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In its first issue of this academical year the Cambridge student newspaper Varsity welcomed Freshers—since one cannot apparently have freshmen and certainly not freshwomen—to ‘the best university in the world’. Four different rankings had given Cambridge the top position. Times Higher Education puts us sixth (incomprehensibly, after Oxford). While all league tables are suspect, we can surely trust the consistency of Cambridge’s position in the world’s top ten. Still more trust can be put in the Tompkins table of Tripos rankings that have placed Trinity top in 2011, since Tripos marks are measurable in a way that ‘quality and satisfaction’ can never be. So it is perhaps not too vainglorious to hope that you will read this Annual Record with some sense of pride.

The sporting, intellectual, social, and political pastimes of our junior members, recorded here, show that student life remains as vigorous as ever, while our non-resident alumni are becoming ever busier in ways that connect them back to Trinity. The achievements and distinctions of all our members are remarkable. But our losses, in memoriam, have been especially grievous this year.

One way in which our non-resident members can connect with Trinity is to detect and correct or query errors in the Annual Record. Two were spotted last year—if one discounts the primary error of having changed the Record’s appearance and format—and I am happy to publish corrections.

First, we should not, on page 81, have referred to HRH but to HM the Queen, as Tony Hepworth (1949) rightly objected; he only gave up his 186 m.p.h motorbike at the age of 80.

His Honour Judge Roderick Adams (1956), secondly, queried the date of our present Great Gate. On page 95 last year, it was said to belong to the mid-fifteenth century; ten pages later, on p. 105, it was said to have been begun in the 1530s. Which date, if either, was correct asked the Judge. The answer, as he implied,
was neither. While the King’s Hall did have an earlier *Magna Porta*, it appears that work on the *new* Great Gate of King’s Hall, the present one, began in 1519, to be completed in the 1530s, over a decade before Trinity’s foundation.

Trinity is a community of fellows, students and staff, not a scholarly society merely. Our readers will surely share the pride of our Head Porter, Peter Windmill, in the award of the Military Cross to his son, Corporal Martin Windmill of the Parachute Regiment, for gallantry in Afghanistan.

As before, the *Annual Record* invites you to action.

We are happy to hear any news you may wish to give, by means of the reply slip on the reverse of the ‘carrier page’ that brought the *Annual Record* to you. We might otherwise miss many of the achievements that so distinguish our body of alumni.

Also, in the back cover there is a detachable page that makes it easier to contribute to Trinity’s Annual Fund. We all know how much more our junior members will have to pay for the education that Trinity can give. Trinity has always helped to defray their costs when needed and will now have to do still more, to help in a growing number of cases of need or hardship among the younger members of our collegiate family, our future.

*John Lonsdale (1958)*

**PLEASE NOTE** that *Annual Gathering dates* later than 2012 have been changed from those published in the previous Annual Record. Revised dates will be found on page 33.
THE MASTER
Over the Summer, we welcomed non-resident members of all ages back to the College at several reunions: there were three Annual Gatherings, along with a summer barbecue, and the Alumni Weekend lunch. It’s unfortunate that these events take place during the Vacation period when most students are away. Some, however, were graced by our really splendid choir, which exemplifies the excellence that we strive for in all we do. I remain hugely impressed by the talent and versatility of our student body. They not only ensured Trinity’s top place in the Tripos tables, but also achieved successes in the arts and in sports, as described on later pages of this Annual Record.

For me, the most memorable alumni occasion was the Annual Gathering for the most senior of our non-resident members—attended by more than 300 men who were here in the dark days of World War II and the years of postwar shortages and of improvised ‘two year degrees’—and the incongruity of treating battle-hardened men as in statu pupillari. Their nostalgic fondness for the College, and their gratitude for their years here, was indeed inspirational. I hope we remain worthy of them and of their sacrifices.

We launched in July the book Trinity a Portrait, edited by Ed Stourton and John Lonsdale—a wonderful compilation of reminiscences, photos, and historical articles which conveys what is special about this great College: the loyalty and commitment of all those who work here, whether as Fellows or as support staff, and the huge influence on the wider world that’s been made by those who have spent their formative years—and in some cases their whole careers—in these historic surroundings. Charles Moore reviews the book on a later page.
Over the last few decades, one thing that hasn’t changed much is the number of undergraduates in residence. But there has been enough new building to ensure that all can spend three years in College—digs and landladies are history. There has, however, been a steep rise in the numbers studying for Master’s degrees or PhDs. This reflects an important trend throughout the university—and indeed in leading universities in the UK and elsewhere. Moreover, these students are far more broadly international than the undergraduates. The University’s expansion, especially in science, has proceeded in symbiosis with the growth of Cambridge as a high-tech centre—a growth that was of course given an early impetus by Trinity’s Science Park. So the university has changed. And so has the city—which is now more vibrant but, as a downside, more crowded and expensive.

After this sustained growth Cambridge has of course, along with everyone else, felt the general economic squeeze. Moreover, we’ve had to respond rapidly to changes in Government funding and regulation. Fees have almost trebled, to £9000, to compensate for severe cuts in the teaching grant. These changes were foreshadowed in the Browne report, which argued that funding should ‘follow the student’ and that students were ‘customers’. This sudden transition, and the subsequent ‘tweaking’ of the system for allocating quotas, will cause short-term pain to many universities. We can’t predict whether there will be a benign long-term outcome. There is indeed a need for restructuring. In particular, there is a need for greater variety, in a higher education system that now caters not for a privileged elite but for around 40 percent of each age-group: the traditional 3–4 year honours degree is too specialised for most current students (indeed I think that even in Cambridge there is a strong case for a more flexible curriculum). But the changes will certainly be more painful and damaging than they would be if they had been better planned. Major reforms should be preceded by the level of public consultation and thorough deliberation that led to the Robbins Report nearly 50 years ago. The Browne report and the subsequent White Paper had too narrow a focus, and underplay the general public and societal benefit of the UK’s universities.

This nation’s leading universities are among the few UK institutions that rank high in international comparisons. There has been intense and serious debate in Cambridge about the future—it’s been disappointing how unresponsive the Government have been to our concerns. We are interlinked not only with schools, but with all segments of society where our graduates work and
where the discoveries made here are applied. There are linkages between undergraduate and graduate work, and between teaching and research. These make us all the more determined to retain our standing in a world where top talent—both students and faculty—is more mobile than ever before.

The University’s declared aim is ‘to contribute to society through the pursuit of education, learning, and research at the highest international level of excellence’. We are fortunate in our Vice-Chancellor and his senior staff, who are effective in articulating and implementing these goals despite the turbulent environment.

Those of us who were here between the 1950s and the ’80s were the lucky generations—receiving free tuition and generous maintenance grants. We certainly shouldn’t envy today’s students anything except their youth. They are far more anxious about getting their first job. And they’re far worse off financially.

The new fees may be affordable by some, but seem a daunting burden to many prospective students and their families—including many on middle incomes and from independent schools. Trinity remains determined that no qualified candidate should be deterred by financial need. That’s why scholarships and bursaries now need to offer not only prestige but real money—just as before World War II. That’s a new financial burden for the College.

And we need to ensure that their experience matches that of their predecessors, and that Trinity remains worthy of its history. We are, of course, better able to ride these storms than most institutions: Trinity is a well-endowed college, because of a succession of benefactors and superb management by our Bursars. It’s only by sustaining excellence that we in Trinity can justify our good fortune.

Trinity’s pre-eminence among Cambridge colleges would count for less if the entire University’s standing were in jeopardy. To remain world-class, we plainly need to diversify and expand our resources, and reduce our vulnerability to Government decisions. That’s why all colleges and departments in the University are increasingly committed to fund-raising. As the College with the largest group of alumni—and the most distinguished alumni—it’s surely right that Trinity should play a key part. And we’re grateful to all those who’ve already supported our Annual Fund.
As well as funding undergraduate scholarships and bursaries, we also need the resources to match what the leading US universities can offer the best research students from all over the world. And we want to ensure that the arts, humanities and music thrive here—and that the treasures in the Wren library are made accessible to scholars worldwide. Our buildings are an expensive responsibility too. We’ve spent a lot in the last two years on the kitchens and the chapel—sustaining us gastronomically and spiritually. The Great Gate and Porters’ Lodge have been restored too. Next will be New Court.

In an era when higher education is a political football, when we’re buffeted by ill-thought-through government initiatives, Cambridge intends to weather the storms, to stay in the world’s premier league, and to continue to offer students the formative experience from which earlier generations benefited. With your help.

Martin Rees
MC
ALUMNI RELATIONS & DEVELOPMENT

COMMENRATION
TRINITY A PORTRAIT REVIEWED
ALUMNI RELATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS
ANNUAL GATHERINGS
ALUMNI ACHIEVEMENTS
BENEFACtIONS
Commemoration

Chapel Address in Commemoration of Benefactors by the Revd William Morris (1981)

Ecclesiasticus 44: 1–15

We commemorate our benefactors this evening in this Chapel in the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity with a stirring reading from a book that is not, for the Church of England at least, part of the canon of scripture. The fact that we resort to the Apocrypha in one of our most solemn services might, both for that church and this college, be an appropriate symbol of our somewhat troubled relationship with benefaction. In recent years, as the support of the state has waned, and the need to replenish our endowments has consequently grown, we have worried about the propriety of asking for money, worried about exactly how to ask for that money, and agonised over whether to accord more recognition to larger givers. And yet this evening we celebrate the most generous of our dead benefactors with a roll of honour and a Te Deum.

As I was thinking about this sermon, another even more non-canonical reading kept coming to me: the imagined words of a future saint before he dies. ‘The last temptation’, T.S. Eliot has Thomas à Becket say, ‘Is the greatest treason. To do the right deed for the wrong reason.’ If we are not simply to celebrate our past benefactors, but wish to encourage new, living ones, and do so with a clean conscience, then I think we have to address the issue that Eliot poses.
The quote comes from *Murder in the Cathedral*. Becket has first been tempted to re-join the King’s entourage with promises of earthly power. Those he easily rejects. But the last tempter encourages him to be a martyr, telling Beckett, in effect, that Beckett knows that’s what he wants to do, in order to guarantee immortal fame. Thus, Beckett realises that what should be a pure and selfless act could become merely an exercise in ego. And, so, Beckett’s quandary leads us into a moral question that slightly refocuses Machiavelli. Not so much can a good end cleanse bad means, but, rather, even if both the end and the means are good, can they be corrupted by a bad motive?

As you know, I stand before you this evening in a confusion of roles. An Anglican priest, yes, but also the chairman of your alumni advisory board, tasked with helping the Council to help the College raise tens of millions of pounds. To resolve the confusion relating to the latter role, I’d like to examine whether this College can actually taint a gift, and the person giving it, by the way in which it encourages the benefaction. And, relating to the former role, I want to approach this question from a specifically Christian point of view, because for me the words of Jesus present some very particular problems.

The commandment to charity exists in all major faiths and Christianity is no exception. In Matthew 25, for example, we get the well-known parable of the sheep and the goats, where Jesus, identifying those who will be saved, says: ‘For I was hungry and you gave me food, I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink.’ So far so good. But Jesus goes beyond that simple, though fundamental, obligation to others, and in Matthew 6—a passage, it has to be said, not often read when commemorating benefactors—he says the following:

“So whenever you give alms, do not sound a trumpet before you, as the hypocrites do in the synagogues and in the streets, so that they may be praised by others. Truly I tell you, they have received their reward. But when you give alms, do not let your left hand know what your right hand is doing, so that your alms may be done in secret; and your Father who sees in secret will reward you.”

Well, this would appear to rather effectively skewer every benefactor recognition programme ever devised. And it also puts us firmly in T.S. Eliot country. The commandment to love God and our neighbour, by helping those in need is not fulfilled, it would appear, if in so doing we seek mostly, wholly, to make ourselves look good, to win public fame. So, in this Christian framework, at
least, the next step in the question would seem to be: ‘can public benefaction ever be anything other than the right deed done for the wrong reason?’ And to answer that, we need to look harder at the issue of motive: both of the benefactor, and the effect on those motives by the tactics of the institution soliciting the benefaction—us, in this case.

The first of these appears quite simple in light of the quotation from Matthew. If we give to make ourselves look good, then we’ve already received our reward—that is to say human praise, for whatever that’s worth. But is it really that simple? I look at the Sermon on the Mount, from which this passage comes, not as a literal list of impossible targets, but as something that expresses potentiality that can only be realised by our acknowledgement of our need for God—a God who can release us from our own failings, temptations, sins that hold us back. And another part of the Sermon on the Mount makes clear that one of the most serious of those temptations is money. ‘You cannot’, says Jesus, ‘serve God and Mammon.’ But it’s not that money per se is bad. It is neutral. And it can be used for the best of purposes. But it’s what we humans do with it, and what it does to us. As St Paul says in 1 Timothy: ‘It is the love of money that is the root of all evil.’ The love of it, not the stuff itself. And that is a problem to which benefaction can offer a solution.

So, part of the reason for benefaction is to help our neighbour, those in need. That’s straightforward. But in the Christian tradition another part of the reason for benefaction is actually also to help ourselves. To loosen the grip that money has on us; to remove the barrier that comes between us and our God. But that means doing benefaction with the right spirit. If we build the most wonderful student housing ever seen in Cambridge, or endow a thousand bursaries, simply in order to receive, perhaps, a knighthood or an honorary fellowship, then we will have done no good to ourselves. Paul, again, in 1 Corinthians 13 says: ‘If I give away all my possessions, and if I hand over my body so that I may boast, but do not have love’—‘charity’ in the King James version—‘I gain nothing.’ Our reward, as Jesus says, will be earthly praise. But for the benefactor, it is simply consumption. Nothing more. And they will be as far away from God as ever.

So the motives of the benefactor are crucial, but we would naïve if we thought our methods of encouraging that benefaction might not interact with, and potentially alter those motives. Our cause is good, but what if we do turn into Becket’s last tempter, trying to make people do the right thing for the wrong reason? We may have the best of motives, but we may, nevertheless,
taint the process. An obvious example might be the selling of a place in this College for a very large gift. Or, slightly more subtly, what about those charity auctions where bidders—benefactors seems the wrong word—are encouraged to ostentatiously flaunt their wealth in public for the good cause? One doesn’t have to be terribly imaginative at such events to hear the trumpets and see the street corner. So we must carefully consider what incentives we offer.

So what does that mean for fundraising, for the encouragement of benefaction? Should we ask for nothing, and hope that, *sua sponte*, people decide to become benefactors? Do we send a polite letter, and wait? Do we mention in the most apologetic terms at an annual gathering how nice it would be if everyone could chip in a little? Well, I think we can go beyond that. We most certainly can ask, we can even challenge, but we need to do it in the right way.

Let me talk personally for a moment if I may. My generation, in the early 1980s, were, if not Thatcher’s children then certainly Thatcher’s students. We didn’t protest, and we didn’t want to change the world. Very few of us went into academia, or teaching, or the arts, or even the church. Many more than previous generations, however, did go into the City, and many of us ended up wealthier than those previous generations. We, more than most, need to be reminded of our obligations but we, more than most, also need to be freed from the thrall of money. Amidst school fees, and mortgages, and pension payments, we seem to be under siege, needing to work ever harder simply to stand still. Whatever we have is never quite enough. But what giving, what benefaction can do is start to move us from what some academic philanthropists call a mentality of scarcity, to a mentality of abundance. That is if we give money away, then we realize we don’t need it. If we don’t need it, then we don’t worry about it. And if we don’t worry about it, then we begin, at last, to be free. So this College—and other charities—both for its own needs, but also for its benefactors, should actively encourage giving out of abundance.

I come back one final time to what Eliot had Thomas à Becket say. There is so much good to be done by encouraging benefaction, both for the giver and the receiver. So, in the face of this, what would constitute the greatest treason? What is the wrong reason? Does anything that the College might do publicly through recognition, to encourage benefactors, potentially taint the benefaction? I don’t think so. I don’t believe that Jesus’s words in Matthew 6 mean that all almsgiving must be done in private, and that doing it publicly precludes the possibility of a good intention. It’s doing it in public for a bad
reason, for the wrong reason, that Jesus criticises. So that is not a prohibition on us encouraging donors by offering some type of recognition.

But there is a more positive reason for acknowledging benefaction publicly. Judicious displays—not excessive, not grotesque, no loud trumpets—but judicious displays of public giving will often encourage others to give. Not to go one better, not to appear more pious, but simply because it seems the right thing to do. If we see our friends do it, if we see our peers do it, if we see people whom we admire and like do it, if it becomes the norm, then we are more likely to do it ourselves. It is that collective encouragement that makes this into a virtuous circle. And that must by its nature be public, and in some way recognised.

So that, in the end, is why Ecclesiasticus—canonical or not—is a good reading for this occasion. Not because it because it encourages us to aspire to be famous men, or to seek glory, but because this strand of wisdom literature places us in a broader societal and historical context where we are supported not only by the actions of our own generation, but those past, and those still to come. So this evening we commemorate, we celebrate, not the possible mixed motives of Henry VIII, or of any other individual benefactor. Rather, we come to celebrate the example of all our benefactors who provide us with the context and support that we need to become benefactors ourselves, with all the good that will do for this College, and for all the good it will do for us. ‘So, let us now praise famous men . . .’

Amen

Jonathan Hill (1979), Baron Hill of Oareford, later toasted the College at the Commemoration Feast:

Master, Fellows, Scholars, it is a great honour to be asked to propose the health of the greatest College in one of the best universities in the world. I am sorry that I am not the well-known historian, Tristram Hunt who was billed to speak to you tonight. I am however a Trinity historian. Mr Hunt cannot be here as his first child is due to be born at any moment, and for some reason he has chosen to be with his wife at the hospital rather than here having dinner.
I am delighted to be here in his stead as it is such a treat to be back at Trinity. As I watched the lights coming on around Great Court before dinner I was struck once again by the beauty of the place. I remember walking in for the first time and being bowled over by its majesty and sheer scale. I had never seen anything so beautiful and I knew instantly that it was where I wanted to come.

Fortunately, I did so in the Autumn of 1979, although there is no formal photographic evidence of my ever having been here since I managed to miss both the Matriculation and Graduation photos. I missed the first because I came up a week late, having had glandular fever. I missed the second because I over-slept.

By the time I arrived at Trinity everyone seemed to be everyone else’s best friend. I was also still exhausted from the glandular fever, needing huge amounts of sleep. The first night of my exciting new life as an undergraduate went something like this.

I walked to Pembroke to visit one of the few men I knew in Cambridge (no mobiles of course), and found what I thought was his room, only to blunder in on a dinner party with everyone dressed in black tie. I beat a hasty retreat with hoots of derision ringing in my ears. Further humiliation awaited me at Trinity. I got back exhausted and fell into bed. There was a knock at the door. A fellow Trinity historian (female) had come to see me—she was astonished, and not in a good way, that I was in pyjamas at 8.30pm. She didn't call on me again.

And then a party started up in the next door room with shouts and crashings until 2.00am. I finally fell asleep, only to be awakened at 4.00 a.m. by an odd, repetitive, clinking sound from the floor below. It turned out to come from a second-year methodically disassembling and reassembling his bicycle, a sound I grew to know well in the following weeks: clink, clink, clink every night at 4 o'clock. I think he might have been a natural scientist. That was my first night.

After that, things did get better and Trinity started to work its magic. I was fortunate in having brilliant dons—Hilton, Lonsdale, Seal, Stone, Ullmann. Their learning was generously offered, but never forced down our throats, as it seemed to be in some other, neighbouring, colleges keen to burnish their reputation for history. At Trinity, we were treated like adults.

Walter Ullmann—the great historian of the Medieval Papacy—summed up a lot about Trinity for me. There were many stories about him. He had had to flee
Austria after the Anschluss and having no English had initially conversed in Latin. One version was that he had found work as a motor mechanic before a Trinity don discovered him and let him use the college library. The truth was, I suspect, slightly more prosaic, but he did have to endure internment as an alien and a slow start to his academic career before he came to Trinity, where he flourished.

I was lucky enough to be taught political theory by Professor Ullmann. He had a reputation among undergraduates of being something of a martinet—a reputation which turned out to be completely misplaced, and was caused, I fear, in large part by his appearance and his heavy German accent which caused great hilarity in those more politically incorrect days.

He was short, always formally dressed, with trousers which broke very high, nearly at his chest. He had piercing blue eyes, a beaky nose, and round steel or gold-rimmed spectacles. He also had a passionate commitment to liberal values. It is true that he could at first seem quite brusque, but he was kind and encouraging to his students.

His approach to reading-lists endeared him to the lazy undergraduate. They were always short, sometimes just a few essays, and nearly always consisted of just one author: a certain Walter Ullmann. A happy pattern soon established itself—a few hours’ reading, followed by some quick précis work, would be greeted with (in heavy German accent): ‘This is excellent work, outstanding, alpha.’ One week, buoyed up by this praise, and keen to impress the Great Professor, I read more widely, drawing on as many different sources as I could find. I laboured mightily over my essay, putting in hours of work, thinking I had produced something really worthwhile. I looked forward to the praise I felt certain would follow. Instead: ‘This is a poor piece of work. What has gone wrong this week? Why have you read all these other historians? They are no good. Beta minus.’ I at once reverted to my former strategy.

Trinity adopted the same approach to looking after its undergraduates as it did to teaching—hands-off, but there when needed. I had good cause to be grateful to the College for the support it gave me on a number of occasions.

In my third year I fell into what is known as bad company—which of course meant that it was very good company indeed. I had great fun but my work suffered, and there were concerns that I might mess up my finals. Without any fuss, one of my dons took me to one side and administered the necessary wake-up call.
I stayed on to do a PhD under Norman Stone—where else could be more enjoyable than Trinity and supervisions more diverting than Norman’s?—but quickly concluded that I wasn’t cut out for the academic life and threw in the towel after six weeks. Again, Trinity reacted with quiet generosity and thoughtfulness. Instead of throwing me out with a flea in my ear—as well they might—they allowed me to keep my rooms in New Court for another two terms, where I happily read novels. I’m not sure that that would happen nowadays.

Trinity changed my life. It opened up new worlds to me. It helped me grow up. It made me think. It educated me. I am enormously grateful for all that it did for me and all that I learned. I would love to do it all over again—although this time I might work harder and make more of the extraordinary riches that are on offer. I hope that it means as much to the undergraduates here as it meant to me, that it will work its magic for you too, and that you will join me in proposing the health of the greatest College in Cambridge: Trinity.

Trinity College, Cambridge: A talent for nurturing the life of the mind

Charles Moore (1975) reviews Trinity: A Portrait, ed. by Edward Stourton (1976) and John Lonsdale (1958), (Third Millennium Publishing).¹

One must always declare an interest these days, so I should say at once that I attended Trinity College, Cambridge—the subject of this book. As happens so often when one is in the thick of something, however, I took the place almost for granted while I was there. I did not think very hard about its role in the life of this country and in the history of civilisation.

Now that I do think about it, assisted by this book, Trinity seems one of the most extraordinary achievements in the story of the human mind anywhere, ever.

At its simplest, there are the famous names. The college has ‘produced’, or rather—for it is not a factory—nurtured Isaac Newton, Lord Byron, Ernest

¹ By kind permission of the Daily Telegraph.
Rutherford, Wittgenstein, Vladimir Nabokov, Lord Macaulay, A A Milne, J J Thomson, Andrew Marvell, Nehru, G E Moore, several prime ministers, George Herbert, the mathematician G H Hardy, Thackeray, A E Housman, Enoch Powell, Bertrand Russell, six Fellows who helped produce the King James Bible and 27 Nobel Prize winners in the sciences (more, as the late Master R A Butler, used incessantly to boast, than the whole of France). As one chapter begins, “By common consent the four greatest physicists in history are Archimedes, Newton, Maxwell and Einstein. Two of these were at Trinity.”

It would not be right to say that a particular type of mind has been encouraged by Trinity. When I was ‘up’, I never noticed any collective, institutional pressure to think one way rather than another, except, perhaps, to err on the side of tolerance. It is rather that Trinity, since its foundation by Henry VIII, has found a way of providing for the life of the mind.

Given the character of intellectuals, this can be difficult. One story, not told in this book, was related by a friend of my father who was in the buttery in Trinity one day when Wittgenstein came in. The famous philosopher asked the steward how bread rationing worked, but made heavy weather of this simple lesson and went away shaking his head in puzzlement. ‘You realise,’ said my father’s friend, ‘that there goes the greatest mind of the 20th century.’ ‘I’ll take your word for it, sir,’ replied the steward.

In trying to understand what Trinity has achieved, one needs to accept certain contradictions. One is that it is very big—in the sense of being much larger than any other college in the university—and yet, as a seat of learning compared with foreign ones, it is very small (about 1,000 students at any one time).

Another is that it has been both arbitrary—often letting people in on a personal whim or, in the old days, merely because of family connection—and yet also extraordinarily exacting.

A third, perhaps the most important, contradiction is that it has always readily played a part in the public life of the nation—furnishing men (and, since the late 1970s, women) for leadership roles—and yet it has always insisted, above everything, on its independence—mental, cultural and financial—from the state. It is a royal foundation: when the Master invited Queen Victoria into ‘my house’, she said ‘No, it’s my house’, but woe betide any minister of the Crown who tries to tell it what to do.

RAB’s boast was also a considerable overstatement (Ed).
There is no analogue for this outside the English-speaking world. In France, the greatest institutions of higher education serve the glory of the state, and the best therefore cluster in the capital. In Germany, the great universities dating from the Middle Ages have been debased by the right of anyone in their localities to attend. The best universities of the United States are the closest to the English model. It is no coincidence that John Winthrop, who founded Harvard in 1639, was educated at Trinity.³

Of course, Trinity should not be seen in isolation. It gains much of its strength from the fact that it is part of the University of Cambridge. But Cambridge gets a lot of its strength from Trinity. This is partly because the college is astoundingly rich. Under two great bursars, Tressilian Nicholas, who lived for more than a century, and Sir John Bradfield, the college bought and developed Felixstowe dock. Under Bradfield, in the depths of economic gloom in the 1970s, it set up the Cambridge Science Park. Today, it distributes its vast income with a liberal hand to the poorer colleges, and in benefactions to needy students.

The story of Trinity, well told in this book by many different voices, teaches us something modern Britain tends to ignore, which is that we have—or had—a genius for institutions. The college system, with its lack of command structure and its consequent tendency to petty quarrels, turns out, all the same, to be one of our greatest gifts to civilisation. The genius lies in understanding that freedom and the highest possible standards can go together. It drives me mad with rage when people complain of ‘elitism’. What Trinity has done for more than 450 years is not to create a governing elite, but to hoe and grow the garden of mental freedom. How dare half-witted politicians try to lay down rules about whom such institutions should admit or what they should teach? How unwise are the many dons who clamour for more state money (which always means more state control).

One of Trinity’s greatest mathematicians was Augustus De Morgan, who was famously eccentric. In conversation, he would often interject: ‘I don’t quite hear what you say, but I beg to differ entirely from you.’ That is the way to talk to interfering governments.

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³ Winthrop was twice Governor of Massachusetts in the 1630s; the Colony’s Great and General Court founded ‘New College’ in 1636, renaming it ‘Harvard’ in 1639 after it received its first bequest, from the late John Harvard, member of Emmanuel College (Ed.).
The Alumni Relations and Development Office
by Tony Bannard-Smith

This year we have tried to say more about our Annual Fund’s increasing need for your donations. We hope our articles in The Fountain, the Annual Record, both web and e-mail news and, not least, our first ‘telethon’, have told you what you feel you need to know.

Your reaction has been most generous. You have given—with many members and friends giving for the first time—£1.94m in cash and pledges. Since 2006, your donations now total £11.6m, not counting the £7m pledged as future bequests. Thank you to all our donors.

In addition to those who responded to our Annual Fund’s postal appeal, about 1000 alumni were phoned by a team of fourteen Trinity students. Despite initial nervousness, at both ends of the line, most seem to have enjoyed the experience; certainly, more than half of those we called decided to make a gift. This was wonderful testimony to your sense of responsibility, making it possible for Trinity to spend an extra £400,000 in the next four years, mostly on student support. The year’s most significant single gift was the legacy of $1.2m from the late James H. Schilt (1951), to endow a Trinity studentship for US citizens. This is just the sort of gift we need, in the face of ever-growing student costs, to enable Trinity to attract still more of the ablest scholars from around the world and from the UK.

The year was also entertaining. We were delighted to see many of you, not least at the three Annual Gatherings held for the matriculation years before 1952 & 54, then ’58–’61, and ’98–’99 respectively. Two of these were among the largest we have held, testing the recently-enlarged capacity of Hall. Many appreciated the Remembrance Day programme and the Benefactors’ Concert & Dinner held in the Master’s Lodge. In May the Old Kitchens brimmed with alumni members of the Great Court Circle and their partners. Lunch and a tour of the College reminded Circle members just why they had mentioned Trinity in their Will. More members of the Great Court Circle, now numbering nearly 100, are always welcome.
In July hundreds of you came to the family BBQ. Your children were undaunted by the summery mixture of sunshine and rain; among their favourites were amazing face painting and Punch and Judy. The most recent event, the Members luncheon in September, filled a large marquee which itself nearly filled Nevile’s Court—to avoid the risk of 2010’s experience when unseasonably cold East winds made some shiver, bravely, under the Wren while those in the marquee luxuriated in the warm.

Earlier in September, the Master met alumni and friends in Geneva. After a splendid lunch, he lectured on ‘Cambridge and the Cosmos’. Lively discussion followed. In the evening the Choir gave a magnificent recital in the Temple de Madeleine: ‘The Choir sang brilliantly. Stephen Layton consistently delivers an exquisite sound and ambience to his congregations’ said one member afterwards. Following a classic Swiss reception in Geneva’s oldest tavern, the Choir began their tour of Germany. As alumni returned to their homes in Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Italy, France and the UK, all expressed deep appreciation for a day spent reconnecting with the College.

The summer saw the Alumni Relations team relocate to new quarters. The 1750’s timber-framed house at 38 Trinity St which Sweaty Betty occupies at street level now boasts a bright suite of offices for us in the upper floors. We are reached from D staircase, Angel Court, and look forward to meeting alumni and friends over a coffee or tea at any time.

The Trinity Associations have been active throughout the year, as you can read in the following pages, combining serious purpose and fun. As to the latter, this year saw an innovation when, to celebrate the College’s prowess on the river, the Alumni Relations Office supported First and Third in the Lion Meadow Car park at Henley Royal Regatta. Over sixty oarsmen, oarswomen (oarspersons in the USA?) and their friends called in for a Pimms and Trinity’s matchless cheese straws.
Alumni Associations

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

TAMA gathers a broad range of Trinity members from across the artistic, media, and creative worlds. Our membership grows apace and embraces authors, musicians, film directors, publishers, poets, journalists, broadcasters, sculptors, actors, composers, novelists and many others.

After enjoyable and convivial talks on broadcasting and Indian culture in 2010, we decided in 2011 to focus our energies on more practical advice to members of the College on how to break into the worlds of the arts and the media including careers in publishing and performance—literary, theatrical and musical.

This is a time of great change in the arts and media, and many of Trinity’s alumni are important figures in this world. We held a hugely lively and stimulating panel discussion on a Saturday in May before a large and engaged audience in the OCR, followed by afternoon tea in the Nevile’s Court cloisters.

Our panel included the director, playwright and author Tony Butler (1955) who founded The Shakespeare Workshop in 1989; Richard Charkin (1967) who is Executive Director of Bloomsbury Publishing and deeply knowledgeable about publishing and how the book industry works in a digital age; novelist Polly Courtney (1998); journalist, publisher and poet Neil Fleming (1979); and Jonathan Groves (1971) who manages some of the most famous and influential classical musicians of our age. Dr Rupert Gatti (Fellow) discussed the issues regarding copyright and publishing and his recently co-founded Open Access academic publishing company.

It was a splendid afternoon and the panel did us proud, as did the other committee members who were present and contributed provocatively as well as thoughtfully. Younger members of the audience seemed genuinely pleased, amused, encouraged, and helped.

We plan to run companion panels for artists and sculptors, for the performing arts and film making, for journalists and broadcasters and on the social media.
But we are looking for new panellists to open our eyes and ears to career prospects in other parts of the cultural world. Our next event will be in 2012, when the respected artist Antony Gormley OBE (1968), will give a talk about his work.

**Trinity College Choir Association**

*by Nicholas Yates (1991), Chairman*

The Trinity College Choir Association has now formally been in existence for over six years and with the huge support of Stephen Layton, Paul Nicholson and Selene Webb, it has now established a resonating ostinato of activity comprising:

- providing choirs to sing at College Gatherings which the Choir cannot cover;
- helping the College host the Directors of Music day each January;
- putting on a Christmas Alumni Carol Service in London;
- co-hosting and singing in the Remembrance Sunday Requiem in Chapel; and
- helping the Choir generally and the College in its alumni drive.

This is a not insubstantial list for what is a small association. However, we are lucky to have a dedicated and active Committee, for which I continue to be grateful, as well as a genuinely interested membership.

One highlight of the Association’s year was the inaugural London Alumni Carol Service held in the Temple Church on 8 December 2010. The choir comprised TCCA members and readings were given, myself excepted, by non-Association alumni. Christopher Stoltz (one of Trinity’s chaplains) led the service, which was followed by mulled wine and mince pies. It was a great success and managed to raise a decent sum for *Trinity in Camberwell*.

I am particularly grateful to Tom Dupernex (2000), for proposing that the TCCA orchestrate and lead such an event and for doing much of the preparatory work, and to Douglas Paine (2000) for helping him and conducting. It was also very good of the Alumni Office to subsume this event into its ever-increasing diary of activities, for helping to organise it as an all-embracing alumni event. It was a lovely festive occasion, with many alumni saying then and since
how much they enjoyed the service and the good company afterwards. By the time this Annual Record appears we will have held this year’s service at St Andrew’s, Holborn.

**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 who have worked in financial services businesses in the City of London and elsewhere.

Since its launch in 2008 the TCA has acquired over 300 members. The Association holds at least two events per year for its members, an autumn drinks reception and an annual dinner. The last period has been a very successful one for the Association. The well attended Spring Insights meeting was kindly hosted by Deutsche Bank and the Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, Paul Tucker (1976) spoke. The Annual dinner was held in November in the historic Long Room at Lord’s Cricket Ground, a delightful venue which attracted a good audience. We were also most fortunate to have Oliver Letwin (1975), taking an evening out from the pressures of his Cabinet Office duties to act as our speaker.

Events planned for the next period include an Insights meeting at a major City investment house in the autumn, and planning is under way for our next annual dinner, which will probably be held in London.

As its contribution to the University’s 800th anniversary celebrations, the Association has raised a small fund to support a post-graduate student carrying out research in the field of economics or finance. This year we were able provide a small bursary to support Zainul Jafferi, an MPhil student. The supporters of this fund would be delighted if any other TCA members would like to contribute.

I will be standing down shortly as Chairman of TCA and it is my pleasure to welcome Richard Brooman (1974) who will be taking my place. I am sure that, under his capable leadership, the Association will continue to flourish. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank my committee, who have worked hard to make the Association a success in its first few years.
Trinity Engineering Association by Peter Davidson (1973) Chairman

After two useful meetings in 2010 with Trinity engineers hosted by the Master, there appears to be support amongst the Trinity Engineering Fellows and Alumni to start a Trinity Engineering Association. Two dinners with the Engineering Fellows and students have been scheduled (Tuesday 11th October 2011, now past, and Thursday 26th April 2012) with the support of the Master and Council to provide:

(i) advice and counselling by Trinity alumni for Trinity engineering undergraduates and post graduates at the college (mentoring); and

(ii) an ‘engineering’ social / networking event with talks and music provided by the choir.

We are now looking for a good attendance and mentors, for engineering undergraduates and postgraduates.

If you require further information or assistance please contact Tony Bannard Smith (tb216@cam.ac.uk) at Trinity College, Cambridge, CB2 1TQ.

