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The Master’s favourite mistranslation of what many suppose to be the College’s motto, *Semper Eadem*, but which in fact we owe to the Good Queen, Anne, is ‘Some change is good; no change is better.’ The *Annual Record* has changed, and for the better, under the editorship of John Easterling (1952). He added illustrations, feature articles, and occasional correspondence columns, to enliven the central purpose of the *Annual Record*, which continues to be the recording of the more significant achievements and changes of the College year. As John’s successor, I am pleased to carry on his Burkean tradition. Appearances may have altered this year but I hope that the conservation of the substance will console those members of College who may translate *Semper Eadem* more strictly than the Master.

It is good to be able to record much in which we can rejoice: our junior members’ academic and sporting prowess; the enjoyable and useful activity of our alumni associations; the forthcoming, splendid, more-than coffee-table book, *Trinity, a Portrait*, edited by Edward Stourton, for which there is still (just) time to subscribe; the generosity of our donors; talented new Junior Research Fellows and a distinguished new Honorary Fellow; an eightieth birthday. But we also mourn, among our other departed members, the loss of Gordon Squires, for nearly half a century our director of studies in Physics.

This *Annual Record* also issues three invitations to action.

First, we are keen to hear any news you may wish to impart, by means of the reply slip on the reverse of the ‘carrier page’ that directed this issue to your postal address. Put modesty aside; we take legitimate pride in reporting our members’ many distinguished achievements that might otherwise escape our notice.
Secondly, you will also find, enclosed as a ‘flyer’, an opportunity to subscribe, at a reduced pre-publication price, to *Trinity, a Portrait*.

Finally, at the back of the *Record* there is a detachable page that makes it easier to contribute to the Trinity Campaign. Any such philanthropic act is particularly welcome at a time like this when a shrinking state imposes ever higher costs on students seeking entry to the big society. Trinity has always helped to defray these costs wherever there is need. The College will have to do even more in future, to help in a growing number of cases of need or hardship among the most junior generation of our collegiate family.

*John Lonsdale (1958)*
THE MASTER
FROM THE MASTER
SCIENCE PARK ANNIVERSARY
From the Master

Trinity’s motto is sometimes translated as ‘Some change is good; no change is better’. Some readers of the Annual Record may be nostalgic for its traditional format and cover. But most will surely welcome the changes introduced by the new Editor. I am particularly glad of the chance to replace the text of my Commem speech, traditionally published in the Annual Record, with this article. The audience at the Commemoration Feast consists largely of students, since all Scholars are invited, and their interests don’t coincide with those of our non-resident members who constitute the Record’s main readership.

This article doesn’t have the space to acclaim all that our current Fellows and students and non-resident members have achieved during the year (listed on pp 35–40 and 132–5). A Nobel Prize, however, retains its aura and deserves special note. It was wonderful news that Venki Ramakrishnan won the chemistry prize last year. There are now five Nobel prizewinners among our present Fellows, seven among living members of the College, and Trinity can claim more than thirty altogether—contrary to myth, not as many as France.

Our Fellowship now, incidentally, contains thirty-five FRSs. But we celebrate equally our strength in the humanities, and we have twenty-one FBAs too. As I know better than most, there are substantial anomalies in elections to academies, but these figures surely count for something. And the younger Fellows, who still aspire to these honours, hold equal promise.

And it’s good that Trinity now features strongly in the University ‘apparat’. Lynn Gladden has become Pro-Vice-Chancellor for Research, alongside John Rallison...
whose portfolio is Education. Our new Vice-Chancellor is fortunate to have
their support in ensuring that Cambridge builds on its current strengths.

**At the undergraduate level**, there have been successes in the Tripos. In
intercollegiate comparisons, Trinity always scores first in the sciences;
sometimes overall too. We are fortunate in our students, and each year those
involved in admissions face difficult choices in choosing from very strong fields.
Our selection policies and procedures are rightly a matter of public interest and
scrutiny, but I think we can take pride in the thoroughness and commitment of
all those Fellows who assess and interview candidates each year. It is indeed a
matter for regret that the proportion of strong applicants from state schools is
not higher, since the university is committed to widening access. The College is
grateful for all that is done by our own students, via TCSU, to help with open
days and so on. It’s pure altruism on their part. In the future the undergraduate
‘mix’ is likely to become even more international than it already is. I especially
welcome the fast-rising proportion of scholars from mainland Europe, the
enlarged EU.

Our students display a wide range of extracurricular talents. This is exemplified
by the Choir, only a minority of whose members read music. It ranks among the
best mixed choirs in the UK, and goes from strength to strength, performing an
exceedingly wide repertoire. The Choir’s CDs win awards; their arduous Australian
tour this summer, covering eight cities, gained huge acclaim. And the TCMS
concerts show a high level of accomplishment among our instrumentalists.

The College’s sporting achievements are fully covered on other pages. Once
again both men’s and women’s first boats ended the Lents as Heads of the River:
It is becoming almost boring to celebrate this year after year! And the men were
head in the Mays as well.

To combine these activities, intensively concentrated within eight-week terms,
students need to acquire time-management skills. And they suffer higher
anxiety levels than their predecessors because appropriate jobs are scarcer.
There are financial pressures too. In the past students got into debt by habit.
To-day’s have no alternative. They get loans, not grants; they have to pay top-up
fees—and these may well rise further.

**Cambridge needs these fees.** Even the highest level now envisaged would be
peanuts compared to those charged by the Ivy League colleges in the US, none
of which can match the intensive experience—cultural, tutorial, pastoral and
social—that Oxbridge colleges can offer. We are determined that no qualified candidates should be deterred from applying to Trinity by financial pressures. That’s why scholarships and bursaries, offering real money and not just prestige, are a top priority. This is a substantial new demand on our resources.

Our America-based alumni have for years expressed surprise that the College has not been actively seeking funds. Why, they ask, do we not inundate alumni with requests for donations? Why haven’t we set the year-groups, or ‘classes’, in competition, to shame each other into ever more lavish giving?

Well, we are learning. There has been a ‘culture change’. But we don’t want to ape the most strident aspects of American-style fundraising—and we certainly won’t hitch our fortunes, as private US colleges do, to the prowess of our football team.

The University and all the Colleges have been collectively engaged in a fundraising campaign that reached a billion pounds in the University’s 800th anniversary year, last year—but that should simply be an initial, not final, target.

As the College with the most numerous and most distinguished alumni—flattery helps here!—we should surely be playing our part. Indeed, the campaign is crucial to Trinity. Pre-eminence among Cambridge colleges would count for less if the entire University’s standing were in jeopardy. Our proportion of donors is still low and we hope to double it. But we have made a good start.

We commemorate benefactors in the chapel every year, those who are deceased. But we should honour and appreciate those still living. Two recent generous donations deserve special mention and acclaim: Graham Keniston-Cooper had a successful city career, becoming managing director of Morgan Stanley. But he has put something back: He has endowed a research fellowship in mathematics. We hope Graham’s initiative will inspire others to support teaching and research in their favourite subject. And Lord (David) Wolfson of Sunningdale, whose family trust supported the Wolfson Building, completed nearly forty years ago in 1971, gave two million. It was a separate pleasure to welcome back to Trinity his son Simon, now also a life peer, who spoke at an Annual Gathering in July.

To maintain our historic buildings, and to modernise them in conformity with current health and safety standards, is an ongoing responsibility. Over the last year our kitchens were completely refurbished. Tribute is due to the catering staff for feeding us so well from a temporary kitchen erected in Great
Court—a modernist structure that the less discerning might have mistaken for a new Richard Rogers construction.

Our Junior Bursar Rod Pullen’s programme for maintaining and improving our buildings is never-ending. Next in line is the Chapel. Renovations will put it out of action for part of 2011. But there won’t be a temporary chapel in Great Court: Instead, our choir will sing Sunday Evensong in King’s Chapel. The renovations will, we hope, include installing some acoustic amplification: Not for the choir, but for the officiants—and even more for the preachers. We had during the Lent Term a series of sermons on vices and virtues. The largest congregation was for Amartya Sen who spoke on justice. And Simon Blackburn’s address at the special Commemoration service was a worthy coda to this series. Nobody discovered a new vice or virtue.

After the Chapel works are completed, it will be the turn of New Court, where the rooms will be brought at least up to the standard of those elsewhere in the College.

We are privileged custodians of wonderful buildings. But, despite their quality, they don’t fully meet Trinity’s legitimate aspirations. Several other colleges have better facilities for holding meetings, and better lecture rooms or theatres. Although only in the early stages, we are beginning to think about new buildings. A few decades ago there was a plan, not carried through, to build on the Brewhouse site; it’s surely time to think again.

To maintain the fabric of the College, let alone to undertake 21st century upgrades, is expensive. Hence our need to manage our finances well. Here we must thank our Senior Bursar, Rory Landman. He is advised by a committee that isn’t dominated by academic economists, but has people with practical experience of finance on it.

The College holds much of its endowment in property and land. Some newspapers reported that we had augmented this by buying the “Dome”. Actually, our stake is solely in the land it’s built upon—twenty-two acres of London, which one expects to be of more lasting value than the Dome itself, or the entertainments put on in the O2 arena.

Another major asset is of course the Science Park. This year we marked its 40th anniversary by a dinner attended by current tenants, and those involved in its development, including its ‘prime mover’ Sir John Bradfield. (The Master’s speech on that occasion follows.)
Cambridge is one of the world’s great universities. In the league tables it is generally trumped by Harvard. But Harvard has huge resources, and we probably surpass it in ’brain for the buck’, as well as offering our students the singular benefits of the collegiate system. Be that as it may, Cambridge University is surely a UK institution whose future is of national importance. Indeed, the entire modern world has been hugely influenced by ideas that gestated within less than a mile of Trinity. We are told about the centrality of the ‘square mile’ of the City of London, but I think our influence is more durable. It has never been more important to proclaim the value of what we do—and to sustain our standards.

Edward Stourton is editing the forthcoming Trinity, a Portrait at the invitation of our editor, his former Tutor. This lavishly illustrated book will celebrate the deeds of successive generations of members. And it will depict the tapestry of life here, both present and past. It will recount student experience dating back to the days of wartime austerity, lodging houses, and climbing into college.

The interest this book has engendered is a manifestation of the loyalty and affection that non-resident members feel towards Trinity. We owe it to them to do engage them more fully with the College, and with each other. John Lonsdale has helped to transform Trinity’s Alumni Relations. He took on that task after retiring from his chair of African History and served for five years. That he is now taking on the Annual Record, as well as The Fountain, while pursuing his research, shows that Trinity is in the vanguard of anti-ageism; formal retirement can be merely a mid-career move.

To appoint Corinne Lloyd as Head of Alumni Relations and Development was among his wisest decisions. She and her staff have gathered records for 12000 alumni—and have made sure that we will keep tabs for life on all our present students.

Trinity has also been energetic in forming ’affinity groups’. The Boat Club, of course, has a venerable history. But among recent creations are the Trinity Choir Association; the Law Association, and the Arts and Media Association; there’s Trinity in the City, Trinity Medics, and Trinity Engineers. We have had functions around the UK and in North America and Europe. Our annual buffet lunch in Nevile’s Court, held on the University’s Alumni Weekend, is now an established tradition. A newer tradition, merely two years old, is an annual barbecue for those with young families. We’ve also increased the frequency of Annual Gatherings; there were four last this summer rather than the traditional two.
Corinne Lloyd has, sadly, moved on to be Development Director of Magdalene College, but she has left a fine foundation for her successor, Tony Bannard-Smith, to build on.

Maybe fifty years from now, a future Ed Stourton will edit another book, in which present scholars reminisce on the hardships of 2010 when there weren’t 3D plasma screens in every room, and on the eccentricities of those who taught them. But we must hope that future generations of Trinity members enjoy the same benefits and experiences as those of the present day, that the College attracts equally committed and academically distinguished Fellows, and retains the resources and independence to preserve its distinctive excellence in a changing world and be worthy of its history and its benefactors.

The Master’s Speech for the 40th Anniversary of the Cambridge Science Park, 20th April 2010

This is a happy occasion and an important one for Trinity. I’d like to offer a warm welcome to all our guests on behalf of the College, and especially on behalf of the Fellows who are here and who span all the sciences. All of us in Trinity are aware of what happens on the Science Park thanks to regular reports from our Senior Bursar, Rory Landman. It’s splendid that he has arranged this event to put flesh on the bones of those reports and allow us meet the entrepreneurs and innovators to whom they relate. Even more than that, this is an occasion to promote one of the special aims of the Science Park—to forge links between the academics in the University, and those in the companies.

The Science Park was of course a path-finding venture forty years ago. It spearheaded the ‘Cambridge Phenomenon’—the benign symbiosis between the university and the high-tech companies of ‘Silicon Fen’. This has been a boost to the university and to the nation, and a model followed by other world-class universities.

After welcoming many individual guests, the Master continued: Why has the Cambridge Science Park succeeded? There are many reasons. It has a pleasant low-density site and the accommodation is flexible in size—from one room all the way up to a 200.000 sq ft magnificent building for Napp—and flexible in leasing: from short-term up to very long-term for buildings that the occupiers
have themselves erected. And there are amenities like the Trinity Centre, the Fitness Centre, Squash Courts and the big Nursery—all depicted in the glossy brochure and the booklet that is laid on the tables.

But we like to think that the association with the University, and with Trinity in particular, has made a big difference. Cambridge is one of the world’s great universities. Its cumulative record is astonishing. It goes back to Newton. He was the greatest intellect of the last millennium, so Cambridge perhaps hasn’t fully sustained the stratospheric standard he set. But the University of Darwin, Clark Maxwell, JJ Thompson, Rutherford, Keynes, Crick and Watson, not to mention all those of more recent vintage, is a proud one.

The four greatest physicists in history were Archimedes, Newton, Maxwell and Einstein. Two of them were Trinity Men. Archimedes had a good excuse for not being here, Einstein perhaps less, but he did all right all the same. You can see the pictures of some of our great alumni on the wall. They’re not just scientists, of course: Tennyson, Byron and Dryden are here, and there are many more. Indeed, ideas generated within a mile of where we sit have helped to shape the modern world.

But how did the Science Park come about? Its earlier origins are almost lost in the mists of history. Much of the land on the Milton Road was given in 1440. That’s more than one hundred years before Trinity was founded, so it was in fact donated to King’s Hall, one of the two foundations (Michaelhouse being the other) that were merged to make the present Trinity in 1546. We are Henry VIII’s foundation, of course—but his sixth wife Katherine Parr deserves credit for reminding Henry, then in declining health, that it might be prudent to accomplish a few good works before meeting his Maker.

The land was farmed for 500 years, but became a tank marshalling yard during the Second World War, and was left derelict thereafter. In the 1960s there were influential moves to engage universities with Industry; older guests will remember Harold Wilson’s speech on the “white heat of the technological revolution”. And in 1969 a university committee chaired by Sir Nevill Mott, then Cavendish Professor of Physics (and containing a distinguished Trinity Fellow, the electron microscope pioneer Charles Oatley) recommended a moderate growth of high-tech industry in Cambridge.

And here enters, centre stage, the man who deserves to be regarded as the inspiration and ‘prime mover’ for the park—Sir John Bradfield, then our Senior
Bursar. He persuaded the College to develop the Milton Road land into what was in effect the UK’s first Science Park. Moreover, he got this agreed within three months of the Mott report. But it took longer, about two years, to get consents from local and central government, even though the local authorities were helpful, then as now.

The planning consent included a clause that uniquely restricted the land’s use, thereby guaranteeing that it remained a true Science Park. John Bradfield was pivotal to the Park’s growth over the next twenty years, overseeing all the developments and contacts, but showing concern about the environment, the tree planting, and so on. He notes that some of the trees he planted will still be there long after the buildings have crumbled into dust. John was succeeded as Senior Bursar by Jeremy Fairbrother and then Rory Landman, but of course remains fully engaged and informed. Indeed his contacts throughout the University and in the wider world have been crucial over the Park’s entire history, in establishing partnerships and collaborations.

A fine feature of the Park is the wooded hillock beside one of the lakes. When John Bradfield spoke here on his 80th birthday he told us of its origins, a story I’d like to repeat. When the Napp ‘toast-rack’ was being built, the architect, Arthur Erikson, was confident that its sloping sides would not cause problems. But on certain days they reflected the sun so strongly into a nearby unit that the tenant complained. Napp responded by building what must be one of the largest hills in Cambridge, to act as a shield.

**What is the present mix on the Park?** There are about one hundred tenants, large and small. There’s an increasing amount of bio-tech, together with pharmaceuticals, a wide range of software including financial and geographical systems, some hardware, some superconductor applications, scientific instruments, contract research, the Royal Society of Chemistry’s patent agents and venture capitalists. Two university sub-departments, microelectronics and photonics, have been located there.

*After thanking the College’s professional advisers, the Master concluded, I’d like to say why Trinity can be so proud of its initiative, and of the symbiosis it has provided between academia and high-tech innovation.*

Sir John Bradfield told me of a nice tribute paid recently when Genzyme established on the Park its first Research and Development unit outside the US. The company’s CEO described how they had combed Europe for the best site,
and decided that it could only be Oxford or Cambridge—but Oxford was too far from Cambridge.

For we possess a global magnet for talent in the ‘cluster’ in which Cambridge University is now embedded. Within this cluster success breeds success—and, still more importantly, failure is accepted as a step towards later success. A dynamic and interactive community has developed that is, in the words of the Financial Times, a ‘low-risk place to do high-risk things’. The most effective knowledge transfer is via the percolation of people within the networks that Cambridge provides. We’re grateful for all that our guests do to foster this.

Competition now comes not just from the US and Europe, but from the burgeoning Far East, where the world’s scientific talent and intellectual capital will surely become increasingly concentrated. The UK will never be able to compete with China on costs, but only by leading the race towards greater sophistication—higher ‘value added’. This country’s future is bleak unless we can compete at the top-end of the value chain. Unless we get smarter we will get poorer.

We should therefore aim to make this country a ‘partner of choice’ for global science and innovation, to continue to be a magnet for mobile talent and inward investment. We don’t know what will be the 21st century counterparts of the electron, quantum theory, the double helix and the computer—nor where the great innovators of the future will get their formative training and inspiration. But it’s not wishful thinking to say that the 21st century will certainly be influenced by the creative ideas that germinate here in Cambridge—and are exploited here.

That is why the Science Park should be acclaimed on this anniversary and why its future should be even brighter and more influential than its past. It is therefore my privilege, on behalf of all of us in Trinity, to propose a toast to the Science Park and its future.
ALUMNI RELATIONS &
THE TRINITY CAMPAIGN

COMMEMORATION
ALUMNI RELATIONS
ANNUAL GATHERINGS
ALUMNI ACHIEVEMENTS
BENEFACTIONS
I confess to feeling some pride in being asked to give this address to commemorate our benefactors. I call this a confession because pride, of course, is not always supposed to be a virtue. Indeed pride is notoriously the chief of the seven deadly sins, the sin of Adam, the radix omnium malorum: the root of all evil. But I have discussed my position with the Dean of Chapel, and I believe that I have his nihil obstat. And that is just as well, for I am double-dyed. I confess not only to my pride, but also to not being ashamed of my pride; indeed, I am if anything proud of it. At the meta-level, I would not wish to lose my ground-level pride.

Our benefactors, I suspect, were also proud of their College and proud, I hope, of their own ability to help the work of those who live and study here. I believe we in turn should all feel proud that they felt that way, for it is good to be thought worthy of great gifts. We should also feel, as we surely do, that it imposes an obligation upon us. Our benefactors have had confidence in us, either as trustees or as worthy recipients of their generosity. We rightly feel gratitude—how could we not?—for ingratitude is, according to Hume, ‘of all crimes that human creatures commit, the most horrid and unnatural’. But we are also sensible of the obligation to live up to this confidence. Such offerings of trust on the one hand, and its appropriate reception on the other, make up many of the best human relationships, and it is this history of mutual confidence, and the reasons for it, that we remember this evening.
This trust or quiet confidence may not be a very common feature of the modern world. We have yet to emerge from a century—a long century—of suspicion. We are better at pulling down idols than building pedestals for them. Confirmed by how they interpret Darwin, or Marx, or Nietzsche, or Freud, people look for the hidden and usually sordid motives behind even the most innocent or worthy actions. You can read many newspapers without coming across words like honour, or nobility, or even generosity, unless they are in sneer quotes. Economists and biologists alike have advanced the depressing and cynical view that there are really no such things, for we all act all the time out of self-interest. *Homo Economicus*, with his perpetual question of ‘what’s in it for me?’ becomes regarded as a kind of walking theorem of what is miscalled ‘rational choice’.

To rebut this cynical view people have often cited such things as self-sacrifice and maternal love, which are certainly real enough. But I prefer to commend the tack taken by the thoughtful eighteenth-century bishop, Joseph Butler, who gave the earthy example of a man who ‘runs upon certain ruin in order to avenge himself on an enemy’. It is harder for even the cynical biologist or economist to interpret this behaviour as an instance of calculated self-interest. And if desire for revenge can have a life of its own, activating a person regardless of his own interests, then so can better things such as civic pride, or patriotism, or college loyalty. We can and do identify ourselves with greater goods than our own, and the milk of human kindness is not always sour.

Giving this address two years ago, my colleague Tony Weir quoted Sir Lees Knowles who said about one of his benefactions to this College: ‘I should have as a memorial the kind thoughts and gratitude of those who had been helped by an unknown friend.’ This is a noble and honourable sentiment. In his *Ethics* Aristotle defined friendship as mutual affection, mutually known. But Lees Knowles shows that Aristotle needs amendment, for this definition appears to rule out the very notion of an unknown friend. Aristotle, however, also found it hard to understand how friendship could be combined with gratitude for, he thought, to be grateful for a benefit received implies a kind of inequality, a position akin to that of a debtor to a creditor. Indeed Aristotle thought that a great-souled or noble person would find the position of beneficiary intolerable, and would immediately need to leapfrog over the benefactor by giving an even more magnificent return, thereby starting a kind of arms race of indebtedness, in which it is vital to our self-esteem to come out as creditor, not debtor. Not being able to do that would put one in a position of unending cringe or self-
abasement: the position, according to Nietzsche, and others more orthodox than he was, in which we are supposed to be left by the Christian story of the self-sacrifice of God, that can never be repaid.

Immanuel Kant ran headlong into the same trap:

> If I accept favours, I contract debts which I can never repay, for I can never get on equal terms with him who has conferred the favours upon me; he has stolen a march upon me, and if I do him a favour I am only returning a *quid pro quo*; I shall always owe him a debt of gratitude, and who will accept such a debt? For to be indebted is to be subject to an unending constraint. I must for ever be courteous and flattering towards my benefactor . . . I may even be forced to use subterfuge so as to avoid meeting him.

Expanding on the theme, Ralph Waldo Emerson remarked that the hand that feeds us is always in danger of being bitten. The mistake behind these dismal views is to conceive of being generous and receiving generosity in terms of contract, or credit and debt. The obligation of gratitude is not like that of a debt, just as an original act of generosity is neither a sale nor a loan. For if the position of a beneficiary is akin to that of having a debt—well then, the debt might be repaid, for instance, from a sense of being shackled, or bound by duty. But a benefactor does not, at his or her best, want to be thanked from a sense of duty, any more than a friend, or partner, or parent, wants gratitude exacted by an awareness of duty. A bank may hope you have a sense of duty, for it does not care in what frame of mind you repay your debt. But there is nothing colder or less appropriate than a thank-you letter which was forced through clenched teeth.

Similarly a misguided benefactor who, like a bank, regularly reminds us of our obligation, as some parents unhappily remind their children, is uncomfortable precisely because by highlighting the obligation he makes it difficult, or impossible even, for the recipient to express unfettered gratitude any more. He thereby takes away with one hand whatever sense of self-esteem the original donation may have offered with the other. To insist on duty in connection with the courtesies, adjustments, or occasions of overt help that make up a friendship, is, in Bernard Williams’s memorable phrase, to have one thought too many. But of course, we rightly revere our benefactors, for all that. And part of what we often revere them for is their reticence, modesty, and sometimes anonymity.
Acting from generosity need not imply charity, or acting out of compassion or pity. For in normal circumstances the generous offerings and returns that make up a friendship do not arise from pitying the friend. They arise simply because it is pleasant to do something for a friend, and pleasant to acknowledge things done for you by one. And as I have already hinted, a large part of these pleasures arise from pride in being able to do something, on the side of the benefactor, and pride in being held worthy of the gift, on the side of the recipient. We can hope that the river of College life shall benefit from whatever we may trickle into it, without pitying its state or the state of those who come to belong to it.

Generosity need not imply, either, a consciousness of the need to compensate future persons for disadvantages we may have visited upon them. But a nagging sense of unease on this score can certainly be a spur to generosity. When I came to Trinity forty-eight years ago, the State and the College between them paid everything. I was no cost to my parents, and student debt was either unheard of or at worst trivial. We have managed to leave our young a very different world, and a very much harsher one. We can try to absolve ourselves from blame: perhaps we did not behave badly: were not greedy or reckless, did not squander too many of the world’s resources, did not spend when we should have saved. But perhaps we cannot honestly absolve ourselves, so that while Tudor, Georgian, and Victorian donors could feel that they were leaving their children a better world than they found, we are conscious of leaving it worse. And while that is so, it requires only ordinary human virtue to feel an urge to compensate as best we can. A gift to the future offers, at the very least, a recognition of the claim the future may have against us.

But let us leave this melancholy theme and return to generosity. In a better passage, Aristotle says that happiness consists in activity, and a benefactor is therefore enviable in that he acts for an honourable purpose, and out of consciousness of strength or ability. ‘What is pleasant is the activity of the present, the hope of the future, the memory of the past; but most pleasant is that which depends on activity, and similarly this is the most lovable. For a man who has made something, his work remains, for the noble is lasting’. The benefactor is enviable as well as admirable, because he has the strength of the creator.

Well, the river of College life is noble, and it is lasting. The river is broad and full because so many of those lucky enough to take a draft out of it when they are young, returned what they could to it for their successors, when they were older. We who are lucky enough to work here see all around us the centuries
of trust, given and received, gloriously embedded and symbolized in the very fabric of this place. With perhaps pardonable pride, Christopher Wren said, on his epitaph in St Paul’s Cathedral, ‘Lector si monumentum requiris circumspice’: reader, if you ask for a monument, look around. Unlike Wren, we may be too modest to say the same about ourselves. But we can surely say it about the multitude of benefactors, those who have names and those who do not, whose generosity has brought us here tonight.

Edward Stourton (1976) later toasted the College at the Commemoration Feast:

I present radio programmes for the BBC. And the Master, as some of you may have heard at the time, acted as guest editor for an edition of the Today programme this past Christmas.

In the hope of finding a cheap laugh at his expense to begin this speech I rang my former colleagues on Today and asked if he had in the course of this experiment revealed any of the personality traits characteristic of my profession—megalomania, alcohol and substance abuse, compulsive womanising, bullying, mild paranoia, occasional violent episodes involving the use of IT equipment as offensive weapons against other members of staff and corporation property. You know the kind of thing. I was disappointed. He had, I was told, behaved at all times with great courtesy, thought creatively, inspired the team to explore new ideas in the most imaginative way. Indeed he was altogether such a wonderful human being that he should—so ran the balance of considered opinion on the programme—both offer his genes for cloning and be placed on the fast track for canonisation forthwith.

The only thing that puzzled them was that he didn’t own a telescope. They wanted to spend an evening in recording him star-gazing, and I think they imagined that the Astronomer Royal passed the hours of darkness perched on the roof of the Master’s Lodge peering through the sort of thing Nelson would have used at Trafalgar. They saw the absence of a telescope in his life as a mark of a deep eccentricity. He, on the other hand, could be forgiven for taking this as an eloquent example of the journalistic habit of seeing the world of science in what are often quaintly old-fashioned stereotypes.
There is a very big gap between our worlds, and when the Master wrote to ask me to toast the College tonight I was not only flattered but also surprised. Because every time I have encountered Trinity during my journalistic career I have been reminded what a gulf separates this majestic serenity from the physical and moral squalor of the snakepit in which I spend my time.

One of the first tasks I was given when I joined ITN as a trainee just after graduating involved stalking an Honorary Fellow of this College. In journalism in those days a degree—especially an Oxbridge degree—was regarded as a severe career disadvantage. The kindly men on the newsdesk did everything they could to erase the blot by giving the graduate trainees the most humiliating and impossible jobs they could think of. ‘Oi, you trainee, go to Brixton and find an escaped prisoner’ is an instruction I particularly cherish in the memory.

When Anthony Blunt was unmasked as a Soviet agent every newshound in London was unleashed to track him down. Everyone assumed that the one place he would not be was his London flat—so that’s where I was sent. I went with a cameraman who I assumed was experienced and would tell me what to do. In fact, like me, he was just starting out and assumed that I was experienced and would tell him what to do. He was in fact a little more experienced than me.

After I had spent a bit of time poking around in the dustbins of the mansion block where Anthony Blunt lived—I’m not sure why but I felt that was the sort of thing a good sleuthing journalist should do—my cameraman said ‘Look, buy a half bottle of whisky, put it down on expenses as teas and coffees, and we’ll sit out of the rain somewhere and drink it, and you just ring up the newsroom from a phone box from time to time and tell them we haven’t seen anything.’

