as a reporter for ITN News. He became well-known through his appearances on *'Roving Report'*, covered the Munich Air Disaster, and also interviewed such luminaries as Willy Brandt, Jack Pallance, William Holden, Matt Busby, Bridget Bardot and a young Margaret Thatcher. He then moved to Geneva to work for the European Broadcasting Union and subsequently directed the Television News Exchange System. He played an essential role in the broadcasting throughout Europe of the early landings on the moon. Some years later he returned to Britain as the senior officer responsible for news and factual programming on ITV and Channel 4. In 1982 he launched and directed the first ever experimental Pan-European television service, transmitted via the Eurikon satellite, for which he won the John Logie Baird Prize for Broadcasting Achievement. He wrote a book, *Sky Barons*, (Methuen, 1991), on the world's great publishing and communications corporations and those who ran them. He then became a Director of the news board of TV-am, the first national breakfast television service. He began to work on a number of projects, such as a TV series on the

history of Justice and an on-line information service on the world's airports ('Airwise' still exists today), but ill health forced him to curtail these activities. He was still able to make valuable contributions to the magazine of the Confederation of Scandinavian Societies in Britain and to teach English to foreign children in London. A true gentleman, he is sadly missed by his family and many friends and colleagues.

J. Abbott (1955) aged 71. John Abbott attended Dulwich College, where he was captain of hockey and was also in the cricket, rugby and athletics first teams. He did his National Service in the 6th Royal Tank Regiment in Germany and won Army medals for hockey and athletics, before coming to Queens' in 1955 to read Geography. On graduation he worked as a Trainee Buyer for Harrods, before joining GKN to work for their subsidiary Sankey Sheldon, who made metal office furniture, as a sales and marketing man. By the age of 31 he was their youngest Marketing Director. He then moved to one of the divisions of Standard Telephones and Cables as Marketing Director before going into general management as Managing Director of the Angel Toy group. A spell sorting out problems for Dunlop's sporting goods companies was followed by a return to the toy industry when he was headhunted to join Airfix and Lesney Matchbox Toys. At Lesney he was Chairman of nine companies, two in the U.K., five in Europe and two in the Far East and the job involved a great deal of travel, sparking a life-long interest in civil aviation. John kept a record of his travels and by the time of his death had made 2200 flights on 425 different airlines, landing at 530 different airports. John remained at Lesney when it was taken over by a Hong Kong firm, but after a while took on general management roles first with Reed International (where he acted as something of a troubleshooter 'fixing' marketing problems for subsidiary companies) and then with Automated Security. After a spell as a divestment consultant and as Chairman of commercial companies, he became Director of Fundraising and Marketing for Macmillan Cancer Relief, more than tripling its annual income. He was responsible for the launch of 'The World's Biggest Coffee Morning'. He was also active on the Board of Missionary Aviation Fellowship, helping reorganise its fundraising, and was Chairman of the U.K. branch for six years. He served on the Board of the Edith Cavell charity, on the Council of Holiday Property Bond and was a non-executive Director in the Cambridgeshire NHS. For his charity work he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St John. He retired in 1999. All his life John was a committed Christian, for many years a member of Purley Baptist Church, then, during the 27 years he lived in Cambridgeshire, of local Anglican churches. He and his wife also owned a flat in Battersea and they became guides at Lambeth Palace and friends of the Archbishop and his wife, organising the Archbishop's garden party marking the Queen's Golden Jubilee.

P.B. Rippon (1957) aged 70. Peter Rippon was a foundation scholar at Manchester Grammar School. Having spent part of his National Service in the Intelligence Corps, he came up to Queens' in 1957 to read Modern and Medieval Languages, changing to English for Part II. After graduation he spent two years in Uppsala and another at Blois before joining the staff of Tonbridge School in 1963. In 1967 he moved to King Henry VIII School, Coventry, where he was to remain until his retirement in 2000. Peter was heavily involved with school life, producing plays, editing the school magazine and leading the school German exchange to Lubeck for many years. His wide interests led to him being appointed head of General Studies and he was able to inspire generations of students with his enthusiasm. He gained an M.Phil. from Warwick University for work on T.S. Eliot and French Thought and also acted as a part-time tutor for the Open University. He published his first novel in 1998 and was working on a fourth at the time of his death. A lover of good food and wine, he died after a long battle with prostate cancer.