Trinity Field Club Association by Edward Gardiner (2003)

Despite a quiet year for several alumni sports, football and cricket have remained firm fixtures.

Now in its eighth year, the alumni football match against the College took place on 9 October 2010 and was as successful an event as ever. Pete Edwards captained the alumni team, which boasted an additional six ex-Trinity captains in Jon Zimmermann, Pete Smye, Rob Ogilvie, Andy Hall and Matt Ellis. A thrilling 90 minutes saw Pete Edwards bundle in a penalty on the rebound. However, the teams were tied 1–1 at full-time. The alumni team eventually won on penalties, with Darren Wood saving two and scoring the decider. Additional mentions go to Simon Lane and Thomas Cheongvee who continued to shine, having played in all eight alumni matches.
The President’s XI cricket match was played on 14 June 2011. Imran Coomaraswamy captained the alumni team for the first time, taking over from the hugely successful Chris Clarke. The team was buoyed by a growing number of recent leavers and batted first, eventually declaring on 260–6. Mrinal Dasgupta and Ashwin Reddy both made fine centuries to set Trinity a daunting task. Early wickets from Mike Collins and Simon Rees pinned the students back to 40–4 but Jamie Rutt dug in to ensure a draw, making his century off the last ball of the game.

Next year will see the return of mixed hockey and, hopefully, other sports. Trinity has a strong sporting heritage and it would be great to see more alumni teams appear, especially netball and rugby. New members are always welcome and if you wish to play or captain a new alumni team, do please contact me at eagardiner@gmail.com

Trinity Law Association by HH Judge Peter Rook QC (1967), Old Bailey, Chairman

Under the skilled and imaginative stewardship of Jonathan Hirst (1971) QC, the TLA has gone from strength to strength. The membership is now just shy of 400 and growing. It is free and open to all who read law at Trinity or who, like myself, read another subject and then practised law after leaving Cambridge.

I took over from Jonathan earlier this year and intend to ensure that the TLA continues not only to entertain but also, now, provide advice to students and mentoring opportunities for all members, whatever stage they have reached in their careers. Trinity is uniquely placed to provide appropriate guidance, if necessary at a high level, in most areas of the law.

Our social events often include legal talks. Some are aimed at students, to assist them to make informed decisions about their futures, whilst others are designed to appeal to a wider audience by inviting a distinguished lecturer to speak on a topical subject.

This year on 5th March we had a dinner at Trinity where members enjoyed not only a feast provided by the new kitchens but also a much appreciated after-dinner speech by Tony Weir which dwelt upon the fatally intertwined careers of two former Trinity alumni, Edward Coke and Francis Bacon. The
dinner was preceded by tea, attended by 50 past Hollond Fund scholars who were celebrating the 30th anniversary of the trust fund which had so enriched their lives. The next dinner will be at Trinity in March 2013.

We like to choose interesting venues for our events. In April 2010 it was the new Supreme Court. We are now moving a few miles in an easterly direction to a rather older establishment. On 27th October 2011 there will have been a reception at the Old Bailey, to include a short tour and lecture on its history by the secretary.

DLA Piper have very generously agreed to host a reception for TLA at their premises on 19th April 2012. After our visit to the Old Bailey this autumn, we will redress the balance by having a talk on banking in 2012 where CPD (Continuing Professional Development) points can be claimed.

This young organisation is always open to constructive ideas as to the events we can host and the services we can provide in the light of the reservoir of experience and skills we have amongst our alumni.

Trinity Medics Association by Ted Baker (1973), Chairman

The Trinity Medics Association (TMA), now in its second year, has attracted a steady increase in membership since its establishment, but more are welcome and if you are a member of Trinity with a medical degree, currently practising or not, please join us. The TMA was launched with dinner for members and their spouses and current students in May of 2010. As the College kitchens were being refurbished at the time, it was held in the Governors’ Hall at St Thomas’ Hospital in London. Sir Michael Richards (1970), the Government’s cancer tsar, gave an excellent and highly entertaining account of his time at Trinity and his subsequent career. A highlight of the subsequent year was a panel discussion on careers in medicine led by Dame Carol Black, and held at the College. Members of TMA representing a variety of career paths joined Dame Carol in discussions with current pre-clinical and clinical students about their career options. Indeed, the relationship between TMA and a newly invigorated Trinity College Medical Society has proved to be one of the association’s early successes. TCMS members regularly attend TMA committee meetings and we
plan our programme jointly to provide opportunities for current students to meet with TMA members. TCMS are looking for speakers for their meetings and members of TMA have volunteered themselves and helped to find other speakers, something both sides have found valuable. I am sure TCMS would welcome more volunteers.

In May of 2011 a joint TMA-TCMS meeting at Trinity was addressed by orthopaedic surgeon Mr Steve Cannon (1968). His talk, entitled “The Bionic Man”, covered the cutting edge of reconstructive limb surgery. Mr Cannon gave a fascinating account of the latest developments in prosthetics following trauma and resection of sarcoma and stimulated many questions and discussion. His talk was followed by afternoon tea in the cloisters of Nevile’s Court.

The TMA committee is currently planning its programme for next year. The highlight will be a further dinner, which we hope to make an annual event, this time to be held in Trinity Great Hall, planned for the early part of 2012.

**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 B.A. degree. If you wish to proceed to the M.A., 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 M.A.s cannot be accommodated in this way—e.g. special dinners or other College entertainments.) We regret that, for reasons of space, M.A.s exercising this privilege may not bring guests, except that once a year an M.A. may apply for permission to bring (and pay for) a guest. These M.A. privileges also apply to all members of the College who hold a Cambridge doctorate, whether or not they are M.A.s.
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 that 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 2011 on 5 July (up to and including 1952 & 1954), 22 July (1998–1999), and on 20 September (1958–1961). The speakers were Lord Lloyd of Berwick (5 July), Polly Courtney (22 July), and Sir Dominic Cadbury (20 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 2012 the charge will be £39.00.

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Saturday 7 July</th>
<th>Wednesday 18 July</th>
<th>Friday 14 September</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Early July</td>
<td>Mid/late September</td>
<td>Late September</td>
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<td>2016</td>
<td>1994–95</td>
<td>Up to 1957</td>
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Alumni Achievements 2010–2011

The date given as the date of matriculation is the date of first entering the College, either as an undergraduate or advanced student.

1957  **N W Alcock**, OBE for voluntary services to Vernacular Architecture.
1962  **K Aldred**, Honorary Fellowship, Queen Mary, University of London.
2006  **F Alibay**, Royal Aeronautical Society Prize.
1971  **P L Banner**, Chairman, Bluebell Telecom Group.
1949  **M G Baron**, shortlisted, Lakeland Book of the Year Award 2010
      *How Hall: Poems and Memories – A Passion For Ennerdale* by the late Tom Rawling.
1958  **A F Berkeley**, President of the European Rail Freight Association.
1987  **T H P Bishop**, QC.
1963  **P J Bottomley**, Knight Batchelor for public service.
1987  **J H Bowman**, FSA.
1958  **A G Buchanan**, KCVO.
1952  **A Cutler**, elected to the Slade Professorship of Fine Art at Oxford for the academic year 2011–12.
1985  **J G da Silva**, OBE for services to Engineering and Humanitarian Relief.

1971  **N R M de Lange**, FBA.


1964  **J F Dewey**, Member, Australian Academy of Sciences; Doctor of Letters *honoris causa*, University of Rennes.


1975  **L O Drury**, President, Royal Irish Academy.

1952  **I Fells**, Life Vice-President of the International Centre for Life.

2004  **R Geuss**, FBA.

1990  **B S Grimshaw**, Bachelor of Business Management at Southern Cross University, Australia; Workplace Champion Inaugural Earth Hour Awards, Australia.

1994  **J Hall**, Chair of Psychiatry at the University of Edinburgh.

1962  **M Hankey**, Honorary Treasurer of Joint Association of Classical Teachers.

1970  **A N G Harris**, HM Coroner for London Inner South.

1985  **K D M Harris**, Fellow of the Learned Society of Wales (FLSW).


1959  **M S Howe**, Grand Cross of the Portuguese Royal Order of St Michael of the Wing, for support given to Portuguese charities.

1960  **R R H Jacob**, Hugh Laddie Professor of Intellectual Property Law, University College London.


1950  **A Kelly**, President’s Medal, Royal Academy of Engineering.
2004  V Lazic, Chapman Fellow, Imperial College London.
1950  T C A L Lever, Doctor of Philosophy (Cantab) 2011.
1970  J H W Lloyd, CBE for services to broadcasting.
1973  K D Ludwig, Crazy For You, West End transfer for musical confirmed.
1972  T J Lyons, Fellow, Learned Society of Wales.
1983  M Magarian, QC.
1983  T Makower, Dohaland Co-Chair in Architecture, Qatar University.
1982  J McKernan, FRS.
1987  A Micklethwaite, Director of Music, Saint George’s School, Windsor Castle.
1983  B S Munro, FRS.
1979  A D M Paine, Vicar, Round Church at St Andrew the Great, Cambridge.
1966  R F Pannett, Doctor of Philosophy, University of Bath.
2001  S H Parcak, Associate Professor of Archaeology, University of Alabama at Birmingham; Director of UAB’s Laboratory for Global Observation.
1955 **S P B Percival**, Fellow Royal College of Ophthalmologists, *honoris causa*.


1954 (The late) **I R Porteous** took part in the Trinity Lake Hunt last year, having started in 1956 and taken part in 47 Hunts in all.


1983 **R N Price**, Professor of Tropical Medicine, Oxford University.

1967 **J Y Ra**, Honorary Medal of Sahak Metrey with the rank of Moha Sena from the Kingdom of Cambodia.

1964 **R P Reiss** (former Chaplain), appointed Sub-Dean, Westminster Abbey.

1938 **W R Roberts**, awarded the Salzburg Seminar Gold Cup.


1999 **W Shan**, selected by the Chinese Government as a ‘State Distinguished Expert’ under the ‘Recruitment Program for Global Experts’ (the so-called “1000 Talents Plan”).

1965 **A Shetty**, Corporate Vice President, Global Supply Chain, Johnson & Johnson.

1982 **R Singh**, appointed High Court Judge.


1980 **P D Stinchcombe**, QC.


1954 **S B Tanlaw**, elected Chancellor for the University of Buckingham.
1986  R O P Thomas, QC.
1956  J Tusa, Honorary Fellow, Royal Academy of Arts.
1987  A N M Wales, appointed as a Recorder (Civil) attached to the Royal Courts of Justice.
1987  A P D Walker, QC.
1966  G Wall, CAG Award for Scholarly Distinction in Geography.
1992  T J Ward, QC.
1992  R B West-Pavlov, *Professor of English*, University of Pretoria.
1999  A R Wilson, appointed a Junior Research Fellow of Homerton.
1980  D C E Wilson, Technical Director, Government Actuary’s Department.
1977  J C Wrigley, Lockheed Martin Fellow.
1980  J M Wyburd, Director of the Language Centre at the University of Cambridge.
Benefactions

Bequests received from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

A further £22,500 has been received from the H R Creswick Charitable Trust for the Library.

Samuel Devons (1932) bequeathed £6,800 to establish the Samuel Devons Prize.

Andrew Kirkwood McCosh Elliott (1947) bequeathed £2,000 for general purposes.

John Alan Maurice Evans (1956) bequeathed £10,000 for general purposes.


James Holt Schilt (1951) bequeathed £745,910 for student support.

Anthony Aston Smith (1949) bequeathed £1,000 for research fellowships.

Tse Wang (1937) bequeathed £29,809 for general purposes.

Donations to Trinity’s 800th Campaign

During the same period the following members of the College made donations to the College in response to Trinity’s 800th Campaign: NOTE (d) against a name indicates that the donor has deceased; (e) indicates year of election rather than matriculation.

1929
Mr R Washbourn OBE

1933
Mr J F Crosfield

1934
Professor W R Brock FBA
Mr J P Obeyesekere (d)

1935
Professor J C Waterlow CMG MD ScD FRS (d)

1936
Dr G J Haas
Mr J M B Mackie

1938
Mr J P W Ehrman FBA FSA (d)
Mr C T Rivington
Dr W R Roberts
Mr A E H Sursham

1940
The Revd K R J Cripps
Mr R B Hoskyn
Mr E D Le Cren
Mr E H H Montgomerie
1941
Professor P Armitage CBE
Sir Geoffrey Chandler CBE Hon. DSc (d)
Mr H G W Cooke
Mr S G Garrett
Dr M G H Lewis
Mr R G Williams OBE

1942
Dr S L Bragg
Dr D L Pratt CBE
Professor E H Sondheimer
Mr E J Watson

1943
Mr C L Clarke (d)
Dr R H Glauert
Mr R I Kitson
Professor H P Lambert
Mr H J F Marriott
Dr P T Perkins
Sir Michael Vernon
Mr C H L Westmacott

1944
Professor J F Davidson FREng FRS
Dr L Kopelowitz
Mr J R L Nuttall
Sir John Thomson GCMG

1945
Mr J V Bartlett CBE
Mr P F C Burke
Mr F M Cooke
Mr R Hardy
Dr J F Keighley
Dr B W Langley
Father Brian Sandeman
Dr J D Teare

1946
Mr R F Barclay
An Anonymous Donor
Dr G H N Chamberlain
The Viscount Hubert de Marcy

1947
Brigadier C H Cowan
Sir Philip Goodhart
Sir John Graham Bt GCMG
Mr A R Longley
Mr J E Renton (d)*
Mr D K Robinson

1948
Dr R G C Arridge
Mr G H Campbell
Mr L D de Rothschild
The Revd Professor D R Gordon
Mr W T J Griffin
Dr K W Hickson MBE
Professor J A Jolowicz QC
Mr D M Minter
Mr H G R Pickthorn
Mr J H Thornton
Mr C N Wilson

1949
Mr M G Baron MBE
Dr J S Bevan
Mr R A Blythe
Mr A V Brown
Mr M I Charlesworth
Sir John Elliott FBA
Professor D M Friedman
Mr R B Harrison
Mr C G Heath
Mr J A E Higham
Mr J R Lindgren
The Lord Lloyd of Berwick PC DL
Mr P J S Lumsden CBE
Mr E A Macpherson
Mr W G Plomer
Mr B F Rees
Mr M Rennison
The Revd Canon Raymond Ross
Professor R Shaw ScD

Dr S Gnanalingam
Mr N N Rossos
Mr C M Woods

BENEFACTIONS
Professor A T Stewart
Mr R M Strong
Dr A J Wilkinson

1950
Dr N Blackburn
Mr J S Cohen
Mr D J Crawford
Mr M B Ellwood
An Anonymous Donor
Dr J G Halverstam MRCP
Mr D W Hide
Mr H C Hoare
Sir John MacMillan KCB CBE
Mr J B Makinson TD
Mr G M Nissen CBE
Professor M J S Rudwick FBA
The Hon. Stephen Schwebel
An Anonymous Donor
Dr G Yates

1951
Dr D R Bainbridge
Brigadier A E Baxter
Mr P A Brandt
Mr G V Burnaby
Field Marshal Sir John Chapple GCB CBE DL
Professor R D Cohen CBE MD FRCP FMedSci
Dr P M E Drury
Mr D T Fabian
Mr W M Fernie OBE
Mr J A L Hort
Professor R Jackson FRS
Mr J F Kingston
Mr M McLoughlin
Mr J M Money-Kyrle
Mr B I Nathan
Mr D S Reid
Mr R K P Shankardass
An Anonymous Donor

1952
Mr M J Allison
Professor S S Bleehen
Dr D B Candlin
Dr W G Cartwright

1953
Dr J Antebi
Mr L R Barkey
Mr M J Brett
Mr P H G Clarke
Mr R Pryor
Mr D F Snook
The Viscount Weir

1954
Mr P D Burnford
Mr M C Cadge
Dr G A Chinner
Mr N J Cubitt
Professor S M Fordham OBE
Mr E T Gartside
Mr J E Gorton (d)
Mr R C Gray
Mr R J D Hewitt
Mr M A Kaye
Dr A C Klottrup MBE
Mr J H Latter
Dr C H B Mee OBE
Dr J M Oxbury FRCP
Mr G C Perry
Mr C D Power  
Sir William Reid KCB FRSE  
Mr T K Shutt  
Mr J Smithson  
Mr A N Stewart  
Mr M H Thompson  
Professor C T C Wall FRS

1955
Mr B M Adam  
Mr M J Ben-Nathan  
Sir Nigel Broomfield KCMG  
Mr B R Bryan  
Dr P K Buxton  
Mr C E Carey  
Dr R H G Charles TD  
Dr N K Coni  
The Hon. Thomas Donaldson  
Mr R F Eddison  
Mr G J J Fuzzey  
Mr R M James  
Mr J V Jenkins  
Mr D G Lewthwaite  
Dr E G K Lopez-Escobar  
Mr J D Morris  
Mr B J Morris  
Professor D J Murray  
Mr M C Oatley CMG OBE  
Mr C E Parker  
Mr S P B Percival  
Mr J C Playll  
Mr M G Priestley  
An Anonymous Donor  
Mr H J F Taylor  
Major General Christopher Tyler  
The Lord Walker of Gestingthorpe PC  
Mr R D B Williams

1956
Mr D V Adam  
An Anonymous Donor  
Mr R E Cawthorn  
Mr S D Eccles  
Mr D G Fowler-Watt  
Dr I H Gibson  
Professor I M Hacking  
Mr C S Hall TD DL

Mr H C E Harris CBE  
Mr T C Heywood-Lonsdale  
Dr G A W Hornett  
Dr I J Lord  
An Anonymous Donor  
Dr J B Messenger  
The Rt Hon. Sir John Nott KCB  
Mr B N J Parker  
Dr O C W Thomson  
An Anonymous Donor  
Mr T M Whitaker  
Mr A M Zane

1957
Mr A P Barclay-Watt  
Mr J H W Beardwell TD FSI  
Dr A J M Eisinger FRCP  
Mr A C R Elliott  
Mr P J Ellis  
Sir Edward Evans-Lombe  
Sir Patrick Fairweather KCMG  
Dr T J G Francis  
Mr R A Griffiths  
Mr J F Hargreaves  
Mr D N Holt  
Mr D S B Jamieson  
Dr D S King  
Mr A G Loriston-Clarke  
Mr C J Lowe CVO  
Mr R H MacDonald  
An Anonymous Donor  
Mr D T Muxworthy  
Mr W M C Prideaux  
Mr D C Stewart  
Mr P W Strachan  
Mr J G Thompson  
Mr B M P Thompson-McCausland  
Dr P J Unsworth  
Dr J Verity  
Mr R Wilson

1958
The Earl Baldwin of Bewdley  
Professor J M Boardman  
Professor P G Bowers  
Mr P J Brock  
Sir Andrew Buchanan KCVO
An Anonymous Donor
Mr D D Cammell
An Anonymous Donor
Mr D A Kenrick
Sir Henry Keswick
Mr F M Longmaid
Professor J M Lonsdale
Mr M J McCormick Smith
Dr M P McOnie
Dr J C Octon
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J G P Barnes. *Gems of geometry.*


J W Bowker. *Before the ending of the day: life and love, death and redemption: poems and translations.*

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M I A Bulmer. *Social measurement through social surveys: an applied approach;* edited by M I A Bulmer, J Gibbs, L Hyman.


Sir John Chapple. The lineages and composition of Gurkha regiments in British service; by the Gurkha Museum; revised by Sir John Chapple.

R Christou. Sale and supply of goods and services. 2nd edition.

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M Dal Santo. An age of saints?: power, conflict and dissent in Early Medieval Christianity; edited by Matthew Dal Santo, Peter Sarris and Phil Booth.

Sir Partha Dasgupta. Selected papers of Partha Dasgupta. 2 volumes.

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D J Murray. Pursuit and other poems.


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P M H Wilson. Dirichlet branes and mirror symmetry; by P M H Wilson and others.
COLLEGE ACTIVITIES

FIRST & THIRD TRINITY BOAT CLUB
FIELD CLUB
SOCIETIES AND STUDENTS’ UNION
COLLEGE CHOIR
First & Third Trinity Boat Club
by Gonzalo Garcia (2007)

2010–2011 was a difficult year, presenting the club with a host of challenges it had the luxury of avoiding in recent years, challenges that stemmed directly from our recent runaway successes.

At the start of the year it was clear that since both the men and the women had lost many experienced rowers to graduation, a large drive was needed to train up the less experienced members. The women’s side managed to retain a large squad of novices throughout Michaelmas, and brought them up to a standard high enough for them to mix seamlessly with the senior rowers by the Lent term. The men’s side saw a marked improvement in the ability, strength and fitness of its younger members, so that a few moved into the 1st VIII that term. However, the foul weather that disrupted the Fairbairn Cup meant that neither side could fully put their training to the test.

After a few weeks off, we re-convened on the Tideway for a pre-season January training camp. Over thirty members, men and women, attended; it was the first off-Cam training camp for the women in over four years. Thanks to the warm hospitality of Auriol Kensington Rowing Club, we trained twice a day for a week, as well as enjoying all London has to offer. Highlights included racing against St Paul’s School, and rowing from Hammersmith to Westminster for some sightseeing. Many thanks to Lillie Weaver, Richard Fletcher and Jonathan Davies, all club alumni, for their first-class coaching.

Armed with this experience of rowing on a much larger river, we returned to Cambridge for our Lent Bumps campaign. The women got off to a good start, winning the college category of Fairbairn IVs at a postponed Fairbairn Cup. The women’s VIII improved steadily throughout the term thanks to a number
of coaches, most notably Neil Talbott, another alumnus, who served as a consistently uplifting force for the final weeks before the Lent Bumps.

The men’s side saw the arrival of a professional head coach, the invaluable Lianne Stanford, who provided consistent coaching and a training plan for the rest of the year. After a disappointing performance in the Winter Head-to-Head, the men trained hard to overcome the apparent odds. Huge gains were made both in fitness and technique but, despite our best efforts and a good row, Robinson Head showed us a few weeks later that we still had work to do.

Both crews went into the Lent Bumps defending their Headships against some very fast contenders. The women fell to a superb Downing crew, but showed great determination on the last day to row over ahead of Christ’s, to secure a
spot in the top four for next year. The men also faced a much faster Downing crew, but on the first day managed, under pressure, to row over unscathed in what at one point seemed almost to be a side-by-side race. Although the second and third days were less fortunate, the last day saw another strong row-over in front of a fast LMBC crew, earning a decent third place. The 2nd women’s VIII moved up one with a crew largely composed of recent novices, but the women’s 3rd VIII and the men’s 2nd, 3rd and 4th VIIIs all went down despite solid training and determination. On both sides of the club inexperience took its toll.

Both men and women entered an VIII in the Head of the River Race and Women’s Eights Head of the River Race in the following weeks. Their respectable performances built a bridge between the previous term’s training and the May Bumps campaign.

Both sides of the club attacked the final term with renewed aggression, making the most of the year’s experience. The women lost a few people due to exams and so, once again, had almost to start afresh. Richard Fletcher provided the consistent support and coaching needed to bring the new crews together. The 1st women’s VIII spent an enjoyable weekend in Paris racing at the Trophée des Rois and Regates en Seine competitions against local universities, achieving third place in the former, whilst also entering a number of races in Cambridge in term.

The men spent the first days of term selecting crews, since competition for a 1st VIII seat was extremely tough. Once crews were established they entered several races, including the Head of the Cam and Nines Regatta, and put in solid performances. The 1st men’s VIII, coached by Lianne Stanford and Rob Stark, went from strength to strength, working hard, competing with much larger crews. Together with the 2nd men’s VIII, they raced at the Metropolitan Regatta, a national event on Dorney Lake, which provided oarsmen and coxes with race experience before the May Bumps.

The Mays were unpredictable since racing during the exam period failed to provide conclusive results. The women’s 1st VIII struggled against some very fast crews and, despite their best efforts, went down three to end up twelfth in the first division. The men’s 1st VIII once again rowed over on the first day, but then fell back, ending fourth. Our other boats also struggled and went down, although the 3rd women’s VIII bumped on the first day.
The following week, the men raced in an VIII at Henley Qualifiers, with a view to the Temple Challenge Cup. However, due to increased competition, no Oxbridge college crews qualified, so all could enjoy the social side of the Henley Royal Regatta.

This year’s results are a stark contrast to those of recent times, but the club had inherited a difficult situation. Years of climbing up the Bumps charts meant we would inevitably, sometime, have to repay the debt incurred by moving our boats to such high, and highly competitive, places. While it is unfortunate that we could not fend off our rivals for another year there is no need to despair. After all, our crews have not fallen far, thanks to everyone’s hard work. Thanks too to the great efforts of such coaches as Lianne Stanford, Peter Summers and Jonathan Davies, working all year on both sides of the club, our less experienced 2nd and 3rd boat crews are developing well. Given the time to absorb this experience they will, hopefully, lead the club from what is well within striking range, back to the Head of the River—where we belong.

I wish Julia Attwood and her committee the best of luck for the coming year.

Field Club
Athletics
By Naomi Taschimowitz (2008)

Trinity athletics has had a reasonably successful 2010/2011 season. Lack of numbers rather than poor performance meant that we ended further down the intercollegiate ranking than we would like.

At Cuppers on 17th October Richard Totten did well in the 1500m as did Kadi Saar in the long jump. The former finished third, just three seconds behind the winner, and Saar was fifth in what was a high quality competition.

Moving indoors, Amin Ahmadnia was sixth over 60m at the London senior games. Rory Graham-Watson was part of the Cambridge 4x1500m team and the winning 4x800m team at the Varsity Field Events And Relays indoor competition at Lea Valley. But the outstanding indoor performer was Dr Joan Lasenby, who won both the 800m and 1500m titles at the British Masters Athletic Federation championships in February. She had a nine-second winning margin in the 1500m, finishing in 5:05.01—her fastest time since 2006.
The summer season kicked off with CUAC Sports. Amin Ahmadinia was runner-up in the 100m ‘A’ race and Naomi Taschimowitz was the first woman in a mixed 1500m, followed by a win in the 400m almost immediately afterwards. Trinity women finished eighth in the team competition; the men did not fare so well, with other colleges having larger turn-outs.

Blues-team athletes Rory Graham-Watson and Will Harrison helped to ensure a record winning margin against the Oxford men in the 137th Varsity match. Harrison soared to 1.80m in the high jump, while Graham-Watson was on fine form, winning both the 400m and 800m. The Women’s Blues achieved a record total against their Oxford counterparts, with Trinity’s Taschimowitz winning the 1500m just half a second shy of the match record.

Further good performances have included personal bests over 100m and 200m for Henry Husband—on the same day!—at the Sward & Kinnaird Trophies meeting in April. In the middle distances, Graham-Watson ran a best of 1:50.87 to take the 800m silver medal at the South of England Championships, and recorded another best of 49.43 over 400m against Oxford in May. His 800m time places him 18th on the under-23 UK rankings this year. Naomi Taschimowitz revised her personal best for the 1500m down to 4:16.7 at a BMC Grand Prix meeting in July, putting her, for the time being, 4th on the under-23 UK rankings for 2011 (18th overall) and 19th on the under-23 European rankings. She also took the bronze medal over 1500m at the England Senior Championships.

**Badminton**

*By David Linfield (2008)*

Trinity’s Badminton Club remains the largest in the university, fielding two women’s teams and five men’s. Unfortunately, many members had graduated last year, draining the upper few teams of men, and generally reducing the number of female players. A good intake of Freshers topped up the men’s numbers but, unsurprisingly, they didn’t have the experience needed to replace those lost to graduation and the Blues team, so filled places towards the bottom end of the club. Few new women joined, so it was hard for the remaining women to keep both teams running.

In Michaelmas, the women nevertheless had fantastic success with the first team, captained by Annie He, coming top of the first division. The seconds
also did well, holding their place in the second division. The men’s story was less rosy. A struggle to find players at the top end led to a general drop in performance—leading to a few relegations, most notably for the first team, which dropped to the second division for the first time in many years.

Lent brought better news for the men; their first team managed to avoid dropping another division; in fact only the seconds dropped. The third, fourth and fifth teams stayed in the fourth, fifth, and eighth divisions respectively. The ladies continued to perform spectacularly—their seconds holding on in the second division, and the firsts coming second in the top division.

Cuppers offered an opportunity to show our real quality in a setting where it was less difficult to find players. The ladies were again exceptional, winning the tournament for Trinity. The men also showed what they were truly made of, with the first team reaching the semi-final—far above what one expects of a second division team.

This has been a slightly troubled year, with the loss of so many motivated and experienced players. Great effort, especially by the ladies, prevented this from being the problem it could have been. I wish next year’s presidents, Matthew Zhao and Jen Roberts all the best in developing our current talent, and in attracting the new players needed to bring the top teams back to strength.

Field Club colours are awarded to Sophie Wu for making an exceptional effort to overcome the problems caused by this year’s reduced numbers; also to Matthew Zhao and Savithru Jayasinghe, whose enthusiastic efforts lasted through the year.

**Women’s Basketball**

*By Jade Peace (2009)*

We enjoyed playing in the College League this year. We had one win, against Fitzwilliam/Selwyn and, despite three losses, the team played extremely well and improved continually, ending up fourth in the first division. Some new members had never played before; their individual
improvement was great. Not only did we play more like a team by the year’s end, we also looked more like a team as we got kit!

In Cuppers we lost to Anglia Ruskin University and were put out of the competition, but it was a very close game. With the score at 16–16 at full time we played ‘next basket wins’ and ARU got it.

Next year’s target must be to raise the profile of basketball around College in order to recruit more members. We also need to boost our self-confidence since we do in fact have talented players. We need to keep our cool in matches and not let the pressure get to us.

Finally, I’d like to say thank you to all the girls for making basketball so enjoyable this year. Good luck to those leaving and, together with those here next year, I can’t wait to shoot some more hoops.

**Cricket**

*By Chris Williams (2008)*

In 2011, for the second season in succession, Trinity cricket found itself starting without a swathe of long-serving players; yet a new-look side performed admirably for much of the summer, ending with a credible tally of results to match some superb individual efforts.

Despite success in our usual array of friendly matches against local and touring clubs, the defining point of our season—the Cuppers Twenty20 campaign—fell disappointingly flat. With our three group games played over five days in early May, we were soundly beaten by Clare and despite a much improved showing against Christ’s in our second game, we were narrowly defeated by a side who, at the time of writing, will compete in the final next week. These two losses rendered our last match, against St. Edmund’s, a dead rubber. We nonetheless took them apart, racking up 211 for 1 before bowling them out for 87.

This was one of many spectacular batting performances. The lack of specialist batsmen has been a recurring complaint in recent years, but this season we were blessed with some of genuine quality. Max Darroch de Haldevang led the run-scoring, with 500 runs in all, including a fine century in his last match—in which Trinity topped 300 for the first time in at least eleven years. James McNamara also had a fine season, including a century. John Wallis and Karrar Abidi completed a fearsome top four and, late in the season, Jamie Rutt found
a rich vein of form. With this wealth of batting talent, it was frustrating that only two or three were normally available to play; all five played together in the same match once only.

Below these five, there was a maddening inconsistency. Aditya Sahu enjoyed a prolific season, and there were also fifties for Bryn Garrod and Chris Williams, but too often the middle order folded with little resistance. We were particularly vulnerable when setting totals; three times when batting first we were bowled out for under 150.

Such differences with the bat were encapsulated in the opening weekend, where first we chased 257 to beat Gents of Essex, but were then reduced to 140 all out by Romsey. Fortunately our bowling was strong enough to defend such a slim target; it was always more dependable than our batting. Off-spinner Williams topped the charts with 26 at an average of 15, and perhaps saved his best spell until the end. With Racing Club intent on blocking out for the draw, he prised out the last three wickets with five overs to spare. Tim Hennock led the seamers admirably, constricting more than one side with tight lines and excellent economy, scalping 15 wickets. He had the season’s best figures with 4 for 30 against St. Edmund’s. Daniel Crosby also impressed in his last season at Old Field, particularly in his final game, where two early wickets reduced an imposing batting team to 40 for 4 and eventually set up a superb win. Savithru Jayasinghe and Fresher Thomas Anthony bowled well throughout.

Cricket week, firmly established in the calendar, was as popular as ever; the end of exams produced a surge in availabilities. We warmed up with a match against the BA squad, in which Rutt—playing for the opposition—gave signs of the form he was about to produce by blitzing 73 to steer the BAs to a remarkable win. He then top-scored in a disappointing loss against Apothecaries and Artists on the Monday. The Tuesday match against the President’s XI saw the return of several recently departed Trinity cricketers, who plundered 282 from our beleaguered bowling attack before reducing our top order to 39 for 4; Rutt and Williams batted gamely to save the match, and the former brought up an unbeaten century from the final delivery. Racing Club were then dispatched as Darroch and Sahu put on nearly 200 for the second wicket, before Rutt again starred with two excellent catches and two vital wickets, supported by Crosby and Garrod. In the final game, the Gents of Cambridge—selected by groundsman Darren Wood—made an imposing 185 in 20 overs, but Karrar Abidi’s 65 meant we made a good fist of the chase, falling just 19 runs short.
Rutt was voted player of the season, with Darroch and Hennock picking up the batting and bowling awards respectively. Indranil Banik deserves special mention; he attend every single game and manned the scoreboard with a precision surely without precedent at Old Field. Playing eight games too, he was named Clubman of the year. Field Club colours were awarded to Jayasinghe, Hennock, Anthony and Banik.

Season’s end saw the departure of four players who were present for much of the summer in Sahu, Crosby, Garrod, and Thomas Woolford who kept wicket throughout. Next year we will also be without Darroch and Jayasinghe, both on placements abroad. But the incoming skipper, James McNamara, will take over a squad well able to improve on this season’s results, which stood at 6 wins, 2 draws and 7 defeats.

**Croquet**

*By Tom Woolford (2003)*

Trinity’s Croquet team fell agonizingly short of defending last year’s Cuppers crown, losing by one point over the two legs of the final against King’s (–3, +2).

The team had expected a tougher test this year, as not only did more teams enter, but we had lost last year’s best player, Alex Ievins (2003), to employment in London. A plea for new players, however, unearthed the latent talent of Tom Eccles (2006), who joined the three surviving members from last year, Julie and Tom Woolford (both 2003) and this year’s captain, Timothy Gale (2005). Eccles proved a more than adequate replacement for Ievins and, moreover, improved considerably in the course of the tournament.

While other college teams tended to feature an outstanding individual or pair, Trinity’s strength lay in its parity of talent across its pairings and players. In the first few rounds, this was manifest in the way in which, while one of Trinity’s teams narrowly lost (or in one case against Robinson, drew) one of the legs, the other pair, playing the weaker opponents, more than compensated with resounding victories that saw Trinity safely through.

Moreover, Trinity’s strength in depth extends beyond the first team. A second team entered this year, featuring the virtuoso Madjdy Fawzy (2010), alongside such stalwarts as John Haslegrave (1996), Peter Ford (2007), Bryn Garrod (2003) and James Strawson (2006). This team excelled in the competition and sublimely progressed to the semi-final, where they came up against the
first team in an all-Trinity clash in the Fellows’ Garden. In two high-standard matches played over two days, the first four prevailed.

The final match against King’s followed a similar pattern of strength in depth against a team with one exceptional player, the University Croquet Club’s president Robert Thorman, and three skilful others. In the match between the first pairs (Tom Woolford and Timothy Gale) Thorman began with a nine-point four-ball break that proved his ability and forced Woolford and Gale to rethink a containing strategy. In the other, double-banked match, Tom Eccles and Julie Woolford quietly and methodically built up a considerable lead. For most of the match, indeed, it seemed that this second pair would bail out the first, who remained around eight points down. As the match progressed, however, both legs got much closer. Gale and Tom Woolford found the tactics to keep Thorman off strike as much as possible, and so not only stemmed the King’s points flow but began to reduce the deficit. But Eccles and Julie Woolford’s lead was cut when King’s second pair found some late form, so the tie was drifting away. Their match was timed out with King’s 2 points up. Tom Woolford had the last turn of the tournament and, five down as he took up mallet, managed to run two hoops courtesy of a decent cross-court roll shot. A third and fourth, however, was beyond him. Any other result would have been unfair on King’s captain who, with ample support, had played so well.

