

QUEENS' COLLEGE RECORD • 2014



The Fellowship (March 2014)

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From the President

As I write Queens' is bathed in winter sunshine. It hasn't been like that for most of the winter, though eastern England has escaped the extremes of weather visited on the west and south. One flood warning saw the Cam approach the top of its banks, but they were not breached.

During the year the size of the College estate has increased by virtue of the purchase (together with Darwin, Pembroke and St Catharine's) of Millers Yard off Mill Lane. An application is currently with the planning authorities to build a substantial number of rooms on the site, accommodation for graduate students. The growing number of graduate students in Cambridge derives from the University's policy that whilst undergraduate numbers should not increase, graduate numbers will increase by a little under 2% per year. The result is that Cambridge is changing. Whereas once the graduate student community was very small, now the number of graduate students is over two-thirds the number of undergraduates. In ten years time, if current trends continue, the balance will be fifty-fifty.

This change poses a considerable challenge for the colleges. All those graduate students need housing, welfare services, tutorial support, social facilities, and so on, all of which in Cambridge are provided by colleges, not by the University. This is particularly true of those who come to Cambridge for just one year to take taught MPhil courses, whose needs are similar to those of undergraduates. Queens' made the decision some years ago to be part of this changing Cambridge. Together with our 480 undergraduates we now have a thriving community of over 350 graduate students, making Queens' one the largest graduate colleges. The graduate students play an important role in all aspects of College life, not least in the performance of the all-conquering graduate soccer team that once again did the league and cup double last year (aided by the goal scoring prowess of a seemingly perpetually young Fellow in Mathematics).



The new Porters' Lodge.



BRIAN CALLINCHAM

The President with Mrs Jamie El-Erian and Dr Mohammed El Erian on their admission as a Fellow Benefactor and an Honorary Fellow respectively.

Once again this year, Suzi and I have had the opportunity to meet members of Queens' around the world – in Hong Kong, Los Angeles, São Paulo and Buenos Aires (where we had breakfast with the wonderful Tom Hudson, 1951) – as well as those who have come back to Queens' to enjoy their regular matriculation year reunions. This year will be a special year for me with the Fiftieth Anniversary reunion of the matriculation year of 1964, my year. We will have a great time – not least in speculating why we all look so young/old/unrecognisable/well-preserved (delete as deemed appropriate).

As ever, the College faces considerable challenges, not least in ensuring that potential undergraduates from disadvantaged backgrounds are not discouraged from applying to Queens' by the level of fees imposed by the Government, and the consequent indebtedness accumulated through student loans. Maintaining adequate financial support is fundamental to Queens' core mission of academic excellence. Funding the best educational experience in the world is what Queens' endowment is for. That endowment, the result of past generosity, is too small for this ambitious college. If we are to achieve all our educational goals, it needs to grow. And there is only one secure source of growth for this entirely private institution – you, its members. The support you can give to Queens' mirrors the support and facilities that older generations provided for you. I am sure that you will continue to support your College.

John Eatwell

The Society

The Fellows in 2012

As the last edition of *The Record* was going to press in March 2013, Mr Lee Bollom died at the age of 64 – he had been battling cancer for several years. He had been a Fellow for nearly 18 years, for much of that time serving as Steward, but he had also been a member of staff, as Catering and Conference Manager, for 17 years before that, and thus was a very long-standing and valued member of our community. A short obituary is to be found elsewhere in *The Record*. Then the Fellows were deeply shocked to hear of the sudden and unexpected death of Professor John Tiley on 30th June. John had been a Law Fellow of Queens' for 46 years. He was appointed as an Assistant Lecturer in the Law Faculty in 1967 and rose steadily through the academic ranks, eventually becoming Professor of the Law of Taxation and founder Director of the Centre for Tax Law. He was Chairman of the Faculty Board of Law 1992–95 and was an Honorary Queen's Counsel. He was a past President of the Society of Public Law Teachers, served as a Recorder 1989–99, was awarded the CBE, edited Butterworth's (later Collison's) *UK Tax Guide* for 26 years and in 2008 was elected as a Fellow of the British Academy. At Queens' he served as a Tutor, Admissions Tutor, Praelector, Acting Senior Bursar and Director of Studies in Law and was Vice-President 1988–96 (acting as President in the 'inter-regnum' between Presidents in 1989). He had been a Life Fellow since 2008 but was often in College and active in his research field. The addresses given at the Memorial Service for John in Chapel in November are to be found in this edition of *The Record*. As *The Record* was being prepared for publication, the death was announced of Professor Margaret Spufford, O.B.E., F.B.A., the wife of Professor Peter Spufford. Also an historian, Margaret was Emeritus Professor of Social and Local History, University of Roehampton, Emeritus Director of the British Academy Hearth Tax Project and a former Fellow of Newnham. Margaret was 78 and she and Peter had been married for 51 years.

On a happier note the President has accepted the invitation of the Vice-Chancellor to become a Deputy Vice-Chancellor

of the University and as such will deputise for Professor Sir Leszek Borysiewicz from time to time. Professor Rod Jones has served the College well as Vice-President for the last six years. He relinquished the post in October and the President has appointed Professor Lisa Hall to succeed him.

Professor Keith Priestley has retired as Professor of Seismology in the Department of Earth Sciences, although he will remain active in the Department under departmental funding arrangements. He has supervised Mathematics for Natural Scientists for over 20 years as well as supporting the College in many other ways and so has been elected to a Life Fellowship. Dr Fraser Watts also retired from his Faculty post at the end of the academic year. He resigned his Fellowship in the autumn. After 22 years as an Official Fellow, Dr Christos Pitelis has accepted the Chair of Sustainable Global Business at the University of Bath. He will remain Director of the Centre for International Business and Management (CIBAM), which migrates with him from the Judge Business School. He is continuing to act for the moment as Director of Studies in Management at Queens' and to teach for the college during the present academic year and has been elected to a Bye-Fellowship. Dr Anna Paterson has been upgraded from a Bye-fellowship to an Official Fellowship and College Lectureship in Physiology on her appointment to an Academic Clinical Fellowship at Addenbrooke's Hospital.

Dr Diana Henderson, who has been our Director of Development for eight years, has also retired (a few months early, following a bout of ill health). She has developed a professionally functioning Alumni and Development Office at Queens' and has done magnificent work maintaining excellent relations with many of our older Old Members and important donors, establishing the legacy campaign and the Arthur Armitage Society and organising the 10-year Alumni dinner cycle. A great deal of money has been raised for the College through her efforts and in addition we have benefitted from her wide range of experience as a lawyer, an historian, a fund-raiser and a member of the military. She has organised and presided over the T Society (successor to the D, E and FF Societies), given fascinating lectures and inaugurated a whole series of successful annual alumni events. The College owes her a great debt. After a long and thorough selection process, Mr Rowan Kitt has been appointed as our new Director of Development. He comes to Queens' from Clare College where he has been Assistant Development Director for two years. Before that he was a history teacher at Bryanston School and Charterhouse, then Development and Marketing Director at North London Collegiate School. He has a B.A. from Durham and an M.A. from Birkbeck College, London, both in History. He is an accomplished singer and a Rugby Union Football referee.

Dr Julia Goedecke has transferred from her temporary post at Queens' to a Fellowship at Newnham College, where she will be an Official Fellow and Director of Studies in Mathematics. Her help in teaching our mathematicians and as Assistant Director of Studies over the last two and a half



Professor Lisa Hall and Dr John Saffell on their wedding day.

years has been invaluable. Dr Laura Biron has come to the end of her Research Fellowship in the Philosophy of Law. She and her husband are going to be in America for a year where Laura will be an Assistant Professor in the Philosophy Department at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville as well as continuing her training for ordination at Virginia Theological Seminary. She then plans to return to the UK as a lecturer in Philosophy at the University of Kent in Canterbury. Another of our Research Fellows, Dr Josh Robinson, accepted a Lectureship in English Literature at the School of English, Communication and Philosophy at Cardiff University in the summer and so has also left the Fellowship of Queens'. He has made many contributions to the life of the College as well as to the teaching of English. Dr Ana Martins, who has been a temporary Lecturer in Portuguese in the Faculty of Modern and Medieval Languages and a Bye-Fellow of Queens' for the last two and a half years, has left to take up a Lectureship in Portuguese at the University of Exeter. Dr Corinne Boz, who has been a Bye-Fellow and part of the College Academic Development team, has been appointed a Senior Lecturer in Education and Dean of Faculty at Anglia Ruskin University and so left the Fellowship in September.

Two new Research Fellows have joined the College. Federica Paddeu, who has both Venezuelan and British Citizenship, is an International Lawyer. Her original degree, the equivalent of an LLB, was from the Universidad Católica Andrés Bello in Caracas. She then came to Cambridge and to Darwin College where she read for an LLM (obtaining a first and winning the Clive Parry Prize (Overseas) for International Law), before moving to Girton College, after a year as Research Associate to Professor James Crawford, to study for a PhD. Dr Iñigo Martincorena is a Biochemist and works as a Senior Scientific Officer for Cancer Research UK. His first degrees in Biology (ranked in the top five in all Spain) and Biochemistry (ranked first in Spain) from the University of Navarra were completed in 2007. He then studied for a PhD at Darwin College. His research centres on Bioinformatics – genomics, molecular evolution, statistics and systems biology – and Experimental Biology looking at next-generation sequencing and molecular biology. In 2011 he won the Caja Madrid Foundation Postgraduate Scholarship, presented by Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Asturias. He is a member of the Cambridge University Lawn Tennis Club.

Dr Sarah Haggarty has been elected to an Official Fellowship in English. This is a joint appointment between the College and the University and she has also, therefore, taken up a Lectureship at the Faculty of English. She is a graduate of St Catharine's College, where she studied for a BA, an MPhil and a PhD. She also spent a year at the University of Paris 7. From 2005–08 she was a Junior Research Fellow at University College, Oxford; she then spent a year back at St Catharine's, then a year at the University of Southampton and for the last three years has been a Lecturer in English at Newcastle University. Her special interest is in the Eighteenth Century, especially in William Blake and Thomas Bewick and the theory and practice of gift-giving and exchange in the period. She is also an accomplished pianist.

Dr Christopher Bickerton has also been elected into an Official Fellowship and into a College Lectureship in International Relations. He has been appointed to a

Lectureship in International Relations by the University. He read PPE at Somerville College, Oxford, and later studied for a DPhil at St John's College. In between these degrees he studied at Geneva for a Diplôme d'Études Approfondies (the equivalent of a Masters in International Relations – he is bilingual in French and English and speaks fluent Spanish). He has taught Political Science at Oxford, the University of Amsterdam and the Paris School of International Affairs, Sciences Po, Paris. Dr Bickerton's special field of study is the European Union and its foreign policy.

Partially filling the gaps in our Law teaching occasioned by the death of Dr Amanda Perreau-Saussine and the departure of Dr Solène Rowan, Mrs Andria Hutchings (née Robertson) has taken a major role in supervising especially first year law students at Queens' since 2011. In 2013 she was invited to become Assistant Director of Studies in Law and so has become a Bye-Fellow. An Old Queenswoman herself (and married to an Old Queensman, Tom Hutchings, who is currently an ordinand at Ridley Hall), she completed the four-year 'Double maitrise' law degree in 2007, scoring distinguished firsts in her two years at Queens' (and winning the Venn Prize amongst others) and a 'Mention Bien' at Université Panthéon-Assas, Paris II. She completed the Postgraduate Diploma in Legal Practice (again winning a raft of prizes) at De Montfort University and is a qualified solicitor.

The Revd Tim Harling has been appointed Chaplain and has become a Bye-Fellow. After a degree in Oceanography and Geology at Southampton University, he came to Cambridge to read the Theology Tripos and was an ordinand at Westcott House. Ordained in 2005, he was first Curate, then Priest-in-charge, of Romsey Abbey in Hampshire and was also a Sessional Chaplain at HM Prison, Winchester. For the last four years he has been Co-ordinating Chaplain of HM Prison/Young Offenders Institution, Peterborough. He has also worked in a voluntary capacity for the Mission to Seafarers and has been a keen rower. The Revd Dr Jonathan Holmes continues this year as Dean of Chapel and will then, when he retires in September 2014, hand over responsibility for the Chapel to Mr Harling.

With the impending retirement also of Dr Robin Walker the College has decided to appoint a Domestic Bursar to take over many of the duties of the Junior Bursar (Dr Walker will continue to manage the College's building projects). In particular the Domestic Bursar will manage the residential and hospitality functions of Queens' and be responsible for the Catering, Housekeeping and Porters' Lodge departments as well as day to day maintenance activities and will seek to develop the College's conference and catering business. The College has appointed Mr Babis Karakoulas to this important role and he was elected Steward and an Official Fellow with effect from January 2014. Mr Karakoulas has been Catering Project Manager at St John's College of late and spent seven years as Food Services Director for Compass Group (Restaurant Associates), Bank of America Merrill Lynch, and before that was a company Finance Manager. He is of Greek extraction with a BSc in Hotel Management from the Athens Technological Institute and an MSc from the University of Surrey.

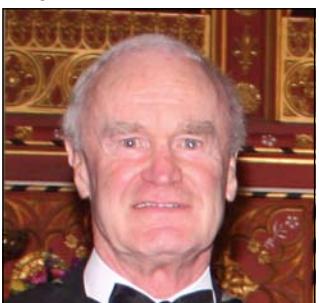
Dr Mark Williamson has been elected, with effect from January 2014, into a Bye-Fellowship in Chemical Engineering, thus filling a pressing teaching need in the College. Dr



The Admission of New Fellows, October 2013. Back row from left: Dr Bowman, Dr Bickerton, Mr Harling, Mr Kitt, Dr Martincorena, Professor Diggle. Middle row: Dr Haggarty, Mrs Hutchings, Ms Padden. In front: The President.

Williamson is an Old Queensman, matriculating in 1976. He was then employed as a Design and Project Engineer for various projects in South Africa, before returning to England to work for Rank Hovis McDougall and then as Director of Engineering at Vicars Limited in Lancashire. He then set up his own businesses, Fylde Thermal Engineering Ltd and BW Engineering, involved in highly innovative technology for use primarily in the food industry. His eventually sold his businesses and was involved in consultancy work and investment in start-up companies before returning to Queens' to start a PhD in 2006 (just missing his son, Allan – matric. 2002, but coinciding with his daughter Claire, matric. 2008!). Since receiving the degree he has been a Senior Lecturer in Chemical Engineering at the University of Cape Town and now has a Lectureship at Cambridge.

Mr Mike Gibson has been elected an Honorary Fellow. As many Old Members will know, he is widely recognised as one of the greatest Rugby Union players of all time. He toured for a record five times with the British Lions and won 69 caps for Ireland, many of them as Captain. He has been inducted into



Mr Mike Gibson on his admission as an Honorary Fellow.

the International Rugby Board 'Hall of Fame'. He was at Queens', reading Law, 1963–66, and has recently retired as Senior Partner in a firm of solicitors in Belfast. In 1974 he was awarded the MBE for services to rugby.

Dr Mohamed El-Erian has also been elected an Honorary Fellow. He is one of the foremost business economists in the world. He is a former Faculty Member of the Harvard Business School and has published widely in the field of economics and finance. His book, *When Markets Collide: Investment Strategies for the Age of Global Economic Change* (2008) has been internationally acclaimed. After a number of years at the International Monetary Fund he joined the private sector and was CEO of Citigroup before moving to the portfolio management and investment strategy group of PIMCO. He was CEO of PIMCO from 2007 until earlier this year. He graduated from Queens' in 1980, went on to a DPhil at Oxford and has an Honorary Doctorate from the American University in Cairo. In 2012 President Obama appointed him Chair of the President's Global Development Council. He and his wife, Mrs Jamie Walters El-Erian (a prominent attorney-at-law and daughter of Senator Bill Walters of Arkansas), are generous benefactors to Queens'. Jamie El-Erian has herself been elected a Fellow Benefactor of Queens'.

Mr John Harding, the Director of the University's Disability Resource Centre, has been elected into a Fellow Commonership. His responsibilities include development of policy and good practice to enable the University to meet its

legislative duties under the Disability Discrimination Act. Increasing numbers of students are declaring disabilities of one sort or another and his presence in Queens' will greatly help the College with advice on specialist support and guidance for disabled students. He has a degree in History from the University of Swansea, an MA in Development Studies from the University of Manchester, a PGCE from London and a diploma in adult dyslexia diagnosis and support and he is an experienced teacher. He has spent some time as a teacher and VSO Officer in Namibia and has travelled extensively.

Sir Tony Brenton, formerly HM Ambassador to Moscow and Chair of the Queens' Alumni Association has also been elected as a Fellow Commoner. He has made major contributions to the College already and his election will help to enhance his work as Chair. He will also mentor graduate students in International Relations. Since retiring to Cambridge he has been a Senior Fellow of the University Department of Politics and International Relations and is a Fellow of Wolfson College. His original degree at Queens' was in Mathematics and he also has an MPhil in Economics. He is a KCMG and regularly broadcasts and writes in the press on international affairs.

In addition Dr David Cleevely, CBE, the founding Director of the Cambridge Centre for Science and Policy, which serves to link Cambridge science and technology to policy makers in Whitehall, the European Union and major private companies, has become a Fellow Commoner of Queens'. In particular, he will help mentor students at the College undertaking the new MPhil in Public Policy. His main field of expertise is in telecommunications (he founded the telecommunications consultancy Analysys) and he has helped to start a number of companies in Cambridge as well as co-founding Cambridge Network and Cambridge Angels and founding Cambridge Wireless. He broadcasts regularly on BBC radio and TV and is a FREng, FIET and CEng. His first degree in Cybernetics and Instrument Physics with Mathematics was from the University of Reading and he completed a PhD on Regional Structure and Telecoms Demand at the University of Cambridge in 1982.

In June it was announced that Dr Clare Bryant had been promoted to a chair (becoming the first woman to be a professor at the Veterinary School), she has taken the title Professor of Innate Immunity. At the same time Dr Julia Gog was promoted to a Readership, taking the title Reader in Mathematical Biology, and Dr Andrew Rice was promoted to Senior Lecturer in the Computer Science Department.

It has been decided to create the posts of Deputy Senior Tutor and Deputy Dean of College to alleviate some of the burdens on Dr Kelly and Dr Dixon. Dr Richard Rex has been appointed to the former post and Dr Gillian Fraser to the latter. Dr Fraser has also taken over as Director of Studies in Natural Sciences (Biological). Dr Jim Russell becomes Director of Studies for the new Psychological and Behavioural Sciences Tripos. Professor Jackie Scott is Director of Studies of the new subject of Human, Social and Political Sciences (an amalgamation of the old Politics and Sociology parts of the PPS Tripos and Archaeology and Anthropology). Whilst Professor Fentiman is on leave as Director of Studies in Law, Dr John Allison has taken on responsibility for the LLM and MCL students, Dr Martin Dixon for lawyers doing Parts 1B and II of the Tripos and Mrs Andria Hutchings for the Part 1A

students. Dr Richard Nickl has become an Assistant Director of Studies in Mathematics with special responsibility for Part 1B and Dr Laurence Tiley has become Assistant Director of Studies in Medical and Veterinary Sciences.

Over the past couple of years the President has led a group of economists from 8 European universities on a project entitled '*The European Economy 2030*'. The report will be published in March. The President also published a critical study of the policy of Quantitative Easing (written together with Avinash Persaud and Robert Reoch (Queens', 1982)).

In April Dr Brian Callingham gave the Invited Lecture on 'Biologists Day' in the Institute of Biology, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kiev, Ukraine. His title was *Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and gastric damage; why some might be less toxic than others*. He and his wife Margaret were special guests of the Fellowship at the Leman Dinner in January 2014 to mark Brian's 80th birthday in November. Professor Christopher Pountain has retired from his Chair at Queen Mary College, London. He continues to live in Cambridge and to be much involved in the worlds of Linguistics and Spanish Literature. He has also retired as Organist of St Andrew's Church, Chesterton. The Revd Dr Brendan Bradshaw has completed a six year stint as Prior of the Marist Fathers in Dublin. Professor Peter Spufford has marked his half century running the British Record Society, as Secretary, General Editor and latterly as Chairman, by publishing a memoir: '*The British Record Society 1960–2010; a personal view*', The Local Historian, xliii, August 2013.

Professor James Jackson is to be congratulated on his appearance in a list of the top 100 practising scientists in the world.

Dr Jonathan Holmes is the Senior Proctor of the University this academic year. Professor Richard Prager is now a Fellow of the Institution of Engineering and Technology. He has created <http://i-want-to-study-engineering.org>, a website to give all Cambridge engineering applicants suitable questions to use to prepare for admissions interviews, in order to 'level the playing field' between applicants from different schools and backgrounds. At the beginning of 2014 he became the Head of the School of Technology in the University (comprising the Department of Engineering, the Department of Chemical Engineering and Biotechnology, the Computer Laboratory, the Judge Business School and the Cambridge Programme for Sustainability Leadership). Prof. Christos Pitelis organised two Global Business Symposia on 'Whither Europe' at the Judge Business School and on 'Global automotive industry' in Queens'. He served as Advisor to the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and was an invited member of the UNCTAD panel of the Academy of International Business in Istanbul on 'Global Value Chains'. He has also published a book, *Developmental Industrial Policy in Greece 1993–2012 – the beginning and the end?*, in which he details his own experience in



Professor Christos Pitelis.

COURTESY PROF PITELIS

policy making in Greece as an Advisor to the Government and as President of a Public Sector Organisation, tracing the roots of the current devastating crisis that has afflicted the country. Dr John Allison has completed editing a compilation of largely-unpublished lectures by the Victorian British jurist A. V. Dicey, a founding father of constitutional law in the United Kingdom, who was advocating a referendum on Irish independence at the height of the Victorian age. The book *Comparative Constitutionalism*, published by O.U.P., has much material of relevance to the forthcoming referendum on independence in Scotland. The much revised second edition of Professor Beverley Glover's book *Understanding Flowers and Flowering: An Integrated Approach* (OUP) came out in January.

Dr James Campbell has published a beautifully illustrated book, *The Library: A World History* (Thames & Hudson), to great acclaim. Professor David Menon has been re-awarded his prestigious NIHR Senior Investigator Award. He has also been successful in obtaining a substantial EU grant for Traumatic Brain Injury research. He was selected to give the annual Addenbrooke's Charities Trust Lecture 2013 on *Stunned, shaken, sheared ... saved? Optimising outcomes from brain injury* and he was awarded the 2013 Asmund Laerdal Award and Lecture of the Scandinavian Society of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care for contributions to research in traumatic brain injury. He has been a Visiting Professor at the University of California, San Francisco.

A paper that Dr Jim Russell co-wrote on "*Why do young children hide by closing their eyes? Self-visibility and the developing concept of self*" has been given the Editor's Award as the best paper published in the Journal of Cognition and Development in 2012. He has also published another book of poetry (his fifth): *Neurotrash* (Like This Press, Manchester). In a landmark co-operation between the Department of Pathology and the Cavendish Laboratory, Professor Eugene Terentjev and Dr Gillian Fraser (our Directors of Studies in Physical and Biological Natural Sciences) were amongst a group of scientists who have uncovered the mechanism by which bacteria build their surface flagellae – the long extensions that allow them to 'swim'. The results, published in the journal *Nature*, demonstrate how the mechanism is powered by the subunits themselves as they link in a chain that is pulled to the flagellum tip. The results may lead to major developments both in nanotechnology and in combatting bacterial infections. Dr Stephen Price has been a visiting Professor of Neurosurgery and speaker at Acibadem University, Istanbul, and was an invited lecturer at the Royal College of Radiologists Annual

Scientific Meeting. He has been appointed as the lead for neuro-oncology for the Anglian Cancer Network and has been elected as the East of England Senate member for the Brain Tumour Clinical Reference Group – a group that will direct future care of brain tumour patients. Professor Andrew Gamble was on sabbatical leave last year and used it to complete a new book, *Crisis without end? The unravelling of western prosperity*, Palgrave 2014. Dr David Butterfield has published, *The Early Textual History of Lucretius' De rerum natura* (C.U.P., 2013). Dr Chris Bickerton has won the University Association of Contemporary European Studies' Best Book Prize for his book, *European Integration: from nation-states to member states*. Professor Richard Fentiman and Dr Andy Rice have both been awarded Pilkington Prizes for Teaching Excellence, joining Professor Lisa Hall, Professor Richard Prager, Professor David Ward, Dr Martin Dixon and Dr Andrew Gee as winners of this prestigious award.

Of our Fellow Commoners, Dr Peter Watson has been awarded the Jules Francois International Research Gold Medal by the International Council of Ophthalmology. Dr David Evans is a co-author of a major paper, *The Ethics of Limiting Informed Debate: Censorship of Select Medical Publications in the Interest of Organ Transplantation*, published in the Journal of Medicine and Philosophy (OUP, NY). Dr Jonathan Dowson took part in a Symposium at Addenbrooke's Hospital in November to mark additional funding for the Adult Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder Clinic, which he started in 2001. He has also co-authored a paper in *Brain* which reported a positron emission tomography study of dopaminergic mechanisms underlying attention in previous patients of this clinic.

The University is home to a large community of 'Post Docs', many of whom have little or no association with the colleges. In common with several other colleges, Queens' has initiated a Post-Doctoral Research Associate scheme to offer some of these men and women membership of an SCR in order to enhance their experience of University membership. The first tranche of these PDRAs was elected in the Michaelmas Term and we have welcomed Dr Paola Marco-Casanova of the MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Dr Lacey Wallace of the Faculty of Classics, Dr William Midgley of the Department of Engineering, Dr Ardian Jusufi of the Department of Zoology and Dr José María Escartín Esteban of the Computational Physics group in the Cavendish Laboratory to the Senior Combination Room.

Jonathan Holmes

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: 'The Centre, The Periphery, and the Global Economic Crisis', introduced by Prof. Singh; 'Intellectual Property', introduced by Dr Biron; 'Translation or

Originality', introduced by Dr Clements; 'Grade Inflation, or just Better Students and Teaching?', introduced by Mr Bernard Rivers (Distinguished Academic Visitor); 'Burgundy in the Cellars', introduced by Dr Kahrs.

James Diggle

Professor John Tiley, Fellow 1967–2013

Address at the Memorial Service by Lord Falconer of Thoroton, P.C., Q.C. Visitor of Queens' College, former Lord Chancellor

Today is a day of celebration and of gratitude. John was brilliantly successful as an academic. His academic legacy is immense. But his contribution as a supporter and nurturer of people and institutions was just as great as his academic achievement. And today is an opportunity for those of us who John has nurtured to express our real gratitude.

He arrived in Queens' in 1967, via Winchester, where he had been a scholar, Lincoln College, Oxford, and Birmingham University, where he had taught law for three years. Although he lived and breathed Cambridge, he remained influenced by his time at Oxford. Often when considering a legal problem he would ask himself (and everyone else in the room) "how would Brian Simpson have dealt with this?" referring to his old law teacher at Lincoln. More significant than meeting Brian Simpson, was a train journey he took when an undergraduate at Oxford to keep a dining term at the Inner Temple. He was travelling down to London with fellow prospective barrister Barbara Mills, who subsequently became the Director of Public Prosecutions. They met a friend of hers who John didn't know – Jillinda Draper, also travelling to eat her dinner at the Inns. Those two strangers on a train became husband and wife and lifelong companions creating a unit and a family life which was the bedrock of all he achieved. Their house in Girton, with its swimming pool and the family that lived there, was the true centre of John's world. His love and admiration for Jillinda and their now adult children, Christopher, Nicholas and Mary was evident to all who knew him.

John was a giant in academic law, a pioneer and transformer in the study of Revenue Law. His success and his legacy goes way beyond academia, influencing profoundly the crafting of revenue laws and their implementation in the wider world, nationally and internationally. In 1976 he published *Revenue Law*, which became quickly the leading text book on Revenue Law. Written to the soothing tones of Schubert LPs, it spawned 6 further editions (what would the study of Revenue have been like if John had liked Wagner rather than Schubert?) and transmogrified into *Butterworth's UK Tax Guide*.

He was the first Cambridge Professor of the Law of Taxation, appointed in 1990. He was awarded a LLD by Cambridge in 1995, elected to the British Academy in 2008 and made an honorary QC in 2009. In 2001 he set up the Centre of Tax Law in Cambridge. The framework within which Revenue Law is considered by academics, by revenue collectors, by policy makers and by lawyers in private practice has been in large measure set by John. Where did his interest in tax law spring from? His father was a collector of taxes for the Inland Revenue!

His work on tax avoidance, contained in seminal articles he wrote in the 80s in the *British Tax Review*, frames the debate now. His reputation was as much international as national. From 2002 he organized tax workshops in Cambridge, jointly with the Revenue and Customs. These attracted eminent professors, judges and practitioners from home and abroad. Only John had the international status to attract the people

who attended. His retirement in 2008 was marked by the Conference of the European Tax Law Professors meeting in Cambridge. John's commitment to the needs and success of others, particularly within the College, and his modesty and accessibility all too often obscured the fact that from the late 70s John was a giant among legal academics.

As a teacher of law, his interests went way beyond revenue. He taught Equity and Family Law in Queens'. And he believed profoundly in the educational value of the law. When he spoke to undergraduates studying law, when they first arrived, he always urged them to attend lectures in any faculty which interested or attracted them. He encouraged undergraduates to take the Jurisprudence paper, the Philosophy of Law, in part because he believed that all law problems were Jurisprudence problems. Once, he returned from lecturing in Leiden entranced by an educational system where many students studied law not because they intended to become lawyers, but for its purely educational value. His belief in the educational value of law was matched by an ability to transmit to his students the pleasure of working out the problems the law posed. With vigour and enthusiasm he would lay before you the particular dilemma to which the law had to provide a solution, or he would present you with an appallingly drafted statutory provision and ask how we should discover what it means, and then, with equal drive, lead you through the process by which the problem was to be solved, or the meaning ascertained. He loved using the 'meccano set' of legal tools to find the answer. Essentially he was excited by the law – all of it, not just particular parts.

His ability and his understanding of the law were demonstrated when he became, unusually for an academic, a part-time judge, sitting as a Recorder for 10 years, doing, not Tax, but, amongst other things, Family Law, showing the humanity he demonstrated within Queens' on the bench.

John was a great and astute spotter of talent, in prospective undergraduates and in picking law teachers and fellows. In the 1970s and into the 1980s he and Brian Callingham were the joint Admissions Tutors for Queens'. Ken Machin did not allow them ever to interview a prospective candidate together, asserting that to have allowed that would have been against both the Queensberry Rules and the Geneva Convention. John's interviewing techniques are there for all to see in the first of the TV fly-on-the-wall documentaries about Queens' in which he and Richard Fentiman are to be seen interviewing a plucky but hapless applicant. John is kind but probing.

I first met John in 1972 when I was an undergraduate wanting to change from History to Law. I had a prepared explanation about why I wanted to change, along the lines of my historical studies had fired in me a profound interest in the development of law. It took John between 30 and 70 seconds



John Tiley on his admission as a Fellow in 1967.

BG AVE

to puncture pretty comprehensively this pretentious twaddle. In conversation we quite quickly got to the real explanation, that really I had always wanted to be a lawyer because my father had been one – a rather unfashionable explanation in the revolutionary days of 1972. Ever after I felt John was on my side, both when I was an undergraduate and thereafter. He would be sharp, funny, with a real edge. There was no-one better to puncture the inflated assumptions and assertions of the politician, but there was no-one better to provide insightful advice which was so obviously designed to help you achieve better. He was boundlessly kind to undergraduates. The early 70s were difficult times for dons and undergraduates alike, because of the ferment of change. John never lost the trust either of the older fellows who found the changes difficult to accept, or the undergraduates with whom he would be firm but also understanding. John would demolish your pretensions, but he understood, through all the years he taught and nurtured undergraduates, that they were young. His own family with three children, who he so obviously adored and of whom he was so proud, made it impossible for him not to be understanding and sympathetic. He was not the coolest of dons. But he was one of the most trusted and understanding, which means so much more.

His ability to spot and nurture talent went beyond the undergraduate body. Richard Fentiman in 1981 lived in a flat in Lewisham. One evening he received a call from John encouraging him to apply for the job of Law Lecturer and inviting him to come to Queens' for dinner in the next week. He did, and the rest is history. He encouraged and supported those with whom he taught to achieve – he would urge them to write that article or apply for that promotion. He relished the success of others.

John was loyal to those who he had taught, and to those with whom he worked. And he was loyal to institutions – the Cambridge Law Faculty, and, of course, Queens'. He served this College as Director of Studies, joint Admissions Tutor, Senior Bursar, Vice-President. He worked tirelessly to make Queens' a great law college, but also a successful community, where talent was nurtured and good values promoted. And there is a wide community beyond Cambridge of former undergraduates who went to Queens' who are in small and large ways better educated more insightful and sympathetic people because of John. I went to Brussels as Lord Chancellor in 2003 for my first Council of Justice Ministers, chaired by the Justice Minister of Luxembourg. He started the meeting by welcoming me as the new arrival, describing me as a fellow pupil of John Tiley from Queens' College, Cambridge, to the family of justice ministers. He was called Luc Friedan and he had been a lawyer at Queens' in the '80s. His remarks were lost on every other justice minister but so long as he chaired the Council of Justice Ministers things really went the UK's way, for which I have no doubt I have John to thank! So typical of the effect that John had – that it was our shared relationship with John that Luc saw as the link between us. The Queens' diaspora's affection for John was shown at his retirement party held in the Reform Club and attended by so many, at which John was presented with a picture of the view from Old Court where he had rooms for so many years.

Retirement for John, in 2008, was nominal. He continued, hardly pausing for breath, with his national and international

work on Revenue Law. John was 26 when he arrived in Queens'. To his close friends and his family it was possible to see the signs of aging during those 46 years, but to most of us who saw him teach, who knew him in college, who sought his advice, he hardly aged at all. And he lit up when describing the issues or the places he loved. The photographer for the book of photographic portraits of Queens' Life Fellows a few months ago sought to capture John, as he said, in a pose like James Dean. Upon seeing the finished work John said it made him look more like Worzel Gummidge.

It is over 20 years since John stopped being Director of Studies in Law at the College, but this year, in June 2013, on the Friday of General Admission John was there at Queens' in his doctoral scarlet to wish the students well as they set off in their procession to the Senate House to receive their degrees, eager to be introduced to the LL.M students, to congratulate them on their achievement, thrilled that one of the undergraduates graduating with a first in Law was the daughter of one of his students, who had also got a first, and the granddaughter of another Queens' lawyer – John beaming with delight at the success of others on a summer's day in Queens'.

We celebrate a man who was amongst the greatest tax academics of his generation, who transformed the approach of academia to tax issues, a man who contributed as much as anyone to Queens' success and its values over the last forty six years, a man who gave so much to the individual lawyers and students he taught and helped, a man so conspicuously loving of and loved by his family. And we celebrate a man who made our college and our lives and the lives of those he touched so much better than they would otherwise have been had he not been there.

Address by Professor Eilís Ferran, F.B.A., Chair of the Faculty Board of Law

We think of John Tiley as this country's leading tax law scholar. He was that: but in the course of a long and distinguished academic career he achieved so much more as well.

John was a Lecturer at Birmingham prior to his appointment to an Assistant Lectureship in Law at the University of Cambridge in 1967. At that time John taught and did research across a range of subjects. For instance, one of his first significant articles published in the 1967 *Modern Law Review* on the rescue principle in the Law of Tort (triggered by a rather tragic case of an accident on the railway lines) was some distance from the areas of law that were to become John's specialization; but it demonstrated the qualities of exceptionally thorough doctrinal scholarship, clarity of expression and thoughtfulness that were to define his scholarship. Other threads that were woven into the fabric of John's professional and indeed personal life were also apparent in that first article in which Brian Simpson, John's Tutor at his undergraduate College, Lincoln, Oxford, was



A more recent photograph
of John Tiley.

BRIAN CALLINGHAM

thanked for reviewing an early draft. John was utterly devoted to Cambridge, but it was Oxford that introduced him to Law, it was on the Oxford-London train that he first met Jillinda as they both made their way up for dinners at their Inns, and Brian Simpson, in particular, was a huge influence on both of their lives. Something of the playfulness of John's character can be gleaned from the acknowledgement in another of his early publications, this time in the *Law Quarterly Review*, on the topic of spousal desertion. John thanked his then Head of Department at Birmingham, Neville Browne, for suggestions and comments, noting that "Disagreement between us was almost complete but most illuminating".

At Cambridge, John began by teaching Equity, Estate Duty, and Public Control of Land Use. These were new teaching interests for him, having taught Family Law and Legal History at Birmingham. Through them, he quickly found himself immersed in issues relating to the taxation of the family, one of the themes that, along with tax avoidance, were to inspire his scholarship throughout his career. By 1970 he had taken over the Faculty teaching in Taxation. From 1979 on, John fulfilled his teaching commitments mostly in the area of tax, often keeping the subject going single-handedly in Cambridge (and, it may be said, for periods, keeping it alive as a subject taught in UK law schools as a whole).

John was not the most structured of lecturers but he was valued. As one student questionnaire response put it "a little sporadic but interesting and enjoyable; the first time I look at the clock is usually 35 minutes into a Tiley lecture, it's usually 20 minutes for other lecturers". His reputation was such he was much in demand for visiting fellowships and professorships around the world. John's formidable intelligence meant that, despite being a subject with a fierce reputation for technicality, tax held no fears for him. But, more importantly, John realised that proper intellectual inquiry into tax depended on understanding its political context, its historical development and its impact on society. John's scholarship was richly interdisciplinary long before this became the trend. Judith Freedman has written about the impoverishment of the discipline that occurred when, for a time, Tiley's magisterial work *Revenue Law* was denuded of its policy content in order to fit into narrow publisher specifications for practitioner works.

John's appreciation of the general importance of taxation for the welfare of the society was highly influential beyond his scholarly writings, being reflected, for example, in the statutes of the European Association of Tax Law Professors, of which he was one of the founders. And his determination for tax scholarship to make an impact outside the 'ivory tower' – driven not by a calculated assessment of what would score well in research evaluations but by a belief that we would all benefit from fruitful collaboration between the tax profession, public officials and the academic world – was genuine and deep; and vigorously and effectively pursued through the Faculty's Centre for Tax Law, on government committees, in seminars with and for HMRC, and in a myriad other ways.

Like most academics, research and writing was more than a job for John – they were part of who he was, and they spilled over into other parts of his life. That spill-over was even present in the covers of *Revenue Law*, which went through seven editions during his lifetime, and which now requires two volumes, so large is the subject matter. Choosing the colour of

each edition's front cover became a family tradition afforded first to the Tiley children, and then to the grandchildren – one way of inculcating a very keen interest in the writing process, if not its substantive content, in the young. John himself alluded to the "complex matter" of colour choices in the preface of the most recent edition, although, in a break with tradition and marking the move to co-authorship with Glen Loutzenhiser, the resolution in that case was by way of an Oxbridge light blue/dark blue combination.

John, a one time President of the Society of Public Teachers of Law (now the Society of Legal Scholars), was a committed teacher and brought to that aspect of his professional life the same dedication and enthusiasm which characterised his research. Writing in 2006 in the British Tax Review on *50 Years: Tax, Law and Academia* John spoke of the "magic moment" when "a bright or sometimes, by repute, not so bright student" asks a penetrating question which can set off fruitful lines of thought. One of his worries, and John did have anxieties, was that research and funding constraints could result in the inappropriate downgrading of teaching responsibilities. That good teaching and good research reinforce each other is the view of the Cambridge Law Faculty in general. But that the institutional viewpoint on the crucial importance of this symbiotic relationship is so perfectly aligned with John Tiley's personal opinion is not a coincidence. John shaped the Faculty at a crucial point in its recent development and we continue to bear that imprint.

In particular, John dedicated himself to the move to the new Law Faculty Building. The sheer complexity of that endeavour cannot be overstated – and in everything from making the case for the building, steering it through the many layers of University decision-making structures, raising the finance and fine-tuning the actual design of the building in collaboration with the architects (on which lines of communication between us as the users of the building and the architects were not always as short or direct as they might have been) John played an important, indeed on occasions, pivotal role. John's political astuteness saw us through many tricky moments. He had vision, but he also cared very deeply about getting the details right as well.

Crucially, as Faculty Chairman, John built and maintained morale during a period when the inevitable stresses could have led to more permanent fragmentation. John was very skilled at balancing different priorities, and at finding ways through difficulties that respected individual sensitivities but did not involve compromising fundamental objectives. He was actually rather good at encouraging and promoting junior colleagues, and giving people space to develop. Many of us, myself included, were direct beneficiaries.

John wanted a new building not for its own sake – a grand design – but, because he saw that we needed a different, more collegial Faculty ethos if we were to continue to operate at the highest level, he appreciated that, to get it, we needed a different physical infrastructure as well. We have that ethos now, and that we have achieved it without undermining the strong and healthy relations between members of the Faculty and their Colleges is a feat that we should not take for granted. Come by the Law Faculty at any point during the day in the middle of the term and you will notice that there is a truly energising buzz about the place. The corridor outside my room is an

especially busy place at lecture changeover time. As it happens, many of the lectures taking place in the vicinity of the Chair's office are on our Masters programmes. As the Faculty's first LLM Director I am sure that John would find it gratifying that this layer of activity is so vibrant. The teaching programmes, the Faculty Centres and their schedules of conferences,

seminars and other events, the international visitors that bring new perspectives, the dedicated space for our doctoral students – this is day to day life in the Law Faculty today, but that is not what we did before the 1990s. All of this activity is the realization of a vision that John Tiley treasured and which his efforts were instrumental in bringing about.

Mr Lee Bollom, Fellow 1995–2013

Lee Bollom started his career in hotel and catering management at the Park Hotel, Cardiff (the city where he was born in 1948) moving on to Antigua in the West Indies and Torquay in Devon before returning to Wales in 1974. He was introduced to Queens' by the Manager of the University Centre, who had heard that he was intending further to broaden his career experience. His appointment in 1978 as Catering and Conference Manager (he was later in 1987 given the ancient title of Manciple), which he initially planned to last three years, stretched to thirty-five years, following his success and satisfaction in the post.

During his first years at Queens' he was tasked with moving the catering activities from the Old Hall and the old, medieval kitchens to Cripps Court. He also, as construction approached completion, developed the conference/commercial activity made possible by the increase in available residential accommodation and modern catering facilities. Consequent on his unbridled enthusiasm to succeed, as also his professional



A recent picture of Lee Bollom.

BRIAN CALLINGHAM

expertise and leadership, the kitchen income increased at a faster rate than fee income and his department became the largest in the College. This success and achievement eventually led to his election as a Bye-Fellow of the College in 1995, allowing him to attend Governing Body meetings, and to his being elected Steward and an Official Fellow in 1998. Along with this recognition he was also awarded an M.A. He was a full Member of the Royal Society of Health and a Fellow of the Hotel Catering and Institutional Management Association.

Unfortunately this personal success was not to last. Ill health forced him to take early retirement in 2000 from his management position but allowed him to remain as a Fellow and as Steward right up to his death. Thus he was able, on a part-time basis and for many years, to provide guidance to those who succeeded him until sadly, just in the last few months, he became too gravely ill to come into College.

His 'outside' activities were approached with similar enthusiasm and included various professional committees on which he sat throughout the University and City. He was also a keen Rotarian and played a competent game of golf. He will be sadly missed by the College which owes him a great debt of gratitude for so many years of truly professional service. The College extends its deep condolences in particular to his wife Jan.

Tom Coaker

Queens' Revisited

Forty-nine years ago, in September 1965, I enrolled at Queens' College as a mathematics undergraduate. My credentials were the required A Level grades plus a year's experience teaching in Nigeria. Unfortunately, I was the first person from my very average grammar school ever to go to Cambridge, and I arrived with zero experience of post-A-Level mathematics. I had a grim first year, at the end of which I nearly failed my exams. My tutor, the wonderful Ken Machin, joked, "We make it very hard to get into Cambridge, and very hard to get out," and suggested that a switch to Economics might be a good idea. It was. With support from my supervisor Ajit Singh I



*Bernard Rivers delivering the
Cambridge Humanitarian Society
Annual Lecture, May 2013.*

BY KIND PERMISSION OF CAMBRIDGE NEWS

ended up with a good degree in Economics and the confidence subsequently to succeed in an odd but satisfying sequence of careers as economic planner, journalist, software entrepreneur and head of an international non-governmental organisation.

Last year, having recently retired, I arrived again at Queens', this time to serve as a 'Distinguished Academic Visitor'. I sometimes joke that only the third word in that title is true (I don't even have a PhD), but I was nevertheless granted the wonderful opportunity to spend two terms last year plus Easter Term this year participating in 'the Fellowship', with no pay and no responsibilities, while working in a room in Dokett Building on two issues I wanted to research. My wife, Karen Rothmyer, has simultaneously been in Cambridge as a visiting fellow at Wolfson College. Given that our professional and parental responsibilities have declined significantly from their earlier levels, the year has in many ways been the most delightful one we have had in decades.

While here, I have found myself appreciating what Cambridge and Queens' have to offer far more than I did

when I was an undergraduate obsessing about exams, girls and not impaling myself while climbing back into College late at night. Whenever I pass through the Great Gate into Old Court, where I lived as a third-year undergraduate, I think of the students and professors who have done so every year since 1448. I wish I could go back in a time machine and chat for a while with my predecessors from different centuries.

The biggest change at Queens' since I was here in the sixties is that the male students and fellows have now been joined by female ones. Another is that, when selecting students, the College welcomes impressive non-academic credentials, but will no longer respond to these by lowering the academic bar; the perceived potential to earn a good degree is everything. I welcome both these changes, though they do make me wonder whether the modest credentials I had in 1965 would now be sufficient to earn me a place at Queens'.

Some things haven't changed, though. Grace in hall, for instance. Queens' is the only Cambridge college with an after-dinner grace in English rather than Latin. The disadvantage this brings is that people understand what is being said. Since at least 1903, the senior fellow at high table has intoned a grace that ends "God preserve our Queen [or King] and Church." Every time I hear this, I can't help wondering how people who are not British Anglicans feel about it. Another thing that hasn't changed is the strong music tradition at Queens'. The Chapel Choir performs gloriously for what, during midweek services, is a tiny congregation. The St. Margaret's Society (MagSoc) is far better than when I was a member. And now, after 45 years without singing, I have joined the Fellows' Choir. At one recent rehearsal in the President's Lodge there were six basses, three altos, two sopranos, and one tenor – me. Yikes: I'm only of any value if I can stand next to a competent singer whom I can follow, one quarter beat behind. But never mind: at my age, it's rather exciting being forced to do something I'm not very good at. Suzi Digby, our admirable leader, cheerfully advises, "Just sing any note, so long as you commit to it".

Dining at high table is something that of course I didn't do last time I was here; but I imagine that apart from the food being better, the experience has changed little. Port and claret are still passed to the left. And the conversation is still fascinating, or difficult, or non-existent, depending on the social skills of yourself and your neighbour. At first I found this quite daunting. How do you open the conversation when you realise you're sitting next to the Revd Canon Dr (Sir) John Polkinghorne, former President of the College, a world-class theoretical physicist and a world-class theologian? In my case, with diffidence. Every Thursday evening the high table conversation continues over wine, fruit and cheese in the Old Senior Combination Room (SCR). I love that room, with its long polished table and its portraits of stern men (and one woman) watching over us to ensure we maintain standards.

Twice a term the fellows meet in the Old SCR for a fifteen-minute talk by one of them followed by a one-hour discussion – accompanied, of course, by a sip or two of wine. I was invited to be the speaker on one such occasion, sharing some of my research findings on exam grading at Cambridge. Among these are that in 2013, a First or an Upper Second was awarded to 89% of all Arts students but only to 72% of all Science students. The conversation was vigorous and insightful. On another occasion we met for an introduction by Eivind Kahrs

to some highlights from the college's 25,000-bottle wine cellar. It was quite wonderful to see the sublime look on Eivind's face as he sampled one of the best Burgundies. "Ahhh," he sighed, "this has matured nicely since I last tried it a few years ago". "You mean you can remember tastes in the way that other people can remember faces?", I asked. "Oh yes," he responded. My own notes said only "This is red and it tastes expensive".

Of course, not everything is perfect. For instance, Cambridge, like any other university, has its occasional moments of academic obscurantism. I decided to skip the lecture at the Centre of African Studies on "A Global Conjunction of Belonging? Autochthony and Its Different Trajectories since the Post-Cold War Moment". More seriously, after thirty-five years of living in New York and Nairobi, I must say I was surprised how few black faces I encountered in Cambridge. A bit of digging reveals that among Cambridge undergraduates of known ethnicity, only 0.9% are black (together with 15.1% of Asian ethnicity, 5.1% mixed/other and 78.9% white). Among Cambridge full-time faculty, the figure is 0.5% black (together with 11.6% Asian, 3.1% mixed/other and 84.8% white). If the University seeks not only to serve an evolving Britain but also to attract the best students and teachers from around the world, I hope that the black percentage will increase during the years to come.

I will not forget my debt of gratitude to Queens' for this remarkable year. In considering this, I'm inspired by the experience of my wife, who is American. Years ago, when Karen was admitted into a good US university, her mother burst into tears because the family had insufficient money to cover the fees. But she was still able to attend – because a bus driver with no family who had attended Karen's high school had donated enough money to cover the costs of one year of university tuition fees for one student every three years. That was enough to get Karen started; university scholarships and part-time jobs got her through the subsequent years. What the bus driver's generosity showed me is that you don't have to bequeath sufficient money for an entire building to make a real difference to a single student.

Bernard Rivers (bernard.rivers@gmail.com)

Notes regarding sources:

My comment that Queens' welcomes impressive non-academic credentials, but will no longer respond to these by lowering the academic bar. Source: The statement that "the sole condition for admission to Queens' is academic potential" found at <http://www.queens.cam.ac.uk/page-42>, together with what I've heard said by Andrew Thompson and others.

My comment that Queens' is the only Cambridge college with an after-dinner grace in English rather than Latin. Source: http://cuhags.soc.srvcf.net/escutcheon/2007-08/ar_grace.html.

My comment that "God preserve our Queen [or King] and Church" has been used since at least 1903. Source: www.quns.cam.ac.uk/queens/Misc/Graces.html.

My statement that my service as a Distinguished Academic Visitor will include the coming Easter Term. Source: Email exchanges with the President and Sandra Lackenby.

My statement that in 2013, a First or an Upper Second was awarded to 89% of all Arts students but only to 72% of all Science students. Source: Data contained in "Student Statistics" reports published by the university at <http://www.admin.cam.ac.uk/offices/planning/sso/studentnumbers/index.html>.

My statistics regarding the ethnicity of Cambridge undergraduates. Source: The above-mentioned Student Statistics reports.

My statistics regarding the ethnicity of Cambridge full-time faculty. Source: Data submitted by the University to the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and obtained by me from HESA.

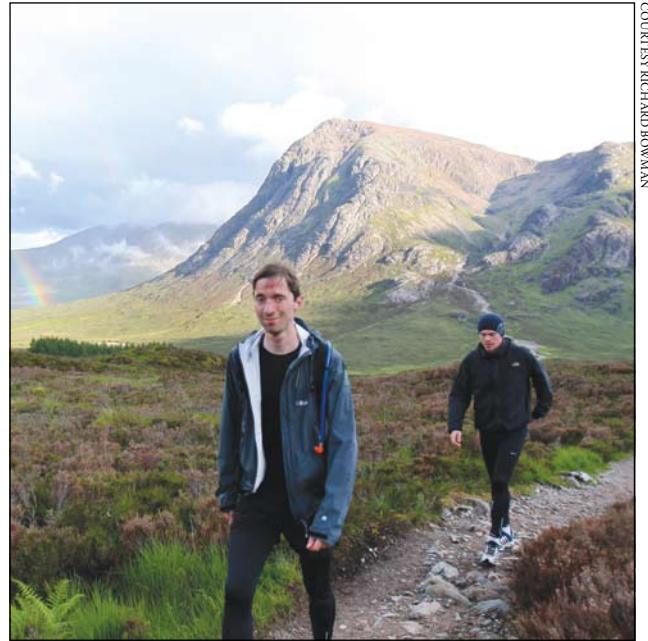
Journey of a Madman

At fifty seven minutes and two seconds past midnight on Sunday 23rd June 2013, I ran through the finishing arch in Fort William, after ninety five miles of non-stop running and over 14,000 feet of ascent. The story starts with my first long-distance race, the 53 mile Hoka Highland Fling, which I ran in April 2012. Eventually my legs stopped hurting, I finished my PhD thesis, and I moved down to Cambridge to take up my Research Fellowship. Seeing how well I would be fed here at Queens', I decided to take the plunge and enter not only the Fling but the West Highland Way Race in 2013.

While running has been a fairly serious pastime of mine for the last decade, January saw the start of a more intense training regime than I'd ever done before. Several mornings a week I ran 20km or so before refuelling with Queens' breakfast. At the peak of my training I would do this three days in a row, with an additional 40km on the second evening. It was daunting indeed to note that this still totalled only half the distance I was to cover. Still, aided by the encouragement of my friends and colleagues I readied myself, ate rather a lot for a week, and headed up to Scotland, armed with a good pair of shoes and my church Fairtrade stall's entire stock of cereal bars.

The West Highland Way is a long distance walking route that starts in Milngavie, a mile from where I grew up in the suburbs of Glasgow, and winds its way northwest into the Highlands to finish at the foot of Ben Nevis, our tallest mountain. Every year for many years now, a pack of particularly mad runners sets off from Milngavie train station early on the Saturday closest to the solstice, to run Scotland's longest foot race and claim their crystal goblet. The race started as a thin line of 180 head torches, snaking through Mugdock Country Park and on through the night. We were fresh and full of excitement, dampened only slightly by the rain, which was not yet as heavy as had been feared. A few miles in, I looked back at the twenty or so points of light winding their way towards me and it really hit me how privileged I was to take part in such a wonderfully crazy event.