Sir David Hatch, C.B.E., F.R.S.A. (1959) aged 68. David Hatch was educated at St John's School, Leatherhead, before coming up to Queens' to read History. His college activities included enthusiastic captaincy of the Rugby Fives team. He had originally intended to follow his father into the Church but was seduced by the Cambridge Footlights (he also made several notable appearances in revues organised under the auspices of Bats). The Footlights were then undergoing a golden age with the likes of John Cleese, Graham Chapman, Tim Brook-Taylor, Bill Oddie and Jonathan Lynn all being members. Hatch too was a performer in the 1963 revue '*A Clump of Plinths*' which transferred to the West End and then toured the US successfully as well. He joined the BBC in 1964 as a writer and actor for '*I'm sorry, I'll read that again*' where he played the straight man amidst the anarchic antics of Cleese, Oddie, Brook-Taylor and Graeme Garden. From performer he made the transition to producer. He was responsible for devising and producing such Radio 4 stalwarts as '*Just a minute*' and '*I'm sorry, I haven't a clue*', as well as the now defunct '*Week Ending*'. He became Head of Network Radio in Manchester in 1974, before

returning to London as Head of Light Entertainment. He became comptroller of Radio 2 in 1980 and then of Radio 4 in 1983. In 1987 he was promoted to Managing Director of Network Radio and became a member of the BBC's board. Unusually for a top BBC executive, his career was entirely within radio. In 1993 he became an advisor to the Director General of the BBC and retired from the Corporation entirely in 1995. As a J.P. in Buckinghamshire it is said that he sometimes anonymously sent cash to offenders for whom he felt sorry, to pay their fines. From 1996 to 2000 he was Chairman of the National Consumer Council and in 2000 he became Chairman of the Parole Board. His appointment was unusual in that previous Chairmen had all had a background in government service. Hatch opposed the early release of Tony Martin on the grounds that he still believed him to pose a danger. He was a staunch defender of the Parole Board's independence. Having been awarded a C.B.E. in 1994, he was knighted in 2004 for services to the Parole Board. He lived in retirement in Chalfont St Giles and sat on the village conservation committee. His death followed a long battle with cancer. Fittingly, news of his Memorial Service in October 2007 was deemed significant enough to warrant an item on Radio 4's evening news bulletin. The service itself featured tributes from Sir Terry Wogan, Jenny Abramsky, Sir David Jason, John Cleese and Sue Lawley, amongst others.

Professor J. K. P. Ariyaratne (1961) aged 72. Jayaweera Ariyaratne was born in the coastal town of Weligama in southern Sri Lanka, the eldest of twelve children. He was educated at Mahinda College, Galle, where he won the gold medal for best science student, and then the University of Colombo, where he matriculated in 1953. On graduation he was offered a Lecturer's post at the University and from there he was seconded to Cambridge in 1961 to study for a Ph.D. in the Chemistry Department on organo-metallic compounds. He then obtained a Nuffield Foundation Scholarship for post-doctoral work, concentrating on organo-metallic penicillins at Oxford University. In 1967 he was appointed as the founder Professor of Chemistry at the University of Kelaniya, a post he held until retirement in 1999. As well as teaching at the University, he pioneered the teaching of chemistry in native language in high schools and wrote a series of much-used textbooks on the subject. He was the chief examiner in chemistry for GCE A level in Sri Lanka for an unprecedented 25 years and did much to maintain the high level of knowledge of chemistry of students entering university. Throughout his academic career he maintained close links with the University of Uppsala in Sweden and contributed to research there on numerous visits. In retirement he published several books on links between science and Buddhism. He suffered ill health for many years with complications from diabetes.