As the Woolfords leave Cambridge later this summer on submitting their PhDs (it is hoped), Gale and Eccles will mount Trinity’s assault in Easter 2012. The success of this year’s second team suggests that replacing the leavers and doing at least as well should be not difficult.

Cross-Country

*By Naomi Taschimowitz (2008)*

Trinity Running Club had another successful season, replicating their team standings in the University’s Chris Brasher college League for the second year in succession. The men were second only to the consistently strong team from Jesus in division 1, and the women topped their League table once again.

The men started the season well with a strong outing in the Freshers’ Fun Run. Jonathon Undy secured a fine top ten placing, and was backed up by Paul Hodgson, Jack Shotton and Andrew Lewis, with Nathan Brown, Sam Littlejohns, Paul Wingfield, James Munro and Stuart Haigh all competing well to leave Trinity far ahead of third-placed Magdalene. The strong form continued, with
Will Bowers and Undy earning 12th and 13th place respectively in the third instalment of the college League at the beginning of the Lent term. Ed Lee-Six completed the four-man team—with Undy, Bowers and Hodgson—that secured Trinity a third place in the Coe Fen relays. The men bettered their team result in Cuppers by one place, to finish fourth, with Undy being our top scorer.

Joan Lasenby was impressive in finishing second individually in the team rankings for the college League, on the back of an indoor season that saw her take the British Masters’ 1500m title. Unfortunately, her trip to the European Masters’ championships was blighted by injury, but few would bet against her soon recovering her winter form for another string of fantastic performances! Injury also affected the start of Naomi Taschimowitz’s cross country season, making her unable to run throughout Michaelmas term. On recovering she won the Southern Cross Country Championships, taking third place in BUCS and the UK trials, as well as securing England (Lotto CrossCup) and Great Britain selections and finishing 47th in the World Championships. There was an impressive turn out for the women at the beginning of the year, with Julie Woolford, Lauren Coker-Gordon, Maithra Raghu, Charlotte Martin, Laura Wright and Abi Rhodes providing strong back-up for 6th-placed Lasenby in the Freshers’ Fun Run. Paulina Golec also made a strong appearance in the new year, with a 5th place at Coldham’s Common. Lasenby ran well for 14th place in Cuppers, with Woolford 23rd, but with an injury-affected team these were our only runners so, inevitably, the team finished further down (10th) than such performances would normally merit.

**Football**

**Men’s**

*By Mathew Smith (2009)*

Trinity College Association Football Club has enjoyed a season of unprecedented success. An unbeaten League season culminated in a well-deserved Division One championship. A solid 2–1 victory against Lincoln College Oxford in Super Cuppers Final brought yet more silverware to the trophy cabinet.

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1 Malcolm Hamer (1958) comments: ‘I have just looked anew at the *Annual Record* for 2010, and especially at the news of the football club’s outstanding season. The team I joined in 1958 also just missed the double under David Page’s captaincy; we won the League at a canter, but lost the final of Cuppers to St John’s. In my year (1960–61) as captain, we won the League again and our record was: played 9, won 9, goals for 61, goals conceded 6. Not bad. However, St John’s once again beat us in Cuppers, at the semi-final stage.’
Under a new skipper, Mathew Smith, the team could build on an excellent season last year that brought Cuppers glory. With several TCAFC stalwarts having left however, the Fresher intake was vital, and fortunately it duly provided: Alex Lunn and Mike Smith expertly filled the holes in our central defence, while James Rogers and Mitch Bibby added creativity and flair to the midfield.

We started perfectly with a 4–0 demolition of Girton on the hallowed turf of Old Field, a pitch that was once again an impregnable fortress all year. Comfortable victories against Christ’s and Homerton followed, both teams being brushed aside with a constant flow of goals from paceman Danny Gammall. These games were merely preparation for the potentially title-deciding match; away at reigning champions Downing. With no love lost between us Trinity were looking for revenge after Downing controversially pipped us to the championship post last year. A tight match saw Trinity create the better chances, until Downing somewhat fortuitously won a penalty midway through the second half. We could only put our faith in the capable hands of our German goalkeeper, Lars Boyde. The shot-stopping maestro—or meister—pulled off a fantastic diving save to keep parity and the match finished 0–0, a result that kept us ahead of our arch rivals. Michaelmas finished with a comfortable 5–0 victory in the first round of Cuppers against King’s, followed by a hard fought 2–0 win away to Jesus, with Gammall bagging another five goals over the two games.

The first match of Lent Term pitted Trinity against an excellent Emma side who were sitting pretty at the top of the table with a 100% record. This was a must-win game if any title hopes were to be kept alive. Both teams started brightly and there were chances at either end, with Emma twice taking the lead but twice being pegged back by a determined home side. The score was 2–2 as the clock ticked into stoppage time. Vice-captain Ossie Akushie received the ball on the right hand corner of the penalty box and the skilful centre
forward used his strength to shimmy past an Emma defender and work into some space, before unleashing a curling left-foot shot into the far corner of the goal. Rarely has Old Field seen such jubilation as Akushie was mobbed by the whole team. The victory put us at the top of division one with just three more games to play.

The squad then took a break from the Cambridge League to go to Oxford and represent the university’s colleges in the coveted Super Cuppers final. This year the annual one-off match between the reigning Cuppers champions of Oxford and Cambridge set Lincoln against Trinity. We played in the famous Iffley Road stadium before a large home crowd that demanded a Lincoln victory for Oxford to celebrate. TCAFC had other ideas. We took an early lead via a bullet header from Mike Smith, but were soon pegged back when the Lincoln centre half turned in a free-kick at the back post. Trinity held possession for the rest of the ninety minutes but failed to convert any of the many chances that came our way. 1–1 at full time, Trinity’s superior fitness began to tell in extra time. Good work from marauding left-back and skipper Mathew Smith won the team a corner, Alex Lunn curled the ball in beautifully and five-time Blue Jamie Rutt rose to plant a header past the Lincoln keeper and win the Super Cuppers trophy for Trinity and Cambridge.

Back to the Cambridge League, and St. Catherine’s were passed off the park on the way to a 3–0 thrashing. This led Trinity nicely into our Cuppers second round clash against third-division Churchill. Trinity started as obvious favourites but gale-force winds and an uneven pitch narrowed the supposed gap in quality. We wasted many gilt-edged chances and onlookers lost count of how often our shots hit the goal’s frame rather than its net. So Trinity had only a slender 1–0 lead at half-time. Churchill were now playing with the wind; their first meaningful attack of the game won them a fortuitous corner. Their captain curled the ball high into the air, where it caught a particularly strong gust that blew it straight over Boyde’s head into the top corner. Then the unthinkable happened. A rejuvenated Churchill won another corner and an unnerving episode of déjà vu began. The ball again swung in and was again blown into our goal in a carbon-copy repeat. While Trinity were shell-shocked, Churchill couldn’t believe their luck and defended resolutely to ensure that a desperate Trinity couldn’t convert any of our remaining chances. TCAFC’s 470-day unbeaten run came to an end as we were dumped out of Cuppers in only the second round.
Back to the League, and the squad’s professionalism overcame this Cuppers disappointment. We despatched Fitzwilliam with ease, and when Downing could only draw against Homerton, our lead at the top of the table was unassailable. TCAFC were Division One champions for the third time in the competition’s twenty-year history. This meant that the pressure was off for the season’s final game, against Caius in front of the Old Field faithful, with the League trophy gleaming at the side of the pitch. After an initial scare, Trinity dominated play with the elegance of champions. Rick Totten in particular demonstrated the brilliance he had shown for the Blues all year. A 3–1 victory put the seal on an unbeaten League season, a fantastic achievement in the competitive top division.

Trinity experienced mixed success in the inaugural Five-a-side competition in Lent Term. Questionable refereeing and poor finishing meant that we could only finish third in the League of eight. The team then did well to reach the fives’ Cuppers final but were defeated by an excellent Homerton side. A repeat of these results in the Easter Term competitions meant that we did not add to our trophy haul. But it has clearly been another successful year for TCAFC. In the past two years, we have won everything there is to win and played some fabulous free-flowing football in doing so. Regular social events off the pitch helped the team to bond, enabling us to play on the pitch each for all, with a never-say-die determination. Hopefully this camaraderie will continue in seasons to come.

A special mention must go to the Trinity stalwarts set to graduate and leave TCAFC this year. Ossie Akushie, Shafi Anwar, Anthony Robins, Martin Bussiere and Lars Boyde have all made immense contributions to the club over their combined twenty years, and will be sorely missed. Three Field Club colours were awarded to the first years who held down regular places in the first team: Alex Lunn, James Rogers and Michael Smith.

It has been an honour to captain such an exceptional set of players and I look forward to more success in the 2011–12 season, under the expert leadership of newly-elected captain, Matthew Cole.
Women’s

By Shelby Switzer (2009)

This year Trinity had a women’s football team for the first time in recent memory. Trinity College WAFC began the season with a majority of the team being first-time players. With bags of enthusiasm and dedicated training by coaches Mathew Smith and Matt Cole, we became a real team by the end of Michaelmas. Being new to the League, we started off in Division 4, and many of our early games were seven-a-side. Our tally was 1 win, 3 losses, and 1 win by forfeit. We scored 10 goals and conceded 11. By the end of the season, the team had filled out to the standard 11 players and we made it to the semi-finals of Plates. Field Club colours were earned by Jade Peace, Poppy Noor and Marjan Fayaz, all three of whom had started the year never having played before. All our players, however, deserve recognition for the hard work they have put in and for the growth we have experienced as a team.

Next year we aim to move up from Division 4 and to recruit more players so that we can field a full side for every match. With the enthusiasm and dedication shown this year and strong recruitment efforts to come, we aim to make TCWAFC a force to reckon with in Cambridge’s women’s football league.
**Women’s Hockey**  
*By Roisin Parish (2008)*

This has been an eventful season. The team started the year by combining with Fitzwilliam College, so lifting Trinity up into Division II. The Fitz-Trinity team went from strength to strength, ending up with 30 goals for and only 7 against. This left us third in the League behind Homerton and Girton. The merger led not only to sporting success but also to a great sense of camaraderie between the two colleges which will hopefully continue in future years.

Lucy Caines and Georgia Cole deserve special mention. Their commitment and consistently strong performances played a large part in our overall success. It was a good year for women’s hockey and a promising start for the Fitzwilliam-Trinity partnership. Next year should see the team build on this year’s success, to push for promotion to Division I.

**Mixed Lacrosse 2010/11**  
*By Chaeho Hwang (2009)*

Trinity had a strong and dedicated team this year. We trained and played a League match every Michaelmas and Lent weekend; Cuppers came at the end of the Lent term.

In the dark, cold, and wet Michaelmas term Chaeho was surprised to see so many Freshers turn up for the first training session! Even with the new sticks we acquired last year we still had to exchange sticks between passes. There were also some returning sportsmen/ladies. With a big squad it looked as if we would have a fun and successful year and, since almost no Fresher had played before, it was heart-warming to see their enthusiasm and the improvement they made each week. Sadly, we lost our first match but thereafter we drew most and won a couple during our Michaelmas campaign.

In Lent Chaeho had too many commitments that clashed with training sessions and matches, so passed the captaincy to Charlotte Martin (2009). She led the team through some tough League matches and Cuppers, not to mention introducing stash for the players (bow-ties: “because they’re cool”)! Players found her leadership inspiring. Best of luck to the new captain and the team for the coming year!
Netball

Women’s First Team
With only three players remaining from last year, our first task was to rebuild the team. Laura Kirk, Antonia Gardner and Yvette Perrott were welcome additions, providing stability in centre court, defensive and attacking positions respectively. We trained most weekends, and with good turnouts, so that great things beckoned. However, our hard work was rarely rewarded. We played well but failed to capitalise on success, so it was a frustrating year. Often winning the first two quarters of a match, we were beaten by the last quarter. Cuppers was the same; after getting to the quarter-finals we were knocked out by Newnham, who went on to win the competition.

However, we maintained our high spirits, encouraged that our results were so close. This is a great asset to take into the next season.

Anna Jacka won her Field Club colours for her dedication all through her Trinity career, and for her ability to play well in any position. Fresher Laura Kirk’s colours rewarded a superb year as Centre. Emma Colliver’s colours recognised her huge improvement and commitment. Yvette Perrott was Player of the Year, scoring perhaps 80% of her hard-working shots at goal.

Lucy Peacock again proved to be a vital player and will be warmly welcomed back after her year abroad. Lucy, Anna Harrison and Lizzie Silvey received Field Club colours last year, unfortunately not noted in the Annual Record. Helena Wells also had a great season, forming a fine defensive partnership with Antonia Gardner that should continue next year. Tam Shean again proved her ability and managed to fit netball matches into a hectic dance schedule.

Women’s Second Team
After a strong sign-up for the squad at the Chaplains’ Squash, we all anticipated a good year. Since many Freshers in the second team had little experience we insisted that it was fun to work on technique. The team’s senior member, Vicki Millar, led with a skill and commitment that won her Field Club colours. Julia Danskin brought in fresh talent, and there were other impressive first-year performances. So there was a real sense of purpose as we took to the court for our first match against Trinity Hall 2. But we were defeated in a close-fought
contest, a story repeated throughout the Michaelmas term. We won not a single match, with an unforgettable 24–1 defeat by St John’s 2.

Starting in the lowest division, our only way was up, so we returned for the Lent term full of optimism, determined to clinch that elusive win. It soon followed, against Emma 2, our first of the season! The team’s spirit prevailed in all succeeding matches, in both League and Cuppers. Georgia Cole’s athleticism was a new asset as she joined Mary Fortune, our resident goal-shooter, in the attack. By the season’s end we really came into our own, with each position now well defined and technique vastly improved. We played hard and well, encouraged by Julia’s calls from the sideline, only narrowly missing out on another win in our final match against Queen’s 2—but only six of our team could play. While we finished sixth in our division, this was a well-deserved improvement on the previous term.

While this was far from our most successful season, what set the second team apart was its persistent humour and optimism—as much at social events as on the court. We look forward to further committed netball next year with more points on the scorecard and no less spirit.

Thanks to Antonia Beardsall, Georgia Cole, Rachael Corbishley, Emma Cox, Julia Danskin, Mary Fortune, Amy Lyddon, Vicki Millar, Hannah Redgewell, Lydia Reeves and Nicola Scobell for their contributions to the squad and congratulations to each on improvements made.

**Mixed Netball**

The year was not a great success in the normal sense of the word, since we chalked up few points on League tables. Recruiting and training boys to fill up the side each week often meant fielding players with absolutely no experience, while the usual timetable clashes gave the mixed side little time to train together. So our first Michaelmas League win did not come until the end of the season—and a technical win too, since the other side did not show up.

Alec Gibson nonetheless captained the team in the same top division in Lent—having avoided relegation through what can only have been a clerical error as lucky as that to which many students attribute their admission to Trinity. Matt Cole and Matty Smith—pillars of the mixed side, both awarded colours for dedication and effort—helped us power into the Lent League. We lost to Corpus (top of the League in Michaelmas) by just one point—a bitterly narrow
defeat we would repeat several times in the following weeks, so that we again lost every game we played. Alec Gibson received Field Club colours for his hard work over the last two years. His contributions to the club and ability to remain in high spirits after losing must not go unnoticed.

Turning to mixed Cuppers, suddenly all was well. We played like the best of the best, claiming our first wins of the year in emphatic style; we only just failed to make the tournament’s second round. While the year was not conventionally successful we undoubtedly succeeded in bonding together as the University’s most fun and loveable team.

**Rugby**

*By Jack Lewars (2008)*

In the two previous seasons of First Division rugby, TCRUFC had struggled for consistency, often beating tough opposition one week and then succumbing to the likes of Trinity Hall the next. It must therefore be considered a major achievement of the 2010–11 season that the club established a run of startling constancy, rarely seeing the level of their play fall (or rise) from match to match. Unfortunately, this newfound consistency came at a price, namely losing every game and being relegated. But the outgoing captain is keen to emphasise the significant progress that such regularity represents.

The season was obviously a difficult one. In the first instance, key players were again lost over the summer and, although the Fresher intake was probably the best for some years, the experience, competitiveness and sheer physical weight of some of the departed players were sorely missed. In addition, two senior first team players were lost to play Blues-level football and hockey, and the injury list of the club defied belief, with five first-choice players ruled out for over half the season and many more missing a number of games. The standard of the First Division was also unusually high, with an exciting fight between three teams for the League title, an honour ultimately secured by Jesus. Given all this, the club’s results are not perhaps a true indicator of the squad’s performances.

There are also some achievements worthy of note amidst the general carnage of Trinity’s season. Three Freshers—Nick Marshall, James Scott and Paddy Devine—were selected for the Under-21 University pre-season tour to Scotland, and each has a good chance of playing at Twickenham in December. Another Fresher, flanker Jack Harris, was voted player of the year, with the most improved
player award going to the ever-growing Ollie Twinam, and the supremely consistent and committed vice-captain Will Hughes has one more year before graduation. There is, therefore, a hard core of talented and experienced players emerging who will now have a more forgiving season of Second Division rugby in which to develop. James Vaughan must be commended for his immense, sometimes one-man-against-fifteen defensive efforts, before a broken leg and dislocated ankle ended his season prematurely, and the Club will welcome him and Joe Littlewood back in 2012 after their years abroad.

As a team, the squad put in excellent defensive performances against St John's, Gonville & Caius and Queen's (twice), before injuries took their toll. In attack, the four-try losing effort against Magdalene in February was a particular highlight, the game ending with a perfectly executed backline move that sent a three-man overlap in at the corner. The University praised us for training up a competitive front row from scratch, the only College to do so this year, thanks partly to the tactical reluctance of Jesus, who preferred an uncontested scrum of seven flankers. The high point of the year, however, was the triennial fixture against Meiji University, a fiercely fought, free-flowing game that ended 29–17 to Meiji. The Japanese coaches were astonished by the physicality of some Trinity forwards—possibly aided by a prop ‘borrowed’ from England Counties Under 20s and Bristol Premiership Academy—but commended the College’s sportsmanship, epitomised by the minute’s silence for victims of the tsunami which struck on the morning of the game.

The outgoing captain would also like to note that he led the team to their largest ever stash order. In the misguided, bastardised, Latin of the RFU, *floreat rugbeia ubique*.

**Swimming and Water Polo**

*By Jacob Day (2008)*

This year saw another solid performance in the swimming Cuppers gala, with Trinity finishing 6th of 11 colleges. The men’s team was made up of Jacob Day, Alex Davies and Alex Dear, all of whom scored top four positions in their individual events. Ho-on To completed the relay team and overall the men finished in 4th position. The women were represented by Jade Peace and Charlotte Martin who competed in four of the individual events. Despite not fielding a relay team, the women still ended in 6th position.
The College Water Polo League was a very up-and-down affair this year: we had good performances against St Johns (7–3 win), Caius (4–2 win) and the overall winners, The Leys (6–7 loss) but a lack of consistency meant that we finished in 7th position out of 8 and must wait on the decision as to whether one or two teams are relegated to know if we will remain in the top division.

The knockout Cuppers event suited us better than the League as we were able to field a number of Blues players. We won all our group’s matches comfortably to get us into the semi-final, where we beat Fitzwilliam. In the final we played a strong St Catherine’s, and were a player short ourselves. We nonetheless took an early two-goal lead, only to find ourselves 4–3 down with two minutes to play. A late equalizer forced extra-time but it was not to be: we eventually lost 4–5 and had to settle for runners-up.

Tennis

By Oli Shakir-Khalil (2009)

Trinity’s Tennis continues to thrive and has, moreover, seen great results for both men’s and women’s teams. And one has to admit to some tactical overlap when Kadi Liis Saar, our star female Fresher, joined the men’s team for Cuppers. We are grateful for her commitment and consistent results. After last year’s success we ran indoor training sessions throughout the winter. These were well attended and helped us prepare for the Easter term’s Cuppers season. I would like to thank the Field Club for supporting us in this, and we hope to continue this next year, with the added possibility of professional coaching.

The men’s Cuppers season started well, with Christ’s II and Emma II offering little resistance in the first two rounds, both subject to 9–0 defeats, indicative of the strength of this year’s Trinity squad. Our quarter-final against Magdalene was our first real challenge, yet we secured a 5–4 overall victory. Notable performances were from Kadi and Christian Mertes in their singles matches; both won 4–6, 6–0, 7–6, (somewhat unusual scores) and it was good to see that we had the steadier nerves in the final-set tie-breaks. One of the crucial matches (I immodestly note) which we perhaps did not expect to win
was the doubles match for numbers 5 and 6, me and David Essex respectively. Having emphatically lost the first set 0–6, with Christian’s expert advice from the sidelines we fought back to victory, winning 6–4 and 7–6 in the next two sets. Overall we secured a 5–4 victory, taking us to the semi-finals where we faced St John’s. We were glad to offer another Fresher, Tom Bird, a chance to play in this semi-final, a match which proved difficult from the start, since their team decided not to play the doubles pairings in line with their singles rankings, the legality of which is subject to debate. Nevertheless our first pair, Sven Sylvester and Michael Gwinner, beat their opponents 7–5, 7–6. After the remaining doubles and all but one of the singles matches had been played we were tied 4–4. A crowd gathered round to watch Michael playing one of his first matches after recovering from injury. Level at one set all, we decided to play a championship tie-break to 10 points instead of a full third set. He calmly clinched this 10–8, securing for Trinity a place in the final. As the end of term drew near, it became increasingly difficult to find the time to play the final matches. However, during May Week the tournament ended with an impressive 5–4 victory for Trinity, making us both the Men’s and Women’s Cuppers champions for 2011. We are delighted with this result after a hard year of training. I hope it is especially meaningful for those team members who have recently graduated.

My thanks go to the Field Club for their continued funding and to all the players who have played in matches. Thanks must also go to those who have attended the training sessions but have not had the chance to play in the Cuppers tournament. We have had another great year and we hope to carry the momentum through to the next year’s season.
Societies and Students’ Union

BA Society

By George Gordon (2009)

Michaelmas marked a sharp change of gear from the leisurely Long Vacation as over 100 new graduate students arrived. Many were returning to Trinity after their undergraduate years but most hailed from elsewhere in the UK, Europe, the US, Canada, China, India, Australia and New Zealand. The BA Committee had long planned their Freshers’ Week, in conjunction with the Side F Tutorial Office, to give the newcomers plenty to enjoy. An English High Tea Party was the first event, under the Nevile’s Court cloisters—with tea, cakes and sandwiches aplenty. This truly English introduction to Trinity was followed next day by a wine and cheese welcome in the BA Rooms. New students were assigned to ‘College families’, in which pairs of seasoned graduate students act as ‘parents’ to newcomers while they settle in. Then came the Admissions Dinner in Hall, a scavenger hunt around Cambridge with College families and an innovation—quiz night in the BA Rooms. Those in need of respite were offered punting with champagne and strawberries, and brunch with croquet on The Backs. The week ended in true Trinity style with the first BA Formal Dinner of the year followed by the Freshers’ Party in the bar, with a live band, the Ellafunks, and Trinity cocktails. The Freshers seem to have enjoyed all this and two, Amanda Talhat and Nathalie Saurat, were elected to the BA Society Committee as first-year reps.

The Society offered a range of cultural events through the year. Highlights included trips to London to hear jazz saxophonist Vincent Herring at Ronnie Scott’s and an evening at the Royal Opera House for Verdi’s Rigoletto. Steffen Lösch and Marijke Fagan organised a day-trip to Windsor to see the castle and Eton College. Joe Barker ran a series of tastings for those with discerning palates, starting with wine and moving on to whisky and champagne. Over the summer, BAs were given a taste of classic English culture with a performance of Shakespeare’s As You Like It in the Trinity Fellows’ Garden.

The Entertainments Reps, Steffen Lösch and Catherine Heygate, offered a series of themed social events. In Michaelmas the Wolfson Party Room, Trinity’s own dungeon, played host to a Halloween bop, following a themed formal dinner complete with cobwebs, spiders and spooky costumes. The annual BA Christmas Dinner, organised by Catering Rep Susan Raich, saw some exciting
COLLEGE ACTIVITIES

BA Garden Party

Before the BA Feast

BA Halloween Party

BA Christmas dinner

BA Committee

BA Christmas Party music
innovations. Members of the Trinity Choir, voted fifth best in the world by *Gramophone* magazine, serenaded us with some sublime *a cappella* carols. Following the traditional roast turkey, song sheets were handed out and diners joined in the singing, accompanied by a brass band. The festivities continued at the annual Christmas party, with a jazz quartet playing festive favourites. As term ended and undergraduates departed, the Society held a Black and White party in the BA Rooms to hail the new coffee machine.

The Lent Term brought another themed formal on Burns’ Night, run by Catherine Heygate. The evening began with Whisky Mac pre-drinks (whisky and green ginger wine) and a piper leading diners round Great Court and into Hall. Haggis with bashed neeps and tatties was the starter, followed by scotch fillet steak. Following Scottish tradition, Jess White gave the *Address To a Haggis*, and in honour of Scottish Bard Robbie Burns, as President I gave a tongue-in-cheek *Address to the Lasses*, to which Clare Bucknell responded with a witty *Address to the Lads*. Diners then danced the evening away at a Ceilidh held jointly with Magdalene. On Valentine’s Day love was in the air as BAs were serenaded with smooth vocal jazz à la *The Rat Pack* at pre-drinks before BA Formal Hall. At table one could buy roses for anonymous delivery to Valentines, and a raffle was drawn for a romantic dinner for two. Celebrations continued in the bar as Amanda Talhat had arranged a lively band that had us all up and dancing. Another highlight was the annual swap with Trinity’s sister college at Oxford, Christ Church. Twenty Trinitarians headed for a day trip to ‘the other place’ and enjoyed a formal dinner in their magnificent Hall, seen in *Harry Potter* films. Catherine and Steffen also managed swaps within Cambridge that gave a chance to dine at nearly 20 other colleges. Marijke Fagan and Amanda Talhat ran less formal bi-weekly movie nights in the BA Rooms, where Susan Raich also put on an excellent party to watch the royal wedding, complete with delicious home-made scones.

The Society did not neglect sporting events. In the summer a 25-strong group went on an epic 6-hour night-punt to Grantchester, with dinner at a pub and an unintended swim in the Cam. Sports officer Maciej Hermanowicz organised go-kartings and tango lessons, the latter being so successful that they spawned the Trinity College Tango Society.

The summer term’s catering began strongly, with Rich Cleary presenting a series of successful formals as well as the Society’s Garden Party. Since the day was warm and sunny we enjoyed delicious cakes, sandwiches, brown
bread ice-cream and strawberries while being serenaded with live jazz by the Julian Chou-Lambert Quartet and sipping Pimm's. The Fellows' Bowling Green provided the perfect venue with opportunities for croquet and bowls. Thereafter, Rich departed for the US and Susan Raich was elected to replace him as Catering officer. Susan produced some truly delicious menu options at BA Formal Dinners such as stuffed guinea fowl with redcurrant sauce, and the all-time favourite Trinity Burnt Cream for dessert. She organised three feasts which gained such a gastronomic reputation that it took just two minutes to sell all 110 tickets for the final feast. Venison medallions with spinach and wild mushroom risotto left a lasting impression on all palates. Bi-weekly brunches proved popular too; one had to arrive on time to avoid disappointment. Catering procedure underwent some changes, the most notable being the introduction of on-line booking for Formal Dinners. This took months of planning and development, with Jack Gillet kindly offering his IT skills. Computer officer Allen Pope helped to get the system running on the Society website. BAs like the way ticketing is now more transparent and fairer than the old e-mail system.

The Committee worked hard to keep things running smoothly and make student life easier. Major achievements included revision of the Constitution and Standing Orders to allow for on-line elections, which increased voter turnout fivefold; and a revamp of the BA Rooms with new sofas, a stereo, a host of cooking utensils as well as a bean-to-cup coffee machine. Secretary Marijke Fagan worked feverishly minuting meetings, obtaining up-to-date lists of students, preparing term cards, revising our Freshers’ Guide and helping with this report. As computing officer, Allen Pope circulated regular e-mail updates and kept the BA website fresh. Treasurer Douglas Brumley managed the Society’s funds, a formidable but essential task. As president, I spent time liaising with college authorities, dealing with student requests and lending a hand when needed.

The BA Committee has had a good year, one to be remembered. I trust future committees will maintain Trinity’s proud tradition of having one of the strongest MCRs in the University.
Dryden Society

By Kit Hildyard (2009)

Trinity’s drama society, the Dryden Society, fell into abeyance a couple of years ago. In Michaelmas 2010, several Trinity students decided to revive the Society, named after John Dryden (Trinity 1650), Restoration playwright, satirist and Poet Laureate. With thousands of pounds at our disposal, we could sprinkle our wealth over the most promising productions in Trinity and across Cambridge. In our first term, we co-hosted with TCMS Mozart’s Der Schauspieldirektor, a light opera that enraptured audiences. Over the following two terms, we funded several successful productions around Cambridge, including poetry events and Chekhov’s The Proposal, performed in May Week in the Round Church. It is up to our successors to keep Mr Dryden’s name before the publick.

Trinity College Engineering Society

By Petros Poullaides (2008)

TCES has helped Freshers enjoy their first year with our academic contact scheme. In this, first years are linked to second or third year students with whom they are invited to discuss any work-related problems, rather than let them fester. It is important that newcomers do not feel themselves isolated from the quite large body of Trinity engineers who already know their way around, so we have taken care to see mentoring meetings have taken place on a regular basis. We also organised curry and pizza evenings for all engineers, senior and junior, so as to foster a welcoming environment. At the end of the academical year the Society was busy discussing with other college engineering societies whom we should collectively invite to lecture on engineering matters in 2011–12.

Historical Society

By Kit Hildyard (2009)

This year was one of characteristic success for the Trinity College Historical Society, of which Lord Acton was once secretary. With hundreds of pounds in the bank, we were determined to put on some of the best events in Cambridge. Myriad eminent historians, including Stephen Chan of the School of Oriental and African Studies and Trinity’s own sparkling Tristram Hunt MP, graced
our Society with their presence. The year culminated with the magnificent black-tie Annual History Dinner for Trinity historians. Presided over by our Senior Treasurer, Dr Richard Serjeantson, it was well attended, and the port was judged a great success, matched only by Dr Serjeantson’s amusing and optimistic speech.

**May Week Operetta: The Taming of the Crew**

*by Jack Lewars (2008), music by John Philip Sousa and others.*

**Synopsis**

It is a new year at Trinity and the First and Third Boat Club is trialling its members for the Club’s various crews. At the trial for the First Men’s Boat veteran Barney faces his last chance to row in Trinity’s most prestigious crew.

Unfortunately, owning to a Lycra-based mix-up, he is unsuccessful and is left contemplating the years he has wasted in trying to row for the College. However, just when all seems lost, inspiration strikes and he disguises himself as a girl, enabling him to make it into the First Women’s Boat.

Barney is initially a roaring success but the strain of his deception weighs heavily on him. With Bumps approaching and the other members of the Boat Club reacting with a mixture of suspicion and lust, Barney is left facing some tough choices and difficult situations.

**Medical Society**

*By Michael McMahon (2008)*

The Trinity College Medical Society started off a successful year by greeting the 13 new medics with the regular pub meet and Faculty tour, as well as a well-attended night punting session. The new medics have settled in well

We held academic talks from Mr. Simon Marsh, Professors Steve Cannon and Simon Baron-Cohen, and a panel discussion on medical careers chaired by Dame Carol Black. Members found all these informative and gained a clearer idea of future career choices. Current students also gave talks to the
younger years about subject choices, clinical school application and elective trips. These helped students to plan ahead in their studies while consolidating inter-year relations.

With stronger links being forged with the Trinity Medics Association, the new alumni organisation, the Medical Society will gain from the experience of former medics, and the links made between students and doctors at TMA events may bring benefits in the form of summer placements, work experience trips, etc.

Our social side has also flourished, with a paintballing trip organised with Fitzwilliam College Medical Society—importantly, Trinity were victorious—a large medic formal and the return of the Annual Dinner after a three-year gap. The after-dinner speaker was Professor Dinesh Bhugra, President of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, who analysed the portrayal of mental illness in Bollywood cinema.

It has been a very positive year, with strong academic results, good friendships between year groups and interesting talks; the new committee under Matthew Elliot’s presidency will no doubt build on this success.

**Politics Society**

*By Kit Hildyard (2009)*

This year, a number of Trinity students decided to revive the Trinity College Politics Society. In 2008, *Varsity 100* described the Society as ‘the pre-eminent political group in Cambridge’. Overcome by this success the Society expired in 2009. Our efforts to restore it not only to life but also to reputation have now begun in earnest. Within weeks of re-establishing the Society, we hosted talks
by former New Labour Cabinet Minister Hazel Blears MP and then Martin Bell, BBC journalist and former independent MP. We have a raft of illustrious guests confirmed to speak next year, including journalists, politicians and a Supreme Court Justice. We also intend to hold a number of social events, including a Freshers’ Squash and an Annual Speakers’ Dinner. Trinity has only six MPs and one Cabinet Minister at present; the Society may in time prove to be a nursery for more.

RAG: Trinity’s Raising and Giving Society

By Georgia Cole (2008)

Trinity had yet another fantastic year fundraising for the university-wide RAG initiative which supports charities from the local through to the international in scale. With college totals of £28,756 in 2009 and £30,265 in 2010, Trinity RAG has again shown its strength by securing a place at the top of the college leader boards. Over the past five years we have contributed over £100,000 to charity. Events such as Fellow’s Formal, at which keen and generous Fellows replace the kitchen staff and serve a three-course meal to their supervisees, together with bar quizzes and auctions, have raised thousands of pounds, as well as encouraging wider student involvement.

Most of the money, however, is raised in the long hours when individuals shake buckets on the streets or have carried out sponsored events. The Trinity RAG hero is undeniably Manny Kemp. Over the past four years he has raised over £35,000 for RAG charities by donning ridiculous outfits and braving atrocious British weather, to stand on pavements and get the public to donate. Moreover, on top of the gruelling schedule of a Cambridge PhD, he is in training for the Three Peaks Challenge. Roisin Parish too has contributed hugely, entering the prestigious ranks of those who have raised over £1,000 in a single day by shaking her bucket on the streets of London.

New blood keeps trickling in to refresh the society. Maya Amin-Smith almost single-handedly organised one of the most successful jazz evenings ever seen in the Trinity bar, during which a large sum was donated for Water Aid. The enthusiasm of Nick Marshall and Emma Colliver will surely keep up the momentum of Trinity RAG next year, so that the generosity of the student body will continue to find opportunity. Best of luck from those of us who are leaving!
Science Society

By Alexey Morgunov (2009)

The TC Science Society has enjoyed a very successful year. We continued to provide a wide range of talks, preceded by free refreshments, in addition to our Symposium and Garden Party. Membership has grown significantly, with some talks almost filling the Winstanley Lecture Hall. We aimed to provide a diverse programme, both social and academic, in order to facilitate the exchange of ideas and foster a community of scientists and scientifically interested students at Trinity. We also strengthened our ties with other Cambridge societies, such as BioSoc, with whom we ran joint events, and with other college science societies, with whom we enjoyed a joint pub crawl and formal swaps.

Our Michaelmas programme was more social in nature, with a scientific pub quiz and shared occasions with other societies. We also held traditional talks by invited speakers. These included Aubrey de Grey discussing regenerative medicine, Angela McLean on mathematical modelling of immune escape in HIV infection, and Kevin Warwick on Cyborgs. A well-attended, subsidised, trip to London visited the Science and Natural History Museums.