I did as I was told, we found a place under a porch to take cover from the rain, and after a few whisky-soaked hours a car suddenly swept past with a man making a strange face out of the back window and gesticulating in a rather offensive way. Clearly a nutter, we thought, have another swig. The next morning the Times popped through the letterbox; ‘Blunt seen at London flat’, screamed the headline. And there was a quote from his friend who had effected his escape: ‘We whisked him away from beneath the noses of two astonished journalists.’ Trinity One, Journalism Nil.

Twelve years later as ITN’s diplomatic editor I was covering the funeral of Rajiv Gandhi—the Indian Prime Minister who was so tragically killed by a suicide bomber. He of course, like his grandfather Nehru, was a Trinity man, indeed
I think he met his wife while he was here. I realised that two of the grandees representing Britain were also Trinity men—who had gone on to do the sort of important and respectable thing one expects Trinity men to do; Douglas Hurd was there as Foreign Secretary and Prince Charles was there to represent the Queen and they were of course in the smart seats at the front. I on the other hand had to walk ten miles to the funeral from the centre of Delhi, in searing heat, struggling through a crowd of I think around 250,000 people, carrying my cameraman’s tripod. Trinity Two, Journalism Nil.

But recently these two worlds have come together in a rather serendipitous way. John Lonsdale very flatteringly asked me to act as the general editor for a book about the College, and for the last few months we have been trying to persuade Trinity Women and Trinity Men to share their memories of college life. One or two of the letters we have had have been startling. One 1950s undergraduate has written with a confession that every time he walked past the bursar’s office from his rooms in Great Court he was overwhelmed by lust for one of the bursar’s secretaries and it is pretty apparent from the way the letter is written that the emotion is still powerfully upon him. Another from the sixties—a very distinguished public servant and member of the House of Lords today—remembers turning up breathlessly late for a feast of just the kind we have enjoyed this evening. He arrived during grace and the don next to whom he had been placed, turned to him, drunk, and hissed “You’ll burn in hell for that”. He didn’t identify the don—any red faces on High Table?

Quite early on we got a letter from a rather distinguished academic who felt that during his time here he had been treated rather badly, that because of his modest social background people had looked down on him. We, the editorial committee, were rather pleased about this because we felt that if we were going to present a true picture of the College it should bewarts and all. We imagined that we might get quite a lot of letters from people who had had a tough time here in one way or another, particularly because this is such a grand place and one can easily see how it might be intimidating. So we thought we could wait awhile before deciding which critical stories and memories to include.

We are still waiting. Almost every other letter we have had has reflected affection, gratitude, and a strong sense of the great delight this place can offer. And those who came here with a fear that the experience might be daunting are often those who write most warmly about the kindesses they were shown
—and again, often it was the Fellows with the scariest reputations who were responsible for the greatest acts of kindness.

We journalists are often said to love bad news stories, and are accused of ignoring the good done in the world, because virtue is dull. There is some truth in that. But I am hugely enjoying the good news story that is being told through the testimony of these letters. It is a very modern story in many ways, because it touches on one of the great questions of our times; how to reconcile the pursuit of excellence with the pursuit of a genuine equality of opportunity. Far from being divisive, this is emerging as for many people the place where they learnt to forget social divisions in the search for something bigger—and also because they were having such good fun. So, whether or not I am suitable to task, I ask you to raise your glasses to a place every bit as glorious and undivided as the great theological mystery after which it is named. To Trinity.

Alumni Relations

Trinity and the Cambridge 800th Anniversary Campaign by Douglas Kennedy (1974) Secretary, Alumni Relations Committee

Our Trinity Campaign is now four years old. We are hugely grateful to those members who have contributed so generously towards the total of £9.6m we have raised so far. This figure does not include the nearly £7m which has been promised in bequests by members who have told us that they will remember Trinity in their will. Our legacy club, the Great Court Circle, now has ninety members many of whom we were able to welcome back at our third annual luncheon in May.

It was announced that the initial target of the Cambridge University 800th Anniversary Campaign to raise £1 bn was achieved in June 2010—two years ahead of schedule, and like our own College figures, this does not include more than £250m of pledged bequests. With the current fall in government funding likely to continue into the future, we must see the current University and Trinity Campaigns not as fixed-term efforts but, rather, as heralds of a permanent change in the United Kingdom’s culture of funding for higher education.
Trinity must be able to respond to the challenges ahead in order to play its part in ensuring that Cambridge remains one of the world’s leading universities. Excellence at Trinity can only continue with adequate financial support and with our members playing a key role in helping us to secure Trinity’s future success. In 2008 we launched our Annual Fund with an appeal by post to our members. The Annual Fund is specifically designed to provide income for the College to be used for new and continuing projects requiring immediate financial support. Your generosity has been outstanding and our latest appeal for the Annual Fund will have raised just under £500,000 of new income when all the pledges are fulfilled.

As we look to build on the initial achievements of our Annual Fund, we are pleased to announce to our members that Trinity will be holding a telephone campaign in March 2011. We believe that you will appreciate having the opportunity to speak with a current student. The callers will be contacting a number of alumni in late March and we hope that you will want to share your experiences of Trinity, be updated with the latest news and keen to learn about the 2011 Annual Fund and other developments at the College. If you would like any further information about the Trinity Annual Fund or the forthcoming telephone campaign, please contact the Head of the Office of Alumni Relations and Development, Tony Bannard-Smith, by email at alumni@trin.cam.ac.uk or Tel: +44(0)1223 338484 or visit the Alumni website.

Our regular programme of members’ events continues to thrive and grow. The second Family Barbecue, which took place in July this year in the glorious surroundings of the Fellows’ Garden, was a hugely successful event and the sixth annual Members’ Luncheon held in September was oversubscribed as usual. Our Associations continue to provide a range of networking events for their respective members and in May this year we held the inaugural dinner of the Trinity Medics Association at St Thomas’ Hospital.

Recently we have welcomed Tony Bannard-Smith as Head of the Office of Alumni Relations and Development. A few of our members may already have met or spoken with Tony since he took up the post on 1st September 2010 and we hope that many more will have the opportunity to do so over the coming months. Tony, who comes to us with alumni relations experience at Churchill College and most recently at Bedford School, will be building on the success of the initial phase of the Trinity Campaign and our developing alumni relations programme.
Trinity, a Portrait by Edward Stourton (1976), Editor

The 4th Earl of Sandwich is one of three Trinity members made famous by products named after them. Who are the other two? Here is a clue: one was also famous as a 19th century prime minister. Which Fellow of Trinity sent a postcard bearing the code ASBOKQTJEL, and what was its significance in the struggle against 20th century totalitarianism? Trinity and which old lady connect Newton’s friend and a twenty-first century deputy monarch? A refrain from Handel’s Hallelujah Chorus will help.

Since the readership of this Annual Record is so superbly educated, some of you may work out those puzzles. So here are a few more—and I defy anyone to provide correct answers without subscribing to Trinity, a Portrait, the beautifully illustrated book about the College, its life and its achievements which is coming out next year.

Which successful contemporary novelist declared that e.e. cummings was his favourite poet at his interview but got a place to read English anyway? What is the largest bribe the current Tutor for Admissions has been offered? As undergraduates, both the Cambridge Professor of Philosophy and the British boss of Condé Nast magazines were accused of lewd behaviour by college staff, but only one of them admitted entertaining a woman in his room. Which one?

One mark of a good book is that it makes you feel ignorant. The manuscripts for Trinity, a Portrait have done that repeatedly for me. I thought I knew about the King James Bible since I have broadcast a couple of items on next year’s celebrations marking its 500th anniversary; it came as news that no less than six of the team which worked on the translation were scholars from Trinity. I taught myself about American exceptionalism during my time as a Washington correspondent (or thought I had), but had no idea that the phrase ‘a City on a Hill’ was coined by a member of the College.
Most arts undergraduates go through Trinity with a vague sense of being in a place made mighty by science and maths, but very few of us understood the full significance of the College’s achievements. Read this book and you will appreciate what an extraordinary story Trinity has to tell in these fields. I hope that scientists and mathematicians will feel the same as they read about Trinity’s influence on ideas, the law and literature. If politics is your thing and you are worried by the decline in Trinity Prime Ministers over the past century, the College’s current representative in the Cabinet will tell you why even that trend is to be welcomed.

And almost every living generation is represented in the selection of undergraduate memories, so you should find friends in these pages too.

If you have not responded to the College’s earlier invitation, do please send off the flyer enclosed in this issue of the Record, which offers various forms of payment, to take advantage of the pre-publication price and to get your name recorded in the list of subscribers.

Alumni Associations

These notes have been assembled by the new Head of Alumni Relations and Development, Tony Bannard-Smith.

The First and Third Trinity Association by Rich Dewire (1996) and Dan Darley (1994)

The Association is open to all former members of the First and Third Trinity Boat Club. We currently have about two hundred and fifty members, representing alumni from 1940 onwards, and with rowing the largest participation sport in College we are sure there are many other alumni who would like to get back in contact with First and Third and their former crew members. The Association provides an excellent forum for maintaining or renewing these links.

The Association organises a dinner at Trinity every second year in September or October—the last such event being held on 18th September 2010. As always, this was a great event, with about 150 in attendance. The day began with a short outing in the afternoon for those so inclined—including some excellent
sparring up the Long Reach between a 1960s-70s crew and a 1980s-90s crew! Dinner in Hall and drinks in the College bar rounded off an excellent day. The next dinner, in 2012, will be advertised in the 2011 Annual Record, The Fountain, and on the College and Boat Club websites. The dinner is open to all First and Third alumni, even if you are not a member of the Association. We also plan to have a tent on the riverbank on the Saturday of the May Bumps, 18 June 2011.

In addition to the Biennial dinner, a number of London-based members meet on the first Tuesday of every month in the Cheshire Cheese pub on Fleet Street. Other than social occasions the Association also organises entries for alumni in various rowing events, subject to demand, with a particular focus on the Fairbairn Cup where we are typically placed in the top few crews. All are welcome at these events.

The Association also provides financial support for First and Third: members each pay a small amount in annual subs, all of which go towards supporting the College boat club. Some members also give up their time to coach College crews—both in Cambridge and at training camps around the country—and also offer assistance through providing accommodation for college rowers at training camps and races. This support is crucial. First and Third has been dominant amongst college boat clubs for some years now, but the competition is intense and it is only with the continued dedication of existing crews and the support of the Association that we can together maintain this success.

If you wish to learn more or to join the Association please contact us at assoc@firstandthird.org or visit www.firstandthirdassoc.org.

Trinity in the Arts and Media Association by Sir Andrew Burns (1962), Chairman

TAMA got under way at a party in London in May 2009, in the genial and enthusiastic presence of the Master, attended by some 200 Trinity members from across the artistic, media and creative worlds.

Trinity has a rich history of producing graduates of creative and artistic talent who have gone on to make a significant mark in the cultural and intellectual public life of this country. Despite its reputation for complex mathematics, intricate science and robust
engineering, Trinity boasts a long line of our most loved and respected poets. But in more recent times there is a strong roll call of authors, musicians, film directors, publishers, journalists, broadcasters, sculptors, actors, composers and many others.

The Master suggested the creation of such an Association three years ago, since when a small but enthusiastic steering group has taken matters forward. We see four broad objectives:

• To benefit the networking interests of its members;
• To support mentoring activities among current members of the College;
• To provide a forum for discussion of further ways to promote the media and arts at Trinity and among former members of the College;
• To stimulate a wider recognition of what Trinity brings to the creative and artistic life of the country.

We welcome more members and have cast our net widely in the belief that we shall all benefit from a broad definition of the media and arts, if recognising that some vocations may prove more united and energetic than others and that some TAMA members may decide to set up more specialised sub-groups.

We have discussed small-scale events, bursaries and individual mentoring, especially important given the lack of a career structure in the arts world. And we have speculated on the value of more ambitious suggestions in support of the arts in the UK, whether lobbying in support of the arts or developing prizes or festivals covering literature, theatre, film, music and the arts. In short we are open to all ideas.

But we have begun with a series of ‘Insight’ meetings—drinks after work in London with a talk on a fairly specific subject, followed by a more general discussion and more conviviality. Sir John Tusa and William Dalrymple have held large and appreciative audiences captive with their reflections on Broadcasting and India respectively. More such events are planned.
The Trinity College Choir Association by Nicholas Yates (1991), Chairman

The TCCA has continued to be very active during the past year, supporting the College in its alumni initiatives, and indeed the Choir generally.

For the third year running, members and friends of the Association, together with the Choir, sang the Duruflé Requiem on Remembrance Sunday in the Chapel. This was followed by a buffet supper reception.

As in previous years, when the Choir was unable to sing, deep in the Long Vacation, the Association provided a choir to sing Evensong and during dinner at two Annual Gatherings in 2010. The first, on 30th July, was for alumni who matriculated in 1986–1987; the choir was conducted by Julian Podger (1987) and the organ played by Richard Pearce (1987). The second Gathering, on 3 September 2010, was for alumni who matriculated in 1988–1989 and the choir was comprised predominantly of choral scholars from those years. Philip Rushforth (1991), who is the Director of Music at Chester Cathedral, played the organ and Jonathan Sampson (1992) conducted.

The Committee, in its role as an ambassador for the College, also attended what has become an annual one-day event at Trinity in January, hosted by Stephen Layton and Paul Wingfield, for directors of music from selected schools around the country. This is an outreach or ‘access’ exercise, designed to heighten the number of outstanding applicants for choral scholarships, and to help to demystify the application process. It included a short and excellent recital by the Choir, lunch with informative speeches followed by two master-classes: one organ and one choral. After this event the Committee held its main annual meeting in College.

Recently, the Association commissioned two oak boards to be made, one listing past Deans of Chapel and the other Organists of the College. These now hang in the Chapel’s clergy vestry.

In recent months the Committee, who have worked hard this year, have spent much time planning the inaugural Alumni Carol Service to be held at the Temple Church, London on Wednesday 8th December at 6.30pm. Everyone is most warmly invited to attend.
Trinity in the City by Roger Pilgrim (1975), Chairman

The Trinity in the City Association (TCA) is an alumni group open to all members of the College who are working or have worked in financial services businesses in the City of London and elsewhere.

Since its launch in 2008 the TCA has acquired over 400 members joining or expressing an interest in being informed of events. The TCA holds at least two events per year for its members, an autumn drinks reception and an annual dinner, which is held in London and College on alternate years. In addition, the Association organizes occasional talks by alumni with a City connection and informal networking meetings. In the last couple of years, speakers have included a Deputy Governor of the Bank of England and the Bishop of London, as well as people from investment management, insurance and other parts of the financial services sector. The dates for these events will be advertised to TCA members via e-mail and will also be listed on the Alumni Events page of the College website.

Networking is a key part of a City career and the planned TCA on-line directory will bring together members working in different sectors and at different stages in their careers. You can join us on the TCA Facebook and TCA Linked-In sites. Should you wish to find out more about the TCA, you may contact its Chairman via the Alumni Relations Office.

Trinity Law Association by Jonathan Hirst (1971) QC

The membership of the TLA now stands at 360 members. Membership is free of charge and open to all those who read law at Trinity or who have practised in the law. It is easy to join — just contact the Alumni Office. We aim to have a mix of social occasions and legal discussion — with the emphasis on the former. We have launched an e-mail newsletter.

In the recent past we have met at SJ Berwin and Herbert Smith, where Rabinder Singh QC gave an inspirational address. We have dined at Gray’s Inn and heard
Sir Robin Jacob. In April 2010, thanks to Lord Walker of Gestingthorpe, we visited the new Supreme Court in Parliament Square.

At the autumn meeting we try and combine a seminar for current law students at Trinity with a party afterwards to which all members are invited. In November 2010 we meet at Taylor Wessing and there will be a seminar for students led by recent Trinity graduates focusing on career choices in the law.

We are proud of our mentoring scheme which offers all law students at Trinity the opportunity to meet a practising lawyer and gain a clearer idea of the available options in the profession. The scheme has proven to be a great success and has helped many students in making a more informed decision on their future career.

With the kind permission of the Master and Fellows of the College, we dine at Trinity on 5 March 2011. Tony Weir will be speaking. It promises to be a special occasion.

**Dining Rights**

Members of the College are reminded that, if they hold the Cambridge degree of Bachelor of Arts, they are qualified to proceed to the degree of Master of Arts six years after the end of their first term of residence, provided that two years have elapsed since they took the BA degree. If you wish to proceed to the MA, please get in touch with the Praelector’s Assistant (Mrs Rosemary Jolley, Trinity College, Cambridge CB2 1TQ; email degrees@trin.cam.ac.uk; telephone 01223–338478), giving at least four weeks’ notice and saying whether you wish to take the degree in person or in absence. Mrs Jolley will send full particulars.

Members of the College who are Masters of Arts are welcome to dine at the High Table four times a year, and to take wine in the Combination Room after dinner; there is no charge either for dinner or for wine. (Please note that there are likely to be a few occasions each year on which MAs cannot be accommodated in this way—e.g. special dinners or other College entertainments.) We regret that, for reasons of space, MAs exercising this privilege may not bring guests, except that once a year an MA may apply for permission to bring (and pay for) a guest. These MA privileges also apply to all members of the College who hold a Cambridge doctorate, whether or not they are MAs.

If you wish to dine, please give notice to the Catering Office, either in writing (The Catering Manager, Trinity College) or by email (catering@trin.cam.ac.uk) or
by telephone (01223–350128, between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday to Friday). Please also let us know if there is/are any Fellow(s) whom you would particularly like to meet when you come to dine (though of course we cannot guarantee that they will be able to dine on the night when you come). Dinner is at 8 p.m. during Full Term and at 7.30 p.m. in vacation; wine is available in the Fellows’ Parlour half-an-hour beforehand.

**Annual Gatherings**

Annual Gatherings were held in 2010 on 29 June (1977–79), 30 July (1986–87), 3 September (1988–89), and on 22 September (1996–97). The speakers were Ian Watmore (29 June), Lord Wolfson of Apsley Guise (30 July), Helen Mulvein (3 September) and Alan Sugarman (22 September).

Future Gatherings are planned as follows. As announced four years ago, we have reluctantly agreed that we must ask members to pay for bed and breakfast if they stay overnight in College when attending a Gathering; for the Gatherings to be held in 2011 the charge is expected to be £36.00.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years in late June/early July</th>
<th>Years in mid/late July</th>
<th>Years in late September</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 5 July</td>
<td>Friday 22 July</td>
<td>Tuesday 20 September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1965–67</td>
<td>1968–69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Up to 1957</td>
<td>1975–77</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>2008–09</td>
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Alumni Achievements 2009–2010

Former Fellows of the College are noted by an asterisk. The date given as the date of matriculation is the date of first entering the College, whether as a junior member (undergraduate or advanced student) or as a Fellow or other senior member.

1997  S Adhikari, Wolfson Research Merit Award.
1971  L A Ahamed, History Pulitzer Prize for Lords of Finance.
2002  A R A Aiken, Frank Knox Fellowship, Harvard University.
1965  J A J Barbara, Visiting Professor in Transfusion Microbiology, University of Plymouth.
1990  G L Barwell, elected MP (Con) for Croydon Central.
1974  A Blake, Deputy Director, Microsoft Research, Cambridge.
1974  H M W Borrill, FSA.
1963  P J Bottomley, re-elected MP (Con) for Worthing West.
1961  D I A Brazell, Lead Chaplain, St Andrew’s Healthcare, Birmingham.
1962  R A Burns, United Kingdom Envoy for post-Holocaust issues.
1979  M E Cates, Gold Medal of the British Society of Rheology; Dirac Medal and Prize of the Institute of Physics.
1965  R J C Chartres, Doctor of Letters honoris causa, King’s College London.
2000  C Choudhury, shortlisted, Commonwealth First Book Award, ‘Asia and Europe’ category, for Arzee the Dwarf.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Honors/Positions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>B P Crossley</td>
<td>Slade Professor, 2010–11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>B C Cunningham</td>
<td>OBE for services to the publishing industry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>B Dembitzer</td>
<td>Visiting Lecturer in Macro-Economic Theory, University of Greenwich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>M G T Dickson</td>
<td>Doctor of Engineering 2007, Department of Architecture and Civil Engineering, Bath University.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>G R Dissanaike</td>
<td>Robert Monks Professor of Corporate Governance, University of Cambridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>T F Eagleton</td>
<td>Honorary Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>T C Eley</td>
<td>Reader in Developmental Behavioural Genetics, Institute of Psychiatry, King’s College London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>T A Erskine</td>
<td>Professor of International Politics, Aberystwyth University.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>M J Fass</td>
<td>Doctorate of Ministry (D.Min.) University of Wales, Lampeter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>M Fayers</td>
<td>member, 2010 England Tiddlywinks team, victorious over the USA, in Washington DC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>S H Fortescue</td>
<td>Chairman, Portman Group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>P J Freeman</td>
<td>QC honoris causa; CBE for public service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>A J T George</td>
<td>Director, Graduate School of Life Sciences and Medicine; Director, School of Professional Development, both at Imperial College London; Chair, National Research Ethics Advisory Service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>M J Glynn</td>
<td>Director, North East Thames Foundation School; Regional Adviser, Royal College of Physicians of London.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1969  **G Gomori**, Alföld Prize for Poetry (Debrecen, Hungary); Member, Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences (Cracow).

1966  **R C Gow**, Chief Executive Asia House.

1965  **J A Graham-Campbell**, Honorary Professor of Medieval Archaeology, Aarhus University; Special Professor of Viking Studies, University of Nottingham.

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A G Atkins. *The science and engineering of cutting: the mechanics and processes of separating, scratching and puncturing biomaterials, metals and non-metals.*


M G Baron. *More than a man in a boat.*


J Carp. *Drafting employment documents for expatriates.*

P J Casement. *Learning from life: becoming a psychoanalyst.*

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C Choudhury. *Arzee the dwarf.*


R Christou. *International agency, distribution and licensing agreements.* 5th edition; written and edited by R Christou [and others].

P Collinson. *The history of a history man: or, the twentieth century viewed from a safe distance; the memoirs of Patrick Collinson.*

S T Crump. *A brief history of how the Industrial Revolution changed the world.*


N R M de Lange. *Greek Jewish texts from the Cairo Genizah;* selected and translated by N R M de Lange.
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L Dovey. African film and literature: adapting violence to the screen.

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P Grant. Statistics for real-life sample surveys: non-simple-random samples and weighted data; by S Dorofeev and P Grant.

R Hager. Reproductive skew in vertebrates: proximate and ultimate causes; edited by R Hager and C B Jones.

P R Hardie. Lucretian receptions: history, the sublime, knowledge.


A R Haynes. The complete guide to lesson planning and preparation.

A R Haynes. Writing successful academic books.

R P A Hort. Money and power: from Stockholms Banco 1656 to Sveriges Riksbank today; by G Wetterberg; translated by R P A Hort.


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Sir Elihu Lauterpacht. *International law reports, volumes 137 and 138; edited by Sir Elihu Lauterpacht and others.*

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D Seed. *American science fiction and the Cold War: literature and film.*

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S A Thorpe. *An introduction to ocean turbulence.*

S A Thorpe. *The turbulent ocean.*


A J van der Walt. *Property in the margins.* [Presented by the author, Visiting Fellow Commoner, Easter Term 2010]

A E Vine. *In defiance of time: antiquarian writing in early modern England.*


COLLEGE ACTIVITIES
FIRST & THIRD TRINITY BOAT CLUB
FIELD CLUB
SOCIETIES AND STUDENTS’ UNION
COLLEGE CHOIR
Men’s first boat

Women’s first boat
First & Third Trinity Boat Club
by Richard Fletcher (2006)

In the long and distinguished history of Cambridge rowing, many colleges have had exceptional years, only to fall back into mediocrity. The recent performance of First and Third does not fall into that category, indeed it represents one of the most successful periods in Trinity’s rowing history.

The Men’s club saw many new recruits at the start of the year, with experience but also a variety of rowing styles. So we decided to operate a squad system to begin with, in which crews were mixed around at every outing. Crews were finally decided upon only two weeks before The Fairbairn Cup, the major race at the end of Michaelmas term. Following steady progress throughout the term, M1 achieved second place in this prestigious event, and M2 finished 13 seconds clear of all other second boats, thus capping off a solid start to the year.

The Women’s club on the other hand had the luxury of several returning May colours. These, together with some determined lower boats rowers, formed an immediately competitive squad, and made clear progress throughout the Michaelmas term. In the Fairbairn Cup itself, W1 became the first-ever Trinity crew to win the event, finishing a whopping 27 seconds clear of the next college crew. In addition, the top women’s Four won the Coxed IVs category outright, defeating two CUWBC crews as well as all other college entries, so defending their college title in spectacular fashion.

Alongside the senior squads, the Lower Boats Captains worked hard to develop and encourage the novices, from the frantic Queens’ Ergs through to Clare Novices and the finale of Novice Fairbairns. Strong performances were seen all round, with the men’s and women’s top novice crews each coming fourth in their respective events.
Building on these successes, January saw a good start to the Lent Bumps campaigns. The men enjoyed an excellent, if very cold, pre-Lent training camp on the river Dee in Chester, making the most of the experience not only to improve their rowing but also to bond as a team.

The women meanwhile trained in Cambridge, and their victories at the Head of the Nene race and Pembroke Regatta showed that the Lents Headship was achievable from the starting position of second on the river—having lost to Emmanuel the previous year. The women did not disappoint! On the first day of Bumps, W1 regained the Lents Headship early in the race, leaving them in a position to cruise comfortably ahead of the opposition for the remaining three days.

The men on the other hand were holding the Headship from the previous year and had to defend it from a similarly-paced, hungry, Downing crew in second place. M1 improved daily, as the hard winter’s training paid off. The first three days of Bumps saw reasonably comfortable row-overs, with Downing never seeming to make an impression. On the fourth day, however, Downing produced a formidable sprint and got to within a canvas length but no more! So it was an excellent race, making the Headship wonderfully satisfying to defend. Also, true to form, M2 comfortably held the second men’s Headship, despite being plagued by illness and injury.

The Easter vacation saw First and Third boats compete at a number of off-Cam events, including the important Head of the River Race and Women’s Head of the River Race, both in London.

Easter term saw the start of the regatta season, which brought a welcome change from the long, cold Head Races of winter. W1 benefited from a few returning University rowers, but lost crew members to academic commitments, giving some ex-novices opportunities to trial for W1. M2 were consistently faster than all second boats, and many first boats, while M1 attended and won a number of prestigious multi-lane regattas. It is fantastic to see 1st & 3rd boats compete at the national level, and is testament to the progress made over recent years.

The May Bumps again saw M1 row over to defend the Headship, holding off an impressive push from Caius on the third day. W1 stayed level, bumping up under pressure on the first day, but later falling to a rising Newnham crew. M2 stayed level at 15th in the first division, a fantastic result that saw them six places above the next second boat. M3 unfortunately had a disappointing
week, being bumped each day, but produced some brave races. W2 and W3 were both bumped on three occasions. While M4 had a brilliant set of bumps, going up three positions, M5 went down three, the Rugby Boat down one, and our Fellows’ Boat also down one, after having achieved a well-deserved bump on the first day. The Headship was celebrated in the usual manner, by a boat burning on the Backs—these days a familiar sight in Trinity!

Crews were then sent to Henley Royal Regatta and to Women’s Henley, where brave performances were seen all round, bringing closure to yet another excellent year on the river for Trinity.

**A footnote from William Close (1969):** Whilst not wishing to detract from the club’s magnificent achievements in 2008/09, the statement in last year’s Annual Record that 1967 was the last time that 1st & 3rd won a race at Henley is not strictly correct. I myself won several races at Henley, in particular to get to the semi-final of the Ladies Plate and the final of the Visitor’s Cup in 1972 when I was Captain. We may not have won a cup, but we did win races.

Boat-burning by the men’s first boat
Field Club

Athletics

The Athletics Club has enjoyed another successful season. Inter-College Cuppers, although Trinity did not shine overall, saw fresh faces on both track and field. Bryn Garrod and Paul Smith with Usain Bolt-like physiques took up the 100 metres; both improved greatly, reaching 12.5 and 13 seconds respectively. Henry Husband went one step further and recorded 12.2 seconds. James Strawson took a breather from the Goldie boathouse to throw the Hammer 17.81 metres.

Trinity played a large part in the University Blues’ first victory in twenty-two years on Oxford soil with no less than four members of the team, including Sam Dobin as captain. Sam dedicated many hours outside his hectic twice-daily training schedule to ensure the smooth running of the club and this surely contributed to the team’s success—while he himself came third in the Mile. The other three Trinity members of the men’s Blues team also played an important part. Amin Ahmadnia beat the Oxford sprinters in both the 100 metres and the 4 x 100 metre relay. Rory Graham-Watson came second in the 400 metres with a personal best of 49.67 seconds, but won the 800 metres—in which he is ranked thirtieth in the United Kingdom’s Under-23s—while also helping to win the 4 x 400 relay. Fresher Will Harrison showed great athleticism, to come third in the high jump with a height of 1.80 metres.

In the Varsity women’s match Naomi Taschimowitz won the women’s Blues Mile with a personal best and match record of 4:49.04. In her most successful season to date, on other occasions she also recorded personal bests in the 1500 metres (4:27.05), 3000 metres (9:24.16) and 5000 metres (16:10.3). In the Varsity match Charlotte Roach won the 2nd team’s 5000 metres in a time of 18:05.15.