My first checkpoint was at Drymen, 12 miles in. Two members of my support team, Jonathan and Lizzie, did a fantastic job of making sure I ate, drank and stayed warm. Running into the pool of light to be greeted by an enthusiastic hug and a down jacket was wonderful, and the gentle but firm force-feeding was definitely worth it in the long run: races such as this depend as much on the stomach as they do on the legs! From Drymen, the path heads to Loch Lomond over Conic Hill, and by this time dawn was breaking. The route then hugs the eastern shore, passing through just over twenty miles of native woodland to Beinglas Farm. The path looks flat on a map but, without ever rising or falling more than 50 metres at a stretch, it nevertheless represents one of the toughest sections of the Way. What starts as a well-laid footpath eventually gives way to a dirt track just wide enough for one, with some fairly serious scrambling over rocks and tree roots. The challenge was increased by my sleepiness at this point – I felt myself fading from wakefulness a few times, complete with inebriated-looking wobbles in my gait. The otherworldly atmosphere was completed by supporters at the checkpoints with faces shrouded in netting against the infamous Scottish midges.



COURTESY RICHARD BOWMAN

Dr Richard Bowman (foreground) on the West Highland Way Race 2013.

I dragged myself to Tyndrum around noon, 53 miles in and the change-over point for my support crew. After some hot soup and encouragement from my beloved Kerrie and the rest of the team, I headed off towards the Bridge of Orchy with Mike, as I was allowed a support runner from this point onwards. This support was vital as I crossed the exposed bleakness of Rannoch Moor, where my brother Peter kept me going through a low point about 65 miles in. After the Moor, and a much-needed support stop at the White Corries ski centre, Johannes and I headed down Glencoe and over the Devil's Staircase. It was still light, being about 9pm, and the descent into Kinlochleven was fast and enjoyable. The scenery here is some of my favourite in the world, made even more dramatic by the brooding weather. After weighing in at the last official checkpoint (competitors are weighed periodically for safety), Johannes, Peter and I set off at a steady trot for the finish. By now I had relaxed and sped up; with 'only' fourteen miles to go I was sure I'd make it. The others met us at Lundavra, where we were greeted with the traditional bonfire supplemented with rave music and glow sticks! With seven miles to go, at 11:45, I decided to try for a sprint finish. My pace more or less doubled, and I started running rather than walking up hills. Charging through the Nevis Forest by torchlight felt almost dream-like, the three of us putting all our energies into one last burst. That frenetic (and painful) hour was rewarded by the euphoria of finishing at a run, and three minutes inside my dream time of 24 hours.

I'm privileged to have had the chance to fulfil a childhood dream, and owe a great deal to the six trusty friends who formed the rest of my team – and it really was a team effort! Thanks also go to the many people at Queens' and beyond who sponsored and encouraged me, and I'm happy to say we raised over £700 for Jimmy's Night Shelter.

Richard Bowman

The Staff

"IT'S BEHIND YOU!" "OH NO IT ISN'T!" The Sports and Social Club know how to start the year off with a bang – and this year was no exception as around 60 staff and children set off to see *Jack and the Beanstalk* – a great night was had by all.

It was lovely to see the college pensioners returning to Queens' in March for their annual tea party with the President and Fellows. This year, the Quiz Night in April attracted 9 teams; Enzo Apuzzo (Catering) and his team took first place, with 'Four Eyes' (Porters' Lodge) coming a very close second and the third place went to the 'Bursary Belles' (of the Bursary – where else?).

Once again we were spoilt with a choice of two staff outings. On Saturday 15 June the first outing was to the BBC Gardeners World/Good Food Show at the NEC and on Monday 24 June a trip to Greenwich via a boat along the River Thames; both were sell-out tours.

Not content to just rest on our laurels, staff members are always keen to organize their own events and in March the Housekeeping team embraced the spirit of Red Nose Day, dressing up in red to raise over £100 for charity. For the ninth year running Bebi Holmes (Catering), led a team from the Catering Department in the Chariots of Fire Race, raising £272 in September. Their charity of choice was the Papworth Trust Equality Choice Independence, which works with people of all ages and disabilities. In October, the Bursary MacMillan Coffee Morning raised a total of £155 – and so a well-deserved round of applause to all the staff who get these events off the ground and make them so successful.

In January, the Nursery welcomed three new members of staff – Alma D'Amico, Lizzie Davies ad Youssef Ellimouni. In February, the Bursary said goodbye to Svetlana Busarova who moved to Houston, Texas, with her family and welcomed Caroline Andrews in her stead. During the spring and late summer, Catering said goodbye to Harold Rowley, who retired after 35 years of service, Head Chef Shaun Cook, who set off on his travels around the world, Dorota Kubala, who left to start a family, and Krzysztof Jaworski and Kelly Lawrenson, both off to pastures new. The Department welcomed new Head Chef Jon Witherley. Also, although it was 'goodbye' to Mairi Hurrell as College Nurse, it was 'hello' to Mairi as the new Welfare Officer and we warmly welcomed our new College Nurse, Emma Dellar and also Julia Calver, Tutorial Receptionist. In November we were joined by our new Deputy Head Porter, Tony Hall and Fiona Simm in Housekeeping.

Once again, the Library invited staff and Fellows to enjoy mince pies and coffee in the Library, followed by an exhibition in the Old Library. For the ninth year running some staff participated in the 'Christmas Card Amnesty' and, following on from last year's successful experiment, food was donated to a local food bank. The appeal proved to be very popular with over five boxes of groceries delivered to the food bank on Monday 23 December.

It is with sadness we have to report the deaths of two of our pensioners, Mrs Eunice Johnson, Bedmaker from September 1960 to October 1984, and Harry Brewis, who worked in Maintenance from April 1975 to September 1986. He emigrated to Australia a number of years ago.



Inside the new Porters' Lodge.

Congratulations to Mairi Hurrell (Welfare Officer), Robin Wilson (Electrician) and Jim Coulter (Regulatory Compliance Officer) who celebrated 20 years of service to Queens' and to Peter Maiden (Gardens), Carol Lewis (Catering), Tony Mele (Catering) and Enzo Apuzzo (Catering), who all celebrated 10 years of service.

With Christmas on the horizon, the Sports & Social Club had more fun and frolics planned and on Saturday 30 November, a full coach set off to the Westfield Shopping Centre in Stratford for the Christmas Shopping Trip. On Saturday 10 December, professional performers entertained the children with their 'mini panto' Goldilocks & the Three Bears, which included sing-a-long songs and some audience participation – great fun was had by all and, of course, no party would be complete without the Committee on hand to provide a welcome lunch. Even Father Christmas with his presents for the children was, as usual, a member of the Committee. No prizes are offered for a correct identification!

The Staff Carol Service, taken by Jonathan Holmes with readings by members of the College, was followed by festive refreshments in the Long Gallery, kindly hosted by the President and Lady Eatwell. The Staff Sports and Social calendar drew to a close with an excellent dinner in Old Hall, and a disco in Old Kitchens – another event which very quickly sold out.

As ever, a very special thank you must go to all the members of the Staff Sports and Social Committee, who work incredibly hard to organise and make all these events such a success. The final event in the Staff Sports and Social Club 2013 calendar was the Bursars' Reception for staff, pensioners and Fellows on Monday 23 December in the College Bar, followed by our traditional raffle. Prizes were kindly donated by the Fellowship and the money raised helps to ensure the Staff Sports and Social Committee funds remain healthy.

Lorraine M Loftus

The Buildings

The Fabric 2013

Over the past three years, the College has been conducting tests of the mains electrical infrastructure, some of which is over 50 years old. One such elderly cable was the one that carried electricity from Old Court to Dokett Building, and thence onwards to Friars and Erasmus Buildings: to about 140 residents overall. This cable, which runs under the pavement of Queens' Lane, failed its test quite dramatically: the insulation test meters indicated a short-circuit across the mains! This was strange, as the cable was in continuous use, and would have blown up if such a short-circuit had occurred in normal use. Nevertheless, there were sufficient other signs of aging of the cable that we decided to replace it completely. This involved digging up most of the length of Queens' Lane to lay a new cable, of greater capacity, replacing the switch-gear at both ends, cutting off the ends of the old cable, and abandoning the rest of it underground. It sounds simple, but the works were highly disruptive, and many people were without electricity for periods during the works.

Hardly had we finished the works, carefully re-laid the pavement of Queens' Lane, and re-opened it to pedestrians, than officials from the local council descended on us and accused us of having cut off the public electric mains which, amongst other things, fed the street-lighting in Queens' Lane. They did not believe that the cable we had cut off was our private cable, and could not be persuaded of this until we showed them the remains of the old cable clearly leaving Old Court, from our side of our main electric meter. This left them somewhat covered in embarrassment, for there was no doubt that the street lighting in Queens' Lane had stopped working at the time we had cut off our old cable, and the inevitable conclusion was that some council workers, many years ago, had connected the council street-lights to our private cable rather than to the public electric main. So it appears that Queens' College had been paying for the public street lighting in Queens' Lane for many decades. In retrospect, we realise that it had been the presence of the street lights connected to our old cable which had caused the insulation tests to fail in the first place, and to stimulate us into urgently replacing what we thought to be a near-failing cable. Perhaps there had been little wrong with it, after all.

The upgrades of electrical infrastructure continued with the replacement of an overloaded main cable feeding Erasmus Building, and the complete replacement of the central electrical distribution switchgear in (a) Dokett Building, (b) Old Court, and (c) Fisher Building, at the main intake from our private sub-station feeding the whole of the west side of college. The latter was to facilitate a future more ambitious plan to feed the whole of the east side of college from the substation on the west side of the river, reducing our dependence upon an unreliable main electric supply from an overloaded substation on the University's Mill Lane site. The renewal works in Fisher Building required a temporary supply from several diesel generators to keep the college going for a period during the Christmas Vacation 2013/14.

During 2013, there have been significant extensions to

secondary glazing of buildings on the main site, including T staircase of Fisher Building (thus completing the whole building), all of Friars and Essex Buildings, and Walnut Tree Court (after obtaining Listed Building consent). In Cripps Court, the external glazed wall of the Angevin Room was replaced with double-glazed units with integral venetian blinds. In Erasmus Building, the whole of the top floor had internal ceiling insulation installed (to mitigate for the 1959 flat roof having no thermal insulation), and some of the more unusually large and draughty windows in six bedrooms had temporary secondary glazing installed. In preparation for a future wholesale replacement of the old 1959 single-glazed sliding windows by new double-glazed units, one such bedroom window was replaced with a trial sample of the new double-glazed units, which has been found acceptable. We shall upgrade all the remaining bedroom windows at some point when the building is uninhabited for an extended period, perhaps in 2015. This delay highlights the difficulty of undertaking significant refurbishments of college fabric when the buildings are occupied almost continuously by students or by conference delegates and summer schools.

The lighting in the College Bar and in the College Library has been updated with low-energy LED bulbs instead of incandescent capsules. New external lighting in the North Garden of Cripps Court and on the elevated walkway from FF staircase has been installed using LED rope-lights.

Substantial areas of external stone in Cripps Court and Lyon Court were cleaned. Glazed links which had been leaking onto the stone near AA and FF staircases were re-glazed and made water-tight. In Lyon Court, the public toilets were refurbished, and the ventilation in the multi-gym was



The removal of the temporary Porters' Lodge Portakabin.



"Queens' College" in bronze – the new Porters' Lodge.

improved. Major internal refurbishments to Cripps Court staircases BB and FF are planned during summer 2014, including en-suite conversions. Preparatory works have already taken place, because the existing hot-water infrastructure of Cripps Court, dating from 1974, is not adequate to cope with all the new showers. So far, the pressurisation equipment for the domestic cold and hot water systems has been replaced with an up-rated system.

In Walnut-Tree Court, two small gyp-rooms for sets G₃ and G₄ have been combined together into a single galley kitchen serving both sets. In set H₂, the decayed stone surround of a window overlooking Queens' Lane was renewed in fresh stone.

The excavations for the new Porters' Lodge and re-landscaping of the Round uncovered some damaged rain-water drains from Fisher Building to the river. These were surveyed by CCTV, and then sleeved internally with a plastic

lining to prevent tree roots growing into the pipes. Another discovery was several massive underground concrete blocks under the Round, which were found to be anchor points for steel tie-rods holding the river wall back from toppling into the river. Maybe these concrete blocks explain the difficulties experienced over the years in trying to grow trees along this bank. The occupation of the new Porters' Lodge entailed the re-engineering of many systems, including telephones, fire-alarms, security door and gate controls, CCTV, and plant alarms from our building management systems. The Portakabin outside W staircase which had temporarily housed the Porters was taken away by crane.

At Owlstone Croft, there were repairs to the slate roof and chimney-stacks of Block A. There has been some asbestos removal in preparation for redevelopment of unoccupied areas in Blocks A and D. Two of the central heating boilers, dating from about 1955, have been replaced.

At the Boathouse, the communal changing-rooms and showers have had a new central heating system installed. CCTV has been installed around the building to improve security.

Out amongst the college houses, it was the turn of 75 Panton Street for a major refurbishment, which uncovered the usual array of structural defects and the need for serious internal strengthening. A fine new kitchen-diner was constructed in the basement.

Complete site-wide coverage of wireless internet ("wi-fi") has been achieved, including all the external hostels, houses, and flats. It is believed that Queens' is the first Cambridge college to achieve such universal wireless coverage: over 270 wireless access points were required. Every college house has been supplied with a colour printer/scanner/copier on the data network.



Digging up Queens' Lane for the new electricity cable.

Robin Walker

The Libraries

The Library has always been at the centre of the College's academic life, and these days it is becoming more crucial than ever. It is much more than a repository of books, important though that function continues to be. The web provides new ways of learning, and new ways of organising and processing knowledge and information, and the Library has become central to helping students discover how best to manage the huge range of facilities and options open to them. The College Librarian, Dr Eggington, has been working closely with the Senior Tutor and Dr Meg Tait to introduce students not only to the War Memorial Library itself, but also to the ways in which it can support and direct learning, and this is pointing the way forward to closer integration of the Library into College teaching in the future. The induction sessions for freshers were attended by almost all the new undergraduates, and about fifty graduate students (use of the Library by graduate students is increasing, and will soon start to pose its own problems of space and collection development). Research skills sessions seem to work best when integrated into teaching programmes, and we hope to expand these in the coming year. In Freshers' Week, Dr Eggington also provided three research skills sessions for first year postgrads entitled 'Getting the most out of Cambridge Libraries & e-resources'. About twenty came. The sessions were aimed mainly at students who are new to Cambridge and unfamiliar with the systems, and were designed to show them how to get the most out of the extensive range of e-resources, libraries, and special collections that Cambridge has to offer. New research skills classes have been offered to more experienced students too: both general sessions and sessions tailored to particular groups (one for Biological NatSci students was particularly successful). This is an area of work which will expand over the next few years.

There are some practical changes and innovations: over the summer a new 3M RFID security and catalogue and circulation system was installed and the library circulation system fully changed over to the University's Voyager system. The latter was a huge step forward as students can now search for Queens' books, reserve them, and access their library accounts, via the same LibrarySearch interface that they use for department libraries and the University Library. The new RFID system is much more effective than the old electromagnetic system: the book issue terminal now recognizes a book, issues it, and desensitizes the alarm all in one action. Students are generally delighted with the new system. We anticipate, too, that the new system will be effective in further reducing the already small amount of theft from the Library. The system changeover was a huge job, though, and it took a large proportion of staff time, as about a third of the Library's forty thousand catalogue records had to be manually amended. The positive side of this is that it has enabled us to iron out problems and errors in the catalogue that have been there for some years. The WML also has a new photocopier. It scans images to email and copies in colour as well as black and white. Students can also print to it wirelessly.

During the exam term, tea & biscuit mornings were instituted on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays to keep up students' energy levels, reduce stress, and make the Library a

better place to work in during the exam term. They proved very popular. The aim was, in part, to help library staff respond to the underlying need to get to know the students and enhance communication with them, which is essential if we are to develop user-oriented collections and services.

And we are always continuing to expand, improve and update our holdings of books. Library staff have been developing and updating collections thanks, in part, to generous support from the Queens' alumni Adopt-a-Book Scheme. The extra ten thousand pounds a year this has made available for book purchases recently and over the next few years is having a marked and beneficial impact on the collection as a whole. Library staff have been holding discussions with (most) Directors of Studies about how best to develop their respective subject areas. In addition to ensuring that we try to hold all the books needed by first and second year undergraduates, it is our aim that a properly rounded collection should be maintained in all Tripos subjects, one that will be of general interest to a cross-section of Queens' students, graduate students, and Fellows. We are also trying to support Masters courses where possible. Our holdings in Linguistics, History, Computer Science, English, Geography, Medicine, Physics, Chemical Engineering and HSPS have all received attention. We have added 802 books since July 1st. In addition, Queens' Library plays an active part in the University's eBook provision, with Miriam Leonard on the eBooks advisory committee. I would like here to record my thanks, and the College's, to the librarians who have worked so hard and so effectively throughout the year, and to the volunteers who have helped with cataloguing and classification. We are very lucky to have such skilled, dedicated, and friendly library staff.

We were very fortunate too, last year, to be given a substantial collection of over six hundred Science Fiction books by Queens' College alumnus, Simon Mainwaring (1961–64). For a full description, have a look at the article on the library blog (<http://queenslib.wordpress.com>). (In addition to the blog, the Library Newsletter and our Twitter feed and Facebook page keep people up to date with library events and news. As well as news, each fortnight our Old Library volunteer Lindsey Askin uploads a photo of something interesting from the Old Library collection, which has provoked a lot of good feedback.) We are grateful to the following, for gifts to the Library: Dr Allison, Rev. M. Bochenski, Dr Campbell, J. Drake, Prof. Daniel Karlin, Rev. Dr. John Polkinghorne, Liz Russell, & William Simpson Wreathall.

Old Library

Two matters stand out this year in relation to the Old Library. The first is the extent to which our plans to make the Old Library's collection more visible and more publicly available have made progress: over the summer and during the Michaelmas Term, we had a John Smith Exhibition showing books by and relating to the important Queens' Alumnus, the Cambridge Platonist, John Smith. This was also made available online via a Facebook album. This was arranged to coincide with a series of 'Revisioning Cambridge Platonism' workshops earlier in the year, and focused attention on an insufficiently celebrated



Outside the Library.

distinguished alumnus. Last year's eighteenth-century literature exhibition was also made available online via Facebook.

To commemorate the Thomas Smith anniversary we had an exhibition of books drawn from his bequest to the College. This displayed both annotated texts and bindings from his Renaissance collection. In March last year, Dr Egginton ran two workshops, 'Rare Books for librarians', as part of the Universities 'Librarians in training programme'. In November Dr Egginton and Dr Zurcher conducted workshops on the topic of: 'Introduction to Queens' Old Library: early collections and using rare books for research', and a further rare books session was led by Dr Butterfield in March. Dr Egginton plans to continue, too, with the postgraduate workshop he started last year. He also held a successful rare books seminar for first-year history undergraduates in November; it is hoped that these will be extended to other subjects next year.

We have hosted a number of visits from interested groups, including the Cambridge Bibliographical Society, a group of American librarians, and Saffron Walden Town Library Society. There were also visits in connection with our participation in 'Revisioning Cambridge Platonism'. A series of study days took place in April and May, and participants came to see our John Smith exhibition on two occasions. We have continued with our College open weeks this year; advertised both in the University and more widely, they attracted hundreds of students and members of the public. The Lent open week coincided with the Queens' Arts Festival for which Dr Egginton gave brief talks to visitors. We opened our doors again this year for the Cambridge Open Week centring on the John Smith exhibition. In order to avoid the deluge of visitors we had last year, we managed it this time as individual talks and tours. Dr Egginton gave the same John Smith talk fourteen times in two days to fully-booked (indeed overbooked) sessions of ten people at a time (it was certainly

more than a hundred and forty people). We had extremely enthusiastic feedback about the Old Library from members of the public who wanted to be kept informed of future OL events. We also continue to welcome researchers: we had nineteen research visits this year, and responded to a further forty or so email enquiries. This year, Helen Macdonald became the first researcher to examine the T. H. White papers. Her book about White and his goshawk, *H is for Hawk*, is to be published by Jonathan Cape in August.

Elsewhere in this issue of the *Record* is an article about the important recent discovery of an unknown music part-book. This has been catalogued in detail (by Richard Andrewes from the UL), and digitised for inclusion on DIAMM (Digital Internet Archive of Medieval Music). This, like other matters mentioned above, has been featured on the Old Books Blog. This year we have been promoting our collections via fairly in-depth features about key items, such as A Dutch Book of Hours, 1453 (MS 50), Erasmus and Queens' College, Roger Ascham, Queens' College and educational models, and *The Nuremberg Chronicle* (1493), Queens' College copy of a 15th-century bestseller, recently restored. Over the past 18 months 3000 viewings of pages have been made by people from all over the world.

The Queens' miniatures by Pacino di Bonaguida, currently on long-term loan to the Fitzwilliam Museum, were displayed at the very successful exhibition, 'Florence at the Dawn of the Renaissance: Painting and Illumination, 1300–1350', at the Getty in Los Angeles (13 Nov. 2012 – 10 Feb. 2013) after which the exhibition was transferred to the Art Gallery of Ontario in Toronto from March until June 2013.

We are extremely grateful for the cataloguing work currently being undertaken on our important David Hughes collection of pamphlets by Sophie Connor, and earlier in the year by Lindsey Askin). Apart from the thirty or so incunables already on the system, this is really the first time that any of our collection has been catalogued online in accordance with modern cataloguing standards. Five hundred and sixty one pamphlets have been catalogued so far, under the careful supervision of the College Librarian. This is a significant first step in beginning to get the Old Library catalogued, and it is hoped that similarly skilled and motivated volunteers might be found to continue this work into the future. But we are also continuing our attempts to raise the money necessary to employ full-time cataloguers, so that we can get a proper handle on everything we've got, and make it available to the scholarly community across the world. We thus have two major, complementary aims: to make the Library more accessible to students, school pupils and the local community on the one hand, and to international scholars on the other. A complete, modern, online catalogue of the Old Library would also allow us to integrate our holdings more efficiently into College teaching, as another aspect of the fuller integration of the Libraries into undergraduate and graduate teaching and learning.

Ian Patterson

A Musical Discovery in Queens' Old Library

Tenor part book of early English church music found bound up within a Book of Common Prayer

A Queens' Old Library reader recently chanced upon a long-forgotten volume of sacred music by Gibbons, Byrd, Tallis and other lesser-known contemporaries which, it seems, was once used for Queens' College Chapel services, probably in the 1630s (*shelf mark G.4.17*). Although its background is not yet entirely clear we can be certain of its status as an artefact to be counted alongside the limited number of primary sources upon which knowledge of this key period in English music now relies. Moreover, by suggesting the presence at seventeenth-century Queens' of a choir capable of performing polyphony, this discovery affords more general historical significance. Bearing in mind the role of music in the religious quarrels of the seventeenth century, the volume's contents cast additional light on the College's orientation within the broader politics of the pre-Civil War period.

Bound in a seventeenth-century binding, the volume comprises a fine 1636 edition of the *Book of Common Prayer* (*shelf mark G.4.17*), a seventeenth century printed programme of the Queens' College Benefactors Service, and nearly 50 leaves of well-thumbed hand-written tenor parts from a large selection of English church music. Most of the music is in the same hand, probably that of a professional copyist (as yet unidentified). Movements from sung services are bound with their respective portions in the printed text (e.g. Te Deum, Kyrie, Sanctus, etc.) after which 42 anthems are bound at the end of the volume. The presence of numerous blank sheets at the end of each section suggests an unfulfilled intention to enter further music. It seems possible that the volume was bound in this way for use not by the choir, but by the Precentor, whose job it was to organise liturgy and worship. Sadly missing (or not yet discovered?) are the eight or so part books which would have been used by the choir to sing the services. One of the factors linking this volume to Queens' College Chapel is an inscription on the inside front cover: 'Tenor Decani Coll. Reginal' (Tenor for the Dean's side [i.e. south side], Queens' College).

In addition to music by some principal Reformation composers (Thomas Tallis (1505–85), William Byrd (1539–1623), Christopher Tye (1497–1572)) there are lesser known works by a host of figures, some of them local to the area (John Amner (1579–1641), Wilkinson (fl ?1575–?1612), Osbert Parsley

(1511–85)). Although some of the music dates from the early seventeenth century, most of it is sixteenth-century, thereby providing insights into the College's position in relation to religious and political developments of the day. The inclusion, for example, of Tallis' *Dorian Service* and Thomas Caustun's *Service for Children* is significant as evidence of Queens' high church inclinations during the febrile religious environment of pre-Civil War Cambridge. As two of only four Elizabethan settings of the entire communion service, their performance in seventeenth-century Queens' would suggest that the College had revived the then outmoded practice of singing the entire communion service. Of more purely musical interest is the presence of works for which this would appear to be the only known source, including, a litany by Adrian Batten (1591–1637) and a *Magnificat* and *Nunc dimittis* by William Cobbold (bap. 5 Jan 1560–1639). To see full contents details please enter: 'Queen's College. University of Cambridge. Library. Manuscript. G.4.17' on the University's 'Colleges P-W' Newton catalogue. We are extremely grateful to Richard Andrewes (former head of music at Cambridge University Library) who has painstakingly identified most of the music and undertaken the job of cataloguing it. Work continues on the task of identifying the authorship of 12 unattributed works. We hope that a dissertation project on the manuscript currently being undertaken by a third year Queens' student under the guidance of Dr Silas Wollaston will help to resolve some of these issues.

Sadly, the lack of a complete catalogue of Queens' College archives makes further research difficult, at the present stage, into the identity of the College's seventeenth-century musicians and the circumstances surrounding the creation and use of the Queens' part book. We do know, however, that unlike other Cambridge colleges no provision was made for the payment of chapel musicians in the College's statutes.¹ One of the few known mentions of music in College accounts records that its chapel organ was 'taken down' in 1570, when an increasing climate of Puritanism banished elaborate music from services. A further entry, recording payment of £114.8s.1d for installation of a new organ in the College Chapel in 1637, reflects the general reversal of this trend that is known to have occurred during the earlier seventeenth century. This musical flowering represents just one manifestation of the High Church movement which gathered pace during the reign of Charles I. Under the influence of his appointed Archbishop of Canterbury, William Laud, a range of alterations to liturgical ritual were introduced, such as the use of ornaments, railed-in altars, bowing towards the east and elaborate service music.

The installation of Dr Edward Martin as Queens' President in 1631 ensured that the new approach to liturgy was enthusiastically implemented at Queens'. A staunch supporter of the High Church movement and former Chaplain to Archbishop Laud, Martin lavished large sums on the beautification of the College Chapel (in addition to the installation of the new organ). Following the subsequent defeat of the Royalists, Martin was imprisoned (1642), the College Chapel was vandalised by

¹ See Ian Payne, *The provision and practice of sacred music at Cambridge colleges... c. 1547-c. 1646* (New York, 1993), which provides most of the background to this article.



Inscription on the inside front cover: 'Tenor Decani, Coll. Reginal' – Tenor, Dean's side, Queens' College.

Puritans seeking to remove all evidence of Laudian reforms, and elaborate music was banned from church services. It seems likely that it was at this point that the Queens' part book was removed to the College Library and quietly forgotten about (the Library's nineteenth-century printed catalogue includes the prayer book but makes no mention of its accompanying music (p. 107)). The significance of the year '1664' inscribed on the inside-cover remains uncertain: although such old music could have featured in post-Restoration college services, the part book's exclusively pre-Civil War content and its accompaniment with the 1636 prayer book suggest its initial creation for use during Edward Martin's first tenure (he lived to be restored to the Presidency after the Restoration).

In recent times discussion of Laudian reforms in relation to English music has tended to focus on Peterhouse, not least on account of the survival there of an almost complete set of part books. Although the latter retain their pre-eminence as one of our main primary sources of early English church music, the discovery of the Queens' tenor part book (which is quite different in terms of content and appearance) offers an additional dimension.

Over the coming months and years we hope to answer some of the numerous questions raised by this important volume whose discovery has already aroused considerable interest amongst musicologists and historians of the seventeenth century. We are grateful to DIAMM (Digital Archive for Medieval Music) who have digitised this document in full and to EECM (Early English Church Music) for providing the funding. The entire Queens' part book will shortly be available to view online in full via DIAMM. For now DIAMM images of the manuscript music (without blank pages and the prayer book) are available to view from the Queens' Library website (via the page entitled: 'Printed Books and Manuscripts Online').

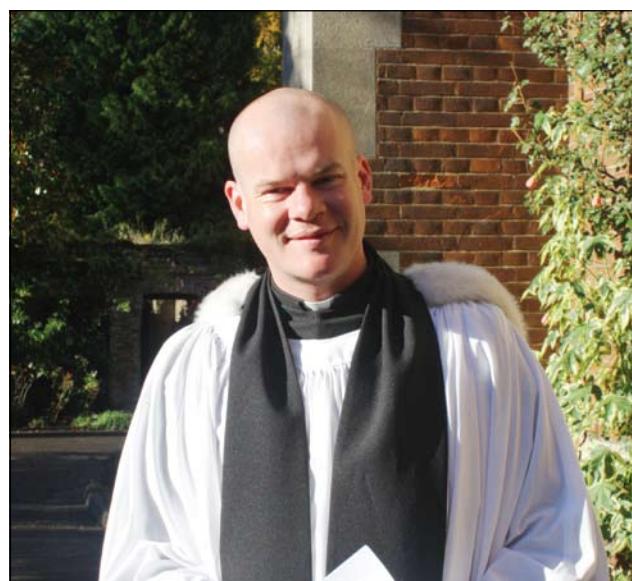
Tim Egginton

The first set of Versicles and Responses and the Venite from Morning Prayer by Tallis, from the part book.

The Chapel

The most significant change for Queens' Chapel this year has, of course, been the arrival in September of our new Chaplain, the Revd Tim Harling. He comes to us from Peterborough Prison (where he was Co-ordinating Chaplain) and is not entirely unfamiliar with Queens' as he was on placement with us 10 years ago when he was a student at Westcott House. He is gradually taking over much of the administration of and publicity for the Chapel and he and the Dean of Chapel share the conduct of services more or less half and half. Dr Holmes retires at the end of this academic year, so this is an opportunity for Mr Harling to familiarise himself both with the pattern of the routine worship in chapel and also with the bigger set-piece services which punctuate the year.

As well as the Dean of Chapel and the Chaplain, the following have preached at Sunday Evensong during the year: The Rt Revd Michael Perham, Bishop of Gloucester; Dr Laura Biron, Lay Assistant Chaplain; Father Raphael Armour, Dean of the East of England for the Russian Orthodox Church; The Revd Canon Dr Fraser Watts; The Very Revd John Hall, Dean of Westminster; Professor Roderick Smith, Royal Academy of



The Chaplain, The Revd Tim Harling.



An unusual 'fish-eye' view of the Chapel.

Engineering Network Rail Professor of Railway Engineering, Imperial College, London, and a former Fellow of Queens'; The Revd Canon Neil Thompson, Precentor of Rochester Cathedral; The Revd Simon Walkling (1982), Moderator of the United Reformed Church National Synod of Wales; The Revd Alison Fulford, Rector of Hickling, Nottinghamshire; The Revd Christopher Woods, Secretary of the Church of England Liturgical Commission; The Revd Canon Dr Michael Diamond, part-time Tutor at St John's College, Nottingham; The Rt Revd Ferran Glenfield, Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin and Ardagh; The Venerable Kevin Roberts (1975), Archdeacon of Carlisle; and The Venerable Tim Barker (1975), Archdeacon of Lincoln. The Sunday evening services on 3rd February and 9th June were Eucharists rather than Evensongs and there was a special service to mark the beginning of Lent on 17th February. The preachers at the Commemoration of Benefactors Services in May and at the Visit of the Alumni Association in June were The Revd Canon Matthew Baynes (1984), Rector of Bredon with Bredon's Norton, Worcestershire, and The Revd Tim Oakley (1963), former Vicar of Woodford Halse with Eydton, Northants.

On occasion there were different services on Sunday, notably a service organised by first years (at which Michael Loy preached) and Music and Readings for Passiontide in the Lent Term, an Easter Praise Service in the Easter Term and an Informal Service, the Remembrance Day Service (attended by many Old Members as well as current members of Queens') and the ever popular Advent Carol Service in the Michaelmas Term. The Dean is very grateful to the Graduate Choir for joining in and enhancing the worship at the Staff Carol Service on 10th December, which yet again attracted more than 80 people. There were five midweek services and readings on a theme (varying from the Temptations of Christ to War and Peace to the Kingdom Season) during the year and a very moving special Service of Thanksgiving to commemorate the life of Marcus Hughes-Hallett (2011) on 20th February. As has become our custom, the date of Her Majesty the Queen's Accession was commemorated by a special choral service, featuring Coronation and royal funeral music, on 6th February. There were Choral Eucharists on Ash Wednesday, the Eve of Ascension Day and the Eve of All Saints Day.

On 9th November the Chapel was filled to capacity (attendance exceeded 300) for a Memorial Service for Professor John Tiley, Fellow 1967–2013, who died aged 72 on 30th June. Tributes were paid by Lord Falconer of Thoroton, P.C., Q.C., the former Lord Chancellor, and by Professor Eilis Ferran, F.B.A., Chair of the Faculty Board of Law. The Choir sang *In Manus Tuas* by Thomas Tallis, *Into thy Hands* by Jonathan Dove, *How Lovely are thy Dwellings* by Johannes Brahms and a *Nunc Dimittis*. The lesson was read by David Collison of the Chartered Institute of Taxation. Remembering John Tiley's love of piano music and his own proficiency as a pianist, Jonathan Rawlinson played with great sensitivity Liszt's *Consolation No.3* on the piano towards the end of the service. The occasion was, of course, a very sad one, but a fitting tribute to a much-respected and admired colleague. The College extends its sincerest sympathy to Mrs Jillinda Tiley and her family.

The rhythms of the Academic Year were marked by a well-attended Matriculation Service after the formal Matriculation and before the Matriculation Dinner and by a Graduation Service on the eve of Graduation Day at which Mark Lewis,

graduating mathematician and outgoing CICCU President, spoke.

There has been a change to the pattern of mid-week choral services. The Chapel Choir have been singing twice a week on Wednesday and on alternate Friday evenings. During the Lent and Easter Terms the Graduate Choir boxed and coxed with the Chapel Choir on Fridays, the former singing Choral Compline one week while the latter sang a Choral Vespers (including, in the Lent Term, a Bach service and a Latin one) the next. On Wednesdays the Chapel Choir sang either at a Themed Service or a full cathedral-style Choral Evensong or a Eucharist or (termly) at a Roman Catholic mass. In the Michaelmas Term, however, the pattern has changed to choral services on Tuesdays and Thursdays (necessitating a change of the St Margaret Society chorus rehearsal evening to Wednesdays). On Tuesdays half the Choir sing a 'Consort' Evensong, using metrical psalms and mostly Tudor-period music – the other half of the Choir sing the following week. On Thursdays the pattern of a themed service or of a Choral Evensong or a Eucharist or a Catholic mass has continued. The Choir, under the direction of Silas Wollston, continues to sing to an extremely high standard – a detailed report from the Senior Organ Scholar appears elsewhere in *The Record*. There was a tour to Switzerland in the summer and another to Hong Kong in the new year 2014.

When the Choir are not singing, the regular pattern in term time of Morning and Evening Prayer and of occasional Holy Communion services on major saints' days continues. Support for these services is minimal but nevertheless the cycle of regular prayer in Chapel continues. The Sunday morning Holy Communion services have also been rather poorly attended. The series of short sermons on passages from the accounts of the early ministry of Jesus in the Gospel of Luke was continued until June and has been replaced by a series on the Book of Jeremiah. Tim Harling has reintroduced 1662 prayer book services for some of these shorter offices. The Revd Canon Nigel Cooper, Chaplain of Anglia Ruskin University, kindly took one or two of the Sunday morning services earlier in the year when Dr Holmes's duties as a Pro-Proctor meant he had to attend a University Sermon.

In February the Choir of the Perse School joined our own Choir for an Evensong. The St Augustine's Chamber Choir came to sing Evensong in June. On 7th November the Choir of Trinity Hall sang a joint Evensong with our Chapel Choir. On 8th November the Chapel Choir joined the Choir of St Catharine's to sing Mozart's *Requiem* in Emmanuel United Reformed Church with a visiting orchestra from Hong Kong Polytechnic. The Choir sang as usual at the annual Commemoration service of the Order of the Fleur de Lys in October. The Fleur de Lys Foundation is supporting a fund to help members of the Choir who could not otherwise afford to do so to go on choir tours. There was an ecumenical service in Chapel in September for the Association of Medical, University and Legal Lodges.

During the year the Chapel has been used for 11 weddings and also for a ceremony to mark the Golden Wedding of Sir Martin and Lady Elizabeth Holdgate (Sir Martin was a Fellow of Queens' 1953–56 and they were married in the Chapel by the then Dean, the Revd Henry Hart). One of the weddings was that of a current Fellow, Professor Lisa Hall, with Dr John Saffell. The Chapel was 'lent' to Great St Mary's Church



JONATHAN HOLMES

One of the pew ends in Chapel.

for one marriage while the Church was closed for essential restoration work and another, in July, was conducted under the auspices of one of the local Baptist churches. In addition there have been 7 baptisms in Chapel this year.

The Senior Organ Scholar has continued to arrange a very successful series of organ recitals on Saturday lunchtimes. The organ has also been used by the Oundle Organ Course and by the Royal College of Organists. There have been a number of successful concerts in Chapel, notably by the Osnabrück University Chamber Choir, the St Faith's Singers, the Fitzwilliam Madrigal Singers, the Pendleton Singers and the Hildegarde of Bingen Choir. The Chapel continues to be used extensively for rehearsals by organists, choirs, including the Fairhaven Singers and Queens' Voices, orchestras and even an opera group.

Nick Morris and Alexander Knight have continued as Organ Scholars and Helena Phillips-Robins has taken over as Choir Secretary. Rachael Gregory has been Chapel Clerk since Easter and Joey Nelson took over from Luke Hawkins as Sacristan. Jemima Graham took on the job of Chapel Secretary. Mr Roger France has continued to act as our semi-official liaison with Darwin College – he has given up his formal connection with the Chapel as a Reader but still attends quite frequently as a most welcome guest. Since October Dwayne Engh, an ordinand at Westcott House, has been attached to Queens' Chapel and has helped in a variety of ways at many services. He is Canadian with a wide experience of the church and has been a music director.

There is not a great deal to report about the Chapel building itself. The lighting system remains unfinished as we await English Heritage's pronouncements on the latest scheme. We continue to have to use temporary lighting for the Sanctuary area. Three names need to be added to the First World War part of the War Memorial – that of an Australian member of the college whose death in the War has only recently come to light and those of two Chinese civilian members of Queens' who graduated in 1918 but were drowned when the ship taking them home was torpedoed. We remain extremely grateful to the Housekeeping and Maintenance teams for all their work behind the scenes. In particular Lise Field, who now works in the Library, continues to provide the Chapel with a wide variety of beautiful flowers for the Lord's Table in term time.

Jonathan Holmes

The Gardens

Of course, the gardens at Queens' alter markedly with the seasons, but this year we have had other changes. For example, we have lost one full-time gardener, so that our team now includes the Head Gardener and two others. A more conspicuous change has been the landscaping of 'The Round', *i.e.* that area between the Mathematical Bridge and the new Porters' Lodge at the end of Fisher Building nearest the river. In this work we were very much helped by Robert Myers, whose talents are well known to visitors to the Chelsea Flower Show. Because all our trees have preservation orders, new plantings were necessary to replace those removed, so that a plane and an alder have appeared along the river bank by the Round. Otherwise, new beds now surround a lawn, next to a flagged piazza. By and large the new garden areas of the Round have been received enthusiastically. One other big change has been the replanting of the herbaceous borders along the sunny, southern side of Fisher, where the colourful new beds have been much admired, especially by those who daily park a car in College. All our gardens looked really stunning this last autumn, when we were lucky to have an unusual, and remarkably prolonged, display of colour, especially from our trees. As usual, our main display was in spring, when



The herbaceous border in Fisher Drive.

the bulbs in the Grove produced another sequence of brilliant colours. Our outside properties, particularly at Owlstone Croft and the Boat House, have gardens, which are proving more interesting and enjoyable every year.

Allan Hayhurst, Garden Steward

The Gardens of Queens' College – An Historical Survey

The Cambridgeshire Gardens Trust, interested in recording historic gardens, visited Queens' on 12th October 2012. Some 30 members enjoyed a conducted tour by Allan Hayhurst and Stephen Tyrrell. This is an abridged form of an article written about the gardens after the visit.

The Site

The initial site of the College was within the parish of St Botolph's, but the late Carmelite additions were in the parish of St Edward. The College was built almost on a south-west, north-east axis, bounded by Smallbridges Street (currently Silver St) to the south, the Queens' Ditch to the west, the Carmelite monastery to the north and Milne Street (Queens' Lane) to the east. But in 1475 the College bought from the Town Corporation a low-lying island, liable to flooding, bounded by the River Cam and the Queens' Ditch. Originally the Queens' Ditch rejoined the river, crossing Smallbridges Street near the east end of the Old Granary, today part of Darwin College. It was channelled into a brick tunnel in 1756. This purchase provided the land for the Grove, a Fellows' Garden later replaced by Cripps and Lyon Courts and for the Fisher Building.

On 5th August 1538 the Carmelite Order surrendered their buildings and land to the College. On this land are situated the new Chapel, the Friars Building, the Doket Building, the Erasmus Building the Walnut Tree Building and the present Fellows' Garden. Queens' was in full occupation by 1544.

Separating the West Fields of Cambridge from the low-lying marshy lands of the river, was the Long Greene (the present 'Backs') and each adjacent college secured a portion, which was surrounded by a deep ditch necessary both for drainage and demarcation. The spoil from these ditches was

used to make tree-lined walks. As early as 1475 the Town covenanted with Queens' College to deposit rubbish on its green in order to raise the level of the land. This was repeated on later occasions. In 1805 Bowtell recorded, "The grounds on the backs of the colleges, lying on the west side of the river, have been considerably raised within the last twenty years". Loggan's Map, 1688 refers to Queens' College Green, but in 1798 Custance's Map records Queen's Green. Unlike other colleges on the Backs, Queens' did not take the necessary steps for the complete appropriation of this adjacent green, which remains public ground.

The Planting and Structure of the Gardens

Until the construction of Cripps and Lyon Courts, the structure of the gardens in Queens' showed considerable continuity. They have evolved gradually over the period of 550 years and they have been adapted according to the problems of shade and of flooding and to the changing needs of leisure, for fruit and garden produce and for space required for increased residency. However, many historical features from various periods remain.

Old Court

Entering the College through the Gatehouse is to arrive, in the words of Pevsner in "the most complete and compact example of a mediaeval college". Hamond's Map of 1592 depicts a central plot of grass enclosed by small railings, but with no central path to the Screens. In Loggan's Map 1688 the railings have disappeared, but there were two grass plots divided by a central path. This is unchanged in Custance's Map 1798 and a mid 18th century guide book refers to "two courts beside a pile of buildings near the gardens". Shade posed problems for

planting. Eighteenth century engravings show little change, but photographs from 1910 show some planting of smaller plants, perhaps box or wallflowers. Today there are shrubs near the south-facing walls and the wall of the Hall and some herbaceous plantings, including rudbeckias, potentillas, campanulas, gaillardias, crocosmias and fuchsias. The garden's role in both the Old and Cloister Courts is to provide for the enjoyment of plants and also to define a space linking buildings and complementing their architecture.

Cloister Court and Pump Court

Proceeding through the Screens, the first cloistered walks in Cambridge were constructed. Hamond's Map 1592 has a central tree in the Court but no apparent lawn; by 1688 Loggan placed one tree in the north west corner and shows a lawn and paths, while Custance 1798 suggests two grass plots and a path, but no tree. Nineteenth century engravings show no trees in either the Old or Cloister Courts, but a 1908 photo has shrubs below the Lodge, probably removed together with the Lodge's plaster in 1912. A 1948 photograph has ferns growing by the cloister walls. Today there are window boxes on the cloister and tubs against the Hall, each with trailing geraniums, and shrubs have been planted in the borders. The small Pump Court, always a shady area, was constricted by the Essex Building. Hyde's engraving 1856 placed a tree near the entry to I staircase. Today this small enclosed area is brightened by shrubs and tubs of geraniums.

The President's Gardens

An order dated 1532 stated, "That whereas the President of this College hath before this time no garden appointed severally for himself, neither for fruit, nor to walk in... Now... the said President shall have, enjoy and take from henceforth the Garden or Orchard over against the College broadgates with all the fruits growing within the same to his own proper use... the said President from henceforth, shall have no part nor dividend of such fruits as groweth within the College's great orchard". It would appear that the College had orchards and probably a vegetable garden before the acquisition of Carmelite land in 1544. (Was there cultivation on the island?) There appears to be cultivation of an area to the north of both Old and Cloister Courts and in 1549 the burgesses of Cambridge complained, "Item, we fynde that the Queen's College hath taken in a piece of common ground commonlye called Goslinge grene without recompense". This was probably an area running from Milne Street to the river. Hamond's Map 1592 shows a formal, enclosed garden of 4 plots adjacent to the President's Lodge on its north side, and in Loggan's Map 1688 a water gate leading to the river had been built. The area of Carmelite land together with Walnut Tree Court was divided and shared between the President and the Fellows from the 16th century to the 19th century. Much of the land was orchard and the rights of each were jealously guarded. Between the present President's and Fellows' gardens is a tiny court with four doors providing access to their respective areas: the President and the Fellows each had separate keys. Until the establishment of Friars Court, the President had a further garden, which he then relinquished.

Loggan showed some outbuildings on the north side of the Lodge by 1688 and Custance in 1798 suggests a possible central fountain in the present President's Garden. Hyde's engraving 1856 shows numerous trees and a substantial river wall for

this garden, while early 20th century paintings include an herbaceous border. It appears that planting for a President in the 19th century was more for enjoyment than for fruit. In 1913 Walter M Keesey wrote of the view of the Lodge and garden which "reaches down to the river and provides one of the many delectable prospects which the Backs afford". A 1947 photo shows a large central lawn and a few border trees. In 2009 the President's Garden was landscaped with a new river wall and frontage, attractive gravel walks, an extended lawn and replanted beds, together with a large pergola for climbing roses. In the north east corner by the wall to the Fellow's Garden is a magnolia *grandiflora* and there are two copper beeches and a catalpa tree.

Walnut Tree Court

Between 1616–1619 a new Jacobean building was erected, partly spanning the previous Goslinge Grene. Hamond's Map 1592 has shown this area bounded by Milne Street and the north wall of Old Court as being planted with trees around its enclosing perimeter. Loggan in 1688 shows a formal orchard with three rows of fruit trees, probably for the use of the President, but Custance 1798 has two central trees on a lawn. Were they walnut trees? By 1856, Hyde's engraving has an oval lawn and three mature trees flanked by substantial trees where the new chapel would be built. During World War II there were two air-raid trenches in this Court and the President's Garden. In 1947 there was a new walnut tree on the lawn, north of the Old Library, climbing roses on the Jacobean building and along the south wall of the chapel and a circular herbaceous island bed to the west of the chapel. An old walnut tree had died in 1932 and remnants of a Carmelite wall had been found amongst its roots. Today the somewhat ailing walnut is circled by autumn crocuses, the shaded north wall of the Old Library and Chapel has a border of ferns, heathers and cyclamens. There are still climbing roses featuring Alfred Carrier, Lady Hillingdon, Ophelia and Golden Showers on the Jacobean building and on the south facing chapel border are shrub roses, buddleia *alternifolia* and heuchera. The island herbaceous border is now a dry garden divided by a central gravel path, with plantings in pebble of a variety of grasses, Japanese anemones, Michaelmas daisies and an Acer *Palmatum*. There is a mature rose border facing the east wall of the President's Garden.

The Carmelite Estate and its Development

Hamond in 1592 shows the remainder of the Carmelite land divided into three enclosed areas. There appears to be foundations of buildings in the area of the present Fellow's Garden, an area of vegetables and fruit bushes adjacent to Walnut Tree Court and a substantial orchard covering the area of the Friars and Dokett Buildings down to the river and backing onto King's College. The area of foundations, cultivated as a Fellows' fruit and vegetable garden and enclosed by a wooden palisade in 1592, was walled by 1688. Within this walled area was an enclosed Bowling Green. From 1555 there had been a bridge from this Green to the Grove. The bridge was removed in 1793. Loggan 1688 shows the Carmelite land cultivated with gardens and fruit bushes and with orchards. There are five clearly divided plots and those nearer to Milne Street, Friars and Dokett Buildings were reserved for the President's use. Adjacent to the river there was a Fellow's vegetable garden

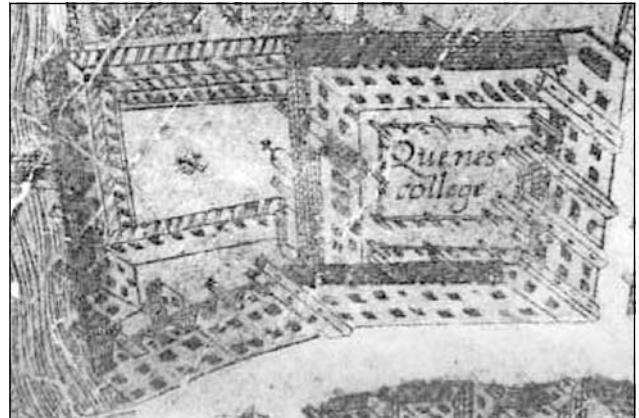
separating the President's Garden from the Bowling Green. In the current Fellow's Garden there is an old mulberry stump circa early 17th century still yielding fruit. In the far corner of the Bowling Green there used to be a summerhouse. As early as 1575 there is written evidence: "Item, to Robert Geordenor carpenter and 7 of his men for 11 days' work setting up the frame of the vine in the Fellow's Garden, 28s 6d". Dividing this garden from the President's Garden is an east-west clunch wall, probably Carmelite. In 1707 James Berverell in his guide book *Les Delices de la Grand' Bretagne* referred to "vergers, de grans jardins, de parterres et d'un boulingrin".

Today there are a number of new buildings on the Carmelite land; the President no longer has personal rights there, there are no orchards or vegetable gardens, but the old divisions and structure are still recognisable. Friars Building today has a new herbaceous border with plantings of rudbeckia, geraniums, tradescantia, lavender and verbena rigida. The heavily shaded area of Dokett and the north wall of the Chapel need thoughtful planting. The Fellows' Garden has ferns on the north facing wall adjacent to the President's Garden and a bed of shrubs separates it from the Bowling Green, together with silver birches, verbena and nerines. On the river bank are two young and colourful maples and on the far north wall of clunch and reused stone from the Carmelites honeysuckle grows and there are shrubs and phlox. The Fellows' Garden now is clearly divided from Friars Court and the Chapel by Spence's Erasmus Building.

The Island Site and its Development

Crossing the bridge, referred to in the Cambridge Almanack as "Ye great bridge to the cloysters", which was paved in 1582, there was the Pondyard. (This bridge was replaced by the Mathematical Bridge, designed by Etheridge and built by James Essex 1749). In the area following the curve of the Queens' Ditch to the south of the site (now including the Fisher Building), a brewhouse was built c1533, new stables 1697 and other functional outbuildings. In 1936 this southern curve of the Ditch, adjacent to Silver Street, was filled in with a reinforced concrete raft supported on 120 reinforced piles. This was the necessary foundation for Drinkwater's Fisher Building, which followed the natural contours of the site boundary and was approached by a flight of steps down from the Round. There was a lawn and flowering cherries between Fisher and the old stables, which were adapted as the Fitzpatrick Hall for a JCR and bar. Adjacent to this Hall and enclosed by a wall were greenhouses, a potting shed and an apple store. At this time there were mature weeping willows on the river bank between the Mathematical and Silver Street bridges. They were present in Le Keux's engraving 1841 and in Gwen Raverat's woodcuts.

The whole island was liable to flooding, especially bad in 1947. In 1625 the College had paid three shillings for "a boate and foure men to draw trees out of the river that boats might passe" and in 1774 one shilling to "A man, for bringing back the garden bench after the flood". Nevertheless, soon after the purchase of the land, the Pondyard was laid out as a garden and orchard, surrounded by a mud wall and hedges. By 1539 there were walks laid out in what became the Grove. For this garden, reminiscent of the kitchen gardens of country houses, College accounts reveal a number of purchases: in 1523 saffron, then vines and trellis work, in 1575 "paid for 3500 privie and 1000



Part of Hammond's map of 1592.

of honeysuckles for the island and other places of the college, 19s 10d", in 1634 apricots and in 1688 asparagus. Hammond's Map 1592 shows a rectangular garden and orchard, beyond an enclosed inner ring of trees and an outer ring of woodland following the western curve of the Ditch back to the River Cam. The bridge from the Bowling Green to the Grove is clearly shown, although there are no paths. By 1688 Loggan shows four cultivated vegetable and fruit plots within a rectangular wall, together with an orchard beyond the brewhouse and stables. Custance 1798 shows a further refinement with nine vegetable plots. Dyer, historian of the University 1814 wrote, "Queens': in the fellows' gardens were formerly espaliers, now removed, and its present appearance, it being open, and consisting principally of a kitchen garden, looks, perhaps, more like a country, than a college garden. An improver, perhaps, might say, give those short walks a more swerving direction, and plant them round with a shrubbery, beat down that brick wall, and exchange it for palisades, or an iron fence railing, that there may be some sort of connection between garden and grove." Advice, fortunately, not taken and the Fellow's Garden continued to produce apples, pears, plums, peaches and apricots from espaliers and four plots, divided by grass walks, were surrounded by herbaceous borders with vegetables in the centre of each for use in the College kitchen. At the intersection of the grass walks was a dipping pond and nearby an old mulberry tree dating from the early 17th century. In 1877 C Wordsworth wrote "to this day Queens' has its own kitchen garden" and so it continued until the construction of Cripps Court 1972-79.