Science Society Committee

Back row: Da Wei Wong, Bertalan Gyenes, Jonathan Silver, Maciej Hermanowicz, Michal Kwagroch, Alexey Morgunov, Ted Pynegar

Front row: Nikolai Sultana, Dr Anson Cheung, Kenyi Wang, Kit Hildyard, Emma Kay Richardson
In Lent we organised an impressive line-up of speakers from all areas of science and beyond. We heard from Alex Kacelnik on bird behaviour, Mervyn Singer on critical care medicine, Jeremy Butterfield on multiverses, Nick Hopwood on the history of the controversy surrounding Ernst Haeckel’s drawings of embryos, Nick Ashton on the early colonisation of Northern Europe, Julian Sonner on quantum gravity, Nick Lane on whether the origin of life was inevitable, David Spiegelhalter on communicating risk and uncertainty, Peter Littlewood on light and the nature of scientific investigation, and Michael Hastings on the role of circadian cycles in health and disease. We also held a panel discussion on Science and Politics, chaired by Anson Cheung, which included Emily Shuckburgh, David Reiner and Matthew Juniper. Our film nights surpassed our most optimistic expectations! There were screenings of *A Clockwork Orange* (1971), *Metropolis* (1927), *2001: A Space Odyssey* (1968) and *Inherit the Wind* (1960). The highlight of our programme, however, was the Debate Extraordinaire on The Origins of the Universe between the Master, Roger Penrose, Bob Nichol and Steven Gratton. Held in the Bristol-Myers-Squibb Lecture Theatre, the debate was attended by over 450 people.

As is now an annual tradition, at the end of the Lent Term we hosted the Trinity Science Symposium, our flagship event attended by over 100 members. The Symposium is a day of multidisciplinary scientific exchange, culminating in a fantastic dinner in the Old Kitchens. Fellows’ talks were presented by the Master, Professor Brian Josephson and Professor Sir David Baulcombe. Students’ talks were presented by Ferenc Huszar, Peng Zhao, Sean Lip, Vivek Thacker, Paul Masset, Sergii Strelchuk, David Twigg, Addullah Alvi, and Yin-Zhe Ma.

Due to the imminence of exams, no talks were scheduled for the Easter term, being replaced by more relaxing events: a series of film showings including *The Planet of the Apes* (1968), *The Godfather* (1972), *To Kill a Mockingbird* (1962) and *One Flew Over a Cuckoo’s Nest* (1975); a well-attended tour of the Botanic Gardens; and our annual Garden Party, complete with Pimms and liquid nitrogen ice-cream. Held on the Fellow’s Bowling Green it attracted over 200 guests, including some speakers from earlier in the year who returned to Cambridge just for the party.

The Society’s success and growth would not have been possible without the work of the Committee: Alexey Morgunov (president), Balint Gal (secretary), Max
Menzies (treasurer), Da Wei Wong, Ted Pynegar, Bertalan Gyenes, Ali Abbasi, James Scott-Brown and Emma Richardson, helped by many enthusiastic members. With several Committee members staying on, the new and enlarged Committee will continue to provide a varied programme of events next year, making Trinity College Science Society one of the largest and most active college societies in Cambridge.

Students’ Union

By Vicky Spence (2009)

Opinions will differ on what was TCSU’s greatest achievement this year. The most memorable was certainly our success in persuading College to let us import a bouncy castle for pre-exams relaxation. Inspired by the hugely popular 5-a-side football tournament put on by our Welfare Officers, Ben Weisz and Sarah Peterson, in the Lent term, we decided to expand the event and turn it into a full afternoon of outdoor fun and games. Several rounds of meetings and risk-assessments later, students were happily leaving the library to get some much-needed fresh air and bounce some of their stress away. The whole thing would have been impossible without Ben and Sarah’s hours of hard work, and they have shown the same dedication in all their Welfare activities, whether in running film nights, helping stressed-out students, or negotiating a discount for Trinitarians using the pool at Kelsey Kerridge.

The new ‘Activity Afternoon’ was accompanied by a whole range of new ents, courtesy of Emma Colliver, Ben Kenneally and their Ents committee. Breaking away from standard TCSU WPRs, they have introduced Wedding Formals for College Families, Oscar Night parties, Easter Egg Hunts, and ‘much more’. TCSU keeps up its strong involvement with RAG, since both Emma and Nick Marshall, our Domestic and Environment Officer, are on the RAG committee. As well as his coordination of Trinity’s gym classes and efforts championing the environment, Nick has spent the year arranging RAG events like the coin race across Great Court and the excellent RAG auction.

TCSU clearly attracts people already active in all parts of Trinity life, and our Overseas Welfare Officer, Ali Abbasi, is no exception. Despite his many commitments, and imminent trials for the University’s rowing squad, Ali is busy building on last year’s expanded International Freshers’ Week to plan an excellent welcome for the overseas students in September.
On the more local side, Poppy Noor, our Access and Admissions Officer, has been working hard towards her goal of creating a comprehensive Alternative Prospectus. Allowing sixth formers to hear the PR-free version of life at Trinity, the prospectus should soon be available both on paper and on-line, and will be a true help for everyone who may worry about applying to a college as big as Trinity.

On a similar note, TCSU should, by the time this appears in print, have a brand-new and actually working website, courtesy of Long Vacation labour by Jonathan Richman, our Computing and Publicity Officer. With a discussion forum, photo galleries, and more information about Trinity, the new format should be a great help to Poppy in helping applicants, Emma in advertising her Ents, and the Welfare team in answering any queries future Freshers may have.

Perhaps most importantly from my point of view, TCSU has been hard at work behind the scenes. None of our jobs would be possible without our Treasurer Preeyan Parmar, and our Secretary Laura Keys, who quietly hold the team together by keeping the records and accounts in order, taking on a large part of the organisation of Freshers’ Week, and making sure that the rest of us actually do our jobs.

TCSU’s Vice-President, Josh Mills, and I have enlarged the Trinity presence in CUSU this year. We have added the role of Academic Officer to Josh’s remit, giving him the chance to work with CUSU in making the university courses as good as they can be for students. For my part I have been making a nuisance of myself around College by publicising CUSU’s vital campaigns to help save the Cambridge maintenance bursaries and increase access spending in the wake of the decision to raise tuition fees. The campaigns have been successful and also interesting to work on; the insight into University politics has been an eye-opener.

Within Trinity, now that exams are over, the campaigning begins for another of TCSU’s aims; the introduction of group room-balloting. The research has been done and proposals are being drawn up, so watch this space for news of our progress. The team has prepped at length for Freshers’ Week, and are now heading home for a well deserved holiday before they return in September ready to meet, greet, and entertain College like pros next term.
College Choir by Stephen Layton (e 2006), Director of Music

For their January 2011 issue Gramophone magazine invited a panel of the world’s leading critics to list the 20 greatest choirs in the world. Trinity College Choir was named the fifth best choir in the world, in recognition of recent CD releases, after The Monteverdi Choir, Polyphony, The Cardinall’s Musick and The Sixteen. The Choir’s recording of music by David Briggs was also awarded the Jury Award for Technical Excellence at the 2011 BBC Music Magazine Awards.

During the year Beyond All Mortal Dreams, a recording of American a cappella music, was released on the Hyperion label. Classic FM named it disc of the week on the radio station and disc of the month in their magazine, saying: ‘First, a health warning: it is impossible to do anything else but listen once the opening track of this glorious album begins… Here is music-making of the highest quality.’

Concerts included the Choir’s debut performance at the St John’s Smith Square Christmas Festival, performing Bach’s Christmas Oratorio with the Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment. The concert was recorded for broadcast by the BBC and will be repeated in December 2011 (and again broadcast by the BBC).
For the second year running, rain affected the annual ‘Singing from the Towers’ and ‘Singing on the River’. Nevertheless, large and appreciative audiences listened to the Choir perform, first under the towers of Great Court and, later, in the cloisters underneath the Wren Library.

The College Chapel was closed for major renovation during the Easter Term 2011, so the midweek services took place in Great St Mary’s Church and Sunday Evensongs in King’s College Chapel. We were extremely grateful to have the opportunity to sing in these two wonderful buildings. We were also fortunate to be able to record the music of Herbert Howells in Ely Cathedral and Lincoln Cathedral (pictured) during the summer, a real highlight of the year.

The year came to a close with a tour of Switzerland and Germany. Alumni from around the continent attended a concert and reception in Geneva. The Choir then travelled, via an Evensong in Worms, to their biennial residency in Korschenbroich, Germany. As ever, the large and appreciative audiences and generous host families made this a fitting end to a successful year.

Full details of the Choir’s CD releases and forthcoming concerts can be found at www.trinitycollegechoir.com
FEATURES

THE SOUTH SIDE OF GREAT COURT
TRINITY AND THE KING JAMES BIBLE
NIGHT CLIMBING
The South Side of Great Court and its South West Corner by Richard Glauert (1943)

The following notes may help members of the College to see a bit more of our history when, in Great Court, they look at the site of Michaelhouse; the Essex Building which houses the Old Combination Room; the Queen's Gate which gives on to Trinity Lane; and the turreted building in the south east corner, known as “Mutton Hall Corner”, where Byron, contrary to myth, did not keep his bear.

Michaelhouse
The site of this earlier college, which was joined with King’s Hall at the foundation of Trinity in 1546, was the south west corner of Great Court, facing Trinity Lane. It was founded in 1324 by Hervey de Stanton, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Edward II, seven years after his royal master had founded the Society of the King’s Scholars, the antecedent to the King’s Hall. Little remains of Michaelhouse today, thanks both to Nevile’s building of the south range of the Court and to the later, classical, building on the west side built by James Essex.

Loggan’s print of 1690 (in Robson and Glauert 1982) shows the buildings in this south west corner, including one with a trefoil oriel, once part of the Hall of Michaelhouse. None of these now survives, although fragments may have been incorporated in parts of this corner’s present buildings, including the Kitchens and the Old Combination Room. Some curved stones that could have been part of the oriel window were found in a former basement there, during earlier excavations undertaken for the Kitchens.
Where the stones in the western part of the south range (staircases P and Q) came from is not clear; some of them are not found elsewhere in the College. The unusual brown stones on the Great Court side may have come from the Casterton quarries, north of Stanford, according to the geologist W. J. Arkell, writing in the *Trinity Magazine* of May 1952, at the time a senior research fellow of the College. And there may be stones from Michaelhouse on the side facing Bishop’s Hostel. The roof-slates on the inner side are Colly Westons, as seen elsewhere in Great Court.

**The Essex Building**

The building at the south end of the west range of Great Court followed earlier work by James Essex, both on the Bridge and in his substantial alterations to Nevile’s Court. In the Loggan print of 1690 showing the old oriel there can also be seen nine small gables, in contrast to the new building, which dates from 1770 to 1775. Trevelyan (p. 74) calls the classical façade part of a move to ‘degothicise’ the Great Court—a change, fortunately, that for financial reasons was not extended to the rest of the Court.

Within the building’s symmetrical facade there are seven windows on the first and second floors and six ground floor windows—some giving light to the Kitchen below—with a fine central doorway with a pediment, an entrance not in regular use since the Kitchens were moved to their present basement position long ago, in the 1960s.
One third of the façade of is brought forward by about one foot, and the whole building is topped with a balustrade. The roof slates are the same as for the Hall.

**The Queen’s Gate**

Nevile built the south range as part of his creation of the Great Court; it bears the date of 1597, when work on the Queen’s Gate was nearing completion and the statue of Elizabeth was brought from London. Like much of Nevile’s work, this building required later improvement. Indeed, the whole of the south range, including the Queen’s Gate, was refaced in better stone in the mid-eighteenth century.

The Gate stands directly opposite the Clock Tower on the north side of Great Court and may have served as a copy of the latter before Nevile altered it in order to introduce the clock (1610). There are two residential sets for Fellows up the spiral staircase within the Gate (O).

The statue of Elizabeth (Queen 1558–1603) holds an orb and sceptre—unlike the chair-leg held by her father on the Great Gate. Below it are the arms of the College (centre) and those of Nevile (Master 1593–1615) to the right and those of the See of Canterbury ‘impaling’—as the heralds put it—Whitgift (Master 1567–77), to the left.

The four octagonal turrets are topped with battlements similar to the rest of the Gate. On the second floor there are two royal features in gold; on the left a Tudor rose and on the right a fleur-de-lis, signifying a claim to the French crown that was not abandoned until 1801.

The Gate Hall that opens into Trinity Lane is quite plain, unlike those of the Great Gate or the Clock Tower, the clunch walls supporting just one large ceiling beam that runs east and west. Trevelyan (p. 64) records an embarrassing incident at the gate during a visit by George I when Bentley was Master. The King arrived at the Queen’s Gate, having walked from King’s Chapel via Clare College rather than, as expected, up Trinity Street. The Master and Fellows were waiting for him at the Great Gate. The King and his entourage were left standing in the mud of Trinity Lane for some minutes before Bentley got word...
of the misunderstanding. History does not record what then passed between master and monarch.

‘Mutton Hole Corner’

It appears that the name Mutton Hall applied originally to a ground-floor chamber in the south east corner of Great Court (now K staircase) and that this name was subsequently extended to the turret there. In the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments plan of the Court (1959) the latter is called ‘Mutton Hole Turret’. Willis and Clark (pp 494–6) give several names, including ‘Multon’s Hall’, ‘Mutton Hall corner’ (1760), ‘Mutton Hall’ (1797) and ‘Merton’s Hall’ 1853). Where any of these names came from is not clear. This corner of the Court possessed an early connection with premises on Trinity Street (see Hammond and Loggan in Robson and Glauert) and a passage from one of those houses, through a garden, is mentioned in 1656. But that scarcely solves the mystery.

In writing about Lord Byron’s rooms in College (Trinity Review 1975), Dr Robson, then our unofficial College historian, mentions ‘Merton Hall corner’, but says nothing about Byron having rooms there—confirming only that Byron at some point lived in I Nevile’s Court. According to Keith Walker (Trinity Review 1961) Byron kept a bear in Ram Yard—a stable block in a narrow cobbled lane alongside Round Church Street—and not in College. But the myth of Byron’s bear living in the Mutton Hole (or other) turret will doubtless survive.

References

Robert Robson and Richard Glauert, Trinity College (Norwich: Jarrold, second printing 1982).


Trinity and the Making of the King James Bible by Alexandra Walsham (1990)

‘Translation it is that openeth the window, to let in the light; that breaketh the shell that we may eat the kernel; that putteth aside the curtain that we may look into the most Holy place’. So wrote the translators of the King James Bible of 1611. Their principal aim in preparing a new version of Scripture in English was to enable it ‘to speak like itself, as in the language of Canaan, that it may be understood even of the very vulgar.’ And in this task, ultimately, the team of learned ministers and scholars charged with producing the text succeeded triumphantly. The KJB has inserted itself deeply into the psyche of English-speaking people around the world and become closely interwoven in the very fabric of British literature, life, and culture. In this quatercentenary of its publication, Cambridge has been positively awash with commemorative events: with a glorious surfeit of lectures, sermon series, conferences and exhibitions to mark its 400th birthday. It’s entirely fitting that it should be so, since members of this university and its colleges played such a significant part in bringing this Bible into being. And if a Tompkins Table had been compiled of translators without doubt Trinity would have come top.

The origins of the King James Bible can be traced back to a suggestion made by the distinguished Hebraist and Master Corpus Christi College, Oxford, John Rainolds, in the course of the Hampton Court Conference of 1604. Held a year after the Stuart king’s accession, this symposium of divines was a response to a petition with a thousand signatories outlining puritan grievances about the Church of England presented to him as he travelled south from Edinburgh to assume the throne. But the high hopes of the hotter sort of English Protestants that their new ruler might be persuaded to sponsor religious reforms such as Elizabeth I had so stubbornly refused to support were comprehensively dashed, as James made transparently clear his unwillingness to countenance any movement towards the kirk discipline that had proved such an annoying thorn in his side in Scotland. ‘No bishop, no king’, he is alleged to have quipped, in retort to calls for the abolition of episcopacy. His willingness to accede to Rainold’s proposal and commission a new translation to correct the mistakes present in previous ones and to take account of critical advances in scholarship was something of a consolation prize for the four puritan delegates, who otherwise went home humiliated and deeply disappointed by the proceedings of the conference they had initiated.
Earlier translations
The Bible whose creation James thereby set in motion was one in a long line of translations. Originally composed in Hebrew and Greek, Scripture has always been a living text, which has adapted itself to the evolving linguistic contexts in which it has found itself. From the early fifth century onwards, the official text endorsed by the Church was the Latin Vulgate prepared by St Jerome at the behest of Pope Damasus. But vernacular versions were also in circulation: several partial translations and paraphrases dating from Anglo-Saxon times survive, alongside Middle English verse and prose adaptations and a surprising number of manuscript copies of the late fourteenth-century Wycliffite Bible, attributed to the followers of the Oxford don posthumously condemned for heresy. Ecclesiastical legislation of 1409 prohibited the making of any further translations and required those who wished to read existing ones to obtain a licence, but the appetite for the vernacular Bible was not suppressed by these deterrents and evidently extended well beyond Lollard circles. The concern of the church hierarchy that uncontrolled reading of Scripture might be a recipe for chaos and anarchy coexisted with a competing impulse, stimulated by Christian humanism, to make sacred writ available to the laity at large. Desiderius Erasmus famously wished that every plowman would sing the Bible over his furrow and every weaver warble it at his loom and shuttle. The same sentiments also inspired Martin Luther’s translations of it into German in the early years of the Reformation. Insisting that Scripture alone provided the blueprint for human life and supplied the secrets of salvation, spokesmen for the infant Protestant movement accused the Pope and his minions of maliciously concealing God’s word from the people, to keep them in subjugation and thraldom. Providing democratic access to the Bible, they believed, would inaugurate a sweeping moral and theological revolution and liberate society from centuries of ignorance and darkness. The same intoxicating vision of Scripture as an instrument of enlightenment underpinned the preparation of William Tyndale’s New Testament, which appeared in 1525. Published abroad and illicitly imported back to England, copies of it soon infiltrated cities, towns and the universities. Conservatives lamented the way in which it was ‘disputed, rhymed and jangled’ in alehouses in a ‘more homely manner than a song of Robin Hood’ and the authorities bought up copies en masse and burned them ceremonially on bonfires in a futile attempt to stifle the spread of the evangelical ideas for which they were regarded as a dangerous vehicle. Such acts of censorship imbued the Scriptures in English with all the allure of an exotic forbidden fruit.
By the time Tyndale was executed as a heretic in Antwerp in 1536, however, the tide in England was already turning in favour of officially sanctioned Bible translations. Several followed closely in the wake of the highly idiosyncratic and haphazard Reformation precipitated by Henry VIII’s marital difficulties and petulant schism from Rome: Coverdale’s of 1535, the so-called ‘Matthew Bible’ of 1537, and the Great Bible of 1539. A perfect emblem of the oversized ego of Trinity’s founder, the title-page of the last depicts him magnanimously distributing the word of God to his grateful subjects who cry ‘Vivat rex’. Henry’s enthusiasm for free-bible reading soon wavered and he furiously back-pedalled in 1543 with an act restricting access to the Scriptures to male members of the upper classes. But the genie was out of the bottle and defiantly refused to be forced back in and stoppered up.

The reign of Edward VI entrenched the Bible’s place at the heart of reformed worship and as an indispensable piece of what the Victorians called ‘church furniture’, alongside the Book of Common Prayer. Mary I did not outlaw vernacular Bibles per se and plans for a new Catholic translation were at the heart of the pioneering but ephemeral Counter Reformation over which she and Cardinal Reginald Pole presided until her death in 1558. Under her half-sister Elizabeth the strategy of promoting Scripture as a symbol and ally of monarchical authority was resumed in the guise of the Bishops’ version of 1568, later editions of which were adorned with a flattering frontispiece of the Queen as an evangelist of Christ. But the Bible was never simply the exclusive property of the royal and ecclesiastical establishment and two rival translations highlight its capacity to be harnessed to criticise the status quo. The brainchild of William Whittingham and other Marian Protestant exiles, the Geneva version of 1560 incorporated maps, concordances and marginal annotations designed to clarify ‘hard sentences’, ‘dark speeches’ and ‘doubtful words’ in the text. Reflecting the conviction that the biblical past typologically paralleled the present and foreshadowed the future, some of these had provocative topical resonances and could be interpreted as vindicating active resistance to ungodly and tyrannical kings. 1582 saw the publication of the Rheims New Testament, a Catholic translation of the Vulgate explicitly intended to combat heretical versions dredged ‘from the stinking puddles of Geneva lake’ and to enable the seminary-trained and Jesuit missionaries to combat the ‘new religion’ with its own weapon. A concession to the circumstances of persecution in which English Catholicism found itself, the text of this Bible too was surrounded by tendentious theological notes upholding contested Roman tenets. Protestant polemicists complained (not without a whiff of hypocrisy) that the Catholic reader
was still not allowed ‘to use his own eyes without the Pope’s spectacles’. On both sides of the confessional divide Scripture was a wax nose that could be twisted to suit the purposes of those who quoted it.

The King James Version

The King James version was explicitly designed to supersede the Bibles that preceded it, and to steer a course between ‘the scrupulosity of the puritans’ on the one hand and ‘the obscurity of the papists’ on the other. The instructions issued to guide the work of the six companies of appointed translators (two each in Cambridge, Oxford, and Westminster) required them to revise the Bishops’ version in the light of other translations ‘as little altered as the truth of the original will permit’, to avoid contentious and partisan renderings of words, and to exclude annotations of the kind that characterised the Geneva and Rheims versions. Not mincing words, James himself regarded the former as the ‘worst’ of all translations, with its subversive notes that ‘savoured too much of dangerous and traitorous conceits’, some of which had been used to justify the execution of his own mother, Mary Queen of Scots, in 1587. The king had another motive for supporting the new translation: it appealed to his pretensions as the most intellectually accomplished monarch in Christendom, buttressed his belief in the divine right of kings, and provided him with an opportunity to project himself as a modern reincarnation of Solomon, the great builder of the temple. The preface addressed him as a ‘sanctified person’ and ‘a most tender and loving nursing Father’ to all his subjects. James’ patronage did not extend, however, to defraying the costs of publishing the work, which were paid by his official printer Robert Barker, who took the calculated risk that this monopoly would make him very rich. He accumulated the profits while the stingy Scottish king got all the kudos. A monumental tome printed in blackletter and a large folio format, like its Tudor precursors this Bible too was intended to be a bulwark and bastion of monarchical power and the church hierarchy.

Composition by Committee

And yet the committees charged with preparing the translation were comprised of men who came from a surprisingly wide range of positions along the spectrum of English Protestant opinion, and who were obliged to set aside their ideological differences to bring this collaborative enterprise to fruition within the space of less than six years. The composition of the six companies was emblematic of an established Church that was inclusive and expansive enough to accommodate both puritans with considerable reservations and scruples of conscience such as Laurence Chaderton, first master of Emmanuel College, and avant garde
conformists like Lancelot Andrewes, John Overall and Adrian Saravia, whose anti-Calvinist convictions and ceremonialist inclinations partially anticipated the divisive and controversial policies pursued William Laud in the 1630s.

The Trinity alumni involved in this cross-party project included the archdeacon of Middlesex and vicar of All Hallows, Barking, Robert Tighe, the distinguished Arabist and mathematician William Bedwell, and John Layfield, rector of St Clement Danes in London. The latter had been chaplain to the third earl of Cumberland on a voyage to the West Indies and wrote an account of Puerto Rico published after his death in Samuel Purchas's celebrated *Pilgrimes* (1625) and was possibly the first Englishman to taste a pineapple. Among the college’s current fellows, Edward Lively, Regius Professor of Hebrew, was appointed to head the first Cambridge company responsible for translating the section of the Old Testament from 1 Chronicles to the Song of Solomon, though he died before the real work began in 1605, a victim of ailments brought on by the festered air of the nearby fens. Other members included the eminent Greek and Hebrew scholar William Harrison, vice master from 1611 to ‘30, who was also an accomplished poet, and John Richardson, a corpulent fellow of godly Emmanuel, whose elevation to the Regius Professorship of Divinity, and then to the mastership of Peterhouse and Trinity in 1608 and 1615 respectively, coincided with a shift in his theological position that later earned him disparagement as ‘a fat bellied Arminian’. William Dakins, fellow of this college and Professor of Divinity at Gresham College in London, and another former Trinity student Michael Rabbett, vicar of the London parish of St Vedast, Foster Lane, served on the second Westminster company, while Jeremiah Radcliffe, vicar of Orwell in Cambridgeshire and another sometime vice-master of this college, was a member of the Second Cambridge company, which was allocated the Apocrypha. Among the translators supplied by our neighbour, St John’s, was the parson of Boxworth, Dr John Bois, whose diary tells us that he was compelled to sell ‘his darling’, his library, to clear the debts accumulated by his wife, in whose hands, somewhat unwisely, this meticulous and hypochondriacal scholar had left the financial matters of the household. Little is known about the meetings of the various companies or the procedures they followed, but anyone who has watched modern academics in action will surmise that these were probably not always conducted in a spirit of harmonious agreement.

The KJB, politics, and culture
The end-product of the translators’ laborious endeavours was a Bible that was parasitic upon the versions that preceded it, especially Tyndale’s and the Geneva
edition, which had itself been heavily indebted to the former’s work. It is one of the ironies of the making of the KJB that these remained embedded within it as a ghost, or perhaps a Trojan Horse. James’s ambition of supplanting the immensely popular Geneva text was only slowly realised: the latter continued to be printed until 1644 and readers proved reluctant to forgo the marginal notes which the king had described as odious. Eight hybrid editions incorporating the Geneva notes appeared in the course of the period. The eventual dominance of the marketplace by the Authorised Version owed more to the structure of the printing industry and William Laud’s prohibition on publishing its chief competitor on English soil than it did to the text’s inherent spiritual or literary merits. Initially, in fact, the KJB attracted more criticism than plaudits. Catholics cavilled against this further translation as evidence of the fractious, unruly and diabolical plurality of the Protestant heresy. Nor did it win the instant approval of all members of the Church of England. Ambrose Ussher, brother of the more famous James, bishop of Armagh, disparaged it as a slapdash meal prepared by a sloppy cook. At least at a typographical level, his complaint was warranted: the text was filled with numerous errors and these persisted in subsequent editions. (A misprint in the notorious Wicked Bible of 1631 even inadvertently transformed the seventh commandment into a mandate for sexual promiscuity: ‘Thou shalt commit adultery’). Aggrieved at being excluded from the teams of translators, the cantankerous and irascible scholar Hugh Broughton launched an even more intemperate tirade against the KJB from the Netherlands, declaring that its appearance had bred in him ‘a sadness that will grieve me while I breathe. It is so ill done. Tell his Majesty that I had rather be rent in pieces with wild horses, than any such translation by my consent should be urged upon poor Churches.’

By the mid-seventeenth century, however, the KJB was beginning to insert itself firmly into the affections of English society. It was not a casualty of the Long Parliament’s campaign to purge the nation of Laudian innovations in the 1640s: it was not abolished with the Prayer Book, which puritans had so long denounced as a dunghill of popish or quasi-popish abominations, and Oliver Cromwell himself frequently quoted from it in his speeches and letters. Although members of some radical sects such as the Ranters burnt copies as a sign of their rejection of the ‘dead letter’ of Scripture in favour of spontaneous revelations of the Holy Spirit, many mainstream Protestants were beginning to embrace the KJB as their text of choice. The idea of commissioning a further revision was debated in 1653, but this was rejected on the grounds that the 1611 version was widely recognised to ‘to be the best of any translation in the world’. Broughton and Ussher’s censures
of it as a terrible dog’s breakfast had evidently been forgotten or ignored. 1660, the year of the Restoration of the Stuart monarchy, saw the publication of a new edition, complete with a title-page depicting Charles II thinly disguised as King Solomon, and surrounded by the Apostles, Patriarchs, and twelve lions reminiscent of the cocker spaniels with which he was besotted. The persecution of Protestant dissent under the Clarendon Code in the following decades failed to transform it into a symbol of Anglican tyranny and by 1700 it was being widely used by dissenters such as John Bunyan and Daniel Defoe. It also implanted itself ineradicably in the American colonies, engendering in some evangelical circles the curious phenomenon one historian has labelled AVolatry, with its slogan ‘King James Only’.

The seepage of the KJB, and of the Bible in general, into every corner of the culture of English-speaking people in the seventeenth and subsequent centuries cannot be overestimated. If in the early decades of the Reformation some conservatives had railed against the ‘Scripture men’ who were their neighbours and dismissed the Bible as but ‘bibble babble’, subsequent generations of England’s Protestants were people for whom it was part of the bread-and-butter of daily devotion and weekly worship. They were people who read it in their chambers and carried it with them on their travels to foreign places, and whose homes were decorated with images of Old and New Testament stories made familiar by it. Painted or pasted on walls, incorporated into chimney pieces and firebacks, embroidered on cushions and book-bindings, and transferred onto the plates and trenchers from which they ate their meals, the Bible permeated the outlook of early modern men, women and children and, in the words of a recent scholar, engendered its own ‘social universe’. The 1611 translation, like those that preceded it, domesticated Scripture, moulding it to fit the preoccupations and priorities of contemporary English society.

Embodying the theological and political worldview of its Jacobean creators, over time the KJB has in turn powerfully shaped the perspective of those who have used it. The product of a particular historical moment in which ecclesiastical politics, sectarian polemic, fervent piety and refined scholarship converged, it has left a lasting linguistic and cultural legacy that shows no sign of diminishing after 400 years. And Trinity can legitimately boast that it played more than a marginal role in the making of this most famous and mellifluous of Bible translations.
Cambridge Night Climbing: A History by Richard Williams (1955)

This is an abbreviated transcript of a talk given to the Cambridge Society of Victoria at the Kelvin Club, Melbourne, in October 2009. The full version may be found at www.cambridgesociety.org.au. It is also published by Oleander Press to introduce their omnibus edition of The Roof-Climber’s Guide to Trinity. Their website is www.oleanderpress.com.

Introduction

Night climbing is an esoteric sport, done at night, like cat burglary, but without the burglary! It comes to notice only when some strange object is left on the top of a roof or a spire, for the daylight world to see. These days, the most popular piece of rooftop litter would be the Santa hat. In my day it was the chamber pot, coyly described in the old night-climbing guides as a ‘domestic utensil’. They would be hard to find today.

The sceptre in the hand of the statue of Henry VIII, on Trinity’s Great Gate, has been replaced many times by a chair leg, and at least once by a bicycle pump. The college authorities dutifully kept supplying a new sceptre, until they gave up and left a chair leg in His late Majesty’s hand. So far as I know, it remains there to this day.¹

The people I climbed with were not publicity seekers. We climbed surreptitiously, taking care to avoid detection and media attention, and never left rooftop litter behind. Our nocturnal activities were strictly forbidden by the college, so we were a secret society, the brotherhood of the night. Why did we do it? For many reasons: the sheer enjoyment of climbing roofs and spires, spiced by the extra thrill of unlawful adventure; the happy companionship of fellow conspirators; the satisfaction of reaching our lofty goals; and the sublime beauty of the college buildings from the rooftops by moonlight.

Cambridge’s pioneer night climber was Geoffrey Winthrop Young, who published the first edition of The Roof-Climber’s Guide to Trinity in 1900. Subsequent climbers followed literally in his footsteps. We owe him an

¹ It does (Ed.)
enormous debt. He started it all. The second edition came in 1930, and I had the honour of publishing the third edition in 1960. All have appropriate quotations sprinkled throughout the text, a convention started by Winthrop Young. On the cover of my edition I used a quotation from the Second Guide, a beautiful verse from *Joshua*, chapter 2, verse 5:

*And it came to pass, about the time of the shutting of the gate, when it was dark, that the men went out: Whither the men went, I wot not.*

The First Guide set another precedent, to publish anonymously. In earlier days the secrecy was essential, because of the prohibition on night climbing. With the passage of time, the need for anonymity has evaporated, so I shall give names, because I want to pay full credit to the pioneers. They were heroic. They deserve our homage. I look back on their exploits with admiration and humility.

**History**

**The 18th century**

Geoffrey Winthrop Young said that wall and roof climbing was ‘of enormous antiquity, possessing extensive history and a literature which includes the greatest prose and verse writers of all ages.’ But this was tongue-in-cheek. In his personal notes he wrote that ‘after long research, I could find no authentic evidence of climbing on the College roofs.’ The earliest he found was for Byron in about 1806. I have found two earlier references, from the 18th century. The first is from St John’s, where a certain Peter Gunning immortalised himself with a penknife on a lead slab with the following inscription: *Petrus Gunning Eliensis, Huius Coll: Alumnus Feb: 19th 1734—*’Peter Gunning of Ely, student of this college, Feb 19th 1734.’ The location is known to the climbing fraternity as Gunning’s Balcony.

The second reference came to me from Lord Adrian, the very distinguished former Master of Trinity, who was kind enough to send me a handwritten note of thanks after my book came out. He said ‘I suspect that there were some routes in the 18th century. At all events the top pane of the big staircase window at the back of the Lodge has various initials and dates scratched with a diamond on the outside.’

**The 19th century**

In his personal notes, Geoffrey Winthrop Young identified three roof climbers from the 19th century. They all ‘got there by breaking in to the turret stairs to the roof.’ Here they are, in chronological order:
• **Lord Byron** (1788–1824), a legend at Trinity. He went up to the roof of the Wren Library to decorate the four statues on the eastern balustrade. He is also reputed to have made the first ascent of the Great Court Fountain, a difficult climb, in 1806. Byron is said to have often bathed nude in the Fountain, in those days the only place in Cambridge where he could take a bath!

• **Edward Bowen** (1836–1901), became a schoolmaster at Harrow, and taught there for many years. He wrote the Harrow school song “Forty Years On”. Young called him ‘the great Harrow master’, and said he used to climb on the Chapel roof.

• **Dr Roger Wakefield** (1865–1958), who also used to climb on the Chapel roof, was father of Wavell, Ted and Cuthbert. Cuthbert will appear again later.

I know of no other early climbing exploits in Trinity, so will jump forward to the era of Queen Victoria’s Golden and Diamond Jubilees, 1887 and 1897. The British Empire was at its height and, although many lived in Dickensian poverty, rich Englishmen had incredible wealth. In these closing years of the 19th century, with no premonition of the disasters ahead, they enjoyed extremely privileged lives. They pioneered mountain climbing in the Alps, setting out in tweed jackets and knickerbockers, to climb with no equipment other than their walking-sticks. Then they began to get serious, and the sport of mountaineering was born. Publishers started to print mountaineering guides to the Alps for the benefit of this new wave of tourists. One of them was Geoffrey Winthrop Young.

The Youngs were indeed privileged, descended by marriage from the Baring banking dynasty. They lived in a splendid 18th-century mansion, Formosa Place, beside the Thames in Berkshire, and had a town house near Sloane Square. Winthrop Young’s father, Sir George Young, third baronet, was a mountaineer, as was his mother, Alice. His elder brother, George, fourth baronet, was a diplomat and Ottoman scholar. His younger brother, Edward Hilton, went up to Trinity, became President of the Union, took a first in Natural Science, lost an arm at Zeebrugge in 1918, and became Lord Kennet of the Dene.

Winthrop Young was born in 1876, and went up to Trinity in 1895 to read Classics. As well as pioneering the Cambridge night climbing tradition, he led and inspired a glorious era in British mountaineering, in partnership with George Mallory of Magdalene. Sadly, this era was short-lived, ending with the tragic loss of many great British climbers in the First World War.
1900 to 1909

With his friends, Geoffrey Winthrop Young began climbing the roofs of Trinity at night, in term, as practice for the Alps in vacation, between 1895 and 1902. He was a remarkable man of many talents: educator, linguist, mountaineer, pacifist, poet, and writer. He wrote to me in 1958, dictating the letter to his wife, Eleanor, in which he revealed that ‘The original Guide was a May Week joke, a parody of the style of the Swiss mountaineering guides, and intended only to amuse.’ He died soon afterwards, at the age of 82.