Amin Ahmadnia had a breakthrough season which was recognised with the award of the (joint Oxford and Cambridge) Achilles Club’s Le Touquet baton for the most improved athlete of the year. He started the season with a bronze medal for the 60 metres indoor sprint with a time of 7.1 seconds at the Southern England Students Sports Association championships and followed this by winning the 100 metres both in the County championships, with a personal best of 11.00 seconds, and then in the Eastern Regional Championships.
In other competitions, not against Oxford, Sam Dobin recorded personal bests in the 800 metres (1:56.20), 1500 metres (3:59.38), and in the Mile (4:17.48).

Geoffrey Hill was another key figure in the club. Although plagued with injury, as a former elite-level 400 metre athlete in the United States he co-ordinated training sessions and provided valuable one-on-one coaching to athletes at critical stages of their development, to ensure a flurry of personal bests throughout the season. We would also like to thank Dr Joan Lasenby and the Field Club committee for their continued support.

Amin Ahmadnia (2007)

**Badminton**

Trinity College Badminton Club has had another very successful year, despite losing many of its veteran players. Growing in size with a strong group of Freshers, it now boasts five Men’s teams, two Ladies’ teams, and six players in the Blues Squad.

**Michaelmas** term saw great success for the top teams. The Men’s First team, captained by Peter Gwynn and reinforced with star Fresher Balint Gal, looked very solid all term. Their strength in depth was far too much for most teams to cope with, and the term ended with a superb 5–4 victory over rivals Jesus to win Division 1. The Ladies’ First team, captained by Jen Roberts, also had new talent in Mary Wang. They cruised to a convincing victory in Division 1 without losing a match. Some of the lower teams struggled, however, as new pairings learned to play together. The Men’s Second, Third and Fourth teams all succumbed to relegation, yet they continued to train hard and it paid off in the Lent term.

By January, all the teams looked strong, and this was proven by some outstanding **Cuppers** performances. The Men’s, Ladies’ and Mixed First teams all reached the final, with the Ladies achieving a fantastic 3–0 victory, and the Men’s and Mixed teams narrowly losing 2–1 to some very strong opposition. League success was mixed: the First teams both lost their top spots in the top divisions, but there was success for the lower teams, with the Men’s Third team achieving promotion back to division four and the Men’s Fourth and Fifth teams and the Ladies’ Second team all winning some valuable games to finish with very respectable League positions.

This year has also seen many changes to the Club itself. Thanks to much hard work from Leif Denby, we have introduced an online court booking system, which has been incredibly useful for organising practices and social play, and has
made booking the court a much easier, less time-consuming, process. Lent term saw Core Cambridge generously giving us badminton-focused conditioning sessions, which have certainly helped to improve our standard of play by highlighting specific physical weaknesses and helping us to overcome them.

This year’s success would not have been possible without the hard work of the committee and the participation of every club member. Thanks go to everybody in the Club. Field Club Colours this year have been awarded to Balint Gal, Leif Denby, Yufan Zhao, Howard Loh, Mary Wang, Alison Zhu and Annie He for their contributions to the Club, both on and off the court.

Adam Cranston (2007)

Cricket

The prospect of entering the final game of the season with an even record was something that looked unlikely at the start of the year, given the quality and quantity of cricketers who left us in 2009. There was, however, a great deal of talent among the new crop of players, so it was disappointing that we failed to get past the initial group stage of Cuppers. Perhaps the greatest frustration was an inability to get our best Eleven out on the field, although in exam term this is always problematic. Twenty-five cricketers turned out for Trinity in at least one game this year, which, although testament to the College’s enthusiasm for the sport, is rather too large a number for a team pushing for success.

That said, the first few games promised well for the season, with three wins and a draw in four matches. A convincing seven-wicket victory against Gents of Essex started things off, including an unbeaten 77 from Rupert Wilson on his captaincy debut. Richard Falder continued his fine start to the season in the thumping win against Romsey by scoring 78, before destroying the opposition top order with 6–20 in an unplayable spell of accurate off-cutters, in what was easily the best all-round individual performance of the season. This game was followed by an exciting draw later in the week against Camden, which saw close to 500 runs scored in only sixty-three overs.

The Cuppers campaign got off to a good start with a six-wicket victory against Clare (with Falder taking 4 for16) before the team was brought back to earth with a bump, beaten by Trinity Hall in what was a very winnable game. Further friendly defeats against West Norfolk and Grays Inn were followed by a return to winning ways against Granta.
Unfortunately, the poorest performance of the season came at the most crucial time when we were bowled out for only 82 by Homerton in the third of the Cuppers group matches. A good win in the final game against Pembroke gave us a very real chance of qualification, but Clare’s defeat of Homerton in their last game ensured that we would not progress.

Although we ended up losing our next friendly game, against Old Spring, the Old Field witnessed one of the finest innings by a Trinity player in several years, with Fresher John Wallis stroking the ball to all parts in a sensational 110. However, our inconsistency was once again apparent as we were bowled out for 118 by Gold Bats in the following game.

‘Cricket Week’, now firmly entrenched as most Trinity cricketers’ favourite time of the year with four games in four days amidst the euphoria of the end of exams, did at least ensure that the season ended strongly. An excellent batting performance against Apothecaries & Artists saw Graham Sills score our second century of the season with 102 off only seventy balls, while new Kiwi postgrad James McNamara finally notched up his first fifty with a typically stylish 67. The traditional game against the Old Boys was made all the more difficult by the opposition having the benefit of several of our more illustrious recent departures, and in the end Danny Crosby had to reprise his familiar role from last season by coming in at number eleven and salvaging the draw. In the Wednesday game against Racing Club, Fresher Rick Totten scored his second fifty of the campaign in a rain-affected draw. The season unfortunately ended with defeat at the hands of Darren Wood’s star-studded team, although Max Darroch de Haldevang and Chris Williams got among the wickets with 4–45 and 3–33 respectively. The final tally for the season was six wins, three draws and seven defeats from sixteen games.

As last year, so this year’s list of leavers will not make pleasant reading for next year’s skipper, Chris Williams. Graham Sills and Moin Nizami both received their valedictories last year, but nonetheless managed to squeeze in another season before finishing their dissertations. Among others likely to leave are Jamie Rutt, Rich Falder, Rupert Wilson, Peter Gwynn and James Burrows. Graham and Moin both had outstanding seasons; Graham averaging over forty with the bat and topping the run charts with 290 and Moin taking eleven wickets at twelve runs apiece. Rich was the leading wicket-taker with eighteen— incredible, given that he had bowled only 8.3 overs in his first two years—also scoring 233 runs along the way and picking up the Player of the Year award, while Jamie was, as
ever, a fierce competitor and a valuable contributor, especially with the new ball in his hand. Field Club colours are awarded to James McNamara, John Wallis, Rick Totten and Max Darroch de Haldevang. Commendation must also be given to Freshers Tim Hennock, Savithru Jayasinghe and Matt Cole, as well as third-year Peter Gwynn, all of whom played regularly.


**Croquet**

In the first Croquet Cuppers for a generation, Trinity’s team came through six rounds to win the Cuppers final in mid June, beating Pembroke +6, +15.

Captain Julie Woolford (2003) responded to a notice from the Cambridge University Croquet Club by entering a team to represent Trinity made up of her husband and close friends. Despite her husband Tom (2003) contesting the 2006 Varsity match, none of the four had had any croquet experience before starting their postgraduate studies at Trinity. Their entry was therefore highly speculative, and it was only after winning the first two rounds comfortably, against Christ’s and Jesus, that they realized they were among the better teams. So they put in some practice and some tactical research. It worked. The third round at Peterhouse, with the only full-sized lawn among Cambridge colleges, saw Trinity’s second pairing of Alex Ievins (2003) and Timothy Gale (2005) score a 10–point victory over the pair that included the University team’s captain. A quarter-final victory away to Pembroke III (+9, +7) preceded the first—and only—time that the team found themselves behind in a tie, when the first pair, Woolford and Woolford, narrowly went down -2 to an astute and able Queens’ pair in the semi-final. But Gale and Ievins produced a near-faultless performance to secure a concession from the Queens’ team when leading their match by 15 points.

**The Cuppers final** was contested with both pairs playing their matches concurrently in a refereed double-banked game at the neutral venue of Peterhouse. It promised to be a difficult match, as the Pembroke 1st team featured some University squad members and had shown consistency and composure to beat King’s by a solitary point in their semi-final. Both Trinity pairs took some time to establish a lead in a cagey and tactical opening, but once the Woolfords put together a couple of useful breaks to open up an 11–3 lead, and Ievins and Gale got into their stride, the result seemed settled and so it proved when, after two hours, Trinity won the final by 21 points.
Three of the team intend to compete again next year, with Alex Ievins hoping to submit his PhD in the coming months. In the meantime, they will work to increase the profile of this historic, tactically demanding, and skilful game in the College, seeking to establish Trinity's own permanent Croquet lawn and to re-found the College Croquet Club.

Tom Woolford (2003)

Cross-Country Running

Last year was one of the most successful in a long time for the Trinity Running Club, with the men snatching second and the women earning a convincing first place in the University’s Chris Brasher college league.

The women’s star performer was second-year economist Naomi Tashimowitz who found time—between winning the Varsity Women’s Cross Country, a series of high placings in national competitions and a stellar track season—to win a few of the college League races as well. In addition to regular appearances and strong performances from Paulina Golec, Fellow Joan Lasenby, Sarah Peterson and Julie Woolford, and despite close competition from Emmanuel, Magdalene and Jesus, Trinity’s women clinched a convincing first place with points from the last race of the season—and with the return of England international Charlotte Roach, next year is looking even stronger. The women earned a creditable second in Cuppers behind Emmanuel.

The men had a harder struggle but, thanks to great commitment from half a dozen athletes, Trinity snatched a surprise second in the very last race of the season. Behind a dominant Jesus, the men faced stiff competition from first division rivals Clare and Downing but moved ahead when turnout at the other colleges started to dwindle as the season wore on. Of note were regular appearances from Jonathan Undy, Max Menzies and Nathan Bowler, as well as help in a couple of races from Jacob Day, Brad Dixon, Andrew Lewis, Steffen Loesch, Joe Barker and Fellow Paul Wingfield. The men came fifth in Cuppers, behind the usual division one rivals and a resurgent Magdalene who, following their promotion, could prove tough opposition in the college League next year.

Jonathan Undy (2008)
Football

This year Trinity College AFC enjoyed one of the most successful seasons in their long history. Eight victories from nine League games saw us finish a narrow second in the top division, whilst five straight wins in the Cup led us to Cuppers glory for the first time since 1974.

Following a disappointing campaign in the previous season, the squad was bolstered in Michaelmas by a fruitful intake of Fresher talent. Indeed, the arrival of Mathew Smith, the solution to the Trinity ‘left sided’ problem; Rick Totten, the midfield engine; Chris Peacock, the tough tackling Mackem, and Matthew Cole, second team top-scorer, reinvigorated an ageing squad and provided much of the energy behind our success. All were deservedly awarded Field Club colours.

In the League, Trinity started brightly with a classy 2–0 victory over a strong Jesus side. A disappointing defeat to bogey side and eventual champions Downing, however, meant that our title challenge was threatened as early as the second game. An outstanding response to this defeat saw Trinity win every game for the rest of the year, missing out on the League title only by a tight two-point margin. Highlights were the 5–2 demolition of rivals St. John’s and the 4–0 thumping of Girton.

In the Cup, Trinity overcame Robinson in the first round, before meeting the unfancied University Chinese Society in the second round. In front of Varsity’s press cameras, Trinity put in an under-par performance against a spirited Chinese team. The game was in the balance at 3–3 as it went into extra time, only for substitutes Matt Cole and Andy Garside to rescue the team with a last-ditch saving tackle and a late winning goal respectively. Tight victories in the quarter-final and semi-final led us to the floodlights of Grange Road for a meeting with fierce rivals Downing. Before a crowd of several hundred, the boys did the College proud, with team jester Philip Hall scoring the decisive second goal directly from a corner-kick. The Cuppers trophy returned to the home of the rules of football for the first time in thirty-six years.

It was another exceptional year for the 08/09 player of the year, Danny Gammall, again voted man of the season as he haunted other colleges’ defences with his electric pace, returning with seventeen goals in League and Cup. Rick Totten was voted young player of the year for his athletic performances in the middle of the park, whilst the rock-solid defensive displays of Lars Boyde, Martin
Bailey, Mathew Smith, and captain Richard Falder, yielded eight important clean sheets.

The Second XI, led by TCAFC stalwart Anthony Robins, recovered from a slow start to gain some hard-fought victories in a strong Third Division. Yet despite the flair play of Jonas Tangermann, and the clinical finishing of top-scorer Matthew Cole, the Seconds were unable to avoid relegation, narrowly missing out on survival on the last day of the season.

At University level, TCAFC was well represented by 4-time Blue Jamie Rutt, and by Chris Gotch and Chris Peacock, all of whom honoured Trinity in the Varsity match against Oxford. Special mention must go to a number of players leaving the club this year: current captain Richard Falder, who has played every minute of First XI football in his three years at the club; vice–captain, Martin Bailey, who has been the unsung hero of the team’s success this year; the ‘legendary’ Andrew Garside; midfield bruiser Kelechi Oganya; James Burrows; Ed Marchant; Rupert Wilson; Jon Hawkes; as well as University representatives Max Little, Jamie Rutt, and Chris Gotch.

The future looks bright for TCAFC, with a strong core of players staying on at the club under the leadership of newly elected first team captain, Mathew Smith.

Richard Falder (2007)

Hockey, Women’s

In brief: Wins: 1; Losses: 5; Goals scored: 7; Goals conceded: 21.

Given last year’s record of no goals at all, and no wins either, these results clearly show that Trinity Women’s Hockey is on the rise! This year’s most impressive result came when we beat St Catherines II, who are in the league above us, and so got through to the second round of Cuppers. It was a match that clearly demonstrated the drive and skills of all of our players, with a fantastic score of 5–0.

However, what this year’s team had in energy and talent it lacked in numbers. Fielding a full side proved impossible in all but one match. But even in matches of 7 against 11 we gave the opposition a tough game; with a full team we could have easily gained a number of victories. We played a strong game against Homerton and Caius, losing just 0–2, which, since they went on to be top of the division, was impressive. Similarly Corpus Christi had by no means an easy victory; we took two goals off them, losing just 4–2. In both cases, we were
down on numbers, so full marks to our players for not handing our opponents victory on a plate.

**Next year’s target** must be to build on the enthusiasm and optimism of our current players and so raise the profile of women’s hockey around College so that we can really compete and move up our division. Recruitment will be the name of our game. We are also considering a joint venture, since to join forces with another college would give us the numbers we need to start climbing up the scoreboard.

This year we have trained novices, recruited a new goalie, seen our players knocked out in matches, played in driving rain, and on inches of fresh snow, but we kept playing and have a lot of which to be proud! We thank all our loyal players, and both Sam and Adit for their tireless umpiring, and wish next year’s team many successes, with more players!

*Roisin Parish (2008) and Jess Milligan (2008)*

**Lacrosse**

The year has been a solid one for the Trinity team. Braving the winter chills of Michaelmas and the constant rain of the early Lent term we came joint third in our division, despite having to concede several games thanks to problems of timing and lack of equipment. Cuppers was also fun, with 15 Trinitarians travelling to the other side of the city to represent us at Coldham’s Common. Despite not making it through the knockout stages, much enjoyment was had by all.

The team will be shepherded to future greatness by the new captain Chaeho Hwang. The club hopes to build on its successes next year with a particularly large number of new people having joined and stuck with us throughout the year.

The club was also able to buy a new set of sticks, the first for some time, so that next year’s squad will be able to rely fully on club kit when any of the side do not have their own.

*Jack Gillett (2003)*

**Squash**

This year has seen mixed fortunes for Trinity Squash. A healthy influx of Freshers enabled the squash ladder to expand to an unprecedented length of more than twenty players. This allowed Trinity to field three teams in the college League, one more than the previous year and matched by only two other colleges.
Meanwhile, the amount of interest shown by beginners encouraged the club to organise coaching sessions from senior players in Michaelmas Term.

League results were less gratifying, the year being overshadowed by several relegations. However, our more encouraging achievements included the second team’s hard-earned promotion to League 3 in Michaelmas Term and the first team reaching the quarter-finals of the Cuppers Plate competition.


Swimming

This year’s swimming Cuppers, the sole event in the college swimming calendar, saw a marked improvement on the previous year, in both the turnout and position of the Trinity team. Jade Peace and Anna Harrison represented the women, both putting in strong performances, with Anna taking 4th and 3rd in the 100 metre individual medley and 50 metre butterfly respectively, and Jade 5th in the 50 metre breaststroke. The men were represented by Jacob Day, Ben Kenneally, Alex Dear, Matt Elliot and James Strawson. There was a 3rd place for Jacob Day in the 100 metre breaststroke, and a 7th place in the 4 x 50 metre medley relay. Overall, Trinity finished tenth out of fifteen colleges.

Jacob Day (2008)

Table tennis

Trinity is always good at table tennis, and has many strong players. Our club has three teams, with about thirty players. Each team has two training sessions and often a match every week in term. We enter two tournaments, the College League in Michaelmas and College Knockout in Lent.

In the League, with its five divisions, both the first and second teams were in division one, the third team in division three. Our first team was placed second out of thirty-five in the top division, only two points behind Churchill. Our other two teams did not do so well but no matter; they all enjoyed both the training and the competition.

Only the first and second Trinity teams joined the Knockout. The first team came third out of nineteen. In the Semi Final, we met the final winner, Churchill, and lost 3–5. We were without some of our key players who were busy preparing for their exams.
Overall, we are pleased with our results, but our club is one of the strongest and our aim is of course always to be first. We need to improve on our training, with more professional practice in basic skills and more friendly matches between ourselves. More friendlies will gear us up for the real competitions. We must also try to arrange more opportunities to play outside the normal training sessions. And, finally, we hope to welcome all table tennis lovers to the club for a really enjoyable challenge.

Xuanwei Chang (2007)

Tennis, Men’s

Trinity Tennis saw a good mix of talent, with many returning players heading up the squad. We had the benefit of winter training facilities for the first time in years and so had a real chance to bond as team before the Easter term matches kicked off. It also meant that compared to most other colleges our squad had depth. This led to easy wins against King’s (8:1) and St. Catharine’s (6:3) in the first two rounds of summer.

Our first real test was the Cuppers semi-final against a Churchill side that included five University players. Due to members’ other commitments the matches were spread over two days. Day One saw clear singles wins by seeds Two, Michael Gwinner (6:0, 6:1) and Three, Sam Spiegel (6:2, 6:0). The second singles round saw two much closer matches for seeds Four, Christian Mertes (3:6, 7:6, 6:7) and Five, Tom Woolford (2:6, 7:5, 6:7). This put the result at Two-
All. Michael and Sam proceeded to win their doubles in straight sets, finishing in just forty-six minutes with an astonishing score of 6:0, 6:0! Tom and Christian had a much closer match. After an emotionally charged comeback in sets Two and Three they eventually emerged victorious at 3:6, 6:2, 7:6.

Day Two started with Trinity needing only one win in three matches to secure a place in the next round. Up against a 3rd University team player our Sixth seed Oli Shakir-Khalil gave it his all but eventually had to admit defeat (3:6, 2:6) in increasingly windy conditions. The other singles match saw our number One seed Martin Mihelich up against a junior Fellow from the Netherlands, drafted in by Churchill at the last minute, due to the impending knock-out. In a match dominated by intense, long, rallies regularly exceeding twenty shots Martin was unable to find an effective weapon against his opponent’s impeccable accuracy. So he was almost always on the defensive. This eventually took its toll. Only fourteen games were played in total but the match nevertheless took over two hours and eventually ended 1:6, 1:6. This put the overall score at 4:4 with one doubles left to play. Martin’s opponent turned out to be an even stronger doubles player than his singles performance had suggested. This left Oli and Martin with no choice tactically but to go for a fast-paced, high-risk game. While this led to some of the most extraordinary shots ever seen in college tennis they were no match for the consistency of the opposition. The match eventually ended 2:6, 1:6 and Trinity was knocked into the B round, losing to Churchill 4:5. The team rallied quickly and we eventually came fifth overall.

In amongst all this our annual friendly match against the Bar Lawn Tennis Society was a success, as always, with a perfectly timed five-hour gap for rain. With many of the stronger Trinity players away this eventually went 3:6 to the lawyers. This didn’t affect the mood at the post-game tea while we watched the Cricket team defiantly continuing play on a very soggy pitch.

Thanks go to everyone who played for Trinity men’s tennis this year. With half the top seeds remaining in Cambridge for at least another year we can, hopefully, build on the season’s success. Field Club Colours were awarded to Martin Mihelich, Michael Gwinner, Sam Spiegel and Christian Mertes.

Christian Mertes (2005)
Water Polo

After a shock promotion to the top division of the League last year, Trinity grabbed the chance to impress by the scruff of the neck and finished in 3rd position overall. That meant that Trinity was the highest placed college in the League, beaten only by the Leys School and Addenbrookes’ teams. Of the five League matches played, Trinity won three, most impressively against Fitzwilliam College (8–1) and Addenbrookes (5–1). The latter match was notable not only for the result, but also for an impressive long-distance goal from within our own flags by Steve Cooke, and for the opposition’s post-match team talk in which their captain was heard to remark ‘Well guys, we were just outplayed’.

It was unfortunate that, for a variety of reasons, many of our players could not attend the water polo Cuppers competition. Nevertheless, with only six players but great team spirit, Trinity beat Robinson and Downing, before losing 4–2 to Addenbrookes in the semi-finals.

After six years of service to Trinity water polo we must also say farewell to Cormac Magee, James Tanner and Will Dean, whose places will rapidly need to be filled.

Jacob Day (2008)

Societies and Students’ Union

Chess

The Trinity College Chess Club enjoyed a successful season: the first team won Cuppers and we have acquired some new Fresher talent to complement our more grizzled operators! Sadly, the League was poorly organised this year, with as many matches being decided by somewhat arbitrary defaults as by chess, making the Trinity’s Cuppers win all the more important as the only currently meaningful competition in college chess.

The season started with excitement as all three of our teams were in the first division. College chess in Cambridge is currently going through a particularly strong period and it is testimony to Trinity’s strength in depth that all our players were able to compete with the very best in the University. The first team remained virtually intact from last year, with Stuart Robertson returning as captain. In keeping with recent tradition, Fresher Alex Gordon-Brown captained the third team and Yang Guo captained the 2nds. Although the League was less important
than in previous years Trinity had many highlights, including a good win against a strong City 1 side by Trinity 3, and a hard-fought draw between Trinity 1 and Magdalene, the eventual League winners, including a thumping victory on board 4 by Tom Eccles, with Stuart Robertson taking 100 moves to win board 1.

Having enjoyed a bye in the first round of **Cuppers**, Trinity 1 faced a strong Hughes Hall side in the second round. A win on board 4 by Tom Eccles, in spite of the early loss of his Queen, and further wins on boards 5 and 1 sealed the win. For our semi-final match against Caius the team was bolstered by Alex Gordon-Brown and Yang Guo, resulting in a 4.5–0.5 annihilation of our opponents. In the final we met Christ’s who, with a Varsity player on board 2 and an undefeated top board, promised a stern fight. Early on in the match things looked hard for Trinity, in spite of an early spectacular win on board 3 by Andre Kueh, who demonstrated his tactical skills from an ostensibly quiet position. Trinity were level or worse on every other board. Nevertheless Alex Gordon-Brown used impressive technique to earn a win from a draw-ish ending on board 4 and Chris Bellin overcame an earlier error to achieve victory on board 5, making the result safe. Stubborn defence on the top two boards earned draws for Yang Guo and Stuart Robertson, giving us a 4–1 victory and the Cuppers title.

The club’s sole representative for Cambridge in the Varsity match this year was Stuart Robertson who drew his individual game in a 4–4 draw against Oxford.

Many thanks are owed to all those who participated for the club this year. It is with great pleasure that I hand over the presidency to Alex Gordon-Brown after a two-year stint, wishing him all the best for the coming year.

*Stuart Robinson (2003)*

**Magpie and Stump**

The Magpie & Stump’s year began with characteristic successes as its traditional venue was closed and its budget slashed. With His Old Common Room nest disturbed by kitchen refurbishment, His Majesty the Bird ungraciously accepted the Winstanley Lecture Theatre as an alternative forum for His musings. This in fact turned out to be a location surprisingly conducive to comedy; indeed, as the Society’s popularity grew, the extra space of the Lecture
Theatre was necessary to house the multitudinous audience members or, more commonly, their coats, *toupés*, sense of decorum etc.

The Society quickly established a regular following within College, aided by the discovery of some hidden diamonds and the arrival of a veritable herd of talented Freshers. A concentration on stand-up and sketch comedy treated His Majesty to some jokes of genuine quality and many more of genuine length. This all led to the culmination of the Michaelmas Term, and indeed the year, in the Fellows’ Debate, as the Reverend Alice Goodman successfully convinced Professor Simon Blackburn and the attendant audience that God does not in fact exist. Her subsequent job-seeking continues apace.

The year was, overall, extremely successful, as reflected by the Society’s performances at four May Balls. This in turn provided a springboard for His Majesty’s run at the Edinburgh Fringe, a major event in the history of the Society, and a nice holiday north of the border for the Bird.

*Pica stirpsque floreant.*

*Jack Lewars (2008)*

**Music**

Were, God forbid, the Trinity College Music Society to have a mission statement, it would include the belief that high quality classical music is a force for good and a gift to be shared with all. The multifarious and dynamic ways in which the society has, over the past year, engaged and delighted in this mission surely brings out the best that music has to offer—both as a uniting force and as a potent image of the transcendent.

TCMS revels in being one of the largest societies of its kind in Cambridge. With a programme of some seventy concerts in the past academic year, the Society has championed the best of Cambridge young talent, as well as looking further afield for inspiration. The continued success of our collaboration with the Beethoven Ensemble has been a particular hallmark, not least with the exciting performance of Poulenc’s *Concerto in D Minor for Two Pianos and Orchestra* in the Easter term. Other highlights included two hugely successful Bach concerts, with the *Christmas Oratorio* at the end of Michaelmas and the *St John Passion* in Lent. We also observed anniversaries, celebrating Tennyson and Purcell. The harrowing performance in Michaelmas of Messiaen’s *Quartet for the End of Time*, in the pitch black of College Chapel, must surely remain etched in the memory of all who attended.
Two major concerts always ensure the Society’s continued place at the heart of College life. This year, both the Wren Library and May Week concerts lived up to their usual high standard, conducted by Christopher Stark. Concert-goers were treated to a feast of music that included works by Vaughan Williams, Britten and Debussy. The centrepiece of the May Week concert was Kenyi Wang’s rendition of Mendelssohn’s moving Violin Concerto.

So it is that the Society has continued to flourish in its advancing but scarcely declining years, indebted as it is to the nurture and informed counsel of Stephen Layton, Director of Music. The President would also like to extend his thanks to Amy Lyddon, Antonia Beardsall, Jehangir Cama and the rest of the committee for their unstinting hard work and support. Disraeli—not a Trinity man—is said to have observed, ‘Were it not for music, we might in these days say the beautiful is dead.’ In a College where music of the highest standard is both expected and appreciated, we can assure Disraeli’s shade that the beautiful remains very much alive.

Simon Bland (2009)

Science Society

There is a curious fall in the UK’s bee population. As I was writing this account the BBC News website reported that scientists estimated that the UK economy might lose £440m annually in consequence, adding that ‘This amounts to about 13% of the country’s income from farming.’ Bees, scientists, and the national income might seem an unusual association of ideas, but that report offered yet another reminder of the subtle and ubiquitous web that links science with daily life. This linkage has become almost a journalistic cliché. Science is now relevant and popular. Period. Of course, how the media presents scientific information is very important since this shapes debate, as the Master argued in one of this year’s Reith Lectures. Nevertheless we can be glad that science’s societal role is being more widely acknowledged and scrutinised. This year’s Science Society’s programme resonated with this extended view of science.

Like the proverbial, if dying, bee, it has been another busy year for a Society very much alive. Last summer we polled members for what they would like to see in
this year’s programme. We also organised an online process through which they could nominate speakers to be invited to our events. This year’s programme differed from those of previous years accordingly, because of the wider spread of subjects covered, including the interface between science and other subjects.

During the **Michaelmas** term we held panel discussions on the links between science and technology, philosophy and science, and logic and mathematics, to which various Trinity Fellows and members of the University contributed. The programme also included invited talks on media-related topics: Dr Natasha Loder, chair of the British Association of Science Writers, talked on the relationship between science and journalism, and Dr Maria Cruz, Associate Editor of *Science*, discussed the editorial process at that journal’s office. Quentin Cooper, who presents the programme *Material World* on BBC Radio 4, described his experience on an expedition to Cape Farewell, the southernmost tip of Greenland, which was intended to document and communicate the effects of climate change.

Our Michaelmas programme ended with two visits to London. During the first some of us visited the Royal Society and enjoyed a comprehensive set of talks on the Society’s activities and history. On the second excursion we went to Imperial College, to participate in a symposium co-organised with the Royal College of Science Union.

Our **Lent** programme included talks that examined the connections between science and other areas of life. Dr David Cleevely, founding director of the Centre for Science and Policy, explored that relationship in the light of the sacking of the government’s chief drugs advisor; Dr Christopher Smith told us of the genesis of the popular radio show *The Naked Scientists*; and Andrew Stanger discussed the prospects of law careers for scientists.