In all the early maps of the College the Grove is well stocked with trees and there were elms and ashes in the 17th century. It was well managed, yielding timber and kindling. John Forlin, the gardener, thinned the tree planting, 1749-52. *Cantabrigia Depicta* 1763 recorded "The Gardens being very extensive, well planted with Fruit and adorned with Rows of Elms, and fine Walks make it a very agreeable Retirement for Students". An Ackermann print 1815 shows a gravel walk by the riverside in the Grove and Gwen Raverat in *Period Piece* wrote of the Jebbs of Springfield on Queen's Road, "Looking across Queens' Green to the elms behind Queens' College". Archie Browne remembered that daffodils were first planted in the Grove in 1925. Two rare and gigantic elms have survived Dutch Elm disease and three new elms have been planted.

Today the Fellows' Garden has disappeared under Cripps Court and then Lyon Court. The old mulberry tree in the

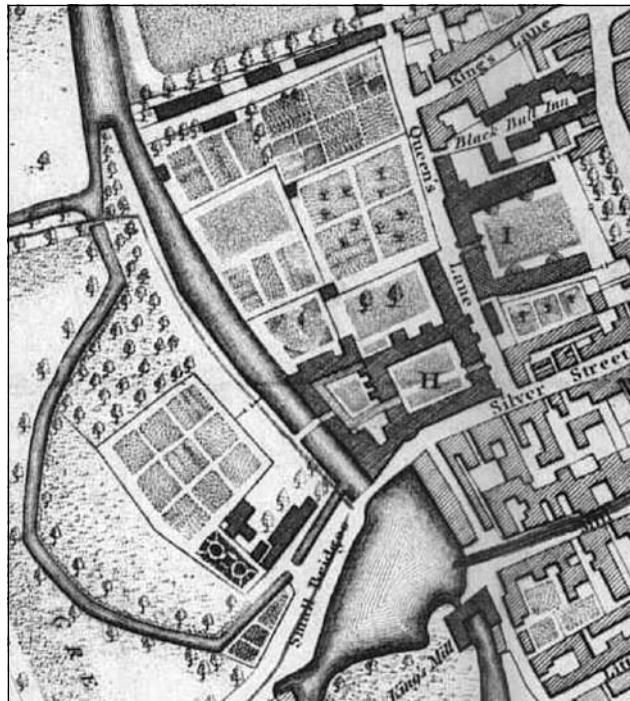
central lawn and a 17th century wall of the old Garden, some ten foot high and with brick coping, are the sole survivors. Currently, a replanting of a very shaded area between the north of Cripps and this old wall is being undertaken. Raised beds with brick surrounds have created a winter garden for suitable shrubs and there are bamboos in tubs. It is an attractive area and leads into the Grove through a yew and beech hedge and a planting of cyclamen. Another venture is the new roof garden between Fisher Building and the new Hall in Cripps. Already it is mature and colourful although planted in only one foot of soil. There is a watering system. This dry area has been influenced by the example of Beth Chatto. There has also been a replanting of the borders on the sunny, south side of Fisher.

Presently nearing completion is the re-designed Round, the area between the new major entrance to the College in Silver Street and the Mathematical Bridge. The river bank has been re-turfed and paving stones are being laid in a circular formation. A new Porter's Lodge has been built on the east end of the Fisher Building together with a new cloistered walk to Cripps. With this 21st century construction, Queens' must be the only Cambridge College which possesses buildings of each century from the 15th to the 21st. Through all these changes its gardens have survived and, at present, are undergoing a major re-planting and revival under the new Head Gardener, Stephen Tyrrell.

Charles Malyon

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The Elms in the Grove

The two large elm trees in the Grove at Queens' have attracted attention (2000 edition of *The Record*) because of their unusual height of more than 145 feet. They are the tallest surviving elm trees in the country. Early in the last century, elms comprised the largest group in the tally of Britain's tallest trees, but now the maturing Victorian introductions from around the world and the legacy of Dutch Elm Disease have demoted this genus to the Championship division! Unfortunately, the variety to which the two Queens' trees were attributed in the 2000 article was incorrect – they were thought to be of the 'Huntingdon' type. They are now known to be 'Chichester' elms – these similar but distinct clones have divided opinion between taxonomists for nearly 250 years and in this review it is hoped to rectify this incorrect identification for the sake of future students of this attractive and useful family.

Like peripheral maturing figures at an academic soirée, the Queens' elms have attracted little attention in recent years, but to lose touch with them would be unfair, as they have an important story to tell through their linkage to past natural scientists of national and international standing. The trees are hybrids (*Ulmus x hollandica* 'vegata') in today's nomenclature but have had different titles over the years within a family that

is notoriously prone to identity changes. Their correct common name is 'Chichester' Elm, not from the southern coastal city, but from a farm in south east Essex, Chichester Hall, which was once owned by a Bishop of Chichester, Lancelot Andrewes, Master of Pembroke College, the trusted editor-in-chief of King James I's Authorised Version of the Bible.

It is not known whether Bishop Andrewes actually knew the trees at his acquired family home, but a local cleric, Adam Buddle from nearby North Cambridge, lodged in Chelsea's Physic Garden in 1711.... "a broad leafed smooth Wich Elme (that grew) plentifully about Danbury" – just six miles from Chichester Hall. Two hundred years later, the distinguished Edwardian plantsmen Elwes and Henry identified this specimen in the collection as being similar to a great elm that had fallen in that same year, 1911, at Magdalen College, Oxford, having pronounced the Magdalen elm the tallest in the country. Perhaps this giant had been planted in the middle of the 17th century by Ralph Austen, Bursar of the college and local nurseryman, an early authority on apple tree production.

Unlike his contemporaries at Queens', Austen was well regarded by the Lord Protector. The Cromwell family had long associations with Queens' (*Record* 2001) but Oliver, a junior



One of the finest of the varieties yet raised is the Huntingdon, or as some call it the Chichester Elm, the *U. m. vegeta* of the Hort. Soc. Garden.

The Chichester Elm, illustrated in George Lindley's catalogue of 1815.

member of this Huntingdon family, matriculated at Sidney Sussex in 1616. Sir Oliver Cromwell, the Protector's uncle, who resided at Hinchingbrooke House near Huntingdon, spent lavishly on royal entertainments and though 'protected' during the Commonwealth was compelled to sell the family home and estates. Coincidentally, it was in Hinchingbrooke Park in the mid 18th century that a young hybrid elm was noticed and propagated by John Wood, a local nurseryman. The distinguished Cambridge botanist R. H. Richens (1983) suggested that this seedling resulted from a cross between the park's continental elms (*U. minor* var. *minor*), introduced during the Roman occupation, and pollen from neighbouring Bedfordshire's indigenous wych elms. Wood's wealthy clients were always keen on new specimen trees for their shady walks and Brownian landscapes and the 'Huntingdon' hybrid provided a valuable commercial asset at a time when landowners such as the Dukes of Bedford, Northumberland and Devonshire, boasted up to 50 elm types in their expanding arboreta in addition to the more exotic trees from the newly discovered continents.

According to early 20th century photographs in *Arboretum Woburnensis*, Thomas Holt, steward at Woburn and Holborn for three successive Dukes of Bedford, had planted in the 1730s, 'Chichester' elms from one of his own farms, Chichester Hall (the former home of Bishop Andrewes). Rivalry amongst suppliers was keen. A neighbour to Woburn Abbey, for example, was John, Duke of Montagu, who intended to plant a 72 mile avenue of elms from Boughton to Montagu House in Bloomsbury, but good sense prevailed and the '72 miles' of trees graced Northamptonshire instead, until just after the First World War. Formal elm avenues on a smaller scale were however essential planting throughout the period of this English Arcadia.

In 1825 at Cambridge, the charismatic teacher the Revd John Henslow took up the Chair of Botany after the 75 year

reign of John Martyn and his son. Henslow secured the position, his second professorship, through "good university connections" but admitted that he was no botanist. However, he was prepared to learn. He had an invaluable asset, a friendship with the young John Lindley. Lindley was the son of a Norwich nurseryman whose debts, like many of his profession, had been engendered by overgenerous support to wealthy but ungenerous landowners, so young John had no formal botanical training. He had, though, seen service with Sir Joseph Banks FRS, the wealthy, well-connected 'gentleman botanist' of Captain Cook's Australian voyage. Lindley was able to compensate for Henslow's relative ignorance of the subject and Professor Henslow asked Lindley to reorganise the old Pembroke Street Botanical Gardens. Lindley published in 1823 and 1826 his *Hortus Cantabrigiensis*, which includes, along with other elms, 'Ulmus vegeta' as the Chichester Elm for the first time. No doubt using his father's stock as in 1815, the Catton Norwich nursery listed this hybrid along with 15 other elms but as *U. cicestriensis*, reflecting the old bishop's linkage to its original provenance. Lindley's plantings may also have extended to the recently built Brooklands House (1825) in Cambridge where remnants of this elm variety can still be identified. Interestingly, Elwes and Henry (1913) speak of the 1823 planting in Trinity's Fellows' Garden of the 'Sedgwick' vegeta elm. Alas, this tree fell in 1936 and A.E. Housman recorded its demise in this his own final year.

The two extant Grove inhabitants in Queens' still reflect this Norwich provenance. Lindley became in effect Secretary of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, a Fellow of the Linnaean and Royal Societies of London and first Professor of Botany at London University. Moreover, he had selected another great botanist and plantsman to work at the Chiswick Gardens, Joseph Paxton, a yeoman farmer's son from Bedfordshire, later famously the Duke of Devonshire's gardener at Chatsworth. Very probably, head gardener Paxton, at only 23 years of age, knew and planted 'Chichester' elms in Derbyshire's great palace, but sadly these trees no longer survive.

Recently, in 2013, the forestry research team at Roslin have DNA typed three candidate elms from sites in Bedford and Norwich and one of the Queens' elms and confirmed that they are 'Chichester' elms, identical clonal material, thus establishing a link between these earlier cited plantsmen. Chichester Hall in Rawreth, now a hotel, possesses no elms today, but maybe further work might possibly identify Danbury material or other local sources to finalise this interesting dendrological puzzle. For enthusiasts, it is well to record that steward Thomas Holt, (d.1745) was the great uncle of Gilbert White of Selborne, whose brother Thomas, inherited Chichester Hall and both these properties are scheduled to receive in the coming years a micro-propagated sapling from the Queens' trees as a reminder of this lineage to their 17th and 18th century sourcing.

Italian scientists in the last few years, alone amongst European pteleologists, have bred a disease-tolerant elm, 'Morfeo' to be ready for the international market in 2014 (a potential worthy newcomer for the Grove?). Our two, tall, half-continental residents in the Grove should have a few more years to assess this arboreal competition.

Richard Smith

The Historical Record

Fellows of the Royal Society from Queens'

The "Royal Society of London for Improving Natural Knowledge", more usually known as the Royal Society, is a learned society for science first proposed by a committee in November 1660 and is nowadays in effect the UK Academy of Sciences. Royal Charters were granted by Charles II in 1662 and 1663.

(The dates in bold refer to the year of election as an F.R.S.)

- 1663** James Compton 1622–1681. (Queens' 1637). P.C., M.P. Third Earl of Northampton; Recorder of Coventry and of Northampton; Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire; Constable of the Tower; a Lord of Trade. Original Fellow of the Royal Society.
- 1663** John Wallis 1617–1703. (Queens' Fellow 1644). Savilian Professor of Geometry, University of Oxford; Chief Cryptographer for Parliament; Mathematician, partially credited with the development of modern calculus. Original Fellow of the Royal Society.
- 1663** Sir Peter Wyche 1628–1699. (Queens' 1644). Traveller; Envoy to Russia, Resident at Hamburg. Chairman of the committee appointed "to consider the improvement of the English Tongue". Original Fellow of the Royal Society.
- 1667** John Pearson 1613–1686. (Queens' 1632, migrated to King's, Fellow of King's, Master of Jesus, Master of Trinity). Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, University of Cambridge; Archdeacon of Surrey; Chaplain to Charles II; Bishop of Chester.
- 1667** Walter Needham c1631–c1691. (Queens' Fellow 1655). Physician in Shrewsbury, Oxford and London; Anatomist and early Embryologist.
- 1686** John Harwood 1661–1731. (Queens' 1682). F.S.A. Commissary of St Paul's; Advocate in Doctors Commons. Archaeologist and Zoologist.
- 1707** Henry Plumptre c1679–1746. (Queens' 1697, Fellow). F.R.C.P. Physician in London (St Thomas's Hospital). Harveian Orator, Registrar, Treasurer and President of the Royal College of Physicians; Medical author, reviser of the *Pharmacopoeia Londiniensis*.
- 1712** Thomas Pellett c1671–1744. (Queens' 1689, Fellow). F.R.C.P. Physician in London; Harveian Orator; President of the Royal College of Physicians.
- 1726** Richard Hassell c1699–1770. (Queens' 1717). London Lawyer.
- 1729** Daniel Wray 1701–1783. (Queens' 1719). F.S.A. Deputy Teller of the Exchequer; Trustee of the British Museum; Antiquary and Author.
- 1730** Thomas Walker c1700–1764. (Queens' 1718, Fellow). Barrister; Librarian and Treasurer, Doctors Commons.
- 1730** Robert More 1703–1780. (Queens' 1721, Fellow). M.P. Traveller and Botanist; friend of Linnaeus.
- 1737** George Lloyd c1708–1783. (Queens' 1726). Medical Doctor; Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire.
- 1738** Richard Davies c1708–1761. (Queens' 1726, Fellow). Physician in Shrewsbury and Bath and medical author.
- 1743** Peter Newcome c1713–1779. (Queens' 1731, Fellow). Proprietor of Hackney School.
- 1747** Sir George Savile, Bt. 1726–1784. (Queens' 1745). M.P. Colonel of Militia. Supporter of the American Colonists and of Parliamentary reform.
- 1750** Richard Roderick c1710–1756. (Queens' 1728, Fellow of Magdalene). F.S.A. Critic and Versifier. Friend of the critic Thomas Edwards.
- 1751** Corbyn Morris c1709–1779. (Queens' 1727). Secretary of Customs for Scotland; Commissioner of Customs. Statistical Economist and Demographer and Author of *'An Essay towards Fixing the True Standard of Wit, Humour, Railing, Satire and Ridicule'*.
- 1754** Lewis Crusius 1701–1775. (Queens' 1733). Headmaster of Charterhouse; Rector of St John's, Bredwardine. Classical Scholar.
- 1758** John Hadley 1731–1764. (Queens' 1749, Fellow). F.R.C.P. Professor of Chemistry, University of Cambridge; Physician at St Thomas's Hospital and to the Charterhouse. Friend of the poet Thomas Gray.
- 1759** John Lloyd 1735–1777. (Queens' 1758). Medical Doctor, Naturalist and Geologist; explorer of Eldon Hole in the Peak District.
- 1759** John Lewis Petit 1736–1780. (Queens' 1752). Physician; Censor of the Royal College of Physicians; Physician to St George's and St Bartholomew's Hospitals.
- 1759** Wilkinson Blanshard c1734–1770. (Queens' 1751). F.R.C.P. Curator of the Royal College of Physicians and Physician at St George's Hospital; Harveian Orator.
- 1760** John Michell 1724–1793. (Queens' 1742, Fellow). Professor of Geology, University of Cambridge; Scientist and Astronomer; Rector of Thornhill, Yorkshire.
- 1763** George Wollaston 1738–1826. (Student and Fellow at Sidney Sussex, DD from Queens' 1774). Rector of St Mary Aldermanry and St Thomas the Apostle, London; Editor of extracts from Newton's *Principia*.
- 1767** Sir William Watson 1744–c1825. (Queens' 1761, migrated to Gonville and Caius). Physician and Astronomer, Author of *Treatise on Time*.
- 1769** Owen Manning 1721–1801. (Queens' 1737, Fellow). F.S.A. Historian, Antiquary, Topographer and Author; Rector of Godalming, Prebendary of Lincoln.
- 1774** James Walker c1720–1789. (Queens' 1741). Medical Doctor.
- 1780** Isaac Milner 1750–1820. (Queens' 1770, Fellow, President). Jacksonian Professor of Natural Philosophy then Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, University of Cambridge; Dean of Carlisle; Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.
- 1790** Philip Yorke 1757–1834. (Queens' 1774). M.P., K.G., F.S.A., P.C. High Steward of the University of Cambridge; succeeded as third Earl of Hardwicke in 1796; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire; Trustee of the British Museum.
- 1804** Thomas Harrison 1771–1824. (Queens' 1789, Fellow). Barrister; Mathematician; Commissary of the University of Cambridge; J.P.; Honorary Secretary of the African Association and of the Royal Institution; Prominent in the Anti-Slavery Movement.
- 1807** Lewis Hayes Petit c1774–1849. (Queens' 1792). M.P., F.S.A., F.R.A.S., F.G.S. Barrister; Commissioner of Public Records.
- 1807** John George Children 1777–1852. (Queens' 1795). F.S.A., F.R.S.Ed.. Studied Mechanics and Mineralogy; Keeper of the Zoological Collections in the British Museum; Secretary and Vice-President of the Royal Society; President of the Entomological Society.
- 1814** George Henry Law 1761–1845. (Queens' 1776, Fellow). F.S.A. Bishop of Chester; Bishop of Bath and Wells.



Professor John Wallis, F.R.S., by Sir Godfrey Kneller, Bt.



QUEENS COLLEGE PORTRAIT COLLECTION



ROWANKITT

Professor Colin Butler, O.B.E., F.R.S., celebrating his 100th birthday in Queens' October 2013.

- The Very Revd Professor Isaac Milner F.R.S.*
- 1824** William Scoresby 1789–1857. (Queens' 1824). F.R.S.Ed. Captain in the Greenland Fishery; Chaplain of the Mariners' Church, Liverpool. Son of the Arctic navigator, William Scoresby. Author of books on Arctic exploration and navigation.
- 1828** Thomas Perronet Thompson 1783–1869. (Queens' 1798, Fellow). M.P. General; Governor of Sierra Leone; Economist; Proprietor of the *Westminster Review*.
- 1832** Charles Boileau Elliott 1803–1875. (Queens' 1828). F.R.G.S. J.P. Traveller and Author; Civil Servant in Bengal.
- 1834** James William Bellamy 1788–1874. (Queens' 1807). Headmaster of Merchant Taylors' School.
- 1838** Philip Kelland 1808–1879. (Queens' 1830, Fellow). F.R.S.Ed. Professor of Mathematics, University of Edinburgh; President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; Founder of the Life Association of Edinburgh.
- 1856** John Carrick Moore 1805–1898. (Queens' 1823). F.G.S. Barrister; Deputy Lieutenant of Wigtonshire; Geologist. Nephew of General Sir John Moore of Corunna fame.
- 1858** Robert Bickersteth 1816–1884. (Queens' 1837). Bishop of Ripon.
- 1860** Robert Main 1808–1878. (Queens' 1829). F.R.A.S. President of the Royal Astronomical Society; Radcliffe Observer at the University of Oxford.
- 1867** Baldwin Francis Duppa 1828–1872. (Queens' 1848). Chemist at the Royal College of Chemistry.
- 1868** Edward James Stone 1831–1897. (Queens' 1854, Fellow, Honorary Fellow). Astronomer Royal at the Cape of Good Hope; Radcliffe Observer at the University of Oxford; President of the Royal Astronomical Society.
- 1877** Osborne Reynolds 1842–1912. (Queens' 1863, Fellow, Honorary Fellow). Professor of Engineering, Owens College, Manchester. The originator of 'Reynolds Numbers' in Fluid Mechanics.
- 1882** Charles Baron Clarke 1832–1906. (Queens' 1854, migrating from Trinity, Fellow). F.G.S., F.L.S. Barrister; Botanist; Inspector of Schools in East Bengal; Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta; President of the Linnaean Society.
- 1902** Henry Taylor Bovey 1850–1912. (Queens' 1869, Fellow and Honorary Fellow). F.R.S Can. Civil Engineer; Professor of Civil Engineering and Applied Mechanics, McGill University; Rector of Imperial College, London.
- 1917** Charles Tate Regan 1878–1943. (Queens' 1897, Honorary Fellow). F.L.S. Keeper of the Department of Zoology, British Museum; Director of the Museum; Fish Expert.
- 1925** Robert John Tillyard 1881–1937. (Queens' 1900; Honorary Fellow). F.G.S., F.L.S. Chief Commonwealth Entomologist in Australia.
- 1932** Thomas Smith 1883–1969 (Queens' 1902). Superintendent of the Light Division, National Physical Laboratory.
- 1948** Hayne Constant 1904–1968 (Queens' 1924). C.B.E. Chief Scientist of the Royal Air Force; developer of jet engines.
- 1950** Leslie Reginald Cox 1897–1965 (Queens' 1919). O.B.E. Deputy Keeper, British Museum; President of the Malacological Society; President of the Geological Society; President of the Palaeontological Association.
- 1955** (James) Arthur Ramsay 1909–1988. (Queens' Fellow 1935, Vice-President, Honorary Fellow). M.B.E. Professor of Comparative Physiology, University of Cambridge.
- 1958** Percy Wragg Brian 1910–1979. (Queens' 1928, Fellow). C.B.E. Mycologist and Head of the Department of Microbiology, Imperial Chemical Industries. Regius Professor of Botany, University of Glasgow; Professor of Botany, University of Cambridge.
- 1960** (Alfred) Maurice Binnie 1901–1986. (Queens' 1919, Fellow of Trinity). F.Eng., F.I.M.E., F.I.C.E. Reader in Hydraulics, Engineering Laboratory, University of Cambridge.
- 1961** Maurice Stevenson Bartlett 1910–2001 (Queens' 1929). Professor of Mathematical Statistics, University of Manchester; Professor of Mathematical Statistics, University College, London; Professor of Biomathematics, University of Oxford.
- 1963** Sir (Theodore) Morris Sugden 1919–1984. (Queens' 1938, Fellow, Honorary Fellow, Master of Trinity Hall). Research Director and Chief Executive of Shell Research Ltd.; President of the Chemical Society; Physical Secretary of the Royal Society.
- 1964** Sir James William Longman Beament 1921–2005. (Queens 1940, Fellow, Vice-President). F.R.S.A. Draper's Professor of Agriculture, University of Cambridge; Insect Physiologist; Chairman of the Natural Environment Research Council; Member of the Composers Guild of Great Britain.
- 1967** Digby Johns McLaren 1919–2004. (Queens' 1938). O.C., F.R.S.Can. Director of the Geological Survey of Canada; Professor of Geology, University of Ottawa; President of the Royal Society of Canada.
- 1968** Robert Neville Haszeldine. (Queens' Fellow 1949, Honorary Fellow). F.R.S.C. Professor of Chemistry and Principal of the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology.
- 1970** Colin Gasking Butler. (Queens' 1931). O.B.E. Head of Bee Department, Head of Entomology, Rothamsted Research Institute.
- 1974** John Charlton Polkinghorne. (Queens' President 1989, Honorary Fellow). K.B.E. Professor of Mathematical Physics, University of Cambridge; Member of the Science Research Council; Vicar of Blean, Kent; Proctor in Convocation for the University of Cambridge; Member of the Church of England Doctrine Commission; Governor of the S.P.C.K. Winner of the Templeton Prize for 'Progress towards Research or Discoveries about Spiritual Realities'
- 1978** Fergus William Campbell 1924–1993. (Queens' Senior Member 1953). Professor of Neurosensory Physiology, University of Cambridge.

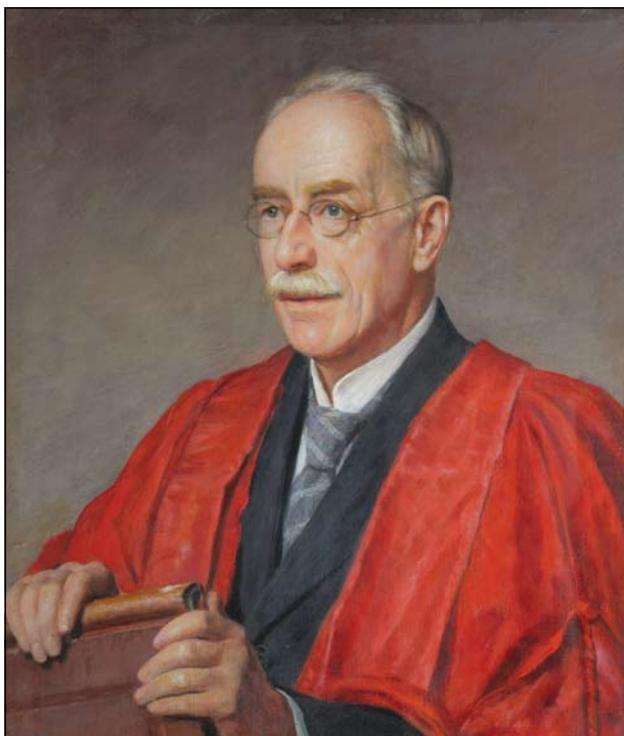
- 1978 (Ernest) Ronald Oxburgh, Lord Oxburgh, of Liverpool. (Queens' President 1982, Honorary Fellow). K.B.E., F.G.S. Professor of Mineralogy and Petrology, University of Cambridge; President of the European Union of Geosciences; Chief Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Defence; Rector of Imperial College, London; Chairman of Shell; President of the Geological Society of London.
- 1979 Michael Farries Ashby (Queens' 1954). C.B.E., F.Eng. Professor of Applied Physics, Harvard University; Professor of Engineering, University of Cambridge; Royal Society Research Professor, Engineering Design Centre, University of Cambridge.
- 1987 Anthony James Merrill Spencer 1929–2008. (Queens' 1949). Professor of Theoretical Mechanics, University of Nottingham.
- 1990 Mohamed Azim Surani. (Queens' 1972). C.B.E. Mary Marshall and Arthur Walton Professor of Physiology and Reproduction, Gurdon Institute, University of Cambridge.
- 1991 John Evan Baldwin 1931–2010. (Queens' 1949, Fellow). Professor of Radioastronomy, University of Cambridge.
- 1991 Brian Charlesworth (Queens' 1963). Professor of Ecology and Evolution, University of Chicago; Royal Society Research Professor in the Institute of Evolutionary Biology, University of Edinburgh.
- 1991 Sir David Anthony King (Queens' Fellow 2001; Master of Downing College). K.B., F.R.S.C., F.I.P., Chevalier du Legion d'Honneur. Brunner Professor of Physical Chemistry, University of Liverpool; 1920 Professor of Physical Chemistry, University of Cambridge; Chief Scientific Adviser to H.M. Government and Head of the Office of Science and Technology/Government Office for Science; Chancellor of the University of Liverpool; President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.
- 1991 Andrew Michael Soward (Queens' 1962). Professor of Fluid Dynamics, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Professor of Applied Mathematics, University of Exeter; Strategic Research Adviser in the School of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- 1993 (Ludwig) Edward Fraenkel. (Queens' 1964, Fellow). Professor of Mathematics, University of Bath.
- 2000 Paul Kingsley Townsend. (Queens' 1969). Professor of Theoretical Physics, University of Cambridge.
- 2002 James Anthony Jackson. (Queens' 1973, Fellow). Professor of Active Tectonics, University of Cambridge.
- 2002 Roger John Davis. (Queens' 1976, Fellow). Professor in Molecular Medicine, University of Massachusetts and at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute
- 2005 Michael John Morgan. (Queens' 1961, Fellow). Professor of Psychology, University of Durham; Professor of Psychology, University College, London; Professorial Darwin Fellow in Pharmacology (Centre for Neuroscience), Edinburgh University; Professor of Visual Psychophysics, University College, London; Professor of Psychophysics, The City University.
- 2007 Michael James Bickle. (Queens' 1967). Professor of Tectonics, University of Cambridge.
- 2010 Michael Harvey Hastings. (Queens' Fellow 1987). Staff Scientist, Medical Research Council Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Cambridge.

Fellows of the British Academy from Queens'

The British Academy is the national body for the Humanities and the Social Sciences and was set up in 1902 "to inspire, recognise and support excellence in the humanities and social sciences, throughout the UK and internationally, and to champion their role and value".

(The dates in bold refer to the year of election as an F.B.A.)

- 1917 Herbert Edward Ryle 1856–1925. (Queens' President 1896, Honorary Fellow). K.C.V.O. Hulsean Professor of Divinity, University of Cambridge; Bishop of Exeter; Bishop of Winchester; Dean of Westminster.
- 1941 Arthur Bernard Cook 1868–1952. (Queens' Fellow 1900, Vice-President). Professor of Greek, Bedford College, London; Laurence Professor of Classical Archaeology, University of Cambridge.
- 1941 Sidney Smith 1889–1979. (Queens' 1908, Honorary Fellow). F.S.A. Keeper of Assyrian and Egyptian Antiquities, British Museum; Professor of Near-Eastern Archaeology, then of Ancient Semitic Languages and Civilizations, London University.
- 1944 Sir Harold Walter Bailey 1899–1996. (Queens' Fellow 1936, Honorary Fellow). Professor of Sanskrit, University of Cambridge. President, Philological Society, the Royal Asiatic Society, the Society for Afghan Studies, the Society of Mithraic Studies; Chairman, Anglo-Iranian Society, Ancient India and Iran Trust.
- 1960 Henry Chadwick 1920–2008. (Queens' Fellow 1946, Honorary Fellow; Master of Peterhouse). K.B.E., M.R.I.A. Regius Professor of Divinity, University of Oxford; Canon and Dean of Christchurch; Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford; Regius Professor of Divinity, University of Cambridge.
- 1969 David Llewellyn Snellgrove (Queens' 1946). Professor of Tibetan, School of Oriental and African Studies, London.
- 1974 Peter Gonville Stein. (Queens' Fellow 1968, Vice-President). Q.C. b.c., J.P. Professor of Jurisprudence, and Dean of Law, Aberdeen University. Regius Professor of Civil Law, University of Cambridge.
- 1975 Philip Michael Rivers Pouncey 1910–1990. (Queens' 1928). C.B.E. Assistant Keeper at the British Museum; expert on Italian Drawings.
- 1977 Peter Mathias. (Queens' 1948, Fellow, Honorary Fellow; Master of Downing College). C.B.E., F.R.Hist.S. Chichele Professor of Economic History, University of Oxford, Curator of the Bodleian Library.



Professor A. B. Cook, F.B.A.

- 1980 David Eryl Corbet Yale. (Queens' 1946, Fellow of Christ's College). Q.C.b.c. Reader in English Legal History, University of Cambridge.
- 1981 Kenneth William Wedderburn, Lord Wedderburn of Charlton 1927–2012. (Queens' 1945; Fellow of Clare College). Q.C. Cassel Professor of Commercial Law, London School of Economics.

QUEENS' COLLEGE PORTRAIT COLLECTION

- 1982 **Robert Clifford Latham** 1912–1995. (Queens' 1930, Fellow of Magdalene College). C.B.E. Editor of the Diary of Samuel Pepys; Professor of History, University of Toronto; Pepys Librarian at Magdalene College, Cambridge.
- 1983 **Charles Fraser Beckingham** 1914–1998. (Queens' 1932). Professor of Islamic Studies, University of Manchester; Professor of Islamic Studies at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.
- 1983 **Sir Derek William Bowett** 1927–2009 (Queens' Fellow 1960, President, Honorary Fellow). C.B.E., Q.C. Whewell Professor of International Law, University of Cambridge.
- 1984 **Francis Richard David Goodyear** 1936–1989. (Queens' Fellow 1960). Hildred Carlisle Professor of Latin, Bedford College, London.
- 1985 **James Diggle**. (Queens' Fellow 1966). Professor of Greek and Latin, University of Cambridge; Public Orator.
- 1985 **Brian Sebastian Pullan**. (Queens' 1959, Fellow). Professor of Modern History and Dean of the Faculty of Arts, University of Manchester.
- 1989 **Michael Anderson**. (Queens' 1961). O.B.E., F.R.S.Ed., F.R.Hist.S. Professor of Economic History, University of Edinburgh, Dean of Social Sciences, Senior Vice-Principal of Edinburgh University. Chairman of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.
- 1992 **Jonathan Israel** (Queens' 1964). Professor of Dutch History, University College, London; Professor of Modern European History, Institute for Advanced Studies, Princeton.
- 1993 **John Anthony Bossy**. (Queens' 1951, Fellow). Professor of History, University of York.
- 1993 **Arthur Graham Reynolds** 1914–2013. (Queens' 1932). C.V.O., O.B.E. Keeper of the Department of Prints and Drawings, Keeper of the Department of Paintings, Victoria and Albert Museum.
- 1994 **Peter Spufford**. (Queens' Fellow 1979). F.S.A. Professor of European History, University of Cambridge; Vice-President of the Society of Genealogists.
- 1999 **Kevin John Gray**. (Queens' 1969, Fellow; Fellow of Trinity College). Drapers Professor of Law, Queen Mary College, London; Professor of Law, University of Cambridge.
- 2000 **Andrew Michael Gamble**. (Queens' 1965, Fellow). F.R.S.A. Professor of Politics and Pro-Vice-Chancellor, University of Sheffield; Professor of Politics, University of Cambridge.
- 2000 **Richard James Overy**. (Queens' 1966, Fellow). F.R.Hist.S. Professor of Modern History, King's College, London; Professor in History, University of Exeter.
- 2007 **Christopher Mark Armstrong** (Queens' 1984). Professor of Economics, University College, London; Professor of Economics, University of Oxford.
- 2008 **Stephen Phelps Oakley**. (Queens' 1977; Fellow of Emmanuel College). Kennedy Professor of Latin, University of Cambridge.
- 2008 **John Tiley** 1941–2013. (Queens' Fellow 1967, Vice-President). Q.C. h.c., Hon. F.C.I.T., C.B.E.. Professor of the Law of Taxation, University of Cambridge; Recorder of the Crown Court.
- 2012 **Nigel James Leask**. (Queens' Fellow 1986). F.E.A., F.R.S.Ed. Regius Professor of English Language and Literature, Head of the School of Critical Studies, University of Glasgow.

I have tried to make these lists of Queens' FRSS and FBAs as comprehensive as possible, but no doubt some people have accidentally been missed out – please let me know (jmh38@cam.ac.uk) of any omissions.

Jonathan Holmes



Professor Frank Goodyear, F.B.A., as a Fellow of Queens', 1960.

List of Bishops from Queens' – an update

The following was missed off the list of Bishops from Queens' published in the 2013 edition of *The Record*:

2009 **Julius Tawona Makoni** (Student 2006) Bishop of Manicaland, Zimbabwe 2009–.

Shakespeare and Queens' V

In the College *Record* of 1997, my 1964 matriculation colleague, Iain Wright, wrote about John Weever (Queens' 1593–6). Weever had written about a play, *Laelia*, performed at Queens' by two Fellows of the College, George Meriton and George Mountaigne, on 1st March 1595 in the presence of the 2nd Earl of Essex, Robert Devereux. Essex was so impressed that he arranged for them to perform it in London before Queen Elizabeth at the festivity of Queen's Day, 17th November 1595. Iain noted that Weever's writings included many allusions to Shakespeare and his works including a sonnet *Ad Gulielum Shakespear* which referred to Venus and Adonis, The Rape of Lucretia, Romeo and Richard. Furthermore, Weever's Tutor, William Covell,

(Fellow of Queens' 1589 – 1599) was also responsible for one of the earliest references to Shakespeare as a poet.

Iain then went on to speculate about a connection between Weever and the Houghton family in Lancashire and a possible explanation of Shakespeare's 'lost years' being spent as a tutor to the Houghton family. It is the purest of speculation which I do not accept. If you wish to follow it, you must read Iain's article or a biography by E.A.J. Honigman.

The reference to Shakespeare by William Covell is, I believe, only the fourth known reference to Shakespeare as a literary figure by name (I exclude Robert Greene's "a Shakescene" from this computation). The reference occurs in a

*Lytia clou-
ded, whose
teares are
making.*

*At prafe
worthy.
Lucretia
Sweet Shak-
speare.
Eloquent
Gaufton.*

fed them. Let diuine *Bartasse* eternally praise worthie for his weeks worke; say the best thinges were made first: Let o^ther countries (sweet *Cambridge*) envie; (yet admire) my *Virgil*, thy *Petrarch*, divine *Spenser*. And vnlesse I erre, (a thing easie in such simplicitie) deluded by dearlie beloued *Delia*, and fortunateli^e fortunate (*Cleopatra*; *Oxford* thou maist extoll thy courte-deare-verse happy *Daniell*, whose sweete refined muse, in contracted shape , were sufficient a-

mongst men ; to gaine pardon of the *Wanson*
sinne to *Rofemond*, pittie to distressed *Adonis*.
Cleopatra, and euerliuing praise to her *Watsons*
louing *Delia*: Register your childrens *Sowell gra-*
petegree in Faines forehead, so may *ced & ambo-*
you fill volumes with (*hausers* praise, *neither mor-*
with *Lydgate*, the Scottish Knight, and *from the head*
such like , whose *vnrefined* tongues *of that di-*
farre shorte of the excellencie of this *nne Lady* .
age w^trote simple and purelie as the *who like Co-*
times weare. And when base and in-*ring a conte-*
lurious trades, the sworne enemie^s to *Pindarus*
were soft men.

Extract from 'A letter from England to her three daughters, Cambridge Oxford, Innes of Court...' by William Covell.

Letter attached to *Polimanteia* published in 1595 and dedicated by Covell to Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex. *Polimanteia* itself is a tract sub-titled, “The meanes lawfull and unlawfull, to judge of the fall of a common-wealth, against the frivilous and foolish conjectures of the age.” I am not concerned with it but with the attached letter. That is entitled, “A Letter from England to her three daughters, Cambridge, Oxford, Innes of Court and to all the rest of her inhabitants; persuading them to a constant veritie of what religion soever they are, for the defence of our dread soveraigne, and native country; most requisite for this time wherein we now live”.

Alexander Waugh, son of Alec and grandson of Evelyn, has made an interesting discovery in the letter. In a section which is praising English writers and comparing them favourably with European writers the following passage appears: “Let other countries (sweet Cambridge) envie (yet admire) my Vergil, thy Petrarch, divine Spencer.” (see above). Edmund Spencer was at Pembroke College, Cambridge. Daniell is the (Hertford College) Oxford educated poet, Samuel Daniel. He wrote a cycle of sonnets addressed to Delia, a 106 verse poem *The complaint of Rosamond* and a tragic play, *Cleopatra*. *The Rape of Lucrece* had been published in May 1594.

Waugh refers to the Elizabethan passion for double meanings, hidden messages and cryptic allusions and invites us to examine the layout of the above passage. In the margin, immediately juxtaposed to “Oxford thou maist extol thy courte-deare-verse” we find printed: “Lucretia Sweet Shakespeare.” On the face of it “Oxford” refers to the University. The phrase “courte-dear-verse” has the air of being contrived. It unpicks as an anagram of “our de vere – a secret.” So, we have “Oxford” albeit in the guise of a University, with De Vere, the family name of the Earls of Oxford and the explanation, a secret. The contemporary Earl of Oxford, the 17th, was Edward de Vere who some argue wrote the works of Shakespeare. He was at Queens’ College as an ‘impubes’ from October 1558 until sometime in 1559. (I wrote of this in the *Record* 2010.)

If, as Alexander Waugh argues, this was a Fellow of Queens’ revealing the secret of Shakespeare’s identity as Edward De Vere, a number of questions are raised. Firstly, how did Covell know and, secondly, how did he dare to risk revealing it? To attempt an answer to these questions I must confess I can only resort to the speculation I have accused my friend Iain Wright of above!

In 1595 the Fellowship of Queens’ numbered about 20.

None of them was a Fellow when Viscount Bulbeck (Edward De Vere’s then title) matriculated at the age of 8 as ‘impubes’ in November 1558. However, they probably knew that the College records showed the matriculation of such an important member of the nobility. One of the Fellows was Clement Smith. He was a Fellow from 1576 to 1611 and a nephew of Sir Thomas Smith, who almost certainly introduced Edward De Vere to Queens’ in 1558 at a time when the young De Vere was being brought up in his house. Sir Thomas Smith was a Fellow from 1530 to 1547. At one stage he was University Vice-Chancellor. I should be astonished if his nephew, Clement Smith, was unaware that Edward De Vere had matriculated at Queens’. For the rest of the Fellowship – well I don’t suppose the grapevine was any less productive in those days than today!

The President was Humphrey Tindall. In about 1577 he became a Chaplain to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. On 21st September 1578 he officiated at his patron’s secret marriage to Lettice Knollys, Countess of Essex and mother of Robert Devereux. Dudley had left Elizabeth’s Progress to contract the marriage secretly. The couple incurred the Queen’s grave displeasure when she learned of it in August 1578. When the previous President of Queens’, Dr. Chaderton, also a Chaplain to Robert Dudley, was made Bishop of Chester in June 1579, Tindall was parachuted into Queens’ as the new Master. This was achieved through Dudley’s influence. The move had been anticipated by the Fellowship who thoroughly disapproved. One of their number, Mr David Yale, wrote to Lord Burghley, The Lord Treasurer, on 14th July 1578 begging that, if Dr Chaderton were made Bishop of Chester, the Earl of Leicester might not be allowed to exert his influence in favour of Mr Tindall whom he considered to be unfit on account of his youth and inexperience in college affairs. The protest was without effect. On 3rd July 1579 Humphrey Tindall was elected President on the recommendation of Lord Burghley [See Searle Pp 356–7].

So it would appear that the President of Queens’ enjoyed the patronage or support of both the Earl of Leicester and the Lord Treasurer, Burghley. Burghley had been Edward De Vere’s guardian during his minority and then his very disapproving father-in-law from 1575 until June 1588 when De Vere’s wife Anne Cecil died.

William Covell was a rather naughty fellow and no stranger to intrigue. He had conducted an affair with a married woman, Bridget Edwards, who became pregnant. The

adulterous couple were brought before the University Vice-Chancellor's Court in 1596. The case was proved. Covell was given a warning. Bridget Edmunds had to do public penance wearing a white sheet at St. Botolph's Church on 3 successive Sundays. Not much gender equality then! A full account of all this can be found in the *Record* for 2004 written by Dr. Subha Mukherji, Fellow of Fitzwilliam College. Covell also got into trouble with a sermon he preached in the University Church in December 1595 on the text "My house is a house of prayer but ye have made it a den of thieves" attacking bishops and nobles for misappropriating Church revenues. It aroused the wrath of the Chancellor of the University and the Archbishop of Canterbury. [Searle Pp 389–90] The Vice-Chancellor wrote to Lord Burghley to complain about it. Archbishop Whitgift was minded to bring Covell before the Ecclesiastical Commissioners but in the end he allowed the University to deal with the matter. [Searle Pp 389–90].

Another Fellow was Nathaniel Fletcher, brother of the dramatist John Fletcher who is commonly supposed to have collaborated with Shakespeare on *Henry VIII* and *Two Noble Kinsmen*. John Fletcher was at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge at this time and had just been admitted B.A. He was, however, not yet 16 years old.

So we find that the President had the support of the Earl of Leicester and the all important Lord Burghley, who had very

full knowledge of the activities of his former ward and son-in-law, Edward De Vere. Two Fellows, Mountaigne and Meriton, had a strong interest in theatre and had attracted the favour of the 2nd Earl of Essex. Although Essex was not made Chancellor of the University until 1598, he was already active in its affairs by early 1595. Nathaniel Fletcher had a brother at a nearby college who could at best only have been a budding dramatist. As it seems to me, the Smith connection would have ensured that Queens' Fellows were aware of the De Vere membership of the college. The connections with Burghley, Dudley and Devereux are possible sources of the information that De Vere was the author of at least *The Rape of Lucrece*. The same connections may have emboldened the reckless and iconoclastic Covell to risk giving the secret away by an anagram.

Conscious of the academic scepticism about the proposition that the young Shakespeare (actually Edward De Vere) had spent some months studying at Queens' in 1558–9, I hope we can at least agree on the last 2 lines of Weever's epigram about Meriton and Mountaigne's presentation of *Laelia*.

"No. Yet Queenes College evermore hath beene
Is and will be, of Colleges the Queene."

H. H. Judge Patrick O'Brien (1964.)
References to Searle: W. G. Searle. *The History of Queens' College 1446–1662*.

The 'Ten-Year' Men

In 2013 the first cohort of students graduated with the new degree of Master of Corporate Law (MCL). In Latin this is *Magister in Jure Negotiationis Societatum* – something of a tongue-twister for the Praelectors and Deputy Vice-Chancellors in the Senate House! This new one-year Masters course, taught by the Faculty of Law, joins 33 other degrees on offer at Cambridge University. Like the MCL, many of these are fairly recent additions to the list – the last few years have seen the advent of the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (VetMD), Doctor of Engineering (DEng) and Doctor of Education (DEd) as well as the Master of Mathematics (MMath) and Master of Advanced Studies (MASt) (which replace the Certificate of Postgraduate Study awarded after successfully completing Part III Maths – the former for Cambridge graduates, the latter for graduates of other universities), the Master of Finance (MFin) based at the Judge Business School, the Master of Music (MMus) which replaces the old MusB, and the Bachelor of Theology for Ministry (BTh). Even the popular Master of Philosophy (MPhil) courses (102 Queens' students were registered for this degree in 2012–13) were only instituted in the 1980s.

In contrast, the Bachelor of Divinity (BD) degree, now fairly infrequently awarded, is an ancient one at Cambridge dating back to the very early days of the University. Today it is a very prestigious post-graduate degree, considered to be at least of equal standing with a PhD – indeed technically it ranks above it – and is awarded for, to quote the regulations, "a significant contribution to the knowledge of one or more of the following subjects: Biblical exegesis, criticism, or history; the nature and grounds of Christian belief; dogmatic theology; the study of other religions in relation to the Christian



JONATHAN HOLMES

The first cohort of Masters of Corporate Law about to leave Queens' to graduate.

religion; ecclesiastical history, antiquities, or literature; the philosophy of religion; or such other subject connected with Christian theology as may from time to time be approved by the Degree Committee for the Faculty of Divinity". Candidates can submit published work or write a dissertation or both. They have to be graduates of the University or hold a University office and to have been graduates for at least five years. At Queens', Charles Travers Wood, Henry Hart and Brian Hebblethwaite (between them Dean of Chapel for all but 18 years of the twentieth century) all had a BD rather than a PhD. The hood is of black silk. However, the degree has a somewhat surprising, some might say chequered, past.

In medieval times the BD (historically sometimes designated BTh – Bachelor of Theology – or STB – *In Sacra*

Theologia Baccalaureus) was awarded after at least 10 years study of Theology at the University and was the mark of the serious academic cleric. Very early on in the University's history a Faculty of Theology developed. Many of the students and teachers were friars (all the four main Mendicant orders – the Dominicans, the Franciscans, the Austin Friars and the Carmelites – had convents in Cambridge which were very much part of the University) and there were certainly also monks at the University as well as many 'secular' scholars studying Theology. Though candidates for the BD were expected to have a basic grounding in the 'Arts' (the subjects studied on the BA/MA course), friars in particular were exempted from studying for these degrees on the way to their BD. Clearly there was much overlap in the courses and years studying the Arts could count towards the necessary period to qualify for a BD. Many of the early Fellows of Queens' had BD degrees, but, as 'secular' clergy and not friars or monks, they all had taken an MA en route to the BD degree (with the exception of Walter Oudeby, possibly a Fellow c1480, who had taken the Law route and was a Bachelor of Canon Law). In contrast, of the 76 Carmelite friars known to have been resident in Cambridge (their convent stood mostly on what is now Queens' land around Friars Court) who are recorded as 'BTh' or 'DTh', none had an MA. A candidate for the BD had to have attended and delivered lectures, to have participated in 'acts' – disputations (the standard way of 'examining' candidates in the medieval – and indeed well into the eighteenth century – University), and to have given sermons. The Bible was studied (using well-known 'glosses' and commentaries), as were the *Sentences* of Peter Lombard and a wide variety of theological texts. The degree was, then, the mark of a proper theologian and was a stepping stone onto the highest possible academic degree – the DD (or DTh or STD), Doctor of Divinity.

And so the BD degree continued after the Reformation, right through to modern times. A glance at the list of Fellows of Queens' throughout the period when most of them were clergymen, from the fifteenth century through to the late nineteenth century, shows that perhaps the majority of academics who stayed on in the University for any length of time were holders of the BD degree and not a few holders of the DD degree. If anything, the regulations for obtaining a BD degree had become even tougher. It was usually taken 14 years after matriculation and the seven years after the MA were filled with the attending of lectures, the giving of sermons and the keeping of 'acts' and 'opponencies' in Divinity – public debates on important theological matters. The 'act' involved writing a scholarly thesis and then defending it in public against opponents, which might even include the Regius Professor of Divinity himself.

However, in the later eighteenth century a loophole in the regulations for the BD in the post-Reformation Statutes of the University promulgated during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I began to be exploited. The Statutes continued to say a candidate for the BD had to have been a member of the University for at least 10 years, they continued to say that the person concerned had to be ordained and that anyone registered for the degree had to be at least 24 years old (in effect the youngest age at which one could obtain an MA), but there was no mention that they had to have a BA or an MA as well. It had been possible in the medieval period, as described above, for some men, especially

friars, to obtain a BD without a prior MA and that provision had been left in the statutes for the benefit of older students: "those who come to the University after they have attained the age of 24 years, and devote themselves entirely to the study of theology, if they shall have kept all the exercises, which belong to masters of arts whose attention is turned to divinity, shall be able after 10 years to take the degree of bachelor of divinity, without having taken any degree in arts". Actual residence of at least ten years was expected (it was not specifically stated in the regulations but was implied), but this requirement, physically to be in Cambridge, was soon relaxed (with the increasing availability of books, it was perfectly possible to work and study away from the University). In 1788 the Heads of Houses decreed that three terms residence in the last two years was all that was required (their intention was probably to insist that at least one year's residence was expected, though the effect of the decree was actually to make only three terms the norm). This decree of the Heads of Houses made an alternative route to a BD much more possible and opened a loophole for clergy who could not reside for a lengthy period but wanted a Cambridge degree.

It was theoretically possible, therefore, for someone over 24 years of age to register as a student for the BD at the University, wait 9 years, come into residence for only three terms and then be eligible to take the BD without any prior degree. And from the late eighteenth century many men availed themselves of this rather backdoor facility. They still had to deliver sermons (but they were, after all, ordained clergy). The obligation to attend lectures had long since lapsed, mainly because there were few lectures to attend. And they still had to defend a thesis in an 'act'. Suitable theses and arguments to go with them, however, were on sale (it would seem the modern rules about plagiarism were not a factor). Provided they had acquired enough basic learning in the classical languages and in a field of theology just about to stagger through the act, the BD would fall into their laps. There is considerable evidence that the standard of performance of many was so poor that it was often received with unseemly mirth by the undergraduate students. An anonymous pamphleteer went so far as to write that, because of the inept performances of some of the ten-year men, "The Divinity School is considered by freshmen and undergraduates as a temple of fun and frolic".



'Iniquity Corner' – late for Chapel,
from 'Cambridge Scrap Book', Macmillan & co, 1859.

In the period concerned (as far as Queens' is concerned 1770 – 1858) there were no theological colleges (a few, small diocesan ones were founded from the 1830s), so an aspiring clergyman had to convince a bishop that they were of sufficient learning to be ordained. If the person concerned had an Oxbridge degree, then the process was almost automatic – most bishops were happy to ordain anyone who had made it even to a BA, despite the domination of the Tripos course by Mathematics. There was in fact not a great deal of theological content in the course for a BA, but the college chapels (attendance at which was at least in theory more-or-less compulsory until about a century ago) went some way towards providing religious instruction and perhaps a little ministerial training and there were lectures from the Norrision Professor of Divinity which were supposed to be attended. Students intending to go into the church were also often exhorted to read and annotate collections of sermons. From the election of Isaac Milner as President in 1788 to the early 1850s, when the President, Joshua King, was seriously ailing, chapel instruction would have had a distinct evangelical flavour in Queens'. From 1843 there was a 'Voluntary Theological Examination' for members of the University intending to proceed to ordination – many bishops made it compulsory.

However, many, perhaps most, potential clergy could not afford or did not have the necessary learning or classical education to try for an Oxbridge education (though the Sizar system ensured that a steady trickle of very able but poor students could aspire to an Oxford or Cambridge degree). Once they had persuaded a bishop that they could be ordained, those with no formal degree were at a serious disadvantage when it came to preferment within their profession. To an ambitious young clergyman or even someone with aspirations to ordination, therefore, the possibility of a Cambridge BD, albeit by this rather unorthodox route, was very attractive. All they had to do was get themselves admitted, 'put on the boards', of a college, usually as a sizar so there was no fee to pay. After 9 years, provided they were by then ordained, they could formally matriculate and appear for their three terms residence and the magical Cambridge BD would be there for the taking. The admissions registers of Queens' are littered with entries such as this: "David Evans. Admitted sizar at Queens', January 19 1820. 'Annos plus 24 natus'. A 'Ten-year man'. Ordained deacon 1820, priest 1821". And in this case the entry is followed by "Matriculated Easter 1828; BD ('Stat. Eliz.')" – i.e. under the University Statutes of Elizabeth I – "1830." Mr Evans was a Vicar in Wales from 1821 and must have taken leave of absence from his parish for his brief residence in Queens'. He finished his career as Rector of Llanllwchaiarn.