He made personal notes of some of the early climbers:

- **Cyril Clague.** Climbed with me in the Alps, Wales etc. Put his knee out playing chess! A good athlete and swimmer. Became later HM Inspector with my help. When I first took Clage up the Hall (the 3rd ascent) he tied his hanky to the pilaster on top—tearing off the corner with his name. St John Parry, our tutor, had specimens of all hankies in college brought, identified Clague’s, and was so pleased at being able to spring his detective cleverness on us, that he forgot even to gate us!

- **Horace de Vere Cole.** The practical joker and athlete, who also climbed with me. He was the first to climb the Great Gate. Hartley climbed it on the street side after the war for the first time.

- **F Dobson.** Became Professor of Greek at Bristol University. A big powerful fellow, fond of me, and a useful ‘second’.

- **W W Greg.** Later the famous Elizabethan scholar and writer. A keen climber when young.

- **Felix M Levi.** Brilliant mathematician, killed by an earthquake in Himalaya [sic].

- **A M (Sandy) Mackay.** Scholar of Trinity College. Became a judge, and Lord Mackay. He also played tennis for Scotland, etc., and climbed in the Alps with me in early years. Broke his leg with me in Aran.

- **George Macaulay Trevelyan.** Later the Master of the College.

- **Felix Wedgwood.** Odd adventurous fellow. Later in S. America. Wrote one good novel. Married Longstaff’s sister; died in war. Brother of Colonel Josh W. and Sir Ralph W. Insisted, when I took him up the Library, on carrying four green paper parasols for the four statues. Fonder of me than I of him I think, as he had a red-haired man’s temper!
• **Christopher Wordsworth.** My close friend, who died in India.

• **E Hilton Young.** My brother, afterwards Lord Kennet of the Dene.

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**1910 to 1919**

This decade was overshadowed by the horrors of the First World War. My only knowledge of night climbing in these years is gleaned from the lead slab on the roof behind King Edward’s Tower in Great Court. A certain ‘G.F.D. Trin. Choir, 1910–1914’ followed Gunning’s earlier example by immortalising himself with a penknife. The climbing fraternity knows the slab as the Chorister’s Table.

**The 1920s**

In 1921, *The Roof-Climber’s Guide to St John’s* was published, with acknowledgments to the first Trinity Guide, under the pseudonym “A. Climber”. Geoffrey Winthrop Young was pleased with it, because it closely copied his own style. No further edition of this Guide has been published but night climbing was active in the 1920s, both at St John’s and at Trinity.

Some of the period’s climbers were Bobby Chew, Bunny Fuchs, John Hurst, Jack Longland, Peter Scott, G L Trevelyan, Laurence Wager, R.C Wakefield, Ivan Waller, Gino Watkins, C T Wedgwood, John Wedgwood, Aidan Wigram and E G Wright. Most of these men were at Trinity. They had much in common: a love of adventure, the open air, the Outward Bound movement, wild country, and mountaineering. No wonder they went night climbing. They were all amazing men.

• **Bobby Chew** became headmaster at Gordonstoun. One of his pupils was Prince Charles.

• **Bunny Fuchs** became Sir Vivian Fuchs, the polar explorer. After expeditions to Greenland (1929) and several to East Africa (1930–37), he led the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic expedition in 1957/58, and completed the first overland crossing of Antarctica. He died in Cambridge in 1999, aged 91.
• **John Hurst** wrote the second Trinity Guide. His father was Sir Cecil Hurst, a legal adviser to the Foreign Office. He later consummated his zeal for higher things with ordination as an Anglican priest. He was Rector of West Meon parish in rural Hampshire for over 50 years until his death in 2003.

• **Jack Longland**, later Sir John Longland, was one of Geoffrey Winthrop Young's climbing protégés. He was distinguished as an educator (an English lecturer at Durham University), as a mountain climber (a hero of the 1933 Everest expedition when he saved eight Sherpas from death in a storm) and as a broadcaster (chairman of the BBC radio panel-game *My Word*, 1957 to 1977).

• **Peter Scott**, later Sir Peter Scott, was son of Captain Robert Scott of the Antarctic. He became well known in his own right as naturalist, painter, Olympic yachtsman, gunboat commander, and television personality. He illustrated the second Trinity Guide. His mother, Kathleen, was a highly-regarded sculptor, as well as a society beauty. In 1922, ten years after Captain Scott’s death, Kathleen remarried, this time to Geoffrey Winthrop Young’s younger brother Edward. These names keep cropping up!

• **G L Trevelyan**, later Sir George Trevelyan the fourth baronet, taught at Gordonstoun and became a spiritual leader of the New Age movement. When he went up to Trinity, he succeeded his father as Master of the famous Trevelyan Man Hunt, which took place annually in the Lake District. He held that position for 42 years. Here is yet another connection to Geoffrey Winthrop Young, a great friend of G L Trevelyan’s uncle, George Macaulay Trevelyan, historian and Master of Trinity 1940–51. These two founded the Man Hunt in 1898, when both were 22.

• **Lawrence Wager**, known as Bill, became an Arctic explorer, like Fuchs and was on the 1933 Everest expedition, with Longland.

• **Cuthbert Wakefield**, known as “Jumbo”, because of his size, son of Dr Roger Wakefield (see above) climbed with Geoffrey Winthrop Young, toured South America in 1927 with the British Lions rugby team, and became an explorer. He had a distinguished career as a surveyor in the Sudan. The Wakefields provide an example of father-and-son night climbers.

• **Ivan Waller** was a climber all his life. He climbed in Britain and Europe with Bobby Chew, Jack Longland, Gino Watkins and others. He became a director of “Outward Bound”, and climbed his last mountain at the age of 85.
• **Gino Watkins** became an inspirational explorer and mountaineer. Like Fuchs, Wager and Wakefield, he explored the Arctic. Sadly, he died at the early age of 25. He drowned off Greenland when hunting seals in a kayak. So many triumphs in his young life, and then the ultimate tragedy.

• **Tom and John Wedgwood** were cousins, members of the well-known china and pottery family. Tom’s father, Frank, was the eldest of four sons. His brothers were Sir Ralph, Colonel Josh (John’s grandfather, Josiah IV, later Lord Wedgwood), and Felix—author, mountaineer, and climbing companion of Geoffrey Winthrop Young; Felix died heroically at the Somme in the First World War. So the Wedgwood family has contributed at least three generations of Cambridge night climbers: Felix, Tom and John. Tom’s son, Alan, climbed at Oxford. Tom and Alan provide another example of father-and-son night climbers.

• **Aidan Wigram** died tragically in 1941 in an air crash, on service with the RNVR.

• **Edmund Wright** became a distinguished barrister, and a bencher at Lincoln’s Inn. Alan Wedgwood has a photo of Edmund Wright climbing the Trinity Bridge—the idea was to cross the river on the outside of the bridge, up and down the arches—with Alan’s father Tom on lookout duty for dons.

This was indeed the Golden Age of night climbing in Cambridge.

**The 1930s**
The second edition of *The Roof-Climber’s Guide to Trinity* came out in 1930. The author was John Hurst, the illustrator Peter Scott. Regrettably, this second edition was not well received by Geoffrey Winthrop Young but, more happily, the year 1937 saw the publication of *The Night Climbers of Cambridge*, soon the night-climbers’ bible. Under the pseudonym Whipplesnaith, the author was Noël Symington, an interesting man recently graduated from King’s, whose family owned the two biggest factories in Market Harborough. He wanted to illustrate his book with flashlight photographs so, with adequate funds, he recruited an army of assistant climbers and photographers, 24 in all. Among them were four climbing colleagues: Nares Craig and Wilfrid Noyce from Trinity, Alec Crichton from King’s, and Colin O’Hara Murray from Pembroke:
• **Nares Craig** (1936) is the man standing on top of the St John’s New Tower (the ‘Wedding Cake’) in the frontispiece of Symington’s book. Craig became a radical architect and lives, now in his 90s, in a retirement home in Muswell Hill, London.

• **Alec Crichton** served in the Irish Guards in the Second World War, returned to Dublin, and became the chairman of John Jameson, the whiskey distillers.

• **Wilfrid Noyce** became an accomplished mountaineer, writer and teacher. Once again, there is a connection to Geoffrey Winthrop Young, because Noyce was another of Young’s protégés. He was a key member of John Hunt’s historic 1953 expedition when Hillary and Tenzing conquered Everest. Noyce died tragically in 1962 when he fell 4,000 feet down the slopes of Mt Garmo in Central Asia.

• **Colin O’Hara Murray** married Alec Crichton’s sister Sheila. He served in the Royal Ulster Rifles during the war, and won an MC. He then joined the Malay Police and, sadly, was one of the first officers to be killed in the Malayan Emergency.

In separate incidents Symington and Craig were both injured while night climbing. Symington suffered severe rope-burns to his hands during an over-hasty descent from King’s College Chapel; his left hand never fully recovered. Craig gashed his forearms when a piece of masonry fell, dislodged by a climber above him. Injuries to night climbers and damage to buildings are rare, these being the only instances I know.

**The 1940s**

In 1941, inspired by the Whipplesnaith book, a couple of Winchester schoolboys wrote *The Night Climbers of Winchester*, a hand-written notebook, with descriptions and photographs. The authors were Peter Sankey and Freeman Dyson. They went up to Cambridge together, the former to Magdalene, the latter to Trinity. As night climbing companions, they did some of the climbs described in Whipplesnaith’s book, including the Gateway Column climb at the Wren Library, the New Tower at St John’s, the Senate House and a few others.

• **Peter Sankey** died heroically at Arnhem in 1944.
• **Freeman Dyson** (1941) went on to become one of the 20th century’s pre-eminent theoretical physicists. After reading mathematics at Trinity he joined RAF Bomber Command, to work in operational research. He returned to Trinity in 1946 as a Title ‘A’ Fellow but in 1947 went to Cornell as a Fellow, to work on quantum electro-dynamics. In 1953 he joined the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, where he remains, renowned for his work in quantum field theory, solid-state physics and nuclear engineering.

Dyson—now an Honorary Fellow of Trinity—e-mailed me recently: ‘So far as I know, nobody else except Sankey and me were night-climbing while I was up at Cambridge. At that time, in the middle of the war, there were few students, and the life of the university was at a low ebb. Of course, we had a big advantage because the town was blacked out and nobody on the ground could see us.’

In fact, I know of at least one other night climber in the 1940s, Maurice Lessof of King’s, who accidentally broke King Henry’s sceptre while climbing on the Great Gate one night in 1942. The next day, he and a Trinity friend, E M M Besterman (1941) painted a chair leg gold. Lessof replaced the broken sceptre that night.

**The 1950s**

I went up to Trinity in 1955. My regular climbing companions were Mike Sandford and Brian Young, both at Trinity, and Julian Williams, from Clare. Sandy Robinson, also from Trinity, climbed with us once or twice, as did Jo Scarr, from Girton. Some other men, unknown to us, also climbed in the 1950s. The Trinity men were R S Money-Kyrle (1945), D P S Heath (1950), J B G Cairns (1955), P J Sykes (1958), and R Hall (1958). Two others were Mark Boxer of King’s and Nigel Peacock of St John’s. Most of these names appeared in the recent lively correspondence in the *Annual Record* (2006 to 2008) about the Great Gate and the royal sceptre. Five of them were our contemporaries. That we didn’t know any of them suggests that there could have been armies of night climbers at the time, all operating independently in small bands, each unaware of the others. That’s part of the night-climber syndrome. I am reminded of Whipplesnaith’s words: ‘they are silent and solitary, mysterious and unknown except to their own circle.’

It was natural for me to get involved with the night-climbing fraternity. I had climbed roofs throughout my school years, the first of them when I was eight years old. I met kindred spirits at Trinity and went night-climbing many
times, sometimes alone but usually with friends. We never used ropes or other equipment: we liked the freedom. Today it would be called ‘free soloing’. We followed the routes developed by the pioneers, and developed some new ones of our own. We did the rooftop circuits of all the courts, and usually had coffee or beer together afterwards. It was all great fun and often exciting.

The 1960s

In my final year, 1958, we discussed the subject of a new edition of the Trinity Guide. Since the first edition had been published in 1900 and the second in 1930, it seemed appropriate to bring out a third in 1960, maintaining the thirty-year cycle. I was elected as author and completed the manuscript in early 1960. My girlfriend at the time, Angela Machale, was a talented artist, so I got her to do all the illustrations, except for the cover. This was drawn by another talented artist, Timothy Birdsell, a Cambridge friend, who sadly died a few years ago. I found a publisher in Cambridge, and the book came out on schedule in 1960. By then, everybody was using Whipplesnaith’s term ‘Night Climber’, rather than ‘Roof Climber’. The first two editions had been called The Roof-Climber’s Guide to Trinity, but that now seemed old-fashioned, so my book came out as The Night Climber’s Guide to Trinity, 3rd edition, 1960.

1970 to 1999

1970 saw the publication of a book called Cambridge Night Climbing, by the pseudonymous Hederatus, ‘adorned with ivy’. Since emigrating from the UK to Australia in 1968 I have been rather out of touch, but my impression is that night climbing has since been at a low ebb. The college authorities became antagonistic and penalties severe; barriers were erected to thwart potential climbers. The public authorities also became hostile, and Hederatus’s book was withdrawn from Cambridge’s public libraries, on the grounds that it was a threat to public health and safety! I asked Trinity if anybody was going to maintain the 30-year cycle by bringing out a fourth edition of the Trinity Guide in 1990, but drew a blank. Nobody knew any night climbers.

Since 2000

In 2009, shortly after the Cambridge Society of Victoria’s Honorary Secretary, Jerry Platt, announced on the society’s web site that I was going to talk about

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2 The Dean of College wishes it to be known that the penalties are still more terrifying today (Ed.).
night climbing, Jon Gifford, of Oleander Press, e-mailed me from Cambridge. He had been trying to find me for some time. He told me that Cambridge’s night climbers have become cult heroes with the huge growth of interest in extreme sports such as the BASE jumpers, builderers, free climbers, free runners, tracéurs, and urban climbers. Most of today’s climbers are apparently amazed that there were guys climbing roofs over 70 years ago, with no ropes, and often no shoes!

All the old books had been out of print since the 1950s. Oleander Press republished Whipplesnaith’s book a few years ago and it has sold well. The others are coming out, all with the permission of the authors’ families. Implausibly, I have become a cult hero. But not in my own eyes. I just followed in the footsteps of the pioneers. They were the real heroes.

**Conclusion**

Night Climbers have an Anthem. For my third edition of the Trinity guide I found several new quotations. One of them was particularly appropriate. It came from Henry Longfellow’s poem, *The Ladder of St Augustine*, and its rhythm happens to fit the tune ‘The Red Flag’, the British Labour Party’s traditional anthem. We added a second verse of our own. Together, the two verses became the Night Climbers’ Anthem.

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The heights by great men reached and kept
   Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they while their companions slept
   Were toiling upwards through the night.

“Excelsior” shall be our cry,
   We’ll never stop, we’ll never tire,
Until at last we see on high
   A chamber pot on every spire!
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FELLOWS, STAFF & STUDENTS

THE MASTER AND FELLOWS
APPOINTMENTS AND DISTINCTIONS

IN MEMORIAM

AN EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY

A VISITING YEAR AT TRINITY

COLLEGE NOTES
The Fellowship

The Master and Fellows
October 2011

Master
(Appointed 2004) Lord Rees of Ludlow, OM, FRS 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.
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.
1967 E Christopher Thomas Morley, Engineering, Secretary of the Council.
1969 E Brian David Josephson, FRS, Emeritus Professor of Physics.
1970 E Béla Bollobás, FRS, 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  E  Andrew John Boyd Hilton, FBA, Emeritus Professor of Modern British History.
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.
1978  B  John Alexander Marenbon, FBA, Honorary Professor of Medieval Philosophy.
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, Praelector (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 **Peter Nigel Tripp Unwin**, FRS, Molecular Biology, Member of the Medical Research Council’s scientific staff.

1989 E **Roger Cole Paulin**, Emeritus Schröder Professor of German.

1989 E **Piero Migliorato**, Emeritus Professor of Physical Electronics.

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 E **Sir Gregory Paul Winter**, CBE, FRS, Molecular Biology, Member of the Medical Research Council’s scientific staff.

1991 E **David Ephraim Khmelnitskii**, Emeritus Honorary Professor of Theoretical Physics.


1993 D **Steven Victor Ley**, CBE, FRS, BP Professor of Chemistry (1702).


1993 E **Kevin John Gray**, FBA, Professor of 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.

1996  D  **Catherine Sarah Barnard**, Professor of European Union and Employment Law, College Senior Lecturer in Law.


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**, Reader 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**, 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 Senior Lecturer and College Lecturer in Law.

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

2000  D  Ali Alavi, Professor of Theoretical Chemistry, College Senior Lecturer in Chemistry, Tutor for Advanced Students.

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  E  Simon Walter Blackburn, FBA, Emeritus 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 Senior Lecturer 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, Reader and College Lecturer in Mathematics.
2007  C  Zoran Hadzibabic, University and College Lecturer in Physics.
2007  C  David Robert Spring, Reader and College Lecturer in Chemistry.
2007  C  Jason William Chin, Member of the Medical Research Council’s scientific staff, College Lecturer in Biochemistry.
2007  D  Anthony Kevin Cheetham, FRS, Goldsmith’s Professor of Materials Science.
2008  B  David Anthony Washbrook, History
2008  B  Venkatraman Ramakrishnan, FRS, Molecular Biology, Member of the Medical Research Council’s scientific staff.
2008  A  Beci May Dobbin, English.
2008  A  Jacopo Stoppa, Mathematics.
2008  A  Swee Kuan Goh, Physics.
2008  C  Stuart Kenneth Haigh, University and College Lecturer in Engineering.
2009  D  Sir David Charles Baulcombe, FRS, Regius Professor of Botany
2009  D  David Tong, Professor of Theoretical Physics, College Senior 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.
2011  C  John Frederick Rudge, University and College Lecturer in Mathematics.
2011  F  Elliott Martin Meyerowitz, Professor of Plant Sciences.
2011  D  Paul Martin Brakefield, FRS, Professor of Biological Sciences.
2011  D  Huw Price, Bertrand Russell Professor of Philosophy.
2011  B  Heonik Kwon, Social Anthropology.
2011  D  Sarah Elizabeth Worthington, QC, FBA, Downing Professor of the Laws of England, College Senior Lecturer in Law.
2011  C  Matthew Dyson, College Lecturer in Law.
2011  B  Dominic Christophe Bogdan Lieven, History.
2011  C  Cameron Andrew Petrie, University and College Lecturer in Archaeology.
2011  D  Michael Köhl, Professor of Physics, College Senior Lecturer in Physics.
2011  C  Robin Elisabeth Sharp, Assistant Bursar.
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 College Senior Lecturers, 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.

F  These are Visiting Fellowships awarded only to those who are not normally resident in Cambridge; are primarily concerned with the furtherance of education, learning, or research; and are here for a period of not more than two years.

Honorary Fellows


1981  Sir Peter Swinnerton Dyer, Bt, KBE, FRS.

1983  Sir Aaron Klug, OM, FRS.
1988  **HRH The Prince of Wales**, KG, KT, OM, GCB, PC, FRS.
1989  **Freeman John Dyson**, FRS.
1989  **Lord Mackay of Clashfern**, PC.
1991  **Sir John Elliott**, FBA.
1991  **Walter Gilbert**.
1999  **Lord Broers of Cambridge**, FRS, FREng.
1999  **Dame Ann Marilyn Strathern**, DBE, FBA.
2000  **Jeffrey Goldstone**, FRS.
2000  **Ian MacDougall Hacking**, FBA.
2003  **Antony Mark David Gormley**, OBE.
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  **Judge Hisashi Owada**.
2010  **Sir Partha Dasgupta**, FBA, FRS.
2011  **Noel Robert Malcolm**, FBA.
2011  **Sir Andrew Wiles**, 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 Appointment

2000  Peter Vincent Sarris, appointed Steward with effect from 1 October 2011.

Elections to Fellowships 2010–11

Elected to Senior Research Fellowships under Title B with effect from 1 October 2011:

Heonik Kwon, Social Anthropology.

Dominic Christophe Bogdan Lieven, History

Elected to a Professorial Fellowship under Title D with effect from 1 January 2011:

Paul Martin Brakefield, FRS, Professor of Biological Sciences and College Senior Lecturer in Biological Sciences.

Elected to Professorial Fellowships under Title D with effect from 1 October 2011:

Huw Price, Bertrand Russell Professor of Philosophy.

Sarah Elizabeth Worthington, QC, FBA, Downing Professor of the Laws of England, College Senior Lecturer in Law.

Michael Köhl, Professor of Physics and College Senior Lecturer in Physics.

Elected to a Visiting Fellowship under Title F with effect from 1 January 2011:

Elliot Martin Meyerowitz, Professor of Plant Sciences.

Elected to a Fellowship under Title C with effect from 1 January 2011:

John Frederick Rudge, on appointment as College and University Lecturer in Mathematics.

Elected to Fellowships under Title C with effect from 1 October 2011:

Matthew Dyson, on appointment as College Lecturer in Law.
Cameron Andrew Petrie, on appointment as University and College Lecturer in Archaeology.

Robin Elisabeth Sharp, on appointment as Assistant Bursar.

**Elections to Honorary Fellowships**

Elected to Honorary Fellowships in October 2011:

Noel Robert Malcolm (1974), FBA.

Andrew Wiles, FRS.

**Chaplains**

2009  Christopher Barry Stoltz.

2011  Paul Anthony Dominiak.

**College Offices**

D Beauregard appointed Lector in Organic Chemistry for a five-year term, jointly with Newnham College, with effect from 1 October 2011.

P A Dominiak appointed Chaplain for four years from 1 August 2011.

N Cutler, appointed Lector in Geography for a five-year term, jointly with Churchill College, with effect from 1 September 2011.

E Esenvalds (composer) appointed Fellow Commoner in Creative Arts for two years from 1 October 2011.

E Jones appointed the Gould Lector in Writing for two years from 1 October 2011.

M B Mohan appointed Temporary Lecturer in Biological Sciences for four years from 1 October 2011.

M Stewart appointed Temporary Lecturer in Biological Sciences for two years from 1 October 2011.

A Stillman has been appointed Temporary Lecturer in English for the academic year 2011–12.

T Harrois has been appointed Lecteur in French for the academic year 2011–12.
Visiting Fellow Commoners

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


**K Bajer**, Professor of Physics, University of Warsaw, the Long Vacation and Michaelmas Term 2012.

**M T Barlow**, Professor of Mathematics, University of British Columbia, Michaelmas Term 2011, Lent and Easter Terms 2012.

**B Hibou**, Senior Research Fellow, CERI-Sciences Po, Paris, the Easter Term 2012.

**L Kaganovsky**, Associate Professor of Slavic Languages & Literatures, University of Illinois, Urbana, the Michaelmas Term 2011.

**A Misra**, Former Director of IIT, Mumbai, the Long Vacation 2012.

**S Mukhi**, Professor of Theoretical Physics, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, the Lent Term 2012.

**D G Pelli**, Professor of Psychology and Neural Science, New York University, the Michaelmas Term 2011.

**B Sudakov**, Professor of Mathematics, UCLA, Los Angeles, the Easter Term 2012.

**M Terrones**, Professor of Physics, Pennsylvania State University, the Long Vacation 2012.

**R N Watson**, Professor of English, UCLA, Los Angeles, the Long Vacation and Michaelmas Term 2011 and Lent and Easter Terms 2012.

Cambridge University Appointments and Distinctions

*Honorary Professor of Medieval Philosophy*: **J A Marenbon**.

*Professor of Theoretical Chemistry*: **A Alavi**.

*Professor of Theoretical Physics*: **D Tong**.

*Professor of Physics*: **M Köhl**.
Reader in Chemistry: D R Spring.

Reader in Slavonic Studies: E K Widdis.

University Senior Lecturer in Law: J K Miles.

University Senior Lecturer in Law: L A Merrett.

Other Academic Appointments

1960 J C R Hunt, Distinguished Visiting Professor, University of Hong Kong.

2006 M Juniper, Visiting Professor, Ecole Centrale, Lyon.

2009 G C Trimble, Fellow and Tutor in Classics, Trinity College, Oxford.

Academic Honours

1949 M F Atiyah, Grand Officier dans l’Ordre National de la Légion d’Honneur; Grande Medaille of the French Academy of Sciences; Grand Cross of the Order of Scientific Merit of Brazil.

1994 S Balasubramanian, Fellow, Academy of Medical Sciences

2009 D C Baulcombe, Doctor of Science honoris causa, University of East Anglia.

1963 B Bollobás, FRS.

2011 P M Brakefield, FRS.

1985 J Chatterji, elected to a Fellowship of the Royal Asiatic Society.

2007 J W Chin, Young Investigator Career Award, Louis-Jeantet Foundation.


2009 M Ganesalingam, Beth Prize, Association for Logic, Language and Information.

1995 R P Gordon, FBA.

1982 W T Gowers, Euler Book Prize, Mathematical Association of America.

1943 E W Handley, Colloquium held in his honour by The Institute of Classical Studies, University of London.
2006  **M Juniper**, Visiting Prize Fellowship, Technische Universität, Munich.

1993  **S V Ley**, Royal Medal, The Royal Society; Paracelsus Prize (2010), Swiss Chemical Society.

1984  **C R Lowe**, OBE for services to science.


1960  **M J Rees**, Templeton Prize; Doctor of Science honoris causa, University of Portsmouth.

1999  **J F Rudge**, President’s Award, The Geological Society.

1953  **A K Sen**, Doctor honoris causa, University of Coimbra; Doctor of Laws, honoris causa, University of British Columbia; Honorary Doctorate NUEPA, New Delhi.

2007  **D R Spring**, Norman Heatley Award, Royal Society of Chemistry.

1993  **S A Teichman**, Francis Crick Lecturer, The Royal Society.

2006  **N J Thomas**, Wolfson History Prize.


In Memoriam


A tribute, reproduced by courtesy of Johns Hopkins University, Maryland.

Owen Martin Phillips, a Johns Hopkins University faculty member emeritus and world-renowned oceanographer, died on Wednesday, Oct. 13 2010 at his Chestertown, Maryland., home. He was 79.

He was world famous for devising a method for predicting and describing the shape of ocean waves, including giant waves, 10-storey upheavals of the sea surface, knowledge of which is essential for designing ships and drilling platforms capable of withstanding these destructive swells of water.

An engineer and scientist who probed the complex physics of fluids in motion, Phillips spent half a century at Johns Hopkins and was the chief architect of the school’s Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, formed in 1967. His work in fluid mechanics is widely recognized as having had a profound impact on the field, cutting across traditional disciplines and encompassing practical applications as disparate as the Earth’s crust, its atmosphere and oceans.

“Owen was a true giant in the field of fluid mechanics for his contributions to oceanography and other geophysical flows. Much of our understanding of ocean waves can be traced to fundamental research done by Owen,” said Darryn Waugh, chair of the Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences. “Owen had a huge impact on Johns Hopkins University. Not only did he play a major role in the formation of the Department of Earth and Planetary Science, and twice serve as chair, but he also was its first and longest-serving chair, during which time he guided its growth and development into an internationally recognized, interdisciplinary centre for research and teaching.”

A prolific writer, Phillips authored more than 100 papers in his field. His 1966 book, The Dynamics of the Upper Ocean, is a standard reference volume for students struggling to understand waves and turbulence, and his 1991 volume, Flow and Reactions in Permeable Rocks, unified the chemistry and physics of
certain geological processes and is still used by students today. Many of his former students are now distinguished researchers worldwide.

Phillips was born on 30 December, 1930 in Paramatta, New South Wales, Australia. His father, a veteran of both world wars including the infamous Gallipoli landing and the 1917 Western Front, moved the family of six to a small country town in northern New South Wales in 1936, then to Sydney in 1944, where Phillips attended high school. In 1948, Phillips entered the University of Sydney in the engineering programme, which at the time was among the most rigorous academic training grounds in the world. He earned a B.Sc. in applied mathematics with highest honours in 1952. He finished his doctorate at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1955.

He published his first scientific papers in 1955, and two years later joined The Johns Hopkins University as an assistant professor of mechanical engineering. That year, he also published a paper outlining his still-famous and influential theory on ocean wave generation. Three years later, he returned to Cambridge, accepting a position as assistant director of research in the Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics. He discovered, however, that the field of oceanography was expanding much more rapidly in the U.S. than in the U.K, so he came back to Johns Hopkins in 1963 as a full professor of geophysical mechanics.

In 1965, Phillips was awarded the coveted Adams Prize by London’s Royal Society for his first monograph, *Dynamics of the Upper Ocean*, published the following year. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1968, at the age of 37. For the next 10 years, Phillips was chair of the newly formed Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, and then again from 1988 to 1989.

He was awarded the Sverdup Gold Medal in 1974, was named the President of the Maryland Academy of Sciences from 1979 to 1985, and elected as Fellow to the American Meteorological Society in 1980 and the American Geophysical Union in 2006. In April 1998, hundreds of friends and colleagues packed Johns Hopkins’ Shriver Hall auditorium to hear the world’s foremost experts in fluid dynamics pay tribute to Phillips upon his retirement. Though admired for his research acumen and accomplishments, the turbulence expert was also beloved for his gracious charm, quick sense of humour and generosity of spirit.

“Owen Phillips was genuinely a renaissance man; a true polymath. He took a sincere interest in everyone in EPS, and he was unfailingly generous, especially
when it came to sharing his thoughts, ideas, and insights with colleagues and students,” said Peter Olson, a colleague of Phillips’ and a professor in the Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences.

Paley Johnson 12 February 1917–11 February 2011; Fellow of Trinity 1962–2011

A tribute from Stephen Harding DSc (Oxon), Professor of Applied Biochemistry and Biophysics, University of Nottingham, delivered at the memorial service, 19 March, 2011.

Last month Paley Johnson died after a long and highly respected life and career of scientific research and teaching. He was just short of his 94th birthday. I had the privilege of being his last Research Assistant and I thank his family and the College for giving me the honour of delivering this address on behalf of his family, friends and colleagues.

Paley had been a Fellow of Trinity since 1962 and, in 1997, as is customary, he addressed the Fellows on the occasion of his 80th birthday. In 2007 everyone was back again as he addressed the College on the occasion of his 90th birthday.¹ In his concluding remarks he showed he’d lost none of his wit by saying that he looked forward to presenting the 3rd lecture in the series—and to receiving his telegram from the Queen ‘if she also manages the extra ten years’.

Despite his distinguished academic career as a Colloid Scientist—where he became a world authority—Paley never forgot his roots in the North East of England. He was born and brought up in Durham, in the mining village of Middlestone, a few miles from Bishop Auckland. To his family’s delight he passed his 11+ exam, to win a scholarship at Alderman Wraith grammar school in Spennymoor. Times were hard in the North East and the Headmaster of the school had told the boys that the cost of a school book was the equivalent of a night’s wages for a miner. This impressed on young Paley the need to work hard at school; there he excelled and won a place at Trinity—without interview—to read Natural Sciences, supported by a State Scholarship. During tea-time

¹ http://www.trin.cam.ac.uk/show.php?dowid=731
discussions with us, half a century later, he would say how he rued the loss of the state grammar school system which he felt gave working-class children the best chance to gain places at the top universities.

He came up in 1935, studying Physics, Maths and Mineralogy, specialising in Physical Chemistry for his final year. He became particularly interested in the work of Dr. E.A. Moelwyn-Hughes, who subsequently recruited Paley as a PhD student, to investigate the effect of temperature on the activation energy of reactions between molecules in solution. In his memoirs Paley acknowledged what an important influence Moelwyn-Hughes had had on his subsequent career, and I quote: ‘In the first year of my research I attended introductory classes in glass blowing as well as assembling thermostats—control to a few hundredths of a degree was essential. Equipment had to be checked and standardised against NPL calibrated instruments. . . . Looking back I can see clearly that such a period of supervision by a sound and demanding experimentalist as well as an accomplished writer of clear unambiguous English was as good an initial training period as one could have hoped for.’

These are precisely the skills that Paley himself would later pass on to many others.

However, one year into his PhD research the war intervened; Moelwyn-Hughes was called away by the Ministry, and the supervision of Paley’s thesis switched to Professor Eric Rideal in the Department of Colloid Science on Free School Lane. Colloid Science was then a relatively new discipline at the interface between Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology. Paley had earlier been attracted by this fusion of disciplines and the great potential that physical science had in solving biological problems. He had caught this impression from Rideal’s undergraduate lectures. Paley’s research, however, had to be shifted around to accommodate the war effort and, under Rideal’s guidance, he addressed issues as diverse as characterising the nature of sugar-type polymers called nitrocelluloses—for improved performance as cordite in rockets—to the extraction, purification, and analysis of groundnut proteins as a source of food. This gave him an introduction to the physical chemistry of linear polymers, which proved invaluable training for when he later moved to address the nature of asymmetric proteins such as muscle proteins—expertise later passed on to some of his own research students such as Arthur Rowe, who

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2 Johnson, P. (2010) From an Ivory Tower. Blurb Inc., San Francisco. This text was written in 1993 when he was 83 and was published in book form to mark the occasion of his 93rd birthday on 12th February 2010.
went on to become a leading authority in this area. It also provided material for Part II of his thesis, which he successfully defended.

After the war Paley followed Rideal who had taken up the Directorship of the Royal Institution in London, and whilst he was there Paley—along with Albert Alexander—produced a comprehensive two-volume Oxford University Press monograph on Colloid Science, which for nearly half a century remained the authoritative text in the field, and is still a valuable reference source, even today.3 Primarily in recognition of this, along with other achievements, the University subsequently awarded Paley the distinction of an ScD degree. In 1950 he returned to Free School Lane to take up an academic post at the Colloid Science laboratory.

Paley was first and foremost an experimentalist, one of the best, and his attention turned to physical techniques for solving biological problems—to two techniques in particular, of which he became the master and a world authority. One was the analytical ultracentrifuge. This had been invented 25 years previously by Svedberg in Sweden. In essence, the very high centrifugal forces this machine created, by rotating dispersions of proteins or polymers in solution at up to 1000 revolutions per second, caused them to sediment and, from the sedimentation rate picked up by special optical systems, deductions could be made about polymer size, shape and interactions. Paley found a completely new application for this technique in the characterisation of gels, gelatine and other jelly-like materials4.

One of the present world leaders in Colloid Science, Professor Helmut Cölfen at the University of Konstanz in Germany, comments on this work on gel analysis in the analytical ultracentrifuge. ‘Paley did the first systematic analyses of gel systems in the centrifuge which was highly pioneering work since up to then, only solutions or dispersions of particles had been investigated. He found that the behaviour of a gel in the centrifuge was fundamentally different from a solution or dispersion and established the theory describing this. He was thus the first one to accurately describe the behaviour of gels in the centrifugal field and laid the foundations for the analysis and understanding of the important class of materials known as hydrogels, crucial for their application in food and biopharmaceuticals.’

The other technique which became Paley’s trademark was light scattering, the scattering of light by dispersions of polymers. Scattering of light is a well known phenomenon; it is why the sky is blue. If you shine light on a solution of polymers, the angular envelope of intensity of the scattered light will depend on the sizes and shapes of the polymers. But this technique required meticulous attention to detail and clarity of solutions from trace amounts of dust. Without that attention, as Paley would say, ‘experiments were not useful’. In his own research and publications he did a lot to establish good practice, giving detailed procedures for achieving this, and was very critical of other studies where this attention to detail was not followed or shortcuts had been taken.

And this was it with Paley: he was an absolutely meticulous experimental scientist and an excellent teacher at undergraduate, postgraduate, and postdoctoral levels. He provided a platform and excellent grounding for many distinguished careers in science, and was highly respected by all researchers in the field.

Just a few testimonies:
Professor Vic Morris at the Institute of Food Research at Norwich: ‘Paley Johnson was a really nice guy. He certainly helped me with advice and encouragement when I first started at IFR.’

David Sattelle, Professor of Molecular Neurobiology at Oxford: ‘Retirement never stopped Paley and he was a great inspiration.’