We also hosted talks by Cambridge academics. These were more tightly bound to a particular subject: Professor Nicola Clayton spoke about learning and problem-solving in corvids; Dr Sarah Teichmann explained her research into computational genetics; Sir Tony Hoare wove together philosophy and foundational mathematics to explore the nature of computing; Dr Hugh Hunt declared his enthusiasm for the century-old Trinity College clock.

Kenyi Wang edited this year’s issue of *Newton*; in an expanded format this featured articles by members and an interview with Dr Venki Ramakrishnan, Trinity’s most recent Nobel laureate. The Lent programme ended with our
annual Science Symposium, which this year formed part of the Cambridge Science Festival. Invited talks were given by Professors Martin Rees and Béla Bollobás. Ulrike Bauer won the Best Presentation Award, and Bárbara Ferreira and Leif Denby were runners-up.

Following tradition, our Easter term programme was kept brief and social. Kenyi Wang and Michał Kwasigroch organised a well received science quiz. Maciej Hermanowicz organised our Garden Party, which always marks the end of the Society’s annual programme and the changeover to the new committee. Pimm’s and much-loved Trinity ice-cream were enjoyed by all.

There are many people to thank for making this year’s programme possible. Along with the other committee members already mentioned, I must acknowledge Jonathan Silver who compiled and digitised the Society’s financial records. The committee thanks the society’s senior treasurer Dr Anson Cheung and his predecessor Professor Grae Worster. Special thanks are due to the speakers at our events and the contributors to our Science Symposium and Newton. This year the Society enjoyed fruitful collaboration with the Trinity Mathematical Society, the John Ray Society, the Cambridge University Biological Society and the Royal College of Science Union. We acknowledge the financial support of Mayer Brown International LLP, and the generous and manifold support received from College. Most importantly, we are grateful to the society’s members for their enthusiasm and wish the new committee well in the year ahead.

Nik Sultana (2008)

Students’ Union

The first task of every new Trinity College Students’ Union committee is to run the Changeover Event held at Burrell’s Field, where a labyrinth of rooms is transformed into a themed haven of DJs and live bands. If it represents the first test of every new Committee’s mettle, then the 2009–10 TCSU Committee achieved First Class Honours, proving themselves a determined and enthusiastic bunch. The party ran without a glitch, and the clean-up operation was completed in record time and with record levels of fun; the Treasurer even provided cake to sweeten the taste of hoovering. Indeed, when the Committee suggested that my proposed meeting time of 10am for clean-up was ‘a bit too late, can we start at 9am instead’, it was evident that a truly active and passionate team had taken the helm.
This level of enthusiasm and commitment was evident not only in the love of early mornings: this year saw the TCSU drive many an innovation. Space allows me to tell of only the most important triumphs.

**The Wolfson Party Room’s renovation** was completed in April. The result is a truly elegant venue, complete with a professional bar area, subtle ‘mood’ lighting and attractive leather stools. Our first event in the new WPR—organised with gusto by Jenni Heeks and her Ents Team—was a success. The addition of a professionally staffed bar added poise and a sense of occasion previously lacking. We must thank the Junior Bursar and College Council, as well as the Works and Catering Departments for their time, support and expertise throughout the renovation. The end result is far beyond what TCSU ever imagined possible.

**The Catering Department** also worked with the TCSU to improve student fare. The introduction of ‘Special Formal Halls’—occasional black tie dinners, at which guests are treated to fine food and silver service—met with great enthusiasm; tickets sold out in minutes. As Trinity looks towards the completion of the new kitchens, TCSU, led by Junior Steward Edmund Hanna, is surveying the students and liaising with the Catering Department to ensure that the new facilities meet student needs. It looks as if we are in for a real treat when the new Servery opens.

**The TCSU Welfare Officers**—Joshua Mills and Kate Wiles—continued to expand our student welfare services. Their Easter Term Welfare Programme—featuring relaxing shoulder massages, yoga and a doughnut stand outside the library—helped to ward off exam stress. They also ran a ‘Welfare Brunch’, at which students were treated to pastries while they met the Officers informally: A similar event will be held for Freshers in October. TCSU’s longstanding commitment to contraceptive provision was extended further this year with our first Chlamydia Screening Party, in collaboration with CUSU’s Sexual Health Awareness Team. Backing up these key events, Kate and Josh keep an open-door policy, lending an ear to any student who needs to talk.

**Access and Admissions Officer** Katie Lam has transformed our Access Schemes. Alongside Open Days and school visits to Trinity, Katie worked alongside her CUSU counterpart to expand the College’s Access Programme and encourage students from every walk of life to apply for admission. This summer saw the resurrection of the Access Bus: Trinity students visited a number of schools in Southampton to talk about Cambridge and University life more generally. Next year, Katie plans to hold a Residential Access Camp at Trinity
over the Easter Vacation. Plans are still in their infancy, but this will surely be a welcome addition to what we already do.

**Domestic and Environmental Officer** Georgia Cole, enjoying her second term of office, continues to work furiously to improve Trinity’s ‘green’ and charitable credentials. After introducing a selection of Fair Trade products to Hall, she is now looking to produce Trinity-themed re-usable eco-bags. Her involvement in RAG has also ensured that TCSU continues to collaborate with that charity. In this year’s Freshers’ Week RAG will help TCSU organise a Sports Day and a College Family Quiz, events that we hope will raise both funds and awareness for the charity.

Our proposed budget having been approved by College Council, planning for **Freshers’ Week** is well under way. Rooms are being booked, welcome events planned and College Parents recruited. We have tried to produce an inclusive programme of events that focuses on improving Freshers’ welfare and promoting a community spirit both among them and with other Trinity students. Along with all the traditional welcome events, we have added some novelties to enliven the Fresher Experience. Foremost among these is a Sports Day and Hog Roast for the whole College, an occasion we hope will be not only enjoyable but also an early opportunity for students of all years to meet. We have established a TCSU Freshers’ Week Headquarters in the President’s room. Stocked to the rafters with tea and cake, the room will be open all week to any Fresher with questions or who simply fancies a chat over a chocolate brownie. We hope that these additions—along with others that limited space forbids me divulge—will help prevent any feelings of isolation among our new arrivals.

**Overseas Welfare Officer** Alexey Morgunov and his Overseas Committee also plan an International Freshers’ Week. Alexey has produced a handbook and a timetable, both dramatic improvements on previous years. With everything from a Helpdesk to pizza nights, and a new country-specific Buddy Scheme, our new international students will receive a warm and informative welcome.

Thanks must finally go to the unsung heroes of TCSU—the administrative core without whom the Committee could do nothing. Secretary Vicky Spence, Treasurer Sasha Kasas and Vice-President James Strawson have been meticulous in seeing that the paperwork was in order and the accounts up-to-date. Finally, undergraduate life at Trinity would simply not be complete without the Weekly Updates sent out by Computing and Publicity Officer Bo Tian.

Alexandra Sault (2008)
Women of Trinity

After the excellent work of my predecessor, Marie-Louise Frevert, the leadership of Women of Trinity fell to me. A second-year Natural Scientist, I ran for the role of Female Welfare Officer on a manifesto claiming that issues like emotional stress, relationship abuse, sexual health and safety, often affect women as much as, if not more than, their male peers. I soon learned that certain responsibilities came with the post, including taking the helm of Women of Trinity. This, although separate from the Trinity College Students Union, has always been run by the current Female Welfare Officer.

From the start, I was determined to transform WoT from a society that some think simply allows girls to ‘sit around and braid their hair while feeding each other cupcakes’—to quote a comment in Travisty, Trinity’s fortnightly student magazine—to one that fosters appreciation of the feminine element in College while still welcoming men at its events. I recruited a committed and diligent team—Anna Zavyalova and Mina Spasic (Ents), Laura Keys (Secretary), and Emma Colliver (Services). Since, sadly, we had been left with no budget we were limited to alcohol-supported events. In the spirit of rediscovering childhood, we threw a Disney-themed party at the end of the Lent Term complete with bubbles and renditions of favourite songs like ‘The Bare Necessities’. To our surprise, equal numbers of males and females attended this successful event. We followed up with a James Bond-inspired Casino Royale night that included a poker table but even these successes could not raise the funds needed for a garden party.

We are all the more delighted to report that we have secured sponsorship from Citigroup for the coming academic year! We hope—along with our Freshers’ week Cambaret party—to be able to offer a great variety of events. Look out for yoga and self-defence classes, as well as tea parties and fundraising brunches!

Kate Wiles (2009)
The Choir has had a full and varied schedule this year, with invitations to sing at a number of special events in Cambridge and further afield. As well as its regular services in the Chapel, the Choir continued its programme of joint services with schools from around the UK, giving secondary school pupils an insight into the Cambridge choral tradition. Several services were sung with instruments during the year and there was a joint service in the Easter Term with the choirs of Jesus and Selwyn Colleges.

In November the Choir sang for HRH Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh when they attended a ceremony in the Senate House to mark the University’s 800th anniversary. There was also a joint concert with Clare College Choir and Collegium Musicum to celebrate the anniversary, as part of the Cambridge Festival. The programme included a newly-commissioned setting of poetry by Archbishop Rowan Williams (A Five-Gated Well), set to music by Christopher Brown.

Concerts were given at Cadogan Hall in London and in Eton College Chapel, as part of the Windsor Spring Festival, in addition to regular recitals in Cambridge. The Choir also collaborated for the first time with the City of London Sinfonia, resulting in two performances of Haydn’s Nelson Mass, one in Chapel and the other at the annual RSPB Spring Concert at Snape Maltings Concert Hall. After a successful ‘Singing from the Towers’ at the beginning of May Week, the annual ‘Singing on the River’ concert was unfortunately rained inside. Nonetheless, the Choir still performed to a packed and appreciative audience in Chapel.

Two CDs by the Choir were released on the Hyperion label during the year: Baltic Exchange, a recording of contemporary music from the Baltic region; and a disc of music by David Briggs, recorded in Gloucester Cathedral. This latter was the ‘Editor’s Choice’ in the August edition of Gramophone magazine. The editor could ‘confidently say that this recording is one of the finest CDs of sacred choral and organ music you’ll ever hear’. The BBC were welcomed back to Trinity Chapel to make a live broadcast of Evensong in June, and in early July the Choir recorded a disc of American choral music, also for Hyperion.
A three-week tour of Australia during the summer, as part of the Musica Viva International Concert Season, was a highlight of the year. The Choir performed to full houses in the major concert halls of Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Brisbane, Canberra, Hobart and Port Macquarie; several of the concerts were broadcast live on national radio. The concerts were extremely well received by audiences and critics alike. The Sydney Morning Herald reviewed a performance in the City Recital Hall, Angel Place, Sydney: ‘It was an inspired piece of programming, and an inspiring display of vocal craft and musicality.’

During the year, the Choir launched a new website, which contains details of all CD releases and forthcoming concerts: www.trinitycollegechoir.com
FEATURES
HENRY VIII AND TRINITY
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THE CLOCK TOWER STORY
Features

Henry VIII and the Foundation of Trinity by Patrick Collinson (1988)

In the Master’s Lodge, 2 December 2009

Professor Collinson spoke in a lecture series in which Fellows expound their research to colleagues. Pat Collinson’s talk was an exception, as he explains.

Who doesn’t know Henry VIII? We may think that we know quite enough about him, especially after the excessive attention he has recently received in print and on screens large and small. But I don’t work on Henry VIII, never have, and never will. But I know enough to ask a question. How well do we know Henry VIII? That breaks down into two questions, corresponding to two antinomies. The OED defines an antinomy as ‘a contradiction between conclusions which seem equally logical, reasonable, or necessary’—which defines our problem with Henry VIII precisely.

Was there one Henry VIII or two? That is our first antimony. We struggle to make one person of the young Henry, tall and handsome, musically gifted, a composer as well as performer, athletic yet bookish, worth a borderline 2i in Theology; and the physically gross, paranoid and ruthless monster of his later years. That degeneration is captured by some of the writers of the age who began by extolling Henry as almost the Messiah, but ended—one of them with his head detached from his body—coming to terms with the fact of his tyranny. Henry executed more of the great and good, as well as not so good, than any other monarch before or since: two wives, one cardinal, over twenty members of noble families, four top public servants, three mitred abbots, six of his
closest friends. Technically this was not ‘off with his head’ oriental despotism. Everything followed due legal process, a process clarified, shall we say, by twelve new statutes defining treason in three years. Not much comfort to know that if you were about to be decapitated or disembowelled.

Our writers had fondly supposed that monarchs could be made good rulers by what was called good counsel. They came to realise that only good monarchs, who didn’t need it, listened to it. That realisation, according to a recent book, Writing Under Tyranny, was important for English literature, since it led to a reinvention of the role of the author. The Henrician tyranny had been ‘a kind of nervous breakdown in the body politic’, in which the literature of good counsel was ‘slowly asphyxiated’. The consequence was ‘a literature of despair’, ‘a voice of genuine emotion, struggling for expression’. Sir Thomas Wyatt asked ‘what availeth truth?’ and repeated the question twice in fifteen lines. Paradoxically, this was for the writer a kind of emancipation. So much good and bad came out of the extraordinary 1530s and 1540s, including, on the credit side, Trinity College.

Facing our antinomy, David Starkey has simply cut the Gordian knot. ‘There are two Henrys, the one old, the other young.’ We have read Starkey’s account of the young Henry and we await his forthcoming book on the other side of the coin. But long ago, Starkey’s teacher, Sir Geoffrey Elton, cast doubt on this simple dichotomy. Henry was scarcely twenty years old when he had his father’s finance ministers, the unpopular Empson and Dudley, executed on false charges of treason. They had been arrested on the second day of his reign. Elton thought this was already evidence of Henry’s ‘inherent cruelty’.

But was it Henry’s idea to kill Empson and Dudley? Probably not. Here is our second antinomy. It is always difficult, and often impossible, to determine how far, in a system of personal and autocratic monarchy, the monarch was himself responsible for things done in his name: responsible for the idea, responsible for the decision, responsible for the execution (forgive the double entendre).

This is what Henry’s historians disagree about. For the most part, like Starkey, they attempt to solve the problem by cutting the reign into chunks. A F Pollard, who may be regarded as both Geoffrey Elton’s grandfather and mine, since he begat J E Neale who begat us, was another to divide the reign in two. From 1514 to 1529, Cardinal Wolsey looked after the shop, and Henry for the most part let him get on with it. But with Wolsey’s fall, in the context of the king’s great marital crisis, which was at root a succession crisis, Henry was ready to
take over; and in the following years he established his personal supremacy over both church and state, took steps to realise his vision of what we know as Great Britain, and generally laid the foundations of England’s future greatness. His secret was to identify with the nation, while the nation found itself in him. Why Pollard didn’t rechristen Henry ‘Henry the Great’ I don’t know. That was the perspective of a late Victorian liberal.

But then Elton came along and chopped the reign into different chunks. The only creative decade was the 1530s, and that had less to do with Henry than with the man who effectively replaced Wolsey as first minister, Thomas Cromwell. We should credit Cromwell for the solution to the king’s great matter, for the separation from Rome, for the royal supremacy, for the creation of an independent Church of England, and for much else besides, for Cromwell was an insatiable reformer. After Cromwell’s fall and execution, an event which, one might say, Henry failed to prevent—he was later overheard to say that he regretted it—everything went to pieces. Trinity was born at a time of exceptional political and ideological confusion, and, as we shall see, its foundation was a wholly unexpected outcome of that muddle. For Elton, Henry was rarely in charge. He lacked originality, depth and foresight. He was unable to think the problems of government through. A more recent historian has commented on Henry’s alarmingly low threshold of boredom. ‘He would not put in the hours.’

All this may seem to give history a bad name. If so, too bad. We operate in the real world, not in laboratories. In many areas of history the process of making sense of the past is more circular than cumulative. This question, this particular antinomy, goes back and forth like an interminable rally at Wimbledon. Just as Elton’s Cromwellian revolution in government was in full flow, J J Scarisbrick published a biography of Henry VIII which replaced Pollard after more than sixty years. Scarisbrick was careful not to oppose Elton full frontally. He was, after all, Elton’s first postgraduate pupil. But he restored to Henry an unstoppable determination and drive, if not quite Pollard’s vision. Scarisbrick believed Henry was the principal architect of the policy which gave England and its king unqualified sovereignty; although he acknowledged Henry’s weaknesses, even to some degree his incompetence. Meanwhile, other historians, the so-called revisionists, were casting doubts on the key role Elton had ascribed to Cromwell. They did not revert to Pollard’s somewhat simplistic version of the reign. It was just that there more players than one. Everything was more complicated. More recently, George Bernard, an editor of The English
Historical Review, in a 600-page book with another 100 pages of notes, has put the knife in, restoring Henry to centrality and dominance. ‘Henry knew his own mind and knew what he wanted.’ ‘What the king sought he largely achieved.’ No-one doubts Bernard’s learning. But few of his peers have signed up to his account of the Henrician revolution.

Not only Tudor historians have to scratch their heads over who was responsible for what. In pre-Great War Russia Tsar Nicholas II was supposedly in total command of all the affairs of that vast and complex empire. But we have recently been told that ‘he knew next to nothing of the workings of the tsarist system, and was incapable of regular work.’ Kaiser Wilhelm II was no better at autocracy nor, I suppose, would George V have been, if he had had the chance. Erasmus wrote a devastating attack on the sheer irrationality of the principle of hereditary monarchy, which made nations helpless victims of biology. Not that Erasmus expected to change things except through enlightened education, which proved to be sadly optimistic.

The problem of royal agency is acute, since, in a highly personalised system centred on the Court, most of what went on was verbal, never committed to writing. No-one supposes Henry VIII was as ignorant as the Tsar of what made things tick in his small, compact, and well-organised kingdom. David Starkey’s original and most important contribution to the subject, while still apprenticed to Elton, was to demonstrate that Tudor government was a face-to-face, mouth-to-ear affair, far from bureaucratic in its essentials. In the words of King Lear, it was about ‘who loses and who wins, who’s in, who’s out.’ We need to hear what was said in lowered voices in deep window recesses, but are usually out of earshot. That, paradoxically, is why we attach so much credit to what has survived in written form. From the accident of the circumstances in which Thomas Cromwell left office, all his voluminous files came into the hands of the Crown and are now to be found in the National Archives. Cromwell was, among other things, the king’s secretary. We have the secretary’s record of what went on, day by day—only his in-tray, not the out-tray—but only rarely do we hear from the king. Kings don’t write letters, or official documents. Henry could use a pen, but mostly to scribble his often telling comments on what someone else had written. And what if the papers of political players other than Cromwell had survived in comparable bulk?

It may be that historians have concentrated too much on what is always taken to be the central issue of Henry’s reign: the constitutional revolution called
the Henrician Reformation: the divorce from both Catherine of Aragon and Rome, the marriage to Anne Boleyn, the invention of the royal supremacy, the unprecedented encroachment of the state on the affairs of the church, culminating in the dissolution of the monasteries, the greatest enforced transfer of property rights in English history. It is not clear, and perhaps never will be, how far these things were part of Henry’s single-minded purpose and, as always, there is that devil which lurks in the detail.

**Henry was the driving force** in other areas. Of that there can be little doubt. We can specify the creation of Royal Navy, a new kind of navy for a new kind of naval warfare; a stupendous programme of palace building—Whitehall, all twenty-three acres of it, St James’s, a few hundred yards away (why?), Bridewell in the city of London (£20,000), Hampton Court (£62,000), Nonsuch, the Italianate answer to the French Château de Chambord—unprecedented coastal defences; above all, the waging of war. All this cost vast sums and, according to Elton, Henry ‘never paid the slightest attention to financial affairs’. Reversing the cliché, perhaps we could say he knew the value of these things but not their cost. The point of the acquisition of the monasteries was to enrich the monarchy by massively re-endowing it. But Henry blew the proceeds in an unnecessary war of choice which gave us Boulogne, which we kept for three or four years, and which otherwise stirred up a hornet’s nest in Scotland, which took rather longer to sort out.

When it came to appointments and grants of this and that, if Henry sometimes resembled the dent on a cushion on which someone had recently sat, he usually knew very well what he was doing. And those who worked for Henry knew they were nothing more than his servants. If they ever forgot that they soon got their come-uppance. Henry’s utter confidence in his supreme regality, his supremacy, was something which he asserted long before he met Thomas Cromwell. As early as 1515 he could pronounce: ‘By the ordinance and sufferance of God, we are king of England, and kings of England in times past have never had any superior but God only.’ There was no monarch like Henry, before or since. This was indeed the apogee of English monarchy. Events, dear boy, as Harold Macmillan would have said, ensured that he would never be replicated.

Henry remained throughout his reign single-minded in his determination to maintain religious orthodoxy and uniformity. The religion over which he came to preside was not, as has often been said, ‘Catholicism without the Pope’. Henry was the pope. But his was an orthodoxy which he made up as he went along,
reading quite a lot and making notes in the margins of what he read. On one occasion he wrote: ‘The basic premiss of this work is worthless’—something we have all wanted to say from time to time. And that went with a genuine, if perhaps passing, commitment to the cause of learning, out of which came Trinity.

**How much credit should we give to Henry** as Trinity’s founder and principal benefactor? ‘Die? That’s the last thing I shall do’ were supposedly Lord Palmerston’s last words. Almost the last thing Henry VIII did, a few weeks before his death, was to finalise this College’s foundation. But how far was the king responsible for that noble act, and who else ought we to thank when we commemorate our benefactors?

To parody Charles Dickens, for Oxford and Cambridge the early 1540s were the worst of times and the best of times. A series of revolutionary changes damaged both universities, threatening their very existence but, with the suppression of some areas of learning, particularly canon law and much scholastic theology, a new and progressive curriculum was promoted: a new biblically-based divinity, the endorsement of new kinds of learning with the creation of Regius chairs in Divinity, Greek, Hebrew, Civil Law, as well as Medicine; followed by the foundation of the two grandest colleges in either place, Christ Church and Trinity. Another antinomy here. Scarisbrick can write, on successive pages of his biography: ‘His lavish endowment of Trinity College and his foundation of the Regius professorships mark him as one of the most generous patrons in Cambridge’s history, and all in all he could claim to have given more to education than any other king of England.’ And then: ‘Not only did Henry fail to use the wealth that came to him in generous service to the cause of education, social justice or religion; worse, he squandered it to pay for the very causes which an Erasmus or a More most hated’—war. ‘The wealth that came to him!’ Those generous endowments were paid for not out of the royal estate which Henry had inherited but mostly from the confiscated wealth of the monasteries and other religious houses. And in truth only a tiny portion of that great windfall tax was devoted to education and other good causes, something which many, including Henry’s second wife, had favoured.

**How do we resolve this?** Is it conceivable that Henry, contemplating death, had a coherent plan for the universities, that he really was more than our titular founder? And if not, where did the decisions come from, who were the contenders in what seems to have been a political tug-of-war over the future of higher education and learning in England?
Let us take the negative side of the antinomy first. Cambridge’s last two chancellors, Bishop John Fisher and Thomas Cromwell, had both been beheaded. Before his downfall, Cromwell had been advised that the number of students in Cambridge had halved. The seventeenth-century historian of the university recorded that ‘on the fall of the abbeys fell the hearts of all scholars, fearing the ruin of learning.’ The suppression of religious houses left Cambridge without its friaries and monastic halls of residence. The once flourishing Franciscan and Dominican houses were now quarries. Stone from the Grey Friars would soon be used to build Trinity.

That did not end the process sanitised in our history books as ‘dissolution’. In 1545 the first Chantries Act empowered the king to dissolve a variety of other religious foundations, colleges among them, and to help himself to their possessions. Colleges were not necessarily as we now understand them but collegiate churches, often grander than an average parish church and better staffed, thanks to the late medieval obsession with Purgatory, and with what might be done for souls in Purgatory. They were chantries, founded primarily to maintain perpetual prayer for their founders, King’s College being the outstanding example in this place. Colleges had an almost incidental and secondary role as academies tacked on to them.

Oxford and Cambridge colleges were explicitly embraced within the terms of the 1545 Act. And whereas the suppression of the monasteries had been justified with religious and moral arguments, no such motivation was offered for this fresh round of spoliation. It was all about money. Henry’s government was all but bankrupt. War in France and Scotland had proved ruinously expensive. Taxation was at an all-time high and the currency had been debased, the first time such a thing had happened. The Crown lands were being sold off as if there was no tomorrow.

‘Wolves’ were said to be poised to benefit from this new round of expropriation: expectant courtiers and others who needed to be rewarded for their services, and whose loyalty and commitment to the Henrician enterprise needed to be rewarded. This might be a cheap way to do so. In the worst case, the colleges might just about have survived, but they would have been crippled financially. That would not have meant the end of the universities. The schools would have survived, and not all scholars and students were members of colleges. But the university would have been severely, perhaps irreparably, damaged, and would not have grown into the collegiate university we know and love.
The first stage in any such process was the appointment of royal commissions, in this case to carry out a survey of the financial affairs of the Oxford and Cambridge colleges. Perhaps under pressure, Henry decreed that the college lands should be surveyed without delay, a mere month after the passage of the 1545 Act. Was it thought that here was the jackpot? The first victory to be won by what we may call the sheep, in confronting the wolves, was, in the case of Cambridge, to secure the appointment as commissioners of leading members of the university: the vice-chancellor, Matthew Parker, master of Corpus Christi—he owed that to Henry—and a future archbishop of Canterbury, John Redman, warden of the King’s Hall, of whom more anon, and the president of Queens’, William May. It would have saved a bit to have the job done in-house. But it was as if the visitations of the monasteries had been conducted by some of the leading abbots, including, perhaps, the abbot of Glastonbury, whose fate in real life, or rather death, was to be strung up on neighbouring Tor Hill.

‘A sudden change in royal policy’ is what we have to explain, according to the historian of Christ Church’s foundation. Matthew Parker attributed this notable coup to ‘certain friends of the university’, whom we can identify as two of John Redman’s former pupils, now close to the corridors of power: John Cheke, tutor to the future Edward VI, and Thomas Smith, clerk to Queen Katherine Parr’s Council, both proponents of what we may call progressive education, both good Greek scholars. Another key player must have been Sir Anthony Denny, a leader of the reformist tendency in the king’s Privy Chamber and mainly responsible for the advancement of those Cambridge ‘friends’.

Since we are not privy to Tudor pillow talk, the voice of what contemporaries called ‘the night crow’, we can only guess that much of the credit for what now happened should probably go to Katherine Parr, Henry’s sixth and last wife, who was a friend to the newer trends in both learning and religion.¹

Katherine Parr was the only queen consort in English history to have published her own books in her lifetime. She was fluent in Italian and French and probably, though this is disputed, proficient in Latin and scarcely the sedate middle-aged partner of Henry’s declining years. Although twice widowed—and Henry would be the last husband of four—she was now in her early thirties, and only thirty-six when she died. Katherine had consolidated a real power of her own during her

¹ For Katherine Parr’s role in our foundation see also the article by Aysha Pollnitz (2001), ‘Katherine Parr 1512–1548 and the Foundation of Trinity College’ in The Fountain 5 (Autumn 2007).
husband’s absence in France, when she had governed as regent, intending—but it was not to be—that she would continue in that role in the probable minority of her stepson. Only a year or two earlier she had been a Yorkshire housewife. Such were the improbable 1540s. Matthew Parker had already dealt successfully with Katherine to secure a temporary stay of execution for his own college at Stoke-by-Clare in Suffolk, a rich foundation to which he had been preferred by Queen Anne Boleyn. Katherine Parr owned the lands around Stoke, and she knew Parker was making the place a centre of enlightenment, creating a free grammar school for ‘the youths of the country about the college’. Unfortunately when Katherine was gone, so was Stoke.

There is a letter from Katherine to the chancellor, Stephen Gardiner, and vice-chancellor, Parker, dated 26 February 1546, a response to a letter from Cambridge which had been presented by ‘Mr Doctor Smith’. The queen wonders why the letter was written in Latin, commends the ambition to turn the university into a new Athens—which was not quite Gardiner’s idea—but expresses concern lest that should be at the expense of divinity, ‘forgetting our Christianity’. It is a funny letter, but indicative of the queen’s concern for the future of the university, and of rather more than that. She says she has ‘attempted’ ‘my lord the King’s Majesty’, whatever that meant, ‘for the stablishment of your livelihood and possessions’, and, notwithstanding his material interest, he was such a good patron to learning that rather than damage it, ‘he will rather advance learning and erect new occasion [sc. foundation] thereof.’ ‘New occasion’ must have meant Henry’s intention to found Trinity. This is as close as we can get to pillow talk.

Perhaps the university should not have been so worried. Matthew Parker recorded the occasion when he and William May of Queens’ presented their draft survey to the king at Hampton Court. According to Parker, Henry ‘diligently perused’ their report and said to the courtiers standing by, ‘in a certain admiration’, that ‘he thought he had not in his realm so many persons so honestly maintained in living, by so little land and rent.’ He asked how it was that most colleges seemed to be living beyond their means. Parker and May, no doubt relying on the creative accounting of college bursars, replied that the difference was made up from entry fines, lump sums chargeable when new leases of property were made. The king then said it would be a shame to make the colleges worse off than they were, which disappointed any wolves within earshot. He pointed to the wolves and said that, while he had to be generous to his loyal servants, it would
be up to the colleges to do them any favours, presumably by granting leases on favourable terms. He himself would do nothing to worsen their condition.