As far as I can ascertain the first 'ten-year men' to go on the books at Queens' were admitted in 1770. There were two more



A Bachelor of Divinity.

in the 1780s and five more in the first decade of the nineteenth century (four of these nine men did actually proceed to the BD degree). However, thereafter, more and more men were admitted as sizars to be registered for the BD. Between 1812 and 1858 at least 121 more came on the books – there was a brief spurt 1815/16 at the end of the Napoleonic Wars when 8 men (including, for instance, James Alfred Trash who had been an Ensign in the Bombay European Regiment) were admitted in two years, but the main bulk came in 1822–1826 and 1840–1850. In 1823 and 1845 there were no less than 6 admissions and in 1847 there were 7.

By no means all these men, who put themselves 'on the boards', ever reappeared for their year's residence. Some no doubt found their church careers progressing satisfactorily, others perhaps could not get time off for the year away or could not afford it, some would have changed their minds about getting ordained, others may have been able to acquire Lambeth degrees (the Archbishop of Canterbury had and still has the power to confer degrees) or even matriculated at Oxford or Cambridge (and from the 1830s Durham or London) to get degrees of a more conventional nature, some might of course have died, some may just have changed their minds. Very often we know no more about some of these men than their name, the year they were admitted and the fact that they were over 24 at the time. It may now be possible to trace what became of some of them. For instance, "John Henry Matthiason, Admitted sizar at Queens', October 18th 1832. A 'Ten-year man' 'Plus annos 24 natus'" (that is all Venn says about him) can be traced in the censuses. He was a 'Professor of Literature' living in Springfield, Essex in 1851, having been born in Devonport in 1800. He died in Devon in 1859. It would seem he came in the 'never ordained' category. Some became senior clergy without the benefit of an Oxbridge degree. The Revd William Walron Jackson, who was from Barbados, was admitted in 1841, but was given a Lambeth MA in 1851 and a DD in 1860. He did not return to Queens' for his BD. After a distinguished clerical career in the West Indies he became Bishop of Antigua in 1860. The Revd Bennett George Johns (admitted 1847, never matriculated) was an historian of note, Headmaster of Dulwich College, then Chaplain and Secretary of the Blind School. To claim any of these men, who did not actually matriculate at Queens', even though they had been admitted, as Members of the College is probably something of a legal fiction, as in all probability few ever spent any time in residence at the College at all.

Of the 126 men who were admitted to Queens' as 'ten-year men' between 1801 and 1858, 46 did indeed eventually matriculate and come into residence and take a BD. They include some distinguished clerics. William Scoresby was admitted in February 1824. He was already a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and was elected FRS later that year. He had been a captain in the Greenland Fishery and later wrote several notable books about arctic exploration. He returned to Queens' to matriculate in early 1834 and graduated BD later that year. He went on to obtain a DD in 1839 and was Vicar of Bradford 1839–47. He never forgot his seafaring roots and in 1856 made a voyage to Australia "to test the truth of his opinion with respect to the variation of the compass in iron ships". The voyage exhausted him and he died a few months after returning, aged 68. William Morgan, the great friend of the Bronte family, was a Queens' ten-year man, graduating

BD in 1823. John Charlesworth, who had originally intended to become a surgeon but was ordained in 1809 and became a member of the 'Clapham Sect' and an ardent evangelical, matriculated in 1824, having been admitted originally to St Catharine's as a ten-year man in 1816 (transferring to Queens' in 1822), taking his BD degree in 1826. He was an active worker in the anti-slavery struggle and author. John Davies (admitted 1820, matriculated 1831, BD 1831) was a prolific writer of theological and philosophical works, Rector of Gateshead, a DD eventually, and a Canon of Durham Cathedral. The Revd David Jones (admitted 1820, BD 1830) spent most of his career as a Chaplain to the Marine Society and to the Hospital Ship *Dreadnought*. He was also Domestic Chaplain to Lord Saye and Sele. Henry Anthony Plow (admitted 1832, BD 1847) was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Royal Astronomical Society. Joseph Prendergast (admitted 1824, BD 1836, DD 1842) was Headmaster of Colfe's Grammar School, Lewisham. Many of these 'ten-year men' had important ecclesiastical careers, even though their residence at Cambridge was relatively short and their Cambridge degrees academically rather dodgy to modern eyes.

Mention should also be made of one of the men who came to Queens' as a ten-year man and mature student in the eighteenth century. Samuel Henley was admitted as a sizar in 1770. However, that same year he became Professor of Moral Philosophy in William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia, where he was a friend of Thomas Jefferson. On the outbreak of the American War of Independence, he was a prominent supporter of the loyalist faction but, after subjection to intimidation by armed men, he returned to England and got a job as an Assistant Master at Harrow; then in 1782 he became Rector of Rendlesham, Suffolk. He clearly still hankered after a Cambridge degree (he corresponded widely on antiquarian and classical subjects with several prominent scholars of the time) as he was re-admitted to Queens', as a Fellow Commoner, in June 1805. That year he became Principal of the East India College in Hertfordshire, but his academic status was resolved in 1806 when he was awarded a Lambeth Doctorate of Divinity.



The view from the new Porters' Lodge.

In 1858 the University Statutes were comprehensively revised and the BD loophole closed. The Bachelor of Divinity degree resumed its serene status as entirely a mark of theological learning and academic distinction. There is possibly one small remnant of the pre-1858 situation left in the Statutes. Bachelors of Divinity are mentioned separately in addition to Doctors and Masters for eligibility for membership of the Senate, a legacy perhaps of the days when one could proceed directly to a BD without an MA. Is this a 'dead-letter' survival in the Statutes from the ten-year men that has outlived both them and the Victorian reformers?

Jonathan Holmes

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 I am also grateful for valuable comments and suggestions on the text of this article made by Mr Tim Miller of the Old Schools.

Memoirs of the Revd J.F. Williams (1897)

It was to Cambridge and my college Queens' that I gave my affection, and always have done. I am now, in 1951, in my 54th year at the college, since I went up in October 1897. It is a curious thing that all the time I was at school, when the result of the University Boat Race became a burning question among us, I was wholeheartedly and ardently a supporter of Oxford, while my brother Clem was an equal enthusiast for Cambridge. In the end it so turned out that I went to Cambridge, while he found himself at Oxford – Exeter College. By specialising in Hebrew too, my whole intention was to gain a junior Fish Exhibition for Hebrew at St John's College, Oxford, and it was fully expected that I should do so – but (*laus deo*) I didn't! What I should have missed!

The first time I set foot in Cambridge was on 4 November 1896, being examined for a Hebrew scholarship at St John's. I was, however, unsuccessful. My next visit was during the

Christmas vacation, on 5 January 1897, when I arrived for the scholarship exams at Queens'. This time I was successful; I gained a scholarship for Hebrew. I was disappointed at not having won the Fish exhibition at St John's, Oxford, as had been expected, but I shall never regret having accepted the much smaller scholarship at Queens'.

I went into residence on 1 October 1897, and for a week we were struggling with the Littlego (1). In those days the examination could only be taken once residence had begun, and not years previously. Consequently, for the first week we 'freshers' were alone in the College, before the arrival of the second and third year men. Dr Herbert Ryle was then President of the College, and Dr Arthur Wright (2) the Vice-President and Tutor. For many years he had been Senior Fellow, and in his curious way virtually the ruler of Queens'. He was a shy and retiring old man, spare of speech and somewhat morose



Queen's' freshmen' 1897. JFW is second from right sitting.

and alarming in his manners, but generous and kind-hearted and entirely devoted to the College. Like many shy people, by his odd mannerisms he unwittingly drew attention to himself. In the chapel services it was his custom to leap up and sit down again before anybody else, and he would be constantly waving his arms about, or combing his venerable beard with his fingers during the service. Conversation with him was always of the briefest nature, and very staccato. In those days, before he took to typewriting, he was much engrossed in the use of fountain and stylographic pens charged with various coloured inks; he had many other fascinating foibles. He was credited with having been the inventor of the complicated stoves which were fitted in all the rooms in the Friars buildings and, lo and behold, when I went to Sandon years later (his brother Benjamin had been Rector there), there was one of these 'Arties' fixed in the dining room!

Our boats began to do well on the river, and in my second term 'Arty' Wright suddenly made up his mind to invite the crew of the Lent boat to a 'breakfast'. These functions were generally held in the Hall, but Arty decided to have it in his own room; his huge table was cleared and the feast was spread. I was cox of the boat at that time – "the wretched little cox" – and as such I was pushed into the room first, and I had to sit next to Arty presiding at the head of the table. Of this new venture of his he was obviously very nervous; his meals were always peculiar and often very picturesque and varied, according to the particular diet with which he was experimenting. That morning he sat at the head of the table with a glass of water before him, together with an apple. By way of opening he lifted his glass and declaimed to the table as a whole, "The water at Jerusalem is *atrocious!*". Dead silence, while everybody was considering what could be said.

Eventually some genius remembered that Arty and Kennett had toured Palestine together, and by skilful manoeuvring, Arty was led on to describe how Kennett and he had bathed in the Dead Sea and had found it impossible to sink. Anyhow, he gave us a very super breakfast!

Andrew Munro (3), an unemotional Scotsman, was the Bursar and for many years he managed the financial affairs of the College; so well and cautiously, that, when he later gave up the Bursarship soon after the First World War, the college suddenly realised that it was far more affluent than it had ever supposed itself to be. When he died, Munro bequeathed to Queens' a large sum of his own money.

Then there was Kennett (4) – dear Kennett, who meant so much to many of us. Brilliant Old Testament scholar, outspoken and argumentative, yet so simple and kindly; how he used to shock the old-fashioned fundamentalists by his unorthodoxy as they called it, or even something worse. How much I owe to him both in College and elsewhere, for he became a lifelong friend. I don't think I could ever have been ordained, if it had not been for him. It was through him too that I met my wife; "He who hath found a wife hath found a good thing", was his message to me when I announced my engagement years later. How true; in this case how especially true of one who in everything was so *lovely*. In 1897 his official title was 'University Reader in Aramaic', and he had the charge of all the Hebrew at Queens'. I'm afraid I greatly disappointed him in my University career as I know he expected me to get a first class in the Tripos, and I think I might have done if it had depended on Hebrew alone, but it didn't. The Semitic Language Tripos then consisted of six parts; 1 and 2 Hebrew; 1 and 2 Aramaic and 1 and 2 Arabic. My Arabic professor was Rieu (5) – very old, deaf, poorly sighted, he could not distinguish between his students; he was indistinct and dreary, and at that stage I decided Arabic was not for me.

For Rashi (6) we had 'Wee' Barnes (7) who lectured in his rooms at Peterhouse at 5 o'clock in the evening. Invariably when we arrived he rushed into his bedroom to put on his gown (without which he would not lecture), and we were left in the dark. Peterhouse was the first College to adopt electric lighting (8) and they made their own current through some ingenious arrangement of switches which meant both rooms could not be lit at the same time. He was a dull lecturer. Another dull lecturer, but excellent for examination purposes for he never strayed off the track was 'Daddy' MacLean (9) of Christ's. We went to him for the Syriac version of Eusebius' Church History.

I have known many Fellows of Queens'. After Ryle there have come along three wonderful Presidents, each in his own way doing great things for Queens'; no wonder the College has become what it is now. Ever since the beginning of the



Queens' boat in 1898 Lent races – JFW coxswain.



Cambridge, 8 June 1900. JFW is standing behind the boat left of the post in smart dark jacket and boater.

century, the growth has been steady and consistent, though sadly interrupted by the two World Wars. In the late 1890's it was a sleepy and rather cantankerous kind of community, so in retrospect it seemed to me. In more ways than one the College was not highly thought of in the University. On the river the Lent boat in 1897 was bottom but one; the boating blazer was a horrid combination of black and green, and the boat flag was just as depressing to match. With the coming of Ryle things began to alter. The entry of freshmen doubled in 1897 from the previous year; the boating blazer turned white with green edging; the ladies of the college worked a new flag, and we had nice green and white bands on our 'boaters'. The effect of this general brightening up was instantaneous, and the Lent boat made four 'bumps' in 1898, and three more at the following Lents in 1899.

I certainly must say something about two genuine antiques who were still members of the college in my undergraduate days. First and foremost, 'Poll' Clark, Edwards Fellow, who had rooms in K staircase until his death in 1900, had then the reputation of being the oldest *resident* member of the University. He was said to have come up to Cambridge on the top of a coach from a remote Welsh village in 1827 and been resident in Queens' ever since (10). He had been a tall man in his time, though when I was there he was very bent and when he came to chapel, as he frequently did, his MA hood hung in front of him like a big bag. He was very ugly with a large open mouth, and he was known in the University as the 'Queens' baboon'! When he walked abroad, as he often did, he wore a top hat with his MA gown, and he was generally to be seen where any building was going on, poking about with his walking stick in the rubbish. He used to make extraordinary noises in chapel, and on one classic occasion when all the electric lights suddenly went out and Joey Grey (11) was gallantly striking up the Creed, a loud voice came through the darkness from 'Poll's' corner; "Hullo, what's up"? I believe he was a kindly old man, and he must have been around 90 when I knew him

Then there was WG Searle – a mid-nineteenth century fellow (12). His fellowship had long expired, but he was still a forceful personality. He was much interested in the past history of the College and it was he who, when he had been through all the contents of the Treasury, carefully packed up all the charters in a multitude of 7lb biscuit tins, duly tied them up with red tape, and sealed them all with the College

seal. That's how I found them in 1913 when I began to work on the College muniments; in this way of course the deeds were kept safely and in good preservation, but Searle evidently imagined that after him nobody would ever want to look at them again! He was a cantankerous old man when I knew him, and I think he had always been rather quarrelsome. He was for some years Vicar of Oakington and there were strange stories of his regime there; when he was preaching he had with him in the pulpit a collection of cards on which he had printed in large letters such notices as these: "Stop talking in the back pews"; "If you can't behave properly, go out of church", and so on. These he would suspend from the front of the pulpit when the necessity arose! He was very lame, and hobbled about on sticks. At that time there was a wonderful horse tram which ran to and fro between the station and the Senate House. It was one of the sights of Cambridge to see old Searle standing outside Great St Mary's waving one of his sticks at the driver to stop; then being hauled up by the conductor and anybody else who would help – full of strange oaths all the time.

There were 31 'freshers' in my first year and we were an ordinary mixed lot from various parts of the country, mostly from public schools, some were in for a Tripos and others an ordinary degree. Most of us who were in for a Tripos got 'thirds'; two got 'firsts' in Natural Sciences. Quite a number of us were on the river in the Lent and May boats and in my time at Cambridge, I enjoyed this aspect very much. H Fitz H Bridge was a scatter-brained youth from the West End only with us for one year; Lemmon who had been head boy at King's Lynn Grammar School, and as such had received a gold medal personally from the hands of Queen Victoria, as he came from Norfolk he was, of course, always known as the 'Norfolk lemon' – he was a great pipe smoker and in his rooms were arranged pyramids of empty tobacco tins; Barton, a quiet unassuming fellow from Lincoln, good hearted but rather creepy in his movements, was known as 'the spook'; J E Hughes from Wales was somewhat uncouth and gauche; Thackrah from the West Riding of Yorkshire was a timid little man, mild and aesthetic and with High Church tendencies – he was wont to burn incense in his rooms – he was an orphan, well-to-do and lived with an aunt at Mirfield and had an abundance of very good-looking female cousins whose photographs were greatly admired; a man called Regan eventually became Head of the Natural History Museum (13). Eight of us were afterwards ordained; Lemmon practised as a solicitor at King's Lynn; Streatfield became a doctor.

Others who I came across during my time at Cambridge included: Patterson, with tempestuous ways who afterwards became a high official in the Civil Service and was knighted; HC King, like a monkey, very high church and afterwards an ecclesiastical architect of repute; an extraordinary creature called Mortimer, rather a shady character and somewhat older than the rest of us, who defined himself as 'Pi – but not bigoted' (14)!; Lloyd Evans and Madoc Jones, two tough Welshmen, the latter of whom had a lovely bass singing voice; Thomas who afterwards became Governor of Singapore, in office when it was captured by the Japanese (15).

When I went up in 1897 there was a Williams in each year: PP third, Sheldon-Williams second, and myself first. The next year 1898, brought along no less than three more; DRA and Hugh, two mighty rugger players from the Principality,



Ambrose, Streatfield, JFW, Smith.

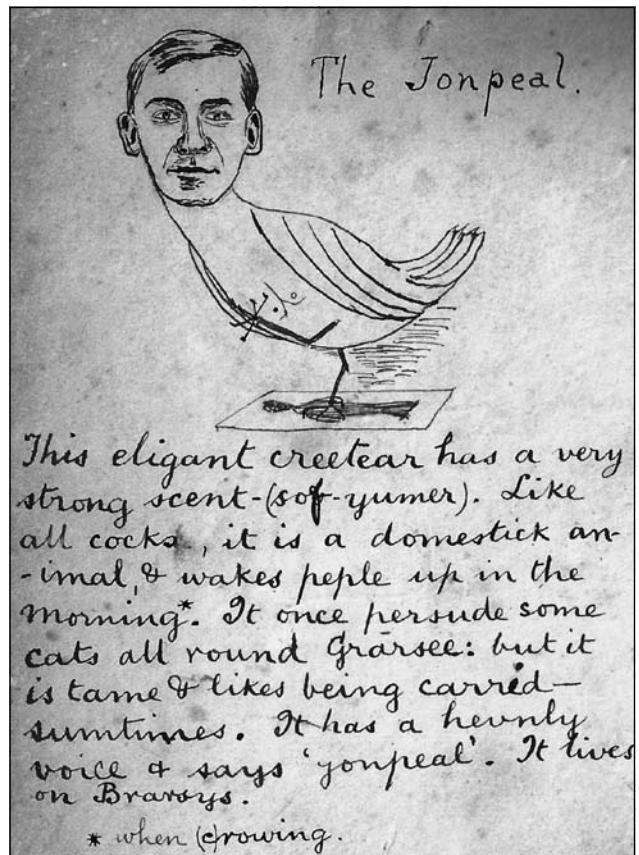
and CA 'Hungry Williams' a soccer star from St John's, Leatherhead. There was also a W Williams in the 1899 year, and a Bankes-Williams who turned up occasionally in an endeavour to obtain a degree.

During 1898 Jack met the Gardner family of Grantchester, of which there were five daughters and a son. It would seem that from the first meeting, Jack fell under the spell of Gertie Gardner, curiously enough at Glaisdale on 12 August when he, Mr and Mrs Kennett (of Grantchester), Shorting, Smith and Miss Gardner went on an outing to Whitby. Diary entries show that Jack was keen on a Violet at that time, and then Gertie Gardner became favoured: 17 July 1899 at Glaisdale – "Miss Gardner quite supreme". 5 August 1899 – Gertie Gardner for first time; 16 August 1899 – "quite gone on GG"; 21 September 1899 – "G Splendid"; 6 December at Grantchester – "G looked lovely"; 1 May 1900 – "Gertie very nice to me"; 22 May – "Gertie's birthday – 19 years"; 15 August 1900 – "Gertie looked so nice in a white dress with scarlet tie". Courtship then slowly progressed until they eventually married ten years later on 4 January 1910.

Jack Williams left Cambridge in 1901 after four years. He was to re-visit Queens' throughout the rest of his life and enjoyed correspondence and reciprocal visits with subsequent College Masters and professors. He began his clerical career in Guisborough, North Yorkshire in 1901; followed by Ashmansworth, Hampshire in 1910; Beachamwell, Norfolk in 1915; Bucklesham, Suffolk in 1922; Sandon, Essex in 1926; South Walsham, Norfolk in 1935, until he retired in 1948 (16). He had a special affection for Sandon, although it was there that in 1935 his wife Gertie sadly died at a relatively young age. There is a memorial font cover at Sandon donated by JFW – "In Memoriam, GLW, 3 July 1935" followed by an inscription in Hebrew which translated means "He who hath found a wife hath found a good thing". Cambridge had a profound effect on him, and he later gave and bequeathed many books and manuscripts to Queens' College. His son John (later a Colonel) read English at Queens' 1931–34. Jack Williams died in 1972. (17)

Editorial Notes

1. The 'Littlego' was an examination taken around matriculation in order to verify the standards of students (there being no standardised school qualifications at the time). The exam included questions on Mathematics, Latin and Greek.
2. The Revd Dr Arthur Wright. Fellow 1867–1924; Dean 1872–82; Tutor 1878–98; Vice-President 1900–24.



Caricature of JFW by PG Blyth, 1898.

3. Mr Andrew Munro. Fellow 1893–1935. Mathematician, Bursar, Steward and later Vice-President. Major College Benefactor.
4. The Revd Dr Robert Hatch Kennett. Fellow of Queens' 1893–1935. Chaplain and Hebrew Lecturer, later Regius Professor of Hebrew.
5. Professor Charles Rieu. 1820–1902. A native of Geneva, Sir Thomas Adams Professor of Arabic from 1894.
6. 'Rashi' – Rabbi Shlomo Itzaki, a medieval French Rabbi, the author of a comprehensive commentary in Hebrew on the Talmud.
7. 'Wee' Barnes. The Revd Emery Barnes, known in Peterhouse as The Pocket Apostle. Fellow there 1889–1939. Later Hulsean Professor of Divinity.
8. Electricity was installed in Peterhouse by Lord Kelvin in 1884. The generator (thought to be the one now in the Science Museum) emitted copious smuts which were much cursed by the washerwomen on Laundress Green.
9. Mr Norman MacLean. Fellow of Christ's 1893–1927, Master 1927–36. University Lecturer in Aramaic.
10. 'Poll' Clark. Mr John Clark in fact arrived from Yorkshire in 1832 and did indeed remain in residence in Cambridge until his death aged 89 in 1900. He was a Fellow of Queens' 1858–1900 and famous as a 'coach' for the Ordinary degree.
11. Joey' Gray. The Revd Canon Joseph Gray. Fellow 1879–1932; Dean 1882–1907; Vice-President 1924–32. College historian and a well-known freemason.
12. W.G.Searle. William Searle had been a Fellow 1854–58. He was Vicar of Oakington 1858–1893. He died in 1913 aged 84.
13. Charles Tate Regan F.L.S., F.R.S., Honorary Fellow 1928–43, was actually Keeper of the Department of Zoology in and later Director of the British Museum.
14. 'Pi'. Short for Pious – probably meaning he was an evangelical.
15. Sir Shenton Thomas, GCMG, Honorary Fellow, was Governor of Nyasaland, then of the Gold Coast and finally of the Straits Settlements. He was interned by the Japanese when Singapore fell during the War and suffered severe hardship.
16. Both Sandon in Essex and South Walsham in Norfolk are Queens' livings.
17. This is a slightly edited version of material kindly sent to Queens' by Mr Paul Williams, who is writing a history of his family.

(Notes – Jonathan Holmes)

William Henry Pettett – A Missing Name

In April 2013 the College received an enquiry from the town of Colac, Victoria, Australia, about a member of the College whose name appears on the War Memorial in the town. With the centenary of the First World War approaching, the community has decided to try to put together biographies of all those who gave their lives in that conflict and a government document had alerted them to that fact that William Henry Pettett had attended Queens' matriculating in 1900.

However, W.H.Pettett does not appear in the college's computerised list of Old Members, nor on the War Memorial, nor in the official Cambridge University War List, nor in the Tripos lists, not even in the 1911 address list. The mystery was solved by inspection of the relevant Matriculation Book. William Henry Pettett duly arrived from Australia in May 1900 and matriculated, but a note in the book states, "kept ten terms, failed the Tripos and left". Clearly in the circumstances neither he nor the College wished to keep in touch and he duly disappeared off the college books. For almost one hundred years Queens' has been unaware that he enlisted in the Australian forces in the First World War, returned to Europe and was killed whilst on active service in 1917.

William Pettett was born in Ballarat, Victoria, on 19th March 1882. His father, Joseph Taylor Pettett, was a Stock and Station Agent based in Melbourne for the farming communities north of the city. When he enlisted, William described himself as native born but a British subject. He attended Brighton Grammar School in Melbourne and sailed for England and Queens' in 1900. On return from the UK he obviously found work in the farming industry – his profession is given, at one point, as grazier, but by the time he joined the forces he was a Farm Manager in Weeaproinah, a small, rural community in Victoria. He was single, but there were several siblings, including a sister, Lettie, to whom he left all his possessions in his will, and a younger brother. By then his parents were estranged and living apart – there survives an anguished letter from his mother Charlotte asking that the Government send some memento of him to her as all his medals, personal possessions and even the official memorial plaque had gone to his father as next of kin.

He was almost 34 when he enlisted for service as a Private in the Australian Imperial Force on 14th February 1916. His military career was brief, undistinguished and rather sad and his records (viewable online from the Australian National Archives) would suggest he was not really fit for combat duties. There is a physical description – he was five feet ten and a half inches tall and weighed 152 pounds, he had a fresh

complexion and blue eyes but his hair was already 'dark grey'. He sailed for England on the *Ascanius* from Melbourne. He was twice charged with being absent without leave and disciplined during training when he did not respond to a tattoo call roll and failed to turn out to an alarm – one wonders, given what was to happen later, if he could hear these call outs properly. He was sent to France on 15th September 1916 and joined the 46th battalion of the AIF at Étaples on 29th October. 20 days later he was admitted first to a casualty clearing station and then to hospital in Rouen with bronchitis. After two weeks he rejoined the forces but was allocated to duties at Divisional HQ. After 17 days he was back in hospital with 'deafness'. He was discharged again to duty on 19th March and rejoined HQ on 23rd where he seems to have been attached to a Field Ambulance unit but on 3rd April he was accidentally shot dead by a sentry. He failed to respond to repeated challenges. A court of enquiry completely exonerated the sentry of any blame.

He was buried at Baizieux New Communal Cemetery near Albert, but in 1934, when the French authorities removed their war dead from small local cemeteries, his remains and his headstone were moved to the Warloy-Baillon Communal Cemetery Extension where he lies with other ANZAC and allied war dead. His possessions were returned to his family – the inventory is in the archives and the contents give a glimpse into the sort of things Great War soldiers carried with them. "Identity disc, wallet, handkerchief, knife fork and spoon combined, pocket knife, table knife, souvenir knife, souvenir spoon, two pipes, tobacco pouch, Testament, two regimental colours, buttons, curios, German cap, cards, photos, postage stamp, coin, religious medallion, watch glass, two note books". In store there were also "cards, Foreign Service pocket book, photo, two booklets, air cushion, fly net, handkerchiefs, leather bag, thimble, stud".

The name of William Pettett does not appear on the Queens' War Memorial – the College obviously had no contact and did not know he had been killed until now. The names of several others who had matriculated but not graduated are there, as indeed are those of some young men who had been admitted but never even arrived to matriculate. It seems proper, even after the lapse of nearly a century, to add his name – there is sufficient space – so the College is taking steps to facilitate this. The name of Private William Pettett, Australian Imperial Force, will also be added to the Roll of Honour read every other year at the Remembrance Service.

Jonathan Holmes

Leslie Bury – a Queensman who became Australia’s Treasurer

Les Bury was a Queens’ graduate who became Australia’s Treasurer (the equivalent of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the UK). He was the only Australian Treasurer to have also been an employee of the Department. Although one of the best qualified Treasurers, he did not fulfil his potential as his health had deteriorated by the time of his appointment.

Bury – the man

With a languid manner, Leslie Bury was sincere, decent, gentle, charming, courteous and convivial, “a gentleman amongst piranha”¹ who had friends across the aisle in Parliament. Bury once said that “civilisation rests on grace, manners...and the subtle civilities”².

While possessing enough self-confidence to aspire to be prime minister, and a capacity to command, he lacked the ‘killer instinct’, being somewhat bemused by and disinterested in political infighting. From his schooldays to his time in Cabinet Bury was generally taller than his peers.

Bury had a “close interest in economics” since schooldays³ and especially admired “the greatest economist of all time, Adam Smith.”⁴ But he once said of economics, “If one pursues the learned journals in this subject, both the abstractions of the arguments and the passion of the disputants recall to mind the theological controversies of long ago.”⁵

Bury’s days at Queens’

Leslie Bury was born in London in 1913, the son of an Anglican clergyman. It was a sporting family⁶ and Les captained the school rugby team. Les had shown an early interest in economics but his father, while sharing the interest, was concerned that Les should study something he saw as a sounder base for a career.⁷ Bury therefore studied law as well as economics at Queens’ College, graduating with second-class honours (a 2–2 in the Economics Tripos Part I in 1932 and a 2–1 in the Law Tripos Part II in 1934). He was secretary of the University Conservative Association. Bury was in Queens’ third boat in the Lent Bumps in 1932 but apparently took no further part in rowing.⁸ He also played in Queens’ rugby team in 1932/33. He was “fascinated” by the lectures he attended given by Keynes, and Joan Robinson also made a lasting impression.⁹

Off to Australia and work as a Treasury officer

Bury was recruited by the Bank of New South Wales, where

¹ *Canberra Times*, cited by Millmow (2010).

² *Adelaide Advertiser*, 4 January 1968, p 2.

³ Bury (1975).

⁴ Leslie Bury, *Hansard*, 14 August 1962, p 282.

⁵ Bury (1970, p 503).

⁶ His great uncle Lindsay Bury played football for England, almost made the cricket team and was sufficiently strong at other sports that he would probably have gone to the Olympics were they held before 1896.

⁷ Bury (1975, p 2).

⁸ In rowing at Cambridge, he was continuing a tradition of previous Australian Treasurers, Bruce and Casey. Another rower (and short-term Treasurer) Gough Whitlam once quipped that it was an apt sport for politicians as you could face one way while going in the other.

⁹ Bury (1975, p 3). Keynes was sick for the latter months of 1931 but in summer 1932 was lecturing on the ‘pure theory of money’; Skidelsky (1992, pp 432, 460).

he worked as an economist in its Sydney head office. He was invited by the Bank’s general manager to economics discussion groups at his country house.¹⁰ In 1940 Bury married Anne Weigall, the daughter of the NSW solicitor-general, and they had four sons. After some years’ war service, Bury became an economist in Australia’s Department of External Affairs. In 1946 he joined a delegation to London, which pushed for the full employment goal to be incorporated into the International Trade Organisation charter. In 1948 he transferred to the Treasury’s International Division. From 1950 to 1956 he was seconded to Washington, becoming an executive director of the IMF and World Bank.

Parliament

Bury was elected to the Australian Parliament at a 1956 by-election.¹¹ He was known as one of the ‘Oxbridge group’ of outspoken backbenchers with an interest in economic matters. Bury was an ardent free-trader, sometimes critical of Australian Keynesians.

In December 1961 he was appointed Minister for Air. Reflecting his experience and expertise, he also became Minister assisting the Treasurer.¹² But the following year he made headlines with a speech describing the exaggerated concerns about the impact on Australia of the UK entering the Common Market as “far-fetched”, leading to his dismissal on the grounds of a breach of Cabinet solidarity.¹³

Bury returned to the ministry in 1963 in the new Housing portfolio, where he introduced grants for first home buyers. The new Prime Minister, Harold Holt, promoted him to Cabinet in 1966 as Minister for Labour and National Service, where Bury made his mark by removing the ‘marriage bar’ which precluded married women being appointed permanent public servants. A visiting British academic regarded him as among seven Australian politicians who were among the world’s best.¹⁴

Bury was the target of protestors over the Vietnam War. Being also angry with Army Minister, Philip Lynch, they shouted, “Lynch Bury, bury Lynch”.¹⁵

Treasurer

By the late 1960s Bury had “a frankly covetous eye on the Treasury”.¹⁶ After Holt’s disappearance (presumed drowned or taken by a shark) Bury ran as a candidate for Prime Minister, but none too fervently, taking off on a hiking holiday and being eliminated in the first round of voting. The new Prime Minister

¹⁰ Schedvin (1988, pp 349, 356). Nick Bury recalls that his father had earlier met the general manager in England, and apparently made a good impression.

¹¹ Then Prime Minister Menzies backed him for pre-selection but this proved counterproductive. The local branches resented the intrusion and Bury just scraped through; Henderson (1994).

¹² As he put it, doing “dogsbody work” for the Treasurer; Bury (1975, p 27).

¹³ Bury (1962).

¹⁴ David Butler, cited in *Sun-Herald*, 10 December 1974, p 4.

¹⁵ Boddle (2007).

¹⁶ Reid (1969, pp 110, 162). This was despite his stated view that “in many ways the task of a Treasurer is a hapless one. He stands at the main pressure point of government where many conflicting and irreconcilable forces meet”; *Hansard*, 21 August 1958, p 648.

appointed Bury Treasurer.

Unfortunately by the time he became Treasurer, he was "a worn-out and a tired man, suffering from ill-health and lacking concentration".¹⁷ Coronary arteriosclerosis and hypertension meant his work and mental sharpness suffered. By early 1970 it was said that the Prime Minister was effectively by-passing Bury and acting as Treasurer.

Unusually, Bury worked from his office at Treasury rather than in a ministerial office in Parliament House. His sole budget had significant input from the Prime Minister.¹⁸ Perhaps reflecting these varied inputs, it lacks consistency. While there is a stress on the risks of excessive demand in "an economy still threatened by disruptive inflation"¹⁹, Bury cut taxes. While aiming at a balanced budget – "a precautionary but not a repressive one"²⁰, outlays were budgeted to increase by over 11 per cent, faster than the previous year. The budget raised company tax and a number of indirect taxes. The subsequent rises in the prices of petrol, cigarettes, stamps, televisions and clothing made the budget rather unpopular; one protestor had a placard "We come to seize Bury, not to praise him".

Inflationary pressures were an increasing concern in early 1970 and Bury warned the trade unions that "excessive demand for increases in money wages...could jeopardise prospects of balanced growth".²¹ Part of Bury's concern about inflation was that he observed "those who lose because of inflation are those who are least able to protect themselves from the consequences".²²

Bury was ahead of his time in talking about broader measures of economic wellbeing, including clean air, the physical environment, an equitable distribution of income and the needs of the disadvantaged: "...we must not fall too readily to exclusive worship at the altar of GNP... our prime concern



Leslie Bury as Treasurer.

should always be the social welfare of the community as a whole".²³ Bury, noting "the unhappy record of past endeavours to foretell the economic future", hoped forecasts could be improved with more use of computer-based modelling.²⁴

Subsequent career

In March 1971, there was another change of prime minister and Bury was shifted to Minister for Foreign Affairs. The new Prime Minister indicated a few months later that Bury was retiring from Cabinet due to ill health but Bury publicly announced that he had been sacked. He participated in economic debates from the backbench.²⁵ After losing pre-selection, he retired from Parliament at the 1974 election. He was appointed CMG in 1979. Survived by his wife and sons, Bury died in 1986.

John Hawkins²⁶

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²³ Bury (1969, pp 7–8).

²⁴ Bury (1970, pp 502–503).

²⁵ *Hansard*, 25 August 1971, p 700.

²⁶ This article has benefited from information provided by Jonathan Holmes, Keeper of the Records at Queens' College, and John Wells, Under-Librarian, from the University of Cambridge, and comments, information, reminiscences and suggestions provided by Mike Bury, Nick Bury, Selwyn Cornish, Ian Hancock, Alex Millmow and John Wanna. The views in this article are those of the author. A longer version of the article appeared as Hawkins (2012).

Looking Back in Happiness

Memoirs of a 1951 Freshman from Argentina

Many Old Queensmen have written that the three years at the College were amongst the happiest of their lives. This certainly was my experience. I arrived at Cambridge in 1951, never having travelled beyond the frontiers of Argentina and Uruguay. I had been briefed by our Headmaster at St. George College, Buenos Aires, a Queensman, and was brimming with enthusiasm, having read of some of the experiences of others before me. However, when I arrived it was like opening Pandora's Box. I had never expected the scope of activities and attractions that confronted

me. Living in surroundings going back to 1448 was a far cry from suburban Buenos Aires and the cattle ranches where I had spent most of my holidays. Fortunately, I was helped by an active Gaucho Club, with its membership of around a dozen. The environment reflected the recovery of Britain after World War II, resulting in an atmosphere of maturity honed by hardship and the presence of some undergraduates who had been through National Service. The Festival of Britain seemed to highlight the spirit of revival as also a friendly and welcoming attitude. The Chapel and carol services produced an aura of goodwill.



BRIAN CALLINGHAM

The Chapel from the Library Passage.

The stalwarts of the Boat Club, who arrived early, together with the freshmen, invited us to a welcoming party and had a group rowing on the Cam within 24 hours! For someone who had spent vacations in the pampas, it was quite an experience to be surrounded by a group of 'wet bobs' who came from a variety of locations, from Australia to New Zealand, Italy, Holland and the Channel Islands. I had done some rowing in the delta of the River Plate, but suddenly had to learn to differentiate between Roy Meldrum's style taught at Lady Margaret Boat Club and the Fairbairn 'bell note' method inculcated at Jesus College. Queens' was on the way up at rowing and there were around six eights afloat. I was lucky and got into the first boat in the first term, which led eventually to becoming Captain of Boats in my third year and rowing in the Trial Eights at Ely. Apart from the Lent and May Bumps, the great incentive was taking part in the Marlow and Henley Royal Regattas, usually competing in the Wyfold Fours and the Ladies Plate. The crews were a splendid bunch and developed a strong bond of friendship, which survives until today. It was a great joy to hear that the Eight won the Ladies Challenge Plate the year after I went down.

Surprisingly, there seemed to be time for lectures, supervisions, the libraries, the St. Bernard Society, the Economics Group, the Bats, the Kangaroos, the Cherubs, May Balls, plus the many University groupings. Like most such

establishments, the College had its fair share of personalities: we rarely saw the well-respected President Venn, but enjoyed his yearly sherry parties. The Vice-President was Archie Browne, larger than life, who was an engineer and great supporter of the Boat Club. He designed a gadget called an accelerometer, which could be fitted next to the cox's seat, but it got little chance for use. He attended QCBC races and welcomed visits to his rooms at any time of the day. Dean Chadwick had a stern look but a warm heart. The Senior Tutor, Dr. McCullagh, a medic, was the man to go to for advice and was a generous host for the sing-songs after Boat Club Bumps Suppers. My Director of Studies, Walter Hagenbuch had the hard task of supervising a South American colleague from Magdalene and me in Economics. He was a patient man. Jimmy Beament, a biology professor, and his wife were enthusiastic and creative powers behind the Bats productions, in which 'arties' and 'hearties' mixed well. Professor Kirkaldy, an eminent economist, had a true northern dry sense of humour. The Chaplain, Rev. Henry Hart, had a quiet, friendly style and was available to all who enjoyed his wit and learning.

I should not omit to mention Old Tom, the College Boatman, with his waxed moustache, who took care of the shells. He repaired them and guided them in and out of the College boathouse. He had helped make wood and fabric aircraft during World War I! Finally, there was Mr. Cash (with his son 'Petty' Cash in the college office!), the Catering Manager, who had to produce a meal for 2s/6d per head – an almost impossible assignment! I certainly missed my diet of Angus steaks. During those happy days we occasionally watched TV in the Combination Room. We witnessed King George's funeral and the Coronation of our future patroness Queen Elizabeth II. The *Granta* magazine also made its appearance around that time.

The College Library, whose windows were supposed to have been smashed by Cromwell's men, was a quiet reading place, as was the Fellows' Garden in the springtime. The serious business of reading, learning, listening and discussing every conceivable subject was sprinkled with the fun of rag days, pranks, climbing in after hours and many dinners. The preparation and participation for St Valentine's Day were hilarious – just picture a 'pirate' walking the plank off Silver Street Bridge, amongst the punts. Combine this with flowing gowns and bicycles galore, all policed by proctors and bulldogs!

Vacations provided opportunities for travel and all sorts of jobs, from harvesting, canning peas, tutoring and work with companies through the Appointments Board. Queens' encompasses the finest features of a College, ancient and historic in its architecture, medium in size, well located and worthy in its traditions, effectiveness and warmth. The incorporation of women in latter years I understand has kept it up-to-date and complete. Three years crammed with hard work, sport and fun were the greatest of experiences, which, together with the friendships made for a lifetime, proved to be the launch pad for graduate study, career and life. One is left with the strong feeling of indebtedness and the wish to 'give back' for that good fortune.

Tom Hudson, Buenos Aires, November 2013.

On the Introduction of Women into the Chapel Choir

Looking back at my time at Cambridge, the part I played in the introduction of women into the Queens' Chapel Choir was surely my most useful bequest. This is how it happened.

When I came up in 1961, the all-male Chapel Choir had basses, tenors, a few who sang counter tenor, but of course no sopranos or trebles. With these resources there was no meaningful way we could perform on our own. Our role was simply to provide some leadership to the congregational singing during chapel services. Co-ordinated timing was facilitated by two 'nodders', one on each side of the Chapel. Each week we robed (surplices only in those days), processed into our places in the stalls at the start of the service and out at the end, and were ritually dismissed by the Dean. From time to time the organ scholar would hold a social function in his room which provided some cohesion to the group. I do not recall ever having a choir practice. There was no need for it; the system worked perfectly well within its time-honored paradigm.

In the Michaelmas and Lent Terms of 1962/1963 I was in a growing, intense relationship with a first-year Girton girl, Isabel Bottomley. Evensong at King's played a notable part in this. In those years, the atmosphere in King's Chapel was quite different from now, after the cleaning. The walls and ceiling were dark with the candle smoke of the centuries and we found the Evensong experience uniquely beautiful and moving. One of Isabel's friends, Nicky Crane, came with us several times; the first of these times, Richard Hinchcliffe of Queens' came as well. The girls would also come sometimes to the Sunday evensong at Queens', where I was one of the nodders.

It is easy to see how these elements combined to give birth to the notion of women singing in the Queens' Chapel Choir. Near the beginning of the Easter Term 1963, we discussed the idea with the organ scholar, Ian Thompson. Ian wanted to do it, and proposed it to the Dean. The Dean, Henry Hart, liked it and it became a reality. The first ladies in the choir were Isabel, Nicky, Ian's friend Jill Crowther from Newnham, and Bridget Willy, another friend of the girls from Girton. Of course, this helped the chapel singing immediately, and it was helped even more in the following term when the group was joined by Frances Huggett, another friend from Girton. Frances had a really good voice, strong and clear enough to bring the choir fully into balance.

I was amazed and happy to read in 1985 that the choir had developed to the point of going on foreign tours and making recordings for public release. This would have been unimaginable, beyond our wildest fantasy, when we first introduced the ladies in 1963. At that time only a few of the chapel choirs in Cambridge could boast of really high musical

capabilities, and they all used boy trebles rather than women to sing the high part – a lovely but slowly dying tradition. It was only in the assorted choral societies and student musical groups that women were to be found singing soprano and alto lines. I haven't been able to check it exhaustively, but it seems more than likely that Queens' was the first all male Cambridge college to introduce women into its chapel choir. It's a pleasure, as we mark the 50th anniversary of that paradigm change, to provide this short account of how it came about.

Adrian A. Pollock (1961), Yardley, Pennsylvania

Editor's Note:

Local boys (selected from Cambridge church choirs by the Dean) supplied the treble line in the Choir until the Second World War when the boys' choir was discontinued during 1940 by Henry Hart. Henry always insisted on calling the Chapel Choir "The Voluntary Choir". After women from other colleges were invited to join, the Choir went from strength to strength. It first went on tour (to Scotland) in 1974, first went abroad (to the Vichy area of France) in 1979 and outside Europe (to the United States) in 1988. In 1978 men from outside Queens' were also admitted to the Choir. From 1980, of course, there were women from Queens' itself to sing the higher parts in the Choir, but it remained and remains open to students and others from outside the College. The first recording was made in 1977 and a steady stream of vinyl records, tapes and CDs has been issued since then. Since 1987 there have been two Organ Scholars at any one time, and a Director of Music was appointed in 2008. Choral Scholars were introduced in 2006.



Adrian Pollock, Isabel Bottomley (left) and friends at the Green Ribbon Ball in 1962.

COURTESY ADRIAN POLLOCK

History of the Milner Society

The Milner Society is the Queens' College Natural Science subject society. With its recent re-emergence following a turbulent past, here is a near-complete record of the Society's activities from its believed origin almost a century ago.

Name		Source
Science Society / Science Club	<p><i>“...Queens' men reading Science since the war had felt that there was little opportunity given them of reading papers or discussing general scientific subjects.”</i> — W. B. Adam (Hon. Sec.), The Dial, Lent, 1922</p> <p>Club limited to 20 members (directly responsible for management); meetings open to all men reading science. — The Dial, Mich, 1922</p> <p>Talk on Psychology: “... to a sane outlook on a science which is at present so much at the mercy of pseudo-scientists and others who wish to display their ignorance under the guise of knowledge.” — D. W. Millington (Hon. Sec.), The Dial, Lent, 1938</p>	<p>1921 THE SCIENCE CLUB IS FOUNDED “...with its sole existence for the purpose of stimulating interest in all branches of Natural and Applied Science.” — E. C. Lamplugh (Hon. Sec.), The Dial, Mich, 1922</p> <p>1936 4 speaker and paper presentations per term. — The Dial, Mich, 1936</p> <p>1937 “[Ever since its formation] the society has been deliberating whether it should have a tie. This term... a positive decision was reached.” — H. T. D. Holgate (Hon. Sec.), The Dial, Lent, 1937</p>  <p><i>The MS Minute Book, containing minutes, attendee list and details of the committee.</i></p>
		<p>1939 – 1945 Possible Society hiatus during WWII.</p> <p><i>“...the society may have continued through the war years, as I was handed a large number of Nature Magazines when I was 'asked' to run the society in 1946. We disposed of the stock – that may have been rather naughty of us!”</i> — Philip Holland, Matriculation 1945, Society Leader 1946-48</p>
Milner Society	<p>Main service: coffee from the buttery in Dr Ramsey's room. No fellows attended the meetings other than friends of the speaker. — Philip Holland, Society Leader 1946-48</p> <p><i>“We once spilled hot coffee on Professor Ramsey's table and spent the rest of the meeting trying to polish away our error. Alas we were not successful!”</i> — Philip Holland, Society Leader 1946-48</p> <p>NOW KNOWN AS THE MILNER SOCIETY, 1954 possibly started by Dr R. N. Haszeldine, the incumbent DoS for Natural Sciences. “I don't think many of us had heard of Milner at that stage.” — Roy Fields, Matriculation 1954</p> <p>1st mention of committee elections — Minute Book, 1960</p> <p>Entries in the Minute book cease... But book preserved.</p>	<p>1946</p> <p>1948</p> <p>1949 – 1953 No records.</p> <p>1954</p> <p>1955 1st entry in the Minute Book; 30 members in attendance. — Minute Book, 1955</p> <p>1957 34 members in attendance. — Minute Book, 1957</p> <p><i>“Distinguished speakers, student ran, and we owned our own projector slides (though they were upside-down).”</i> — Prof. A. Hayhurst, Matriculation 1957</p> <p>1966 – 1996 Society lost for 30 years....</p>
		<p>Queens' Alumni</p> <p>Minute Book</p>



Isaac Milner: 1770 Matriculation; 1774 BA Senior Wrangler; 1782 Inaugural Jacksonian Professor of Natural Philosophy; 1788 Queens' College President; 1798 Lucasian Professor of Mathematics. (To name a few of his life's accomplishments.)

"Meetings would take place in the Solarium, then attendees would all dine together on low table, speaker included. And, of course, the presiding DOS would provide drinks for before, during and (sometimes) after the dinner." — Prof. A. Hayhurst, Matriculation 1957

"A committee was formed to organise meetings and other social events for NatSci's at Queens'. The latter aspect culminated in the formation of a football team, which beat St John's 5-4." — Christopher Tomkinson (MS President), The Record, 1996-97

"Society's first joint venture: a garden party with the Medical Society, featuring a string quartet, champagne, strawberries and tons of food." — Cathy Scholes (MS President), The Record 1997-98

"The Lent term saw the Society return to Old Hall for its annual dinner, with enjoyment had by some Fellows too."

— Jez Carlton & Chris Davison (MS Presidents), The Record, 2000-01

Society expedition: The Annual Milton Brewery trip in February. *"Dr Inglis was keen to examine the effects of CO₂ inhalation, and kept running off to sniff the gas collected on a freshly fermented keg."*

— Alex Page (MS President), The Record, 2002-03

Committee begins to meet in the new College Bar. — The Record 2004-05

1st reinstated Annual Dinner: *"The highlight of 2006 the night was the Fellows' rendition of the notorious NatSci song, which means we'll never see students of other disciplines in quite the same light."* — Hannah Wright (MS President), The Record 2005-06. Song creator: Dr Stewart Sage DOS

"Organisation of NatSci Hoodies, which was a great success." — Ollie Lonsdale (MS President), The Record 2007-08

SOCIETY REFOUNDED by Jordan Norris 2011 and Laurence Bargery, aiming for academic support and social inclusion.

Structure: inter-year committee of 9; drafted constitution; created website.

Services: study workshops; various dinners and garden party; left talks for university-wide Science societies. — Jordan Norris & Laurence Bargery (Co-refounders: MS President and Vice)

Society continues successfully with newly 2013+ elected committee — Jordan Norris

"The lent term of 1996 saw Dr Hayhurst's attempt to revive the Milner Society for the Natural Scientists at Queens' from the ashes of 1964!" — Christopher Tomkinson (MS President), The Record, 1996-97

1997 First Annual Dinner, partly funded by DOSS — The Record, 1996-97; Dr Stewart Sage, DOS List of members; minutes of talks; and details of committee — comprised of students, taking advice and encouragement from DOSS. — Minute Book, 1996-97

"The problem was getting reserved students involved – and getting Phys to talk to Bio." — Prof. A. Hayhurst

1999 Freshers' Fair; Book sale; joint-society formals; pub crawls; curry night; Talk on 'Dolly the Sheep'. *"The Milner Society continues to aim to destroy the 'all NatScis are boring' myth."* — Justin Cross (MS President), The Record, 1998-99

2001 DINING PRIVILEGES REMOVED. Due to repeated transgressions in the Old Hall (acts possibly involving food and paintings), the society's Annual Dinner was banned for 3 years, so its reputation would be forgotten — Members of Queens' College, 2001.

"The number of interesting questions asked of the various speakers afterwards suggested people had gone along for far more than the cheese and wine."

— Alex Page (MS Presidents), The Record, 2002-03

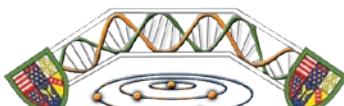
2005 NatSci Annual Dinner reinstated "... with warning that any misbehaviour might send next year's prospect of a NatSci dinner to the deepest, darkest depths of a black hole." — Hannah Wright (MS President), The Record, 2005-06

"Nobel Prize Winner Tim Bunt gave us all valuable advice in his talk 'How to win a Nobel Prize'." — Mark Cooper (MS President), The Record, 2006-07

2009 40 attended the Annual Dinner. — The Record, 2009-10

2009 – 2011 Society disappears once more...

2012 100 attended the Annual Dinner — Jordan Norris (MS President), The Record 2007-08



Originally-designed society logo

Design: James King (CompSci, 2010), Annabelle Painter (NatSci, 2009)

The Sporting Record

Captains of the Clubs

Athletics: Ben Ridley-Johnson
Badminton (Men's): Adam Leach
Badminton (Women's): Yuping Duan
Basketball: Cormac O'Neill
Boat Club (President): Mark Varley
Boat Club (Men's): James Edgley
Boat Club (Women's): Jemima Graham
Chess: Craig Sapperstein
Cricket: Akash Gandhi
Cricket (MCR): Musabir Majeed
Croquet: Anoushiravaan Darabi
Cross-Country: Will Ryle-Hodges
Football (Men's): Jack Robinson
Football (Women's): Ellen Davies
Football (MCR): Tom Crawford
Hockey (Men's): Peregrine Dunn

Hockey (Women's): Abigail Brown
Lacrosse: Lucy Evans
Netball (Women's): Helena Pomfret
Netball (Mixed): Libby Gerrard
Pool: James King
Rugby (Men's): Stephen Conacher
Rugby (Women's): Esteira Hiwaizi
Skiing and Snowboarding: Christine Bolton
Squash: Max Cooper
Swimming: Nick Toberg
Table Tennis: Michael Leader
Tennis: Tom Bury
Ultimate Frisbee: Hannah Sanderson
Volleyball: Paul Brimble
Water Polo: Peregrine Dunn

Athletics

2013 saw something of a revival of track and field for Queens' students. In the 139th Annual Varsity Match of May 18, in which Cambridge were victorious 4–0 in all teams, three Queensmen competed for the Blues and Second Teams. Joseph Christopher and Will Ryle-Hodges, ordinarily long-distance Hare and Hounds athletes, represented Cambridge in the 5000 and 1500m respectively. Christopher was victorious in the Blues team, setting a season's best time of 14 minutes 43 seconds, whilst Ryle-Hodges won comfortably in the 1500m with a time of 4 minutes 2 seconds. In the Alverstones (seconds) 400m race Ben Ridley-Johnson set a season's best time of 52.5 seconds and anchored the Blues 4x400m team that faced fierce opposition from the Oxford athletes, with two competitors dipping below the 50 second mark.

Later in the year there was evidence of new athletic talent at Autumn Cuppers. First year Eleanor Duck won a surprising victory in the 200m hurdles race, beating no less than the current Women's Captain in the process, whilst Jocelyn Major ran well in the 800m. Both were selected for the Fresher's Varsity Match in November, in which Eleanor Duck in particular proved her hurdling ability, registering first and third place positions in the 400m hurdle and 200m hurdle races respectively.