Don Winzor, Professor of Physical Chemistry at the University of Queensland, describes Paley’s death as ‘the end of a very fine innings’.

Philip Wyatt, President of Wyatt Corporation in Santa Barbara, one of the world’s premier light-scattering experts, a successful manufacturer of scientific instrumentation—and a Christ’s College man: ‘Yes, I well remember Paley and the wonderful informal meeting with him that included walking on the Trinity lawns with lots of Japanese tourists watching aghast. . . Then he took us to the special Trinity room associated with the first great chemist there, I think. I could never remember his name but I think he was a contemporary of Newton’s and Italian [Vigani’s room: ed.]. That special room either had port or brandy. and I think we each had a drop. It was a magical afternoon and a great honor to meet the great man whom I shall always remember!’

Colloid Science at Cambridge and Paley were almost synonymous. Indeed when Francis Roughton retired as head it seemed only a natural progression
that Paley would be the next Professor and Head of Department. Sadly, University politics conspired against him; the Department of Colloid Science was closed and fragmented. Paley’s group moved, at the invitation of Sir Hans Kornberg, to the Department of Biochemistry where he continued to produce first-rate science until his retirement in 1984. From there he was given an emeritus position in the Cavendish Laboratory by Sir Sam Edwards—and for nine more years, with his centrifuges and light scattering, contributed to the establishment of the highly successful polymer physics group led by Athene Donald.

As to scientific instrumentation, Paley was wary of the increasing reliance, particularly in the biological sciences, on black boxes and button pushing, which reduced the opportunity for checking to see if an instrument was performing correctly; it also lessened the researcher’s chances of interacting with the instrument and of fully understanding what was going on. In his memoirs he says, ‘It is often felt by people of my generation that this basic type of checking up on relatively simple equipment is ignored in the “push button” age in which the modern research student finds himself; so often the “black box” hides the science involved and very recently the introduction of the microcomputer has added to these difficulties.’ Paley would always impress on us the subtle distinction between a ‘machine’ and a scientific ‘instrument’.

Paley’s laboratories were a wonderful mix of commercial equipment purchased only when necessary—such as the latest laser for his light scattering—supplemented by in-house, sometimes ingeniously constructed, components. Examples included the use of a model aeroplane propeller, to ensure optimum circulation in the water baths used in one of his light scattering instruments; and a temperature control system for his viscometer water baths that involved a light bulb immersed in water which would flash on and off, holding the temperature constant to within a few hundredths of a degree. He was always supported by excellent glassblowers, workshops, and highly skilled technical support during his time in Colloid Science, the Department of Biochemistry and the Cavendish—for example, from David Read in Biochemistry and from Mr. Neville Buttress in Colloid Science, who joined him again at the Cavendish. Neville kept in touch with Paley right until his last days.

But Paley was more than an excellent scientist. He was a dedicated Christian, and at Cambridge he attended the Methodist Church on Castle Street for 75 years. It was here, and through the University Methodist Society, that he met
Margaret, a Homerton College girl who became his wife and companion for 35 years until, sadly, she died. They had two children: John, who is now an eminent lighting designer sought by top exhibitions in the country and abroad; and Helen, who is a communications consultant for the biopharmaceutical industry; and three grandchildren, Ben, Tom and Emily. Paley was very proud of his family, and in the last letter I got from him he pronounced his excitement that one of his grandsons was coming for lunch that day with his children: Paley was proud to say he was a great-grandfather three times over.

After Margaret’s death in 1978 he was alone for a while; then he married again—to Muriel a retired school headmistress, who became his companion for 20 more years until, sadly, she was lost too.

Back in the laboratory, tea-time discussions were always something to look forward to. First of all, and most importantly Paley would often bring in the most splendid of cakes, made by Muriel, who would sometimes come in to join us. He would often speak very fondly of his family and of games of cricket in the garden with his grandchildren. He was keen on sports; we got the impression he was a bit of a Darlington FC fan, but subsequent discussions with his family suggested that he had a strong affection for Middlesborough. There was no mistaking that cricket was his great love and he would have been immensely proud when Durham were promoted from the Minor Counties to full County Championship status in 1992.

At these tea times we would sometimes chuckle at Paley’s thriftiness. We were amazed at how many cups of afternoon tea he could extract from a single tea bag; and on mornings when the coffee jar was seemingly empty he would stop us putting it in the bin, to demonstrate his skills as an analytical chemist. He would take an aliquot of milk, pour it into the jar, and carefully dissolve all the coffee solids stuck on its glass sides, to steal an extra cup. We also learnt of an earlier occasion at tea when two denizens of the ‘top floor’ went down, apparently in error, to remove a fridge from Paley’s laboratory. He happened to catch a glimpse them from the corner of his eye, and at great speed managed to stop the abduction half way up the stairs. The ‘discussion’, if that is the right word, that followed could be heard throughout the New Museums site!

My own time in Paley’s laboratory was one of the most productive in my scientific career, and I will always be grateful for his masterly guidance. He also encouraged me to take the opportunity to interact with other groups at
the University; this included a very fruitful collaboration with John Rallison of DAMTP and Trinity. That work with Paley, and with John, underpins much of the work my own laboratory does, even today.

Paley was always very accommodating and helpful to people; here at Trinity one such person was Dr. Mary Archer, who had just been given a joint appointment as Fellow and College Lecturer in Chemistry at Newnham and Lector in Chemistry at Trinity, a position she was to hold for 10 years. Speaking with Sir John Bradfield last weekend, she recalled how particularly kind and helpful Paley was in introducing her and welcoming her to the College, making her feel at home.

Paley always had a huge affection for Trinity and was a splendid ambassador. Indeed, he has bequeathed a substantial sum to the College, to provide Paley Johnson Supplementary Awards to help ‘United Kingdom graduate science students from modest financial backgrounds’: this reflects his generosity, his affection for Trinity, and his desire to help those students, with backgrounds similar to his own, about to embark on their own scientific careers—just as he was able to do all those years ago.

So on behalf of all friends, family and colleagues we thank you, Paley, for everything, and say goodbye to this good man.

Sir William Rede Hawthorne, 22 May 1913–16 September 2011; Fellow of Trinity 1951–68

A tribute, by courtesy of the Daily Telegraph.

As a young engineer Hawthorne was sent, in 1940, on loan from the Royal Aircraft Establishment (RAE) to Power Jets, the company founded by Frank Whittle to develop the world’s first operational jet engines. During testing of early prototypes, Whittle had run into difficulties with fuel combustion. Hawthorne was brought in to solve the problem.

Hawthorne arrived at Rugby station to be met by a battered car, which took him to the disused foundry at nearby Lutterworth which served as Whittle’s works. There he set to work with a team in an old railway carriage which had been converted into an office.

The race to harness the new technology was crucial as the battle for the skies looked set to determine Britain’s fate. Hawthorne decided that the answer
to the fuel issue lay in the work that he had carried out previously at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), on the mixture of fuel and air in flames. Using this, he developed a way to ensure that fuel droplets were sprayed in a uniform manner onto compressed air in such a way as to produce reliable combustion and thrust. By January 1941 the engine was able to run for long periods.

The first of Whittle’s test jet engines took to the skies on May 15 1941, powering the Gloster E28/39. Take-off for the test flight took place at RAF Cranwell and lasted 17 minutes, with the Gloster soon flying faster than the Spitfire. A second aircraft powered using the same type of engine was demonstrated to Winston Churchill on April 17 1943, and the jet-powered RAF Meteor went into service in 1944, quickly shooting down V1 flying bombs.

William Rede Hawthorne was born on May 22 1913 at Benton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the son of a consulting civil engineer. In 1916 the family moved to London, and William was educated at Westminster. He won an exhibition to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he read Mathematics before switching to Mechanical Sciences.

He took a particular interest in thermodynamics, winning the Ricardo Prize for thermodynamics and sharing the Rex Moir prize awarded to the top students in the Mechanical Sciences tripos. He also embarked on a lifetime’s hobby of performing conjuring tricks. After taking a double First, he worked as a graduate apprentice at Babcock and Wilcox at Renfrew, Scotland.

In 1935 he went on a Commonwealth Fund Fellowship to MIT, where he joined the chemical engineering department under Professor HC Hottel. He studied combustion and, in particular, the effect of turbulence on flame lengths, showing that the rate at which oxygen is mixed with fuel controls the length of the flame. This work formed the basis of his doctoral thesis in 1939.

After returning to Babcocks in 1937, Hawthorne became involved in the development of forced circulation boiler and furnace design problems. When war was declared he persuaded the Air Ministry to post him to the RAE at Farnborough, where he worked on engine radiator problems and de-icing aircraft wings before being seconded to Power Jets.

He returned to Farnborough in 1941 as head of the newly-formed Gas Turbine Division, and in 1944 was sent to Washington to work with the British Air
Commission. In 1945 he became deputy director of Engine Research in the British Ministry of Supply before returning to America a year later as an Associate Professor of Engineering at MIT. There he undertook important studies of flow through rows of compressor blades and pipes, especially the turbulent behaviour of flow in bent pipes (known as secondary flows), offering a theoretical explanation for the spiralling motion of fluid as it rounds a bend, and applying the theory to the design of turbine and compressor blades. He was appointed MIT’s first George Westinghouse Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the age of 35.

In 1951 he returned to Cambridge to be elected a Fellow of Trinity and take up the newly created Hopkinson and ICI chair in Applied Thermodynamics. There he developed teaching and research facilities in engineering thermodynamics and continued his research on the theory of flow in compressors and turbines. His most important work at Cambridge, however, was to improve the understanding of inefficiencies and loss of performance in turbomachinery, such as jet engines (or even wind turbines). During his time as head of the Department of Engineering, from 1968 to 1972, he and Professor John Horlock established the Turbomachinery Laboratory.

In 1956 the oil shortage after the Suez Crisis led Hawthorne to develop an idea for using flexible tubes, made of rubberised cotton dinghy fabric, as oil barges, to be filled with oil and towed by existing tankers. The advantage of these plastic vessels, christened Dracones, was that they could be rolled up and returned quickly, even by air, to the source of supply.

A small prototype, Draconella, was launched in April 1957 and tested on the river Ouse. A company was subsequently formed at the instigation of the National Research Development Corporation to exploit the idea. Twenty Dracone barges were built in the first two years, in sizes ranging from 15 to 320 tons, and used to transport petroleum to the Isle of Wight. Although Dracones never took off as bulk oil carriers, they were later developed by BP for use in the clean-up of petroleum spills, and proved of value in the Falklands War to refuel helicopters and Harriers.

Active on many committees and advisory bodies, Hawthorne was a popular Master of Churchill College, where staff referred to him as “the man who made cheese rolls come out from behind his ears”— a reference to his conjuring.
He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1955 and knighted in 1970. In 1939 he married Barbara Runkle. She died in 1992, and he is survived by their son and two daughters.

© Daily Telegraph 21 September 2011

Patrick Collinson, 10 August 1929–28 September 2011; Fellow of Trinity 1988–2011

A tribute, by courtesy of the Daily Telegraph. Arrangements for a memorial service will be announced in due course.

[Collinson’s] first major monograph, published as The Elizabethan Puritan Movement (1967), transformed the way historians conceived the nature and role of puritanism; meanwhile, his essay The Monarchical Republic of Queen Elizabeth I (1987) instigated a proliferation of research into, and lively debate about, quasi-republican aspects of Tudor and Stuart England.

In a field of history overpopulated with warring prima donnas, Collinson managed the rare achievement of having a profound impact on the debate while managing not to fall out with others working in the same area. This is because he always combined rigorous scholastic methods with academic integrity and intellectual generosity.

For centuries, the history of the English Reformation was written for a Protestant audience. The notion that Protestantism was a friend to progress against reaction, and to civil and parliamentary liberty against tyranny, did not make for impartial history. It was Collinson, more than anyone, who moved away from this approach and analysed Protestantism like any other religion. He moved away, too, from the Nonconformist tradition which, by confusing Tudor and early-Stuart Protestantism with the Dissenting tradition that replaced it, missed the dynamism of the earlier movement.

Collinson argued that the Elizabethan Puritan movement arose from discontent with the Religious Settlement of 1559 and the desire among many of the clergy and laity for a further reformation. The more radical wished to change the
structure of the Church, substituting a presbyterian order for episcopacy. They became, in effect, a revolutionary movement whose clandestine organisation and agitation through Parliament constituted a serious threat to the state. Puritanism, in other words, amounted to much more than a peripheral deviance from the church of the Elizabethan Settlement. It was, in effect, the most dynamic force within the Church of England.

In *The Monarchical Republic of Queen Elizabeth I*, Collinson set out his paradoxical thesis that “Elizabethan England was a republic that happened to be a monarchy: or vice versa”. Elizabethans, he maintained, thought of England as a “species of republic—[a] state which enjoyed a measure of self-direction but with a constitution which also provided for the rule of a single person by hereditary right”.

This dichotomy, he found, was not just a matter of thought, but also of practice, from the quasi-independent institutions of local government up to Elizabeth’s own councillors, who occasionally acted independently of the queen and sometimes contrary to her wishes. The essay opened up a whole new field of inquiry and inspired a collection called *The Monarchical Republic of Early Modern England: Essays in Response to Patrick Collinson*, edited by John McDiarmid and published in 2007.

Patrick Collinson was born in Ipswich on August 10 1929. His mother, Belle, had qualified as the first woman lawyer in Scotland, but instead of practising law she became a missionary in Algeria, which soon led to marriage to his father, Cecil Collinson, an evangelical Quaker and a middle-aged widower with four children, who had given up his gents’ outfitters business in Bury St Edmunds to do missionary work. Collinson described his home as an “evangelical hothouse where the second coming was expected daily” and where he seemed destined from birth to be a missionary in the Muslim world.

A series of accidents brought his father new responsibilities in London, and Patrick’s childhood was spent on the move—from Ipswich to Islington then, when his parents were overseas, to a Suffolk farm, to boarding school in Kent and back to London in time for the Blitz. After being evacuated to Huntingdon, he ended up at King’s School, Ely.

By this time the missionary idea had faded somewhat, and Patrick conceived the ambition of becoming a marine biologist. But his performance in Mathematics at School Certificate was so lamentable that he was advised to concentrate on the arts.
He won an exhibition to read History at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he arrived after two years of National Service with the RAF. For the first two years his academic studies came a poor fourth to other interests. First was religion—he was a deeply committed member of the Cambridge Inter-Collegiate Christian Union (CICCU)—rowed stroke in Pembroke’s first eight and became a keen member of the university mountaineering club.

In his third year he began to take the subject more seriously, sharing a small special subject class in 17th- and 18th-century ecclesiastical history, taught by Norman Sykes, Dixie Professor of Ecclesiastical History, with, among others, the cricketer and future Bishop of Liverpool David Sheppard and John Elliott, who would, like Collinson, go on to serve as a regius professor.

After graduating with a First, Collinson decided to do doctoral research in London, supervised by the Tudor historian Sir John Neale. Neale suggested the subject of Elizabethan Puritanism because he thought it would be useful as background for the second volume of his *Elizabeth I and Her Parliaments*, on which he was at the time engaged. But Neale, Collinson recalled, turned out to be a “dreadful supervisor” who allowed him to submit a thesis of more than half a million words, prompting the university to introduce an upper limit of 80,000.

Collinson found that his status as Neale’s “blue-eyed boy” did not help when it came to applying for academic jobs, as Neale was roundly hated by much of the academic establishment. So, following brief spells as a research assistant, he took himself off to Sudan, where he had been offered a lectureship at the University of Khartoum. Arriving just in time for Suez, he soon met, and in 1960 married, Elizabeth Selwyn. Their honeymoon in Ethiopia coincided with an abortive uprising against Emperor Haile Selassie.

By this time Collinson had become more ecumenical in his religious outlook, and in 1960 he decided to offer himself for ordination. He was due to start at Ridley Hall, Cambridge, but when told that his fate would probably be to teach Church history at a seminary, he thought better of the idea and accepted the offer of a lectureship at King’s College, London.

His years at King’s were happy ones. His students included the future Archbishop Desmond Tutu, and in 1967 he published his first book, *The Elizabethan Puritan Movement*. It attracted a typically waspish review from AL Rowse, who observed: “It is well known that Mr Collinson has been working
for some time on this thoroughly rebarbative topic, and we must all be grateful that he has finally got it off his chest.” Fortunately, Hugh Trevor Roper and Christopher Hill were more enthusiastic.

In 1969 Collinson moved abroad again, as Professor of History (and soon head of department) at the University of Sydney, New South Wales. The Sydney history department was one of the largest in the world and to begin with Collinson enjoyed his time there. But in the early 1970s post-modernism began spreading “like a fungus” (his words), and in 1976 he returned to England as Professor of History at the University of Kent at Canterbury. In 1978 he was invited to deliver the Ford Lectures at Oxford, an honour that led to his election to a fellowship at the British Academy in 1982.

In 1984, faced with cuts to his department, Collinson applied for the chair in Modern History at Sheffield. Three years later a letter arrived from No 10 Downing Street inviting him to take over as Regius Professor of Modern History after Sir Geoffrey Elton’s retirement in 1988. He arrived after spending a year as a visiting fellow at All Souls, Oxford, and then as Andrew W Mellon Fellow at the Huntington Library, California, taking a fellowship at Trinity College.


After retiring from the Regius Professorship in 1996 he went on to publish *Lady Margaret Beaufort and Her Professors of Divinity at Cambridge: 1502–1649* (2003); *Elizabethans* (2003); and a study of *Elizabeth I* in the Very Interesting People Series (2007). He was editor or joint editor of several other books. His memoirs, *History of a History Man*, were published this year.

In his last major work, *The Reformation* (2003), the fruit of a lifetime’s reflection which demonstrated his gifts as a storyteller, Collinson extended his perspective to aspects of the European Reformation to which English events belonged.

For him the central European figure was Luther, rather than Calvin (“that quintessential control-freak”). Luther, he argued, changed the course of history not by building political or theological systems but by projecting on to the world
around him his impassioned discovery that only absolute faith—not the good works and outward worship hallowed by the Church—can bring salvation.

But Collinson emphasised that “the Reformation was not, in its own eyes, a novelty”. The irony of the Reformation was that in the name of shoring up the old order, its dogmatism unintentionally gave birth to the living traditions of civil and political liberty.

Collinson remained a communicant member of the Church of England, but was much pained by the bitter disagreements that threatened to pull the Church apart in recent years. The Church of England, he had come to believe, was a broad church or it was nothing.

Patrick Collinson was appointed CBE in 1996.

He and his wife had two sons and two daughters.

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An Eightieth Birthday

Professor Gareth Jones celebrated his eightieth birthday on 10 November 2010.

A large company of Fellows and guests drank his health after dinner in Hall. Professor Jones responded as follows:

Reading the speeches of others who have attained this age I realise that I am expected to give you an autobiographical vignette, or more accurately an academic autobiographical vignette. My children persuaded a reluctant me that I should do so.

My early years
The Rhondda Valley, and Tylorstown in the Rhondda Valley, is so very different from Cambridge. When I was young it was a mining valley in decline; the pits were closing one by one. In each village there were streets of grey stone, slate roofed houses, creeping up the mountainside. I was born in one of those houses in one of those streets; our house was notable, so to speak, for it had a bay window and a monkey puzzle tree in the tiny garden which faced the street. Both my grandparents who died before I was born were colliery managers who had worked their way up the hard way. They and their wives were of fierce Welsh non-conformist stock: lots of chapel and lots of lemonade. It may surprise some of you to know that my paternal grandmother was President of the South Wales Temperance Society. Father had six siblings. My mother was the youngest of 13 whose oldest brothers had fought in the Boer War. My father was bilingual; my mother spoke Welsh correctly but was more comfortable in English. So, sadly, Welsh was never spoken at home. Father was a chartered surveyor employed by the Rhondda Council; my mother trained as a school teacher and was the first of her family to be educated abroad, in a teachers’ training college in Exeter! On her marriage she was required to give up her job. They too were chapel going teetotallers and I was made to conform. Sundays were miserable. There I sat in my Sunday suit with no games, no newspapers, and no music. Light relief was chapel at 10.30 am, Sunday school at 2 pm and chapel again at 6 pm, with 40 minute sermons in the morning and evening—and the services were in Welsh which I barely understood. My loving parents could never quite understand why I mildly protested!

I duly passed my 11 plus and went to the boys’ Rhondda County School for Boys (there were four other grammar schools in the Rhondda, exemplifying
the Welsh dedication to education). The school was in Porth, at the junction of the two valleys, the Rhondda Fawr (Big) and the Rhondda Fach (Small), some four to five miles from my home. The education was traditional but limited. For example, I wanted to do Latin for Higher School Certificate but there was no teacher who could teach it to that level. In the adjacent girls’ school it was taught. But it was unthinkable that I should be allowed to go there. The Iron Gate between the two schools was firmly locked. There was no contact between the schools—no plays, no concerts (indeed music was absent from the boys’ school), no social contact whatsoever. I never spoke to a girl (cousins apart) until I went to College. The subjects which were taught were by and large well taught, and I was happy there.

**UCL and Cambridge**

My Higher School results were good. But it was never suggested that I should apply to Oxbridge. But I did apply to UCL and was accepted. I still do not understand why I took this bold step on my own initiative. My parents never went to London. But they found me digs, in Camberwell, near the Elephant and Castle, with a Welsh dairy man—the Welsh had a monopoly of that trade at that time. They were very kind and gave me an evening meal although the cuisine was limited, bacon and eggs, every night for the ten weeks of the College term. I worked hard, too hard; indeed in my second year it was only with the greatest effort that I sat the exams. UCL was a sad victim of the Blitz, its main court was a shell, but its tuition was excellent. I owe much to the College. It gave me great pleasure to receive, years later, the Provost’s, Sir James Lighthill’s, invitation to become a Fellow. James had sold me his house when he left Trinity and Cambridge for UCL! These events were not inter-related.

A family friend suggested that I should apply to Cambridge, and I duly went up to St Catharine’s as an affiliated student, financed by my parents (a great struggle for them), and had equally fine tuition. During my final year, when I was an LL.B student (now the LLM.), I saw a poster, advertising the Joseph Hodges Choate Fellowship, tenable at Harvard University, and was encouraged by the late Dick Gooderson, my tutor and the most conscientious of directors of studies, to apply. One Saturday morning, returning from lectures, the Head Porter accosted me and said, “The Vice-Chancellor wants to see you at 12.30, in Downing College.” I had only the vaguest idea what the Vice-Chancellor did and had no idea who he was. The interview with him, Sir Lionel Whitby, was sticky. “There are many applicants”, Mr Jones, or was it Jones? Pause, long pause,
longer pause, then, “Mr Jones, Jones, have you heard of Maitland?” (Maitland, an honorary Fellow of Trinity and Downing Professor of the Laws of England, was and is the greatest of English legal historians.) Jones, doubtless unctuously, “Was he not a Fellow of Downing?” “He was something like that”, responded the Vice-Chancellor. “Would you like to see his portrait?” We went to another room and gazed at Maitland, reverently and silently, for what seemed ages. The silence was interrupted with a polite dismissal.

Harvard University
I had heard of Maitland. But I had never heard of Joseph Hodges Choate. A prominent lawyer, he was the US Ambassador to the Court of St James at the turn of the 19th and 20th century. The Fellowship was partly funded by the Harvard Club of New York City (Choate had been its President) and the Fellowship brought with it the privilege of staying there free when the holder was in New York. I did stay for five nights in the Christmas vacation, but I could never afford to eat there. A month ago I stayed there again, and the food was just as expensive. More importantly the Choate Fellowship brought with it a handsome set of rooms in the Winthrop House in Harvard College, and membership of its senior common room. The Winthrop House has links with Trinity. John Winthrop, a staunch Puritan, and the first Governor of Massachusetts, was a Trinity man. But my working life was in the Harvard Law School. They were rigorous academic days. For example, the Dean, the formidable Erwin Griswold, a staunch Republican but one of the few Republicans who had stood up against that awful witch hunter Senator Joe McCarthy, was shocked at the hesitant, timid suggestion that classes should be cancelled on the Friday and the Saturday after the Thanksgiving holiday. There would be classes on Friday and Saturday as usual, he decreed. A sybaritic long weekend was not for the Law School! Life in the Winthrop House was very different since it was my leisure ground and there I made good friends, post-Docs from other disciplines, one of whom remained a life long close fiend. At the end of the academic year there was a journey across the States, travel, largely by courtesy of Greyhound buses, staying with newly made American friends or their parents, back from Vancouver, through the Rockies and home from Montreal on an ancient Cunard liner, an eleven day journey to Liverpool, quite a contrast from my introduction to New York City, after a five day journey on the sleek SS United States, her maiden voyage. I left the USA with sadness. The confident enthusiasm of the society had seduced me.
On my return I expected to do military service. I had done my basic training at Oswestry while in Cambridge. However, on my return I failed my medical; poor eye sight was the verdict. So what now? The Bar was an attractive prospect. I did my pupillage, but there was little work and I had little money. Moreover, the prospect of academic life had become more appealing after Harvard. I accepted a College lectureship in Oxford. I was shared between Exeter and Oriel Colleges, with rooms in Oriel. The Colleges were very different. Exeter was fun and academically lively, Oriel, stuffy and pretentious, living on its Oxford Movement past, though a few Oriel Fellows, including Hugh Trevor-Roper, the newly appointed Regius Professor of Modern History, went out of their way to make me feel welcome.

The two years in Oxford were the most important of my life for other reasons. I became a close friend of Brian Simpson, then a Fellow of Lincoln College. In his home I met Vivienne Puckridge, who had been at St Hugh’s Oxford with Brian’s wife. Within six weeks we were engaged to be married—prompting my younger son to remark, when I foolishly told him this fact years later, that he always thought that I was the most cautious of persons! My parents were delighted that Viv had agreed to marry me. They approved, but my mother was concerned that Viv would not look after me with her single devotion. I was the only child of a mother touching 40 when I was born. I was much cosseted, some may say spoilt rotten. The traditional Jewish mother with an only son and only child was her pale shadow. Could Vivienne look after me as I should be looked after? In particular, would she see that I was warmly clad? My mother had long shopped in Howells, Cardiff’s Sachs of Fifth Avenue; she bought me a trousseau, under vests, pants socks etc. The salesman had told her that they were seconds, but, “Gareth, no one would know they were not perfect garments.” Unfortunately, the undervest was marked SUB STANDARD to my fiancée’s consternation!

Brian also introduced me to Robert Goff, his predecessor as a law Don at Lincoln College and now at the Bar. Robert had long wanted to write a book about the law of restitution (roughly, the law of unjust enrichment), a subject which I had studied at Harvard. He invited me to collaborate and six years later, after revision upon revision, it was published. It was the first English text on the subject, inspiring many younger Dons, notably my younger friend, Peter Birks, who would become Regius Professor in Oxford. Gratifyingly, the
subject also became accepted by a once sceptical profession; the fact that young Robert Goff was to become the Senior Law Lord helped the profession to walk to Damascus, although Robert had long ceased to be involved in the publication of the text which has gone through seven editions. Sadly, Robert is not well enough to be with us this evening. It gives me great pleasure that Lady Goff, Sarah, is present, as is William (now Lord) Goodhart Q.C. and Lady Goodhart. William and I wrote a book on a subject much loved by Chancery lawyers, *Specific Performance*.

In 1958 I left Oxford for King’s College London where I spent three happy years. Newly married and academically more confident I anticipated that my career would lie there. But one morning I received a telephone call from Professor Jack Hamson, a Fellow of this College, suggesting that we met over coffee in King’s for a chat. I was puzzled. I had sat at his feet as a LL.B. student but my acquaintance was politely formal. He said that he had read with interest my essay which had been awarded the Yorke Prize in Cambridge a few months beforehand. Events occurred pretty rapidly after this coffee break: an invitation to dine in Trinity College, a meeting with Tony Jolowicz and Eli Lauterpacht, the then Trinity Law Dons, followed by a letter from the Master, Lord Adrian, offering, on behalf of the Council, a College Lectureship with the promise of a Fellowship, the then time-honoured formula. I accepted and was admitted as a Fellow in October 1961. I guess that I must have sent a c.v, although I cannot recall doing so. The post was never advertised and my former Cambridge tutor was never asked for a reference.

**Cambridge and my first years at Trinity**

Our first Cambridge home in 1961 was a flat which had no central heating; we had two sons, aged one year and one newly born. I looked after my one year old Christopher for a week while Viv was in the Evelyn Nursing home with the newly born Steven; that was my learning period for changing nappies! The winter of 1962–1963 was a cruel one. The Cam was frozen, as were the water pipes of our flat; for four weeks I collected water from a neighbour’s house some forty yards away. I taught in College in what is now the innermost room of the Law Reading Room, wearing an overcoat and gloves. No double glazing or central heating there either. In contrast, the Fellowship, then a mere 109 in number, with no visiting fellow commoners, was warmly welcoming. I got to know my colleagues, old and young, reasonably well. The years between 1961 and 1966 were busy, teaching nine hours a week in the College (including a
year as Steward, my first taste of College office!), and my stint of University teaching. I had been appointed a University Assistant Lecturer. The University was cash-strapped, then as it is now, and I had to wait five years before I got my lectureship.

I return to the Harvard Law School
In 1966 I was invited to return to Harvard as a Visiting Professor in its Law School. During my year there I became good friends of two distinguished legal historians, John Dawson and Sam Thorne. At that time, among other work, I was transcribing an early 17th century manuscript of some 170 odd folio pages, written in law French, and their scholarship was invaluably insightful in helping me to incorporate the law French text into the manuscript which was to become my History of the Law of Charity 1532–1827. The teaching also went well. It was an exciting year which ended with an offer of a tenured full professorship at the Law School. It was an offer a non-tenured lecturer in the other Cambridge could not refuse. But there was a formidable snag. As the immigration law then stood I had to return to the UK for two years before I could apply for a permanent visa. After a halcyon two months in Berkeley, having taken two and a half weeks to drive across the USA, with three children aged 6, 5 and 2, (we were to repeat that journey six years later), we returned to the UK. During those two years, waiting for a visa, so much happened: my father suddenly died, I was the only child; in the United States there were anti-Vietnam riots, Harvard Square and campuses across the Continental US went up in flames; and it was clear that Vivienne was not happy at the prospect of living permanently in the US. So, with much misgivings, I wrote to Derek Bok, who had succeeded Erwin Griswold as Dean of the Law School and was soon to become President of Harvard, declining his renewed invitation to come to the Law School.

My Trinity Tutorship
In 1967, when I was still pondering whether to leave, the Council asked me to become the Tutor of Side A. I accepted, and was, as events transpired, the last of the ‘old-fashioned’ tutors. I had a Side of 140 plus, and had the sole power, after consultation with directors of studies, to admit undergraduates. In 1970, after lively College Meetings, directors of studies, led by maths staff, successfully demanded that the teaching staff, and the teaching staff alone, should admit undergraduates. It was no longer possible to take the odd chance that a candidate of promise, but not yet of achievement, would fulfil that promise. However, I recognised that change was bound to come. Two years
later, early in 1972, I became Senior Tutor, but I did not foresee that my tenure would be so short-lived. In 1974 Stanley de Smith, who was Downing Professor of the Laws of England, died. At that time there were only two chairs of English law. A senior member of the Faculty suggested that I might as well “have a shot”, so I applied for the vacant chair. To my surprised delight I was elected.

**My University life**

My academic life changed. I had to resign my tutorship and my post as a Director of Studies. The General Board reluctantly allowed me to supervise two hours a week on condition that some of my pupils were also pupils from other colleges. I regretted losing personal contact with my Trinity tutorial and legal pupils. I had enjoyed my tutorship. It had lasted only seven years. Four of my tutorial pupils are now fellows of this College and others have achieved distinction in the world outside Cambridge. And it was sad to leave such a harmonious law staff.

Inevitably, the University became a more important player in my life. In the years that followed I became Chairman of the Faculty Board, served on its numerous committees, on the rather boring Council of the Senate, as it was then called, and on the more interesting General Board. While on the General Board I was asked to investigate whether the appointments’ committee of the then bitterly divided English Faculty had acted with scrupulous propriety. Adrian Poole assures me that times have changed and the Faculty is now a “nest of singing birds”. While a member of the Press Syndicate I supported Keith Moffatt’s ultimately successful campaign to compel the reluctant Press Officers to disclose fully to the Syndicate the financial accounts, in particular, the salary structure. This was not an enjoyable experience. In contrast, membership of the Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate, which I was to chair for twelve years, was. Michael Jaffe was the Director much of this time. He was a formidable, imperious, imperial figure, not always easy to work with, but his aesthetic eye helped to make the museum a “collection of beauty, quality and rarity.” I had little time for work on outside bodies although I did my stint on the Council of the British Academy.

**My Chicago years**

After my election as Professor I took a long planned sabbatical leave, returning once again to Harvard and for the first time to the University of Chicago. The University of Chicago is a very serious University and its law school is no exception. There were inter-disciplinary seminars twice or three times a week. My research interests were the law of restitution and legal history,
and there were frequent legal history seminars organised by John Langbein and Dick Helmholz. But it was the interrelationship of law and economics which dominated the research programmes. The reclusive Ronald Coase, an economist, had been recruited to the Law School in the 1960s and was to win the Nobel Prize in 1991. A younger faculty member was Richard Posner, now a senior Federal judge, who had just published his *Economic Analysis of Law* which was to prove to be highly influential, and there was a constant stream of like-minded, deeply conservative economists from across the Midway, including two other Noble Laureates, George Stigler and Gary Becker. Cambridge never had such inter-disciplinary seminars.

Unlike other major American universities, Chicago had the ‘quarter’ system. For twenty years after my first visit I spent each Spring Quarter in Chicago. The Spring quarter roughly coincided with Cambridge’s Easter vacation and the first weeks of Cambridge’s Easter Term. I also endured two Chicago winters. But there was the compensation of visits from the Southside of Chicago (where the University is) to the Downtown of the City, arguably the handsomest and architecturally the most distinguished of all the cities in the USA, to hear its marvellous orchestra under Solti and then Barenboim and to enjoy its splendid Art Institute. On occasions some Cambridge colleagues teased me about my Chicago visits. Perhaps they had in mind the apocryphal story of the honorary Fellow of Trinity, then the Head of another College, who had spent much time in MIT; one morning, he was greeted in King’s Parade by a distinguished MIT visiting professor with these words: “Hi! Harry, I didn’t realise that you were on sabbatical in Cambridge!” I comforted myself with the knowledge that I fulfilled all my Cambridge University duties, including examining.

I was not completely wedded to Chicago. I lectured in many other countries and I recall with particular pleasure my visits to Australia, Canada, India and the Netherlands.

**As Vice-Master: the first six years**

I remained active in the College. All in all I served nineteen years on the College Council, nine of these as Vice-Master. I first became Vice-Master in 1986. Andrew Huxley was Master. During Andrew’s tenure I backed warmly Anil Seal’s initiative to persuade the Senior Bursar, John Bradfield, to support the creation of the Isaac Newton Trust. And on Andrew’s retirement in 1990 I had my first experience of meeting the Patronage Secretary whose task it was to advise the Prime Minister on ‘Royal’ appointments, including, of course,
the Mastership of Trinity. I suggested that he should consult as many fellows as wished to be consulted and said that I was ready to answer any questions that he would put to me. He assured me he would adopt these suggestions but that he would take wider soundings. The College welcomed the appointment of Michael Atiyah. In 1992 I ceased to be Vice-Master, having held the office for six years.

Vice-Master again
For some thirty years it has been the custom that no Vice-Master should serve more than six consecutive years. In 1996 some fellows persuaded me to stand again as Vice-Master after John Davidson’s term of office had ended. I was duly elected, unopposed, as I had on the previous election. On September 30th 1997 Michael Atiyah resigned. Once more the Patronage Secretary, now called by another name, contacted me as the ‘go between’, and the similar process of consultation began again. As we know this led to the appointment of Amartya Sen. Amartya could not take up his appointment until January 1st 1998. During the interregnum I had to fulfil the duties of Master. My re-election in 1998 was opposed. Although I was re-elected with a very handsome majority I did not enjoy that particular experience for a number of reasons. I decided to resign one year later. The Vice-Master has a busy life, as those who have held the office know; there are countless committees, many of which the Vice-Master chairs, and countless social functions; and sometimes the Vice-Master has to deal with the most sensitive personal issues. Busy though one’s Vice-Magisterial life was, it was a privilege to be asked by one’s colleagues to serve in that office.

