

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE · CAMBRIDGE



The Letter

MICHAELMAS 2010 · No. 89

The Letter

(formerly *Letter of the Corpus Association*)

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The College is most grateful to Christopher Hill (m 1960) for generously supporting this issue of *The Letter*.

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PRODUCTION

Designed by Dale Tomlinson

Typeset in Arno Pro and Cronos Pro

Printed by Cambridge University Press

on G-Print Matt paper (Forest Stewardship Council certified)

***The Letter* ON THE WEB**

www.corpus.cam.ac.uk/old-members/alumni-news

NEWS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Members of the College are asked to send to the Editors any news of themselves, or of each other, which should be included in *The Letter*, and to send prompt notification of any change in their permanent address.

ERRATUM

The artist of the portrait of Oliver Rackham on the back cover of the 2009 Letter of the Corpus Association is Andrew Festing of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters.

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The Society (as on 1 October 2010)

Master

Mr Stuart Laing, M.A.

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Professor Craig D. Mackay	Astronomy
Professor Andrew Hopper, F.R.Eng., F.R.S., C.B.E.	Computer Technology
Dr Christopher J. B. Brookes (<i>Tutor for Advanced Students</i>)	Pure Mathematics
Dr Richard A. McMahon	Engineering
Professor Christopher J. Howe	Plant and Microbial Biochemistry
Dr Ruth Davis	Ethnomusicology
Professor Alison G. Smith	Plant Biochemistry
Professor Paul C. Hewett (<i>Food and Wine Steward</i>)	Cosmology and Astrophysics
Dr Nigel E. Simmonds (<i>Dean of College</i>)	Jurisprudence
Professor Mark Warner	Theoretical Physics
Dr Patrick N.R. Zutshi	Keeper of the University Archives
Dr Mara I. Kalnins	Modern English Literature
Professor Jonathan G. Haslam, F.B.A.	History of International Relations
Dr Christopher M. Kelly (<i>Keeper of the College Pictures, Fine Furniture and the Lewis Collection</i>)	Classics
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Professor Simon Godsill	Statistical Signal Processing
Professor Emma F. Wilson	French Literature and the Visual Arts
Dr Hugh P.C. Robinson	Neuroscience
Professor Andrew C. Harvey, F.B.A.	Econometrics
Dr Paul A. Kattuman	Economics
Dr David A. Sneath (<i>Graduate Tutor</i>)	Social Anthropology
Dr Anna N. Williams	Patristic and Medieval Theology
Professor David J. Ibbetson (<i>Warden of Leckhampton</i>)	Civil Law
Dr Christopher F.R. de Hamel, F.S.A. (<i>Donnelley Fellow Librarian</i>)	
Dr Keith A. Seffen (<i>Tutor</i>)	Engineering
Dr James Warren (<i>Tutor</i>)	Philosophy and Classics
Dr Juliet L.H. Foster (<i>Tutor and Schools Liaison Officer</i>)	Social and Developmental Psychology
Ms Elizabeth Winter, M.A. (<i>Development & Communications Director</i>)	
Dr Melanie A. Taylor (<i>Tutor and Tutor for Admissions</i>)	English
Ms Sarah Cain, M.Phil.	English
Professor Christopher Colclough	Development Economics and Education
Dr Michael Sutherland	Physics

Dr Pietro Cicuta	Physics
Dr Barak Kushner	Modern Japanese History
Revd James Buxton (<i>Chaplain</i>)	
Dr Marina Frasca-Spada (<i>Senior Tutor</i>)	History and Philosophy of Science
Dr Shruti Kapila	History
Dr Berthold J.G.A. Kress (<i>Praelector Rhetoricus</i>)	History of Art
Dr Paul Beattie	Earth Sciences
Professor William C. McGrew, F.R.S.E., F.A.A.A.S.	Evolutionary Primatology
Mrs Susan Ainger-Brown, F.C.M.A. (<i>Second Bursar and College Treasurer</i>)	
Professor Nigel Morgan	History of Art
Mr Paul Warren, M.A. (<i>Bursar</i>)	
Dr Andreea Weisl-Shaw (<i>Graduate Tutor</i>)	Modern and Medieval Languages
Dr Sarah Fine	Politics and Sociology
Dr Pernille Røge	History
Dr Philip Bearcroft, F.R.C.P., F.R.C.R.	Clinical Medicine
Dr Joe Townsend	Natural Sciences
Dr Sarah Bohndiek	Cancer research
Dr John Carr	Natural Sciences
Dr Jonathan Heffer	Engineering
Dr Helena Mentis (<i>Microsoft Research Fellow</i>)	Human-Computer Interaction
Dr Emma Spary	History
Dr Andrew Spencer	History
Dr Alex Taylor	Natural Sciences

Life Fellows

Professor John P. C. Roach
Dr Michael K. Tanner
Professor Ray I. Page
Dr David W. Dewhirst
The Revd Roger W. Morgan
Dr Peter Eggleton
Dr John T. Dingle
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Professor H.F.A. Strachan, F.R.S.E
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Professor Sergio Pellegrino, F.R.Eng.
Professor Jean-Pierre Hansen, F.R.S.
Professor William Horbury, F.B.A.
Miss Diane Dawson, M.A.
Dr Brian Hazleman, F.R.C.P. (<i>Graduate Adviser</i>)
Professor Paul Davies
Professor Sir Paul Mellars, F.B.A., F.S.A.
Professor John Hatcher
Professor Oliver Rackham, O.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A. (<i>Keeper of the College Plate and the College Records</i>)