Badminton

Lent 2013 was not the most successful term for the Men's Badminton Team as we were demoted from Division 2 to Division 3 through a combination of limited team availability and strong opposition. This was the last term for our previous captain, Richard Moon, and for Jinesh Patel both of whom were key players in the 1st team. Sadly the 2nd team was forced to disband. Although many stalwarts graduated over the summer, we managed to maintain our

strength thanks to an influx of new talent including Tommy Li, Jinsheng Chen and Wenda Li. The Michaelmas Term saw Adam Leach take over as Captain, with the knowledge that the team at his disposal had the capability to return to Division 2 glory days. The Term started with a close fought win over the Clinical School with James King and the Captain winning the deciding match 22–20 to take the fixture 5–4. This set the standard for the rest of the term as the Team continued this good form throughout, losing only to a strong Jesus II team, and finishing 2nd in Division 3. As a result of this we were promoted to Division 2, although this is certainly more challenging, the Team believes it can do well if it displays the same confident playing style.

Queens' Women's Badminton has lived up to its fame to stay at the very top of the College League from Lent 2013 through to Lent 2014. Our players all turn into perfectionists on badminton courts, aiming for a clean sweep rather than a narrow win. As a result, we beat other teams 7–2 on average in the Michaelmas Term, and the trend persists in Lent. Sometimes we could barely contain ourselves for joy after winning a thrilling long rally; various ways for celebration are thus invented, such as racket-high-five and face-high-five. Besides an improvement in skill, our Team also has a noticeable boost in physical strength. The court seems smaller; long shots are easier; more shuttlecocks are killed in smashes. And people who tend to attract shuttlecocks need to watch out for friendly fire. New players are actively taking part in training sessions and matches. They have shown great potential and surprised us every now and then by their defensive skills. The challenge of Cuppers awaits us.

Basketball

Queens' Basketball Team was boosted by the arrival of some new players at the start of the 2012–2013 Season including the American David Goldstein and



COURTESY CHRISSE BOLTON



JET PHOTOGRAPHIC THE CAMBRIDGE STUDIO

Women's Badminton – 2014 Cuppers Champions.

The Men's First Boat.



COURTESY JEMIMA GRAHAM

The Women's First Boat.



JETPHOTOGRAPHIC: THE CAMBRIDGE STUDIO

Before the Bumps Supper.

first years Paul Brimble and Clement Woo, to add to the returning veterans Andrius Dagys, Leo Zhou, Johnny Lumsdon and Cormac O'Neill. Getting off to a strong start by winning the opening game of the season, the Team started as it meant to continue, performing well throughout the Michaelmas Term and earning a promotion playoff match against Gonville and Caius; after a keenly contested affair the Team was unlucky to come out on the wrong side of a 40–38 defeat. The Team had trained throughout the term at Chesterton Leisure Centre and these practice sessions clearly benefited the Team on match days.

In the Lent Term numbers dwindled as work commitments took over. The Team had to forfeit one match owing to lack of numbers, and suffered a narrow defeat in Cuppers – thankfully things have picked up towards the end of the season and the Team finished 2nd in the league table.

Boat Club

Coming off the double win in the Fairbairn Cup at the end of the Michaelmas Term, the men's side grew even further having seven crews training all term. In the Lents four boats got on, with M₅ narrowly missing out as the fastest non-qualifying crew. Across the four crews the men's squad went up a total of nine places aided by a blade winning campaign from M₂ and an over-bump from M₃. In the 1st division M₁ went up one place bumping Lady Margaret BC to take 3rd on the river. However this doesn't tell the whole story as on two days M₁ had to row away from a significant overlap from the pursuing boat whose bow came up to the cox on both the first and last day. Queens' men finished in their highest position since 1995 and before that 1968!

In the May Bumps all five Queens' crews started in relatively high positions

but, despite this, the squad as a whole managed to head up a total of 8 places. M₄ carried their strong form to take all the boats in front of them, winning blades in the process. Having bumped on the first three days, M₃ failed to win blades because the crews in front bumped out on the final day leaving them an unfortunate row-over. M₂ followed on from the strong Lents performance to win QCBC their second set of blades in this campaign. Bumping two 1st boats in the process they moved steadily up the chart, giving their cox, Emily Baxter, her 4th blade of the year (a truly incredible achievement which is not likely to be matched soon)! M₁ were once again faced with boats above and below stacked with Blues and Olympians, as so often is the case in the Mays. All crews from position nine upwards appeared fairly well matched as was evidenced by the lack of movement in the Division. On day one M₁ managed to bump a strong Pembroke crew out of Ditton. The next two days contained some close and frantic racing, before Pembroke stacked their boat on the final two days with Blues, bumping back Clare and ourselves, leaving Queens' level for the week, still maintaining 8th on the river.

The Michaelmas Term started off slowly as there had been a huge change in the squad from the previous year. With only two weeks of outings under the belt, the University IVs arrived, the first of the main Michaelmas competitions. Unfortunately the 1st IV was knocked out by a strong King's crew but the 2nd IV wiped the floor to win Division 2 for the second year in a row. Fairbairns brought with it the start of the cold weather. Queens' managed to put out four men's novice boats with our NM₁ finishing in a creditable 18th. The Novices had less success on the ergs earlier on in the Term, with none of the crews making the Queens' Ergs Final. M₂ finished the course in 16:24 and were the second



JETPHOTOGRAPHIC: THE CAMBRIDGE STUDIO

The Men's First Boat in action in the May Bumps.

fastest M₂ boat on the day. M₁ unfortunately had to race one man down after the cox box cut out less than thirty seconds into the race. M₁ crossed the line in 15:20.4 and were the 10th fastest college on the day, almost a minute slower than Downing who won the competition. Hopefully, after another term's worth of outings, the boats will be ready for the all-important Lent Bumps.

Lent Term 2013 saw Queens' women with the largest Lents squad in quite a few years. There were many victories – W₁ came back from Bedford Head with pots in the Novice 8+ category and W₂ had a scorch of a term. For the first time since 1997, Queens' had a W₃ racing in the Lent Bumps. The first day saw W₃ chasing W₂ at the bottom of the third division but W₂'s flying term saw them quickly bump up. On for blades, they faced a calamity on the last day when a crab from the boat two ahead cost them a bump and the blades they deserved. W₁ found themselves in a battle of wills with a St Catharine's crew. After two days of rowing, re-rows and general anger, they finished down 2 but with a score to settle. At WeHORR the First Boat came back proudly as 11th out of 350 and in the top five Cambridge college crews, beating St Catz.

The Easter Term once again saw a strong crew emerging. With just one returning Mays W₁ member, the Term was one of growth, development and learning. For the first time ever we had a W₄ crew get on in the Mays and they proved to be a gem of a crew finishing May Bumps with a fabulous over bump on Clare W₄. W₃ were consistent and determined but faced some daunting competition. W₂ were once again looking exceptional. Coaches George Savell and Sarah Knight were a force to be reckoned with and they helped mould a crew that intimidated Trinity Hall W₂ into conceding before there was even an overlap. Their snazzy matching visors were a treat for the eyes too. Finally, W₁ had a term to be proud of. They came up against St Catharine's once again and denied the crew blades by decisively rowing over nine lengths ahead of them on day three. Coach Chris Clark is to be thanked for his dedication and tireless commitment to the crew. The Lents and Mays were two terms of learning, bonding and, of course, cake, with some fetching crew-knitted bobble hats for good measure.

Michaelmas 2013 has been a busy term for the Queens' women. We had 16 returning seniors, thus W₁ was a competitive crew from the outset and they had a very successful term. They entered the Winter Head race in November, nervous to see if their gruelling early mornings and erging enthusiasm had paid off. Despite the cold weather and drizzle, the race saw them come 3rd of the 42 student women's VIIIs, beating many old rivals! A few weeks later, they were determined to be among the top crews in Fairbairns. Support from the bank kept them going in 3°C temperatures and they once again claimed 3rd on the river. W₂ had a fairly difficult term as outings fell foul to other commitments (with a difficult bow/stroke side bias) and after a few weeks the decision was made to have a IV instead. In the Fairbairns race they showed great fitness and determination down the course. Everyone was pleased at the result of 14th out of all the IVs competing, and we look forward to great things next term when some promising novices step up to fill empty seats.

Queens' women novices this term were a giggly and excitable four boats' worth who loved dressing up and racing down the Reach. We had costumes ranging from crayola crayons to cheerleaders, complete with huge purple wigs, and the novice races and Queens' ergs competition were participated in with great enthusiasm.

Chess

Queens' chess has had a strong 2013, with the team undefeated in 1st Division matches so far. Captain Craig Saperstein (2/3 on board 1), Alex Hardwick (2.5/3 on board 3), and Jinsheng Chen (3/3 on board 4) have led the team to beat Jesus (3-1) and draw Churchill (2.5-2.5) and Emmanuel (2-2). Other team members included David Phillips and Daniel Heydecker. Outside the inter-college league, the Chess Club has continued to meet weekly in the Bar for drinks and casual chess. Five new regular members joined this year, but many more have dropped by for a few games. In the beginners section, Rao Peng and Stephen Cook shared first place for most improved, going from barely knowing how to move the pieces to getting results with tournament players.

Cricket

One of the best seasons in terms of success for QCCC in recent years began with our net sessions throughout the Michaelmas and Lent Terms. Some say it was the hard work, dedication and commitment shown throughout these sessions that fuelled not only our first Cuppers victory for a number of years, but our first progression to the competition's knockout stages. Our first group stage match was against an ageing Downing side. Tidy bowling from Debayan Dasgupta, restricting the opposition to only seven runs from his four overs, helped to unsettle the Downing batsmen, before Sam Way and Tom Hamilton led the rather rapid chase, resulting in a comprehensive victory for Queens'.

Our second group match against a strong Emmanuel side saw us fall five runs short of their total, despite the loss of three wickets in the first over of our innings. Captain Alex Rowland top scored with an unbeaten 34. However, the manner of our Downing victory meant that Queens' qualified for the Quarter finals of Cuppers, in which we played Pembroke. In a bid to chase down a gargantuan total set by Pembroke, the Queens' batsman set out to 'hit out or get out,' and unfortunately it was the latter which summed up our innings, ending our valiant Cuppers run. Following this disappointment, however, we managed to muster up an unbeaten run of post-season friendlies.

Spring CC once again arrived at Barton Road, and in accordance with recent tradition, they were comprehensively defeated by Queens'. We began our end of season tour to Oxford with a trip to Christchurch, where we had a good win by 32 runs, with Akash Gandhi taking four wickets for the visitors. This win called for a celebration at the local curry house and beyond. A slightly worse-for-wear Queens' team then visited Pembroke College. Another relaxed victory ensued on a beautiful and sunny afternoon – a fantastic way to end the a successful season and tour.

MCR Cricket

Queens' MCR cricket team performed tremendously during 2013. We won 3 league games and only narrowly missed the qualification to the next round on net run rate. More importantly, several new talents were discovered in the form of a brilliant wicket-keeper batsman Alec Plint, batsman Dr Richard Rex, all-rounders Tim Cannings and Kris Parag, and fast bowler Ayan Haldar. At the start of the year the Team saw a major overhaul, since most graduates from the previous year had left Cambridge. Dr Hassan Khan handed over the captaincy to Musabir Majeed. We began with a major recruitment drive to ensure Queens' had a well-rounded squad for the season, managing to lure a number of Queensmen who had never played the game before.

We started off with pre-season indoor nets at Fenner's in February/March. Following that we organised some outdoor nets at Queens' cricket ground to get acclimated to the outdoor conditions. With pre-season training over, we were all fired up to play our first friendly fixtures against Pembroke-Churchill and St Johns-Corpus-St Edmunds, joint winners of last year's MCR cricket league. Unfortunately, we lost both of these fixtures. Against Pembroke-Churchill, Queens' were seemingly in a comfortable position, but a late cameo from one of their frontline bowlers halted our progress and we lost by a narrow margin.

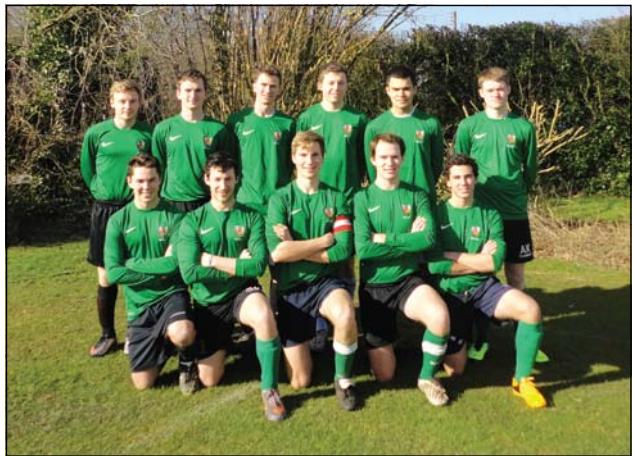
We entered the MCR cricket league with considerable confidence, drawn in the same group as Magdalene, Hughes Hall, Pembroke-Churchill, Darwin and Trinity-Trinity Hall. We won the first match against Magdalene. Our next match was against Hughes Hall. We set up a target of 165. Our bowling backed up our batting and we bowled Hughes Hall out for 93. We were next up against Trinity-Trinity Hall, confident that we could make it a hat-trick of victories. We got one of their openers out cheaply, but then two of their batsmen played exquisite cricket to post a total of 151. From the last match, we knew we had the batting to chase that total. Richard Rex scored an impressive knock of 56 not out. Unfortunately, it was not enough and we fell short by 15 runs.

All was not yet lost. Our next game was against Pembroke-Churchill (the pre-season favourites to win the league) who were suddenly facing elimination in the first round. Nothing less than a win would save them. With rain on the horizon, we opted to bowl first and got them to 20 for 4. However, their middle order played some great cricket and posted a massive total of 160. At this point, it was already raining heavily making it impossible to bat. After a few overs of our batting, the MCRs' version of Duckworth-Lewis method came into effect and we lost by a big margin. Following that, we knew it would be difficult to qualify for the next round. We played our final first round match against Darwin and scored an impressive victory to finish the season on a high, but it was not enough for further progress.

We would like to thank Queens' for supporting us with funds for cricket gear, transport and cricket nets and for providing excellent outdoor cricket facilities. Last but not least, we would like to thank the groundsman, Mark, for preparing the outfield and keeping the pitch dry. Next year Queens' will be captained by Tim Cannings and nets are already under way.

Croquet

2013 saw the Queens College Lawn Croquet Association build on the strong foundations laid in 2012, mainly in the form of a second team, captained by James Helliwell. Queens II got off to an auspicious start, undoubtedly a result of their commitment to the training that competitive croquet requires. They followed their first round bye with victory over Sidney Sussex, exhibiting the kind of aggressive play Queens' are renowned for, if not yet the tactical nous of the First team. The Seconds went through into a third round match against Robinson. Like Queens I, the Seconds followed a rotation policy throughout their cup



COURTESY/JACK ROBINSON

The Football 1st XI 2013-14.

run, aware of the toll the swinging of shafts can take upon the human body. The next game saw James Helliwell, up to that point orchestrating team admin from afar in a manner Ernst Blofeld-esque, step into the team as a replacement for Ben Ryan. Unfortunately, however, they were undone in the third round by the Robinson team who pushed home advantage to its limits (sections of their turf had become overgrown). Several Queens' players as a result became stranded, Spike Strang, for instance, unable even to make it through the first hoop.

The firsts meanwhile started the season equally strongly in a first round win against Peterhouse VI. Trepidation at the high number of Peterhouse teams soon transformed into glee, as the Peterhouse team admitted to entering Croquet Cuppers in a bid to improve their own room ballot position. They were no match for the seasoned Queens' Firsts, Max Cooper in particular blighting the day of one particular mustard chino-wearing oddball by preventing his access through the second hoop for much of the game. The second round however proved much more difficult, a game against Pembroke resulting in a tie, as Anoush Darabi's squandering of many simplistic hoop shots left them defeated with only enough points to avoid a match loss on aggregate. The subsequent rematch however was won, with help from Strang, replacing the unavailable Will Ryle-Hodges. The following game saw Queens' I easily beat a St Catharine's team, before a real test arrived in the form of Emmanuel I in the quarter-final. With Queens' standout performer Cooper bed-ridden, second team captain James Helliwell deputised and was immediately called into action, his long range shots putting Queens' into a good position. However both pairs were quickly outclassed by an Emmanuel team led by the secretary of the Cup itself. Emmanuel I's subsequent victory in the Cuppers final makes this loss a proud one for Queens'.

Cross country

2013 has been another successful year for the Queens' Cross Country Club. The Men's Team had an auspicious start to the year with a victory in the very snowy college league race at Coldham's Common. Will Ryle-Hodges, Joe Christopher and Matt Grant did very well to take 2nd, 3rd and 7th place. They came 3rd in this year's Cuppers with Will and Joe securing 2nd and 6th place and Stephen Cardinal bagging some crucial points in 29th place. Hannah Hull ensured that Queens' was represented in the Women's Cuppers and came an impressive 15th place in a very competitive race. Will and Joe went on to be part of Cambridge's decisive victory over Oxford in the Blues' race at Wimbledon Common, making Queens' the most well-represented college in the men's Blues from either Oxford or Cambridge. It proved to be an especially fast race owing to the almost perfect weather conditions. The Queens' boys stuck together and held their positions near the front of the pack for most of the way. They ended up coming 3rd and 4th and both getting well under 39 minutes, an impressive time for a 12K course.

Football

Unfortunately the end of the 2012/13 season was not the greatest for the Men's First Team. Playing in the top division with a relatively limited squad was tough and although we were close to escaping relegation we didn't quite manage it and were demoted to Division 2 for the 2013/14 season.

With relatively few players leaving in the summer and the chance to win a few more matches in the Second Division, there was much hope for some star freshers to join the First Team and for promotion to follow. We were not disappointed and this season has seen the squad size greatly increase, allowing great choice for all three teams. So far the Firsts are sitting second in the league and promotion is still very much a target. Unfortunately we were knocked out

of Cuppers by a strong Trinity side but the Seconds are through to the quarter-finals of the Plate and the Thirds are going strong in the Vase. The Seconds have had a stunning season so far, led by Jack Barstow. They have kept a 100% record and not lost a single game to date. Particular goals of note have come from John Broadbent who scored a 30 yard free kick against Magdalene and Ben Bayley who scored a surprise screamer from the edge of the box against Pembroke, Oxford, in the pre-season friendly. In addition to some great matches, training has been well attended this year, including one session almost completely in the dark (innovative tactics to improve technique).

It has been a mixed year for Women's Football at Queens'. Between other colleges struggling to get full teams out, and frozen pitches, Queens' Women's Football did not have many matches last season. There was a 7-3 victory over St Catharine's in the league and a 5-0 win over Downing in the first round of Cuppers. Indoor practice in the Fitzpatrick Hall helped the team to keep their skills up. In the end the team made it to the quarter-finals of Cuppers, but ended up second from bottom in League Two.

The Michaelmas Term 2013 also began disappointingly – general lower involvement throughout the league meant many league matches were cancelled when one or both colleges were unable to get a team together. The traditional league-wide five-a-side competition to start the season was also sorely missed. However, Queens' was still able to organise a number of friendly matches to take their place. Particularly enjoyable for all involved was a match with Sports FC, a team from town who kindly loaned us some players, ending with almost everyone playing getting a shot on goal. Although disappointing attendance and some very unpleasant weather have prevented many matches being played of late, we are currently looking to join permanently with one of the other clubs in our division so we can enjoy more matches throughout the rest of this season.

MCR Football

Following the roaring success of the Queens' MCR football team in 2012 was always going to be a difficult task, but one that the 2013 cohort passed with flying colours. The turn of the year saw the Team in second place in the League, two points behind Cambridge Assessment, but with a game in hand on their rivals. The final two league fixtures were won with consummate ease, seeing Queens' top the table with eight wins and one draw. Once again the League had been won without losing a single match and the focus turned to retaining the Cup.

The group stage was negotiated with relative ease until the match with a CC Honeybadgers side, high on confidence after winning promotion from Division Two, saw the team in danger of losing their unbeaten record. Fortunately, a late onslaught produced an equaliser from old hand Toussaint Boyce, and resulted in Queens' finishing top of the group. The draw for the quarter-finals was anything but kind and saw the top two teams in the League, Queens' and Cambridge Assessment, paired against one another. It was perhaps a shame that the teams met so early in the competition, but the game did not disappoint. An ambitious (and perhaps fortunate) long-range effort from Paul Cassell saw Queens' take an early lead which they did not look like surrendering until a dubious hand ball decision resulted in a penalty and an equalising goal for the opposition. New captain Thomas Crawford seemed to inspire the team at half time and with a powerful second half performance Queens' was through to the semi-finals with a 3-1 victory. The seemingly impossible task of matching last season's unbeaten record in both the league and cup was very much within grasp.

The semi-final was a 7-2 demolition of Anglia Ruskin, setting up a final with arch rivals Jesus for the third year in a row. The game began with a very closely contested first half, with Jesus arguably the better team, but a fantastic half-volley from Richard Nickl left the score 1-0 to Queens' at the break. The tense encounter was finally broken open in the second half as Adam Brown latched onto a through ball and drilled the ball home to make it 2-0 to Queens'. A further two goals were added by man of the match Thomas Crawford as Queens' stormed to victory 5-0. The undefeated second season in a row had been completed and what better way for it to end than with a 5-0 thrashing of bitter rivals Jesus.

Once again Lord Eatwell was kind enough to host the team for a champagne reception in recognition of their achievements and volunteered to present the end of season awards. The player of the season was won by Gareth Young, while Paul Cassell took home the award for top goal scorer.

The beginning of the 2013/14 season has seen a huge influx of new players and understandably it took a couple of games for the Team to settle down. A draw away at Trinity Hall and a loss at Jesus seemed to leave the dream of a third consecutive League Title out of reach, but a five game winning streak sees Queens' joint top of the League with two games left to play. In the most open league competition in recent memory any of four teams could still be crowned champions. There really is everything still left to play for as we enter 2014.

Hockey

Queens' Men's Hockey Club started the 2013–2014 season in uncharacteristic style, by turning up with a full side; the fact that half of the team were of the opposite gender is neither here nor there. With apparently superior fitness, and debatably superior hand-eye coordination, we ground out a 1–0 victory over Emmanuel to kick-start our biannual how-to-avoid-relegation-from-Division-2 campaign. David Phillips, the true stalwart of Queens' hockey, deservedly received the Man of the Match award, whilst the recently matriculated Masters' students, the twins James and Allen Crampton, proved to be a devilish defensive pairing; unsurprisingly this trio have formed the backbone of the Club.

Sadly thereafter, during the Michaelmas Term, we have failed to turn out a regular side, but when we did we earned hard fought draws. With numbers faltering, the Christmas transfer window permitted us to form a grand alliance with Homerton, to form the great Homerqueens' side of 2014, and to discover some fresher talent in the speedy-Gonzalez, stick-twirling Oliver Albert. We have begun our second round of how-to-avoid-relegation-from-Division-2 with gursy 0–0 and 1–1 draws against Emmanuel and Christ's, respectively. It now seems not improbable that we could end the term looking towards promotion, though who knows what terrors that could rain down upon us next year!

Though we may not have the numbers, Women's Hockey in Queens' definitely has the dedication, making up almost half the boys' team on numerous occasions! So far this year we've played a number of matches, both in the pouring rain and in the glorious sunshine and although we have yet to secure a win there have been excellent displays of teamwork giving us hope that the best is yet to come. Our last match against St Catharine's II was a daunting one. They had a full team: we had six players and one girl with a fractured foot standing near the goal as our keeper – things were not looking good. But in true Queens' style we worked together, only letting one goal through and coming very close to scoring ourselves. We're hoping to recruit some new players and will hopefully join forces with the Men's Team for a few training sessions to encourage new players to join and returners to practise, allowing Queens' hockey to reach its full potential.

Lacrosse

The Queens' Mixed Lacrosse Team had a poor start to the 2013 Lent season by being relegated from the Premier League, despite beating the notorious Jesus team who went on to come top. However, playing in the Second Division simply resulted in a winning streak for Queens', with just one draw against Churchill (despite an all-girls Queens' team having to match an all-boys Churchill one!). The Team reached the quarter-finals of Cuppers but were knocked out by Trinity Hall (who were blessed with virtually the entire University Mixed team). Queens' were promoted back into the Premiership for the Michaelmas 2013 Term. Sadly, a repeat of last year occurred and Queens' was unfortunately relegated after losing to everyone but Churchill! However once again, we are now sitting comfortably in the Second Division, having won all our matches so far this term, setting us up nicely for another promotion. The Team is looking stronger than ever, with a combination of University mixed, women and men players. Bring on Cuppers...

Netball

Queens Ladies Netball had their best season yet, finishing ranked Number 1 in League 1 in the Lent Term 2013. This came about through great team dynamics and consistently strong play, under the guidance of a fantastic captain – Katie Hamilton. A high point of the season was Cuppers. The team won the early matches easily. Then in the semi-finals we met Jesus. This was a close game but we won, meaning we went on to play Newnham in the finals. The final was unbelievably close with the score even at the final whistle. In extra time we narrowly lost, but all the girls will agree it was a great game. The team did so well owing to a great pair of shooters: Ellie Harley and Becky Lawrence, whose accuracy and movement in the D were extremely smooth. A great defence of Katie Hamilton, Zoe Seiver, Sasha Hajnal-Corob and Lottie Mungavin (who also played centre court) ensured that Queens' always had possession of the ball. Izzy Butt and Abi May showed agility and quick pace in centre court and gave both shooters and defence continual passing options.

In the Michaelmas Term the Team welcomed some new players who have contributed amazingly, ensuring we have remained in the top league. Our defence has gone from strength to strength with Lucy Gumbiti-Zumito and Elle Manners, whilst Chloe Byers shows great promise as a shooter. Celia Hart has made a great addition to the centre court as well.

The Queens' Mixed Netball Team had a very successful Lent Term 2013. We finished top of the league and were undefeated, a great achievement! Our

Cuppers campaign started well and saw us progress straight through to the semi-finals. Unfortunately we lost in extra time to an excellent Corpus Christi team who went on to win the competition. Queens' had a very strong team core, including Lottie Mungavin and Katie Hamilton, who were also members of the Cambridge Ladies Team. The third year boys contributed a lot to their half of the Team with Ben Ryan being an indispensable shooter (as he is about the same height as the post, anyone defending against him had their work cut out!).

The Michaelmas Term, unfortunately, did not get off to such a strong start, as a lot of the previous year's team had graduated, leaving many spaces to be filled. The current third year boys stepped up to the job with James Edgley and Alex Rowland forming a very strong partnership for shooting which has given several teams trouble in defence. The Term finished strongly with three back to back wins giving us great confidence heading into Lent Term to defend our league title. The Team has greatly progressed this term which bodes well for another successful Cuppers campaign.

Pool

The 2012/2013 season finished well for the Queens' Pool Teams. The First Team, captained by James King, pulled back from a slow start and finished near the top of the table, peaking at 2nd just before the end of Lent Term. The 'hotshots' table also made pleasant viewing, with 3 of the top 10 players from Queens' 1. The Second Team was captained this year by Michael Leader, whose squad caused one of the biggest league upsets when they beat leaders Peterhouse 5–4. Unfortunately a string of close games with other teams saw them drop into the relegation zone by the end of the season.

However, the new season brought a number of changes, the most controversial of which was a complete restructuring of the league. There are now two parallel top divisions (1a and 1b), and the winners of these will play-off in the Easter Term to decide the overall champion. This meant Queens' 2 (now captained by Tom Bury) were not relegated, and now sit comfortably mid-table in 1b after the first term's action. These new arrangements mean there will be no all Queens' derby in the league this year, but with Cuppers approaching and new rules allowing non-first teams to enter, we'll be hoping for a strong showing from our teams who have a great track record in these tournaments. The start of the Michaelmas Term also saw a re-shuffling of players, with Queens' 4 removed and a new Queens' 3 team formed from both first and second year players. This new team is captained by first year Richard Hindmarch, and looks set to finish in a strong position in Division 2a next term.

Rugby

The first half of 2013 saw many cancelled games for the men of QCRFC as pitches were rendered unplayable in the snow and frost. A lack of willing players, unsurprising given the wintery conditions, accounted for a further couple of cancelled games, and several of the Queens' team found solace in the gym as the dark winter months passed by. However, with the spring came several signs of new life on the pitch. In February, a combined team of current Queens' students and recently-graduated alumni was victorious at a London Business School tournament in Mill Hill, which included an emphatic victory in our own Varsity match against a team from Oxford. Queens' also enjoyed a memorable Cuppers run, beating Churchill at the mighty Barton Road and surprising a strong St Edmunds team who, despite the presence of several ex-Blues, only just managed to creep past us in the final quarter of the game. Our league form improved just at the right time, with a resounding victory against CCK (Corpus, Clare and King's) ensuring that we avoided relegation in style.

As always, the annual Old Boys fixture was enjoyed by all and a great success for the Old Boys team who, with the help of a couple of well-selected 'friends', managed to breeze past a tired Queens' side following their exit from Cuppers.

With the start of a new academic year in the autumn, an encouraging batch of fresh faces arrived. Their energy and keenness ought to stand Queens' in good stead for the seasons to come. Queens' has been one of only two teams to fulfil all the term's fixtures and, despite an unfortunate run of results, the growing positivity and dedication of the squad during matches and training will, no doubt, result in a change of fortunes in 2014.

Women's rugby is flourishing this year, with the quality ever increasing and no less fun being had! In Lent 2013 we beat Emmanuel by a large margin, and even scored a number of (flukey) conversions despite having no kickers! In the Michaelmas Term 2013, the Queens' girls attended a series of University-wide development days at which there were great coaches teaching through fun games. Women's rugby is growing to such an extent that there will be an



On the Skiing Trip to Avoriaz.

official Coppers league in Lent 2014. We have high hopes for both fun and success! Queens' has girls from all year-groups playing and also a large input into the University team

Skiing and Snowboarding

QSKi this year went to Avoriaz, in the Porte de Soleil ski area between France and Switzerland. Skiers could enjoy a croque monsieur in the morning and some swiss chocolate for lunch – assuming they could afford the prices on the slopes, which were steep.....especially the Swiss Wall, renowned as one of the hardest ski slopes in the world.

Avoriaz is a very sweet resort, picturesque and pedestrianised; horse drawn carriages tinkle down fir-lined roads. The beauty was somewhat lost on us when we arrived in a blizzard and had to cart our bags on hired sledges to the hotel, but it was lovely to see how everyone pulled together and helped each other carry the masses of shopping bags and suitcases.

For the first year ever there were no broken bones on the ski trip, although a few members of QSKi did make good attempts at injuring themselves: one fresher back-flipped onto his face, but we were pleased to find that the lip lived to tell the tale. Another member fell off the side of an escalator, admittedly a more time-efficient way of reaching the ground level.

Competition was fierce at the intra-college races. The blind slalom race saw a few collisions when blind-folded skiers were guided round posts by their 'friends' into other oncoming competitors. Spectators hurled snowballs at the unbalanced competitors, managing to knock a few down. Admirable perseverance was seen in the hand-holding race with some beginners literally dragged down the slope by their over-zealous partners. To reiterate though, no casualties. We look forward to next year's college ski trip.

Squash

After beginning the year with an unfortunate relegation from Division One in the leagues, Queens' 1 reached the final of Coppers, getting past The Leys, KCS Staff, Girton and St. Catharine's to meet Emmanuel in the final (which was held on Queens' courts). Despite a valiant effort from everyone on the team the match was lost 4–1.

Queens' courts also hosted the University 2nd team Varsity Match. A busy crowd looked on as the Cambridge 2nds, ably led by Queens' own Tom Mitchell-Williams, went on to beat the Oxford side easily.

After the summer break, Queens' 1 looked to pick up where they left off in the Second Division. To add to the experienced side of the previous year, the Team was bolstered by the arrival of a county playing fresher. Convincing wins against KCS Staff, Christ's and Wolfson put the side in a decent position for promotion but a loss against a Blues-packed Fitzwilliam side meant Queens' slipped into second.

We look forward to another strong cup run and another challenge for promotion into the top division.

Table Tennis

Table Tennis has been doing very well this year with a good turnout at the weekly practices. Three teams were entered into the college leagues, each achieving success. The Firsts have won two and lost one, as they push for promotion to the top division, having pulled out some huge results against Hughes Hall and Darwin, with a heavyweight clash against Downing to come.

The Seconds have been playing some sensational table tennis, really giving the spectators value for money, and stormed to a 9–0 victory in one of the matches.

The Thirds have been exciting to watch, with Thomas Higgs captaining the side, and they have been going strong with only one loss and a tense victory over table topping Christ's!

Unfortunately, Coppers last year didn't go too well, as with one man down, we narrowly lost 5–4. This year though, we are confident we can go far and that there'll be good news.

Tennis

In the Summer of 2013, Queens' College Tennis Team played a total of 5 fixtures, winning 3 and losing 2. The team consisted of Tom Zhang and Will Pearmain (1st pair), Jack Robinson and Brett Gardiner (2nd pair) and Tom Bury and Peregrine Dunn (3rd pair). The Coppers tournament, in which Queens' made it to the semi-final of the plate produced some notable performances. These were tough games since many colleges had Blues players, however Queens' faced the challenge and produced some impressive gameplay.

Volleyball

It has been quite an interesting year since the Queens' Volleyball Annual Garden Party in June 2013. It was by far the most lavish party that the Volleyball Club had ever hosted! In addition to the traditional tubs of mixed drinks, we also had an £80 bottle of Champagne to drink with our pizzas and ice cream. Due to some prominent members of the Club graduating, there was an overwhelming amount of pressure to empty most of the Club bank account.

Unfortunately, because of the expenses of the Garden Party and a lack of freshers joining the team, the Volleyball Club threatened to spiral into bankruptcy during Michaelmas Term. Initially, low squad numbers meant it was hard to earn money from working bops. However, in recent months, due to an overwhelmingly dedicated group of returning Fourth Year players making up approximately half of the team, this problem has been solved. With numbers having returned to double digits again, the short-term future of the Club is intact and we are making plans for another successful Garden Party in June 2014.

The only real disappointment so far has been in the inability to organise games early on as we were lacking the players. Summer Coppers though is coming up soon and we are expecting a strong turnout for Queens'. Outdoor volleyball in the sun followed by some hot triple chocolate muffins and vanilla ice cream promises to be one of the highlights of pre-exam Easter Term. The energy of the Team, our cohesiveness and the extremely friendly atmosphere have been the key factors that have contributed to another successful year for the Queens' College Volleyball Club.

Water Polo

Queens' Water Polo Club has probably been the most successful sport's team in the College over the past few years. In 2012 the Club won Coppers, and in 2013 just lost out to St John's in the final; the Team has also continued its strong form in the top division of the League. Much of this success can be attributed to the cunning outsourcing of players from Darwin. Indeed, it is believed that the Darwin contingent do not protest our club's name merely because they enjoy wearing the Queens' boar on their speedos; a welcome addition to the players' trunks this year has been Nick Toberg's inspired 'Time to meet the devil' displayed across the back. As the Co-captain, or even President, Nick has been entirely committed to the Club and is very enthusiastic for members to come along to training on Mondays and Wednesdays at The Leys School. He himself has taken up University-level polo, along with fresher keeper Ryosuke Yamada, whose skill in goal must be seen to be believed. The difference that such a star keeper can make in college polo has made him our most useful asset. The other notable Queens' players have been Fernando Bravo, a big-dog in the Queens' Boat Club, Jason Mavrotas, who is entirely new to the sport this year and has come on in leaps and bounds, and Tom Mitchell-Williams who is known for sinking and his 5-minute plank PB. On the Darwin side the chaps have been hugely dedicated and include Ben Falcon, Shaun Neo and Santiago Lago; they have kindly contributed to the increase in the team's banter quality and average age. We have done reasonably well in the 2013–2014 Division 1, thrashing Christ's 10–0, but narrowly losing to both Addenbrooke's and The Leys, whom we would like to thank for their continued support of our club, hosting us for training and providing us with extra match practice, including a recent game against Stowe School. Our major aims for the year are to get some Queens' women involved and, of course, to beat St John's in both the League and Coppers.

The Student Record

Admissions

The University had a record number of applicants this year. Queens' also experienced a rise in applicant numbers, although this was unevenly distributed across subjects – Engineering saw the biggest increase both at the collegiate and University level.

The continuing uncertainty about the direction of educational reform at A-level (and churn in the school system more generally) is making the task of selecting the best applicants challenging. The University is thinking in increasingly global terms when it comes to recruitment. Fellows of the college have interviewed applicants in Singapore, Malaysia and China for a number of years. There is now a successful scheme to interview candidates in India and Pakistan, and Queens' has been lucky enough to attract several of the undergraduates awarded some of the scholarships associated with the schemes. For the first time this year, the university conducted interviews in Australia too – not quite timed to coincide with the cricket. All of these schemes are important in ensuring that the University remains globally competitive but we are still highly committed to persuading the brightest and best from within the UK to apply to us too. We know that teachers are important ambassadors in this respect and so we plan to organise an event for Alumni in the teaching profession during 2014. If you're a teacher and you don't think that we know this, then please let us know to ensure that we can invite you.

The Admissions Office is always willing to talk to parents, teachers and prospective applicants about all aspects of the admissions process: please feel free to e-mail us (admissions@queens.cam.ac.uk).

Andrew Thompson



BRIAN CALLINGHAM

Relaxing by the river after exams.

University of Southern California Exchange

Last year, I was fortunate enough to be accepted onto the first exchange programme between Queens' College and the University of Southern California. The exchange allowed me to live on campus for a semester (August to December) and take any classes of my choosing. USC is home to The School of Cinematic Arts, one of the best film schools in the world, with notable alumni including George Lucas, Ron Howard and Matthew Weiner. I had been hoping to pursue a career in the film industry following graduation, so when I first heard about the exchange programme I knew immediately it would be the perfect next step for me.



The sitcom class on the set they built.

I chose a wide variety of classes to get a better understanding of the world of film and TV production. One of these classes involved making a sitcom – building the set, managing the budget, rehearsing the script with the actors and shooting two episodes. Another involved watching early screenings of films and having a Q&A with someone closely involved with the project. It was through this class we saw *Gravity*, *The Secret Life of Walter Mitty* and *Nebraska*, among others, before they were released to the general public. I took one class outside of the film school all about The Beatles, with the Professor working his way through the back-catalogue, playing an album a week and talking about its creation. It was probably my favourite class I've ever taken.

One of the best things about LA is how many people are in or trying to get into film and TV, it makes it so much easier to make something. I'd written a script for a short film earlier that year and after talking to another student in one of my classes, we decided to film it. I borrowed equipment from one of my friends, we cast the film and he directed it. Following the completion of the short film, I volunteered to help at the Comedy Festival being held at USC, which gave me an opportunity to hear Conan O'Brien, James L Brooks, Greg Daniels and Mitch Hurwitz speak. I have such a huge respect for these comedians and it was so great being able to see them in person, talking about their lives and telling stories about their approach to writing some of the most influential comedies of all time.

Something I will always associate with my time at USC is American Football. The sport is huge there, as it is home to a very successful college team. I bought a season ticket for the home games, held a few minutes away at The Coliseum, a stadium with capacity of over 90,000. The day of each game, the whole campus would be full of students and alumni tailgating, tents up and barbeques out, everyone wearing Cardinal and Gold, the colours of the USC Trojans, the USC sports team. The atmosphere on the campus and in the stadium was electrifying. After winning a very close game against Stanford, the whole student section stormed the field, an unforgettable experience.

As my time at USC neared an end, I worked as a Production Assistant on the set of an independent film. This was a great way to apply all the things I'd learned during my

semester at USC. I was able to see first-hand exactly what each crew-member did on set and understand the huge effort that goes into filming even one small scene. But far from deterring me from filmmaking, it made me appreciate the form even more and I am now more determined than ever to be a part of it. I am currently trying to find more work on set now I am back in London.

My semester abroad at USC was one of the most amazing experiences I've had. I met some really interesting people, learned a lot about TV and film production as well as exploring California, a place I'd always wanted to visit but had never previously had the chance. I am so grateful to Queens' College for such an incredible experience; I will never forget it.

Mark Whelan

Conducting Programme of Queens'

In June 2013, Suzi Digby OBE (Lady Eatwell), together with students Lewis Owen and Lucy Morris, set up a programme to train a new generation of choral and orchestral conductors. 6 experienced 'conducting scholars' and 12 mentees were selected from the College and University to take part in two weekend courses, held in Queens'. Leading UK conducting tutors Natalia Luis-Bassa, Tim Brown, Paul Brough and Greg Beardsell coached the students in everything from beat patterns to rehearsal technique through a succession of master classes, private lessons, workshops and talks. Highlights included

conducting master classes with Queens' Chapel Choir, and a master class on rehearsal technique for the MagSoc Chorus with Greg Beardsell. Thanks to kind donations from Queens' alumni, the students have not had to pay a fee, so no student was prevented from participating for financial reasons. The unique programme was a great success and students are now eagerly awaiting the finale concert in April at which each conductor will perform using the skills they have learnt from the programme.

Founder: Suzi Digby OBE; Co-Chairs: Lewis Owen, Lucy Morris

World Solar Challenge

Cambridge University Eco Racing (CUER) is a student-run project, supported by a wide range of industrial sponsors, world-leading academics at the Cambridge University Engineering Department, and team alumni. Since 2007, we have been designing, building and racing solar-powered vehicles. We race in the World Solar Challenge, the world's foremost solar endurance race, held in Australia every 2 years. Entrants must cross the entire continent of Australia, racing 3000km, self-supported, through the heart of the Australian Outback with their racecar using the power of the sun alone. Competition is fierce, with the best racecars capable of hitting the speed limit of 130kph and averaging around 90kph over the entire distance. No British team has ever won the event in its 25 year history and CUER was the sole British challenger in 2013 amongst a field of 40 entrants.

For the World Solar Challenge attempt, Queens' College students once again took on a significant number of the key roles at CUER. Attempting to break the dominance of the established teams, the team embarked on a very ambitious design for the race, departing from traditional 'table top' designs for a narrower, more aerodynamic car. The revolutionary new solar powered car was designed and built in the space of 14 months between rules release and the race. Queens' students Alex Robinson and Peter Mildon oversaw the mechanical design of the car, designing the car's suspension and chassis respectively. Another Queens' student, Stephen

Pendrigh, was responsible for the design of the car's tracking plate, an innovative method pointing the solar array towards the sun as the car drives along the road.

Other elements of the design included a satellite grade solar array, which is thought to be the (world's) most efficient terrestrial solar array ever assembled, and an additional 'secret weapon' solar concentrator system developed by Queens' students Sean Mulholland and Roger Poolman. In addition, the chassis was constructed using lightweight carbon fibre composite materials, with Queens' engineering



COURTESY PETER MILDON

Peter Mildon (Queens' 2009, pictured right) demonstrates the car to students at Kormilda College, Darwin, Australia

fellow Dr Graham McShane providing Peter with guidance during the design process. Roger Poolman also led the CUER Sponsorship team, which successfully raised over £500k to support the mammoth challenge.

During the year, the car and team gained much press attention. We were featured in Wired Magazine, appeared on BBC and Sky News and displayed the car twice at the London Science Museum. The team also won design awards, as well as the RBS ESSA award for being the most enterprising student society in the UK!

Veterans from the team's 2011 race team (and also Queens' students) Emil Hewage, Henry Cathcart and Oliver Armitage were on hand to offer technical advice throughout the year and experienced hands at testing sessions.

The team was all ready out in Australia, when four days before the race was due to start, the car rolled over during testing. Fortunately, the car's carbon fibre chassis held up and protected the driver, who walked away from the 85kph incident without injury. However, given the limited time to fix the damage and assure the safety of the car, the team took the decision to withdraw from the race. While this was hugely disappointing, a huge amount of technical and manufacturing knowledge was gained during the design cycle, leaving CUER in a strong position to take on the 2015 WSC and the other challenges that are to come! Emil Hewage has once again taken over as Team Director (a role he held in 2011), keeping Queens' firmly in charge of Cambridge's most ambitious, technically capable and entrepreneurial society.

Peter Mildon & Emil Hewage

Walking Through Shanghai

Over the summer I spent two months in Shanghai, working in an architectural practice. Living on my own, this was a chance to explore a city entirely on my own terms. I spent a lot of time walking. Shanghai is different to most of urban China in that it can be traversed on foot. The character of narrower streets and their abundant shop fronts sets it apart from Beijing's 12 lane highways and gruesome public transport network. Shanghai's streets have a real vibrancy, where commercial and residential functions intertwine.

The tumultuous history of the city is clearly present in its built form. This is one of the reasons why it so remarkable. The original walled Chinese city, YuYuan, cuts an oval into the city's grain, wrapped round the North by the International Settlement, and the East by the French Concession. These foreign enclaves were the direct result of the Treaty of Nanking, when Shanghai became a treaty port. This convergence of cultures, ideas and trade was, and still is, expressed through architecture. The Bund most prominently remains as a symbol of British influence and power, whilst the French Concession hosts the most concentrated collection of Art Deco villas in the world – the swooping roofs of the YuYuan sit in dramatic contrast. From the eastern bank of the Huangpu rises glistening Pudong, the post market reform financial district that acts as a set piece of modernity. It is against this backdrop that I began to consider the city and its workings.

Walking through Shanghai, it is clear that the public realm is in good health. People leave their washing out to dry on the Bund, strangers sing karaoke duets in the park, and old ladies walk backwards in the forecourts of skyscrapers – turning back time. It's difficult not to be captivated by this vitality, characterized by frequent, meaningful exchanges and an unashamed interest in the activities of other people. The streets bustle and writhe with the transactions of daily life. Throughout the city, these moments and instances point towards a different approach to the bounds of public and private. A few spaces stood out as particularly representative, expressive examples of what I'm trying to describe; I shall focus on LuXun Park, in formerly British territory.

People spend entire days at LuXun Park, from 5am, when the park gates open, until dusk. The elderly start the day with



Park life.

LIVIA WANG

morning exercises of taichi and sword dancing set to music. The park then fills with children and families; speakers are hired and blast out songs for dancers. Musicians share pavilions with chess players and people drinking tea, all watching the old men practising their calligraphy, brushes dipped in water and drawn over the dry paving stones. The park is large compared to other spaces within the city, and set in the lower income area of Hongkou. Small kiosks sell refreshments, and the teahouses are popular. However, the majority of people bring food from home, and make use of the peddlers selling vegetables from their rickshaws. Park guards maintain order, as well as managing the speakers that are rented out.

It is remarkable that so much goes on in the park, as if the activities were programmed. These practices are organised by individuals, and are not part of a formal system, but they have become routine and intrinsic to Chinese park culture. LuXun Park was designed by British authorities in the 1890s, following the picturesque tradition of the new public parks appearing over the UK. Whilst this influence is apparent in the 'Capability Brown' lake and artificial mountain, the way people have appropriated the park in Shanghai suggests a different approach to landscape and inhabitation altogether. The loud and colourful displays of sequined fans and Latin

ballroom draw regular crowds who participate by spectating, an activity in itself; they dip in and out, sometimes turning in their seat to listen to the choir, or to chat with an old friend. The park's spaces are shared by different groups in relative harmony, where contrasting music triggers surprisingly little conflict. People spend weeks of good weather following this same routine, the performance, however embellished, remains prosaic and quite normal.

Quieter movements also find place in the park. Spotting individuals playing the flute amongst the trees and men fishing from the teahouse offers something much more theatrical than Hampstead Heath or Battersea Park. One can't help but draw comparisons with landscape paintings that have been prominent in Chinese culture since the 10th century, pieces contemplating inwardness and personal reflection. The private

placements of people across the park sit like the pavilions always present, perched on the hills and valleys of ink-washed silk.

As China changes and grows, I wonder if this park life will remain. As cultural condensers of a generation who lived through China's political and economic upheavals, they provide a valuable insight into practices and ways of life that a more affluent youth might not be interested in maintaining. The streets of Shanghai have already undergone drastic changes, as old alleyway houses (Shikumen) and their accompanying collective way of life, are demolished to make way for better serviced apartment blocks. Demolition does not necessarily have to equate to loss, but careful consideration should be taken over how the public realm in Shanghai is handled. Its nature as a walkable city, I think, should be preserved at all costs.

Livia Wang

Changing Lives Through Education

Ethiopia, Summer 2013

"Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world." Nelson Mandela

August 2013 saw the creation of what I hope will be a long-standing relationship between Queens' College and Link Ethiopia – a charity committed to improving the quality of education within Ethiopia and to ensuring access to schooling is independent of circumstances. Its mission is simple: 'change lives through education' by empowering the youth of this promising nation to take the initiative and work for a better future, thereby enabling these young men and women to lift themselves and the wider community out of poverty for good. To this end, Link's methods of achieving this are varied – individual child sponsorships, resourcing projects, public health initiatives and teaching placements. This last was the project I undertook for three weeks last summer, alongside Tom Watkins, Arianna Freshci, Jack Greatrex, Peregrine Dunn and Olivia Stamp from Queens' and one student from elsewhere in Cambridge.

Ethiopia is a fascinating country of real eclectic vibrancy and a rich cultural history. It is the only African Nation not to have been colonised by Europeans. Ethiopians have a tremendous sense of unity and comradeship across religious, linguistic and social divides. Contrary to my preconceptions, the country has a diverse range of microclimates from rich tropical vegetation and wildlife in Bishoftu to the cold, wet capital of Addis (like Cambridge!). The so called 'Cradle of Mankind' has so much to offer in terms of scenery, food, history, wildlife and some of the friendliest people I've ever met!

Link Ethiopia operates in four major cities across the country; these offices form a base from which operations to communities further afield can be launched. Our team was based in Bishoftu/Debre Zeit which serves the south of Ethiopia. Led by Haile Ayano, the Link team in Bishoftu had set up a summer camp for children selected by local schools for their work ethic and promising exam results. In total, 36 children ranging from 11 to 17 years of age enrolled in our three-week summer scheme.

Education in Ethiopia is an issue. Children who cannot afford a private education often find themselves in a class of 50–70 children. The classrooms are bleak. Under the tin

roofed buildings, a number of drab desks faces an exhausted blackboard. The teaching style, we were informed, is centred around rote learning, in which class interaction is non-existent with little to no explanation or reasoning behind the concepts taught. It seems this arrangement stems from the societal view that teaching is not a coveted job, with low wages, poor working conditions and in some cases, bullying from the children. Upon learning this, we decided to make our classes as exciting and as interactive as possible. Furthermore, local schoolteachers observed lessons to learn techniques, lesson plans and activities that are the norm in the UK.

The curriculum was expansive and well-rounded – we taught English, mathematics, history, medical sciences, physics, philosophy and French. The overall intention was to reinforce knowledge learnt in their native language (Amharic), to help with English vocabulary and to instil confidence in speaking English. Each day we set aside two hours in the timetable for extra-curricular activities – one hour sports and language games and the other hour for debating, drama and singing. It was in these sessions we believe the students came really to develop in maturity and ability. It must be noted that one of the crucial factors in the success of this trip was the eagerness of every child – after welcoming us with smiling faces, they were punctual and sat literally on the edge of their seats waiting for the opportunity to speak and contribute to class – a contrast to what many of us would have experienced in secondary schools in the UK.

On one particular occasion we organised a mock United Nations debate, which concerned the topical issue of the construction of a dam on the Ethiopian Blue Nile. Having representatives from the USA, UK, China, Sudan and Egypt, the students fully engaged in the process and grasped the skill of debating from a different perspective. Furthermore, debates on capital punishment, private/public education and feminism allowed the students to express views in a safe environment and formulate informed decisions on pressing issues within Ethiopia.

Built in to the Monday to Friday timetable were a number of projects. One such venture involved climbing up a nearby mountain armed with hundreds of saplings. We spent the



The Link Ethiopia team.

afternoon getting to know the kids informally and planting trees as a symbol of friendship between the students and the larger partnership of Cambridge with Link.

To round off the trip, the team pursued the Northern Historical Route for a week of travelling. Notable places we were fortunate to visit included: Gondar, one of Ethiopia's

former capitals famous for its Royal Enclosure of five castles, Lalibela, a UNESCO World Heritage Site home to umpteen rock-hewn churches of exquisite architectural technique and grandeur and Bahir Dar with its bustling market – a 'Riviera' city on the shores of the country's largest lake, Lake Tana, known for its wildlife.

Overall, it may be clichéd but I believe it to be true nonetheless: trips such as these do alter one's outlook on life. Whether it be gaining an appreciation of our own educational opportunities, or acknowledging our privileged environment of food, water and safety or being thankful for the health provisions we are so fortunate to have. The eagerness, happiness and kindness of the students, our friends, are all things I will treasure.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Link Ethiopia especially Haile and his team in Bishoftu, the friends and families of all those who were on the trip who helped greatly with generous donations and the Queens' Travel Grant scheme – all of which made this whole experience possible. If you would like to donate or learn more about Link Ethiopia, the great work it is doing and the progress its students are making, please check out: www.linkethiopia.org

Tom McClelland

TETO – A Roof over my Country

Less than 24 hours after landing in torrential rain at Guarulhos Airport in São Paulo, myself and five other EcoHouse volunteers found ourselves knee deep in one of the favelas building houses. We were participating in what, at 9 days long, was TETO's largest ever construction project. We had left the heatwave in the UK to work with EcoHouse's partner organisation, the Central and South American charity TECHO, or more specifically, its Brazilian subsidiary, TETO. TECHO runs a social development programme for communities living in favelas. As well as establishing local leadership, employment and public infrastructure, they also build houses, designed and updated by the Cambridge students in the EcoHouse Initiative.