The following years
From 1998, from time to time, I taught at the Law School of the University of Michigan, a distinguished school but less intense than Chicago, and was active in the American Law Institute an Adviser of the Restatement of the Law Third, Agency, and the Restatement of the Law Third, Restitution and Unjust Enrichment. They were happy years, academically and socially. In 2003 Viv’s health began to fail. She died in July 2004. She was a most loving wife, mother and grandmother. In Trinity she is remembered as the most gracious and welcoming of hostesses; prominent on the committee of Trinity in Camberwell, she was much loved in the College by all who knew her.

Forgive me, Master, ending on this most personal of notes. I owe much to Trinity. I have never regretted refusing invitations to go elsewhere. It is a particular
privilege to retain one’s fellowship after the normal retirement age. And one of the many pleasures is the opportunity to meet and talk to fellows of different disciplines, many of whom are so much younger than oneself. Sadly now that the Society is so much bigger it has become increasingly more difficult to do so.

Finally, Master, may I thank you once again for your kind introductory remarks, and to you, the Fellows and guests my apologies for the length of this address....

A Visiting Year at Trinity
by Joan Richards

When I opened the Master’s invitation to be a Visiting Fellow Commoner at Trinity the historian in me grinned. I knew that in the eighteenth century to be a Fellow Commoner was to pay enough in fees to be allowed to eat with the Fellows and not to take exams. In my sabbatical year at Trinity, I did not feel called to live up to the reputation of this rather hedonistic group, generally referred to as ‘empty bottles’, but was thrilled to be allowed their privileges; to be able to live at Trinity for a full year, eat with the Fellows, and not take exams.

In its somewhat quirky historicism, this response was typical of me. I have spent all my professional life as a historian of science, with a particular interest in English mathematics in the post-Newtonian world, but the vicissitudes of life as a wife, mother and professor at Brown University have meant that I have spent little time actually in England. My England has therefore tended to be rather different from that of most of its current inhabitants. So it was wonderful to have the opportunity to live in contemporary England for a year.

It was even more wonderful that I was to be at Trinity, because so much of nineteenth century English mathematics was centred here. It was a Trinity man who first led me to my historical interests. William Kingdon Clifford was an irresistibly charming and romantic figure who was at Trinity in the 1860s. He entered as a devout Anglican, but soon fell away from the church. Although he graduated second in his class in 1867, he was too disillusioned to stay in Cambridge, and was more comfortable teaching mathematics at the secular University College London.
What distinguished Clifford from the many Englishmen who re-examined their religious commitments after the publication of Darwin’s *Origin of Species*, was the way he used non-Euclidean geometry to attack the religious establishment. The wealth of connections that he drew between mathematics and all other knowledge is what first drew me to study the history of mathematics in England. However, I could not draw them together in a biographical study since I could not gain access to his papers. So I pursued Clifford’s ideas into the larger community; my first book, *Mathematical Visions*, was a study of the nineteenth-century reception of non-Euclidean geometry in England.

An unintended consequence of this change in focus was that *Mathematical Visions* was written primarily from published sources. This was just as well because, at the time, I had two babies at home and travel was difficult. A few years after I had finished the book, however, I embarked on a second project, this time focused on the man who preceded Clifford as Professor of Mathematics at UCL. Like Clifford, Augustus De Morgan left the church after studying at Trinity, and I wanted to know how this dynamic had worked in the generation before Darwin.

Another part of De Morgan’s appeal lay in the huge archival resources he had left behind. That my children were older meant that I could now spend weeks at a time in England, but challenges remained. Various college rules that restrict the amount of time a visitor can stay in a guest room meant that many of my English days were spent in travel; I remember with a grin my longest research trip to England, in which I cycled three times through a schedule of three days in a Cambridge College, three days in an Oxford College followed by a full week in London while my host colleges re-booted my visiting allowance. I managed to mine a number of archives in this way, but I would not claim to have gotten a real feel for any of the places in which I briefly hung my hat.

Scattered though these archival ventures were, they transformed what had begun as a biographical study of a nineteenth-century mathematician into a study of five generations of a radical English family. All the men in this family were Cambridge educated but all had then left the church because they found its doctrines failed to meet their standards of rationality.

The family these fallen Anglicans formed is infuriatingly difficult to name because of the way it grew. Its relations began as friendships between an older man and a younger man who agreed on radical ideas. Then, about ten years after
the two first met, the younger man married one of the older man’s daughters. One of the advantages to me of this dynamic was the central role that women played in creating familial continuity; one of the disadvantages was that the family name changed with each generation. Thus my study begins with the radical Anglican Archdeacon, Francis Blackburne, whose daughter married the founder of English Unitarianism, Theophilus Lindsey, in 1760. It then moves to William Frend, whose adherence to Lindsey’s radical ideas meant he was banished from Cambridge in 1793; Frend married the childless Lindsey’s niece, Sarah Blackburne, in 1806. The pattern was repeated after Augustus left Cambridge. He and Frend first became friends in 1827 and then, ten years later, Augustus married Frend’s daughter, Sophia. By the time I had expanded my project to take in all these people, what had begun as the biography of a nineteenth century mathematician had become a history of the idea of reason as it was nourished, transformed, and sustained through several generations of a powerful English family.

That I had already spent the greater part of a decade with this family meant that the Cambridge I entered last October was a somewhat forbidding place. St Catharine’s was the college that had in 1727 refused Blackburne the fellowship he had legitimately earned. In the middle of the century St John’s had comfortably housed Lindsey in his student days, and William Paley had warmly welcomed Frend into Christ’s. But at the century’s end, Queen’s was the college of Frend’s prosecutor, Isaac Milner; the Senate House the scene of his trial and conviction; and Jesus the college that locked its doors against him. I had written this part of my story before I arrived, however, and the challenge for my Trinity year was to move into the nineteenth century world of Augustus De Morgan. This was fitting because it was at Trinity that Augustus had learned mathematics in the 1820s before resolutely shaking its dust from his feet.

Not surprisingly, I found few traces of Augustus in the College he left forever at the age of twenty-one. But the moment I entered the Fellows’ Parlour, I was faced with a portrait of William Whewell, who was senior tutor when Augustus was a student. That was just the beginning of my confrontation with Whewell. In addition to the Parlour image, in which a thirty-one-year-old Whewell imitates Napoleon with his right hand in his coat, a forty-one-year-old Whewell suavely observes gatherings in the Master’s Lodge. A formidable Master Whewell hangs by the stairs that lead to the first floor of the Lodge, and a large marble
Whewell graces the ante-Chapel. Whewell’s bust greets those climbing to the Wren from the library below. I am told a pastel portrait of Whewell and his wife hangs in one of the private spaces of the Master’s Lodge. There are good reasons why Whewell is ubiquitous at Trinity; for fifty-four of his seventy-two years he was completely devoted to the institution that housed him.

The Whewell who gazes out on the Fellows’ Parlour was not De Morgan’s tutor, but in Hall he sat at the head of the students’ table and argued ‘upon topics many-kind with much volubility—to say the least of it.’ Some of those ‘topics many-kind’ were undoubtedly mathematical. When Whewell was a student, he had been at the forefront of a charge to bring a new form of mathematics to the University. On the face of it, this change entailed introducing a more efficient symbology, but for Whewell and his cohort it carried deeper meanings. Cambridge was Newton’s University, Trinity Newton’s college, and since the 18th century mathematics had comprised the core of the Cambridge liberal education. Whewell devoted much of his career to interpreting mathematics so that it fit this educational niche. When Augustus arrived in Cambridge this process of reinterpretation had just begun, and the young man spent much of his time at Trinity engrossed in its philosophical challenges. In the end, however, De Morgan’s philosophical proclivities undercut his technological proficiencies, and he finished fourth on the Mathematical Tripos. For the rest of his life he fulminated against ‘the system of CRAM’ encouraged by the Cambridge examination system.

De Morgan’s rejection of his Cambridge education went deeper than disappointment with examination results. For him Mathematics modelled a rational consistency not to be found in the Thirty-nine Articles of the Anglican Church and led him therefore to reject the University’s religious foundations. Thus, while ‘Whewell ardently believed that the alliance between the Church of England and the university was the very rock upon which English civilization

1 A Trinity Man [J M F Wright], Alma Mater; or seven years at the University of Cambridge (Cambridge: J and J J Deighton, 1827) 13.
rested’,2 Augustus was happy to spend his life teaching mathematics in the radically secular UCL.

Yet De Morgan and Whewell were fast friends. Throughout their lives they exchanged dozens of letters on which they traded historical references and grappled with logical conundrums, coined technical terms and constructed puns, circled the four-color problem and considered the possibilities of life in other galaxies. My year at Trinity was to be a writing year, and I did not really need to re-read these letters. But with Whewell gazing down on me everywhere I went, their friendship began to fascinate me. Within weeks of my arrival, I got copies of the Whewell-De Morgan letters and over the course of my Trinity year I re-read them. And slowly, as day after day I walked across Great Court or ate in the Hall they shared, sought shelter from the rain in Nevile’s Court or walked across the Cam to the Backs, I began to sense the forces that tied Whewell and De Morgan so closely together.

Augustus would scoff at me for this claim. He could never understand ‘how much of his own love of the [life of the mind] was due to the associations of the spot where they reached his soul’ but his eldest son did. William Frend De Morgan, who was not an academic success, never completely forgave his father for denying him the experience of studying at Trinity ‘with its intoxicating traditions of ancient learning, its freedom of sacred precincts where every stone brings back its memories of bygone scholars; its great silent libraries whose peace alone is stimulus enough to make an otherwise bookless man read out the day.’3 Before last year, I am not sure I would have responded to William’s sense of loss any more than his father did. Now, however, I am different. My year at Trinity taught me the power of place.

Joan Richards is Professor of History at Brown University, Rhode Island.

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College Notes

Undergraduate Admissions 2011

With thanks to Paul Wingfield (1990), Tutor for Admissions and Sian Gardner, Tutorial Manager.

Trinity’s new intake in October 2011 was 201 students. These are divided 55%–45% in favour of the Sciences (it was a 58%–42% split last year). The gender ratio is 69% men and 31% women (last year: 65%–35%). The fall in the percentage of women this year is largely because of the low number of female mathematics and science students admitted.

By home school category and wider geography, we admitted our first years as follows (2010 figures in brackets):

- Home Independent: 37.3% (40.7%)
- Home Maintained: 29.4% (29.6%)
- Home Other: 0% (1.1%)
- EU: 15.9% (14.8%)
- Overseas: 17.4% (13.8%)

The proportion of Home undergraduates from the Maintained sector has risen from 42% to 44%.

The average number of A stars achieved by our new students is 3.2 (2010: 3). The University average has remained fixed at about 2.5, so our new intake is still better qualified than last year’s, who came top of the 2011 first-year Tripos table. The average number of A stars for Sciences students, 3.7, was higher than that for Arts students, 2.6. The corresponding figures last year were 3.6 (Sciences) and 2 (Arts).

Nationally, the percentage of A grades at A-level has remained the same at 27%, while the percentage of A stars awarded—8.2% this year as opposed to 8.1% last year—is also virtually the same. Men and women have performed almost identically at the A star level.

Seventeen continental European countries have sent us successful candidates, from Norway and Sweden in the north to Albania and Bulgaria in the south. Germany has supplied the largest number, with 7; The Czech Republic, Poland and Serbia come next with 4 each. While 2 are from Belgium none has come
from our nearest neighbour, France. Most of our continental first years are reading the Mathematical and Natural Sciences Triposes.

From overseas our new intake has come mainly, as one would expect, from the Commonwealth (14 in all) but the People’s Republic of China supplied the single largest number with 7, more than either Australia or the United States, each with 5.

**Resident Numbers** of undergraduates 695; graduate students 420.

**Graduate Studentships**

**Internal Graduate Studentships** (IGS) were awarded in October 2011 to the following members of the College:

Matric
2010  **G B Ainsworth**, for research in Mathematics.
2007  **M D Barfield**, for the MPhil in European Literature and Culture.
2007  **D M K Benjamin**, for research in English.
2009  **J Cama**, for research in Physics.
2008  **J M Goodland**, for the MPhil in English Studies.
2010  **F J Hernandez Heras**, for research in Biology (Zoology).
2006  **A Hicklin**, for research in Anglo-Saxon, Norse & Celtic.
2006  **N Laohakunakorn**, for research in Physics.
2007  **G R McInroy**, for research in Chemistry.
2008  **A S E Medland**, for the MPhil in American Literature.
2010  **M Ohst**, for research in Mathematics.
2007  **H L Price**, for research in Classics.
2008  **R Secker-Johnson**, for the MPhil in Bioscience Enterprise.
2006  **D C J Zamani**, for research in History of Art.
External Research Studentships (ERS), in some cases Honorary, were awarded to the following graduate students matriculating in 2011, in order to pursue research at Trinity in the fields indicated:

A D Roocroft (UK), University of Oxford, (Honorary) PhD in Pure Mathematics and Mathematical Statistics;

T J H Hele (UK), University of Oxford, (Honorary) PhD in Natural Sciences (Chemistry);

D A Finch-Race (UK), University of Edinburgh, M.Phil in European Literature and Culture;

J M R Currie (Canada), University of Toronto, M.Phil in Medieval History;

H Tang (China), Hwa Chong Institution in Hong Kong, M.Phil in Economics;

M J Young (USA), Yeshiva University, (Honorary), M.Phil in Philosophy;

W C Sonnex (UK), Imperial College London, PhD in Computer Science;

M Barford (UK), University of St Andrews, (Honorary) M.Phil in Philosophy and Social Science, Technology and Medicine;

G Benedetti (Italy), Universita Degli Studi Pisa, PhD in Pure Mathematics and Statistical Mathematics;

T M Deveney (USA), Dickinson College, M.Phil in English Studies.

Other External Studentships have been awarded as follows:

F Nie (China), Peking University, (Honorary), Krishnan-Ang Studentship for the PhD in Natural Science (Chemistry);

M T Dunstan (Australia), University of Sidney (Honorary), Krishnan-Ang Studentship for the PhD in Natural Science (Chemistry);

H Y Fang (Canada), National Tsing Hua University, Krishnan-Ang Studentship for the PhD in Genetics;

M Barenz (Germany), University of Heidelberg, Studentship in Mathematics for the MAST in Applied Mathematics;

A A H Graham (UK), University of Glasgow, Studentship in Mathematics for the MAST in Applied Mathematics;
S N Karp (Canada), Independent University of Moscow, Studentship in Mathematics for the MAST in Pure Mathematics;

D Korandi (Hungary), Eotros Lorand Tudomanyegyetem, Studentship in Mathematics for the MAST in Pure Mathematics;

S Letzter (Israel), Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Studentship in Mathematics for the MAST in Pure Mathematics;

L M Lovasz (Hungary), Eotros Lorand Tudomanyegyetem, Studentship in Mathematics for the MAST in Pure Mathematics;

R van Dobben de Bruyn (Netherlands), Leiden University, Studentship in Mathematics for the MAST in Pure Mathematics;

J M Williams (UK), University of Bath, Studentship in Mathematics for the MAST in Pure Mathematics;

M Bilu (France), ENS Paris, Knox Studentship for the MAST in Pure Mathematics;

G Chalancon (France), ENS Cachan, Knox Studentship for the PhD in Bioscience at MRC;

A Glebov (Belarus), Belarus State University, Eastern European Bursary for the M.Phil in Advanced Computer Science;

B Peruvemba Narayanan (India) Indian Institute of Technology in Madras, Shrinivasa Ramanujan Studentship for the MAST in Pure Mathematics;

A H Chen (USA), Harvard University, Eben Fiske Studentship for the M.Phil in History of Art and Architecture;

J Salovaara (USA), Harvard University, Lt Charles H Fiske III Studentship for the M.Phil in Economics;

C M J Devlieger (Belgium), Universite Catholique de Louvain, Pre-Research Studentship for Linguistic Study for the PhD in Social Anthropology;

F M Ganzinger (Germany), Ludwig-Maximillians University of Munich, Honorary Wittgenstein Studentship in Philosophy for the M.Phil in Philosophy;

K Mitchell (USA), University of St Andrews, Wittgenstein Studentship in Philosophy for the M.Phil in Philosophy.
Along with many others, Trinity marked the 400th anniversary of the publication of the King James Bible in May of this year. We did it in some style—and in our case with good and rather particular cause.

That this book should have proved worthy of celebration is somewhat surprising—since it was the work of a committee, in fact a committee of committees, and committees are more usually associated with drafting College statutes, or perhaps the constitution of a Tennis Club, than with, for example, translating Hebrew love poems such as the Song of Songs, or the Greek of a visionary mystic, such as in the Book of Revelation. Very inauspiciously, one might think, the task of translation was assigned to six main companies of about 8 or 9 scholars, two companies each in Oxford, Westminster and Cambridge—and in the Westminster and Cambridge companies, Trinity was well represented. Three members of Trinity College were involved in the Westminster company charged with translating the books of the first half of the Old Testament from Genesis to Kings, including, of course, the great books of law, Exodus and Leviticus: our scholars were William Bedwell, John Layfield and Robert Tighe. The second Westminster company had the task of translating the Epistles of the New Testament—with, of course, the difficult and contentious texts of Paul’s Letter to the Romans and his two letters to the Corinthians—and this company included two Trinity men, William Dakins and Michael Rabbet. The first Cambridge company translated the middle portion of the Old Testament, from the histories of the first and second book of Chronicles up to the Song of Songs—with, therefore, the wisdom literature of Job, Psalms, Proverbs, and the mordantly cynical Ecclesiastes. This company was headed by a Trinity man, Edward Lively, and included also Thomas Harrison, and John Richardson, sometime Master of the College. Perhaps the least glorious task—of translating the Apocrypha—was given to the Second Cambridge Company, and one member of the College, Jeremy Radcliffe, drew the short straw and turned to books very rarely read now. Oxford got some of the highlights, it has to be said—the Gospels, the Book of Revelation and Isaiah.
The translators relied to a large extent on the work of predecessors, in particular the great translation by William Tyndale of some 90 years before, which he had finished in exile in Germany. They were not charged with producing poetic readings, of course—they were asked to produce an ‘exact’ translation, which meant a theologically sound translation, which meant one which would support the church by law established and confound dissenters of one kind or another, papists or Presbyterians. But no matter the intentions or motives which lay behind the work, no matter the inauspicious assigning of the work to a committee, and no matter, or perhaps because, they were not concerned to be original, this grand committee produced a version which, four hundred years on, still has the ability to seduce the ear and move the heart.

The magnificence of our celebration, which consisted in a service of readings and musical settings of the words of the KJV, was owing to two particular elements. In the first place, our own Chapel being closed during the Easter term for renovation, we held this and other evensongs in King’s College Chapel—with many thanks for the hospitality extended to us by the Provost and Fellows—and even a loyal member of Trinity must admit that our own Chapel is somewhat more modest. In the second place we were very fortunate to have P D James to commend the KJV to us, in an address which can be found on the College website.

We will have been back in our own Chapel from the beginning of the current academical year—and with a new Chaplain in post. Paul Dominiak comes to us from a curacy in the diocese of York. His first degree was taken in the United States, but he is no stranger to Cambridge, having trained for ordination at Westcott House. The Chapel will be looking spick and span with a new coat of paint, and may even be warm if the newly installed under-floor heating lives up to expectations. We will, as always, be delighted to see any members of the College at our services in the coming year.
Trinity in Camberwell

By Christopher Stoltz, Chaplain

What a heartening year it has been for Trinity in Camberwell! Most encouraging has been the return, following a two-year hiatus, of the Summer Holiday Scheme, which ran during the last week of July. It involved ten undergraduates and thirty 12, 13, and 14-year-olds from Camberwell and Peckham. It is impossible to say who benefited most. It was as good to see the young people from south London enjoying being whisked away from the Centre at 9.00 a.m. as to see the students wishing the youngsters farewell at 5.00 p.m. and hearing the former recount, most dramatically, the days’ events. The week marked a high point in the summer for all involved. As always, the leadership of the clergy team at St George’s Camberwell was crucial for the Scheme’s success, and so I sing the praises of Nicholas Elder, the incumbent of the parish and Warden of the Centre together with James Saxton and Marie Johns. Only with their local knowledge can we from Trinity have any real hope of interacting meaningfully with those for whom the Scheme is designed. John Baker, a second-year undergraduate, has taken on the role of Student Representative for Trinity in Camberwell, a role which can only gain in stature as we strengthen the link between College and Centre.

Earlier in the year, Nicholas Elder brought ten young people, ranging in age from 12 to 17, to Trinity for a day designed to encourage those thinking of applying to university. Several undergraduates were on hand to share their experiences of life at Trinity. The day was crowned by a trip to the Chapel rooftop and a well-received look at the inner workings of the College clock, for which thanks are due to Dr Hugh Hunt.

Many people within College deserve recognition for their contribution to the work of Trinity in Camberwell. The Committee is fantastic, and particular thanks go to Dr David Spring, who has taken on the role of Treasurer. Duncan Rogers, in his tireless commitment to fund-raising, ensured a most positive response to the recent appeal; some of the money raised has helped to complete the Trinity Centre’s impressive new kitchen. Janet Windle and the Friends of
Trinity in Camberwell are active in raising funds and showing hospitality, and the annual ‘Christmas in Camberwell’ remains a popular College event. We would all wish to express our thanks to the Master, Lord Rees, for his constant support.

To all who have chosen to give of their time and resources to Trinity in Camberwell, thank you.

**From the Senior Bursar**

**Rory Landman (2006)**

The Bursary has been reorganised, and incorporated with the College Office to form the College Bursary headed by the College Accountant, Neil Chedd.

The Senior Bursar’s office still administers the College’s investments, collects the College’s rents, and disburses its Trust Funds.

During the year we said farewell to Nick de Chenu, the Bursary Finance Manager. The team now comprises Vanessa Stagg and Dawn Stonebridge in general administration, Roderick Stone on disbursements, and Phil Collins and Emma Waddelow in Estates and Securities. We regularly welcome back former members of the team, in particular Chris Emery, former Chief Clerk; Ron English, former Clerk of the Estates; and David Hkio, former Securities Clerk.

Ron continues to help with the task of registering all the College’s property interests at the Land Registry ahead of the 2013 deadline.

The College was finally registered as a Charity (no 1137604) on 26th August 2010, having been exempt until that point.
Organisational matters have loomed larger than usual over the last year. We have consulted widely with the Staff over how Trinity should respond to the Government’s decision to abolish any national default retirement age—to find an approach that complies with the law, ensures that our ‘collegiality’ is maintained and meets the expressed wishes of the majority of our Staff, many of whom are long-serving and show exceptional loyalty. The College Accounts System has also been changed to meet the new requirements of the Charities Commission for published accounts, and at the same time to provide clearer and faster financial data for our internal management. The Bursary and College Office have been integrated, accordingly, into a single department serving both Senior and Junior Bursars, headed by Neil Chedd, now College Accountant and Head of the Bursary.

The Chapel’s new under-floor heating system has been installed, a sound reinforcement system provided, lighting improved, and the walls repainted. The interior now looks refreshed, and those coming to Services and Concerts should find themselves more comfortable.

During the Long Vacation, Great Court was again disfigured by workmen’s hoardings as the Porters Lodge was refurbished. The portakabins providing the temporary Lodge outside the Great Gate also encroached on the Cobbles. Progress was complicated by the discovery of both asbestos—the wonder material of an earlier age—in every nook and cranny, and a hidden Tudor fireplace. The latter meant that the new, second, doorway into the Lodge had to be realigned. Sadly the fireplace was already badly damaged and so has been covered up again for future generations to ‘discover’.

Refurbishment of Great Gate’s doors began in parallel with work on the Porters’ Lodge. After 500 years they have stood the test of time, but have suffered inevitable deterioration that made them increasingly difficult to close, and increased the risk of a major structural failure. This highly specialised work involves removing the doors one at a time over a period of some six months and transporting each one to and from the Contractors’ workshops in Devon.
The temporary replacements have been of lightweight construction but with a photo image of the real door attached to the face. From Trinity Street the impression is quite realistic—leading to humorous suggestions that we save money by not having the doors restored at all, but simply maintain the *trompe l’oeil* of the temporary doors.

Planning for the refurbishment of New Court has progressed further, following a College Meeting that voted, not without dissenting voices, to continue with the concept and plans developed under the oversight of the College Buildings’ Committee. The Court has been extensively monitored over the last year, and much data collected on the performance of the existing building, to ensure that whatever is done to update and insulate the interior does not also accelerate the deterioration of the external structure. English Heritage remains supportive of the aim to produce a modern, energy-efficient interior within the outer envelope of a Grade I listed building. To carry out the project in phases is likely to take several years, but we still hope it can begin in the Long Vacation 2012.

**Staff Changes 2010–11**

*By Georgina Salmon, Head of Human Resources*

**Changes at senior staff level**

Mr Paul Nicholson was appointed as Head of the Chapel and Music Office from January 2011. Mr Nick de Chenu, Bursary Finance Manager, left on 31 July 2011.

**Retirements**

A number of long-serving members of the Porter’s Lodge staff have retired this year: Mr Lewis Holliday, Senior Porter (almost 21 year’s service); Mr John Hawkins, Porter (10 year’s service); and Mr Michael Mansfield, Porter (14 year’s service). Two members of the Library staff retired: Mrs Sarah Nelson, Assistant Librarian, after 33 year’s service and Mr John Marais, Library Assistant, after 25 year’s service. Two members of the Catering Department staff retired: Mr Robert Hughes after 17 year’s service and Mr Doug Whyte, Kitchen Supervisor, after almost 26 year’s service.
Deaths
Sadly, the College was notified of the deaths of a number of pensioners during the year: Mrs H Bowyer, Mrs A P Michaels, Mrs M Curtis, Mrs L Sadler, and Mabel George: all former bedmakers, the last at the remarkable age of 103; Mr G Arnold and Mr J McCrystal, both former Porters; and Mr Colin Major, lately of the Works Department.

Special Lectures 2010–11
In a change from our usual format, the Lees Knowles Lectures for Michaelmas 2010 comprised four separate orations on different aspects of Britain’s military and diplomatic participation in the second world war. The speakers were Mr Andrew Roberts, Prof. Nicholas Rodger (All Souls College, Oxford), Prof. Richard Overy (University of Exeter), and Sir Max Hastings. All four lectures drew large, lively, and questioning audiences.

The Clark Lectures were delivered in Easter 2010 by Professor Susan Wolfson of Princeton University on the subject of ‘Temporal disjunctions: relating personal history’. Focused on Shelley, Hazlitt, Byron, and Maria Jane Jewsbury, the lectures attracted sizeable audiences to Trinity’s Winstanley Lecture Theatre and on each occasion there were highly successful Q&A sessions lasting a full half hour.
THE REGISTER

IN MEMORIAM

ADDRESSES WANTED
In Memoriam

1929  Mr G I Crawford CBE, 16 April 2011
1931  Mr J N Hyde, 9 December 1996
1932  Mr C G Colclough
       Mr D M Hall, 28 October 2010
       Dr P J Wormald, 7 January 2011
1933  Dr C H C Upjohn, 4 March 2011
1934  Sir David Bate KBE, 4 June 2011*
       Mr P P Newmark, 9 July 2011
       Mr J E Stevens, 2010
       Mr C Tang
1935  The Revd H L Blenkin, 3 December 2010
       Mr R M Burton CBE, 5 February 2011*
       The Revd R J B Eddison, 10 May 2011*
       Dr S J R Macoun, 2 August 2011
       Professor J C Waterlow CMG MD ScD FRS, 19 October 2010*
       Mr E Wild, 25 March 2011
1936  Mr D Aggs
       Mr C R Miller TD, 19 February 2011
       Mr C J Symington, 4 January 2001
       The Revd A K Weaver, 22 April 2011
1937  Mr E J Branson, 19 March 2011*
       Dr M R Droop, 20 March 2011
1938  Mr W P W Barnes, 17 July 2011
       His Hon. Michael Birks
       Dr B Chance FRS, 16 November 2010
       The Lord Cooke of Islandreagh OBE DL, 13 November 2007
       Mr A Dixon, 23 February 2011
       Mr J P W Ehrman FBA FSA, 15 June 2011*
       The Revd Canon D R Lyon, 11 February 2011*
       Sir Geoffrey Trevelyan, 28 December 2010
1939  Mr H A Coggin, 24 July 2011
       Mr J O H Dawson, 30 August 2010
       Mr E P Hawthorne, 27 September 2010*
       Brigadier J I Purser OBE
       Dr A P Wingate, April 2011
1940  Dr D A N Barran, April 2011
Mr A V Holden, 1 August 2011*
Dr J M Mitchison, 17 March 2011*
The Revd Dr J R W Stott CBE, 27 July 2011*
The Hon. G R Strutt, 9 February 2007
Mr E A N Whitehead, 16 March 2011
Mr R A B Winch, 7 June 2010
Mr R L Woolley, 16 September 2011

1941  Sir Geoffrey Chandler CBE Hon. DSc, 7 April 2011*
Dr R D Eastham, 5 September 2011
Dr R K Kindersley, 30 May 2010
Mr J H G Korner, 20 September 2010
Mr A G MacDougal, 1986
Mr J O Outwater, 14 August 2009

1942  Mr R S Cross, May 2011
Dr G C Hoffman, 2008
Mr D E Maltby, 15 April 2010
Mr C J McCubbin
Mr I H Phillipps, 28 July 2011

1943  Mr C L Clarke, 24 September 2010
Sir Anthony Ewbank, 25 June 2011
Mr B F A Gatward, 14 October 2010
Mr D F Pilkington, 31 December 2010
Mr J C Pite, 28 November 2010
Mr P I Vincent, 7 December 2008
Dr J G O W Yerburgh, 1 September 2010

1944  Dr J D Avison, August 2010
Mr T B Booth, 2 March 2011
Mr D Graham, 31 October 2010
Mr G G M Hughes, 5 October 2010*
Mr A S McLean
Dr S T H H Pilbeam
Mr F I Reynolds

1945  Mr A B C Harrison, 21 August 2011*
Mr P D Snelson, 6 January 2011

1946  Mr J W Clements
Dr P H Karmel AC CBE, 30 December 2008
Mr C A G Le May MBE, 28 May 2011

1947  Mr H D Christie
Mr J R L T Corrie, 25 April 2011
Mr R E M Elborne, 22 January 2010
Mr A K M Elliott, 1 January 2011
Mr M A Freeman, 11 November 2011
Mr R A H Hearn, 2010
Mr F J Milligan, 30 March 2011
Mr J E Renton, 27 September 2010
Mr H F Seymour, 15 July 2010
Mr M S H White, 1 June 2011
1948  Dr D L Almond, 25 January 2011  
Mr D C Bakirgian  
Mr K Cole, 29 August 2011  
Mr F J Daniel  
Commander D R Leighton CEng, MIEE  
The Lord Middleton MC DL, 27 May 2011  
Professor K Rogers, 25 May 2010  
Mr J E Trapnell, 6 July 2011  
1949  Mr K A Alexander, December 2010  
Mr R M S Cork, 13 January 2011  
Mr J E Crowe, April 2008  
Mr H W Leader, 5 October 2010  
Mr A F Niekirk CBE TD DL, January 2011  
Mr J G Savage, June 2010  
Dr D M Watney, July 2011  
1950  Dr H Aspden, 9 July 2011  
Mr M Bentwich  
Mr F G Everard, 28 April 2011  
Mr D B Richards  
Sir Anthony Tennant, 4 August 2011*  
1951  Mr M J Carnt, 17 September 2011  
Mr C S Chandratat, 21 November 2010  
Dr A P M Lockwood, 2 January 2011  
The Lord Monson, 12 February 2011*  
Mr A J Strover, 4 October 2008  
1952  Mr T P Fattorini, 1 November 2010  
Mr R J Hudson  
Mr D J W Jackson, 2 July 2011  
Mr J N Mason  
Mr L E Osman, 8 August 2011  
Mr D Saunders, 6 August 2011  
Mr G R Strachen, 1 January 1995*  
1953  Mr M H McAndrew, 8 March 2011  
Mr D L Morgan, 3 January 2011  
1954  Mr M W W Farrow, 28 February 2011  
Mr J E Gorton, 18 July 2011  
Mr I R Porteous, 30 January 2011*  
Dr J M M Robinson, 4 November 2010  
Mr B A W Smale-Adams, 7 October 2010  
Mr P Worthington, 2 February 2011  
1955  Mr G S Abbott, November 2010  
Mr J P Cornford, 26 September 2011*  
Mr P H Yeo, 30 July 2011  
1956  Dr M R Amidi Nouri, 4 May 2011  
Mr O C H Baxter, December 2004  
1957  Mr L A Crapnell, 26 June 2011  
The Revd P J McGee, 19 September 2009  
Mr I A Reid  
Mr D A Saunders
Mr P F Thomson, 5 May 2011*
Dr S N Tovey, 21 October 2010

1958
Dr R L G Flower, 16 March 2011
Mr A Hurst, 31 March 2011
Mr J A Marsden, March 2011

1959
Mr J C Gray
Professor D J West

1960
Dr J R V Duff, 10 July 2011
Mr D E Latham, 17 January 2008
Mr R M O’Connor, 5 January 2005

1961
Mr R G Dalrymple, 25 February 2011
Mr A C E Robinson, 31 January 2011

1962
Mr D J Andrew CEng FIMechE, 16 May 2011

1963
Mr R A Copeland, 30 July 2011
Mr W M Courtauld OBE, 7 March 2010*

1964
Dr N J Kalton, 31 August 2010*
Mr F R Ullmann

1965
Dr A J Jones, 23 December 2010

1966
Mr J K Thorpe, October 2009

1968
Mr J M D Burn-Callander, March 2011
Mr G Hannant, 20 October 2010

1969
Dr N D Citron, 26 April 2011

1970
Mr I M Daglish, 29 July 2011

1971
Mr E Ball, January 2011

1974
Mr N J Whitnall, 21 October 2010

1979
Miss C A Guilfoyle, 20 September 2010

1980
Mr B D Smith, 2 March 2011

1982
Mr P C Ferne, 7 October 2010

1994
Mr M A S Jones, July 2011

1998
Dr F A Dolan, 9 September 2011

1991
Mr R L Brockbank’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.

**Obituary on the College Website**

We have posted a number of obituary notices for members of the College, taken from the national press and elsewhere, on the College website www.trin.cam.ac.uk/About Trinity/Alumni Obituaries. These are denoted by an asterisk in the above list. Members of the College are also warmly invited to contribute appreciations or other reminiscences of recently deceased Trinity men and women for publication on Trinity Members Online. These will be 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.
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.uk. Thank you, John Lonsdale (editor).