This was an extraordinary reversal of what had seemed to be royal policy. It was also sudden. The audience at Hampton Court is conventionally dated to late February or early March 1546, when the surveys were complete—surely too voluminous for Henry to read over in a few minutes—and after Katherine Parr wrote her letter. But Henry and his Council had returned to Westminster on 28 January. This means that, if Parker is to be trusted, what he and May presented was a brief interim report, prepared within a few days of their appointment as commissioners. Was Henry an old man in a hurry? Insofar as his volte face was intelligent, it may be that he had decided that the assets of the Oxbridge colleges were too modest to make any substantial impact on the black hole in his finances.

It appears that soon after that meeting the first steps were taken to implement what Katherine had hinted at. Plans for Trinity were under way by March 1546 and building work began in May. In Oxford plans were equally advanced to create the king’s new college of Christ Church, a curiously composite foundation which included the cathedral church of the newly invented bishopric of Oxford.

Robert Neild, in his invaluable Riches and Responsibility, a Financial History of Trinity, says ‘quite why Henry decided to found Trinity and Christ Church we do not know.’ No we don’t and, further, we do not and ultimately cannot know how far it was his decision. Some time before 1546 Henry VIII was often quite literally a cipher. In place of his authentic signature on many formal documents, even on the last will and testament which determined the political future, we find what was called the ‘dry stamp’, in effect a sixteenth-century rubber stamp. There is neither signature nor dry stamp on our foundation charter. Henry may never have seen it. The king could pronounce, as he did at Hampton Court. It was for others to do the paper and vellum work. We have every reason to suppose that Queen Katherine Parr had more than a little to do with what was now to happen.

John Redman, who was to become the first Master of Trinity, is the figure we can perhaps pick out behind the queen. Redman is almost unknown to all but a few historians but deserves to be honoured as our real rather than formal or fictive founder. This I cannot prove, only feel it in my bones. Redman had stature in the last years of Henry VIII, when he was in his early forties. In many respects he was seen as the successor to John Fisher, the founder, in collaboration with Henry VIII’s grandmother, of St John’s and Christ’s, and he was a Johnian who
had occupied Lady Margaret’s divinity chair. As a theologian, Redman wrestled with the differences between what he called ‘the old sort’ and ‘the new sort’. The choice was neither pragmatic nor political. Redman, above all a moralist, saw dangers for morality both in much received Catholic doctrine and practice and in the Lutheran insistence on salvation by faith alone. His lectures were bible-based, and he was a true Erasmian, committed to the movement we call ‘Renaissance humanism’: the original languages, the authentic texts, models for today. But Redman was not a Lutheran, and in 1540 he presented Henry VIII with a treatise on the critical doctrine of justification which was essentially Catholic. That formulation was incorporated in the official statement of Henrician theology known as the King’s Book of 1543, to which Redman may have contributed more extensively. He was exceptional in treading that via media later associated with Anglicanism. People regarded Redman as card and compass. We are told by a modern authority that Redman died ‘too Catholic on the chief articles of Protestant belief but too Protestant on the chief articles of Catholic belief’, a position of ‘inverted equipoise’. I know of no more admirable denizen of Henry VIII’s England.

In 1546 Redman was Warden of the King’s Hall, which, to make Trinity, was united with the better endowed college of Michaelhouse and Fishwick’s Hostel—purchased from Gonville Hall. Trinity was in direct continuity with the King’s Hall to an extent we hardly appreciate. Great Gate long predates Trinity, it belongs to the mid-fifteenth century and was once the grand entrance to the King’s Hall. Its grandeur alone tells us that the King’s Hall was the most important thing in Cambridge, in origin an extension of the Chapel Royal. Its role had been to train the top civil servants of successive late medieval regimes. It was the medieval English école normale, funded directly from the Exchequer. It was the first college to admit undergraduates, the first to institute a tutorial system and college lectureships. It was a pioneer in the study of Civil Law. The historian of the King’s Hall suggests that it was mainly by its inspiration that other collegiate foundations followed, mostly under royal auspices. In the progressive development of the collegiate university, forget Peterhouse.

I think Henry would have found it well nigh impossible to suppress, or diminish, the King’s Hall. If he had had any such thoughts, John Redman, either directly or through other ‘friends’ with access to the queen, would surely have dissuaded him. And that, I suggest, may be largely why Henry spared the Cambridge colleges, and how he came to create Trinity. It is sometimes suggested that it
was a mark of royal piety and humility that he chose to name his new college for the Holy Trinity, and not in his own name. He could hardly have called it King’s College—although in May 1546 there was a reference to ‘the King’s Majesty’s New College in Cambridge’. My guess is that it was Redman who came up with the name. Michaelhouse may have played its part. For Michaelhouse had been founded in the late fourteenth century ‘in honour of the supreme and undivided Trinity’, together with the Virgin Mary and St Michael the Archangel.

**Henry’s royal foundations in Cambridge and Oxford** were of very great importance. The size of the two colleges and the unprecedented wealth with which they were endowed—an annual income of £2,200 for Christ Church, £1,640 for Trinity—ensured their dominance, rooted in the idea of an almost self-contained collegiate education. The undergraduates I taught twenty years ago, who almost never went to university lectures, were unwittingly living out that idea. And the education provided was the best on offer: in a word, humanism, the course designed to educate a new kind of clergyman, a new sort of civil servant. Trinity recruited most of its original fellows from St John’s, where those studies had flourished since the days of John Fisher. (That misled earlier historians of the university who supposed that Trinity in its origins was a bastion of the ‘new learning’ in the sense of Protestantism, which was far from the case.)

Henry’s grandiose foundations also announced a new royal interest in, not to say command of, the universities, symbolised by the presumptive right of the Crown to appoint our Master. Henry had already made Matthew Parker Master of Corpus Christi. As Emmanuel’s senior fellow remarked in the 1660s: ‘It is better to obey than to choose.’ Whatever we think of the denial of those republican principles originally enshrined in the constitution of the university, I think we must acknowledge that Henry VIII, for all his faults and almost contrary to form, was indeed the greatest benefactor in our history. He deserved better than to have his corpse exhumed and burned, which according to more than one witness may have happened in the reign of his daughter Mary, who built our chapel. Henry was never accorded the grand tomb one might expect. Instead, there is Trinity. As was said of Sir Christopher Wren and St Paul’s: ‘*Si monumentum requiris, circumspice.*’

It was not all sweetness and light. Much of Trinity’s endowment came from the impropriated tithes of parishes—sixty-five of the seventy-five parishes of which we became patron and proprietor. So Trinity flourished at the expense
of umpteen nameless farmers whose tithes went not to the maintenance of religion and charity in their own communities but to the support of Trinity. Very soon after our foundation, critics complained that the poor were being squeezed out of places in the college: ‘a hard matter for a poor man’s child to come by a fellowship (although he be never so good a scholar).’ The universities were about to become ‘the fashionable resort of the youth of the wealthiest classes’, who, according to another critic, did ‘ruffle and roister it out.’ Where have we heard that before?

But let us end more cheerfully, with what Thomas Fuller wrote about Trinity, a hundred years after Henry VIII’s foundation, an accolade which we can read forwards as well as backwards: ‘See how marvellously God hath blessed it with eminent men in all professions.’
Trinity Backs by Richard Glauert (1943)

The Backs can be defined as the area between Garret Hostel Lane on the south side, St John’s backs on the north, Queen’s Road on the west and the College buildings on the east.

Loggan’s map of 1688 shows the area at present taken by the north and south paddocks as “Trinity Coll Meadow” and the Pieces to the west of them as “Trinity Coll Peice “(sic). The area between the College and the river was part of Garret Hostel Green, shown in Hamond’s map of 1592, and belonged to the College following an exchange of land with the Town in 1612/13 when Nevile was Master. Parker’s Piece, previously leased by the College, was given up at this time.

It is a relief for the College that a scheme by ‘Capability’ Brown which would have created a park stretching from St John’s to Queens’ was not accepted by the University in 1779. In his plan the avenue and the roadway as they were in Bentley’s time were much reduced, and the College was seen as a stable-block related to the mansion at King’s.

The Paddocks differ distinctly in their levels. The north paddock is mainly at the lower level of St John’s Backs, and as a result more prone to flooding. A raised extension on the north side of the avenue used earth from the foundation of the new Bishop’s Hostel in 1877. Another raised part by the river proves useful at times as a helicopter landing site—as does the south paddock. In the north-west corner of this paddock an oak tree was planted in 1956 to mark the 80th birthday of G M Trevelyan, Master 1940 to 1951.

The trees along the north boundary are horse chestnuts and the ditch linked to the river is shared with St John’s. The small bridge over this ditch dates from 1874 and is maintained by the two colleges. At the west end of that ditch an overflow for the Bin Brook that passes through St John’s can be used, by agreement, in times of serious flood, to enable water to pass down it to the river.

The south paddock is at about the level of the roadway. The ditch on the south side, which is the boundary with Garret Hostel Lane, has been a home for water voles. The trees there are limes of quite recent planting and in the south-west corner there is a fine atlantic blue cedar.
The Backs from the Library roof

Trinity Pieces, early crocus
Isaac Barrow's memorial tree

Boundary marker for All Saint’s Parish

Trinity punts by Garret Hostel Bridge

Avenue: blue crocus

North Paddock with G M Trevelyan’s memorial oak
On the river bank of both paddocks the traditional weeping willows have been maintained with some difficulty because of honey fungus. At the east end of the line of double cherries on the river side two Californian black walnuts (Juglans hindsii) have been introduced in place of the willows, as a disease-free alternative.

The north paddock is normally available for public access, whereas the south is restricted to members of the College.

Building schemes have in the past been considered for the Backs. In the late nineteenth century there was much discussion of the possible erection of undergraduate rooms in blocks either side of the avenue, but the proposal was not continued because of the feeling of old members against building on the Backs.

In 1920 there had been a proposal for a memorial court designed by Herbert Baker; more recently, in 1953, a building on the Brewhouse site by Powell and Moya was agreed by a College Meeting but not proceeded with because of the narrow majority.

The Backs are divided by the road that runs from the west gate of New Court across the Bridge to the Field Gates (see below) and on through Trinity Pieces to Queen's Road.

**The Bridge:** an earlier, wooden, bridge was demolished as part of the defences of the town against possible royalist attack in the civil war and was rebuilt in 1651 to the design shown in Loggan’s print. The present bridge was built in 1765 by James Essex, bearing the arms of the College and those of Dr Francis Hooper who left money for it. It is built of Portland and Ketton stone. Repairs have been made from time to time including those to the structure in 1967. The shape of the arches has been variously described as cycloidal or semi-elliptical. As these terms have been questioned, it is best called ‘Trinity Bridge’.

**The Avenue** and other planting: The main avenue is composed of limes (Tilia Platyphyllos, the broad-leaved lime). The section between New Court and the river is commonly thought to have been planted in 1716–17, although this dating has been questioned. The main part of the avenue to the west of the river was originally planted in 1671–72, but the trees were felled in 1948, having come to the end of their natural life. The avenue was replanted that year, with trees of the same species, slightly further apart than their predecessors.

An outer avenue of double cherries (Prunus avium ‘Plena’) was planted in 1929, taking the place of an earlier avenue of planes; these cherries lasted until 1987, when they were replaced by the present trees.
Renowned features of the Backs are the extensive display of crocuses in the Avenue—orange, blue and white—which are followed by a combination of white narcissi and red tulips; and in the early summer by the unforgettable white double cherries. In recent years these attractions have been matched by the spread of early purple crocuses (c. Tomasinianus) on Trinity Pieces, usually in February.

**The Scholars’ Lawn.** This is the name given to the lawn between the Library and the river that was once available to Scholars for playing bowls. Marks on the sides of the central gate to the Library on its west side—ASP and SMP—refer to the boundary between the parishes of All Saints and St Michael’s, respectively. The boundary is also marked where it crosses the east side of Great Court at H staircase. The rooms of the Senior and Junior Bursars are thus in different parishes.

The tree, planted in 2000 in the small lawn between the south end of the Library and New Court, is a willow-leaved pear given by the Barrow family to commemorate Isaac Barrow, Master 1672 to 1677. In speaking on the occasion of the planting Professor Glynn, then Chairman of the Garden Committee, drew attention to Barrow’s role in promoting the building of the Wren Library and also to his retirement as Lucasian Professor of Mathematics so that his pupil Isaac Newton might occupy that chair.

**The Brewhouse.** The building in the south-east corner of the Backs is of the same period as the New Court (early nineteenth century) and came to be adapted for use by the Works Staff in the 1980s. It was recently replaced for that use by a building at Burrell’s Field. The area close to Garret Hostel Bridge houses a substantial number of punts, run by the College and available for general letting, with preference given to members of the College.

On walls behind the punts are four cartouches related to the building of Nevile’s Court: two for Thomas Nevile (Master) and one each for the benefactors Sir Thomas Sclater and Dr Humphrey Babington. These came from Nevile’s Court to their present position in the 18th century as part of the changes made under James Essex.¹

¹ Sclater’s and Babington’s arms are shown in RCHM p244.
Trinity Bridge

The Avenue, double cherries in Spring
**Trinity Pieces.** The early eighteenth-century wrought-iron Field Gates leading to the Pieces from the western end of the Avenue were given by Henry Bromley, M.P. for Cambridgeshire, of Horseheath Hall. They replaced the Nevile Gate in 1733 when it was moved to a position at Bishop’s Hostel. The gates have the College arms above the centre on both sides.

The Pieces that form two plots either side of the carriageway were bought from King’s College in 1938. Each contains three London planes dating from 1873, being the survivors of a line of such trees that once stood where the double cherries are now, but they were pollarded, then disliked, and felled. The trees on the south side are limes to the west and horse chestnuts to the east. On the north side are beeches along with the planes.

Elms forming the boundary to Queen’s Road were casualties of the disease that spread in the 1970s affecting a few trees on the east bank of the river by the Library, but more notably the fine avenue in the Fellows’ Garden planted by Whewell, Master 1841 to 1666. By 1979 all had gone.

Beyond is an eighteenth-century gate leading from Queen’s Road to the Fellows’ Garden and to Burrell’s Field.

**Popular Entertainments.** The Backs provide a setting for part of the May Ball, subject to approval by the College Council, and for Singing on the River, conducted by the Director of Music. The burning of a boat on the occasion of success on the river—not unusual in recent years—usually takes place on the path at the east, or river, side of the south paddock.

**References**


Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (RCHM), An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of Cambridge (1959).


Jane Brown, Trinity College: A garden history (Cambridge: Trinity College, 2002)
A myth or misapprehension may, by frequent repetition, assume the mantle of truth: so is history spiced.

**A well established Trinity Truth,** strongly supported by the authoritative *Architectural History of the University of Cambridge* of Willis & Clark (1886), concerns the history of the College Clock Tower, or King Edward Tower. This, we are told, was originally constructed in 1432 as the Gatehouse to King’s Hall, standing near where the Great Court sundial is now. In 1600 during Nevile’s grand clearance, the gate was moved ‘stone by stone’ some 25 yards northward to be re-erected against the west window of the Chapel.

The King Edward tower is thus cited by authorities, Pevsner included, as the earliest stone-built College gatehouse in Cambridge. However, its present aspect cannot be one which might have met the gaze of a 15th Century scholar strolling down King’s Hall Lane. Some ten years after its 1600 erection against the Chapel, the tower was heightened to accommodate a clock—possibly also to stand more proudly against its lofty neighbour. Evidence is not visible from outside, as the extension is clad in a shelly oolite stone identical to the lower part, probably from Clipsham in Rutland. Proof was provided during the 1980s’ reconstruction when original battlements and roof fixings were revealed, walled up in the masonry of the clock room. The supervising architect, Peter Locke, produced the accompanying ‘before and after’ drawing. Apart from superficial ornamentation, the 1600 version is clearly a match for the 1597 Queen’s Tower which faces it across the Court: they were of the same external design.

It should be emphasised that the designation ‘King Edward Tower’, indiscriminately used by Willis and Clark, seems to be of purely Trinity origin. In King’s Hall records, the Gatehouse is referred to as such, or as the *Magna Porta*, or the Tower or, after the present Great Gate was begun in the 1530s, the Old Tower. Willis and Clark aver that a statue of Edward III was set up on the gatehouse in 1432, but bursarial items such as ‘...pro sculptura et factura ymaginis Regis stantis ad magnam portam’ surely refer not to the puissant progenitor, but to his great great grandson, hapless Henry VI. Edward first appears in connection with the tower on an undated, late 1500s but pre-Nevile,
Edward III
plan for incorporating the assorted King’s Hall buildings into a coherent Trinity whole. On this, the site of the Old Tower is labelled ‘Turris Regis Edwardi’. The present tower acquired its Edward III statue—Pugna pro Patria—soon after erection in 1600, but ‘King Edward Tower’ was not immediately an accepted designation in official records, variants of ‘the New Tower next ye Chapel’ being usual for some years.

We have no pictures or plans of King’s Hall’s Old Tower as built. Contemporary bursars’ accounts quoted by Willis and Clark suggest that it was a substantial structure with angle turrets, accommodation above a vaulted entrance, and a lead roof. The earliest extant map of Cambridge, that of Lyne (1574) does show a stylised gateway with towers, but is so figurative and inaccurate in many ways that its testimony is merely suggestive. Hamond’s (1592) map is a much superior production and its depiction of Trinity with the King’s Hall buildings still intact enabled Willis and Clark to identify many features recorded in early accounts of both Colleges. Neglected by these authors, however, was the Old Tower, depicted by Hamond as a rather dumpy turretless affair with a domed roof (? of lead?) quite unlike either the earlier descriptions or the present King Edward Tower supposedly derived from it.

The conundrum thus posed may possibly be resolved by considering the materials of which the Old Tower was built. The bursar’s accounts for the work note payments for clunch from Burwell and stone from Hynton, now Cherry Hinton, and Barrington. This was dimension stone squared at the respective quarries, not just chalk rubble. The Burwell Rock constitutes a stratum much tougher than the soft chalk of the other localities and presumably was used for facing the tower. Clunch can be a durable stone if given protection from the weather. Odd blocks in the Great Gate appear to have lasted for 500 years—but, when continually damp and exposed to acid, as from the sulphur of old Cambridge’s ubiquitous coal fires, may deteriorate rapidly. The courtyard façade of Nevile’s Great Court south range, built of clunch, required complete ashlaring in sounder stone after 150 years. It is interesting that the Old Tower had attained about the same age at the time of Hamond’s depiction. The possibility is, then, that the exposed turrets of the gate had become decayed and, in view of rebuilding uncertainties under the new College regime, were simply demolished, the lead roof being made good overall. The timing might lie between Lyne and Hamond. That no other evidence for such action exists is hardly an objection, as the bursarial records of the time are sketchy at best and patchily preserved. One
may cite the c. 1610 heightening of the King Edward Tower, and the facing of Clipsham Stone, as expensive items but apparently unaccounted.

The identification of the King Edward Tower with the Old Tower of King’s Hall thus seems in question. No real light on the topic seems to be shed by the admittedly incomplete bursars’ accounts of expenditure during the intense demolition and rebuilding activity of Nevile’s time. Willis and Clark however had no doubts, stating (pp. 483–6) that during the completion of the new library range—the modern A to C staircases of Great Court—the ‘King Edward Tower was taken down and removed to its present position’. The Old Tower housed the College Treasury. Would the College really have demolished the repository of its treasure before the new Tower, providing replacement accommodation, was complete and secure?

The last point might lose force if indeed the Treasury had been exhausted by Nevile’s noble extravagance (see Robert Neild, Riches and Responsibility 2009, pp.38ff). Nonetheless, it does seem likely that the ‘New Tower next ye Chapel’ really was new in the early 1600s, even if much stone, brick and timber from the old King’s Hall buildings was reused in its construction.

This broadside has involved no original research and relies completely for early information on the monumental work of Willis and Clark. Tracing the origin of the story to which they lent their authority will require much more diligent delving into the dusts of time.

“O never, never, let us doubt what nobody is sure about.”
THE FELLOWSHIP

THE MASTER AND FELLOWS

IN MEMORIAM

APPOINTMENTS AND DISTINCTIONS

AN EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY

COLLEGE NOTES
The Fellowship

The Master and Fellows
October 2010

Master

(Appointed 2004) Lord Rees of Ludlow, OM, PRS, Professor of Cosmology and Astrophysics.

Fellows

Elected

1974  D  Michael Richard Edward Proctor, FRS, Vice-Master; Professor of Astrophysical Fluid Dynamics, College Senior Lecturer in Mathematics.

1941  E  Sir Andrew Fielding Huxley, OM, FRS, Hon. F.R.Eng., Physiology, Senior Fellow.


1957  E  Amartya Kumar Sen, CH, FBA, Economics.


1949  E  John William Scott Cassels, FRS, Emeritus Sadleirian Professor of Pure Mathematics.

1952  E  John Antony Jolowicz, QC, Emeritus Professor of Comparative Law.

1953  E  Sir Elihu Lauterpacht, CBE, QC, Emeritus Honorary Professor of International Law.
1957  E  Richard Holroyd Glauert, Chemistry, formerly Junior Bursar.
1957  E  John Frank Davidson, FRS, FREng., Emeritus Shell Professor of Chemical Engineering.
1958  E  Andrew David McLachlan, FRS, Physics.
1960  E  Ian Michael Glynn, FRS, Emeritus Professor of Physiology.
1961  E  Anil Seal, History.
1962  E  Paley Johnson, Chemistry.
1963  E  Roger David Dawe, Classics.
1964  E  Neil Kenneth Hamer, Chemistry.
1964  E  Martin Duncan Cowley, Engineering.
1964  E  Alan Baker, FRS, Emeritus Professor of Pure Mathematics.
1966  E  Ronald Leslie Ferrari, Engineering.
1967  E  Brian Redman Mitchell, Economics.
1968  E  Christopher Thomas Morley, Engineering, Secretary of the Council.
1969  E  Brian David Josephson, FRS, Emeritus Professor of Physics.
1970  E  Béla Bollobás, Emeritus Honorary Professor of Pure Mathematics.
1971  E  Robert Neild, Emeritus Professor of Economics.
1971  E  Walter Garrison Runciman, Lord Runciman, CBE, FBA, Sociology.
1971  E  Hugh Osborn, Emeritus Professor of Quantum Field Theory.
1971  D  Edward John Hinch, FRS, Professor of Fluid Mechanics, College Senior Lecturer in Mathematics.
1972  E  Sir Michael John Berridge, FRS, Emeritus Honorary Professor of Cell Signalling.
1973  E  Horace Basil Barlow, FRS, Physiology.
1973  E  Philip James Allott, FBA, Emeritus Professor of International Public Law.
1974  E  Douglas Peter Kennedy, Mathematics.
1974  D  Andrew John Boyd Hilton, FBA, Professor of Modern British History, College Senior Lecturer in History, Steward.
1974  D  Andrew Charles Crawford, FRS, Professor of Neurophysiology.
1975  D  Adrian Douglas Bruce Poole, Professor of English Literature, College Senior Lecturer in English.
1976  D  Simon Douglas Keynes, FBA, Elrington and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon, College Senior Lecturer in Anglo-Saxon.
1976  D  John Martin Rallison, Professor of Fluid Mechanics, Pro-Vice-Chancellor for Education.
1977  D  Gilbert George Lonzarich, FRS, Professor of Condensed Matter Physics.
1977  D  Stephen Richard Elliott, Professor of Chemical Physics, College Senior Lecturer in Physics.
1978  E  Alan Hardwick Windle, FRS, Emeritus Professor of Materials Science.
1979  D  Mohammad Hashem Pesaran, FBA, Professor of Economics.
1979  E  Ian Ranald McDonald, Chemistry.
1980  E  **Henry Keith Moffatt**, FRS, Emeritus Professor of Mathematical Physics.

1980  C  **Arthur Charles Norman**, College Senior Lecturer in Computer Science, Tutor.

1980  C  **Eric Griffiths**, University and College Lecturer in English.


1981  D  **Pelham Mark Hedley Wilson**, Professor of Algebraic Geometry, College Senior Lecturer in Mathematics.

1982  D  **John Nicholas Postgate**, FBA, Professor of Assyriology, College Senior Lecturer in Archaeology.

1982  E  **Sir Michael Pepper**, FRS, Emeritus Professor of Physics.

1983  D  **Nicholas Geoffrey Kingsbury**, Professor of Signal Processing, College Senior Lecturer in Engineering.

1983  C  **Nicholas Charles Denyer**, University Senior Lecturer in Classics, College Lecturer in Philosophy, Father of College.

1983  C  **Neil Hopkinson**, College Lecturer in Classics.

1984  D  **Christopher Robin Lowe**, Professor of Biotechnology.

1984  E  **Eric Walter Handley**, CBE, FBA, Emeritus Regius Professor of Greek.

1985  E  **Michael Samuel Neuberger**, FRS, Honorary Professor of Molecular Immunology, Member of the Medical Research Council’s scientific staff.

1985  C  **Mark Gianni Chinca**, University Senior Lecturer and College Lecturer in German.

1986  E  **Anne Barton**, FBA, Emeritus Professor of English.

1986  D  **Malcolm John Perry**, Professor of Theoretical Physics, College Senior Lecturer in Mathematics.

1986  C  **David John McKitterick**, FBA, Honorary Professor of Historical Bibliography, Librarian.

1986  C  **Stephen Ellwood Satchell**, Reader in Financial Econometrics, College Lecturer in Economics.
1987 E Robin Wayne Carrell, FRS, Emeritus Professor of Haematology.
1987 E Peter Nigel Tripp Unwin, FRS, Molecular Biology, Member of the Medical Research Council’s scientific staff.
1988 E Patrick Collinson, CBE, FBA, Emeritus Regius Professor of Modern History.
1989 E Roger Cole Paulin, Emeritus Schröder Professor of German.
1989 D Piero Migliorato, Professor of Physical Electronics, College Senior Lecturer in Engineering.
1990 C Hugh Edmund Murray Hunt, University Senior Lecturer and College Lecturer in Engineering, Tutor.
1990 C Paul Wingfield, College Lecturer in Music, Tutor for Admissions.
1990 D Nicholas Ian Shepherd-Barron, FRS, Professor of Algebraic Geometry.
1991 B Sir Gregory Paul Winter, CBE, FRS, Molecular Biology, Member of the Medical Research Council’s scientific staff.
1991 B David Ephraim Khmelnitskii, Honorary Professor of Theoretical Physics.
1992 E Jeremy Richard Frederick Fairbrother, formerly Senior Bursar.
1992 C Mark Robert Morris, University and College Lecturer in Japanese Studies.
1993 D Steven Victor Ley, CBE, FRS, BP Professor of Chemistry (1702).
1993 D Kevin John Gray, FBA, Professor of Law, College Senior Lecturer in Law, Dean of College.
1993 D Michael Grae Worster, Professor of Fluid Dynamics, College Senior Lecturer in Mathematics, Senior Tutor.
1993 D Roger John Keynes, Professor of Neuroscience, College Senior Lecturer in Physiology.
1994 D Shankar Balasubramanian, Herchel Smith Professor of Medicinal Chemistry.
1994  C  Jean Khalfa, College Lecturer in French, Tutor for Advanced Students.

1994  D  Valerie Gibson, Professor of High Energy Physics, College Senior Lecturer in Physics.

1995  E  Sir James Alexander Mirrlees, FBA, Emeritus Professor of Political Economy.

1995  D  William Timothy Gowers, FRS, Rouse Ball Professor of Mathematics.

1995  D  Simon Baron-Cohen, FBA, Professor of Developmental Psychopathology, College Senior Lecturer in Experimental Psychology.

1995  D  Sir James Alexander Mirrlees, FBA, Emeritus Professor of Political Economy.

1996  D  CATHERINE SARAH BARNARD, Professor of European Union and Employment Law, College Senior Lecturer in Law.

1996  C  Richard William Serjeantson, College Lecturer in History, Tutor.

1997  D  Colin Hughes, Professor of Microbiology, College Senior Lecturer in Medical Sciences.

1997  D  Peter Brent Littlewood, FRS, Professor of Physics.

1997  D  John Ronald Lister, Professor of Fluid Mechanics, College Senior Lecturer in Mathematics.

1997  C  Sachiko Kusukawa, College Lecturer in History and Philosophy of Science, Tutor.

1997  C  Mary Teresa Josephine Webber, University Senior Lecturer in History, College Lecturer in Palaeography.

1998  C  John Rupert James Gatti, College Lecturer in Economics, Tutor.

1998  C  Emma Kathrine Widdis, University Senior Lecturer in Slavonic Studies, College Lecturer in Russian.

1998  C  Susan Framji Daruvala, University Senior Lecturer and College Lecturer in Chinese Studies, Tutor.

1998  C  Erica Monica Simona Segre, College Lecturer in Spanish.

1998  C  Hamish Wallace Low, University Reader and College Lecturer in Economics.
1999  D  **Lynn Faith Gladden**, CBE, FRS, FREng., Shell Professor of Chemical Engineering, Pro-Vice-Chancellor for Research.