Our task on placement was to research and develop the design of a new house model, which would maintain the same living space but require a smaller plot of land, making them viable for more families in the cramped Brazilian favelas. Before we could make informed decisions about the design, we felt it was important to experience a normal construction.

Bugrê lies at the edge of São Vicente, a coastal town. Twice a day, as the tide comes in, the river overflows, flooding the streets. Having woken at 5am, the British and Brazilian volunteers waded towards the favela, trying not to think about the exit route taken by the community's sewage. The walk took us past three tower blocks with no windows, surrounded by barbed wire. They were the remains of a painfully short-sighted bid by the local government to house the community, which had been deemed unsafe due to unsuitable foundations. With the skyscrapers of the city still visible in the distance, we were faced with a maze of ramshackle houses cascading down the slopes of an enormous rubbish dump. The people survive by collecting anything that can be salvaged, improving their shelter and selling recycling to the government. Our once-



The TETO team.

white TETO T-shirts were our tickets to safe passage into the community.

The house foundations were excavated by hand through layers of pipes, sacks and odd flip flops. Making lasting relationships with the community, and involving them in all aspects of the changes to their lives is key to TETO's work. The men and children were keen to help with the construction and the women cooked the lunch TETO provided, which the volunteers and families ate together. They produced traditional rice and beans (accompanied by pasta and potato) for lunch and dinner each day! "But if you don't eat rice and beans in England, what do you eat?!" TETO took no chances when it came to dwindling energy levels!

In the UK, life in the favelas is a far removed geography case study. Bizarrely in Brazil, many people remain steadfastly

oblivious to their existence, in spite of the fact that the favelas begin before the cities end. A wrong turn and you're in an entirely different world. One girl asked me about the state of the favelas in Cambridge. Poverty in the UK pales next to that of Latin America. Given the scale of the problem, and the complications of land ownership (the not in my back yard mentality), it's easy to see why past officials have turned a blind eye, and even destroyed favelas. But here we were, faced with a group of students no older than us who had given up their holidays, often to the horror of their friends and families, to

face the realities of their country. These inspiring people are what make TETO such a powerful force for change in Latin America.

After tearful goodbyes, we returned to the megalopolis, São Paulo, exhausted, but thoroughly inspired by what our new friends, both in the community and among the volunteers, were making of their entirely different circumstances. It was time for the real work, the presentation and construction of a new house prototype, to begin.

Katie Newsome

The Cambridge Greek Play

The Cambridge Greek Play – a triennial staging of ancient theatre performed entirely in Ancient Greek – is a tradition which stretches back to 1882, and one which still attracts sell-out audiences today. The 2013 answer to this theatrical tradition was offered by director Helen Eastman and composer Alex Silverman, and for the first time it took the form of a double-bill of Greek tragedy and comedy: the *Prometheus Bound* (attributed to Aeschylus) and Aristophanes' *Frogs*. Over a four day run at Cambridge Arts Theatre in October, with a matinée, evening performance and pre-show talk every day, and followed by an ancient drama symposium once the run had ended, nearly 5000 people came to experience Greek drama as it was originally intended: as a live, dynamic and engaging performance, not just a dry reading of a dead language text.

Although performed in mid October, the whole process of crafting the plays began half a year earlier, with auditions taking place in the first week of February. Following this gruelling casting process, the cast (which included Queens' students Charlie Merriman – Dionysus, Octavia Sheepshanks – Chrous of Oceanids and Maid, and Michael Loy – Aeacus and Corpse) attended a week of out-of-term workshops at the end of the Lent Term 2013. This provided opportunities for both familiarisation with the ancient texts and study of the key skills which would be required for the performance come October: chorus work, movement, mask and the ability to work across language barriers, amongst others. The week provided an excellent opportunity for cast members to start working together and trusting each other, in an intensive environment which director Helen described as "trying to fit the first year of drama school into a week".

The rehearsal process proper began a month before Michaelmas Term, on Monday 2nd September. In the darkened subterranean environment of the English Faculty's Judith Wilson Drama Studio, Helen and Alex led the cast through two completely different pieces: the sublime and operatic tragedy of Prometheus' binding to a rock (or a towered ladder, in this production's case) and his subsequent dialogues with Oceanus, Io, Hermes, and a chorus of nymphal Oceanids; then the truly bizarre story of the god Dionysus and his slave Xanthias on a journey to the underworld to bring back the best poet (out of a choice of two – Aeschylus or Euripides) and their encounters along the way with Hercules, a gruesome troupe of political monsters and a chorus of croaking (tap-dancing, trampolining, circus-hoop-jumping...) frogs amongst others. This last encounter was a truly odd mixture of pantomime and



Prometheus bound.

musical theatre all in Ancient Greek, accompanied by equally hilarious and irreverent surtitles.

The rehearsal process was intense, but under the creative leadership of Eastman and Silverman, the organisational wizardry of the Classic Faculty's own Oliver Thomas and the artistic guidance of designer Neil Irish, the cast's and the stage management team's hard work and effort paid off. Two entirely different but utterly brilliant-in-their-own-ways shows took shape and became ready to move into the Arts Theatre. Special mention must go to Queensman Charlie Merriman, who after a nearly two week hiatus due to ill health, rejoined the cast with even more energy, enthusiasm and humour than could even have been expected from any actor who had been present for the full rehearsal process.

True to the original intention of the Cambridge Greek play, the performance demonstrated how strong the emotive and comic power of theatre can be, even when performed across a language barrier. That's not just empty rhetoric, and

NICK RUTTER

the surest testament is the number of parties who left the theatre belting out the *Frogs*' main musical number at the top of their voices – “brekekekex koax koax!”

“The true charm lay in the small modern details: Hercules’ KFC bucket, the kazoo in the funeral procession and the cockney and navy boy characters ancient Greek style were particular favourites. As the audience left humming the song of the frogs, the rupture of applause as the final curtain fell was well deserved.” Charlotte Abell, *Varsity*

“Henry Jenkinson gives an impressive portrayal of Prometheus... The English translation [of Frogs] is handled brilliantly... As for Eastman’s frogs... they steal the show with a range of dancing and vocal talents” Philippa Williams, *Iris Online*

“Funnier – and livelier – than any West End show you have seen...” Angela Singer, *Hunts Post*

Michael Loy



The Frogs.

NICK RUTTER

The Cambridge University Dancesport Team

I was not born a dancer. I have never had any training in ballet or jazz or hip hop. I didn't go to school discos and still can't touch my toes. However, performing in a Bollywood dance in a Shakespeare play inspired me to try another form of dance. Hence, I ended up taking fortnightly Ballroom and Latin lessons in the year before coming to university and was immediately hooked. Upon my arrival at Cambridge, I headed straight for the Cambridge Dancers' Club stall in the societies fair and signed up for dancesport.

Dancesport is competitive Ballroom and Latin dancing, comprising dances such as the waltz, foxtrot, cha cha cha and jive (as seen on ‘Strictly Come Dancing’). The focus is on the technique and presentation of the dance to the audience and judges. In Cambridge, dancesport is a half blue sport for men and full blue sport for women. The Cambridge University Dancesport Team (CUDT) is divided into the Blues team, development squad and beginners’ team (consisting only of people who have never danced Ballroom and Latin before). Cambridge are reigning National and Varsity Champions and the journey to achieving these results begins with team selection.

On the day of trials I was unsure of what to expect from the whole experience – I just wanted to learn how to dance better. Owing to my previous Ballroom and Latin lessons in school, I was not eligible to compete as a beginner, and so had to trial with dancers who had been with the team for several years. This was hugely daunting but, regardless, I pushed on through and danced the few steps that I knew. Even while on the floor, I was dazzled by the flurry of experienced ballroom dancers as they sped past me, turning and bobbing in graceful synchrony. I wished to be that skilled one day.

At trials, the people who turn up are typically a mix of previous team members and new talent. Hence, the aim of trials is to assess the dancers based on their ability and eventually match them up with a partner. The structure of the trials varies from year to year. They now consist of a short routine learnt and performed individually, followed by the partnering stage. During partnering, the male dancers form

a line in height order facing the line of female dancers. Here we encounter one of the persistent problems with dancing in general: the boys are vastly outnumbered. What follows for the coaches is the exhaustive process of trying out men with women who match them physically as well as in ability. However, it is not uncommon for large differences in height or ability to exist between the finalised partners. After a few days of deliberation, the partnerships of the Blues team and development squad are formed. Trying out partners was much like speed dating. We would briefly introduce ourselves, dance together for 2–3 minutes and then it was on to the next girl. This continued for several hours...

I ended up being put on the development squad with my partner, Chi-Hé. She had been a beginner and on the development squad previously, so was more experienced than me and helped me a lot during that year to improve my dancing. Throughout my time with CUDT, I have seen both good and bad partnerships; some partners have been the best of friends while others have had their difficulties. Now in my third year dancing with Chi-Hé, I have realised how important a good relationship is and how lucky I am to still have her as a partner.

The interesting thing about the partnering process is that people are predominantly put together based on their physical match as well as ability, with less thought for the compatibility of their personalities. This results in two classes of partnership (as described to us by current captain, Halliki Voolma): ‘business’ partnerships (in which the partners focus mainly on improving their dancing and competitive results) and ‘friend’ partnerships. The latter may have cohesive personalities but the pressure of dancing together can put a strain on such relationships. Despite the portrayal of dance partnerships in films, it’s not all romance in the dance studio. This is especially true if you spend several hours a week together working on your routines, when it is easy to become frustrated with one another. Nonetheless, the majority of couples on the team do get on rather well (and there have even been some marriages!). I think of dance partnerships as being like arranged marriages – you have no choice over who your partner will be. One of the

old team captains even described a partnership as being “like a relationship but with none of the good bits... just the arguing.”

My first few weeks dancing were really hectic. We acquired our first routines in private lessons with dance teachers – 5 dances in total (waltz, quickstep, cha cha, jive and samba). With so many routines, I didn’t know how we’d manage to learn them all and get them up to a presentable standard. Nevertheless, we continued training and eventually reached our first major competition at Warwick. This was the first time I saw the whole of CUDT together and I was somewhat surprised at the number of dancers. In fact, CUDT have taken up to a hundred dancers to competitions. CUDT attends competitions on the university circuit which are held around the UK. The highlights of the year are the Inter-Varsity Dance Competition hosted in Blackpool, the home of ballroom dancing, and the Varsity Match against Oxford.

Competitions take place over a day and consist of open rounds, followed by the team match (to determine the best university team). In the open rounds, individual couples compete against other couples in their category (beginner, novice, intermediate and advanced) for Ballroom and Latin, separately. Beginner and novice rounds have restricted dress and dance steps, while intermediate and advanced dancers may wear full ball gowns and tail suits, while dancing the full range of steps associated with each dance. For the team match, each university sends out numerous teams of 4 couples each with each dancer dancing one dance (waltz, quickstep, cha cha or jive). These teams dance against each other until they reach a final, deciding the best overall university team.

Being on the dance floor was incredible. I could feel everyone’s eyes on me... and immediately regretted the patchy fake tan I had carelessly slapped on my face.

I was simply awed by the higher level dancers. They moved so beautifully and added so much character to their dances. The dresses were also quite a sight to behold! They sparkled with rhinestones as the fabric rose and fell with the dancer’s movements. Occasionally, those nearest the dance floor would be buffeted by a gust of wind as a couple dashed past. Glorious.

Discovering partner dancing was one of the greatest decisions I have ever made. I started as a shy, quiet and unassuming guy who could barely stand up and talk in front of an audience, let alone dance. Over the years, I have



Jack Gao and Chi-Hé.

learnt to challenge myself to improve and have gained a great boost in self-confidence as a result. Building an effective working relationship has taught me the value of respect and communication between people. I have a great deal to thank Chi-Hé and the coaches for, as they have brought me so far these past few years. As for those who are yet to try dancing, I urge you to find a class: ballroom, salsa, tango, lindy hop, ANYTHING. It will help you connect with so many different people and you won’t regret it!

Jack Gao, 3rd year Medical student

Cambridge Society for the Application of Research

After a short-listing process and a presentation to the CSAR Bursary Committee, Fernando Bravo, a Queens’ PhD Student from the Centre for Music and Science has been awarded a bursary by the Cambridge Society for the Application of Research. This includes a prize of £1000. On Wednesday 5 February 2014 the award was presented by the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Sir Leszek Borysiewicz.

He has subsequently given a series of presentations about his research on music and neuroscience, along with a short concert and a music technology workshop, at the University of Southern Denmark and at Aalborg University. The invitation to do this was extended after his paper at the 10th International Symposium on Computer Music Multidisciplinary Research in Marseilles received the Best Paper Award.

Distinctions and Awards

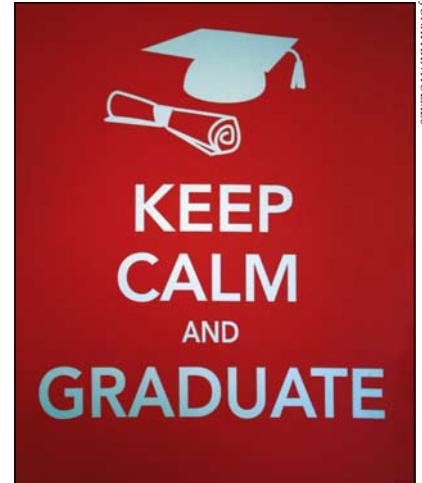
First Year

First Classes and College Exhibitions:
 Devang Agrawal (Florets International School, India): Part IA Engineering
 Lois E Baker (Parkstone Grammar School, Dorset): Part IA Mathematics
 Hannah Benton (Kings School, Canterbury): Part IA Architecture
 Martin J Blake (Prior Pursglove College, Cleveland): Part IA Engineering
 Finlay Campbell (International School of Dusseldorf): Part IA Natural Sciences
 Camilla L Clark (Caterham School, Surrey): Part IA Classics
 Samuel Dalton (The Henry Box School, Oxon): Part IA Politics, Psychology and Sociology
 Melanie Duncan (James Allen's Girls School, London): Part I Linguistics
 Ahmed El-Hussein (St. Olave's and St. Saviour's Grammar School, Kent): Part IA Medical and Veterinary Sciences
 Thomas M C Flynn (Devonport High School for Boys, Plymouth): Part IA Mathematics
 Adam E Foster (Peter Symonds College, Winchester): Part IA Mathematics
 Adam D Jolley (Sir Thomas Rich's School, Gloucester): Part IA Natural Sciences
 Matthew G John (Backwell School, Bristol): Part IA Mathematics
 Catherine M Jones (Wycombe High School, High Wycombe): Part IA Politics, Psychology and Sociology
 Konstantinos Kyriakopoulos (St. Catherine's British Embassy School, Greece): Part IA Engineering
 Demetrios Lefas (St. Catherine's British Embassy School, Greece): Part IA Engineering
 Jingping Li (Nanjing Foreign Language School, China): Part IA Natural Sciences
 Jocelyn O Lloyd (Simon Langton School for Boys, Canterbury): Part IA Modern and Medieval Languages

Annabel O Lloyd-Thomas (Westminster School, London): Part IA Natural Sciences
 James Powell (Royal Grammar School, Guildford): Part IA Architecture
 Jonathan I Rawlinson (Birkdale School, Sheffield): Part IA Mathematics
 William Reid (Westminster School, London): Part IA Engineering
 Zoe Sciver (Epsom College, Surrey): Part IA Natural Sciences
 Jean L Tan (Garden International School, Malaysia): Part IA Law
 Alexander P Thoma (Royal Grammar School, High Wycombe): Part IA Natural Sciences
 Lorenzo Venturini (The International School, Genoa): Part IA Engineering
 Alice C Waterhouse (King Edward VII School, Sheffield): Part IA Natural Sciences
 Oliver C H Whitehead (Royal Grammar School, Guildford): Part IA Mathematics
 Rochelle L M Wild (Holy Cross College, Bury): Part IA Modern and Medieval Languages
 Bonan Zhu (Leicester Grammar School): Part IA Natural Sciences

Second Year

First Classes and Foundation Scholarships:
 Michael D Adams: Part IB Classics
 Gabriel D Crossley: Part I History
 Anoushiravaan Darabi: Part I History
 Julia C Dilnot: Part IIA Politics, Psychology and Sociology
 Yuping Duan: Part IB Mathematics
 Lauren J Ellison: Part IB Mathematics
 Benjamin J Gill: Part IB Natural Sciences
 Michael A Hope: Part IB Natural Sciences
 Laura Hull: Part IIA Politics, Psychology and Sociology
 Lucas Kuhlen: Part IB Natural Sciences
 Michael M Leader: Part IB Mathematics
 Rebecca N Lewis: Part IB Natural Sciences
 Charles F P Merriman: Part IB Classics
 Malcolm J Miller: Part IB Engineering



A poster in the College Bar.

JONATHAN HOLMES

Judith Musker Turner: Part IA Classics
 Jan Polasek: Part IB Computer Science
 Thomas Powell: Part IB Computer Science
 Thomas Scrivener: Part IB Engineering
 Harriet Sharp: Part IB Medical and Veterinary Sciences

Adam L Smith: Part IB Mathematics
 Olivia Smith: Part IIA Archaeology and Anthropology
 Jack Stewart: Part IB Law
 Jonathan M F Tsang: Part IB Mathematics
 Molly Underwood: Part I English
 Luke Wilkinson: Part I Chemical Engineering
 Sidney C Wright: Part IB Natural Sciences

Third Year

First Classes and Foundation or Bachelor Scholarships:
 Jack Bartley: Part II Mathematics
 Andrew S Bell: Part II Natural Sciences (Experimental and Theoretical Physics)
 Simon Blessenohl: Part II Computer Science
 Theo T Boyce: Part IIB Archaeology and Anthropology
 William J Bradshaw: Part II Natural Sciences (Zoology)
 Rachel M Calder: Part II History
 Luke R R Chapman: Part II Mathematics
 Alexander E Chappell: Part II Mathematics
 Nicholas E Cordingley: Part II History
 Simon R Davies: Part IIA Engineering
 James Eales: Part II Classics
 Hugh F T Emerson: Part II Natural Sciences (Experimental and Theoretical Physics)
 Jessica A Finch: Part II Natural Sciences (Plant Sciences)
 Adam Gibbins: Part IIB Linguistics
 Jonathan A Graham: Part II Classics
 James R H Greenwood: Part II Law
 Emma Hall: Part II English
 Yehudit Harris: Part II Natural Sciences (Biological and Biomedical Sciences)
 Luke Hawkins: Part II History
 Sophie B Hoare: Part II History
 Joshua T Holgate: Part II Natural Sciences (Experimental and Theoretical Physics)
 Fiona E Hughes: Part IIA Engineering



BRIAN MULINGHAM

A quiet spot for some revision.

David M Humphries: Part IIB Theology and Religious Studies
 James V King: Part II Computer Science
 Camilla A A Maudsley: Part II History
 Sophie L Mitchell: Part II Natural Sciences (Chemistry)
 William J T Oram: Part II Computer Science
 Charles Parham: Part II English
 Andrew Payne: Part II History
 Joseph H J Persad: Part II English
 David H Phillips: Part II Mathematics
 Roger E Poolman: Part II Natural Sciences (Experimental and Theoretical Physics)
 Thomas H J Proctor: Part IIA Engineering
 Thurstan L Redding: Part IIB Politics, Psychology and Sociology
 Daniel J Rhodes: Part II English
 Francis D Richards: Part II Natural Sciences (Chemistry)
 Benjamin J Ryan: Part II Land Economy
 Miriam Seitler: Part IB Law
 Benjamin Sharples: Part II Natural Sciences (History and Philosophy of Science)
 Rauno Siinmaa: Part II Mathematics
 Thomas P Sparrow: Part II Computer Science
 Kathryn C Tremble: Part II Natural Sciences (Physiology, Development and Neuroscience)
 Thomas E Watts: Part IIA Engineering
 Rachel Wilkinson: Part II English

Fourth Year

First Classes and Foundation or Bachelor Scholarships:

Laurence J Bargery: Part III Natural Sciences (Experimental and Theoretical Physics)
 Lawrence P S Baynham: Part IIB Manufacturing Engineering
 Christopher D Bennett: Part IIB Engineering
 Robert J Blencowe: Part II Modern and Medieval Languages
 Rachel H Brown: Part II Modern and Medieval Languages
 Wai-Chuen Cheung: Part IIB Manufacturing Engineering
 Edward J Davenport: Part III Mathematics
 Antonia J Eklund: Part II Modern and Medieval Languages
 Matthew K I D Elliot-Ripley: Part III Mathematics



JONATHAN HOLMES

At the Christmas Bop.

Matteo Escudé: Part III Natural Sciences (Experimental and Theoretical Physics)
 James R Gray: Part II Modern and Medieval Languages
 Edward F Hughes: Part III Mathematics
 Matthew O Jenssen: Part III Mathematics
 Si J B Lim: Part IIB Engineering
 Fiona M Llewellyn-Beard: Part III Natural Sciences (Chemistry)
 Paul R Merchant: Part II Modern and Medieval Languages
 Peter J Mildon: Part IIB Engineering
 Thomas B Mitchell-Williams: Part III Natural Sciences (Materials Science)
 Natasha C Newey: Part II Law
 Jordan J Norris: Part III Natural Sciences (Experimental and Theoretical Physics)
 Lewis Owen: Part III Natural Sciences (Chemistry)
 Aleksander K Piotrowski: Part III Natural Sciences (Experimental and Theoretical Physics)
 Ellen G Powell: Part III Mathematics
 Faye J Presland: Part II Law
 Tamsin A Spelman: Part III Mathematics

Lindsey A Tate: Part III Natural Sciences (Experimental and Theoretical Physics)
 Hermione R Taylor: Part II Land Economy
 Joseph A Waldron: Part III Mathematics
 Yechao Zhu: Part III Mathematics

Graduate Students

First Classes or Distinctions and Bachelor Scholarships:

Shona L Daly: Master of Law
 Kabalan Gaspard: Master of Advanced Study (Pure Mathematics)
 Samuel J Greenaway: Final Vet MB Part II
 Shaughnessy B M Hawkins: Master of Corporate Law
 Jean-Philippe Mathieu: Master of Law
 Helen E M Porte: Final MB Part I (Pathology)
 Jellen Rasquin: Master of Corporate Law
 Peter J Silke: Final Vet MB Part II
 Alexander Vervuert: Master of Advanced Study (Mathematical Statistics)

College Awards: Year Prizes

Joshua King: T T Boyce, Y Harris
Hughes: L Kuhlen, J M F Tsang
Venn: J Powell
President's Year Prize: S Blessenohl, H R Taylor

College Subject Prizes

Braithwaite: A E Foster, D H Phillips
Brendan: L Hawkins
Bull: A El-Hussein
Chalmers: J T Holgate
Clayton: D M Humphries
Colton: J A Waldron
Cook: J O Lloyd
Davies: M A Hope
Engineering Alumni: M J Miller
Lucas-Smith: S B M Hawkins, M Seitler
Melsome: Y Harris
Morgan: A Payne
Mosseri: L Kuhlen
Openshaw: J M F Tsang
Peel: W Reid
Penny White: J Eales, J A Graham
Phillips: R M Calder, G D Crossley
Prigmore: F E Hughes
Wheatley: A P Thoma



JONATHAN HOLMES

A corner of Cripps Dining Hall.

President's Subject Prizes

Archaeology and Anthropology: T T Boyce
Architecture: J Powell
Computer Science: S Blessenohl, J V King
English: J H J Persad
Land Economy: B J Ryan
Linguistics: A Gibbins

Special Prizes

Beament: M Benton
Bibby: L A Askin
Chase: S Conacher
Dajani: W Ryle-Hodges
Farr Poetry Prize: R Lowe
Hadfield Poetry Prize: J H J Persad
Ryle Reading Prize: P R Merchant

University Awards

The Anderson and Webb Scholarship: J Powell
(Joint award)
The Gordon Wigan Prize for Biological and Biomedical Sciences: Y Harris
The Goldsmiths' Prize and Medal: T B Mitchell-Williams
The Junior Scholefield Prize: T G Hutchings
(Joint award)

PhDs

Deepak Agrawal (Engineering); Myriam Alexander (Public Health and Primary Care); Daniel Allwood (Medicinal Chemistry); Toussaint Boyce (Law); Susannah Brooke (History); Joan Btesh Haratz (Pharmacology); Hsin-Hua Cho (Surgery); Simon Cooper (Zoology); Christopher Coulson (Physics); Benjamin Crittenden (Biological Science); Theresa Dahm (Biological Science); Jonathan Darby (Land Economy); Thomas Davies (Biological Anthropology); Dieter Demey (Sociology); Emilia Dimitrova (Biological Science); Ryan Dobran (English); Pingping Dou (Architecture); Iain Evans (Geography); David Filtness (History); Maria Christina Georgiadou (Engineering); John Goldsworth (Land Economy); Sophie Gooch (Biochemistry); Tricia Gregg (Management Studies); Rosemary Holt (Psychiatry); Kihoon Hong (Economics); Andrew Hopkinson (Materials Science); Ailsa Hunt (Classics); Katherine Irvine (Veterinary Medicine); Karishma Jain (Biotechnology); Nee Na Kim (Medicine); Ssegawa-Ssekintu Kiwanuka (Chemical Engineering); Kwan Kwok (Biotechnology); Oliver Latham (Economics);

Helin Liu (Land Economy); Paul McIlroy (Engineering); Susana Marques de Carvalho (Biological Anthropology); William Midgley (Engineering); Rachel Moseley (Biological Science); Tamer Nawar (Classics); Thang Nguyen Dang (Law); Anup Patel (Materials Science); Ian Patel (English); Peter Phelps (Land Economy); Harriet Phillips (English); Gabor Pinter (Land Economy); Efstatia-Maria Pitsa (Management Studies); Hannah Price (Physics); Vidya Ravi (English); Oliver Shorttle (Earth Sciences); Rakshya Shrestha (Engineering); Jared Simpson (Biological Science); Ruth Spence (Psychiatry); E-Pien Tan (Biological Science); Joanne Venables (Zoology); Max Wigley (Earth Sciences); Harris Wiseman (Divinity); Jennifer Yen (Biological Science).

The JCR

The JCR Committee continues to play an integral part in the life of Queens', facilitating collaboration between Fellows, staff and students. It is a pleasure to be a part of this for all involved. Our handover in April – after a somewhat raucous handover dinner – was smooth, and marked the start of an eventful year for the JCR.

Freshers' week in October saw us welcome about 150 new undergraduate students to the College, and the Committee, working collaboratively with the Fellows, pulled off a fantastic week. From the traditional Jazz and Cocktails and 'Back to School' bop to the bigger role played by subject contacts and helpful talks on Teaching and Learning, the new freshers were prepared for life at Queens' both academically and socially, and we continued to give the new students one of the best freshers' weeks in Cambridge.

As ever, welfare has been a prime focus of the Committee, and our team has striven to keep the students happy by providing yoga and mindfulness sessions in exam term, chocolate and stress balls to beat the week's blues, and always an open door. We are also working on how better to publicise existing welfare services. It has been very rewarding to witness the new Tutorial System in action, and undoubtedly the new welfare team of the College Nurse, Welfare Officer and Chaplain, working with our own fantastic officers, has made a huge difference to the general well-being of the students.

As ever, the work of the JCR Committee cannot be compressed into a small article, and all areas continue to thrive. Access remains integral to our work, and the Roadshow in April took teams to schools in Kent and Bradford, inspiring

many potential students. The CUSU shadowing scheme is currently in operation, and we are also exploring the possibility of doing a video for admissions purposes to show aspiring students 'life at Queens' in a way that words cannot. We are also currently revising the JCR Constitution to update it with current practice, and are seriously considering restructuring the Committee for next year, so watch this space! There have been many more exciting innovations, such as the introduction of the termly 'Superhall' in Old Hall, new recycling initiatives, improvements to the College Gym, a new 'stash' supplier and wider product range (including pyjama bottoms and towels) and the continuation of successful events, such as bops, Bounce, the annual Women's Dinner and the year dinners. There are also some of the more routine things the Committee does, from the accommodation room ballot to the organisation of Guest Nights and the University Challenge Team. All of this helps the College thrive both academically and socially, and we trust this good work will continue.

President: Rebecca Maggs; *Vice-President Internal:* Zoe Wilson; *Vice-President External:* Julia Guimaraes; *Secretary:* Paul Brimble; *Food Steward:* Sophia Halberstam; *Access Officer:* Jessica Picard; *Women's Welfare and Representative Officer:* Leyla Sudbury; *Men's Welfare Officer:* James Ferryman; *LGBT+ Welfare and Representative Officer:* Olivia Smith; *Sports, Societies and Entertainments Officer:* Olivia Murphy; *Computer Officer:* Tom Powell; *International Representative:* Natalia Hartung; *Accommodation Officer:* Tayo Moore; *Environmental Officer:* Olivia Bell; *Freshers' Representatives:* Tom McClelland and Rachel Cosgrove; *QEnts President:* Abi May; *QEnts Vice-President and Bar Representative:* Peregrine Dunn.



Bounce 2013.



An outdoor barbecue in Lyon Court.

JONATHAN HOLMES



JO NATHAN HOLMES

Snack lunches in the Bar.



BRIAN CALLINGHAM

Owlstone Croft.

The MCR

The MCR remains one of the largest and most active Graduate Communities in the University this year, bolstered by another large intake of over 200 students. The new students this year have been some of the most active and involved in recent memory, and have greatly contributed to the community in College.

Weekly MCR Formal Halls remain the focal point of the community, and are always well attended and notable occasions. Grander than regular Formal Halls, the MCR Feasts are the highlight of each term, offering excellent food, wine and company. Spaces for all three have been in high demand even from those in their later years, and each one has produced a memorable evening.

We hosted our Oxford sister college, Pembroke, in the Lent Term and returned the visit in the summer. Whilst some Queens' members were puzzled by Pembroke's traditions, especially the operatic singing in hall, the relationship remains strong and future visits are planned for the coming year.

On the Academic side, a series of termly talks has allowed members to share their research with other graduates and the Fellowship. With a wildly diverse range of topics from all fields of study, these papers provide a refreshing change from the sometimes narrow talks on offer in students' departments. Both the speakers and the audiences seem to relish the chance to get fresh eyes on their work and the work of others from around the University.

President: Henry Cathcart; *Secretary:* Jacob Brubert; *Steward:* Oliver Armitage; *Treasurer:* Pascal Reiss; *Woodville Steward:* Loughlin Sweeney; *Formal Exchanges:* Hannah Al-Yousef and Fanny Yuen; *Entertainments:* Chris Clark, Tom Crawford, Shachi Amdekar and Silvia de Alessandris; *External:* Lindsey Askin; *Alumni:* Stephan Chan; *Welfare:* Deniz Vatansever; *Women's and LGBT:* Anja Dokter; *Webmaster:* Joe Christopher.

QCOEF – Queens' and Clare Overseas Education Fund

After some years of inactivity, the Queens' and Clare Overseas Education Fund was resurrected in November 2012 by a group of students from both colleges. In order to generate as much publicity as possible, as the presence of the group had virtually disappeared, we decided we needed a major re-launch event. This turned out to be a nightwear-themed bop held in Clare cellars at the beginning of Lent Term 2013. The evening was kicked off by QJazz and also featured bands

from Clare, along with plenty of students in their pyjamas and many animal onesies! The year was concluded in a similar way, with a Christmas-themed bop at the end of November: at the end of the evening, the venue was covered in tinsel from disintegrated Christmas tree costumes! Throughout the course of the year several other events were held, including bar quizzes, a drinking centurion, a themed formal with a guest speaker and another bop. In addition, we received money from college bills and chapel donations. In order to encourage more participation in Queens', we are currently planning a "Take Me Out" event, with candidates from both colleges, which promises to be an enjoyable event for all involved, not least the audience, who will get to see some frankly embarrassing videos of the candidates! In total this year QCOEF has raised in excess of £6000. Two donations were made to Tools for Self-Reliance and to Afrinspire, a charity helping local development initiatives in East Africa.

Chair: Ollie Imray (Clare); *Vice-Chair:* Catherine Rowley (Queens').

Queens' Charities Committee

Last year was a successful year for the Queens' Charities Committee – we signed up for our first bank account, formed our first Committee with official positions, and with more members than ever before, we managed to raise over £900. The Lent Term 2013 kicked off with our yearly comedy night and a quiz in QBar, which even saw participation from IBM representatives who had been giving a talk in College earlier in the day – and who could blame them when the prize was a delicious box of fudge from the Fudge Kitchen?

In the Easter Term, we launched Queens' Charities 'Take Me Out', which was largely based on the ITV dating panel show. Six brave candidates came on stage and attempted to impress a panel of 16 students of the opposite gender with their winning personalities, stunning good looks, exotic tattoos and various talents (including an admirable rendition of Britney Spears' critically-acclaimed pop classic "Hit Me Baby One More Time"). All our candidates managed to get a date, and they each received a romantic dinner for two. All proceeds from the academic year were divided between Alzheimer Research UK, Cancer Research UK and the Cambridge Rape Crisis Centre – charities for which the College members had earlier voted.

In the Michaelmas Term, the College voted for the Helen Bamber Foundation and St Joseph's Hospice as the two new charities we would support



QUEENS' CHARITIES COMMITTEE

'Take Me Out' Charity Event.



JASMINE LYNN

Face Painting for the Hallowe'en Bop.

in addition to Cambridge RAG. We launched the Charities Naked Calendar, in which a variety of subject groups, sports clubs and college committees participated. At Halloween Bop, we held a doughnut-eating competition in the bar and offered face-painting. At the end of the term, we organised a candy-cane delivery system, with students ordering candy canes for friends and Santa delivering them at brunch. In addition to the big events, we have also held collections in the buttery for World Aids Days, the Philippines and Children in Need. For the rest of 2014, we have a second 'Take Me Out' (this time in conjunction with Clare College) and a Harry Potter Themed Formal Hall to look forward to amongst other things!

Jasmine Lynn

QED (Engineers)

Cambridge's finest engineering society, QED, enjoyed another golden year of amicable social events and enlightening talks. The outgoing committee seamlessly brought the year to a close with the illustrious annual QED dinner in Old Hall. Champagne, fine wine, and sumptuous food all contributed to a delicious culinary blend; the traditional marshmallow tower competition was as hotly contested as ever. As is customary for the night, a new QED Committee was elected. The post of QED President was an especially tight run thing, with a notable last-minute campaign from supervisor Graham McShane almost landing him the title, but he was pipped at the post by Will Reid. Rahul Pattani, knocked into third place, was awarded the post of QED speech writer as consolation, not least for his somewhat legendary way with words.

In the light of the loss of the esteemed Mahal Curry Restaurant, the traditional 'Freshers' Mahal' evening was for the first time held at the Curry King. Happily, a change in scenery did not make for a change in the nature of the occasion, and the new intake of engineers were welcomed with QED panache. A busy programme of educational presentations took place as ever, but undoubtedly the year's standout talk was given by QED alumnus Miles Barnett. A pilot in the RAF for 15 years, and now a helicopter test pilot instructor, his presentation gave a fascinating insight into the world of flight testing. The subsequent dinner at Browns gave all those present the opportunity to quiz Miles further.

Elsewhere QED flourished in all aspects. A trip to the Greek island of Paros (kindly hosted by Konstantinos Kyriakopolous) was a particular highlight for current second years, and Social Secretary Hettie Winsor organised the inaugural 4th Year Project Evening, which was hugely insightful for all those yet to decide on a Masters subject.

President: Will Reid; Social Secretary: Hettie Winsor; Treasurer: Quang Thinh Ha; Speech Writer: Rahul Pattani.

Erasmus Society (Historians)

The Erasmus Society began the year in Lent 2013 with a strong line-up of talks, the first by Professor Martin Gaskill on the relationship between Pocahontas and the colonial British establishment in Virginia. This was followed by the most exciting event of the term, a debate on Reformation History led by three experts in religious history, Professors George Bernard, Eamon Duffy and Alexandra Walsham, who put their different interpretations to each other in a lively debate. The first such Erasmus Society event of its kind, President Andy Payne invited audience members to propose questions in advance to be asked of the panellists during the talk itself, as a means to ensure a lively debate. This panel was followed by another within weeks on the subject of the repression in Spain by General Franco in the aftermath of the Spanish Civil War. Unfortunately Professor Paul Preston, author of a work on the subject, was unable to attend, but Professor Cathie Carmichael was able to lead a wide ranging discussion, with notable contributions from audience members Professors Richard Evans and Christopher Clark. The final event of the term was a talk from Sir Keith Thomas, the giant of British social and cultural history, discussing what it meant to be civilised in early modern England.

Besides the programme of talks, the annual Erasmus Society Dinner also took place in the Lent Term. In the Easter Term a new Committee was elected. The first talk of the 2013–2014 academic year was a discussion on Trepanning in 20th Century Kenya by Dr Sloane Mahone of Oxford University.

President: Anoush Darabi; Social Secretary: Olivia Stamp; Publicity Officer: Elizabeth Hedges.

Queens' Bench (Law Society)

Queens' Bench has continued to grow from strength to strength in 2013, especially as we have seen a significantly large intake of LLM students join our fold this year. Over the course of the year, the society has enjoyed numerous successful events such as the Annual Dinner at which we welcomed alumna Ana Stanić – noted for having started her own law firm. We are very grateful

for the generous sponsorship we have received from various law firms in order to host our events, including the Annual Garden Party held in May Week, Welcome Back drinks, and the Michaelmas Dinner.

2013 has also seen the introduction of an annual Moot Competition to the Queens' Bench calendar. The first round of the competition, which took place in November, was a fantastic success and saw four first year law students battling with a Criminal law problem with great aplomb. The final will be judged by His Honour Judge Bridge.

It was with great sadness that Queen's Bench heard of the death of Professor John Tiley, a Fellow in Law at Queens' since 1967. Professor Tiley was one of the leading scholars of his generation in Tax Law, a much respected lecturer and supervisor, and central to the development of the Law Faculty building.

President: Rachel Owusu-Agyei; Vice-President Internal: Jack Stewart; Vice-President External: Jasmine Lynn; Secretary: Sophie Georgiou; Social Secretary: Zoe Wilson; Mistress of Moots: Miriam Seitler; LLM Representative: Christine Cuthbert.

Medical Society

The year started with our 86th Annual Dinner, to which we were pleased to welcome Prof. Geoffrey Smith, Head of the Department of Pathology and Wellcome Trust Principal Research Fellow, as guest speaker. Following an excellent dinner in Old Hall and a fascinating after-dinner speech by Theo Welch, the evening ended with the traditional after dinner entertainment, which appeared to take the new first years by surprise!

After gaining special permission for a talk during the quiet period during Easter Term, the Rt Hon. Andrew Lansley MP, Leader of the House of Commons and former Secretary of State for Health gave a very interesting lecture about the recent NHS reforms which took place while he was in charge of the nation's healthcare. This was followed by much questioning and debate.

The Easter Term ended with the Garden Party, as always a great success. Despite being held the day after the May Ball, everyone managed to stir themselves out of bed and make their way to the Erasmus Lawn, which by some miracle was cleared just in time. Unlike last year, the non-alcoholic punch proved surprisingly popular as we cured our hangovers relaxing in the sunshine, enjoying the live jazz music and eating copious amounts of food.

Michaelmas 2013 began with a relaxed Welcome Tea for the new Freshers and a slightly more eventful annual curry night. Following the success of last year, the college nurse held another First Aid Session at which we learned some basic life support and how to deal with our ill and injured friends (who frequently believe that becoming a medical student gives you the magical ability to know exactly what to do in an emergency!).

We were fortunate to host two speakers: Dr Malcom Read, a former Queens' medic who spoke about his experience in the field of Sports Medicine, and Dr Melvin Leong, also an Old Queensman, who gave a very entertaining talk on Trauma Medicine, highlighting the critical role of working as a coherent team. Finally, we heard from Queens' students about various medical placements they had done overseas. We were fascinated to hear about the different challenges of healthcare in Cameroon, Ethiopia, Malawi and Nepal – many thanks to Charlie Bell, Tom McClelland, Helena Wickham and Jemima Graham for their contributions. For the third year running, we also obtained a slot in the RAG Naked Calender, putting our anatomy atlases to creative use in order to maintain some modesty. Finally, the year culminated in our fancy dress Christmas Party, at which the Committee concocted some unusual cocktails, creatively named after bodily fluids.

The Society is looking forward to more exciting events in 2014, beginning with a talk by the veterinary pathologist Professor Alun Williams who will be talking about prion diseases and their relevance in humans.

President: Hattie Sharp; Secretary: Alex Bennet; Treasurer: Jack Gao; Social Secretary: Alex Rowland; First Year Rep: Felicity Wren; Second Year Rep: Sara Robson; Vet Rep: Jack Amey; Webmaster: Cormac O'Neill.

Milner Society (Natural Sciences)

It has been a productive and successful year for the Society, which has built upon its revival and re-established itself in Queens' College life. The 2013 Annual Dinner was a brilliant night with lots of food and drink enjoyed by almost 100 guests. The current Committee are working hard to ensure the 2014 dinner lives up to the great precedent set. The May Week garden party in Easter Term was the perfect way to end a great year – Pimms, cocktails and jam scones all featured heavily in a well-deserved, relaxed afternoon for students and Fellows alike.

Throughout the year various academic events have also taken place. Weekly workshops have proved a worthwhile exercise for freshers to learn from their second year peers in informal surroundings. The Society has also organised



The Milner Society Dinner.

for groups of members to attend various scientific talks together around the University. Michaelmas 2013 saw first years suitably integrated into the Society immediately with the yearly Fresher's curry, soon followed by the first NatSci formal of the year. This was preceded by a Prosecco reception, leading to a very well-attended, if not so well remembered, enjoyable evening.

All Natural Sciences alumni are encouraged to get in touch with the current president, Jack Barstow; jb811@cam.ac.uk, so that a record can be obtained for future events.

President: Jack Barstow; Vice-President: Joseph Shuttleworth; 4th Year Rep: Reece Jackson-Jones; 2nd Year Reps: Finlay Campbell, Patrick Lewis, Adam Jelley; 1st Year Reps: Zlatina Dobreva, Elizabeth Popli.

The Bernard of Clairvaux Society (Theologians)

In the last year the Bernard of Clairvaux Society has been very fortunate to have several highly distinguished academics to speak on a wide range of interesting topics relating to religion. Chris Douse, last year's President, organized an excellent line-up of speakers for Lent and Easter among whom were Professor Julius Lipner speaking on Religious pluralism and Professor Robin Kirkpatrick speaking on Dante's Inferno. Professor Sarah Coakley kicked off the next academic year with a talk on sex crises in the church. She cleverly drew on the thought of Gregory of Nyssa, Plato's Phaedrus and even some Freud to question public perceptions of sex and offer a theological vision of sexual relationships. Later in the term Sir Andrew Dilnot came to the society to speak on whether economics and Christianity are fundamentally in conflict. He gave a very engaging talk that touched on a number of interesting areas including social responsibility, altruism and human rights and used his vast knowledge of statistics to great effect. We look forward to having Lord Rowan Williams in February to speak on versions of Jesus in fiction.

President: Will Ryle-Hodges.

Arts Festival

At the beginning of 2013 the Arts Festival Committee, led by Julia Fischel, began organising and planning its third annual Festival, to be held on a weekend in the middle of March. Events in the Festival were organised around the theme 'Three', with the hope of drawing out the significance of the number three to the arts through workshops, exhibitions and performances. We also hoped to make

CHRIS COOPER



LIVIA WANG

Building the Pavilion for the Arts Festival in the Bar.

this the most accessible Festival yet, with students from across the University coming to Queens' to celebrate the arts. Some of the most successful events included an evening of poetry hosted by Queens' Fellow Dr Ian Patterson in the Chapel, at which students, Dr Patterson himself and other fellows read their own poems; a hugely successful art exhibition in Old Hall and Old Kitchens; and life drawing classes involving moving dancers. Queens' architects, with the help of willing volunteers, designed and constructed a temporary kaleidoscope pavilion over Lyon Court for the duration of the Festival. Although made only from plastic and string, the pavilion managed to withstand a wholly unseasonable snowstorm and became a symbol of the success of the Festival in general. In the Michaelmas Term 2013 a new Committee assembled, eager to build on the unprecedented success of the previous Festival. The fourth Queens' Arts Festival will take place from the 7th to the 9th of February 2014 centred around the theme 'Do It Yourself' and, as a result of the hard work and dedication of the Committee, promises to be a highlight for Queens' in 2014.

President: Julia Fischel; Vice President: Phoebe Lindsley; Treasurer: Roger Poolman; Creative Development: Lizzie Hedges; Club Night Organisers: Lizzy Kinch, Mary Ann Rhiemus; Technical Manager: Andrius Dagys; Design and Publicity: Elly Beaumont, Livia Wang; Web Developer: Mistral Contrastin.

Arts Seminar

2013 marks the tenth anniversary of the Queens' Arts Seminar. The Lent Term saw the return of Sophie Read – herself formerly a convener of the Arts Seminar when she was a PhD student at Queens' in 2006 – who spoke on the topic of perfume in early modern English literature. The first half of the year was also notable for the music scholars who gave talks – John Hopkins on Elliot Carter, Sam Barrett on Kind of Blue, and Jeremy Thurlow on his compositional work.

In the Michaelmas Term, the series opened with a talk by Russell Cuthbert from Rowan Humberstone, a local charity and arts centre, who spoke on his work both as an installation artist and at Rowan, helping adults with learning disabilities acquire both practical and social skills. This was followed by Alfred Moore, recently installed in Cambridge as part of the Conspiracy and Democracy Project; his idea that conspiracy theorists play an important role in challenging authoritative narratives provoked over an hour of heated discussion. Paolo Visigalli, Lecturer in South Asian Studies at SOAS, London, spoke on the notion of correlative thinking, and whether it is a useful category to apply to ancient cultures. The year was finally rounded off by David Spiegelhalter, OBE, FRS, who addressed a full house on the power of metaphor in conveying the risks of daily life, with a slideshow complete with photos of his beer gut (illustrating the risks associated with obesity, of course). Crossing over into its 11th year, the Arts Seminar continues not only to engage with scholars from all disciplines but also to reach outside Academia to forge connections with the wider Cambridge community.

Conveners: Alison Bumke and Charles Li.

Art Society

In February the Society held the annual Art Exhibition, as part of the third Queens' Arts Festival. The exhibition was a great success, a culmination of the efforts of the Photography Society, the Art Society and the Festival Committee. We exhibited art in many forms including photography, oil painting, drawing, watercolour, etching, and film and we are grateful to all who submitted work. Submissions came from a variety of colleges, so the exhibition represented a

rare collaboration between different colleges, MCRs and JCRs. Together we enjoyed some fantastic artwork and plenty of cheese and wine. Thanks go to the outgoing President of the Art Society Thurstan Redding.

During the Michaelmas Term we have held a series of life drawing sessions. These sessions have proved popular with numbers growing each week, thanks to great publicity work from Mary Ann Rhiemus. Again, we welcomed a few from other colleges, representing collaboration between fellow artists university-wide. Compared to the thriving sports, drama and music communities, art sometimes falls behind. It is important to find ways in which art can be shared and bring people together. We look forward to the annual exhibition to be held on an evening in February. Submissions are flowing in and this year in partnership with the Arts Festival we are looking to unite the arts and crafts under the theme 'Do It Yourself'...

President: Lizzie Hedges.

Bats

2013 was a good year for Bats. Last Lent Term started with a Queens'-dominated cast and crew production of *French Without Tears* by Terence Rattigan and finished with a successful modernised production of Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*. After a 2012 experiment with a Camus May Week play, Bats chose a more conventional yet innovative production of *The Taming of the Shrew* for the 2013 performance, which was staged in both Cloister Court and Old Hall. The crew of *Julius Caesar* returned in Michaelmas 2013 for another Renaissance play adaptation; this time it was an experimental version of Marlowe's *Faustus*, in which the action was set in a 1980s Cambridge college. Our Michaelmas season ended with another early modern play from a slightly later period, Aphra Behn's *The Rover*. Written by a woman who had earlier worked as a spy for Charles II and turned to writing for extra income, the play originally premiered in 1677 and was such a success that a sequel was produced in 1681. As a society we were proud to put on a production of a play which is so interesting from an historical point of view. Overall, 2013 was less experimental in our choice of plays than 2012 but the productions themselves were inventive, innovative and a pleasure to work on.

President: Nailya Shamgunova.

Chapel Choir

Queens' Choir has enjoyed yet another highly successful year. The first special event in the Choir diary in 2013 was a service on February 6th to mark the anniversary of the Queen's accession to the throne. For this, the choir was joined by the Queens' Chapel Players, accompanying Purcell's Coronation Anthem '*Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem*'. They were augmented by the organ for a gutsy performance of Handel's *Hallelujah Chorus*. Queens' was very fortunate to welcome the popular American composer Morten Lauridsen to the college in March. The Chapel Choir took part in a masterclass with the composer in the morning and in a recital of his music in the evening, culminating in a large-scale performance of his well-known motet '*O Magnum Mysterium*' with the choirs of Girton and Robinson. As part of its role at the centre of college life, the Choir played an important part in a Service of Thanksgiving for Marcus Hughes-Hallett.

In the summer tour of 2012, the Choir enjoyed the hospitality of the Osnabrück University Chamber Choir, so it was an enormous pleasure to be able to welcome their choir to Cambridge in March. The two choirs performed a joint concert in St Edmundsbury Cathedral, and the German singers gave an

extremely fine recital in Queens' Chapel. In the spirit of cultural exchange, Queens' Choir took the visitors on a survey of local drinking establishments after the concert. Despite this, they were still not persuaded that English beer was superior to German Pilsner!

The Easter Term was, as is customary, a little quieter to allow singers time to focus on their Tripos examinations. This was clearly successful – both Robert Hawkins and James Powell obtained the highest marks in the University in their first-year examinations for History of Art and Architecture respectively! After the exams were finished, the Queens' Chapel Players joined the Choir for a performance of Mozart's *Missa Brevis in B flat* at the End-of-year Eucharist. The summer tour was a ten-day visit to Switzerland and Northern Italy. As always, the Choir enjoyed an extremely enthusiastic reception in all of the six concerts, still finding plenty of time to enjoy the glorious weather in Ticino. A full account of the trip can be found on www.queenscollegechoir.com.

The Michealmas Term saw the introduction of a new form of service for Tuesday evenings, 'Consort Evensong'. These intimate services take place in the Sanctuary by candlelight, almost exclusively featuring 16th Century English repertoire. These are invariably very peaceful and moving occasions. In November, the Choir combined with St Catharine's College to perform Mozart's *Requiem*, accompanied by the Orchestra of the Hong Kong Polytechnic. Remembrance Sunday weekend was particularly busy; on the Saturday the Chapel was filled almost beyond its capacity for Professor John Tiley's Memorial Service, and on Sunday the Choir sang at the annual Remembrance Sunday Service. The end of the year was focused towards a tour to Hong Kong in very early January 2014. The Choir enjoyed performing to Queens' alumni at the China Club, gave a charity concert in Hong Kong Cathedral, and recombined with the Hong Kong Polytechnic Orchestra for another performance of Mozart's *Requiem*, still finding time to fit in two school visits. Again, a full report can be found on the choir website.

Plans for the future include a recording for Orchid Classics in the summer, a concert in the Dutch Church in London on March 15th and a joint service with the London Youth Choir Choral Scholars. Particular thanks are due to the President and his wife Suzi Digby, Dr Jonathan Holmes and the chapel community for their on-going support, and to the new Chaplain, Tim Harling, who has been a great champion of the Choir's activities since his arrival in September.

Nicholas Morris

Christian Union

It's been an enjoyable year for the Christian Union in Queens'. We started the year with the annual trip to Quinta, Shropshire with other college CUs. This was a great time getting to know each other better and equipping ourselves for the term ahead. The annual mission week, entitled 'What kind of God?' took place in the Lent Term and served as a great opportunity for people to look at what the God we believe in is like. As the academic year drew to a close, we said goodbye to most of the group as they graduated. This meant that when Michaelmas Term began we were pretty much a new group meeting! However that has not been a problem – it's been great to see how God has worked with us, strengthening relationships and involving new faces. The getaway with the CUs from Downing, Peterhouse and Christ's at the start of term was an encouraging sign of things to come! It's exciting to think of the upcoming terms and the plans we have.

College rep: Malcolm Miller.



Chapel Choir – masterclass with the composer Morten Lauridsen.



The Chapel Choir in Summer 2013.

JET PHOTOGRAPHIC, THE CAMBRIDGE STUDIO

Contemporary Dance

2013 has been a busy and exciting year for Queens' Contemporary Dance Society. Technical classes continued to run on Friday evenings in Lent Term at beginner and intermediate/ advanced levels, in addition to the Saturday morning choreography classes. Our annual showcase *Sprung!* took place on 12th and 13th March 2013 and included performances from QdancE, the contemporary dance troupe guided by dance artist in residence Adèle Thompson, and SinCru, a Cambridge-based collective of Bboys and Bgirls, in addition to a range of solo and group performances.



The poster for *Sprung!* 2013.

Four open classes in the Easter

Term provided a welcome opportunity for Queens' dancers to escape exam stresses. These were extremely popular, and it is hoped that they will continue in future years.

The start of a new academic year brought some new faces to QCCDS. While most classes have been well-attended, there has sadly been a decline in the number of Queens' students involved. The end of the Michaelmas Term saw preparations get underway for the 15th anniversary of *Sprung!* due to take place on 11th and 12th March 2014, with three special Stomp-inspired classes led by former Stomp performer Adèle taking the place of Saturday's usual choreography workshops. *Sprung!* 2014 looks set to be an exciting and enjoyable event – watch this space!