1950
Colin Campbell Boone
Jean-Pierre Henri Cordier
Patrick Anthony Cullum
Maheshwar Dayal
Colin Green
John Anthony Guymer
Jeffrey John Key
Arthur Roger McKenzie
John McKinnell
Roop Chand Sahni
Charles Henry Taylor
Peter Douglas Townsend
Roger Waplington
John MacDonald Wilkie

1951
Martin Geoffrey Brazil
Alan Crossley Butler
Donald Hugh Fraser
Edwin Leonard Paul Hammond
John Mundell Hyndman
Hugh Innocent
David Keith Kerr
Barrington Sherwood Mather
John Tompo Mpaayei
William Evan Rennie
Julian Rivers-Kirby
Louis Paul Antonin Sizaret
Hugo Wallace

1952
Alfred Henry Robert Abbott
Robin Irving Barraclough
Ernest Edward Cox
John Robert Blyth Currie
Michael Joseph Gahan
Germano Giuseppe Frascara Gazzoni
Alan Malcolm Gomme-Duncan
John Crossley Griffith
William Archer Hagins
Alan William Harkness
Stefan Kruger
Leslie Gwyn Lawrence
Bartolome Jordana Oliver
Jacob Joshua Ross
Peter Leonard John Ryall
Alan Frederick Stanway
Frederick Hubert Campbell Stewart
John Hartley Webster
David Michael Hessom Williams

1953
Jolyon Roger Booth
John Michael Bremner
John Joseph Stanley Davidson
Latimer Walter Stephen Giggins
Gordon Mackenzie Greig
Tudor Wyatt Johnston
Donald Edward Kennedy
Marek John Laubitz
John Sherwood Mather
David Simeon Nahum Morrison
John David Pitt
Dennis Michael Reader
John Skoulas
Robert George Walker

1954
Khurshid Ahmed
John Baker
George Gavin Betts
Ian Paul Dyson
Geraint Nantglyn Davies Evans
Derek Alan Foster
Peter Arthur Nedham Foster
Robert Joseph Gandur
Peter John George
Scott Munnoch Gibson
David Brian Jones
Trevor William Marshall
Dennis Homer Clare McFarlane
Thomas Arthur Middleton
Andrezej Tadeusz Milewski
Philip Stuart Phillips
Robert James Platt
Frederick Michael Purchase
Robin Quentin Ramm
Raymond James Rivett Simpson
John Barkley Sproul
Kandiah Tharmalingam
George Criton Tornaritis
Paul Richard Jarvis Vickers
William Lloyd Warner
Gustavus Edward Obafemi Williams
John Rawcliffe Wilson

1955
Talib Tawfik Al-Nakib
Martin Seymour Ashley
Michael Patrick Denis Barrett
John Graham Bennett
Diarmid Alexander Campbell
Alexander Douglas Carmichael
Michael Anthony Doughty
Herman Anthony Bernard Eckstein
Robert John Elliott
Brian Winston Godley
Richard Michael Holmes
Hassan Kuwatly
Edwy Kyle
Neil Kirk MacLennan
Joseph Erasmus Odartei Sunkwa-Mills

1956
Marshall Olatunde Akinrele
Michael Branthewayt Beevor
Ellison Stanley Burton
John Hutton Coates
Nicholas Michael Norman Cohen
Anthony John Dymock
Ronald Walter Garson
Nahum Joel
Peter Marten Leney
Alagesvaran Chelvanayakam Manoharan

Charles Shadwell Mayo
Michael Neville McMorris
Raymond Paul Mercier
Raymond Ajit Pillai
Antonio Jose Sanchez-Pedreno-Martinez
Michael John Selwyn
Michael Alexander Shields
Andrew Bonawentura Smiela
Anthony Roy Summers
Jeremy Joyner White
James Stephen Walker Whitley
Walter Murray Wonham
Donald Adam Young

1957
Dugald Euan Baird
Gabriel Peter Rudolph Carpanini
James Grant Carson
Michael John Carus-Wilson
Peter Rundle Caswell
Geoffrey Clarke
David Ernest Howe
Anantanarayana Madhavan
John Lionel Anthony Pretlove
Charles James Lyle Rathbone
David Victor Roditi
Richard Francis Southall
Charles Bliss Stephens
Solly Tucker
Denis Michael Walley
Guy Richard Walmsley

1958
Norman James Barter
David Mark Calderbank
Muhammed Shamsul Hague Chishty
Henry Neil Cotton
Christopher George Dowman
Peter John Flemons
John Selwyn Fry
Nicholas Robert Garnham
Robert Hardman
Jeremy Hayward
Anthony Jeffery
Carlyle Ethelbert Moore
Nigel Pendleton Parkinson
Michael George Price

ADDRESSES WANTED
John Francis Rhodes
Zahid Said
Colin Michael Sargent
Harry Noel Odarquaye Sunkwa-Mills
Roger Martin White
Colin Fraser Scott Wilson
Paul Conrad Wright

1959
Arun Narhar Abhyankar
Raymond Albert Binns
Charles Hugh Clarke
James Lindsey Cook
Peter Henry Dale
William Michael Debenham
Martyn Adrian Freeth
Eric Infeld
Michael Royds Mather
Earl Ingram McQueen
Peter Mercer
Alan Hugh Page
Ronald Frederick William Smith
David William Stebbings
William James Thompson
Nigel Glynne Whitaker
John Miles Wilson

1960
Peter Anthony
Joseph Anant Aribarg
Anthony Christopher Baxter
Bruce Alan Beharrell
Edward John Blomfield
Paul Martin Lavie Butler
Donald Ray Cressey
Paul Jerome De Winter
Moises Derechin
John Edward Dobson
David Anthony English
Brian Ronald Gaines
Allan Buchanan Gardner
Peter David Goodstein
Robin Goodyear
Keith Macdernott Hampshire
Frederick Mogaji Henry
Amon Horne
Neil Rogerson Hufton

William George Josebury
Philip Morris Kestelman
Robert David Scott Langlands
Michael May
Hugo Anthony Meynell
William Richard O’Beirne
Charles Francis Outred
Antony John Priddy
John Barnet Radner
David Howard Smith
Martin David Stern
Roger Foulk Thompson
Robert James Wakeley
Edmund William Wigram
Henry Douglas Michael Wilkin
Ian Alistair David Wilson
Kenneth Graham Woollard

1961
Stuart Lee Adelman
Mark Gordon Anderson
Paul Bellaby
Anthony John Brinsdon
Mohammed Nor Bujang
Andrew Richard Castle
Duncan John Charters
Donald Jay Cohen
Lionel Frederick Havelock Collins
Timothy Paul Davis
Darrell Desbrow
Christopher John Edwards
Roger Martin Floyd
Francesco Gallo
Stephen Miles Gersten
Brian James Gooseman
Gordon Scott Grange
Thomas Griffith
Bevan James Hewett
Dennis James Hodges
Peter Jackson
David Southam James
Joseph Alfonse Bertrand Lacombe
Irvine David Marcus
Eliahu Margalioth
David Allister Moores
Brian John Nicholson

Addresses wanted
Jonathan Daniel Pearse
Niels Stuart Polden
Christopher Roger Purton
Christopher Guy Richards
Barry Lester Roberts
Luigi Rossi
David Andrew Russell
Owen Glyn David Saunders
Julian Portway Scott
Michael Arthur Ronald Smart
Henry Raymond Smith
Brian Charles John Smith
Stuart Swain
Leonard Todd
Robert Farquhar Wing

1962
Hugh Thomas Ashby
Herve Aslan
Anthony Richard Astill
Roger Arthur Bacon
John Edward Baker
Anthony Wyndham Bamber
Robert Bebbington
Jonathan Erik Shaw Boulting
Henry William Warwick Clive St George Bowers-Broadbent
John Digby Bristow
Anthony Constantine Dendrinos
Peter John Didcott
James Elmer Feir
Ian Garrett
Charles Nigel Hamilton
Christopher Ceri Alers Hankey
Richard Leslie Harcourt
Christopher John Harris
John Hibbert
Colin Robert Horstmann
Robin David Brett Johnson
Kim Bang Liang
Anthony John Matthew
Charles Michael Morgan
John Richard Piggott
George Hubert Rutter
Michael Henry Seymour
Chatu Mongol Sonakul
Katsunari Suzuki
George Alexander Tarrant
Howard Frank Taylor
Charles Gomer Thomas
Roger Vincent
Robin William Whitby
Thomas Henry Wright

1963
Cyrus Gilbert Abbe
Norman Robert Arnell
John David Lincoln Ball
Giuseppe Bertini
Romesh Chopra
Donald Hugh Clark
Ian Martin Clifton-Everest
Bernard Paul Crossley
Alan Brian McConnell Duff
Paul David Edminson
John Lawrence Walker Ellis
David Don Ezra
Saad Faisal
Mark Nigel Thomas Vaughan Fisher
Stephen Charles Gaunt
Angus William Murray Gavin
Andrew John Grant
Nicholas Simon Hall-Taylor
Zafar Iqbal
Alan Michael Jackson
Gerard Heath Lander
Andrew Trevor Lincoln
Philip Murray Jourdan McNair
Laurence Middleweek
William Henry Frederick Mills
John Mills Noble
Paul Francis O’Donnell
Donald MacKintosh Philp
Homer Edward Price
Peter David Rodgers
Leslie John Rowe
Alistair David Stewart
David Toganivalu
Richard John Waterlow
Alan Richard White
Christopher Colin Wilkins

Addresses Wanted
1964
Paul Claes Akerhielm
Masood Mushtag Ali
Andrew Vincent Carden Armstrong
Russell Bruce Clifford Beeson
David Ronald Bird
Oon Siew Cheah
Anish Chopra
Robert Graham Cooks
Nicholas Alexander Cumpsty
John Richard Davies
Robert Charles Forster
Bernard Gainer
Peter Mark Hobart
Francis Peter Blair Holroyd
Martin Stephen Housden
Mark Clifford Howell
Barry Hunt
Michael Arthur Hutt
Roger David James
Peter Johnson
Guy Anthony Johnston
Douglas Sydney Koszerek
Peter Kennedy Machamer
Thomas Christopher McCarthy
Robert James McEliece
Steven Christopher Perryman
Graham Arthur William Rook
David John Sparks
Graham Edward Stapleton
Ian Christopher Stirk
Richard Andrew Westwood
Rodney Geoffrey Williamson
Peter Godfrey Wright

Peter John Fellner
David Gubbins
Christopher Julian Impey
Julian Richard Irwin
Andrew Kenneth Astbury Jackson
Charles Daniel Lane
Christopher Miles Wilkinson Latham
Colin Frank Leake
Edmund Murray Marsden
Lal Narinesingh
Michele Perrella
David Christopher Pynn
Howard Robert David Richter
Philip James Roberts
Nicholas Thurling Eugene Ryman
Brian Arthur Sewell
Michael Hilton Smith
Stuart Neil Smith
Alan Michael Tartarkoff
Alexis Teissier
Christopher Edward Thompson
Patrick Jocelyn Tickell
Eric Herbert Towner
Michael Guy Wellman
Christopher James Wilde
Ederyn Williams
Robert John Wolverson

1965
Mohamed Ariffin Bin Aton
Stephen John Brandon
Peter Richard Carr
Afamdi Belvenu Chidolue
Meng Kng Chng
Robert Anthony Cook
Thomas Crawford
Richard Vaughan Davies
David John Scott Dickson
Peter Nigel Watts Farmer

Nigel Frederick Barley
Peter John Bowman
William Reginald Brakes
Peter Victor Collins
Adrian Edward Doff
Peter Benjamin Ellis
William Brian Finnigan
Ian Michael Forster
Michael Barry Gurstein
Ian Hamlett
Ralph Patrick Hancock
Inman Rhys Harvey
Alan David Hayling
James William Edward Henderson
John Alexander Hewitt
Michael Haggerston Mark Hudson
Abdulkadir Muhammad Sambo Imam
Jorgen Skafte Jensen
Bryant Thomas Steers Johnson
Trevor Glyn Jones
Kamal Nayan Kabra
Francisco Kerdel-Vegas
Roger Leon Kingsley
Simon John Lowy
Lawrence Lynch McReynolds
Ajay Kumar Mittra
Michael Joseph Murphy
Gunnulf Myrbo
Arthur Ralph McKinnon Nowell
David Rockefeller Jr
Roger Davidson Routledge
Sulaiman Salim
Punnavanno Sathienpong
Trevor Stanley Schultz
William Henry Selwyn
James Christopher Sinclair
Peter Smedley
Nigel Graham Francis Stafford-Clark
Alan Rees Thomas
William Maurice Corney Townley
Arthur Paul Watkins
David John Wilkinson
Roderick Tom Worley

1967
Adrian Alton Abel
David John Boadle
Mark Leonard Caldwell
Anthony Ivo Harvey Clark
Alexander James Cowie
Christopher Alan Robertshaw Davies
Anthony John William Eades
John David Gecaga
Alan John Grant
James Greenfield
Norman Lawrence Hamilton
Daniel Stewart Harris
Richard Hasting-James
Timothy George Hodgkinson
Alexander David Kalisch
Brian Maddock
Stephen Marker
William Lorn Mason

Michael Joseph Mzumara
Philip Charles Norbury
Keiran O’Brien
Lennard Henry Okola
John William Low Richardson
Daniel John Roberts
Charles Stuart Nugent Rooney
Paul Jonathan Scruton
Nicholas Harold Simmonds
Graham Carvell Sims
Brian Roy Sutton
Maciej Maria Szczytowski
John Anthony Thornley
Christopher Charles Vine

1968
Tristram Paul Besterman
John Christopher Blundell
Patrick John Northcroft Brown
Sergio Carvazho De Andrade
Anthony Sumner Dixon
Alan Edwards
Martin Paul Ellis
Michael Sheridan Gregory
Paul Nicholas Gulliver
Norman Harvey Humphrys
John Stanley Keniry
Mohammed Noorul Quader Khan
Anthony Robin Leighton
Stephen Arthur Manico
Guido Montani
Robert Michael Neumann
John James Bayntun Parker
Paul Malachy Quinn-Judge
Marc Shell
Joel Michael Shupac
Stephen Hayward Sinclair
ID Taverners
Amitava Tripathi
Michael Frazer Watts Farmer
Laurence Lothian Wilson

1969
Frank Samson Archibald
Michael Mihran Avedesian
Christopher John Birchall
Richard John Bradshaw

ADDRESSES WANTED
Neil Cullen
Owen William Davies
Geoffrey Peter Finch Field
Clive Michael Gordon
Michael John Hunter
Andrew Charles Ingram
David Louis Isherwood
Takeshi Kagami
Robert Esra Kaim
Nicholas Peter Kavanagh
Philip Herbert Kenny
Robert Ian Lamb
Julian Le Vay
Thomas Gordon Looker
Hugh Ryder Phillips
Justin Humphrey Brunton Phillips
Desmond St Anthony Gordon Radlein
John Richmond
Nicholas Angus John Sheppard
Dalip Jaicaran Sastrī Sirinathsinghji
Paul Boulton Smith
John David Starling
Reuben Rowley Swann
David Charles Templar
Anthony John Walton
Andrews Waters
James Renner Watts
Paul Willerton
Joseph Charles Willing
Herbert Alexander Wilson
Derrick William Michel Worsdale

**1970**

Christopher Ian Bale
Peter Robert Bastick
Gordon Irvine Bennett
David Anthony Bond
Francis William Chavasse Burdett
John William Clarke
Geoffrey Davis
John Leslie Davis
Terence Anthony Dillon
Frank Domurad
Peter John Dutton
Barry Peter Edwards
Richard Howell Edwards

John Michael Gornall
Simon Michael Jack
Marcus Lorne Jewett
Stephen Nigel Jones
Timothy William Lamerton
Robin Love
Richard Jonathan Mond
Peter Murdock
Christopher Raymond Onions
Andrew Gerard Oppenheimer
John Francis O’Reilly
John Nicholas Adams Reckert
Howard Anthony Reid
Peter John Rowley
Faisal Saied
Oliver Hugh Stanley
Subramanian Sundaresan
David Llewelyn Williams

**1971**

Vincent Melville Anthony Adams
Christopher Richard Barclay
David George Barker
William David Beastall
George Michael Bichard
Cecil Joseph Bloch
Roger Thomas Bogg
Ralf Christopher Buckley
Philip Gordon Bull
Kenneth George Butcher
David Keith Cadwallader
Stephen John Charlton
John Andrew Curry
Richard Windsor Daniel
Vidya Sagar Dwivedi
Sherif Mahfouz Makram Ebeid
David Richard Ennals
Martin Charles Fieldhouse
David Fitzpatrick
David Patrick Brian Fitzpatrick
Alexander Edward John Fraser
Paul Geoffrey Freestone
Neil Duncan Hargreaves
Thomas David Helsby
Charles Vaughan Hyde
Philip George Jackson
Paul Jefferson
Graham Murray Jones
Robert Graham Knight
Andrew Lee
Alexander Philip Charles Leon
Eduardo Enrique Mayobre
Jeremy Robert O’Grady
Ioan Pircea
David Plowman
Philip Angus Potterton
Peter William Hamlet Redman
William David Riceman
Daniel Philip Rose
Nicholas Blake Rowley
Peter Alexander Geza Scott
Paul William Seviour
John Stephen Snowdon
Mario Ugo Tonveronachi
Michael Patrick Treanor
Geoffrey Mark Wilkinson
Alexander William Wood
Philip Kevin Wright

1972
John Martin Ackerman
John Ernest Adams
Kiyotaka Akasaka
Michael Gerald Bier
Laurence Mark Boatfield
Martin Joseph Booth
Andrew Chard
Po Sheun Chung
Christopher Coker
Ian Croxford
Jonathan Michael Edwards
Martin Andrew Green
Nicholas George Hall
Mark Philip Hartman
Christopher Victor Haywood
Stephen Malory Hobbs
Christopher Hopper
Thomas Morton Jaffray
Peter Miles Lawrence
Neil Philip Marchant
Iain Michael Morison
Peter Robin Mowbray

Robert Arthur Nind
Ashwani Saith
Nicholas Dorian Boerkamp Saul
Arie Schechter
Robert Bowman Scott
Ivo Slavnic
Geoffrey George Stimson
Paul Alwyne Toseland
Stephen Charles Tourek
Christopher David Townsend
Graeme Derrol Walker
Timothy Gibbard Webb Ware
Vivian John Charles Willson
Iain Charles Winter

1973
Roland Kenneth Ball
Stephen Richard Bayliss
Simon Robert Austin Blake
Abel Ramon Alvarez Caballero
Geoffrey Harris Caplan
Paul Anthony Carthew Collard
Richard Peter Laurence Conrad
James Kinder Davenport
Robert Spencer Davis
Jeremy Nicholas Marsden Drake
James Gerard Dunne
David Martin Green
Kevin Green
David Anthony Roger Harrison
Aqueel Hassan
Raymond Albert Hoong Fai Hui
Robert Alexander Laing
Simon James Henry Long
Paul Matthew McKeigue
Anthony Robert Moore
John Eric O’Leary
Roger Charles Palmer
Leslie Peter Pitcher
Richard Fletcher Reading
Steven David Smith
Anthony Lewis Smith
Joseph Arnold Stern
Nigel Charles Tansley Thomas
Adrian Anthony Micheal Thomas
Mark Bernard Marcel Worsdale

ADDRESSES WANTED
1974
Charles Patrick Edward Barran
Richard John Blackmore
Luis Manuel Campos
James Ralph Caplin
Mark Knightley Chetwood
William Anthony Clement
Edward George Creasy
Julian Czura
Julian Witold Doberski
John Douglas Ferris
Terence James Fitzpatrick
Agustin Font Blazquez
Angus Keith Fraser
Colin Taylor Gibson
Lionel St.Clair Goddard
James Graham
Patrick Houyoux
Donald Joseph Lange
Rene Frederick Jonathan Lloyd
Hywel Wyn Lotwick
Thomas Gray Maxwell
Shahkar Mossaheb
Roger Charles Newman
Christopher John Nutt
Trevor George Pinker
Paul Harper Robinson
Richard Trevor Rowell
David Gordon Wickham
Robert William O’Brien
Sean O’Neill
Simon Michael-John Pelling
Alexander Stephen Rae
Hugh Frederick Richardson
Peter John Edgley Robinson
Timothy Lang Root
Andrew Peter Sene
Keith Tanner
Julian James Thompson
Wagner Ernesto Ulloa-Ferrer
Jens Burkhard Vetter
Stefano Vona
Colin Walsh
Rupert Bernard Edmund Windeler

1975
Maximilian Bell
Michael Bennett
John Andrew Bowers
Andrew Peter Carverhill
Adrian Merlin Daniels
Simon Christopher During
Mark Shaun Eaves
Barrie Edwards
Leslie Thomas Gregory
Manas Kumar Haldar
Russ Hopkins
Richard David Hartnoll Hopkinson
William Kingsley Jenkins
Mark Stefan Mitchell
Ian Malcolm Musson

1976
Ahmed Abdalla Ahmed
Walid Yasin Al Tikriti
George Douglas Arney
Elizabeth Jane Bruce
Alexander James Burnett-Stuart
John Graham Byron
Thomas James Woodchurch Clarke
John Douglas Colvin
Simon Peter Davis-Poynter
Colin Edwards
Peter George Gow
Simon James Hamilton
Keith Miles Harris
David Simon Karlin
Stephen Charles Lovatt
Marshall Graham Marcus
Alan Robert Meekison
Paul John Moseley
Peter Murray
George Ellis Myerson
Michael John Eric Palmer
Larissa Queen
Philip Rostron
Stephen Joseph Sadler
Carl Robert Emden Schwartz
Anand Shivaram
Michael John Smith
Norman Frank Stevens
Paul David Tarby
Brian Victor Thompson
David Peter Tighe
James Donald Wakefield
Charles Alexander Whyte
Simon David Wood
Peter John Woodburn

1977
Bernard Arambepola
Adam Ashford
Mark Steven Bassett
Paul Steven Gay Clarke
Christopher Cooper
John Dowell Davies
Clive Peter Dean
Stephen Dennison
Brinder-Paal Jai Singh Deo
Katharine Mary Evans
Christopher Peters Garten
Philip John Stuart Gladstone
Philip Goelet
Richard Kennedy Guelff
Michael John Hodgson
Anthea Mary Hunter (née Furneaux)
Ismet Kamal
Simon John Bradley Knott
Kenneth Konrad
Ginette Marie Gabrielle Simonne Lessard
Alexandra Mary Livingstone
Dominic Perkins
David John Rigby
Navatars Singh Riyait
Jaime Bosch Ros
Alexander James Edward Ryba
Colin Finlay Barratt Sanderson
Stephen Robert Sayers
Llewelin Seymour Siddons
Susan Jane Tanner
Mark Steven Todhunter
Mark Hudson Wheatley

1978
Rene-Christophe Aquarone
Simon Robert Arridge
Lionel Charles Barnett
Peter Brown
James Daniel

Lavinia Frances Ford (née Wilson)
Roger Jeffrey Hanson
Jeanette Hau (née Morley)
Wilson Hau
Caroline Margaret Hitch
Stephen Peter Hoadley
Robert Michael Ilott
Martine Sophia Ingenhousz
Justin Drury Kenrick
Richard Douglas Knight
Manmohan Singh Kumar
Kam Leung Lee
Claire Halpern Lobel
Ian Charles Lovell
Thomas Robin Mackie
Peter James Marron
Peter James McBreen
Trevor Kenneth Monk
Linda Lenock Moy
Richard James Neville
Robert Angus Paul
Sophie Mary Suzanne Pevtschin
Paul James Pickavance
Alan Douglas Rodgers
Christopher James Salt
Paul Gareth Giuseppe Smith
Julian David Spooner
Peter Picton Taylor
James Robert Telfer
Peter John Walker

1979
William Edward Adams
Paul Alexander
David Thomas Barfoot
Alexander Christopher Watson Bullock
Philip Arthur Ellis
Philip John Emmott
Victoria Francis
Pierre Louis Marie Francotte
Andrew John Ernest Gough
George Christopher Grey
Rudolph Willem Holzhauer
Roger Benedict Hyams
Mark David Johnson
Simon Philip Grice Jones
Fiona Jane Key  
Cornelius Jan Kros  
Peggy Elizabeth Laidler  
Elizabeth Anne Leff  
Jeffrey Lindsay  
Gerald Paul McAlinn  
Janis Mara Michael  
Carol Elizabeth Moffat  
Octavius John Morris  
George Jiri Musil  
John Lindsay Needham  
Fiona Joy Nicholson  
Mary Ninkovic  
Jonathan Obermeister  
Richard David John Oglethorpe  
Alan David Pickering  
Stephen Charles Pole  
Caroline Emma Jane Richards  
Lawrence Stephen Rodkin  
Andrew Shackleton  
Norman Louis Szikora  
Marie-Claire Uhart  
Joanna Winterbottom  
William Paddock Worzel

1980
Sonja Antoinette Abbott  
Geoffrey Karl Aldis  
Michael John Barclay  
Richard John Batty  
John Christian Murray Baveystock  
Adam George Beck  
David Ewan Brown  
Deborah Jayne Chesworth  
Antonius Wilhelmus Maria Dekker  
Philip William Freedman  
David Emanuel Gilmore  
Andrew James Granville  
John Andrew Gunter  
Philip James Hurley  
Glenda Anne Jacobs  
George Karamanzanis  
Yioula Kyriacou-Christodoulou (née Kyriacou)  
John Martin Laubscher  
Neil David MacFarlane

David Shane Mofflin  
Julian Francis Money-Kyrle  
Nicholas Murray  
John Gustav Polenski  
Lynn Roberta Rendell  
Nigel Gordon John Richards  
Gavin Nicholas Ryan  
Simon Collis Ryan  
Andrew Shelley  
Josephine Ann Stutter  
Gareth Haydn Williams  
Edward James Corritt Williams  
Christopher John Williams  
Wai Kwong Yeung

1981
Nicholas Ekow Austin  
Steven Peter Beller  
Julian David Borrill  
Peter Bowcock  
Jonathan Benedict Bowen  
Michael Kim Brooks  
Andrew George Christy  
Richard George Cienciala  
Richard William Davies  
Ewan Murray Edington  
Andrew Gordon Edmond  
Peter John Elliott  
Helen Frances Elizabeth Fineron (née Barry)  
Richard Francis Greaves  
Richard William Seymour Harrison  
Kathryn Fiona Henderson  
Jeremy Clifford Henty  
Richard Paul Hooper  
Trevor John Hughes Parry  
Joachim Kaemper  
Robert Dominic King-Smith  
Frederick Edward Lacroix  
Alison Amanda Layland (née Howett)  
Nigel James Leask  
Anthony John Lowe  
James Herbert Lumsden  
Juan Carlos Moreno Brid  
Robin Murray  
Monica Olvera De La Cruz (née Olvera)
Allen James Powley
Toby Poynder
Wyndham Simon Pulman-Jones
Donald Michael Ewan Redding
John Peter Ruffhead
Caroline Anne Ryba
Askandar Romano Samad
Victoria Louise Amaryllis Selwyn
Kevin John Sene
Desmond James Smith
Giles Anthony Smith
Graham John Thomas
David Cecil Staples Turchi
Henry Vaughan
John Eric Jarvis Vickers
Philip James Whitaker
Claire Louise Wright

1982
Kamalkishor Madanlal Bajoria
Jonathan Paul Bindman
Daryl Scott Burns
Robert George Carlisle
Young Young Chan
Robert Paul Wallace Collins
Neil David Crombie
Neil Martin Crowther
Roger Dearnaley
Harriet Anne Dickson
David Michael Dowell
David Nicholas Edwards
William James Gerrard
Lloyd Douglas Graham
Robert Bryan Hales
Timothy Andrew Heap
Christian Hemsing
Brian Douglas Mckae Jones
Sarah Jane Kerr-Dineen (née Lyne)
Peter Paul Anatol Lieven
Xiao Liu
Clare Selina Longrigg
Harvey Alexander Mace
Angus Hamish Mackie
Charles Lloyd Meredith
Pearson Nherere
Giles Frederick Ockenden

Jane Margaret Powell
James Gary Propp
Penelope Rashbass
Hartmut Richter
Carlos Javier Rico
Jonathan Henry Scott
Eric Lepage Taillefer
Konstantinos Valakas
Hugh Francis Walters
Andrew Neil Watson
Michelle Claire Webb
Andreas Weigend
Edward Welbourne
Ming Xie

1983
Oliver Bakewell
Guy David Barry
Rory Bryan Duncan Chisholm
Marie-Anne Cody
Charles Richard Graham Cohen
Giles Nicholas James Constable
Adrian Russell Cooper
Anna Elizabeth Cross
Nicholas Jean Davis-Poynter
Michael William James Drewett
John Michael Mark Francis
Robert Murray Gillett
Paul Ashley Peter Grisdale
Jonathan Derek Hill
Paul Couves Hitchman
Roger John Wallace Inman
Nigel Robert Jacobs
Jonathan Horton James
Stephen Meredydd Jenkins
Sara Keane
Amir Houshang Khoshnam Moghadam
Yogesh Kumar
Kenneth Edward Kurtzman
Alan James Laughlin
David Wayne Mead
Lawrence Merrett
David Keith Miell
David John Moore
Matthew Dominic Munro
Veronica Noemi Ortenberg

ADDRESSES WANTED
Normand Paquin
Pavlos Iaconou Pavlides
Danielle Susan Peat
Christopher William Potter
Mary Emma Smith
Mark Richard Alexander Stern
John Owen Hardwick Stone
Thiam Guan Tan
Roderick Mark Waters
Nicholas Thomas Clinton Wells
Roderick David Williams
Jessica Wood Yakeley

1984
Matthew Geoffrey Baring
Danlami Basharu
Alexander William James Bell
Felix Nathaniel William Bellaby
Rudiger Benterbusch
David John Fell
Adrian John Gill
Jane Elizabeth Hill (née Pass)
Michael Anthony Hue-Williams
Jill Elizabeth Hunter
Christopher Mark Johnson
Sanmugarasa Kamalarasa
Benjamin Rolf Keeping
Kyriacos Kyriacou
Tai-Yuen David Lam
Kam Man Annie Ma
Neil Harry David Macklin
Panayotis Mavromatis
Gregory James McMullan
Jonathan Paul Murphy
Sarah Jane Reid Murray
Rassamunira Ramli
Paul Edward Roberts
Robin Stuart Saunders
David Seetapun
John Anthony Skedd
Jean Pierre Snijders
Peter Karl Sorger
Helen Springer
Andronicus Voliotis
Wensong Weng
Gyorgy Zolnai

1985
Wasim Ahmad
Julian Andrew Austin
Hilary Bell
Michael John Campbell
Ndaona Chokani
Foong Mooi Chua
Nathan Greenleaf Congdon
Philip Steven James Davis
Fabio Salvatore Dimartino
Thomas William Drummond
Nader Farahati
Barry Lloyd Glaspell
Michael David Greenslade
Simon-Peter Patrick Griffin
Andrew Jeremy Hartt
Julie Ellen Katzman
Barry Siu Keung Ko
Eileen Judith Lloyd
Aiden Clifford Locke
Andrew James Lomas
Sara Katrina Mahoney
Mark Antonin-Alisandre Willemoes
Marignac De Cote
Joseph Neil McCarthy
Margaret Hilde Monika Michalski
Ian Alastair McIver Mowat
Simon David Robinson
Sirpa Helena Saarinen
Elizabeth Patricia Seward
Jeremy John Arthur Shaw
Douglas Fook Kong Shim
Melanie Justine Smith
Alexander Thomas Smith
Richard Charles Snow
Victoria Anne Snowdon
James Greig Sommerville
David Anthony John St George
Daniel Sin-Yew Teo
Catherina Anne Wood
Shi Lam Yu
Guo-Qiang Zhang

1986
Russell Thomas Ally
Laura Jane Ashton
Guy Patrick Hennessy Barnard
Thomas David Bending
Colin Christopher Byrne
Paul Walton Davies
Jake Alfred Buckley Gavin
Elizabeth Ann Gleed
Martin Paul Greiter
Peter James William Herbert
Saul Holding
Richard Owen Inglis
Lisa Claire Jeffrey
Wickramaarachchige Weebadda Liyanage
Keerthipala
Chandrashekhar Khare
Yoshiharu Kohayakawa
Man Lok Michael Lai
Patrick Chee Tat Lim
Dingfu Liu
Lisa Joelle Maurice (née Lebetkin)
Nicholas Mark John Moffat
Justine Anne Mooney
Irfan Muzamil
John Robert Rollason
James Alan Skelton
Yifeng Sun
Benedick Symes
Mark Gaston Thornton
Benjamin William Walker
Rupert Arthur Wood

1987
Richard Alan Arnold
Judith Mary Baker
Adam James Barron
David Rodney Brown
Maria Ines Carrin
Timothy John Chapman
Eugene Chung
James Andrea Costantini
Alexander Giles Davies
Paul Andrew Davis
Frank Christian Hammes
Rebecca Louise Harcourt
Deborah Jane Hegan
James Edward Neil Howarth
Arnold Conway Hunt

1988
Feng Jiang
David James Jonas
James Conrad Patrick Kelleher
D.J. Kelly
Hoi Yan Helen Lam
Richard Anthony Lamb
Panos Lambrianides
Andrew Peter Mackenzie
Simon Mark Manning
Paul Robin Manson
Peter Malcolm Montague-Fuller
Carole Yvette Nadin
Matthew Dominic Parnell
Meetwa Arnold Shilimi
Richard Warren Singerman
Chul-Woong Sohn
Penelope Effie Stein
Simon David Terrington
Simon James Thomlinson
William Roy Webster
Francis Paul Welsh
Mark Andrew Windle

1988
Thomas Justinian Andrews
Joshua Damien Berke
Atul Bhaskar
James Barbosa Cannon
James Morley Caspar
Vernon Robert John Clarke
Matthew Couch
Shiraz Das Vira
Roopinder Jit Dhillon
Robert Alan Richard Dimbleby
David Anthony Eustis
Dominik Matthias Freye
Michael Brian Gallagher
Anna Cecilia Louise Hamilton
John Michael Hergenrother
Josephine Margaret Hermans
Terry Che-Wai Hung
Gurpreet Singh Khedra
Pavel Kroupa
Phillipe Lambliiotte
Siu Yin Liu
Mark Page Loughridge

ADDRESSES WANTED
Cara Marks
Gavin Rankin Matthews
Phillip Thomas Mills
Jonathan Paul Moore
Michael John Ovey
Jonathan Miles Pritchard
Randeep Ramesh
Jeremy Lewis Rashbass
Fotini Soliotis
Fiona Sophie Esther Stevens
Dominic John Wise
Xiao Feng Yang
Jiang-huai Zhou

1989
Camilla Louisa Bubna-Kastelitz
Raymond John Clare
Simon Lucas Cranshaw
Frederic White-Brown Deleyiannis
James Louise Flautt
Sheila Ann Gomez
Costas Ioannou Hadjiyiannis
Rachel Emma Hanlon
Konrad Herrmann
Victoria Jane Hobbs
Michael James Indelicato
Graeme James Johnston
George Hodges Langworthy
Isabelle Georgette Nicole Le Berre
Robert James MacKenzie
Thomas Dominic Meadows
Nadir Abdel Latif Mohammed
Anne Margaret Molesworth
David St Clair Moore
Gareth Alexander Noon
Srimurugan Ponnambalam
Malcolm Craig Pullan
Cristina Rada
Nicholas Robert Ralph
Alan Martin Stacey
Andre Victor Aghayans Tabrizifar
Virginia Man Leung Tam
Eda Su Ling Tan
Anthony Wang
Charis Amanda Woodley (née Delap)

1990
Matthew Baylys
James Butler
Wei Chen
Chun Tung Chou
Anuradha Das Mathur (née Das)
Monique Amon Marguerite Egli
James Patrick Elias
Claire Marie Farrimond
Donna Jean Fitzgibbon
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Nina Harris
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Nicholas Herbert Iredale
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Passwell Shapi
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Natalia Evgenievna Rulyova  
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Tingsong Ye  
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Lukasz Kowalik
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Faaizah Khan
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Louiza Loizou
Oisin Aengus Padraig Mac Conamhna
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Steven McKellar
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Gaye Ozyuncu
Alessio Sancetta
Leonie See
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Boon Lin Yeap

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Hywel Ceredig Griffiths
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Awet Yohans
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Dehn Wolcott Henry Gilmore
Andrew John Robert Hall
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Shuo Shang
Yuan Shen
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Jada Twedt
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Nicola Henshall
Mike Alexandre Irasque

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Jiguo Qi
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Wee Wei Tee
Ho-Wan To
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Holly Dawn Windle

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Stergios Antonakoudis
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Zoe Claire Margaret Brown
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Jen-Yueh Randy Hu
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Savel Andrei Matache
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