1999  C  **Joanna Katherine Miles**, University and College Lecturer in Law.

2000  C  **Peter Vincent Sarris**, University Senior Lecturer and College Lecturer in History.


2000  D  **Imre Bennett Leader**, Professor of Pure Mathematics, College Senior Lecturer in Mathematics.

2000  C  **Marian Barbara Holness**, Reader in Petrogenesis, College Lecturer in Earth Sciences.

2000  C  **Alyce Abigail Heloise Mahon**, University Senior Lecturer and College Lecturer in History of Art.

2001  D  **Simon Walter Blackburn**, FBA, Professor of Philosophy.

2001  C  **Joan Lasenby**, University Senior Lecturer and College Lecturer in Engineering.

2001  E  **Douglas Thomas Fearon**, FRS, Emeritus Wellcome Professor of Medicine

2001  D  **Richard Lawrence Hunter**, Regius Professor of Greek.

2001  C  **Anne Cecilia Toner**, College Lecturer in English.

2001  D  **Gabriel Pedro Paternain**, Professor of Mathematics, College Senior Lecturer in Mathematics.

2002  D  **Gary William Gibbons**, FRS, Professor of Theoretical Physics.

2002  C  **Thomas Anthony Fisher**, University and College Lecturer in Mathematics.

2002  C  **Rebecca Clare Fitzgerald**, Member of the Medical Research Council’s scientific staff, College Lecturer in Medical Sciences, Adviser to Women Students.

2002  C  **Sean Barry Holden**, University Senior Lecturer and College Lecturer in Computer Science.
2003  C  Louise Ann Merrett, University and College Lecturer in Law.
2004  C  Glen Rangwala, University Lecturer in Politics, College Lecturer in Social and Political Sciences.
2005  D  Judith Louise Driscoll, Professor of Materials Science, College Senior Lecturer in Materials Science.
2005  C  Sarah Amalia Teichmann, Member of the Medical Research Council’s scientific staff, College Lecturer in Biological Science.
2005  D  Daniel Mark Wolpert, Professor of Engineering.
2005  C  Michael Rummine Tehranchi, University and College Lecturer in Mathematics.
2006  C  Revd Michael Charles Banner, Dean of Chapel.
2006  D  Ben Joseph Green, FRS, Herchel Smith Professor of Pure Mathematics, College Senior Lecturer in Mathematics, Tutor.
2006  C  Rory Buchanan Landman, Senior Bursar.
2006  B  Jeremy Nicholas Butterfield, FBA, Philosophy.
2006  B  Philip Russell Hardie, FBA, Honorary Professor of Latin Literature.
2006  C  Matthew Pudan Juniper, University Senior Lecturer and College Lecturer in Engineering.
2006  C  Roderick Allen Pullen, Junior Bursar.
2006  B  Angela Leighton, FBA, Honorary Professor of Poetry.
2006  D  Nicholas Jeremy Thomas, FBA, Professor of Historical Anthropology.
2007  C  Joya Chatterji, Reader in Modern South Asian History, College Lecturer in History.
2007  C  Friedrich Malte Grosche, Reader and College Lecturer in Physics.
2007  C  Frederick John Livesey, University Senior Lecturer in Biochemistry, College Lecturer in Biomedical Science.
2007  C  Harvey Stephen Reall, University Reader and College Lecturer in Mathematics.
Zoran Hadzibabic, University and College Lecturer in Physics.

David Robert Spring, University Senior Lecturer and College Lecturer in Chemistry.

Jason William Chin, Member of the Medical Research Council’s scientific staff, College Lecturer in Biochemistry.

Joel Marie Cabrita, Theology.

Eleanor Rose Newbigin, History.

Anson Chee Hann Cheung, Physics.

Matthew Joseph Dal Santo, History.

Henning Tidow, Biological Science.

Julian Sonner, Physics.

Kaihang Wang, Biological Science.

Mbou Eyole-Monono, Computer Science.

Anthony Kevin Cheetham, FRS, Goldsmith’s Professor of Materials Science.

Daniel Frenkel, For.Mem.RS, Professor of Chemistry.

David Anthony Washbrook, History.

Venkatraman Ramakrishnan, FRS, Molecular Biology, Member of the Medical Research Council’s scientific staff.

Beci May Dobbin, English.

Roger Bernard James Benson, Earth Sciences.

Jacopo Stoppa, Mathematics.

Richard Ernest Payne, History.

Swee Kuan Goh, Physics.

Stuart Kenneth Haigh, University and College Lecturer in Engineering.

Sir David Charles Baulcombe, FRS, Regius Professor of Botany.
2009 C David Tong, Reader in Theoretical Physics, College Lecturer in Mathematics.

2009 C Filipa Goncalves Sá, College Lecturer in Economics.

2009 A Mohan Ganesalingam, Computer Science.

2009 A Alexander Friedrich Ritter, Mathematics.

2009 A Felicity Mariko Green, Intellectual History.

2009 A Andrew Francis Croxall, Physics.

2009 A Lyndsay Mei-Ling Coo, Classics.

2009 A Tudor Dan Dimofte, Physics.

2009 A Urs Rauwald, Chemistry.

2009 A Gail Christiana Trimble, Classics.

2010 D Alexandra Marie Walsham, FBA, Professor of Modern History.

2010 C Joseph Moshenska, College Lecturer in English.

2010 A George Henry Booth, Theoretical Chemistry.

2010 A Timothy Matthew Gibbs, History.

2010 A Fiona Rozanne McConnell, Historical Geography.

2010 A James John Michael Newton, Mathematics.

2010 A Dmitri Levitin, Intellectual History.

2010 A Kristina Szilágyi, Islamic Studies.

2010 A Peter Anton Kreuzaler, Pathology.

2010 A Wojciech Samotij, Mathematics.

**Titles under which Fellowships are held:**

**A** Junior Research Fellows are elected in an open competition held at the beginning of each academical year. Their Fellowships are normally tenable for four years.

**B** Senior Research Fellows are established scholars capable of ‘contributions of high value’ to their subject. Tenable for five years, a
Senior Research Fellowship may be extended for further periods of five years, as long as the holder is actively engaged in research.

C Appointment to a **Qualifying College Office** confers eligibility to hold a Fellowship under Title C. College officers include College Lecturers, Dean of Chapel, the Bursars, and Librarian.

D Eligibility for these **Professorial Fellowships** is restricted to those who hold a University Professorship or a University office of similar standing (e.g. Registrary, University Librarian). Some Professors, previously Fellows under Title C, choose to retain their College Lectureships on being promoted to Professor, and remain members of the College teaching staff, as is indicated in the list above.

E These are **retired Fellows** who, to qualify, must first have served as a Fellow under Title B, C, or D for a specified number of years. Anyone who qualifies for a Fellowship under Title E is entitled to hold it for life.

**Honorary Fellows**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position/Title</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td><strong>Sir Peter Swinnerton Dyer</strong>, Bt, KBE, FRS.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td><strong>Sir Aaron Klug</strong>, OM, FRS.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td><strong>HRH The Prince of Wales</strong>, KG, KT, OM, GCB, PC, FRS.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td><strong>Freeman John Dyson</strong>, FRS.</td>
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<td>1989</td>
<td><strong>Lord Mackay of Clashfern</strong>, PC.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td><strong>Sir John Elliott</strong>, FBA.</td>
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<td>1991</td>
<td><strong>Walter Gilbert.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td><strong>Sir William Hawthorne</strong>, CBE, FRS., FREng.</td>
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<td>1999</td>
<td><strong>Lord Broers of Cambridge</strong>, FRS, FREng.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td><strong>Dame Ann Marilyn Strathern</strong>, DBE, FBA.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2000 Jeffrey Goldstone, FRS.
2000 Ian MacDougall Hacking, FBA.
2003 Antony Mark David Gormley, OBE.
2004 Sir Richard Henry Friend, FRS, FREng.
2005 Jared Mason Diamond.
2005 Stephen Myron Schwebel.
2006 Lord Walker of Gestingthorpe, PC.
2006 Sir Richard Cornelius MacCormac, CBE.
2007 Sir Peter Julius Lachmann, FRS.
2009 Peter Goddard, CBE, FRS.
2009 Hisashi Owada.
2010 Sir Partha Dasgupta, FBA, FRS.

Regius Professors on the Foundation

1991 David Frank Ford, Regius Professor of Divinity, Fellow of Selwyn College.
1995 Robert Patterson Gordon, Regius Professor of Hebrew, Fellow of St Catharine’s College.

College Appointments

1995 Ben Joseph Green, FRS, appointed Tutor with effect from 1 October 2010.

Elections to Fellowships 2009–10

Elected to Fellowships under Title A at the annual election in October 2010:

G H Booth (Clare College, Cambridge) for research in Chemistry.

T M Gibbs (St Anthony’s College, Oxford) for research in History.
P A Kreuzaler (Trinity Hall, Cambridge) for research in Biological Sciences.

D Levitin (Selwyn College, Cambridge) for research in History.

F R McConnell (Queen Mary, UCL) for research in Historical Geography.

J J M Newton (Imperial College, London) for research in Mathematics.

W Samotij (Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) for research in Mathematics.

K Szilágyi (Princeton University) for research in Islamic Studies.

Elected to a Professorial Fellowship under Title D with effect from 1 September 2010:

1990 A M Walsham, FBA, Professor of Modern History.

Elected to a Fellowship under Title C with effect from 1 October 2010:

J Moshenska, on appointment as College Lecturer in English.

Elections to Honorary Fellowships

The College elected one new Honorary Fellow in 2009–10, Sir Partha Dasgupta (1962), FBA, FRS with effect from 11 June 2010. Hashem Pesaran (1979) has kindly supplied the following note:

Sir Partha Dasgupta

Partha Dasgupta is Emeritus Frank Ramsey Professor of Economics at the University of Cambridge, Fellow of St John’s College, Cambridge, and Professor of Environmental and Development Economics at the University of Manchester. He taught at the London School of Economics during 1971–1984 and moved back to the University of Cambridge in 1985 as Professor of Economics, where he served as Chairman of the Faculty of Economics in 1997–2001. During 1989–92 he was also Professor of Economics, Professor of Philosophy, and Director of the Program in Ethics in Society at Stanford University; and during 1991–97 he was Chairman of the (Scientific Advisory) Board of the Beijer International Institute of Ecological Economics, Stockholm.
Professor Dasgupta has made important contributions in the areas of welfare and development economics, the economics of technological change, population, environmental and resource economics, the theory of games, the economics of undernutrition, and the economics of social capital. His publications include *Guidelines for Project Evaluation* (with S A Marglin and A K Sen; United Nations, 1972), *Economic Theory and Exhaustible Resources* (with G M Heal; Cambridge University Press, 1979 (recipient of the United States Association of Environmental and Resource Economists “Publication of Enduring Quality Award 2003”); *The Control of Resources* (Harvard University Press, 1982); *An Inquiry into Well-Being and Destitution* (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1993); *Human Well-Being and the Natural Environment* (Oxford University Press, 2001; revised edition, 2004); and *Economics: A Very Short Introduction* (Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2007).

Professor Dasgupta is a fellow of numerous learned societies, and is a past President of the Royal Economic Society (1998–2001), the European Economic Association (1999), and the European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (2010–11). Professor Dasgupta was named Knight Bachelor by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in her Birthday Honours List in 2002 for services to economics.

**Chaplains**

2006    **Revd Alice Abigail Goodman.**

2009    **Revd Christopher Barry Stoltz.**

**College Offices**

**Revd R D Greeves** has been appointed Acting Dean of Chapel for Michaelmas Term 2010.

**Ms N Roughan** has been appointed Temporary Lecturer in Law for the academical years 2010–12.

**Ms D Moraldo** has been appointed Lectrice in French for the academical year 2010–11.
Visiting Fellow Commoners

The following have been elected to Visiting Fellow Commonerships for the periods shown:

**Professor V Alexeev**, Professor of Mathematics, University of Georgia, the Lent Term 2011.

**Professor Z J Chen**, Professor in Plant Molecular Genetics, University of Texas at Austin, the Lent Term 2011.

**Professor J Dalibard**, CNRS Director of Research, Ecole Normale Supérieure, Laboratoire Kastler Brossel, Paris, the Michaelmas Term 2010.

**Professor I M Ellman**, Professor of Law, Sandra Day O’Connor College of Law, Arizona State University, the Michaelmas Term 2010.

**Professor S Khilnani**, Director of South Asian Studies, School of Advanced Studies, The John Hopkins University, the Long Vacation 2011.

**Professor J L Richards**, Professor of History, Brown University, the Michaelmas Term 2010, Lent and Easter Terms, 2011.

**Professor R Sennett**, Professor of Sociology, London School of Economics and Politics, the Easter Term 2011.

**Professor K Suzumura**, Professor of Economics, School of Political Sciences and Economics, Waseda University, the Long Vacation 2011.

**Professor R M Thomson**, Professor of Medieval History, University of Tasmania, the Easter Term and Long Vacation 2011.

**Professor C M Varma**, Professor of Physics, University of California Riverside, the Easter Term 2011.
In Memoriam

Gordon Leslie Squires, 2 July 1924–10 April 2010 Fellow of Trinity 1956–2010

A tribute from Sir John Bradfield (1942) at the commemorative gathering, 20th November 2010

It is a great sadness but also a great honour to pay tribute to Gordon Squires’ three major contributions to Trinity, where he was a Fellow for 54 years (1956–2010). He came from St John’s in the fertilising flow of inter-College exchanges. When Gordon was appointed a University Lecturer in 1956, Trinity wisely swooped on him and never regretted it. We were shrewdly advised by John Ashmead, then retiring as our Physics Teaching Fellow. He had admired Gordon’s excellent teaching and research abilities.

So Gordon joined the eminent band of Trinity’s Johnians. They include John Redman, last Warden of the King’s Hall and then first Master of Trinity when Henry VIII merged the King’s Hall and Michaelhouse to create our College in 1546. They include also Richard Bentley who was a great classical scholar, but autocratic and avaricious—at war with the Fellows for some 40 years.

Gordon’s character was quite different: modest, cooperative and unselfish. But interestingly he shared one outstanding aim with Bentley. Both wanted Trinity to continue pre-eminent in the sciences. Bentley for example built an observatory on top of the Great Gate for Cotes, the brilliant Newton follower who died young and of whom Newton said ‘if he had lived we might have known something’. Bentley also created a chemical laboratory for the Italian pharmacist, Vigani, using the huge fireplace in what we now call Vigani’s Room, behind the Clock Tower in Great Court. I vividly recall my first supervisions in front of a blazing log fire in that same fireplace.

Gordon on the other hand built nothing physical in Trinity. But he made great improvements in arranging science supervision and optimising its content—improvements which won the praise of as distinguished a judge as Michael Berridge, then a Teaching Fellow in Biology. On the first Tuesday of Michaelmas Full Term Gordon, as unofficial senior Director of Studies in Natural Sciences, gave a lucid summary of the complex Natural Sciences Tripos to the assembled
Science Freshers, summoned them to meet with all the Supervisors on the following Friday in the Old Kitchen, encouraged visits to our superb Library and, finally, invited them warmly to a party after the Matriculation Dinner.

Before the Squires reform of arrangements each supervisor would sit in his College room and students would arrive in dribs and drabs all afternoon to try to fix up supervision times. Inevitably, given the size of the College, time-clashes developed and the whole merry-go-round had to start again. The plenary session in the Old Kitchen, arranged by Gordon, got the whole job done in an hour.

He then went on to the vital optimisation of content by writing a splendid guide for new Supervisors, suggesting how to get best results. Here are two choice extracts:

If you cannot answer a student’s question, a perfectly acceptable answer is ‘I don’t know, but I’ll try to get the answer for next week. In the meantime think about it yourselves.’ Far from being discreditable this is good supervising. In the first place students are quite pleased to be able to trip the supervisor up occasionally. It is also a good thing to show a naïve student that supervisors, like everyone else in physics, do not know it all. Lastly, if you do come back with the answer it will probably make more of an impact and they will probably remember the point better than if you had produced an immediate answer . . .

One final point. The general purpose of supervision is to cover a lecture course. However, a supervisor should try to go beyond this and attempt to convey the interest and excitement of the subject. The most successful supervisor in science was John Henslow who aroused Charles Darwin’s interest in natural history. The probability that one of our students will become a Darwin or an Einstein may be low, but even at a less exalted level the arousing of a student’s enthusiasm is the most valuable outcome of supervision.

The whole document is full of wisdom. Moreover, he himself supervised our physicists superbly for 50 years, extending well after his formal retirement, winning praise throughout and never suffering a complaint.

Remember that we were founded for the promotion of education, religion, learning and research—in that order. So Gordon’s improvements went straight
to the heart of our primary purpose, education. That was his first major contribution to Trinity.

Incidentally, and closely related to that first major contribution, Gordon helped admirably with the important matter of maintaining good relations with schools. His wife Shoshana, to whom he was so devoted (Shosh to her friends), showed me a beautifully written, carefully preserved 1976 letter from a Liverpool comprehensive school which ran thus:

We recently came across one of your past scholarship questions. ‘An Astronaut floats in space at some distance from his orbiting capsule. He is initially at rest relative to the capsule and is disconnected from it. Can he (a) turn himself around, (b) propel himself in a straight line, by moving his limbs suitably?’ Seeing as our masters were undecided about the solution, we wondered if you could send us the correct solution.

Yours sincerely, Lower Sixth Physics Class.

Gordon replied in a two page letter, clearly and briefly giving one line answers: ‘Yes’ to turning round; ‘No’ to propelling in a straight line, and then giving a full statement of the reasoning with diagrams and maths, concluding with best wishes for their future physics discussions. Splendid. We all ought to do something like that periodically—but sadly there is no longer a scholarship exam!

Gordon’s second major contribution to Trinity was 12 years’ service (1995–2007) as Secretary of the Honorary Fellows Committee. So he helped tremendously at both ends of our academic spectrum, on the one hand improving for science students the organisation and content of the small class teaching which is our essence, and on the other hand organising selection of mature members of the College at the apex of their achievements who provide further jewels in our academic crown. This second function required of course extreme delicacy and good sense. Gordon poured oil on any troubled waters. Results were a tribute to his skill in such matters.

Gordon’s third contribution was to Trinity’s knowledge of itself. It consists of two superb chapters on Trinity Physicists which he wrote for the coffee-table book, *Trinity, a Portrait*, now in preparation. He completed them only just before his sad and unexpected death. They are lucid, learned, succinct and eloquent. His eyes sparkled when he told me about them. And I was stunned by the start of the chapter on Newton and Maxwell. It runs as follows:
By common consent the four greatest physicists in history are Archimedes, Newton, Maxwell and Einstein—and two of these were at Trinity. No doubt Archimedes would have come here had Henry VIII lived before him, but Einstein was a late developer and would not have been admitted with the present admission standards.

If that does not make the coffee-table scholar read on, nothing will.

Gordon admirably summarises Newton’s life and work in maths and science. He skilfully covers Newton’s administrative ability as Master of the Mint, reissuing the coinage, and as President of the Royal Society for nearly 24 years—together with Newton’s profound interest in theology and alchemy. He ends on Newton’s personal qualities. In summary, Newton resented criticism, was very sensitive about priority, quarrelled with Hooke, Leibnitz and others, but was kind to his young followers—like Cotes of the Great Gate observatory mentioned earlier. And quoting Gordon: ‘He was greatly attached to his mother and tended her as she lay dying. His relations with other women were minimal. He dropped his acquaintance with Vigani, the first professor of Chemistry in Cambridge, when the latter told him a loose story about a nun’—a last sentence of interest at Trinity where Vigani lectured but was not a Fellow.

Gordon then deals brilliantly with the first five Cavendish Professors: Maxwell, not fully appreciated in life but now thought worthy of inclusion in the first chapter with Newton; and a second chapter on Rayleigh, J J Thomson, Rutherford and Bragg, all Trinity and all Nobels except Maxwell, who died before the prize was created. Time forbids detail of Gordon’s elegant summaries of these physics giants, save for brief comment on Rayleigh. In Vigani’s Room, aforementioned, we have a charming small picture of Rayleigh in his own lab at his stately home, Terling Place in mid-Essex. After five years as Cavendish Professor he returned to Terling to work in his own lab. His Trinity friends included Arthur Balfour, later Earl Balfour, Prime Minister and Chancellor of Cambridge University, of whom we have a fine portrait on the Wren Library staircase. Balfour’s home was in Scotland so, while Prime Minister, he often stayed at Terling. When there he would help with Rayleigh’s experiments. Gordon pithily remarks that few scientists have had a Prime Minister as lab assistant! And what a Prime Minister—distinguished philosopher, much interested in science and above all, for our purposes, responsible while Foreign Secretary for the celebrated 1917 Balfour Declaration in favour of a Jewish national home, particularly dear to Gordon and his family. So much for Gordon’s third major contribution to Trinity.
Like so many Fellows, up to the retiring age he combined Trinity work with heavy University work, in Gordon’s case excellent physics practicals leading to his McGraw-Hill *Practical Physics* book, plus outstanding Part II lectures on Quantum Mechanics leading to his Cambridge University Press book entitled *Problems in Quantum Mechanics: With Solutions*—a must for all one would think! He was also a Visiting Professor at MIT and at the University of Jerusalem. After retirement he devotedly managed and further developed the fascinating Cavendish Museum.

In addition to all this Gordon was of course very active in neutron research in the Cavendish as we shall hear later, leading to his book entitled *Introduction to the Theory of Thermal Neutron Scattering*. And it was a particular pleasure to Gordon’s friends here that in 1996 an International Symposium to celebrate his work on neutron scattering was held at Trinity, and that many of his former research students attended, including several from such notable U.S. labs as the Argonne, Chalk River and Los Alamos. Gordon was much moved and pleased by the high-quality presentations in fields related to the one he had started. *Neutron News* 1996, Volume 7, has a charming reference to the gathering.

When I myself became a Junior Research Fellow here at twenty-two, I thought that research was the be-all and end-all of life, and for some it rightly is. But I later realised that absolutely first-class teaching not only provides both vital stimulus and foundation for future researchers, but can also provide a good base and cultural background for the far greater numbers heading for the non-academic world. That’s why Gordon was so precious: he really put his heart into both teaching and research.

Finally, however, despite the importance of his three major formal contributions to Trinity—and his Cavendish work—it’s in a much more informal context that I think of him most often and most affectionately. If a sociologist studied our Fellows, which heaven forbid, he might well be intrigued by the timing of their lunches, where they fall roughly, and of course with some overlap, into three groups. There is the early brigade arriving soon after opening time of 12.15. Then the middle brigade, much the largest, arriving at times quite variable from day to day between say 12.30 and 1.20. Lastly the late brigade, arriving after 1.20, sometimes shamefacedly after the closing hour of 1.30, and almost certainly containing myself and until recently Gordon.

That is where I really got to know him. We often sat on till past 2 pm deep in conversation—and kindly tolerated by our excellent staff, to whom Gordon was always most courteous. He would give me much valued supervisions on the
more complex aspects of physics, elegantly simplified to suit a mere biologist like myself. I in return would try to answer his many questions about finance and investment. It was a most happy symbiosis, a splendid example of the wealth of mutual education available at High Table. But we also spoke often about world political problems, particularly of course the Middle East, where Gordon would retail to me his fairly moderate Jewish views, but tell me also the rather firmer views of his wife. He was certainly no push-over for Palestinians, but he could see both sides of the many difficult questions involved. I often thought that if only the moderate Gordon and a reasonable Palestinian could be given plenary powers to achieve a binding compromise, they could fix it up in a few weeks. But the real world is not like that and, sadly, Gordon is no longer here.

His death has deprived us of a cooperative, courteous, kind, tolerant and unselfish Fellow who was exceedingly modest about his multitudinous achievements. He could be jolly and had a good sense of humour. He had striven nobly for the welfare of Trinity and of Physics. The late lunch brigade has suffered a great loss. So has the College as a whole. And I personally miss him very much, very much indeed. Amen.

Gordon Leslie Squires by some of his former research students.

By kind permission of the editor, Neutron News, in which this obituary appeared in Volume 21, 3 (2010).

Gordon Leslie Squires, one of the pioneers of neutron scattering in the postwar period, passed away peacefully on Saturday 10th April 2010 in Cambridge, England. While Gordon is known to all neutron scatterers as the author of Introduction to the Theory of Thermal Neutron Scattering, not so many are aware of his role in the 1940s and 1950s. When he was hired into the Cavendish Laboratory, Neville Mott referred to our field as “a funny mix of nuclear and solid-state physics”. The Squires group from Cambridge then established itself at Harwell, long before any formal user program, sharing a time-of-flight beam line with Peter Egelstaff’s group, originally on the world’s first liquid hydrogen cold source at the BEPO reactor and later on the cold source at the DIDO reactor.

An undergraduate in Cambridge during the Second World War, Gordon then worked at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, followed by PhD research back in Cambridge immediately afterwards with J M Cassels (Rutherford’s last PhD student) using a cyclotron-driven neutron source, before moving to Harwell and doing experiments on the first British Reactor BEPO. He spent two years in the
USA, at the University of Chicago and Princeton University, before moving back to Trinity College Cambridge and the Cavendish Laboratory in 1956, where he remained ever since. He was a wonderful teacher and mentor, with a deep love of experimental physics. For instance he believed strongly in Rutherford’s tradition that every graduate student should ‘build their own piece of scientific apparatus’, something that is increasingly difficult in these days of large-scale facilities.

Gordon made a number of original scientific contributions, including measurements of the ortho- and para-hydrogen cross-sections (with A T Stewart in 1953), the first observation of critical scattering with neutrons (1954), and a series of studies of the lattice dynamics of elements together with his students. But it is perhaps how Gordon built on his pioneering research days to become an outstanding research supervisor and gifted university teacher in the years that followed that will equally contribute to his enduring legacy. Alongside his textbook *Introduction to the Theory of Thermal Neutron Scattering*, which emerged from his lecturing and teaching to quickly become, and remain, a canonical text in the field for the last thirty years, Gordon nurtured a long line of graduate students who have remained deeply involved in the development, progression and widening of the neutron scattering technique across the world.

As a university lecturer and director of studies for many years at Trinity College he also oversaw the education of many generations of undergraduates in physics, writing a highly successful book, *Practical Physics*, for use with senior undergraduate laboratory courses. A particular passion of his was the teaching of quantum mechanics through tutorials and lectures that quickly became renowned as models of clarity and elegance in university teaching. His undergraduate text *Problems in Quantum Mechanics (with Solutions)* and an article on quantum mechanics for the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* also ensured that a wider audience was able to enjoy his skill in conveying the physics behind this fascinating subject.

In recent years, Gordon had been the curator of the small museum within the Cavendish Laboratory, looking after and displaying its unique collection of artefacts from the history of physics, including the equipment used by James Chadwick to demonstrate the existence of the neutron itself. Gordon’s enthusiasm for this subject led him to write several articles and become a regular guest speaker on the historical characters and experiments they performed, at numerous neutron summer schools and meetings. Typically modest, he was often surprised at the large audiences his talks attracted but never failed to delight them with his deep knowledge and insights into some of the defining experiments in physics.
Gordon is survived by his wife Shoshana, and two sons, Adam and Dan.

Andrew Boothroyd, Oxford University, UK.
Malcolm Collins, McMaster University, Canada.
Christopher Frost, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, UK.
John Horton, University of Nottingham, UK.
Spencer Howells, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, UK.
Andrew Huxley, Edinburgh University, UK.
Toby Perring, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, UK.
David Price, CNRS-Orleans, France.
Roger Pynn, University of Indiana, USA.
Rob Robinson, Bragg Institute, Australia.
Sunil Sinha, University of California San Diego, USA.

Cambridge University Appointments and Distinctions

Professor of Experimental Haematology: W H Ouwehand.
Reader in Economics: H W Low.
Reader in Theoretical Physics: H S Reall.
University Lecturer in Earth Sciences: J F Rudge.
Waddington Scholarship: J A R Lewars.
Porson Scholarship: C M Gollop.
Arnold Gerstenberg Studentship: N J Y W The.

Other Academic Appointments

Matr.
2007 J M Cabrita, Lecturer in Religions in Africa at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.
1995 B J Green, Radcliffe Fellowship, Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, Harvard University.
1958  **J M Lonsdale**, Member, Japanese International Cooperation Agency Research Institute, Enquiry into Ethnicity and Economy in Africa.

1953  **A K Sen**, Chair Adviser, Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress appointed by President Sarkozy; Chair of the Mentor Group appointed by the East Asia Summit for re-establishing the ancient Nalanda University in India; Chair, Infosys Science Foundation Prize Jury for awards in the social sciences, India.

2008  **R E Payne**, Assistant Professor of History, Mount Holyoke College, Mass.

1999  **D J R Vella**, University Lecturer in Applied Mathematics and Tutorial Fellow at Lincoln College, Oxford University.

**Academic Honours**

Matr.

1994  **S Balasubramanian**, Innovator of the Year, Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council.

1938  **H B Barlow**, Swartz Prize for Theoretical and Computational Neuroscience, American Society for Neuroscience.

2009  **D Baulcombe**, Fellow, Academy of Medical Sciences; 2010 Wolf Prize in Agriculture received from the President of Israel for work on the defence mechanisms of plants against viral attack; 2010 Harvey Prize, Israeli Technion.


2007  **J W Chin**, European Molecular Biology Organization Gold Medal and membership; Corday-Morgan Prize, Royal Society of Chemistry.

1944  **J F Davidson**, Prince Philip Medal, Royal Academy of Engineering.

1982  **W T Gowers**, International Member, American Philosophical Society.

1995  **B J Green**, FRS.

1956  **I M Hacking**, Honorary Fellow, Ludvig Holberg International Memorial Prize from the University of Bergen for work in the history and philosophy of the sciences.

1965  **E J Hinch**, Docteur Honoris Causa de l’Institut National Polytechnique de Toulouse; (biennial) Euromech Fluid Mechanics Prize; Fluid
Dynamics Prize of the American Physical Society (awarded for the first time to a UK citizen).