President: Abi Smitton/Josie Maidment; *Dance Artist in Residence:* Adèle Thompson.

Graduate Choir

After a sad farewell in June to our long-time conductor, Alex Davan-Wetton, the Graduate Choir has been delighted to welcome two new conductors, Arthur Tombs and Lewis Owen. We've covered everything from madrigals to the Muppets under their talented leadership, performing at the Graduate Concert in November and at MCR Christmas formals in December. We also raised money for research on muscular dystrophy, busking in the Grand Arcade in mid-December. As Lent Term gets underway, we are preparing for the infamous Battle of the Choirs, a cutthroat competition between the Fellows, Graduate, and Chapel Choirs. Combat is still several weeks away, but in the meantime, there are rumours of kazoos tipping the balance in the Grad Choir's favour.

Alison Bumke

May Ball

Any excuse... and 100 years since the first May Dance at Queens' seemed reason enough for things to be a little larger than normal. The Ball Committee were handed permission to expand from the Ball's normal 'Dark Side' boundaries, over to the 'Light Side' (i.e. across the river). A rumour-fuelled build up to the Ball climaxed when the first girders of the 'Philosophical Bridge' were placed 3 days before the Ball.

From 7.30pm on the 18th June 2013, dining guests were treated to a delightful dinner from our new Head Chef. At 8.47pm the main ball was opened as guests poured into Old Court (faster than ever before) to oysters, champagne and the best of Queens' own musical talent. Old Hall was transformed into an all-night dancing frenzy, from ballroom to disco, whilst Old Kitchens became an old-time drinking establishment.

To the classic tunes of Queens' May Ball over the previous 10 years, the fireworks were launched from the roof of the Erasmus Building, providing a fitting entrée for the headline act for the night. 'Bastille' topped the pop charts 100 days before the Ball and performed a spectacular show, backed by the college choir and orchestra, on Erasmus Lawn. The phenomenal beatbox artist, Beardyman, with his live mixing Beardytron 5000 took charge of a transformed Cripps Hall and Edinburgh Fringe silent-star, The Boy With The Tape On His Face, was the cream of the comedy crop on show in Walnut Tree Court.

Dodgems and swing boats returned to Friars Lawn, and a full-blown Ferris Wheel occupied the new Round alongside a set of 'fire puffers'. The drinks flowed from every court all night and food for every palate was never far from reach. By dawn every guest had a tale to tell. And thus, to repeat what



JONATHAN HOLMES



JONATHAN HOLMES



SAM BLACKETT

Top: The (temporary) 'Philosophical Bridge' for the May Ball.

Middle: A May Ball wristband.

Bottom: The 100th Anniversary May Ball.

"A.F.J.H" recounted after the first Queens' May Dance 100 years ago, we have reason to believe that "only one person was discovered who was disappointed with the Centenary Queens' May Ball – and he wasn't there".

President: Jacob Brubert; *Vice Presidents:* Jay Mehta, Will Scott; *Senior Treasurer:* Professor Lisa Hall; *Deputy Treasurers:* Dr Julia Gog, Dr Andrew Thompson; *Risk:* Dr Graham McShane; *Management:* Kathryn Hesketh, Sarah Makinson; *Art:* Wai-chuen Cheung, George Illingworth, Hannah Benton; *Food & Drink:* Rachel Brown, Joyce Ong, Olivia Bell; *Ents (performing):* Emily Baxter, Sam Blackett; *Production:* David McLean; *Static Ents:* Lawrence Baynham; *Technical and Ticketing:* Tom Proctor; *Systems:* Will Oram.



QJazz playing at 'Bounce'.

QJCR Ents

2013 was the year Qents was renamed 'QJCR Ents'. Despite this change, bops in Queens' maintain their reputation as some of the best in Cambridge and are attended with great enthusiasm by Queens' students. As ever there was a huge variety of themes, and, of course, Fancy Dress opportunities, from the neon 'Set you Free Bop' at the end of Lent Term to the annual 'Back to School Bop' at the beginning of Michaelmas. We also had a space-themed Silent Disco, a Rocky Horror-themed Halloween Bop and an incredibly popular Christmas Bop to round off the year.

The highlight of the year would have to be the Bounce Garden Party in May Week. The new Committee did an excellent job in organising the biggest and best Bounce yet. Accompanying a barbecue was an inflatable obstacle course and a variety of live music acts which gave the evening a relaxed and fun atmosphere.

It was great to see a host of Queens' student DJs perform this year, including Alex Knight, Jay Mehta, Max Cooper and Ant Manning. Ents at Queens' is a team effort of the whole JCR community: the Committee, the DJs, the workers from college societies and of course the wonderful technical team who do an amazing job to make everything run smoothly and professionally.

President: Abi May; Vice-President: Peregrine Dunn; Treasurer: Jason Mavrotas; Secretary: Charlotte Ray; Technical Director: Dave Elliott; Décor: Natasha Bourne and Georgia Macqueen-Black; Design: Eloise Gillow.

Q Jazz

QJazz spent Lent 2013 rehearsing and playing several gigs, including two 'Jazz Nights' in QBar, featuring guest acts from out of college, such as the EM Trio. After lying low during most of exam term, QJazz had a very busy May Week, playing sets at both Queens' JCR Garden Party (Bounce) and Jesus May Ball. The end of the academic year saw a large portion of our band including previous manager Matthew Benton, graduate and move on to grander things. However, a reunion gig was played at a Freshers' Week event (Jazz and Cocktails) in Old Hall to raise some enthusiasm for Jazz at Queens'. After this, we have been continuing to rehearse with a new contingent of players and are looking forward to more gigs soon!

Manager: Becky Lewis; Band Members: Horns – Becky Lewis, Michael Loy, Martin Blake, Susannah Evans; Bass – Tom Hiom, Drums – Richard Mair.



*Members of the MagSoc Orchestra –
A Night at the Opera in Cripps Dining Hall.*

St Margaret's Society

This has been somewhat of a reformative year for the St Margaret's Society (MagSoc) who have made every effort to make music participation in college available to all, regardless of musical taste and experience. The Society is as active as ever with over 25 events held in the Michaelmas Term 2013 alone.

Of course, elements of the much-loved customs have remained – the Lent Term annual concert in West Road Concert Hall was a roaring success, with Karl Orff's *Carmina Burana* taking centre stage. Similarly, the popular Summer Concert, featuring a selection of British themed music was matched only by the traditional Garden Party, the second social event of the term following the sold-out Annual Dinner in May; both of these events passed off fantastically.

The Stanford Orchestra was re-launched in September as the MagSoc Concert Orchestra, with an exciting repertoire of film music this year. The MagSoc Orchestra became the MagSoc Symphony Orchestra, which, thanks to orchestral manager Miranda Whitmarsh, has been bigger and better than MagSoc have seen in years, with over 55 excellent players at the last concert. The Orchestra continues to both play alongside the thriving Chorus and perform alone in our end of term concerts.

The addition of the new choir, Queens' Voices, adds a new facet to MagSoc's already vibrantly diverse scene. They give termly concerts of lighter choral music and a range of spirituals and traditional African songs. Weekly themed recitals in Old Hall made for an exciting few terms of Monday night concerts, allowing members of the college to perform in an informal, more relaxed setting in front of their peers.

But by far the biggest success of the year was MagSoc's collaboration with CUOS in their Michaelmas Gala Concert *A Night at the Opera*. Top soloists from around the University joined forces with the MagSoc Chorus and Symphony Orchestra to perform in Cripps Dining Hall which was, for the first time, transformed into a concert hall for the occasion. Lewis Owen, Nick Morris and Alastair Chilvers conducted some of the best-known opera choruses and overtures, which an enormous audience enjoyed with a glass of wine at the black tie event, an all round success guest-starring Queens' very own Senior Tutor and Junior Bursar as percussionists in the *Anvil Chorus*. All round, it was a year of great change and excitement for the St Margaret's Society.

President: Lucy Morris; Vice-President: Lewis Owen; Secretary: Olivia Bell; Treasurer: Gregory Liddington; Orchestral Manager: Miranda Whitmarsh; Publicity: Isla Tyrrell.



Performing Carmina Burana in West Road.

The Academic Record

Spinning a Tail at the Nanoscale

Bacteria, the smallest of all living cells, are among the most ancient organisms on Earth and can be found virtually everywhere, from deep-sea hydrothermal vents to clouds in the upper atmosphere. They live lives of feast and famine, and to survive they must sense and adapt to their ever-changing external environment. To find food and escape danger, many bacteria build long external propellers, called flagella, which allow them to move over surfaces and swim through liquids. Both biologists and physicists have long found flagella fascinating as they illustrate beautifully how complex biological structures are assembled to operate as tiny 'nanomachines' on the cell surface.

The bacterial flagellum: function follows form

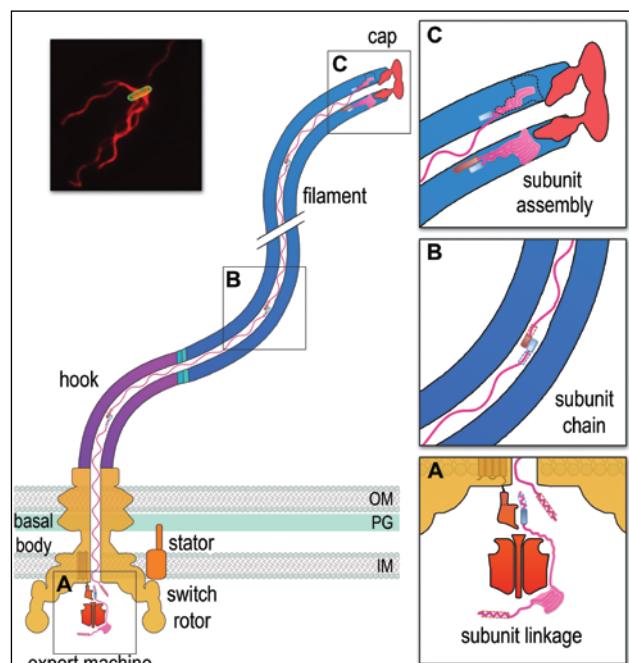
The striking relationship of form and function in the flagellum is the product of evolution over millennia, its complex architecture appearing to fit perfectly its purpose as a rotary nanomotor that spins freely, both clockwise and anti-clockwise, at speeds of up to 100,000 revolutions per minute (~ 1700 Hz). This intimate structure-function link can be better understood by looking in detail at the three contiguous substructures that comprise the flagellum (see illustration), namely the basal body, hook, and helical filament.

The basal body extends from inside the bacterium to the cell surface and is made up of a 'drive shaft' rod and a series of rings, some of which act as bushings for the rotating rod. Inside the cell, the basal body broadens at the bottom into a bell-like structure called the switch. This is the rotor part of the motor and is also the input point for signals that control the direction of flagellar rotation and, consequently, cell movement. Studded around the basal body are the stator units of the motor. The rotor and stator components work together to harness the electrochemical energy of ion gradients in the cell, powering flagellum rotation. Attached to the rod and extending from the cell surface is a short curved hook that functions as a flexible universal joint. Contiguous with this is the long rigid helical 'propeller' filament, which is constructed from thousands of protein 'building blocks' to extend beyond the cell surface, growing up to 15–20 times the length of the bacterial cell. The switch, rod, hook and filament all rotate and, in a mechanism reminiscent of an Archimedean screw, the anti-clockwise rotation of the left-handed helical filament generates linear thrust to push the cell forwards.

Building a nanomachine in biological outer space

A remarkable feature of the flagellum is that it is essentially self-assembling. This feat of nanoscale construction is rendered even more astonishing by the fact that each new protein building block incorporates at the very tip of the flagellum, which in the latter stages of assembly lies far outside the cell. So how do the building blocks, made inside the cell, travel to the distant growing tip of the nascent structure outside of the cell? This question was partly answered by the discovery that the flagellum contains a very narrow (two nanometer) central channel that runs the entire length of the structure. Building block subunits

are fed into the channel at the base and move through this narrow conduit to reach the tip, where they assemble one after another into the structure. Translocation of subunits across the cell membrane and into the channel is achieved through the action of a dedicated export machine, housed inside the cup-like cavity of the basal body switch. Because the channel in the flagellum is so narrow, one of the functions of the export machine is to unpack the protein building blocks, which would otherwise be too bulky for transport. Like all proteins, the building blocks of the flagellum are made in the cell by linking together small molecules called amino acids to form a linear chain, which then folds up to produce a functional protein with a specific three-dimensional shape. Prior to export, however,



*The bacterial flagellum and the chain mechanism for flagellum growth. Flagella on the surface of the bacterial cell (inset top left, *Salmonella*) comprise three contiguous substructures – the basal body, hook and filament – that are assembled sequentially. A central channel runs through these substructures to the flagellum tip. The basal body houses the flagellar export machinery (A) and the rod, which extends from the inner membrane (IM) and crosses the peptidoglycan (PG) cell wall and outer membrane (OM). The cell surface hook is a flexible universal joint that connects the external flagellum filament to the basal body.*

- A. Unfolded subunits of the rod, hook and filament link head-to-tail at the export machinery.*
- B. The resulting chain of unfolded subunits is connected through the flagellum central channel to the distal tip of the flagellum.*
- C. The subunits in the chain transit from the gate to the tip. Subunit folding and/or assembly not only provides a strong anchor at the flagellum tip, it also shortens the chain in the channel thus exerting a pulling force on the next subunit at the export machine, pulling it into the channel. The pulling force then drops rapidly as the new unfolded subunit enters the channel. This process repeats for each subunit captured into the chain.*

the cell must invest energy to unfold the building blocks so that they will fit into the channel. The export machine then threads the unfolded protein chains across the cell membrane into the hollow core of the flagellum.

Until recently, the mystery has been how are the building blocks then passed down the long channel far outside the cell where there is no discernable energy source to propel them? For a long time it was assumed that the building blocks moved through the channel by passive diffusion. The consequence of this would be that as the flagellum lengthened the rate of growth would slow, as it would take longer and longer for each consecutive building block to reach the assembly tip. However, in the early summer of 2012, Howard Berg's Harvard laboratory published a surprising finding: flagella grow at a constant rate. Howard happened to be visiting the real Cambridge at the time and, in one of those rare moments of scientific providence, he discussed his new work with us – just as we chanced to make our own unexpected discovery about how the subunit building blocks might be transported. We had found that unfolded subunits at the base of the flagellum were sequentially linked to each other by the export machine to generate a head-to-tail subunit chain that could be pulled out of the cell through the entire length of the flagellum channel, powered by each subunit refolding and incorporating into the growing structure at the tip. Could this be the mechanism underlying constant rate flagellum growth?

We realized that to answer this question we needed the help of Queens' Fellow Eugene Terentjev, a physicist with an interest in biological polymers. Over the following six months, we worked with Eugene on the physics of our new chain mechanism for flagellum growth. Thermodynamic analysis confirmed that the pulling force generated by the chain of subunits would adjust automatically with each round of subunit refolding and incorporation at the tip, allowing continuous subunit transit to be maintained at a constant rate. We submitted our paper to Nature on the 12th of December 2012 and it was published exactly one year later. Our chain mechanism describes how molecular superstructures can be assembled beyond the surface of living cells, and throws new light on how polymers move through channels, a classic problem in biology and physics.

A case of Intelligent Design? Kitzmiller versus Dover, the 'bacterial flagellum trial'

The beautiful complexity of the bacterial flagellum has long captivated scientists and, somewhat surprisingly, in 2004 it also became the focus of attention in a United States federal court. So frequently did the flagellum feature in witness testimony that one of the defence attorneys christened the case in question the 'bacterial flagellum trial'. Kitzmiller versus Dover Area School District was the first direct legal challenge to the teaching in U.S. public schools of Intelligent Design (ID), an anti-evolution theory which states that certain complex biological structures could not have evolved through the stepwise, undirected processes of random mutation and natural selection, but instead could only have arisen in a single step through the actions of an intelligent designer. Why did the flagellum feature so prominently in this trial? Witnesses for the defence claimed that, with its exquisite unity of form and function, the bacterial flagellum was the embodiment of intelligent

design. In their eyes, the flagellum illustrated an idea central to the ID argument: the concept of irreducible complexity. This term was coined by the biochemist and defence witness Michael Behe to describe multi-part biological structures that would cease to function if a single constituent component was removed. In his book 'Darwin's Black Box', Behe claims that the bacterial flagellum is irreducibly complex. His argument hinges on the observation that if any of the flagellum's ~30 protein components is removed by genetic mutation, then the whole structure ceases to function. How could such a complex machine with so many "well-matched, interacting parts" have evolved? Behe contends that simpler evolutionary precursors of the flagellum would have been incomplete, non-functional and, consequently, would not have existed.

While it is indeed true that single mutations in certain genes can disrupt the flagellum's motility function, Behe's argument is simplistic and fails to consider numerous observations that support the flagellum's evolutionary origin. For example, flagella of different bacterial species are structurally similar, but not identical. Differences can be subtle. Some species lack certain components yet their flagella are functional! Other species possess additional unique components that enhance function. More dramatically, while bacteria like *Salmonella* build flagella that extend far outside the cell, *Treponema pallidum*, the pathogen that causes syphilis, builds and rotates its flagella inside the bacterial cell. These intracellular flagella give *Treponema* and related bacteria their distinctive long spiral cell shape and corkscrew-like cell movement. The neo-Darwinian explanation for the myriad variations on the flagellar theme is that all bacterial flagella have arisen by divergent evolution from a single common ancestral flagellum. The Intelligent Design argument would have it that each type of bacterial flagellum, of which there may be millions, was designed individually.

Perhaps the most convincing evidence in support of flagellar evolution is that flagella can be viewed as assemblages of individual modules that have distinct *bona fide* functions in separate cellular contexts. This is in direct opposition to the ID argument, which states that each and every component of the flagellum was designed specifically to work only as part of the unified structure. The most obvious of the stand-alone modules is the flagellar export machine. Even in the absence of the motor proteins that drive rotation or the long helical filament propeller that generates thrust and cell movement, the export machine can operate independently as a protein secretion pathway, an essential mechanism used by bacteria to move proteins from their site of synthesis inside the cell to their site of function outside of the cell. The final nail in the coffin for the argument that the flagellum epitomises Intelligent Design is the substantial experimental evidence showing that the export machine module lies at the functional heart of yet another apparently irreducibly complex molecular machine: the bacterial injectisome. Found in many disease-causing bacteria, the injectisome is a molecular syringe that, as the name suggests, injects bacterial effector proteins directly into the cells of host organisms. The effectors interact with the host cell machinery, subverting its function to benefit the infecting bacteria. In Kitzmiller versus Dover, Kenneth R. Miller, eminent biologist and expert witness for the plaintiffs, used the example of the injectisome to show that a component module of the flagellum could perform independently "an important

biological function... favoured by natural selection" and stated that "as a result, the principal biochemical argument for Intelligent Design, the contention that the bacterial flagellum is irreducibly complex, has failed". This evidence, together with the testimony of other distinguished microbiologists, underpinned the judge's ruling that Intelligent Design was a form of creationism and that the teaching of ID in public schools was, therefore, unconstitutional.

The future? Exploiting nature's nanomachines

Though complex biomachines like the flagellum are not the

product of rational design, they are, nevertheless, inspiring nanotechnologists to create synthetic nanomachines that mimic many of their structural and functional properties. These man-made nanomachines have many potential uses, from nanofabrication and transport to nanoswimmer 'magic bullets' that target the delivery of chemotherapeutic drugs specifically to cancer cells. What is clear is that advancement of this new technology will be much aided by our continuing efforts to gain a deep and detailed understanding of nature's own nanomachines.

Dr Gillian Fraser

Lucretius and the book that solves your life

On the Nature of Everything is the sort of book title that can instantly prompt one of two contrasting responses from prospective readers: the first is to prick up the ears, to sit up in the chair, and to wait in anticipation for the myriad problems of the world and human existence to be solved before your eyes; the second, and perhaps the more common reaction, is to glaze over with uncomprehending bemusement at such an absurd titular claim: surely something is wrong here? It is entirely unsurprising that few writers have taken up a subject that is so uncompromisingly all-encompassing. Nevertheless, certain authors of antiquity were made of sturdy and stubborn stock, and Lucretius was proudly among their number. Once we add the fact that his Latin work was written entirely as a poem, and that almost all of its central tenets were flagrantly contradictory to the Roman world of his time – that of Julius Caesar, Pompey, Cicero and Catullus – it becomes clear that Titus Lucretius Carus was something of an oddity.

The title that Lucretius chose for himself, *De rerum natura*, 'On the nature of things', announces as broad a remit as is humanly possible: *res* (whose genitive plural form is *rerum*) denotes all things, and in Lucretius' materialist conception of the world, *res* are quite simply all that is. The term *natura* covers not only the 'nature' of each thing, but also its 'birth' or creation, as well as the quintessence of what makes each thing such as it is. The title therefore covers the continuous cycle of birth, growth, decay and destruction of the natural world, but also proclaims to reveal the underlying structure and reality of all that makes up the universe and its inhabitants. Lucretius' undertaking was apparently not prompted by the desire to produce a towering piece of conceptual art, a *tour de force* of literary grandeur, or by an inability to choose a single point of focus. Rather, the man was fundamentally convinced that, should one conceive of the world in the way he espoused, not only may everything be understood, but any further problems that life could present may be borne with equanimity and tranquillity – often indeed with true pleasure.

Lucretius' authorial confidence sprang from the very teaching he propounded: the atomic philosophy of Epicureanism. First advanced by Epicurus, who was active at Athens during the fourth and third centuries BC, this philosophical school drew inspiration from the teachings of Leucippus and Democritus. These two fifth-century BC Greeks (once master and pupil respectively) had offered up a revolutionary view of the world: all existing matter consists of

an infinite number of invisible, indivisible and indestructible particles, which are separated from one another by void. These strange, un-cuttable (whence *a-tomic*) particles, although neither surprising nor disturbing to us as moderns, were received with ridicule in antiquity: how could every visible entity that exists be made up of elements which we can by definition never see, and why should these unseen particles be, for some special reason, of a special size that does not allow further physical division – although geometrical, i.e. theoretical, division nevertheless remains possible? Faced with other much less counterintuitive views of the universe, the bold theory of atomism did little to catch on with its suspicious Greek audience.

For some unknown reason, however, over a century later the lone figure of Epicurus rejected those much more popular and better supported theories of matter and the universe, and instead cleaved to the simple but curious truth of atomism. Indeed, save for one fundamental difference – to which we will come – he seems to have adopted the theory without significant modification. Yet the importance of this doctrine to Epicureanism as a whole cannot be overestimated. Although his philosophy was primarily focused upon ethics, and thus the question of how life should be lived, that entire moral framework was based upon his physical understanding of the universe: once the mystery of the world has been revealed to be nothing more than the stark dichotomy of atomic matter and utter nothingness, mankind is presented with several stark home truths to ponder at leisure.

To begin with, men themselves are nothing special: they too are nothing other than a conglomeration of atoms, the result of chance collisions and coalitions of unseen particles; as such, although the soul does exist, and is a particular property of animals (but seen in its most sophisticated form in humans), it too is nothing more than a mesh of atoms. Accordingly, at the end of every mortal life, everything ends: the body, including the soul, breaks apart, and thereby ceases to exist. Thus deprived of any sort of afterlife, let alone immortality, the single human lifespan is all that each individual enjoys, a span that is by necessity preceded and followed by sheer inexistence. Faced with this bleak context, humans should focus firmly upon their own lives, rather than worry superstitiously about what the Gods have in store for them, should their lives be lived either piously or poorly. Their sole concern should be to live well, which means living with the maximum pleasure.

Lest it seem that this doctrine espouses a decadent, almost libertine form of hedonism, the important qualification should be added at once that, for Epicurus and his followers, the utmost pleasure attainable was to be reached not through any species of sensory pleasure, but rather through the entire removal of pain, both mental and physical. Pains of the body must be endured when suffered, and all but the worst of those can be steadfastly ignored; pains of the mind, by contrast, arise from unbridled desires and unfounded fears, and are therefore all the more insidious. Should such pains be removed through rational understanding and moderate behaviour, the resultant freedom from trouble (*ataraxia*) itself brings men the utmost state of pleasure; in fact, this condition is akin to the blessedness that the immortal Gods enjoy, and (as Lucretius says) men can live “lives worthy of Gods”. Such a state of zero pain = maximum pleasure can only be varied in the nature of its pleasantness, not increased *ad lib.*

Well, what of these Gods? Epicurus conceded that such deities do exist, and thus have physical form, apparently residing somewhere beyond the immediate confines of the universe. However, they are disinterested, or perhaps even uninterested, in human affairs: they did not create the world humans happen to live in, they do not oversee human affairs, and they do not respond to any form of human prayer and sacrifice – nor could they even, should they want to: they are “far removed and separated from our affairs... neither propitiated with services nor touched by any wrath” (II.648, 651). The traditional institutions of Greek (and in due course Roman) religion are therefore null and void for the paid-up Epicurean, being not only irrelevant but also dangerously misleading. Life should be engaged neither in superstitious and godfearing activities, ever anxious of the next fickle reaction from the Pantheon, nor in the distracting and debilitating world of politics: instead, philosophical engagement and the nourishing of friendship should be at the central focus of one’s existence, ideally carried out in the seclusion of Epicurus’ own Athenian *kepos* (“Garden”). The injunction *lathe biosas*, ‘live unnoticed’, succinctly characterises the virtuous Epicurean life.

The doctrines of Epicureanism therefore packed quite a punch, and adherence to them was not for the faint of heart. It is remarkable then that this bold and inflexible philosophical school, which apparently had a relatively limited and insular following throughout Hellenistic Greece, found a foothold in the Roman world of the first-century BC. What is more remarkable is that Epicurus’ philosophy, which was infamously dense and pernicketty in its detail, and which explicitly repudiated the misleading artistry and mythology of poetry, was somehow repackaged as a six-book, hexametric, epic Latin poem by its great Roman devotee. When one considers that Lucretius managed to rework the contents of the 37-book prose encyclopaedia of Epicurus’ own *On Nature* (which survives to us only in papyrus fragments carbonised at Herculaneum by the eruption of Vesuvius) into some 7,500 verses of the highest technical craft, the conclusion becomes inescapable that this was a labour of love – as well of many years – for its fanatical poet. In fact, Lucretius was well aware of the novelty and difficulty of his extraordinary undertaking:

nec me animi fallit Graiorum obscura reperta
difficile inlustrare Latinis uersibus esse,
multa nouis uerbis praesertim cum sit agendum

propter egestatem linguae et rerum nouitatem (I.136–9)
*I am wide awake to the difficulty of the task of illuminating
the obscure discoveries of the Greeks in Latin verse. The
main obstacles are the inadequacy of our language and the
novelty of my subject – factors that entail the coinage of
many new terms.*

Lucretius’ clarion claim to be the first of Roman Epicureans proudly declares his philosophical and artistic originality, even if he chose to circumscribe his project by an almost fundamental adherence to the doctrine of his master Epicurus alone. Despite the loss of most of Epicurus’ own writings, however, the very form and tone of Lucretius’ poem must represent an entirely new and fresh revivification of Epicurean doctrine.

It is one of the stranger twists of fortune that, although Lucretius’ poem has managed – albeit against centuries of active and passive opposition – to survive into the modern world, such that it can now be read some 2,000 years after its composition, we nevertheless know effectively nothing about its author. Beyond his name (transmitted in our earliest manuscripts, dating from the ninth century), his living at Rome (strongly supported by the poem’s contents), and his being a passionate devotee to Epicurean philosophy (the explicit focus of the poem), we can do little more than say that he was an elite, well-educated Roman active in the mid-first-century BC. Yet a poem as controversial as Lucretius’ *De rerum natura* could only end up painting a picture about its mysterious author for later readers, and some four centuries later we find so august an authority as St Jerome reporting in his *Chronicon* under the year 94 BC the following tale: “Titus Lucretius the poet is born; afterwards he was driven to madness by a love potion, although he wrote some books during the intervals of his insanity, which afterwards Cicero corrected; he killed himself by his own hand at the age of 44.” Madness? A love potion? Suicide? The great Roman orator and statesman (and anti-Epicurean) Cicero playing editor? Is this really a window into the man himself? I fear not: somewhat disappointingly, all of the vivid and intriguing details in this account have been explained convincingly by scholars as a *cento* of ignorant or malicious gossip about the dangerous Epicurean: the poem is so bizarre and fervid in its support for (implicitly anti-Christian) doctrines that it must be the work of a madman; the imputation of suicide is an attack on Lucretius’ failure to condemn this act explicitly; the love potion arises from a confusion with a certain Lucullus, who (we learn from the magpie-minded Pliny the Elder) died by such a method in 54 B.C. (which, *pace* Jerome, is probably also the year of Lucretius’ own death); Cicero, being the only extant contemporary author that mentions Lucretius (in a private letter to his brother), as well as a writer of several treatises upon Hellenistic philosophy, was brazenly posited as the poem’s editor to explain its manifestly unfinished state. A good example of such wilful misinterpretation of Epicureans and their doctrines is given by the English ‘epicure’: in fact, far from being a gourmand, Epicurus himself declared “I am delighted... when I live on bread and water, and I spit on luxurious pleasures”: clearly not a man to take out for an evening of *haute cuisine*.

Yet, even if we do lack any reliable biographical context, a poem as colourful and engaging as Lucretius’ *De rerum natura* gives us in the modern world a vibrant portrait of its author, a man instilled with an ardent, missionary zeal to convert



A romantic reconstruction of Lucretius from the first complete English translation.

his reader to the truth and light of Epicurean philosophy. In fact, although the poem is explicitly addressed to (Gaius) Memmius, a contemporary politician (and poet) at Rome, this figure – mentioned but ten times – soon fades into the background: the great majority of references to the reader – ‘you’, ‘yours’ and stern imperatives to listen, concentrate and learn – are entirely unspecific, and thus exhort any given person who approaches the poem to sort their lives out post haste. Lucretius’ poem certainly takes no prisoners: read it, apprehend it and act upon it, and your life will be solved; reject it or ignore it at your peril, for you thereby confine yourself to unbroken misery for the small span of life you are allotted.

The six books of *De rerum natura* have a clear programme and structure: the focus begins with the microscopic, as Book I outlines matter and void, before moving on to refute the rival theories of numerous earlier Greek philosophers; Book II turns to treat the motion, shape and structure of atoms and their compounds; Book III moves outwards to the visible sphere, and tackles the nature of the human mind and soul, before closing with an impassioned denunciation of humans’ illogical fear of death and the suffering it may bring; Book IV remains in the mortal sphere, and treats the bodily senses, with particular focus upon vision, sleep and dreams, before turning to sex and a stern invective against unbridled lust; Book V spreads the lens even more broadly, to consider the world humans live in, treating the planet’s origin, the nature of the seasons, and surveying in detail the history of human society; Book VI closes the work by looking upwards to the great expanse of the sky and the universe, tackling thunder and lightning, before turning to the nature of disease, whose destructive power is exemplified through a detailed account of the great Athenian plague (of the late fifth century BC). With this macroscopic vision of human suffering does the poem – in the form we have it – come to its abrupt end: debate continues among scholars as to quite how Lucretius would have rounded off his work, with a small minority believing

that so stark and sudden an end parallels the unexpected close of one’s life, thereby posing a final philosophical challenge to the Epicurean reader at the end of their syllabus.

The essential aim of the poem, which runs as an unbroken seam throughout it, is to shed the light of understanding upon mortals who toil in the dark gloom of ignorance, thus freeing them from the mental pains that superstition and delusion can bring. Lucretius did not shrink from informing his readers of the state of play:

nam ueluti pueri trepidant atque omnia caecis
in tenebris metuunt, sic nos in luce timemus
interdum, nihilo quae sunt metuenda magis quam
quae pueri in tenebris pauitant finguntque futura.
hunc igitur terrorem animi tenebrasque necessest
non radii solis neque lucida tela diei
discutiant, sed naturae species ratioque.
(I.55–61 = III.87–93 = VI.35–41)

For just as children tremble and fear everything in blinding darkness, so we even in daylight sometimes dread things that are no more terrible than the imaginary dangers that cause children to quake in the dark. This terrifying darkness that enshrouds the mind must be dispelled not by the sun’s rays and the dazzling darts of day, but by study of the superficial aspect and underlying principle of nature.

Lucretius deploys another telling simile twice elsewhere in the poem (I.932–47 = IV.6–22), which again characterises its readers as children: he is like a doctor who spreads a cup of medicinal wormwood with honey, so that boys are tricked by the initial sweetness to drink the harsh contents of the vessel; so too does Lucretius compose mellifluous verses endowed with the charm of the Muses so that the philosophy itself, “which often appears somewhat off-putting to those who have not experienced it,” is dispensed to the unsuspecting reader.

The most astounding instance of this technique is found in the poem’s very opening:

Aeneadum genetrix, hominum diuomque uoluptas,
alma Venus, caeli subter labentia signa
quae mare nauigerum, quae terras frugiferentis
concelebras, per te quoniam genus omne animantium
concipitur uisitque exortum lumina solis.
nam tu sola potes tranquilla pace iuuare
mortalis, quoniam bellum fera moenia Mauors
armipotens regit, in gremium qui saepe tuum se
reiicit aeterno deictus uolnere amoris. (I.1–5, 31–4)
*Mother of Aeneas and his race, darling of men and gods,
nurturing Venus, who beneath the smooth-moving heavenly
signs fill with yourself the sea full-laden with ships, the earth
that bears the crops, since through you every kind of living
thing is conceived and rising up looks on the light of the sun:
For you alone can delight mortals with quiet peace, since
Mars mighty in battle rules the savage works of war, who
often casts himself upon your lap wholly vanquished by the
ever-living wound of love.*

To a well-read Roman audience, this famous ‘Hymn to Venus’ reflects how an epic poem should begin: a lofty address to one or more divine figures, establishing a relationship with them and thereby requesting assistance with the august task of producing poetry. Venus, not only as goddess of nature and love, but also as the mother of Aeneas, the traditional founder of the Roman race (and an ancestor claimed by Julius Caesar),

was the exemplary deity to aid and abet this new poem to heal the Eternal City. Yet, as the subject matter of the poem unfurls, the absurdity of this comfortingly *de rigueur* proem beings to loom large. Why would an Epicurean address a deity (Venus or otherwise) when the Gods are explicitly said to be deaf to human appeal? How can Venus be said to be the divine force behind the creative forces of the world, when they are explicitly said to be the result of fortuitous atomic interactions alone? Why is this single intrusion of a divine figure into the poem, one offered at this most prominent of positions, never discussed, revisited, integrated or explained? The most common response to this ineluctable puzzle has been to view the hymn as allegorical, which in part it must indeed be: but I also incline to the view that, given a reader who had never heard of Lucretius and had no idea what a poem *De rerum natura* was supposed to contain, there was no finer way for the poet to sugar-coat the opening verses of his first papyrus roll than to sing a patriotic paean to the goddess in whose worship all Romans were expected to share. If all goes to plan the reader will read on for another 150 lines, by which point they will have encountered the disturbing truths that (i) religion ruins lives, (ii) there is nothing other than matter and void, (iii) no thing can be created from nothing or destroyed into nothing, and (iv) the most important man who has lived was Greek. It is the reader's choice how to respond at this watershed point of *De rerum natura*. Face the truth or flee back into the shadows of ignorance?

Lucretius is careful to hold back the name of his hero, only naming him once in the entire poem (III.1042, almost its mid-point). Nevertheless, in such a world where Gods cannot play any role, it is unsurprising that Lucretius chose to raise his philosophical master and idol to the highest status of all:

humana ante oculos foede cum uita iaceret
in terris oppressa graui sub religione,
quae caput a caeli regionibus ostendebat
horribili super aspectu mortalibus instans,
primum Graius homo mortalis tollere contra;
est oculos ausus primusque obsistere contra;
quem neque fama deum nec fulmina nec minitanti
murmure compressit caelum, sed eo magis acrem
inritat animi uirtutem, effringere ut arta
naturae primus portarum claustra cupiret.
ergo uivida uis animi pervicit et extra
processit longe flammantia moenia mundi
atque omne immensum peragrauit mente animoque
(I.62–74)

*When all could see that human life lay grovelling
ignominiously in the dust, crushed beneath the grinding
weight of superstition, which from the celestial regions
displayed its face, lowering over mortals with hideous scowl,
the first who dared to lift mortal eyes to challenge it, the
first who ventured to confront it boldly, was a Greek. This
man neither the reputation of the gods nor thunderbolts nor
heaven's menacing rumbles could daunt; rather all the more
they roused the ardour of his courage and made him long
to be the first to burst the bolts and bars of nature's gates.
And so his mind's might and vigour prevailed, and on he
marched far beyond the blazing battlements of the world,
in thought and understanding journeying all through the
measureless universe.*

The praise does not stop there: Book III claims that Epicurus was

effectively a God (*deus ille fuit, deus*), Book V that his labours exceeded those of the divine culture hero Hercules, and Book VI that Athens deserves eternal praise for hosting so wonderful a man. In the disconcerting world of unfeeling atoms and void, everyone needs a hero. Further, that hero should be mortal – one should not get tied up in the knots of divine worship. In fact, religion is not only dangerous, but it is the cause of evil: having told the mournful tale of Agamemnon's sacrifice of his daughter Iphigenia to appease Artemis, Lucretius utters *tantum religio potuit suadere malorum* (I.101, “so powerful was religion in persuading evil deeds”), a dread line which Voltaire predicted would last as long as the world. After this astounding assertion, Lucretius offers the immediate warning to his reader: “And you yourself, overborne by the terrifying utterances of priests, will some day or other seek to dissociate yourself from us.” Reader beware: everything we see and experience has a naturalistic explanation: there is never a need to resort to base superstition, whatever the authoritative figure of the *uates* (priest/prophet/poet!) may tell you!

So can this book solve lives? If so, life emerges both as valuable for the unique spell of existence it offers, but deadened by its meaningless and fortuitous context within an unfeeling universe. In particular, despite the ambitious self-certainty of the Epicureans' ambitious understanding of humans and the universe they happen to inhabit, two unsettling problems remain, even for the studious scholar who has read and re-read this most passionate of poems. The first is that, although Lucretius' focus on physics does offer an explanation for most universal events, he has frightfully little to say about *how* we should live once we understand the atomic fabric of our existence: why should death not be feared, if it marks the end of us, an existence we are enjoying with quasi-divine blessedness? The second is the question of free will, a problem that continues to trouble philosophers, notwithstanding scientific advances in our understanding of the human brain. This was an issue to which the Epicurean had to face up: if ‘we’ are nothing other than atoms and nothingness, and those atoms interact with one another according to the predetermined and unbreakable physical laws of the universe, how can ‘we’ (as opposed to our insentient and improvident atoms) actually do anything of our own? Why are we not simply carried along, buffeted against our will into unforeseeable deeds? Furthermore, since humans, like all other events in the universe, are the result of chance collisions of atoms rather than any form of providence, divine or otherwise, in what way can we meaningfully speak of ourselves as autonomous individuals? Epicurus' solution to the problem, which provided the major difference from the deterministic doctrine of Leucippus and Democritus, was – and remains – infamous: he tweaked the laws of physics such that any given atom could, at any given moment, ‘swerve’ a minimal amount from their previous linear path: this event, by being random and instituting a new course of motion, was able to sever the deterministic chain of collisions that had occurred up to that point. Yet how can such an unpredictable and microscopic event at the atomic level explain the freedom of action that we manifestly seem to have? It is clear that the Epicureans thought it could: although we have lost Epicurus' own account, Lucretius explicitly tells us (II.216–93) that this swerve (*clinamen*, tellingly a word of his own creation) prompts new action: yet how could either ‘bottom-up’ (random

atomic swerve > bodily action) or ‘top-down’ (independent mental decision > atomic swerve > bodily action) explain this phenomenon, the first apparently prohibiting intentional activity, the latter contravening Epicurean physics (for how could the human mind – itself atomic – motivate a swerve)? The problem remains unsolved, and modern scholars have produced a good dozen weird and wonderful reconstructions of how the theory in its full form could have run.

Such problems quite probably struck ancient readers, for *De rerum natura* seems not to have enjoyed considerable philosophical success. However, its literary influence upon the greatest Roman poets, particularly Vergil and Horace, was immediate and immense. Even the playful love poet Ovid, a generation or two after Lucretius, chose to record a solemn celebration of the poet’s great achievement in his earliest work:

“the poems of sublime Lucretius will die at the time when a single day will consign the world to destruction” (*Amores* I.15.23–4). The prophecy seems sound: just as Epicurean atoms are never destroyed, only rearranged, so has Lucretius’ own poem survived destruction, albeit with some minor rearrangement in its transmission. Although I know of no modern adherent to the core tenets of Epicureanism, Lucretius’ poem continues to find and astound new readers with every passing year, and if his words can still make the wizened and cynical mind of modern man raise a fist – or at least a quizzical eyebrow – Lucretius would probably regard his mission, although not completed, as not entirely without profit. Even if the problems of life remain unsolved, it is salutary to be forced to meditate upon the marvellous and bewildering uncertainty of existence.

Dr David Butterfield

The Alumni Record Alumni & Development Office

Coming soon...a new magazine for Queens' alumni

The Development Office will be producing a new, bi-annual magazine for alumni, with the inaugural edition planned for later this year. This will be mailed to all alumni as well as appearing on the website. Please ensure we have your current home address by emailing alumni@queens.cam.ac.uk or telephoning 01223 331944.

New website

The College is also launching a new, updated website. The Alumni & Development section will list events and alumni privileges, news and other information. Hard copies of the Events & Services guide will no longer be sent out by post. Please ensure we have your correct email address at alumni@queens.cam.ac.uk or telephone 01223 331944, if you are not on email or the internet and would still like a paper version with the events information on it.

The Record

This will still be produced annually and will be an account of



Members of the 1953 Year after the Remembrance Service – Dr William North, Mr Christopher Randall, Dr Michael Roberts, Mr John Redfern.

the College year. It will also appear online as a page-turning edition. If you do not wish to receive a hard copy, please contact the Development Office on a dedicated email: recordrequests@queens.cam.ac.uk or telephone 01223 331944

Alongside the *Record*, there will be a separate *Donor List*, thanking all those who gave to Queens' College in the calendar year. If you do not wish to be mentioned in this, please email alumni@queens.cam.ac.uk

E-Newsletter

There will also be a bi-annual E-Newsletter so that we can let you know about new events and bring you up to date on College news.

Social media

Please follow us on Facebook (www.facebook.com/QueensCollegeCambridge), LinkedIn (Queens' College Members) and Twitter. The Alumni Office Twitter address is @QueensCam

Past events

The College recently hosted Anniversary Dinners for those who matriculated in 1973, 1983, 1993 and 2003, as well as a special dinner to mark the 50th anniversary of the matriculation of the 1964 year group. The traditional Academic Saturday took place in October and the Remembrance Sunday luncheon in November. Fifty alumni attended an inaugural reunion at the Rugby Varsity Match in December, led by Lord Eatwell, Rowan Kitt (Development Director) and Mike Gibson (1963 & Honorary Fellow).

Forthcoming events

Alumni Day: 22 June: This year there will be a chance for alumni with younger children to attend a more relaxed and informal Alumni Day consisting of the usual Commemoration of Benefactors Service in the morning, followed by a sit-down lunch for those who want it. From 2.30pm-5pm there will be



Dr Ruchi Sinnatamby and Melanie Hudson at the 1983 dinner.

a Garden Party with cream teas and children's entertainments, plus the launch of the new Friends of Queens' Music, with several musical performances around College that alumni can attend. Further information can be found on the website (NB, all children must be accompanied by a parent or adult at all times in the College grounds).

All are welcome to attend the Remembrance Sunday service in November which, this year, marks the centenary of the outbreak of the Great War. Please look out for the dates of the various matriculation anniversary dinners.

Networks abroad

The Development Director visited Hong Kong in January to meet over 25 alumni and, with the President and Lady Eatwell, hosted a gathering at the China Club for our Hong Kong members. The Chapel Choir performed at the event. The College is keen to build networks wherever there are Queens'



Top: The 1973 Dinner – Brian Jones, Arthur Cater, Stephen Rose,

Roger Knight, Stuart Graveston, Ieuan Griffiths, David Whitgift.

Bottom: Some of the Queens' party at the Varsity Rugby Match.

alumni around the world. If you are resident in a particular place and would like to help facilitate a local network, please contact the Development Director at rmck2@cam.ac.uk.

Rowan Kitt

Deaths

We regret to announce the deaths of the following Members of the College.

A G Reynolds, CVO, OBE, FBA (1932);
Professor R N Haward, PhD, ScD (1933);
G S Chua (1935); R D Spear (1936);
J McC McNair, M.C. (1937); Dr G McC J Nicholl (1937);
Squadron Leader F A O Gaze, OAM, DFC and 2 bars (1938);
Lt Col. H Mainwaring, MC (1938); J N Ross (1938) in 2011;
J S Bateman (1941); N B Hearle (1941); F E Young (1941);
J Chatburn (1942); H B Cochrane (1943); P J Hall (1943);
The Revd W D C Rees (1943); J S Maddams (1945);
E G Rayner (1945); A H Sykes, PhD (1945);
Professor M A Brimer (1946) in 2012; F R Miles (1946);
Dr A E Wagstaff (1946) in 2012; A E Salisbury (1947);
W H Cavill (1948); A M Dowler (1948);
H Hammond (1948); G E Harding (1948) in 2011;
D T O'Neill (1948); Dr R O Selby (1948);
P R Trigg (1948); J R Buchanan (1950); J E Cox (1950);

Dr G F Modlen (1950); J R Sandford (1950) in 2010;
Dr A P Miller (1951) in 2012; S F Bone (1952);
Professor D J Weissbort (1953); I W Welsh (1953);
Dr K W Heaton (1954); R C Kelton (1954) in 2008;
R I S Tickle (1954); F P Debley (1955); P Y Hwang (1955);
J Pedley (1955); The Revd Canon J F Webb (1955);
G M Bowstead (1956); R P Heazell (1956);
J W Norman (1956) in 2012; D Hollingworth, FCII (1957);
Professor J M Sanderson (1957);
B Smith, MLitt (1957); D.M.Perrottet (1959);
M E Brown (1961); R J Isherwood (1961);
W J Woodward (1962) in 2012; J R Pater (1963);
G C J Moore, LLM (1966); R F D Stevenson (1967);
Professor J Tiley, LLD, CBE, FBA, QC hc (1967);
Dr J F Cooper (1975); Professor D J F Fleming, LLM (1975);
N T Parry (1975) in 2012; R Sugden (1976) many years ago;
Ms A Roper (1982); L A Bollom (1987); Dr T L Few (1987).

Obituaries

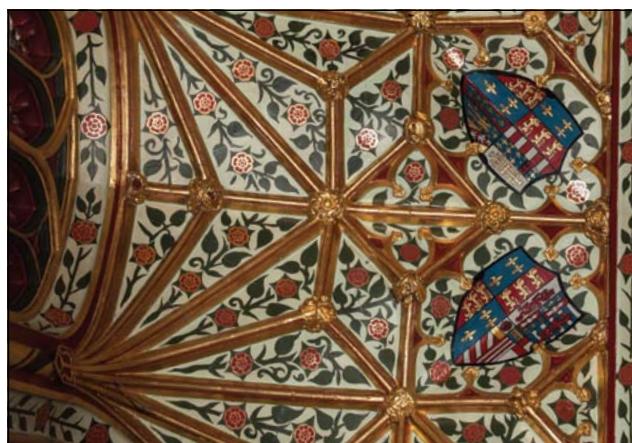
A.G.Reynolds, CVO, OBE, FBA (1932) aged 99. Graham Reynolds was born in Highgate, London, and won a scholarship to Highgate School. He came to Queens' as a Maths scholar, taking Part I in 1933, but switched to English, graduating with a first in 1935. In 1937 he joined the staff of the Victoria and Albert Museum, but was seconded during the War to the Ministry of Home Security. After the end of hostilities he returned to the V&A. In 1947 he curated an exhibition of the work of the English miniaturist Nicholas Hilliard. This sparked an interest in the English portrait miniaturists as a whole and he became a noted expert on them and on the genre, publishing *English Portrait Miniaturists* in 1952. This major work was later revised and led to invitations to catalogue important collections, notably that of the Queen and the extensive one in the Fitzwilliam Museum (where he was later given the title of Honorary Keeper of Portrait Miniatures). Meanwhile in the 1940s and 1950s the V&A was very much encouraging scholarship among its employees and Graham published several books on a variety of subjects. An important exhibition on the Victorian and Edwardian decorative arts sparked a growing interest in the paintings of that period and he published an influential work *Painters of the Victorian Scene* in 1953. In 1959 he became Keeper of the V&A's Department of Engraving Illustration and Design (later the Department of Prints and Drawings) and he also became Keeper of the Department of Paintings. Despite a rather forthright manner, he was a good administrator and he is also remembered for his imaginative programme for acquisitions. Another book on Victorian art, *Victorian Paintings*, appeared in 1966, followed by an introduction to *JMW Turner* (1969) and *A Concise History of Watercolours* (1972). However it was in the study of the works of John Constable that Graham Reynolds really made his mark and he became one of the world's leading authorities on the artist. In 1960 he published a catalogue of the V&A's extensive collection of the artist's works. A biography, *Constable, the Natural Painter*, was published in 1965. In 1983 he curated a landmark exhibition of Constables at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. His magisterial works of great scholarship cataloguing every known work by Constable, *The Later Paintings of John Constable* and *The Early Paintings of John Constable*, were published in 1984 and 1996 respectively. He officially retired from the V&A in 1974 but remained active as a scholar, expert and art critic for many years thereafter, fiercely disputing some of the more trendy, modern ways of looking at art that were fashionable in the 1970s and 1980s. He was a Member of Council of the Paul Mellon Centre for Studies in British Art. He was awarded an OBE in 1984, became a Fellow of the British Academy in 1993 and was appointed a Commander of the Victorian Order in 2000.

R.N.Haward, PhD, ScD (1933) aged 98. Robert Haward was born into a staunchly free church family of modest means in 1914. His mother taught the piano to pay for his school fees as a dayboy at Ipswich School. His family was keen for him to leave school at 16 to work in a chemist's shop but the school prevailed on them to let him remain in education and he won a scholarship to Queens' in 1933. He studied Natural Sciences, specialising in Chemistry and gaining a double first, staying on after graduation to undertake research for a PhD, which he completed in 1939. As a student he was a left-wing activist, holding major office in the C U Labour Club. He was later the first President of the C U Socialist Club when the Labour and Socialist Societies combined to oppose fascism in the mid 1930s. From 1933 to 1939 he spent much of the

Long Vacations cycling round Europe, usually alone. He covered over 10,000 miles on these trips and some of the friends he made hugely influenced his outlook on Europe and its peoples. He saw (and feared) the rise of Nazism at first hand and would talk movingly to the end of his life about these journeys and the people he encountered. As a physical chemist he spent the War in research and development on plastics and glass in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, helping to develop 'bulletproof' laminated glass windows for aircraft and military vehicles. He retained an involvement with the Ministry of Supply and its successors long after the War. He and his young family moved to Manchester in 1947 when Bob took up a post at Petrocarbon Ltd. His work on plastics here evolved into the study of the manufacture and use and properties of polymers, mainly glassy polymers. This became his life's work. A major early breakthrough was the development of a new process to manufacture polystyrene. The success of this project led to the taking over of Petrocarbon by Shell and Bob's subsequent research activities within the Polymer Division of Shell were principally on polyethylene and polypropylene. Shell encouraged some part-time academic involvement in the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology to undertake more theoretical research on the fracture of polymers and he was appointed a Reader. In 1971 he was elected Professor of Industrial Chemistry at the University of Birmingham, where he worked until retirement in 1991 (when he returned to Manchester and was a Visiting Professor at UMIST). He published extensively throughout his life, notably writing a definitive text, *The Physics of Glassy Polymers*, in 1973 (second edition 1997). He was awarded an ScD by Cambridge in 1969 and held 38 patents on polymer synthesis. He remained interested in politics well into his 90s and was latterly an active Liberal Democrat. He was also a Member of the Manchester Statistical Society and retained an interest in many aspects of science. He continued to collaborate on research with colleagues all over the world, notably in Poland and Russia, and published his last first-author paper at the age of 95. He remained extremely grateful to Queens' for the academic opportunities it had given him and was an active supporter of the College, especially in his later years. He was delighted when his grandson Sam Haward came to Queens' in 1990.

G.S.Chua (1935) aged 96. Chua Goh Siong was born in Singapore in 1916. His parents, who were both from China, owned an import-export firm. He attended Raffles Institution in Singapore and travelled to England by boat (the journey took a month) to take up his place at Queens' to read Mechanical Sciences. After graduation in 1938 he worked at Daimler Motor Co. in Coventry as a student engineer, but returned to Singapore after the outbreak of war. During the Japanese occupation he worked as a draughtsman and was an air raid warden. After the war he started a car repair garage and went on to work as a manager for Fiat. In the 1950s he landed a job in a machinery company in Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, and moved his family there. In 1969 race riots broke out against the Chinese population in Malaysia and he managed to obtain a transfer to East Machinery Company in Singapore, where the family finally settled. He was able to revisit Queens' in 1985 when one of his sons was working as a doctor in London. He always read widely and kept up to date with current affairs and was particularly interested in opera, mathematics and Chinese poetry. He enjoyed the company of his family (he and his wife were married for over 71 years) and was extremely pleased when his youngest granddaughter, Gail Chua, matriculated at Queens' in 2007 to read Medicine.