R.B. Arnall (1963) aged 62. Dick Arnall was born in Sunderland and attended Monkwearmouth Grammar School before coming up to Queens' to read Natural Sciences. His interest in film was already apparent during his university days – he ran a film society and set up an animation festival that provided a showcase for innovative and experimental work. He worked on the Beatles' film *Yellow Submarine* (1968) and then worked as an Assistant Managing Director at the animation studio Halas and Bachelor from 1969 to 1972. Here, he was able to nurture new animation talent, as well as managing the Jackson Five and Osmond Brothers series for the ABC network in the US. His subsequent career path saw him move in a more independent direction, producing his own material and helping others to do the same. His reputation for innovation made him an obvious person to be involved in the animate! project, set up in 1990 by Channel 4 and the Arts Council, to commission new and exciting work for television. Dick acted initially as an independent production advisor (1990–1998) and then ran the whole project, through his company Finetake, from 2000. A sense of his contribution to the genre can be gathered from the wealth of resources and information available on the animate! website (www.animateonline.org). He died of pneumonia, following on from a brain tumour.

P.S. McDonald (1963) aged 63. Stuart McDonald was born in Colwyn Bay, where his father was a successful businessman. He gained a scholarship to Rydal School and his successful school career culminated in his appointment as Head Boy. He came up to Queens' to read Economics. On graduation he joined Arthur Andersen in London and qualified as a Chartered Accountant in 1969. Having risen to become a Manager at Andersens, he then joined the merchant bank N. M. Rothschild. He left Rothschilds in the mid 1980s to join the highly successful London and Edinburgh Trust Company. Following a successful battle against cancer in 1993, he continued to pursue various entrepreneurial and business ventures. One regular feature of his calendar was the annual pilgrimage to Twickenham to enjoy the Varsity Rugby Match, together with a group of Cambridge friends.

Forthcoming Alumni Events

Further information on these events, plus details of other events in Queens', that are open to Members, can be found under 'Alumni' on the Queens' website: www.queens.cam.ac.uk

The Queens' Events and Services Guide 2008/09 has recently been published. If you have not received your copy please contact the Alumni Office: alumni@queens.cam.ac.uk

2008

Tuesday 22 April
Queens' Bench Law Dinner.

Thursday 1 May
Queens' Cambridge Regional Dinner. Contact Dr Simon Mentha (1977) at cambridge.dinner@queens.cam.ac.uk

Saturday 3 May
10th Anniversary Celebration Invitation Dinner, by invitation from the President to those who matriculated in 1998.

Sunday 4 May
Queens' Members' Dining Privileges.

Friday 9 May
Queens' North West Regional Dinner (Manchester). Contact Mr Stuart Halsall (1964) at nwdinner@queens.cam.ac.uk

Sunday 25 May
Queens' Members' Dining Privileges.

Thursday 19 June
Bats Play followed by Supper in the President's Lodge.

Saturday 21 June
Queens' Alumni Weekend for all Queens' Members.

Saturday 21 June
50th Anniversary Celebration Invitation Dinner, by invitation from the President to those who matriculated in 1958.

Saturday 12 July
Arthur Armitage Garden Party, by invitation from the President to those who have pledged a legacy to Queens'.

Friday 19 – Sunday 21 September
Cambridge University Alumni Weekend.
Contact Cambridge University for details at alumni@foundation.cam.ac.uk

Saturday 11 October
Queens' Academic Saturday, a varied programme of lectures, accompanied by lunch and tea, for Members and their guests.

Saturday 11 October
30th Anniversary Celebration Invitation Dinner, by invitation from the President to those who matriculated in 1978.



One of the corbels of the Long Gallery.

Sunday 12 October
Queens' Members' Dining Privileges.

Saturday 18 October
20th Anniversary Celebration Invitation Dinner, by invitation from the President to those who matriculated in 1988.

Sunday 2 November
Queens' Members' Dining Privileges.

Sunday 9 November
Remembrance Sunday Service, which all Members are welcome to attend.

Sunday 9 November
Invitation Lunch, by invitation from the President to those who matriculated in 1948 and before.

Saturday 15 November
40th Anniversary Celebration Invitation Dinner, by invitation from the President to those who matriculated in 1968.

2009

Saturday 21 February
MA (Matriculation 2002) Degree Congregation. Luncheon, Graduation Drinks and Canapés Reception at Queens'.