1960  **J C R Hunt**, Member, Academia Europaea.

1993  **S V Ley**, Foreign Fellow Indian National Academy of Science; Tetrahedron Prize, from Elsevier; Heinrich Wieland Prize, from Boehringer Ingelheim; Paracelsus Prize, the Swiss Chemical Society.

1977  **G G Lonzarich**, Rumford Medal, Royal Society, for outstanding work into novel types of quantum matter.


1957  **H K Moffatt**, Foreign Member, Lisbon Academy of Sciences; David Crighton Medal jointly awarded by the London Mathematical Society and the Institute of Mathematics and its Applications.

1982  **M Pepper**, Gold Medal for Business and Innovation, Institute of Physics; delivered Cherwell-Simon Memorial Lecture, Oxford University, and C.V. Raman Memorial Lecture, Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore.

1967  **A D B Poole**, Katherine F Panter Fellowship in Descriptive Bibliography at the Houghton Library, Harvard University.

2008  **V Ramakrishnan**, (FRS 2003), Hon FRSC.


2007  **D Spring**, 2010 Discovery Chemistry and New Technologies Award from, and elected Fellow of, the Royal Society of Chemistry.

1993  **S A Teichmann**, 2009 Women of the Future Award, Shell Science and Technology; 2010 Lister Award, Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine; 2010 European Research Council Starting Grant of 1.35 million euros; 2011 Colworth Medal, UK Biochemical Society.

**M S Warner**, (Visiting Fellow Commoner 1998), Doctor *honoris causa*, King’s College London.
An Eightieth Birthday

A Response, 28th February 2010 by Ron Ferrari (1966)

Dr Ferrari celebrated his 80th birthday on 3rd February 2010. Shortly thereafter a large company of Fellows and guests drank his health after dinner in Hall. Dr Ferrari responded as follows.

Master, Fellows and guests, it is with great pleasure, no little gratitude and some personal astonishment that I stand here in Trinity responding to a toast on having reached my 80th birthday. In what follows I will try to expand upon events which have led to my being here today.

I was born in Hornchurch, Essex, into a working-class family which had just moved to the suburbs from East London. My father was Italian, brought from Northern Italy as a young child with three siblings by my effectively single-parent grandmother. Grandma moved into a disused pub in the London Docklands area, setting up a shop/café there. My maternal grandfather was a Swedish seaman who settled in the East End to marry my one English grandparent; my mother was one of their nine children. Father was a thorough artisan, good and ingenious with his hands. After working as a driver of solid-tyre London buses, in 1916 he joined the Royal Flying Corps and served his time in the First World War as an aircraft-engine mechanic. Then he ran a fleet of tankers for an East London tar distillery, as chief mechanic and organizer. My childhood was permeated with Dad’s things mechanical and electrical. He messed about with motorbikes, an Austin 7 car and many other bits of engineering, while my earliest memories include listening to the radio which he himself had built.

I had four siblings. Soon after the family moved to the new suburban house in Hornchurch my eldest brother Charlie as a teenager suffered a brain tumour and had an operation to remove it. These were early days for brain surgery; he was left severely disabled but lived to a ripe old age, a forceful, sometimes awkward, personality but always displaying great fortitude.

My early education was at a Hornchurch state primary school which excelled in its teaching. I took lunch-hour violin class-lessons (at 6d a time) and sometimes played solos at school. Then came the Second World War and, at short notice,
our family was required to leave our home because of its proximity to the nearby RAF Hornchurch fighter air-base, my father technically being an enemy alien despite having served in the Flying Corps at that aerodrome. We found a council house in nearby Dagenham. There, in the ‘ Blitz’ of 1940, the family survived an almost direct hit on the back-garden Anderson air-raid shelter in which we were sleeping, so close that the shelter lay precisely at the edge of the twenty-five foot bomb-crater. Remarkably none of us was injured and I’m told that I remained asleep after the impact! After this my mother and we three younger children went into lodgings in a village near Derby, giving me the lasting experience of living in the country. I took and passed the 11+ exam from Mickleover village school, while we returned home in mid-1941. By this time my father, with disabled Charlie, having had enough of living in a bomb-damaged council house, moved back to the empty Hornchurch house, ignoring the bureaucracy which had forced us out.

My 11+ choice was the South East Essex Technical School, a mid-1930s’ educational experiment where, without neglecting academic learning, you could also study practical science, technology and commerce. This all took place in a brand new architect-designed building complex in Dagenham that also doubled as an adult polytechnic, which later became part of the East London University. Things were disrupted by the war but I prospered academically, and played violin in the school dance band. I won the school science prize in the 5th form and was presented with it by R A Butler, then the Minister of Education. With my white hair and white beard, some friends have teased that I look like a prophet; had that been so I would have said to RAB as he shook my hand ‘We are going to meet again in twenty years time, you as Master and me as Fellow of Trinity!’

In the Schools Certificate as it was then I got a goodly bunch of As but, in 1946, what then? There was no sixth form at the Technical School, for if you wanted further education the adult Technical College was there in the same building. Instead of the Higher Schools Certificate, for some there was the London External Intermediate BSc exam. My family didn’t quite understand why, like most of my peers, I didn’t go out and get gainful employment at 14 or 16. However, dear old RAB solved my problem by creating legislation that allowed me to get an Essex County maintenance grant, the Inter BSc counting as a degree examination. I took this exam in one year at 17, doing double maths, physics and chemistry with As and Bs. My cousin Christine Sandeman, whose family had remained in an East London terraced house, married a boy with a physics
degree from Imperial College, London. Still with a year in hand I decided that Imperial College was also the place for me. Meanwhile at the Tech I embarked upon their external ‘general’ degree course in physics and maths, still with my County grant. I took the Imperial College entrance exam and got one of their Royal Scholarships for a place, with full financial support, to read mathematics.

In 1948, just after the war, Imperial College only had the facilities to teach the maths course for two years whereas the University of London, of which IC was then part, required three years of study. So after two years I took on an engineering-related piece of research work on the mathematics of elastic waves in concrete strata—with airfield runways in mind. I wrote a dissertation, getting the IC Masters degree diploma as well as then qualifying for the London University BSc degree. In the two IC summer vacations I worked first in the electronics research laboratories of the Dutch Post Office at The Hague, the next year at a new hydro-power station on the Arctic Circle in Finland, variously helping or hindering with surveying.

At that point I might well have gone on to do a PhD but with the family wonderment that, aged 21, I was still at ‘school’, I took the option then to do my National Service, getting a commission in the Royal Air Force. I did a 3-month course on radar on which I gained top marks, perhaps because I found electromagnetic radar waves a tad simpler than stress waves in concrete while I already had some useful electronics background. I was selected to work in the Operational Research Branch at the headquarters of RAF Bomber Command in High Wycombe where I did interesting things relating to radar, still in its infancy, and in countering the Cold War, which could have turned hot. I signed on for an extra year but realised that becoming a regular member of the armed services wasn’t part of my life plan. I mixed with many war-veteran surviving aircrew, and went on quite a few test trips in the uncomfortable four-engined wartime aircraft. Most of my research interest since then has been concerned with those ephemeral electromagnetic waves, which have proved not to be all that simple. I took violin lessons in High Wycombe and had a string quartet which included two members from the Ministry of Supply who professionally did business with Bomber Command.

After the RAF, in 1955 I took a job with the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company in Wembley and worked on semiconductors in their early days. Following research done at Bell Laboratories in the USA and using silicon crystals ‘grown’ in Wembley, I formed a one-man band and constructed working
silicon rectifiers which, ridiculously small, I showed could power an electric fire somewhat unnecessarily with direct current. Such rectifiers were new in Europe. When a production line was set up, I moved back to electromagnetic waves. In the early 1960s there was a quest in the communications world to go to higher and higher frequencies—tens of GigaHerz were just about the limit then, because the delicate copper structures required of possible electronic devices were awkward to construct and tricky to employ. One possible alternative was to utilize the reaction between an electron beam and magnetised gas discharge ‘plasma’. Drawing on some predictions, originating again from the Bell Labs, I personally constructed a microwave amplifier based upon such a scheme. My amplifier worked but aspects of its performance didn’t stack up with the simple Bell Labs theory. I had access to an early mainframe Ferranti digital computer, learned its programming language and showed that a more sophisticated version of the Bell Labs theory, needing serious computation, gave results which did agree with my experiments, constituting the basis for my first scientific paper. This was the start of my lifelong interest in modelling electromagnetic devices on a computer. However, my rather capricious gas discharge device was overtaken by the invention of laser and semiconductor high frequency devices.

**A music society**, far from a one-man band, then flourished at the GEC Research Laboratories at Wembley. Every so often the society members would divert their research energies into some ambitious musical venture in a way which perhaps would never happen in industry today. It was indirectly through one of these events that I met and married (in 1959) my life’s partner Judy. In fact later on Judy sang a lead part in a GEC Labs performance of Handel’s *Acis and Galatea* while I led the orchestra. Also during this time I turned more and more to playing the viola, which I found gave me great satisfaction when playing chamber music. I auditioned for and was offered a part-time place to study the viola at the Guildhall School of Music. Still continuing with my GEC job this led, also in 1959, to my getting the LGSM performers’ licentiate.

**Cornell University in the USA** invited me in 1964 to take over the supervision for a year of a graduate student investigating electron beam–plasma interactions, while the regular supervisor Lester Eastman was away. The GEC gave me unpaid leave while Cornell paid me handsomely. Nothing particularly exciting happened as a result of the research work but I was also called upon to take over quite a lot of Eastman’s teaching, more than I had bargained for. I gave a full semester’s
course on physical electronics and assisted in the electromagnetics teaching. By this time Judy and I had two young children and, overall, for us the year away, living on the beautiful Cornell campus, represented halcyon days. We travelled around and made many good friends, quite a few of them musical. The Cornell year was another turning point in my career; I applied for and was appointed to a lectureship in the Engineering Department here in Cambridge starting in October 1965.

To lecture at Cambridge and perform lab demonstrations was a salutary experience. Charles Oatley here in Trinity was very supportive, found me supervisions to do for the College and a year later I was appointed to the Trinity Fellowship which I have held ever since. I took over a research student half-way through his project on gas discharge plasma diagnostics. Together we successfully modelled his electromagnetic probe using a numerical procedure which was pioneered at Imperial College in my time there and was now ripe for mounting on the Cambridge Titan mainframe computer. This reinforced my earlier excursion at the GEC into numerical modelling of electromagnetic devices.

In 1968 I was appointed to a three-year stint as University Proctor. This period included a time of extreme student unrest, culminating in the arrest of a dozen or so students on criminal charges of riot following a disturbance late in 1969 at the Garden House Hotel. There are aspects of that unhappy affair that never became public, because of the formal constraints of the legal procedure which ensued.

I have frequently joined in with Trinity and University music. One memorable experience in the early 70s was leading a string quartet which went on a summer tour in Yorkshire, accompanying the University Chamber Choir. This mixed-voice choir, run by Richard Marlow in the days when Trinity choir itself was all-male, can perhaps be regarded as a precursor to the present-day choir here, of which we are all very proud.

My research activities continued into the 1970s with taking on graduate student Eric Munro to do a PhD in electromagnetic modelling. Early on, Eric and I attended an invited seminar given by one Oleg Zienkiewicz, who was successfully solving some differential equations used in structural mechanics by what he called ‘the finite element method’ and who continued as the doyen of the finite element method until his recent death. Today this methodology represents a tool much used in engineering and physical design. After that early seminar, Eric and I went away saying to each other, ‘Hey, these equations are...
just like the ones we want to solve!’ So we set about applying the finite element method (FEM) to electromagnetics, Eric in particular to the hitherto intractable nonlinear problem of magnetic-lens design for the electron microscopes at that time being pioneered by Oatley’s Group in Cambridge. Eric went on to win a Trinity Title A Fellowship for this work. Another Group, at McGill University, led by Professor Peter Silvester, was independently working on the FEM applied to electromagnetics and I arranged for Eric to spend a month or two with them in Montreal. Later on in 1973 I spent a whole sabbatical year working with Peter’s group, gaining much from the interchange of ideas, while at the same time writing a text book *An Introduction to Electromagnetic Fields*. The whole family, now with four children shepherded by Judy, accompanied me for that year, experiencing the somewhat extreme climate of Montreal—minus 30 to plus 30 degrees Celsius. Everybody had a whale of a time!

I returned, charged up, to Cambridge and, as well as doing my stint of University lecturing and Trinity supervising/direction of studies over many years, have added my bit to the FEM electromagnetics modelling scene. For quite a time this topic remained literally static—that is to say it was mainly concerned with electrical machine design and couldn’t handle time-variation anything much faster than the 50 cycles of domestic and industrial mains electricity AC supply. Anything approaching the frequencies of radio waves, microwaves, optics and so forth encountered an extra, troublesome, term in the governing mathematical theory. With two successive research students, a couple of FEM papers (1976 and 1981) were produced that contributed substantially to breaking this barrier, now usefully overcome.

**A liking for the open air** had led me to dabble with mild mountaineering in the Austrian Alps. So in 1976 when asked by my Trinity colleague Keith Miller to go on to the Vatnajökull glacial ice sheet in Iceland to help in radio-echo depth sounding through the ice there—analogous to radar detection in air—I jumped at the chance. Radar waves penetrate really cold ice well, but this is a ‘wet’ glacier, mostly at 0 Celsius. Some Canadian research suggested how one might overcome the wetness, by using a pure, unmodulated, pulse utilising its own spectrum as the carrier frequency. I took on the design of the antenna and calculated that it should be an 80 metre-long wire, with many resistors appropriately spaced along it. This was constructed in the Engineering Department, with waterproofed transmitter and receiver units, and then shipped to Iceland. That June the Icelandic Glaciological Society took Keith, myself and Title A Fellow...
Gerry Owen in their tracked snow-vehicle on to the 40 x 60 mile wide and 6000 foot high Vatnajökull icefield, to test our equipment. It worked as predicted. On the way they took us to Grimsvötn, an active volcano paradoxically covered in ice, which our hosts assured us wouldn’t just then be doing any of the strange things expected of that combination; we peered over the caldera edge. Maybe placing as many as three Fellows in such an unlikely location can be counted as a Trinity excess; surely no other college would have hazarded more than two Fellows thus. We were later left to test our equipment, sheltered in totally inadequate Glacier Society tents, when a force 10 gale blew up, forcing us to retreat on foot to a glacier hut some ten miles away.

Our successful tests were static ones, done at a single location. The indefatigable Keith Miller resolved that we would return on our own the following summer, 1977, to trail the equipment the length and breadth of Vatnajökull, to carry out a proper survey. This we did with a party of six, five from the Engineering Department and Jim Bishop from the British Antarctic Survey (BAS). We moved around with a converted amphibious, tracked, military Weasel, known to work well on ice. It had been presented to us by BAS; they also lent us two decent tents that could withstand even a 100 mph gale. The daunting logistics of this venture were entirely solved by Keith Miller’s genius. As a result we did the first-ever extensive survey of the Vatnajökull ice thickness profile, finding depths of nearly a kilometre in places. That’s a story in itself. In my family we have a scale of uncomfortable situations, with camping on a glacier in the rain placed at the high end.

In 1980 I visited Russia, sponsored by the Royal Society and the Russian Academy of Sciences. I saw at first hand something of what it was like to be in the Soviet Union during the Cold War. It was certainly a creaking bureaucratic giant but I was warmly welcomed everywhere by the academics I met. My point of contact was Ukrainian engineer Sergei Khotiaintsev, a specialist in optical waveguides at the Kiev Polytechnic University, who had been a visitor at Imperial College. He invited me to Kiev; I gave a seminar and was shown much of the academic, cultural and historical highlights of the city. Sergei also quietly bemoaned to me the problems of Soviet life. Having a passing interest in probing frozen earth with radar I was invited to visit the Permafrost Institute in Yakutsk, in the northeast of Siberia on the mighty Lena River. There was an unscheduled 24-hour delay at Novosibirsk on the outward flight from Moscow, due to fog and I experienced, unmonitored by the Academy of Sciences, the
extraordinary privation of the airport lounge with seemingly hundreds of Russians also similarly delayed. I was well received in Yakutsk and gave a seminar with a running translation performed by their local interpreter, but the slide-projector broke down! I was then flown a time-zone back, via the Siberian diamond mines at Mirny, to a hydropower station in the permafrost. My visit there ended with a weekend picnic cruise accompanied by the permafrost scientists and their families on the enlarged Vilyuy river, tributary to the Lena, upstream of the dam. This was in the motorboat used to monitor possible damage to the frozen landmass. They flew the hammer and sickle from their mast, just for my benefit!

My work on ‘finite elements’ continued meanwhile. In 1983, with coauthor Peter Silvester, I published Finite Elements for Electrical Engineers. There are better books about on the subject today but ours did go to three editions and was translated into four different languages. Sergei Khotiaintsev did the Russian translation, and at 1½ roubles per copy under the old system it sold very well; Sergei and I still keep in touch.

In 1990 I took early retirement from my Engineering Department’s University Lectureship post but continued with my Trinity teaching. While some thrive, gaining strength from teaching to stimulate their research, I personally found that the full Departmental and College load inhibited my output. I believe that some of my best personal research has been done since ‘retiring’: I have written on the FEM numerical modelling of electromagnetic waves in periodic lattices, including photonic crystals, and authored the first paper to solve the related classical quantum periodic lattice problem by the finite element method. In 1994 I received the Cambridge ScD in recognition of my published works. Recently, in collaboration with colleagues at Stellenbosch University, South Africa, I have introduced and published papers on new ways of modelling electromagnetic wave-scattering in hollow waveguides. I am currently pursuing personal work extending this methodology to fibre-optic waveguides which I believe has brought up some further new fundamental aspects. So that is where I am today, also fortunate in still being able to enjoy my passion for playing chamber music.

It is with much gratitude that I acknowledge the support of Trinity College which has contributed much to what I have related here. Finally I want to pay tribute to Judy for her vital part in all of this, and to my children and seven grandchildren, who all have made it worthwhile.
College Notes

Studentships

Internal Graduate Studentships
Awarded in October 2010 to the following members of the College:

Matr.

2006 S Avin, for research in the History and Philosophy of Science.
2007 D Benjamin, for the MPhil in English Criticism and Culture.
2009 A N Gabrovsky, for research in English.
2007 H R J Gye, for the MPhil in Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic.
2007 M T Hayward, for the MPhil in Philosophy.
2006 A Hicklin, for the MPhil in Medieval History.
2007 S Keynes, for the MPhil in Economics Research.
2006 A Kryftis, for research in Mathematics.
2006 P H C Lau, for research in Mathematics.
2006 V Ngampruetikom, for research in Physics.
2004 D A O’Mahony, for research in History.
2007 H L Price, for the MPhil in Classics.
2009 M J Przykucki, for research in Mathematics.
2009 S A Raich, for research in History.
2007 O B Ramsay, for the MPhil in Early Modern History.
2007 A A Sahu, for the MPhil in Economics Research.
2006 J M Skelton, for the CPGS in Chemistry.
2009 C Vasilakopoulou, for research in Mathematics.
2007 R Xu, for the CPGS in Computer Science.
2005 L Yu, for research in Mathematics.
2006 D C J Zamani, for the MPhil in History of Art & Architecture.
2006 L Z Zhao, for research in Mathematics.
External Research Studentships
Awarded to the following graduate students matriculating in 2010, in order to pursue research at Trinity in the fields indicated:

Domagoj Baretric (Croatia), University of Zagreb, (Honorary) in Molecular Biology.

Alexander J Davies (Australia), Australian National University, (Honorary) in Engineering.

Laurence Gautier (France), Ecole Normale Superieure, Lyon, in Modern South Asian Studies.

Kris V Parag (Trinidad), University of Sheffield, (Honorary) in Engineering.

Tobias Schmidutz (Germany), University of Heidelberg, in Physics.

Kerrie Taylor-Jones (Australia), University of Melbourne, (Honorary) in Earth Sciences.

Rosemari Baker (UK), University of Durham, in Slavonic Studies.

Nathan Y H Lau (Australia), University of Sydney, (Honorary) in Chemistry.

Thi H D Nguyen (Vietnam), Australian National University, (Honorary) in Molecular Biology.

Sergey Sitnikov (Russia), University of Moscow, Honorary ERS and Eastern European Studentship, in Clinical Neurosciences or Veterinary Medicine.

Other External Studentships
Awarded as follows:

Silvia Nagy (Romania), Queen Mary University London, Studentship in Mathematics for Master in Applied Mathematics.

Darius Bayegan (Canada), McMaster University, Studentship in Mathematics for Master of Applied Mathematics.

Yufei Zhao (Canada), Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Honorary Studentship in Mathematics for Master in Pure Mathematics.

Arnab Rudra (India), University of Calcutta, Srinivasa Ramanujan Studentship in Mathematics.
Marie-France Courriol (France), Ecole Normale Superieure in Lyon, Knox Studentship for the MPhil in Screen Media and Cultures.

Ivana Milovic (Serbia), University of Belgrade, Eastern European Bursary for the Master in Pure Mathematics.

Boshko Stankovski (Macedonia), Sts Cyril and Methodius University and University of Cambridge, Eastern European Research Studentship for PhD research in International Relations.

Jesse Cohen (USA), Harvard University, Eben Fiske Studentship for the MPhil in Computational Biology.

Lys S Stevens (UK), Harvard University, Pre-Research Studentship for Linguistic Study for PhD in Social Anthropology.

Resident Members

The number of resident members in statu pupillari for 2009–10, and those for previous years, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Category</th>
<th>2007–08</th>
<th>2008–09</th>
<th>2009–10</th>
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<td>Total junior members:</td>
<td>1003</td>
<td>1006</td>
<td>1044</td>
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<tr>
<td>Undergraduates:</td>
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<td>670</td>
<td>670</td>
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<tr>
<td>B.A.s:</td>
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<td>164</td>
<td>160</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other graduates:</td>
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<td>172</td>
<td>214</td>
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<tr>
<td>First-year undergraduates:</td>
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<td>218</td>
<td>202</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women:</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married:</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>28</td>
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</table>
A year in the life of the College Chapel has, of course, a regular rhythm and pattern to it. From the Freshers’ Service at the very beginning of the Michaelmas Term to the final Sunday Evensong of the Easter Term, the year follows a predictable course. And yet one year differs from another in countless ways, some more obvious than others.

Most obvious perhaps are changes in personnel, and at the beginning of the year Christopher Stoltz arrived as Chaplain, having served a curacy in Highgate, to replace David Mackenzie-Mills who had left to take up a post as Precentor and Minor Canon at Canterbury Cathedral. Christopher Stoltz’s path to ministry in the Church of England was via a Lutheran upbringing and training in the United States. Notwithstanding this slightly unusual route to Trinity, he took to the place like a duck to water and, a month into the post, seemed to know the entire community. First year students, much to his credit, didn’t seem to realise he was new. Whilst on the subject of Chaplains, it’s worth mentioning that the College was delighted to be able to appoint Andy Chrich, Chaplain 1999–2004, to the Living of Trumpington. Lest anyone should suspect that the College wielded our power of patronage in an overbearing fashion, it must be said that the Church Wardens of Trumpington were as keen as the College on the appointment.

The Chapel’s principal service of the week, measured by attendance, is Sunday Evensong, which is a veritable bastion of changelessness—unless, that is, one regards the 1662 Book of Common Prayer as something of an innovation. The element of change here, however, is in the visiting preachers who in the course of the year contributed to three different series of sermons. In a series on ‘Virtues and Vices’, an address by Professor Amartya Sen on justice drew crowds to rival the Advent Carol Service; Baroness Onora O’Neill spoke powerfully on hope, citing Kant approvingly on a number of occasions whereas Professor Simon Blackburn, giving the address at the Commemoration of Benefactors, ticked him off on certain matters; and Baroness Shirley Williams’ commendation of prudence drew plaudits for a pithy directness which was especially welcome, given the astonishingly low temperature of the Chapel in the Lent Term. It was, however, the series on ‘God and Some Fellows of Trinity’ which created the most sustained interested: Newton, Wittgenstein, George Herbert, Housman and Adam Sedgwick made the
cut, as did F.D. Maurice—but everyone seemed to have a name for someone who should have been included but wasn’t. In an unusual opening gambit, the speaker on Maurice, Professor Boyd Hilton, began by giving a case against his inclusion: ‘Muddle-headed’, said James Stephen. ‘The most hopelessly imbecile thinker that any section of the world have been driven to believe in’, said James Froude. ‘Muddy, dim, and foggy’, said George Eliot. ‘By nature puzzle-headed and indeed wrong-headed’, said John Ruskin. And they were his friends. Notwithstanding these assessments, Professor Hilton managed to justify Maurice’s inclusion in the series, though he was somewhat troubled by the fact that Maurice was never a Fellow of the College. (He was encouraged to think further about the meaning of the word ‘Some’ in the title of the series.)

**Visitors** to our services include not just the preachers, but the very many, besides those presently in residence or members of staff, who attend for a variety of reasons—including simply that they were passing and saw the service advertised. We also invited congregations from some of our College Livings to join us in the Easter term on two or three occasions, and that proved a popular innovation. They, like other visitors, were rewarded with hearing our ever-excellent choir—and any members of the College who have not yet had that experience, are warmly encouraged to attend one of our Sunday evensongs in full term, details of which are on the College website.

One might be forgiven for thinking that **the building** itself is a constant feature amidst any change, and it is true that in the course of the year there was little other than routine maintenance to disturb its appearance. But this represented a lull between two spells of major works since 2006 which together will have amounted to a significant renovation of the Chapel by the time all projects are, we hope, completed next year. So far the stonework, statues and windows inside the building have been cleaned, the lighting is being renewed and replaced, the side chapel has been restored to a proper state, and plans are in hand to install a sound-reinforcement system and replace the heating system in 2011. This last phase of renovation will require the lifting of the floor, and the closure of the building from the end of March to middle of September. During the Easter term our Sunday Evensongs are to take place in King’s College Chapel—King’s thereby very kindly returning a favour Trinity extended to them some thirty-odd years ago, when their Chapel was similarly indisposed. Trinity Chapel is a fine building, but there is perhaps no disloyalty in thinking that a temporary, and friendly, takeover of King’s College Chapel is an altogether welcome prospect.
Trinity in Camberwell

By Alice Goodman, Chaplain

Last year on the 17th of February I sat down at my computer to draft an email:

Dear Rupert, Stuart, and Katie,

Tomorrow is the day! We have 14 eager, interested, bright-eyed teenagers, boys and girls, coming from St George’s Camberwell to visit the College and the University. They will be escorted by Fr Nicholas Elder, the Warden of the Trinity Centre in Camberwell. Here, just to remind you, is what he said in his most recent communication on Sunday:

‘...a good final meeting with the teenagers this morning – one dropped out which means another from the waiting list could come. (There are enough aspirants for a 2011 visit now!) I’m hoping that they won’t be too shy & have suggested that they should think in advance of questions that they might ask – no matter how trivial (eg did you get homesick?) Interests range widely: English, Science, Mandarin, Maths, Drama, Spanish...and one girl just wants to know what you can study. I said ‘everything’. I’ve warned them that I will supply them with name badges so that the Trinity students will find it easier. Generally huge excitement, so thanks in advance for the work at the Cambridge end for the volunteers.’

So: The group will depart Camberwell around 10 tomorrow, aiming to be here before noon. It will leave Trinity between half past three and four. I am told there will be no problem for the visitors to have lunch in Hall with their College buddies. Have we enough volunteers?

The visit of boys from the From Boyhood to Manhood Foundation to Trinity in the summer of 2007 raised some questions amongst the studious, hard-working, and well-behaved young people of St George’s Camberwell. Principally: ‘If the bad boys get to visit Trinity, why can’t we?’ and also, ‘Could we have a visit that girls could come on too?’ Following on from an immensely happy and successful Parish Picnic when the congregation of St George’s were guests
of the Friends in the Fellows’ Garden at the beginning of Michaelmas term, Trinity, and especially the Trinity in Camberwell Undergraduate Society, began planning for such a visit. It would be a visit where young people with no family history of going away to school could get a sense of what it might be like to go away to University, to imagine new possibilities for themselves, and also to reassure parents who want the best for their children but are anxious about their safety outside the familiar landscape of London SE15.

There were more than enough volunteers, despite the weather. It was a wonderful day; like every exchange between Trinity and Camberwell in my experience, it enlarged the world for all who took part in it. About a week later we received a round-robin thank-you card, from which I quote a selection of messages:

Thanks for having us over. It was very insightful and useful – Rachel. Thanks for your knowledge, guidance and support – Omarr. Thank you for taking us in for the day. It was great and I wish to come again soon – Ania. Thanks for the tour. [Mr/Ms XI] you done really well. Thanks for being both friendly and welcoming – Samira. Thank you for everything. I had a really inspiring time – Nadia. Thanks for giving us good food and dessert – Alfred.

This was one of the high points of the year, and kept us focused and hopeful when there were difficulties elsewhere. Life in Camberwell is seldom uncomplicated and never without a challenge. (Scene: St George’s Church. Clergy Staff Meeting: 10:30 am Monday. Audrey puts her head round the door to say, ‘Fr James, your appointment from last Thursday has now turned up to see you.’)