J.McC.McNair, MEd, MC, (1937) aged 93. John McNair was the son of a civil servant in Liverpool and was educated at Alsop High School, Liverpool. He came up to Queens' in 1937 with a state scholarship to read Modern and Medieval Languages. He studied French and Spanish and graduated in 1940 after Part II. He rowed for the College and was secretary of the Boat Club. During the War he served initially in the Royal Army Medical Corps as a Conscientious Objector (his roots were strongly Presbyterian). He changed his mind about the justification of the war and became an officer, first in the Intelligence Corps and then in the Seaforth Highlanders, serving in North Africa, Holland and Germany. He finished the war as a Major on the General Staff (Intelligence) and was awarded the Military Cross for rescuing one of his men under fire in April 1945. He never used his Army rank after the War or talked about his service achievements. On demobilisation he took a Teacher's Diploma at the London Institute of Education, then went to teach at Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School in Hampstead in 1947, spending 1949–50 at the Lycée Champollion, Grenoble, as an exchange teacher. He became Head of Modern Languages at Haberdashers' and also Head of Sixth Form



The Oriel Window ceiling, Old Hall.

and Head of Careers. He took an active part in school Gilbert and Sullivan productions, coached rowing, sang in the St Albans Bach Choir and was a Group Scoutmaster. He and his wife were Labour Party and Oxfam activists. In 1966 he was appointed a Lecturer in the Education Department of the University of Manchester. He spent 17 years at Manchester training modern languages teachers for the UK and for the British Council in Nigeria and Sierra Leone. He became Secretary of the Modern Language Association and of the International Federation of Language Teachers Association. On retirement he travelled extensively in Spain studying education post-Franco and wrote a book, *Education for a Changing Spain*. The Spanish Government persuaded him to become a Consultant for them as their education system was reconstructed. He was diagnosed with bladder cancer in 1984 but survived and was active in support groups. He loved music, theatre and hill-walking. He retired to Todmorden to walk in the Pennines (he did not retire from the Ramblers Association until he was 87) and to help in the local Citizens Advice Bureau and for RNIB talking newspapers and in the local social care service. He became Chair of Governors at Todmorden High School, founded and organised a theatregoers group and the local U3A branch, campaigned for the Labour Party and travelled widely.

G.M.J.Nicholl, MRCS, LRCP, DPM, MRCGP, MRCPsych (1937) aged 94. Geoffrey Nicholl was brought up in Lewes in Sussex (apart from two years when his father was a medical missionary in Quetta in what is now Pakistan). He was student at Stowe School and determined to follow his father into the medical profession, coming up to 'Queens' in 1937. He completed his medical studies at the Middlesex Hospital and then served in the Royal Navy as a doctor with the Fleet Air Arm during the war, helping to train pilots to avoid dangers such as 'blacking out'. In 1945 he was in Australia and had the duty of caring for released prisoners of war from Malaya, doing his best to rehabilitate them physically and mentally. On demobilisation he returned to set up his plate in a GP practice in Alford, Lincolnshire, later instigating a group practice with other local GPs. After 14 years he decided to train as a psychiatrist and became particularly interested in work with children. He became Director of an NHS Child Guidance Clinic in Guildford. He later returned to Lincolnshire then took up a consultancy in North Wales at Bryn y Neuadd in Llanfairfechan, where he, with only one colleague, was responsible for all children in Gwynedd and Anglesey with psychiatric problems, including those with learning disabilities. He retired back to Lincoln, but continued helping voluntary groups and others. Geoffrey had an intuitive gift for seeing beyond presenting symptoms to underlying problems and anxieties and he was a great listener. His widow has received many letters from young people and families that he greatly helped.

Squadron Leader F.A.O.Gaze, OAM, DFC and 2 bars (1938) aged 93. Tony Gaze was born in Melbourne in Australia and educated at Geelong Grammar School. His father Irvine and his father's cousin the Revd Arnold Spencer-Smith ('Queens' 1903) had both been members of Ernest Shackleton's Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition of 1914 – they were part of the group who were to trek inland to establish depots for the main expedition to visit after passing the South Pole. The group suffered a series of disasters and were unaware that Shackleton's main party were stranded and not coming – in the event Spencer-Smith died, though Irvine Gaze was among those eventually rescued. Irvine went on to join the Royal Flying Corps and later became a Squadron Leader in the RAAF. Tony arrived at his late cousin's college in 1938 but left before taking his degree, having volunteered to train as a fighter pilot in the RAF as soon as war broke out. He graduated from Flying Training School in January 1941 and was posted soon after to 610 Squadron at RAF Westhampnett, part of Douglas Bader's "Tangmere Wing" designed to take the offensive across the Channel to the Germans. He flew Spitfires almost exclusively throughout the War, often alongside such legendary aces as Johnnie Johnson and Douglas Bader himself. He soon shot down his first enemy aircraft in June and then two more (both Me 109s) in a dogfight in early July 1941 and was awarded his first Distinguished Flying Cross. From November 1941 till June 1942 he was posted to an operational training squadron, then began a second tour of duty as a flight commander with 616 Squadron. In August he was promoted to Squadron Leader commanding 64 Squadron. In September he was leading a wing of Spitfires over France when, in unexpected bad weather, one of his squadrons mistook Brest for Plymouth and most of the aircraft were lost – though exonerated at an official inquiry he took some of the blame. He did not return to combat operations until 1943, winning a second D.F.C. for his part in operations at the time of the Dieppe raid. In September 1943 he was shot down over Le Tréport but, though injured, managed to make contact with the French resistance and was passed through an escape line to Spain and then Gibraltar. After recovering from his injuries and a time at RAF Wittering Air Fighting Development Unit, he resumed active duty and is credited with piloting the



The Erasmus Lawn in winter.

first allied aircraft to land on French soil after D-Day, when he led his unit into an airfield near Bayeux on D-Day plus 4. He continued as a fighter pilot, advancing with the armies across Europe, and was the first Australian to shoot down a jet-propelled aircraft (a Messerschmidt Me262) in February 1945, which won him a third D.F.C. He also managed to shoot down a V1 rocket and an Arado Ar234 jet bomber. Posted to 616 Squadron he became the first Australian to pilot a jet (a Meteor III) operationally. By the end of the war he was credited with 11 kills, three share kills and four probables, as well as the V1. In 1946 he suggested to Freddy March (the Duke of Richmond) that the perimeter road of the Westhampnett airfield, around which he and his fellow officers had raced in their spare time in 1941, could be adapted into a good racing circuit – it was duly converted into the famous Goodwood track and was first used for racing in 1948. He returned to Australia after demobilisation and started to hill-climb, but in 1949 he returned to England and became deeply involved in motor racing. Eventually he became a Grand Prix driver (the first Australian to drive in an official Grand Prix World Championship event) racing in the 1952 Belgian, British and German Grand Prix. In 1953 he entered the Monte Carlo Rally and continued to race sports cars, surviving a bad crash at the Portuguese Grand Prix. After racing in F2 in Australia and New Zealand he returned to Europe and set up the 'Kangaroo Stable', the first Australian sports car international racing team – among its drivers was a young Jack Brabham. The team closed down after the 1955 Le Mans disaster when most motor races were cancelled, but he continued to drive, coming second to Stirling Moss in the 1956 New Zealand Grand Prix. He continued to race sports cars till the late 1950s, but by then he had become interested in gliding, joining the Bristol and Gloucestershire Gliding Club at Nympsfield, and representing Australia at the World Gliding Championships in 1960. He remained based in England, living on his wife's family estate near Ross-on-Wye – she had been the widow of an English motor racing driver and airman – until she died in 1976. He then returned to Australia and married Diana Davidson, the widow and mother of well-known Australian grand prix drivers. They ran the family business, Paragon Shoes, together and were greatly respected members of the historic motor racing community. In 2006 he was awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia for his contributions to Australian motor racing, outstanding achievements and service to the Commonwealth.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Mainwaring, MC (1938) aged 94. Harry Mainwaring was born in Manchester and attended Manchester Grammar School. Intending to enter the ministry he came up to 'Queens' to read initially Part I Economics, expecting to change to Theology. Events intervened: war broke out and he joined up, serving in the Royal Artillery and finishing the War as a Major and battery commander. He served in coastal defence, followed by active service in Europe after D Day, winning the Military Cross and two Mentions in Despatches. While on coastal defence he took up an invitation from the Dean of Queens' to drop in any time, halting his convoy of heavy guns for a brew along Queen's Road, and taking tea with a rather startled Charlie Wood and Henry Hart. After D Day, his actions led to the liberation of the town of Flers in Normandy which the mayor's family celebrated by giving him a 25th birthday party. They followed it up with another, using the same candles, 50 years later when the town awarded him its freedom. More sombrely, he was one of the first British soldiers to discover and liberate the appalling concentration camp at Belsen. After the War he returned to 'Queens', but having fought as a soldier decided that it would be inappropriate to enter the ministry and continued with Economics rather than Theology. After a spell in industry he returned to Army life, joining the Royal Army Education Corps whose first assignment took him for a two

year posting to the Korean War. At the age of 50 he took voluntary retirement, by then working as a Lieutenant-Colonel on the Regular Commissions Board, and took up an appointment with the Cambridge Institute of Education where he worked for the next 15 years. His deep Christian faith sustained him during the War and helped to direct his path afterwards. The hardship he had seen before and during the War led him to devote himself to helping people discover and develop their potential. One channel was the RAEC, another was the Scout movement. He joined at 11; while at Queens' he assisted the Dean (Rev. C. T. Wood) who ran the 9th Cambridge Scout Troop; he ran Scout Troops himself during Army service and afterwards; he served in the Chief Scout's modernising Advance Party; he retired at 65 as County Commissioner for Cambridgeshire. He lived in Denston, Suffolk for over 40 years where his helping hand was famously available at any time. He served as parish chairman, churchwarden and lay reader, and was instrumental in restoring its severely dilapidated, 15th century church and raising the substantial sums needed. A kind and considerate man, he dealt with the incapacitating effects of a fall in his last years with his characteristic courage and good humour.

J.C.F.Pickford (1941) aged 90. John Pickford was born and brought up in Oldham. His father owned Lees Doubling, a small textile mill in the town and John attended Oldham Hulme Grammar School. He came to Queens' during the War to read Law. He failed a medical examination for military service, but was a member of the Cambridge Auxiliary Fire Service whilst a student. After graduation, he was articled at Addleshaw Sons & Latham, qualifying as a Solicitor. He then joined Lloyd's Packing Warehouses Limited, then one of Manchester's leading companies, as Assistant Company Secretary and was later promoted to Secretary. Lloyd's were taken over in 1966 when he moved to a similar job with Viyella, working in London, but in 1968 he accepted an invitation to join Davis, Hope and Furniss, who had been solicitors to Lloyd's, and became their Commercial Partner. From 1976–1987 he was Senior Partner. He served terms of office as President of Manchester Junior Chamber of Commerce and of Manchester Law Society and was on the Board of Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Industry for many years.

J.P.Wiltshire, OBE, PhD (1942) aged 88. James (Jim) Wiltshire was brought up in Rossington, South Yorkshire, spending most of his childhood in the Sheffield area. A scholarship to Maltby Grammar School was followed by a scholarship to Queens' where he read Natural Sciences, specialising for Part II in Chemistry. He rowed for the College and was a member of the Climbing Club. He studied for a PhD on 'The Oxidation of Benzaldehyde' and then joined ICI Paints Division in Slough in 1949. A group of Cambridge graduates, including Jim and his wife, bought and renovated an old nunnery near Berkhamstead and Jim's skills as a roofer, plumber, electrician and man of all trades came to the fore. In 1969 he moved to Nobel Explosives Company Ltd (a division of ICI) in North Ayrshire and eventually rose to Company Director. He took early retirement and was active thereafter on the boards of several charities, including the Ayrshire and Arran Health Board and Relate. In 1987 he was appointed OBE for his work as Chairman of the Dumfries and Galloway Manpower Services Commission. He will be particularly remembered as a mountaineer and hill walker, though he also enjoyed sailing and gardening. He and his wife also travelled extensively after their retirement, especially visiting family in the United States and New Zealand. He set up and organised a succession of hill walking trips for the 'Opportunities in Retirement' group in Ayr and was never happier than when out on the hills with map, compass and friends or family. He was a lively person, fun to be with, who enjoyed good food and wine, good whisky and good company and he will be fondly remembered as 'a true gentleman'.



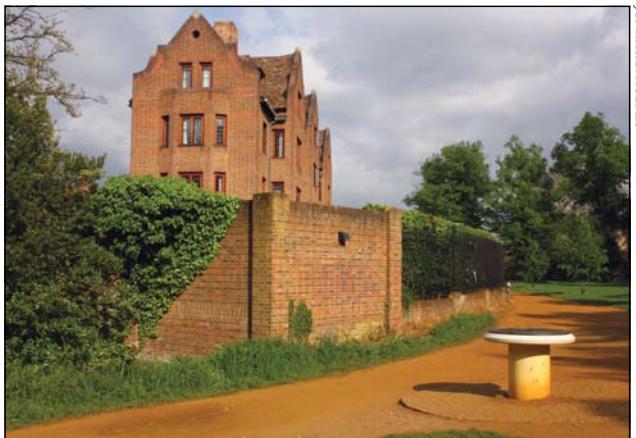
The new carpet in the antechapel.

H.B.Cochrane, CEng., FICE, FIME (1943) aged 88. Ben Cochrane was educated at Radley College where he had a successful rowing career. He came to Queens' in 1943 (the year in which his fighter pilot elder brother was killed in action) originally as a Royal Engineers Cadet on an engineering 'short course' and rowed for Cambridge in the 1944 wartime Boat Race. On leaving Queens' he joined the Royal Engineers and was commissioned in India into the Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners. He served with various units in India and Singapore until 1947 when he returned to Queens' to complete his degree, graduating BA in 1949. He started his engineering career with Civil Engineering Consultants in Westminster until, after seven years, he joined a company designing and constructing reactor pressure vessels for the nuclear power industry both at home and abroad. In 1964 he transferred to the Central Electricity Generating Board, where he concentrated on the safety of reactor vessels, both steel and pre-stressed concrete types, in all the Board's power stations. A Fellow of the Institutions of both Civil and Mechanical Engineers, he retired in 1988, living latterly near Burford in Oxfordshire.

J.E.S.Scott, MD, FRCS, Hon.FAAP (1943) aged 86. John Scott was born in East Africa, where his father was serving in the Colonial Medical Service. His father later became a GP in Penzance, so John spent much of his childhood in Cornwall. He came up to Queens' during the War from Sherborne School and took the wartime accelerated medical course, moving on to the Middlesex Hospital for his clinical training. He undertook National Service in the R.A.F. He developed an interest in paediatric surgery and trained in that discipline at Great Ormond Street Hospital and the Boston Floating Hospital. He was appointed as a Senior Lecturer and Honorary Consultant at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1960 and was the first full-time paediatric surgeon in the Northern Region (effectively single-handed for a decade). He worked in Newcastle at the Fleming Memorial Hospital for Sick Children, the Royal Victoria Infirmary and the Babies Hospital and, together with an anaesthetist colleague, made considerable advances in the management of the surgical newborn. He was an early member, later serving as Honorary Secretary, Treasurer and President, of the British Association of Paediatric Surgeons and won their highest honour, the Denis Browne Gold Medal. He travelled widely, establishing important international connections, especially in America where he was made an Honorary Fellow of the American Academy of Paediatrics. Over the years he became a noted expert in paediatric urology. He retired reluctantly in 1991 but continued to publish and work in retirement for both the Northern Region Maternity Survey and the Congenital Abnormality Register, which he had helped to set up. His published works spanned over 50 years. He was a strong character with strong opinions but his single-minded devotion to his patients has left a legacy of extremely grateful people. He played squash to a fairly advanced age, was a noted supporter of classical music in the North East and had a passion for horses.

Professor M.A.Brimer (1945) aged 84. Alan Brimer was born in Pelaw-on-Tyne and left school aged 14 to work for Reyrolles and Company in 1941. His headmaster, however, to whom he always felt he owed a great debt, encouraged him to continue his education and persuaded his parents to let him return to school. After briefly serving in the Royal Marines, he matriculated at Queens' in 1945 to read English. He graduated in 1948 and went on to Bristol University to take a PGCE. In 1954 he was appointed Research Officer at the National Foundation for Educational Research, then in 1957 took up a Senior Lectureship in Psychology at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria. He returned to a similar post in Bristol in 1960, later becoming a Senior Research Fellow and Head of the Research Unit in the School of Education. In 1974 he was appointed Professor of Education in the University of Hong Kong. Over 13 years he developed a small department into a school and eventually a faculty and made important contributions to local educational policy. He retired in 1987, but two years later was appointed by the Mercers' Company as project director for a new city technology college – now known as the Thomas Telford School (by 1995 the academically highest performing non-selective secondary school in England). So successful has been the curriculum blueprint which he conceived that a number of other schools have adopted the Thomas Telford model. In retirement he lived on the edge of the Forest of Dean in Gloucestershire. His son Adrian came to Queens' to study for a PGCE in 1989.

A.H.Sykes, PhD, (1945) aged 86. Alan Sykes was born in Lytham St Annes and educated at the King Edward VII School there and at Rydal, Colwyn Bay. He read Natural Sciences at Queens', studying Zoology for Part II. He was a member of the University Climbing Club. He then embarked on an academic career in Agricultural Physiology, specialising in Poultry Science, with faculty positions at the Universities of Edinburgh (1949–55), Liverpool (1956–61) and London (1961–87). He worked with researchers from low and middle



The Fisher Building from Queens Green.

income countries to increase egg and poultry production by optimising the environment in which the chickens lived. His research took him around the world, especially to the Middle East and South-East Asia. As retirement approached he studied for a Diploma in the History of Medicine from the Worshipful Company of Apothecaries and then embarked on what amounted to a second career as a medical historian. Publications on the nineteenth century physiologists AV and AD Waller and on William Sharpey were followed by books on doctors and on women who had appeared in caricature in *Vanity Fair*, on the Wallace Fountains of Paris and on the streets of Paris named after medical doctors. He also produced histories of the Langdale Valley and of Holy Trinity, Chapel Stile, after retirement to the Lake District. He travelled extensively both before and after retirement but had a particular love of Paris. He continued to enjoy walking and running (completing the Langdale Valley half marathon in 2000 aged 73) and his research interests. He was a keen member of the Farmers' Club. He recognised the value of the education he had received at Queens' and often revisited the College, to which he left a legacy.

A.M.Dowler (1948) aged 87. Michael Dowler was born near Birmingham and attended Shrewsbury School. After National Service in the Royal Engineers in Germany he came to Queens' in 1948 to read Natural Sciences. He stayed on after graduation to study for Part II Physics, which he took in 1952. He became a Patent Agent, rising to the position of Senior Partner at Abel and Imray. Whilst at Cambridge he was a keen mountaineer and was a lifelong member of the Alpine Club. He maintained a passionate interest in physics and mathematics throughout his life, reading voraciously on ever more complex aspects of both. He was also an enthusiastic and knowledgeable ornithologist and an avid follower of motor racing, especially Formula 1 and Hill Climbing. His nephew Edward Dowler and great-nephew Michael Dowler came to Queens' in 1966 and 1995 respectively.

H.Hammond (1948) aged 85. Herbert Hammond was born in Hamburg in Germany (his father was British but his mother German). As the political situation deteriorated his parents decided to send him to England and he went to Steyning Grammar School in Sussex. After serving in the Army (first in the Royal Engineers, then in the Intelligence Corps, finally as a Second Lieutenant in the Education Corps, 1945–48) he came up to Queens' to read English. After Part I in 1950 he switched to History for Part II in 1951. At College he was an active member of the Christian Union; many of his CICCU friends became leading members of the Church of England. He also rowed for Queens' and served on the Committee of the University Liberal Club. After graduation he considered ordination, but, following in his father's footsteps, he eventually started work in a bank. Before long, however, he joined the Guardian Insurance Company. The firm moved him to Cape Town in South Africa and in due course he opened his own Insurance Broking firm there. He compiled and edited the Church of England in South Africa Prayer Book, published in 1992. Latterly he lived in the town of Hermanus on the Southern coast of the Western Cape province of South Africa.

A.P.Miller, FRICS (1951) aged 81. Andrew Miller attended Lancaster Royal Grammar School (where he was later to be a Governor for 57 years, 18 of them as Chairman) and came up to Queens' in 1951, studying Estate Management. For his National Service he was commissioned as a Troop Commander in the Royal Engineers and served in the Army of the Rhine. In 1956 he joined his father in the family firm of Miller and Miller and qualified as a Chartered Surveyor in 1956. In 1957 he merged the firm with Ingham and Yorke, where

he was a partner for 40 years, serving as senior partner for 8 years before retiring as a Consultant in 2000. He was appointed an arbitrator by the Lord Chancellor and was a valuer for the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation. He was a much respected land agent and auctioneer and an active member of the RICS Rural Practice Division. He and his father between them managed the Worsthorne Estate, Burnley (owned by the Towneley family) for 82 years, as well as other large estates in the Padiham and Burnley areas. He was a fellow of the Central Association of Agricultural Valuers and a director of the former Burnley Building Society, the National Provincial and of the Burnley, Pendle and Rossendale Primary Care Trust. A great sportsman, he played hockey, badminton and tennis at College, but his greatest love was cricket. He played for many years as opening bat for Burnley and Read, before retiring from the game onto the golf course – he eventually became Captain of Whalley Golf Club. He was also an expert bridge player. He was Chairman of the Round Table, a member of the 41 Club and President of the Padiham Rotary Club.

D.J.Weissbort (1953) aged 78. Daniel ('Danny') Weissbort was born in London, the son of Polish Jewish immigrants, in 1935. He was educated at St Paul's School and came to Queens' as an Exhibitioner to read Economics. After Part I in 1954 he changed to History, graduating in 1956. He was particularly interested in the literature and history of Eastern Europe. After College he started work in his father's clothing factory, but his true vocation was in the study of contemporary poetry, especially from Russia, and friends persuaded him to start research in that field. At College he had been a friend of the poet Ted Hughes and in 1965 the two of them founded the magazine *Modern Poetry in Translation*, specialising in the publication of translated poetry, especially poetry from Eastern Europe. Danny Weissbort edited the journal for almost 40 years, transforming it from a thin broadsheet to an internationally renowned publication. The publisher and the design changed over the years, but he continued to ensure it appeared regularly until his retirement as editor in 2003. As well as editing and researching, he became a skilled translator of Russian in particular, bringing the dissident poet Natalya Gorbanevskaya to the attention of Western readers. He established a firm friendship with Joseph Brodsky and eventually published *From Russia with Love* (2004), a close examination of Brodsky's life, poetry and translation as viewed from the perspective of their friendship. In 1973 he secured a job at the University of Iowa to teach and lead a translation workshop. He published, amongst other works, *Selected Poems* (1999), translations of the works of the important Russian poet Nikolai Zabolotsky, *An Anthology of Contemporary Russian Women Poets* (2005) and also promoted and published many of Hughes's translations. He wrote poetry himself as well, including *Letters to Ted*, a collection of poems about his friendship with Hughes. Towards the end of his life he suffered from Alzheimer's Disease, but continued to work on translations, including a new one of Pushkin's *The Bronze Horseman*.

I.W.Welsh, FCA (1953) aged 80. Ian Welsh attended Shrewsbury School, where he learnt to row, competing in the 1950 and 1951 Princess Elizabeth crews. After National Service in the Parachute Regiment (of which he was immensely proud, bringing the mental and physical toughness and no nonsense approach of the Paras to his rowing), he came up to Queens' to read Law and Economics. He rowed in the First Boat and was part of the crew that competed in and won the Ladies' Plate at Henley in 1955. He was awarded a Blue in 1956, rowing at 5 in the winning crew against Oxford and in the crew that went on to Rio de Janeiro, beating the leading contenders to row for Brazil in the Olympics. He rowed at 7 in the Great Britain crew which contested the European Championships at Bled that summer and went on to row at 3 in the Great Britain eight at the Melbourne Olympic Games of 1956. He was appointed Captain of the GB Rowing Team for the Olympics. He is remembered as a tower of strength in all the crews in which he rowed. In 1958 he was a leading figure in the attempt to put together Leander Crews for the Commonwealth Games that year and coached the Cambridge boat race crews between 1964 and 1966. Meanwhile he qualified as an Accountant and had a very successful career with Arthur Andersen, becoming a Partner in the firm. On retirement he moved to Blakeney on the North Norfolk coast and devoted himself to sailing and exploring the numerous creeks and inlets of Blakeney Harbour. Despite poor health in recent years, the vigour of his outlook on life remained undimmed.

R.I.S.Tickle (1954) aged 79. Ian Tickle was born in Penwortham, Lancashire, and was educated at Millfield. After National Service in the Army, part of which was spent in Trieste, he came up to Queens' to read History following six months brushing up his French at the University of Grenoble. He rowed for the College and showed a considerable interest in politics whilst a student. He travelled extensively during vacations in Yugoslavia, Greece and Bulgaria. After graduation, he took up post-graduate studies at the Graduate Institute

of International and Development Studies in Geneva. He was to spend much of the rest of his life living in French-speaking Switzerland and became a naturalised citizen, living latterly in Saint Cergue, Vaud. He joined the Swiss Eastern Institute in Bern, founded by his friend, Peter Sager, in 1957. The Institute was an independent foundation specialising in research on Eastern Bloc influence on the developing world. Ian was responsible for publishing the *Swiss Press Review and News Report* which was widely disseminated across the world. He also travelled extensively in Africa and the Middle East, interacting with a wide variety of organisations from governments to Christian missions. The Sultanate of Oman came to hold a special place in his heart. The Institute closed in 1992 and Ian started a second career as a specialist translator for Swiss government agencies. He suffered a severe stroke in 1999 but did his best to continue to enjoy life with his family, including winters in Jamaica with one of his sons – he developed a particular interest in the history and politics of the West Indies. As an historian and as a political journalist he wrote extensively and read voraciously. An open-minded and generous person, modest with an innate sense of the right thing to do, he will be remembered for his kindness, intelligence and moderation. His father, Richard Tickle, came to Queens' in 1924 but died in 1937 when Ian was a small child.

F.R. Debley (1955) aged 77. Frank Debley was born in Cardiff to a musical mother and an engineering father. He was educated at Llandaff Cathedral School and Kelly College, Tavistock, where he is remembered for his exceptional ability as a pianist and organist. He read Engineering at Queens', but much of his time at college was spent pursuing his musical interests as a very active member of the St Margaret Society, as a pianist and organist and as a member of the Chapel Choir. After graduation he worked for a few years for Rolls Royce in Derby on jet engines, before doing his National Service with the Royal Signals Band as pianist and garrison organist at Catterick. He then decided on a teaching career and taught mathematics at various schools notably Kingswood School, Bath, and Bristol Grammar School, where he spent the last 25 years of his professional life. He was an 'A' level maths examiner and, after retirement, an examination inspector. He contributed greatly to the musical lives of the schools in which he taught. Choir tours enabled him to play some of the finest European organs, including that of Notre Dame in Paris. Throughout his life he served as a church organist in Cardiff and in Bristol, retiring only a few months before his death. A long illness, lasting 15 years from just after his retirement, hindered hopes of a more purposeful old age, but he was able to continue to travel with his family, to enjoy many artistic and musical activities and also reading and doing puzzles. His intellect, musical gifts, kindness, quirky sense of humour and eccentricity will long be fondly remembered.

P.Y. Hwang (1955) aged 77. Hwang Peng Yuan was born in Singapore and educated at Raffles Institution. He read Natural Sciences at Queens' and returned to Singapore on graduation. He joined the civil service, serving as Chairman of the Singapore National Productivity Board and the Singapore Skills Development Fund and was a member of the National Wages Council. He then spent 20 years at the Economic Development Board, serving as Chairman 1982–85. He retired from the Civil Service in 1997. In parallel with his public service career, he was a Director of several companies, spending 11 years with Temasek Holdings Pte Ltd (Deputy Chairman 1986–89) and serving as a Director of Tokio Marine and Fire Insurance Asia Pte Ltd in retirement. He will be chiefly remembered for his charitable work. In 1987 he joined the Community Chest, the fund-raising arm of the National Council of Social Service in Singapore, rising to Vice-Chairman. He was "a stalwart and champion of the needy" in Singapore and promoted the 'Share' programme in which employees donate money through their companies to help the disadvantaged, such as special needs children and the disabled. He received the Public Service Medal in 1994 and the Public Service Star in 2008, and in 2012 was awarded the 'Outstanding Volunteer Award' by the Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports.

J.Pedley (1955) aged 82. John Pedley was born in Coventry and at an impressionable age his Preparatory School was evacuated to mid Wales. He never lost his first love for the Welsh landscape. After a classical education at Marlborough College he studied at Sandhurst, joining The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, later seconded to the Parachute Regiment, serving in Germany and Egypt. He came to Queens' in 1955 at the age of 24. A degree in Theology left him with a period of uncertainty – he began training at Lincoln Theological College but decided not to get ordained. He joined The General Medical Council and served initially as an Administrative Assistant, becoming eventually Assistant Registrar until his retirement to Shrewsbury, which he loved. He learnt Welsh, walked and cycled across the hills, pursued an enthusiasm for steam and delighted in the proper use of the English language.

His brother, Bishop Stephen Pedley, followed him to Queens' in 1960 and his father, the Revd Geoffrey Pedley, was also a Queensman (1920).

The Revd Canon J.F. Webb, STL, (1955) aged 78. James (Jimmy) Webb was born in Gateshead and brought up by his mother, aunt and grandmother. He converted to Roman Catholicism at the age of 17, won a scholarship from Gateshead Grammar School to Queens' and, after a degree in English (he obtained a first in Part I in 1957), determined to become a priest. He trained for the priesthood at the Beda College in Rome and was ordained in San Paolo fuori le Mura, Rome, in 1963. He taught English and acted as Chaplain at St Richard Gwyn High School in Flint, then became parish priest of Prestatyn, serving there from 1973 until 1986. He then moved to Mold, where he was parish priest until his sudden and unexpected death in February 2013. He was a Canon and Chancellor of the Diocese of Wrexham and Vice Judicial Vicar of the Diocesan Tribunal. A basically shy man, "small of stature but big of heart", he was generous with his time and care – he learned Welsh, the better to serve his parishioners. A man of deep spirituality, he had good relations with other denominations and regularly broadcast on Radio Wales. His sermons were always very brief but effective. An intellectual and learned man with a deep knowledge of Shakespeare and a penchant for reading Chaucer aloud in Middle English, he loved literature, cooking and fine art. He had a fine collection of vestments, the subject of three exhibitions. He did much to improve the heating, lighting and sound system of his church as well as commissioning a sculpture to embellish the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament and many other works of art, all made of local material, for the church. St David's, Mold, was packed to overflowing for his Pontifical Requiem Mass.

G.M. Bowstead (1956) aged 78. Geoff Bowstead was born and brought up in Port Sunlight, where his father was in the fire service, and attended Birkenhead School. He came up to Queens' as an exhibitioner in 1956, after National Service in the R.A.F. (he had a life-long interest in aeroplanes and had even attained a gliding certificate as a schoolboy), to read Mathematics. He completed Part II in two years in order to study English in his third year. He was a member of MethSoc whilst at University and was a Member of the Methodist Church all his life, notably at Heworth Methodist Church in Yorkshire and in wider ecumenical work in the York and Hull district, where he was a Lay Preacher. After a couple of years working for Mullards as a Trainee Works Study Engineer in Blackburn after University, he and his family settled in York until he retired to live in Exeter in 1994. Geoff spent most of his working life in Market Research at Rowntree's. In retirement, he studied Theology at the University of Exeter and marked 50 years as a Methodist Local Preacher there in 2006.

R.P. Heazell (1956) aged 77. Paddy Heazell was educated at Sherborne School and came up to Queens' after two years National Service in the RNVR in 1956 to read History. He took a full part in College life, especially in Chapel, as a member of the St Margaret Society and on the hockey field. After graduation he took a Diploma in Education at Oxford and became a schoolmaster. He was an Assistant Master at the Leys School, Cambridge from 1960–64, before taking on the job of Headmaster at Hazlegrove House, Sparkford, a prep school near Yeovil in Somerset. From 1976–1991 he was Headmaster of the London prep school, The Hall, and was also President and Chairman of the Independent Association of Preparatory Schools. He was a Director of the IAPS Orchestra Trust. From 1993–94 he served for a year as Headmaster of Orwell Park, Ipswich, then he and his wife retired to live in Snape near Aldeburgh. His wife's family had been personal friends of Benjamin Britten and Paddy and



The Cripps Building in the Spring.

his wife were, for many years, great supporters of Aldeburgh Music. Paddy managed front of house as a volunteer and helped out in many other ways. He was Treasurer and Concert Manager of Aldeburgh Music Club until recently. They were also heavily involved in Aldeburgh parish church, singing in the choir, and in local wildlife charities. He was a keen local historian and recently wrote *The Hidden History of Orford Ness* about the secret wartime weapons testing site there. Paddy and his wife were both killed in a car accident whilst on holiday in New Hampshire. They will be remembered as warm, energetic and enthusiastic people, always prepared to give time to the community. Their daughter Victoria Heazell matriculated at Queens' in 1988.

J.D.Stoddart (1956) aged 75. John Stoddart was born in Altringham in Cheshire and educated at Bury Grammar School, then the Royal Grammar School, Lancaster. He read English at Queens', graduating in 1959, before spending three years teaching and studying in France (the start of a lifelong love of that country and its literature). He then took a Postgraduate Diploma in English as a Second Language at the University of Leeds. From 1963–65 he taught immigrant children in Huddersfield, before heading to Nigeria to teach in a secondary school and to help on in-service teacher training courses. It was a troubled time in Nigeria with civil (later the Biafran) war starting and much unrest (even in Owo in West Nigeria where he and his family lived). In 1967 he was appointed to the Overseas Career Service of the British Council and was posted first to the Education Department of the University of Peshawar in Pakistan and then to Lahore. He went on to hold posts in South India, Sierra Leone, Brazil, Malaysia and China, retiring in 1994 as First Secretary, Cultural, in the British Embassy in Beijing and English Language Officer for the British Council in China. His work was largely concerned with the teaching of English and other aspects of education, in liaison with local Ministries of Education, universities, teacher training colleges, schools and language institutes. In addition he often had to deal with overseas aid from Britain, cultural exchanges with visiting artists and writers, scholarships and academic exchange programmes, library and text book projects, even the local oversight of VSO. There were also advisory visits to other countries, notably Oman, Angola, Ethiopia and Mongolia. He was a member of committees and panels dealing with teaching English as a foreign language and teacher-training techniques and became an Associate of the London Institute of Education. He wrote several textbooks and many journal articles.

D.Hollingworth, FCII, (1957) aged 77. Derek Hollingworth was born in Thongsbridge, near Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, and went to Honley Holme Valley Grammar School. He undertook National Service as a bombardier with the Royal Artillery, based mainly in Germany, before reading Law at Queens'. On graduation, he worked as a graduate trainee with Phoenix Assurance Company Ltd, London, where he eventually became Head Office Claims Superintendent. He then worked for Eagle Star Insurance Company Ltd, London (taken over by BAT Industries in 1984, ultimately owned by Zurich Financial Services), becoming Group Secretary. He was directly responsible for the provision of full secretarial and corporate legal services. His major achievements there included the implementation of a corporate restructure, and the formation and implementation of various companies in Luxembourg and the Isle of Man, as well as carrying through a number of decisions made in anticipation of the European Single Market. He took early retirement but remained very active helping many friends and relatives with legal advice and assistance. Fluent in French and German, Derek greatly enjoyed tennis and skiing, and was a keen bridge player. In later years he developed a passion for golf and Sudoku. He travelled extensively in Europe and throughout the world, celebrating his Golden Wedding Anniversary in Vietnam just two months before his death.

B.Smith, MLitt. (1957) aged 75. Barry Smith attended High Storrs Grammar School in Sheffield and came up to Queens' after two years National Service. He read French and Russian in the Modern and Medieval Languages Tripos for Part I before switching to Law for Part II. After graduating he spent two years at the LSE studying social work and probation work and became a Probation Officer. In 1965 he went to Zambia to be the organising secretary for the Council on Alcoholism in Kitwe, a copperbelt town. After that he taught social work at the Oppenheimer Department of Social Services in Lusaka until he returned to the UK in 1969 to study for a degree in Disability at the University of Aberdeen. He subsequently became a Research and Development Officer for Cornwall Social Services Department, retiring in 1996. He became a bard of the Cornish Gorsedd with the bardic name of Gof Geryow. He was a keen walker all his life and loved words and language. He finally retired to Aberystwyth.

D.A.Thomas, LLD, QC b.c., (1957) aged 74. David Thomas was born and brought up in Liverpool. He attended Liverpool Institute High School and



East Wall Angels in Chapel.

came up to Queens' in 1957 with an exhibition to read English. After Part I in 1959 he switched to Law, gaining a First in Part II in 1960 and staying on to take an LLB in 1961. At College he played hockey and was an active member of the St Margaret Society. He was also a keen photographer for *Varsity*. His academic career in Law began with an Assistant Lectureship at the London School of Economics, conducting research in the nearby Court of Appeal. His particular study centred on sentencing and the principles that influenced the conduct of the courts in sentencing policy and practice. In 1970 he published a landmark book, *Principles of Sentencing*, and spent the rest of his career in this essentially new field of law, writing a great many important and key papers and becoming the acknowledged authority on the law and practice of sentencing. In 1971 he returned to Cambridge as an Assistant Director of Research in the Institute of Criminology and became a Fellow of Trinity Hall, teaching criminal law in particular. He became a University Lecturer in 1976 and was awarded an LLD by the University in 1983. He was a Reader by the time he retired in 2003. There were sabbatical visits to Alabama and to Albany, New York. He published *Criminal Appeal Reports (Sentencing)* and the four-volume *Encyclopaedia of Current Sentencing Practice*, as well as contributing to almost every issue over a great many years of the *Criminal Law Review*. In 2009, Sir Ivor Judge, Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales remarked that he had "revolutionised the approach of the courts in this country to sentencing" and went on to praise his "inquiring mind, close and meticulous analysis of impenetrable statutory language"... all with "a lively wit and warm good humour". He gave much time to the training of judges and magistrates on sentencing, even after his retirement, and edited the bulletin of the Judicial Studies Board, which he pioneered. He often deplored political interference in sentencing policy as well as the poor drafting and complexity of much sentencing legislation, frequently appearing in the media defending the judges and explaining the legal background. He qualified for the Bar quite late in life and was made an honorary Queen's Counsel. He remained a keen amateur photographer and much enjoyed sailing, but also continued in retirement to be actively involved at Trinity Hall. His daughter Lindsey matriculated at Queens' in 1990 to study for a PGCE.

D M Perrottet (1959) aged 73. David Perrottet was born in Australia but came to the UK in 1948. He attended St Lawrence School, Ramsgate, and was accepted by Queens' College to read Mathematics in 1959. After Part 1 Mathematical Tripos, he studied Physics in the Natural Sciences Tripos. His greatest interest was Jazz. He played the trombone – initially a slide trombone, but later a valve version. He made good use of his time at Cambridge to find like-minded musicians and develop his musical abilities – he was particularly skilful at harmonisation. He was a founding member of The Jazz Cardinals (originally The Heptet), a popular group that was in great demand for dances and 21st birthday parties. He also played hockey for the College 1st XI. On leaving Cambridge, Dave joined the Engineering Division of the BBC but soon moved to production. He worked on many well-remembered shows, initially as a production manager on series such as *Porridge*, *To the Manor Born*, *The Mike Yarwood Show*, *Not the Nine o'clock News* and on the last of the Morecombe and Wise Christmas Specials. Subsequently he directed *Wogan*, before moving to the Outside Broadcasts Department. There he both produced and directed a whole raft of music shows, including series featuring singers Karen Kay and Barbara Dickson and the humorous poet Pam Ayers. His passion for music continued during and after his time with the BBC. He wrote the music for a number of freelance corporate videos, one of which featured his complex but lyrical music played by the Fairey Works Band, whose musical director was

highly complimentary. Steam trains and wine feature prominently among his other interests. He was able to drive steam locomotives, and was an enthusiastic member of the Bluebell Railway in Sussex. When he moved house it was a requirement that the new home should not only have space for an extensive model railway but also have a cellar capable of holding enough wines to cover a rolling five year inventory. A great friend to many, he was characterised by his good humour and words of wisdom.

R.J.Isherwood (1961) aged 70. Richard (Dick) Isherwood was born in Lancashire and attended Manchester Grammar School. He read Natural Sciences at Queens', specialising in Zoology for Part II, followed by a Diploma in Agriculture. He became also an ardent rock climber and his first job, visiting agricultural test plots around the country, gave him the opportunity to visit and conquer many of the toughest climbs in the Lakes and in Wales. Holidays in the Alps and Dolomites honed his skills and he climbed several new routes. In 1964 he joined his first major expedition to Swat Kohistan. In 1969 he led an expedition to Pakistan and thus began a decade of major climbing expeditions to the 'Greater Ranges'. In 1969 he moved to Bangkok and in 1972 on to Hong Kong and from there organised an expedition to the remote Carstenz Pyramide in New Guinea. In 1973 he participated in the first ascent of South Parbati Peak, then in 1974 he was part of the expedition that first climbed Lamjung in Nepal and in 1976, accompanied only by a Sherpa, reached the virgin summit of Kanjiroba (22,583 feet). He was working in Hong Kong as an agricultural representative of Cynamid, supporting research on trials of pesticides in several Asian countries. Then in 1977 he was offered a post by the Overseas Development Department to manage a farm at Pakhrivas in eastern Nepal. This gave him the opportunity both to become fluent in Nepali and to trek extensively in the area and in 1979 he joined an American trekking company as a trek leader. There followed a year of Himalayan climbing and touring round Indian archaeological sites and bird sanctuaries with friends. He loved to be among Himalayan hill people and to enjoy their cuisines. Needing a new career, he took an MSc in Community Medicine at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and in 1981 took a post with Save the Children in Asia, based in Dhaka. In 1985 he rejoined Cynamid, working at first in Singapore, then in New Jersey. He travelled all over the world supervising agricultural field trials. There was less opportunity for climbing, but he took up sea kayaking, allowing him to bird watch in remote places. Dick retired at 55 and relocated to the north-west USA.. There were local mountains to climb and canoeing expeditions to Baja California and the Arctic, sailing trips and visits to the Himalayas and China to trek and climb.



The Roof Garden, summer 2013.

He wrote for the Himalayan Journal on the birds of Swat and Gilgit and wrote many articles for the Climbers Club Journal and the Journal of the Alpine Club, of which he was a loyal member, even though he lived abroad. He took on the compilation of both the Nepal and Pakistan sections of 'Area Notes' in the Alpine Journal. Rather impatient of authority, he nevertheless had a dry sense of humour and a lack of self regard which always made him a fascinating and delightful travelling companion. One of the top UK rock climbers of the late 1960s, he became a remarkable pioneer, explorer and naturalist.

D.D. Hallam (1962) aged 70. Denzil Hallam was born and brought up in Pinner, Middlesex. He developed a love of archery on holidays in Devon and Nottinghamshire with relations. He was educated at Harrow County Grammar School, where he was a keen Scout and Senior Prefect, and became interested in aircraft as a Warrant Officer in the Air Force Section of the Combined Cadet Force. He thoroughly enjoyed his time at Queens' studying Natural Sciences. He was an active member of the Archery Club (Cambridge came second in the indoor inter-university championships). Denzil became the Inter-University Clout Shooting champion over an impressive distance of 150 yards. He was also a member of the Astronomical Society. Following a 2 year post-graduate apprenticeship with AVRO, later to become British Aerospace, he joined the Computer Department. He worked on leading edge technology, including the Ferranti Pegasus and Atlas computers. He rose to become a Manager and an international expert in Computer Graphics and Visualisations. He was Chairman of the Gino Users Group for many years. Moving to New Mills, Derbyshire, in 1968, he joined the Civic Amenities Society which improved the local area, including transforming a previously industrial and overgrown gorge into an attractive park called the Torrs. He became Secretary of the Society and undertook a Farmstead Survey to document the vernacular architecture of local farms. In 1976 he joined the Ramblers, serving as chairman of the local group several times. He ran map reading courses and organised many parties. He took early retirement in 1993 and so had time to work on the Parish Paths Partnership Project. 186 footpaths, many divided into several links totalling 313, were surveyed; bridges, stiles, kissing gates, signs and routes over bogs were installed. The final survey was checked in 1999 by Denzil and his wife walking again all the paths. He continued to enjoy walking both at home and abroad. His great interest in the natural world persisted and he often used his astronomical telescope. He displayed much fortitude and good humour throughout his two-year battle against cancer, but died peacefully in East Cheshire Hospice with his family by his side.

G.C.J. Moore, BPhil, LLM (1966) aged 70. George Moore was born in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and was brought up initially on Lookout Mountain. He attended Palm Beach High School and then the University of Florida, graduating in 1963 with a BA in Politics. At both high school and college he played tennis and edited the student newspaper. He went on in 1964 to St Andrews University in Scotland, gaining a BPhil in 1966, specialising in Soviet criminal law. He came on to Queens' that year to study Law as an affiliated student, graduating after Part II in 1968, then staying on to take an LLB in International Law. He was the first elected President of the Graduate Students' Union whilst in Cambridge and also took the opportunity to travel extensively (by motorbike or VW camper van) through Europe, the Middle East and North Africa during the Long Vacations. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple but returned to America, spending two years as a Legislative Assistant to Charles Mathias, U.S. Senator for Maryland, in Washington, D.C. He then determined to go into legal practice as an international lawyer but was surprised to discover that the Florida Bar did not recognise his Cambridge degrees as sufficient for admission. He sued it and won. He practised for many years in Florida and also gained admission to the Bar of eight Caribbean countries. He chaired the international law section of the Florida Bar and several key Florida councils and committees on international development, world trade, exports and economic growth. He testified as an expert witness on foreign law and advised and represented the governments of several countries. He became an expert on international business and intellectual property in the Caribbean. He served on the editorial boards of *The International Lawyer* and the *Trademark Reporter*, the journal of the International Trademark Association. He was an active member of the board of the Florida agency which organises aid and volunteers for poorer Caribbean countries. George's grandmother, Abby Crawford Milton, who lived to the age of 110, was a great inspiration to him. She led the women's suffrage movement in Tennessee, where the last vote was cast to change the US Constitution to give women the right to vote. Largely through his efforts, the Tennessee Historical Commission recently agreed to place two historical markers to commemorate her. George had a great appetite for travel, for the outdoors, for cycling, photography and music. A genial and charming man with a great sense of humour who was a regular churchgoer, he died after a long fight with cancer.

J.F.Cooper, PhD (1975) aged 57. James (Jim) Cooper was born in London and brought up in Surrey where he attended Glyn Grammar School. He read Engineering at Queens', was a member of the Christian Union and coxed and rowed for the Boat Club. He will be particularly remembered for his involvement in Arctic expeditions – to the Svalbard ('Black Ice') ice cap in Norway in 1976 and to Svalbard in 1978 (which he led) and also to Greenland. He always took with him a suture kit (from his doctor mother) and a Book of Common Prayer (from his clergyman father) to cover all eventualities. After College he worked for five years as a technical designer in the Aero Division of Rolls Royce at Derby. In 1983 he returned to Cambridge to Darwin College to undertake a PhD in Mechanical Engineering in fatigue and fracture mechanics, supervised by his friend, mentor and former expedition leader Dr (now Professor) Rod Smith. He worked as Operations Manager for Caillard SA, France (a subsidiary of Rolls Royce) and as a Project Director for them in South Africa, for Mirrless Blackstone, as a Chief Executive Officer for Cascal Services Ltd in Belize, as General Manager CrownMax Investments Ltd, Telford (for Taxrale Ltd), for Prospect Engineering, and for Woodside Engineering Ltd and latterly as a Director of Life of Leisure, a health and fitness club. There were projects in China, the Philippines, France, South Africa and Belize. For the last three years he has been responsible for the building from scratch of a power station in Saudi Arabia. It went fully commercial just a few weeks before his death and, typically of many of his projects, it was finished under budget and ahead of schedule and is producing ahead of its design specification. He was a great team builder, a hard worker with both technical and commercial acumen. He was from an early age a keen gardener – it may have been tinkering with lawn mowers that set off his interest in engineering. He also loved cooking, hill walking and computers (whiling away many hours in the Computing Lab at Cambridge). He became very involved in raising money for Khandel Light, a

small charity working with impoverished communities in Rajasthan. He and his wife were also very active foster carers and he will be remembered as a kind, caring, generous, enthusiastic and humorous man. Jim was tragically killed in a traffic accident in Saudi Arabia in April 2013. Professor Smith paid tribute to him in a moving address in Queens' Chapel in May. Jim's son Andrew read Computer Science and graduated from Queens' in 2010.

Professor D.J.F.Fleming, LLM, (1975) aged 66. Donald Fleming was born in 1946. He graduated BA from Mount Allison University, New Brunswick, Canada, and then went on to the University of New Brunswick to take an LLB. He was called to the New Brunswick Bar in 1975 and that year came to Queens' to study for an LLM in International Law. He joined the Law Faculty at the University of New Brunswick in 1977 and stayed there till he retired in 2012. He taught public international law, trade law, humanitarian law and tort and was much loved and respected by his students. In 2012 he received the UNB Law Award for Teaching Excellence. Internationally recognised in the field of international law, he was awarded the 125th Anniversary Medal from the Government of Canada for his contribution to human rights and the Queen's Golden Jubilee Medal in 2002. He served as President of the Canadian Council on International Law. He is particularly remembered for his establishment of the Jessup International Moot at UNB and was involved in many University and Faculty committees. He and his wife (also a UNB academic) were 'dons' at the Lady Beaverbrook Residence of the University for many years, mentoring countless students.

The Editor deeply regrets an error in the obituary of Dr Tony Nethersell in the 2013 edition of the Record in which it was incorrectly stated that he died of cancer. Mrs Jan Nethersell has been sent and has graciously accepted a letter of apology.

News of Members

The Editor has been asked not to publish the customary long list of news of Old Members of Queens' in the *Record* this year. As has become usual in recent years, the vast majority of news comes from the members of the anniversary years – 1963, 1973, 1983, 1993 and 2003.

The list has been prepared and, if any Old Member of Queens' would particularly like to see it, the Editor would be happy to email it – please send a request to jmh38@cam.ac.uk

Following a long-standing tradition which goes back to the very earliest days of the *Record* in the 1920s, the snap shot of the current employment of those who became eligible in 2014 to return to take their MAs, 'the 2007 Year', is still included.

A small selection of some of the important or interesting achievements of OQs is appended:

Professor David Beatty (1965) has been honoured with the award of Membership of the Order of Canada.

Professor Aditya Bhattacharjee (1983) is Professor of Economics and Head of Department at the Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi. He is also an independent Director of the Export-Import Bank of India.

Simon Bird (2003) is an Actor and Comedian. He won the British Comedy Award 2009 for Best Television Comedy Actor for his role in *Inbetweeners* (Channel 4).

Michael Burrows, QC (1975) has become a Bencher of the Inner Temple.

Edward Chaplin, CMG, OBE (1969) has been appointed as the Prime Minister's Appointments Secretary for senior ecclesiastical appointments.

Dr Jarat Chopra (1986) was appointed by the UN Secretary-General as the Coordinator of the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group of the Security Council in August 2012; he was formerly managing the Somalia and Eritrea programmes of the World Bank.

The Revd Canon Nigel Cooper (1972), Chaplain at Anglia Ruskin University and Ely Diocesan Environmental Officer, has been collated as an Honorary Canon of Ely Cathedral.

Dr William Davies (1993) is the Director at The Varsity Hotel, The Glassworks Health Club and The River Bar Steakhouse and Grill, Cambridge.

Samantha Ellis (1993) is a Writer and Journalist (for *The Guardian*, *Evening Standard*, *Observer*, *TLS* and others). *How to be a Heroine, or What I Learned from Reading Too Much* is soon to be published.

Melanie Hudson (1983) is a freelance Actor, Writer and Voiceover Person. She has appeared in many TV shows, has worked as a writer-performer for BBC Radio 4 (*The Hudson and Pepperdine Show*) and has acted in several theatre productions.

Stephanie Merritt (1993) works freelance as an arts and book critic for *The Observer* and *Guardian*. She has published two novels and a memoir under her own name, and, as S J Parris, also writes an internationally best-selling series of historical crime novels.

Jamie Radford (2008), who works for Mott MacDonald, was named 'New Civil Engineer' Graduate of the Year in 2012.

His Honour Judge Anthony Rumbelow, Q.C. (1963) is a Circuit Judge and has become the Designated Family Judge for Northamptonshire.

Christopher Slaski (1993) is a Composer, Conductor, and Arranger, working from his studios in London, Madrid and Paris. In 2009 he was awarded Best Young European Film Composer by the World Soundtrack Academy. Feature film scores include Kevin Spacey's *Beyond The Sea*, the Spanish romantic comedy *Semen Una Historia de Amor* and *Hollow* (Best Original Score at the Rhodes Island International Film Festival).

Dr Joseph Spooner (1983) is a Solo 'Cellist and Chamber Musician and Recording Artist.

Dr Zoe Svendsen (1997) has been appointed a University Lecturer in English at Cambridge.

Professor Brian Swann (1960), Professor of English at the Cooper Union, New York, has published *In Late Light* (Johns Hopkins University Press) and is shortly to publish *Sky Loom: Native American Myth, Story, Song* (University of Nebraska Press).

Richard Tilbrook (1980) has been appointed as the Prime Minister's Deputy Appointments Secretary for senior ecclesiastical appointments in addition to his duties as Clerk to the Privy Council and Head of the Honours and Appointments Secretariat in the Cabinet Office.

*Photographs for the
Centenary May Ball*