**The February visit to Trinity** followed a smaller scale December Week in which Trinity students spent time volunteering with the From Boyhood to Manhood Foundation and helping out in St. George’s C of E Primary School. Highlights included discussion of what further education was like with the students in the Centre and teaching touch-rugby in the school. This was particularly exciting for the vice-captain of the College rugby team who got to see some impressive young talent in action. It was both an eye-opening and enjoyable experience for all students involved. Shortly afterwards we were saddened to hear that the From Boyhood To Manhood Day Programme had been suspended, and that the Foundation would be leaving the Trinity Centre to concentrate its energies on evening classes and mentoring for young adults elsewhere in the area.

It is a great disappointment to have to record that, for a second year running, the Trinity in Camberwell Holiday Scheme did not take place. Neither funding
nor volunteers were lacking: the problem appears to have been an internal one on the Parochial Church Council. Nonetheless both here in Trinity and at the Centre in Camberwell there is immense energy, good will, and determination to recreate the Holiday Scheme and strengthen the ties between College and Centre. Sam Cocks (2008) and Alex James Williams (2008) have taken over the reins of the Undergraduate Society from Rupert Compston and J. Stuart Robertson. The emails are already flying. And, as always, the Friends continue their faithful and imaginative generosity, especially to St George’s School, Kinderella, and the Pop-In programme.

Trinity in Camberwell has made a difference to the lives of so many of us, both here and there. Over the past year the Centre has been the recipient of immense generosity from so many members of the College. Not only gifts of money, large and small, but footballs (sent down in a bag with our February visitors), College crockery, and curtains have found their way down to the Centre.

If you would like to know more about the fundraising campaign for Trinity in Camberwell, please contact Duncan Rogers (tcamberwell@aol.co.uk). If you would like to know more about Trinity in Camberwell in general, please get in touch with me at Trinity.

From the Senior Bursar

Rory Landman (2006)

The Bursary’s main responsibility is to look after the College’s endowment and its Trust Funds and to prepare the College’s annual accounts. The team is kept busy administering the College’s investments, collecting the College’s rents and disbursing Trust Funds.

The team comprises Nick de Chenu, the Finance Manager, supported by Vanessa Stagg and Dawn Stonebridge in General Administration, Roderick Stone on Trust Funds and Phil Collins and Emma Waddelow in Estates.

The team is tight knit and long serving, and we regularly welcome back former members. We often see Chris Emery (former Chief Clerk) and Ron English (former Clerk of Estates). Ron is helping us with the longstanding and major project of registering all the College’s property interests at the Land Registry ahead of the
2013 deadline. The acquisition of the site of the O2 Arena and preparation for Charity Registration have particularly occupied our time in 2009–10.

Sandra Thompson left the Estates team this year, and we celebrated Vanessa’s new addition to her family.

From the Junior Bursar

Rod Pullen (2006)

The complete refurbishment of the Kitchens and creation of a new Servery across the Screens Passage, described by Boyd Hilton in the last edition of the Annual Record, overran beyond the Long Vacation, but both are now complete and fully operational. The temporary kitchen in the south-west corner of Great Court—a Centre Pompidou-like carbuncle to some, an object almost of endearment to others—has been dismantled and removed. Our new Head Gardener, Dennis Footman, and his team now face the challenge of restoring the south-west lawn to its former splendour, to match the other lawns of Great Court.

By contrast, we have yet to start remodelling the Porters’ Lodge. This is partly because English Heritage appear to want buildings that have evolved over the centuries now to be frozen as they were at the end of the 20th Century. It is also difficult to devise alternative arrangements that allow the Porters, who are so important to the life of the College, to continue their many and varied tasks during the works.

Meanwhile, a new project has emerged, to refurbish the upper floors of the building at the corner of Trinity Street and Trinity Lane. This follows the decision of the current occupants, the Cambridge Commonwealth, Overseas, and other Trusts to move to other premises. Their offices, what were once Fellows’ flats, will be integrated into Angel Court. This redevelopment, begun in October and due for completion by Easter 2011, should provide fine new premises for the Office of Alumni Relations and Development, and the College Music Office. Rooms elsewhere will be able to revert to student occupation.

The Chapel will be closed from Easter 2011 until the end of the Long Vacation for the underfloor heating system and boilers to be completely replaced. Although the Assistant to the Junior Bursar, herself a Vicar’s daughter, has been
heard to mutter that ‘Churches are supposed to be cold’, the system installed in the 1930s is both inefficient and failing. The new system should provide a more comfortable environment for all to enjoy the Chapel, be it for religious services or concerts. The Dean of Chapel (see his note) has made alternative arrangements for services during the closure.

Looking further ahead, planning continues for the complete renovation and refurbishment of New Court. Whilst the external fabric of the building is sound, the internal layout no longer complies with either Fire, or Environmental Health Regulations; the insulation and thermal performance of the building is poor; and the services are elderly and in need of replacement. The College aims to produce a more modern, energy-efficient, internal environment within the envelope of a 1840s Grade I Listed Building but the technical, managerial, and financial challenges are considerable, even for a College with Trinity’s resources.

Staff Changes 2009–10

By Georgina Salmon, Head of Human Resources

Changes at senior staff level:
Mr George Thorpe, Head Gardener, took early retirement on 31 March 2010 after 14 years’ service, and was replaced by Mr Dennis Footman.

Mr Rob Hopwood, Accountant and Head of College Office, left on 1 June 2010 after 11 years’ service and is replaced by Mr Neil Chedd.

Mrs Corinne Lloyd, Head of the Office of Alumni Relations and Development, left on 31 August 2010, after five years’ service, and is replaced by Mr Tony Bannard-Smith.

Mr Frank Barker was promoted to the position of Deputy Head Porter.

A number of long-serving members of the Housekeeping staff have retired this year: Mrs Janet Newman (12 years’ service); Mrs Linda Sadler (11 years’ service); Mrs Christine Bowyer (14 years’ service); Mrs Sally Chapman (10 years’ service). One member of the Porter’s Lodge retired: Mr Greg Hunt, Senior Porter (25 years’ service). Mr Brian Trow, Accommodation and Conference Co-ordinator, and previously a Porter, retired after 14 years’ service and is replaced by Mrs Anita Hancock. Mr Bob Hughes, Hall Porter, retired from the Catering Department after 17 years’ service. One member of the Tutorial staff retired, Mrs Laura Cordy, Fellows’ Computer Assistant, after 25 years’
service. **Mrs Ruth Bridgen**, Library Assistant, retired after 14 years’ service. **Mr Gerald Heffer**, Furnishing Assistant, retired from the Works Department after 30 years’ service.

**In Memoriam:**
It is sad to have to report the deaths of **Mrs V Griffiths**, a retired bedmaker, in June 2010 and of **Mr Roger Duck**, a serving Assistant Porter, in July 2010.

**Special Lectures**

In 2009–10 the following lectures were delivered to the University under the auspices of the College


**Lent 2010**: The Clark Lectures: **Professor Clive Scott** (University of East Anglia): ‘Translation and the Resurrection of Reading.’

**Lent 2010**: The Tarner Lectures: **Professor Simon Schaffer** (University of Cambridge): ‘When the Stars Threw Down Their Spears: Histories of Astronomy and Empire.’
THE REGISTER
IN MEMORIAM
ADDRESSES WANTED
In Memoriam

1931  Sir William Boulton, July 2010  
      Mr R H Landman, 15 May 2008  
      Major P M Lee, 4 February 2010  
      Mr A G H Marr  
1932  Mr J W Kenrick OBE, 7 November 2008  
1933  Dr J M Naish, 6 August 2009  
1934  Mr J R F Moss OBE, 15 July 2010  
      Mr J P Obeyesekere, 23 October 2007  
1935  Mr L A P Burra-Robinson, 13 June 2010  
      Dr W E Church, 19 March 2009**  
      Mr W W Fitzhugh Jr, 2009  
      Mr S B Wills, 12 March 2010  
1936  Mr R S Bramwell, 07 February 2010  
      Mr G R Dunsmuir MC, 9 August 2010  
      Mr N H Gardner, 8 December 2009  
1937  Mr J K Batey, 28 August 2010*  
      Mr J E F Codrington CMG, 7 July 2010  
      Mr R M Raikes DFC, 7 May 2009  
1938  Mr D N Gifford, 2009  
      Professor R D Keynes CBE FRS, 12 June 2010*  
      Mr O T Lewis, 18 August 2009  
1939  Mr B D Barton, 10 April 2009  
      Mr P J Diggle, 7 March 2010  
      The Lord Harvey of Tasburgh, 18 April 2010  
      Mr J K C Henderson, 9 September 2009  
      Mr C Wachmann, 20 November 2009  
1940  Professor C d'A Dakin  
      Mr D Dugdale  
      His Hon. Israel Finestein QC, 11 October 2009*  
      Mr A E Game  
1941  Mr J B Booth, 1996  
      Mr W J Duffin  
1942  Dr W M Keynes  
      Mr G R Lees
Mr A R Rushford, 24 September 2009*
Mr P H Slater
Mr J A Staunton, February 2010

1944  Mr J M Gwynn CBE, 24 June 2010
Mr A H Lawrence
Sir Patrick Macnaghten
Mr A B Marsden-Smedley, 13 January 2010

1945  Dr K B Alberman, 4 February 2010
Mr J B Gunn, December 2008
Dr W H M Morris, 14 February 2010
Professor S V Perry, 17 December 2009*
Mr M R Snowden

1946  Mr J M Gwynn, 2 January 2000
Dr E J Godley, 27 June 2010
Professor M D Gould, 6 January 2010

1947  Dr A P Blower, 9 March 2010
Mr J E Daboo, 1 January 2000
Dr R J Mayne, 29 November 2009*

1948  Mr R L Adgie, 15 August 2010
Captain D S Bowser, March 2010
Mr H G Mackrill, 25 March 2010
Dr R J Mayne, 29 November 2009*

1949  Mr R E M Momber, 1 May 2010
Mr H Nichol, 23 August 2009
Mr H J B Rice, 14 January 2010*
Mr A C L Smith, 12 March 2010

1950  Mr J B Worsley, 25 December 2009
Mr A M Mackrill, 3 August 2008
Mr J B More, 15 January 2010*
Mr A I MacGregor

1951  Mr A I MacGregor
Mr J F Britten, 24 November 2009
Mr S E Digby, 10 January 2010*
Mr H I Duck, 30 October 2009**
Mr R L Keech, 29 June 2009
Mr A R Laing, 17 January 2009
Mr P H Lawson, 4 July 2010

1952  Professor J N Buxton, 3 November 2009*
Mr R S Evans, 25 December 2009
Mr L W Hall, 20 April 2010

1953  The Venerable J D R Hayward OBE, 26 April 2010
Mr R G Milne, 5 September 2010
Mr P P G Pharazyn, September 2009

1954  Mr M Baker, July 2010
Mr A I Grant
Dr A T Seaton, 19 February 2010

1955  Dr M R Barber, 22 July 2010
Mr S E Scrope, 7 March 2010*
Mr F H White, 6 September 2009

1956  Mr J A M Evans, 7 May 2009
Dr P Whittle

1957  Mr C W Gompertz, 11 April 2010
Mr P B Hughes, 8 November 2009
Mr T C Wood, 3 June 2009

1959  Mr R P Barker, 5 December 2009*
Mr P M Cadell, 11 June 2010
Mr J A Falcon, 2009
Mr P M Healy, 1999

1960  Mr T B Abel Smith, 25 July 2010
Sir Peter Gwynn-Jones KCVO, 21 August 2010*
Mr J P N Hallam, 16 February 2010
Mr A D Payton, 13 April 2010
Mr C W S Shelton-Agar, 4 June 2010
Mr J R Venning, 21 October 2009

1962  Mr M E Lehr, 27 March 2010
Mr C J Mawhood, 21 September 2009

1963  Mr R J F Picton, 11 February 2010

1964  Mr R J Walter, 20 December 2009

1966  Mr P Mellor, 7 October 2009

1967  Mr M J Clancy
Professor R W Sharples, 11 August 2010

1968  Mr C A Bolton, 18 March 2010
The Revd Benedick de La Mare (former Chaplain), 29 October 2009

1970  The Revd Mark Ashton, 3 April 2010*

1974  Dr D F E Obianyor, 31 March 2010**

1975  Mr P D Kyrsta, 19 January 2010

1976  Dr A E Kelley, August 2007

1979  Mr A J Riches

1980  Miss E S Thompson, 25 March 2010

1982  Dr D R Elmes, 21 January 2010

1988  Mr R G Pridmore, 7 February 2010

1991  Mr R L Brockbank, 11 March 2003
Obituaries on the College Website

We have posted copies of or provided direct links to a number of published obituary notices for members of the College, on the College website www.trin.cam.ac.uk/About Trinity/Alumni Obituaries. These are denoted by an asterisk in the above list. We also warmly welcome contributions by Members of the College of appreciations or other reminiscences of recently deceased Trinity men and women for posting on the members’ website Trinity Members Online. These are denoted by a double asterisk in the above list and are especially welcome in the case of anyone who has not been the subject of an obituary notice in the national press. Contributions, of not more than about 500 words, may be submitted either by e-mail to alumni@trin.cam.ac.uk or by post to The Editor, Annual Record, Trinity College, Cambridge CB2 1TQ.

1946  Mr J T Pemberton’s name was wrongly included in last year’s list, on the strength of a report of his death, which happily proved to be mistaken. The Editor sincerely apologises for this mistake.

Addresses Wanted

I am grateful to all who have made it possible to remove several names during the past year and would welcome any help in shortening the list further. Please write either by letter to The Editor, Annual Record, Trinity College, Cambridge, CB2 1TQ or by e-mail to alumni@trin.cam.ac.uk. Thank you, John Lonsdale (editor).

1940  Mr H C Batzer
Mr D J Bourke
Dr E A D Boyd
Mr D Brechner
Mr A M Collie
Canon J Matthews
Mr J A F Modet
Mr T I Sharifaddin
Mr F T M Smith
Mr R E Spencer
The Hon. Guy Strutt

1941  Mr G A Bracewell
Mr P J Broomfield
Mr J W F Canning
Mr J F S J Craigen
Mr J M Grantham
Mr A G MacDougal
Mr M L C Navawongs
Mr J O Outwater
Mr R J Walton
Mr F A Whalley

1942  Mr W A R Adam
Mr R G M Brown
Mr H Caplan
Mr G Coates
Mr C J Cowlin
Mr W B Davies
Mr D M Eady
Mr J M Erde
Mr S C Greenwood
Mr J A Harrington
Dr G C Hoffman
Mr C T P Holland
Mr G B Longden
Dr P A Minkus
Mr T P Nicholl
Mr K E Poolman
Mr M R Stevens
Mr S R Sturgeon
Mr P W Wallace
Dr J S W Whitehead

1943  Mr J A Ambrose
Dr H Burkill
Mr G N Clark
Mr C V Cross
Mr M D H Dickson
Mr H E Fitzgibbon
Mr H M Fox  
Mr J O Gibson  
Mr K D Gibson  
Mr J H W Hannant  
Mr A B C Jefferson  
Dr P T Perkins  
Dr H H Shawdon  
Mr J Tetley  
Mr P I Vincent  
Mr C S Wheelwright  

1944  
Mr T E Cobb  
Mr A P Cohen  
Mr D J Cox  
Mr A G Davies  
Mr S C De  
Mr A F Docking  
Mr J A Laurmann  
Mr D F Lee  
Mr C H Pepper  
Mr L Proctor  
Mr J E Rowe  
Mr H M Salem  
Mr R R Schubert  
Mr M F J Symes-Thompson  
Mr G W Tomlinson  

1945  
Mr D A Bennett  
Dr D C J Burgess  
Dr D Churchill-Davidson  
Mr P N S Farrell  
Mr H Pennerty  
Dr P S Groves  
Dr H Huang  
Mr M S H Lund  
Mr M Mikolajczyk  
Mr J R Muir  
Mr J Powell  
Mr M V Rajogopal  
Dr R Richmond  
Mr W H R Schreiner  
Dr J A J Smith  
Mr W R Thompson  

1946  
Mr J P Andrew  
Dr H G Britton  
Mr G Edwards  
Mr R M Grant  
Mr E A Gray  
Mr E N Grey  
Mr P J Hill  
Mr D R Hiscock  
Mr H B Jones  
Dr P H Karmel  
Mr J R Lewis  
Dr W Ling  
Mr H L Nicholls  
Mr J P Ord  
Dr D P Riley  
Mr E Ronneberg  
Dr A G Stanley  
Mr L J Vasquez  
Mr B G Verghese  

1947  
Dr M K M Aly  
Mr W T Andrews  
Mr R M Bagley  
Mr R Y Bell  
Mr F A Blakey  
Mr B D Carver  
Mr H D Christie  
Mr J F Cutts  
Mr J H Darwin  
Mr E Farnon  
Mr P J W Jackson  
Mr J P A Jones  
Mr B P Keenan  
Mr S W Morgan  
Mr R S Stedman  
Mr J Stewart  
Mr J B M Tilman  

1948  
Mr A L Albu  
Mr D C Bakirgian  
Mr M Y Banks  
Mr R A R Black  
Dr J W Broomhead  

1949  
Dr M K M Aly  
Mr W T Andrews  
Mr R M Bagley  
Mr R Y Bell  
Mr F A Blakey  
Mr B D Carver  
Mr H D Christie  
Mr J F Cutts  
Mr J H Darwin  
Mr E Farnon  
Mr P J W Jackson  
Mr J P A Jones  
Mr B P Keenan  
Mr S W Morgan  
Mr R S Stedman  
Mr J Stewart  
Mr J B M Tilman  

1950  
Mr A L Albu  
Mr D C Bakirgian  
Mr M Y Banks  
Mr R A R Black  
Dr J W Broomhead  

Mr T E F G Chilton  
Mr E F Collins  
Mr D Croshaw  
Mr J G Elliott  
Mr F Hesten  
Sir Kenneth James  
Mr H W Kirkpatrick  
Mr D B E G Lockington  
Mr L J Logie  
Mr R D Murley  
Mr P J Price  
Mr G Rans  
Dr M B Rees-Jones  
Mr J M Robertson  
Professor H S Sorensen  
Mr J L Stevens  
Mr B H Strangways-Dixon  
Mr J M Wallace  

1949  
Mr J R Borrie  
Mr M J C Boyd  
Mr M Burton  
Mr P C G Chand  
Mr D E Clarke  
Mr J E Crowe  
Mr R H Evans  
Mr L H L Gower  
Mr C D M Hamilton  
Dr A F Moore  
Mr K G Ramanathan  
Mr R W Reid  
Mr P R Terry  
Mr O B Tod  

1950  
Mr M Bentwich  
Mr C C Boone  
Mr J H Cordier  
Mr P A Cullum  
Mr M Dayal  
Mr C Green  
Mr J A Guymer  
Dr J J Key  
Mr A R McKenzie
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Address Wanted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1951 | Mr J McKinnell  
Mr R C Sahni  
Mr C H Taylor  
Mr P D Townsend  
Mr R Waplington  
The Revd J M Wilkie | Mr J J S Davidson  
Mr L W S Giggins  
Mr G M Greig  
Mr T W Johnston  
Dr D E Kennedy  
Mr M J Laubitz  
Dr J S Mather  
Mr D S N Morrison  
Mr J D Pitt  
Mr D M Reader  
Mr J Skoulas  
Mr R G Walker | Mr J G Bennett  
Mr D A Campbell  
Dr A D Carmichael  
Mr M A Doughty  
Mr H A B Eckstein  
Dr R J Elliott  
Mr B W Godley  
Dr R M Holmes  
Mr H Kuwatly  
Dr E Kyle  
Mr N K MacLennan  
Dr J E O Sunkwa-Mills |
| 1952 | Mr M G Brazil  
Mr A C Butler  
Mr D H Fraser  
Mr E L P Hammond  
Mr J M Hyndman  
Mr H Innocent  
Mr D K Kerr  
Mr B S Mather  
The Revd J T Mpaayei  
Mr W E Rennie  
Mr J Rivers-Kirby  
Mr L P A Sizaret  
Mr S E Thorne  
The Revd H Wallace | Mr K Ahmed  
Mr J Baker  
Mr G G Betts  
Mr D E Brandt  
Mr I P Dyson  
Mr G N D Evans  
Mr D A Foster  
Captain P A N Foster  
Mr R J Gandur  
Mr P J George  
Mr S M Gibson  
Mr D B Jones  
Mr T W Marshall  
Dr D H C McFarlane  
Mr T A Middleton  
Mr A T Milewski  
Mr P S Phillips  
Mr R J Platt  
Mr F M Purchase  
Mr R Sebag-Montefiore  
Mr R J R Simpson  
Mr J B Sproul  
Mr K Tharmalingam  
Mr G C Tornaritis  
Mr P R J Vickers  
Mr W L Warner  
Mr G E O Williams  
Mr J R Wilson | Chief M O Akinrele  
Mr O C H Baxter  
Mr M B Beevor  
Mr E S Burton  
Mr J H Coates  
Dr N M N Cohen  
Mr A J Dymock  
Mr R W Garson  
Dr P M Leney  
Mr A C Manoharan  
Mr C S Mayo  
Dr M N McMorris  
Dr R P Mercier  
Mr R A Pillai  
Mr N Prasad  
Mr G C Redgers  
Dr M R Salaman  
Mr A J Sanchez-Pedreno-Martinez  
Dr M J Selwyn  
Dr M A Shields  
Mr A B Smiela  
Mr A R Summers  
Mr J J White  
Mr J S W Whitley  
Mr G D Williams  
Dr W M Wonham  
Mr D A Young |
| 1953 | Mr R I Barraclough  
Mr E E Cox  
Dr J R B Currie  
Mr M J Gahan  
Mr G G F Gazzoni  
Mr J C Griffith  
Dr W A Hagins  
Mr A W Harkness  
Mr S Kruger  
Mr L G Lawrence  
Mr J N Mason  
Mr B J Oliver  
Mr J J Ross  
Mr P L J Ryall  
Mr A F Stanway  
Mr F H C Stewart  
Mr G R Strachen  
Mr J H Webster  
Mr D M H Williams | Mr K Ahmed  
Mr J Baker  
Mr G G Betts  
Mr D E Brandt  
Mr I P Dyson  
Mr G N D Evans  
Mr D A Foster  
Captain P A N Foster  
Mr R J Gandur  
Mr P J George  
Mr S M Gibson  
Mr D B Jones  
Mr T W Marshall  
Dr D H C McFarlane  
Mr T A Middleton  
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Mr R J Platt  
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Mr R J R Simpson  
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Mr G C Tornaritis  
Mr P R J Vickers  
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Mr D A Young |
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Mr P J George  
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Mr A R Summers  
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<td>Mr N F Barley</td>
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<td>Mr J S Jensen</td>
<td>Dr I T Ker</td>
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<td>Mr O W Davies</td>
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Dr M J Hunter
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Dr D L Isherwood
Mr T Kagami
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Mr R A Nind
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1982
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Mr R P W Collins
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1983
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(née Lyne)
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Mr E Welbourne
Dr M Xie

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Dr C C F Kan
Ms S Keane
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Mr Y Kumar
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Dr J W Yakeley

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Mr A W Woodhouse
Mr G Zolnai

1985
Mr W Ahmad
Dr C Beadman
Miss H Bell
Mr M J Campbell
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Dr P M Chua
Mr N G Congdon
Mr F S Dimartino
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Mr S P Griffin
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Dr A C Locke

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Mr C Khare
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Mr P C T Lim
Mr D Liu
Mrs L J Maurice (née Lebetkin)
Dr J A Mooney
Mr I Muzamil

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Mr I A M Mowat
Mr S D Robinson
Ms S H Saarinen
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Miss M J Smith
Mr R C Snow
Miss V A Snowdon
Mr J G Sommerville
Mr D A J St George
Dr A J Whitton
Miss C A Wood
Mr S L Yu
Professor G Zhang
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1987 | Mr J R Rollason  
      | Mr J A Skelton  
      | Mr Y Sun  
      | Mr B Symes  
      | Mr M G Thornton  
      | Mr B W Walker  
      | Dr R A Wood |
| 1988 | Mr T J Andrews  
      | Mr J D Berke  
      | Mr A Bhaskar  
      | Mr J B Cannon  
      | Mr J M Caspar  
      | Mr V R J Clarke  
      | Dr M Couch  
      | Mrs S Das Vira  
      | Miss R J Dhillon  
      | Mr R A R Dimbleby  
      | Mr D A Eustis  
      | Dr D M Freye  
      | Mr M B Gallagher  
      | Mr J M Hergenrother  
      | Dr J M Hermans  
      | Mr G S Khehra  
      | Professor P Kroupa  
      | Mr P Lambilliotte  
      | Ms S Y Liu  
      | Mr M P Loughridge  
      | Ms C Marks  
      | Mr G R Matthews  
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      | Mr J P Moore  
      | Mr M J Ovey  
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      | Mr J L Rashbass  
      | Mr T Shaikh  
      | Miss F Soliotis  
      | Miss F E Stevens  
      | Mr D J Wise  
      | Mr X F Yang  
      | Dr J Zhou |
| 1989 | Miss C L Bubna-Kastelitz  
      | Mr R J Clare  
      | Mr F W Deleyiannis  
      | Mr J L Flatt  
      | Mr C I Hadjiyiannis  
      | Mr K Herrmann  
      | Miss V J Hobbs  
      | Mr M J Indelicato  
      | Mr G J Johnston  
      | Mr G H Langworthy  
      | Miss I G Le Berre  
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      | Mr T D Meadows  
      | Dr N A L Mohammed  
      | Mr M Monsell  
      | Mr D S C Moore  
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      | Miss C Rada  
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      | Dr A M Stacey  
      | Mr A V A Tabrizifar  
      | Miss V M L Tam  
      | Miss E S L Tan  
      | Mr A Wang  
      | Mrs C A Woodley (née Delap) |
| 1990 | Mr M Baylis  
      | Mr J Butler  
      | Mr W Chen  
      | Dr C T Chou  
      | Mr J M Conolly  
      | Mrs A Das Mathur (née Das)  
      | Mr N G Davidson  
      | Miss A A M Egli  
      | Mr J P Elias  
      | Ms C M Z Farrimond  
      | Miss D J Fitzgibbon  
      | Mr S Frischat  
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      | Mr P E Grieder  
      | Mr J P Groves  
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      | Mr J F Ibbott  
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Professor D A Lomas  
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Dr C E Watanabe  
Mr C H Wright

1991
Miss H J Bennett  
Mr A B Bertrand  
Ms G L Bloom  
Mr D G Bradley  
Mr M Browning  
Dr O K Cameron  
Dr S C Davis  
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Mrs K S Dunmore (née Martland)  
Mr G V Flynn  
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Mr Y Kodama

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Mr J E Powney  
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Mr J C Woods  
Miss J K Yim

1992
Dr P Agarwal  
Mr T R Allen  
Mr S E M Barber  
Dr S M Boll  
Dr S J Bucking  
Dr G H Castle  
Dr B J Chambers  
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Dr E M Farmer  
Mr P A Garner  
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Dr J Norman  
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Mr M Sabin  
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Miss L P Turano  
Mrs S C Unsworth (née Foley)  
Dr J R Van Peborghini Gooch  
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Mr N Williams  
Mr J L P Wong  
Miss V E Wright  
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Dr G F Zellmer

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Miss L K Batcup  
Mr G Belot  
Mr S M Causer  
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Mr J A Elliott  
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Dr F M Hardy  
Mr D A Hinton

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Dr R J Martin
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Mr H S Mudhar
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Dr L Stoimenof
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Dr S J Bamford
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Mr A J Bromley
Miss E S Cantillon
Mr D S Christensen

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Mr K Bradley
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Mr R M W Harran

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Mr A A Kondacs
Dr S T Lam
Mr A Lus
Ms D J McCune
Miss J M Newton
Dr R Portugues
Dr L M W Shaw-Taylor
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Dr W Wee
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Dr R Daou
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Dr A I Ivanchenko
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Ms C N Zondler

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Ms S L Dixon
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Mr A V Gazizov
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Mr S J Lane
Dr K O Lorentz
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Mr W J Muldrew
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Ms L E Catton
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Dr J K Jellyman
Mr K Jow
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Dr B L Yeap

2001
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Ms N Campbell
Dr A D J Caudano
Mr B Chakrabarti
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Mr H C Griffiths
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Mr B A Jujnovich
Mr A K Lal
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Dr A Oates
Dr S S L Peppin
Ms C E Reed
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Ms J Wong
Ms A Yohans

2002
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Miss A Brown
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Mr J R Gledhill
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Ms M Hofman
Mr B Hopkins
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Mr D B Lee
Mr W T Little
Miss N Ma
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Ms M A Miller
Ms R Pepper
Ms C M Peterson
Mr F O Quintard
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Mr J Smith

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Mr S S Lee
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Mr S Shang
Mr Y Shen
Ms B L Townsend
Mr S Tulin
Ms J Twedt
Miss V L Weaver
Miss L C Willsher

2004
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Miss D A Dauda
Mr C Hallsworth
Mr M A Irasque
Mr O H Khan
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Mr A C Smyth
Mr R Speight
Mr W W Tee
Miss H D Windle
Dr S Zou

2005
Mr V Agarwal
Mr S Antonakoudis
Miss Z C M Brown
Ms J De Urena
Mr R R Fenn
Ms L Fly
Mr J R Hu
Mr M T Lee
Mr S A Matache
Miss C V McCusker
Miss W Qian
Mr C T Stier
Mr A E Sweet

2006
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