Honorary Fellows

Professor Sir Tony Wrigley, F.B.A.
Professor Haroon Ahmed, F.R.Eng.
The Rt Revd Peter K. Walker
Lord (Henry) Chilver of Cranfield, F.R.S.
Rt Hon Sir Martin Nourse
Dr G. S. Corea
Sir Peter Marshall, K.C.M.G.
Lord (Stewart) Sutherland of Houndwood, Kt., F.B.A., F.R.S.E.
Rt Hon Sir Murray Stuart-Smith, P.C., Q.C., M.A.
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The Rt Hon Sir Terence Etherton, P.C., Q.C., M.A.
Sir David Omand, G.C.B.
Professor Karol Sikora
Sir Mark Elder

Guild Fellows

Mr Neil Westreich, M.A.
Mr Michael Gwinnell, M.A.
Ms Shawn Donnelley
Mr Richard Wright



Domus

This year's *Letter* has a new format – we hope you like it. We thought that it would be easier to read in a slightly larger size and clearer layout. There are also many changes in the content which will, we hope, give readers an even better picture of life in the College. *The Letter* remains the College's journal of record, performing a rather different function to its more frequently published companion, *The Pelican*.

We should like to take forward this process of modernisation, and would welcome hearing from Association Members. So please let us have your reactions – and your news. Production of this issue has been very much a trial run. In future we hope to have *The Letter* dropping onto your doormats in December.

Building works

Last year I wrote with the sound of building in the New Court; and in the course of the year we completed the reading room (named the Butler Reading Room, being in the space formerly occupied by the Butler Library) and controlled-environment vault to house the Parker manuscripts and other valuable books (pp. 60–61). This was a real good-news story: with the help of some of our engineering Fellows we slimmed down the specifications (without negative effects on the outcomes), and completed the project on time and within its reduced budget – unusual in Cambridge, or indeed anywhere!

And this year again we have builders in the Court, this time engaged on the more mundane task of repairing the roof at the top of G, H and I staircases. Here we have unfortunately been compelled to spend more than we should have liked, since the planning and heritage authorities insisted on our using expensive Welsh slates of ordained size – frustrating to those of us who argued that no-one except the birds would have noticed if we had used much cheaper, smaller, slates. But this is the world we live in.

The College Visitor...

We were delighted in the course of the year to welcome our Visitor, H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, on two occasions. The first was relatively informal, when he came in his capacity as Chancellor for an hour or so before a function at the Senate House for the Guild of University Benefactors. On the second occasion we were given the opportunity to arrange a formal programme focussed on Libraries. Starting at the Chronophage, with an explanation of the essentials

Opposite page:
The Visitor and Vice-Chancellor examine MS26, Matthew Paris, *Chronica Maiora*, before the opening of the Butler Reading Room

from John Taylor, the Visitor met some students and had a short tour in the Taylor Library, and then went through the New Court to the Wilkins Room, where Christopher de Hamel put on a stellar display (as is his wont) of some of the Parker manuscripts. Downstairs on the ground floor, where the Butler Library used to be, His Royal Highness inspected the vault and then unveiled a plaque to commemorate the opening of the Butler Reading Room.

Parker came to prominence again when Lambeth Palace asked the College if we would make available the Canterbury Gospels for the service celebrated by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and His Holiness the Pope in Westminster Abbey in September (pp. 24–27)



The Visitor unveils the plaque in the Butler Reading Room

The Fellowship...

... continues to be one full of high achievers. We were delighted when Professor Paul Mellars was appointed K.B.E. in the New Year Honours, and take this opportunity to renew our congratulations. Dr Emma Wilson was promoted to Professor of Contemporary French Literature and Film, in well-deserved recognition of her scholarship. I hope those who had books published during the year will not mind my picking out Professor Christopher Andrew's history of MI5, which has gone into a paperback edition and featured in lively advertisements on the London Underground!

The Fellowship has seen numerous changes since we last went to print. In 2009 we welcomed several new Fellows: Andreea Weisl-Shaw, as College Lecturer in Medieval and Modern Languages; Sarah Fine, Research Fellow in Politics and Sociology; Pernille Røge, College Lecturer in History (these three all completed their PhDs after joining the Fellowship, and win our congratulations); Philip Bearcroft, Lecturer in Clinical Medicine; and Sarah Bohndiek, Research Fellow with Cancer Research UK. This year we have admitted John Carr, Lecturer

in Natural Sciences; Jonathan Heffer, Research Fellow in Engineering; Emma Spary, College Lecturer in History; and plans are in hand to admit Helena Mentis, Microsoft Research Fellow; Andrew Spencer, Research Fellow in History; and Alex Taylor, Research Fellow in Evolutionary Biology.

We have welcomed to the Honorary Fellowship the distinguished conductor Sir Mark Elder, and to the Guild Fellowship Mr Richard Wright, who has helped the College in a significant way by his skilled and tireless work as executor of Robert Beldam's estate.

We have had to bid that provisional farewell, which consists of transfer to the Life Fellowship, to Professors Paul Davies, John Hatcher, Paul Mellars, and Oliver



The retiring Vice-Chancellor and Master listen to the Choir on the occasion of her farewell visit to the College

Rackham. The College thanks them all for their extremely distinguished and hard-working contributions over many years; and we look forward to staying in touch with them all during their years in the Life Fellowship.

More sadly, we have to record the deaths of two Honorary Fellows: Sir Geoffrey Littler and Professor Richard Gregory. Obituary articles can be found on pages 110–113.

I should record one other important change. After 10 years as President, supervising the College's hospitality (including the organising of all our Feasts), and anticipating his own transfer to the Life Fellowship at the end of this academic year, Professor Christopher Andrew has decided to hand over the office and allow a period of handover to his successor. Dr Richard McMahon was elected by the Governing Body to take on the job, and we all wish him every success.

Just as we were going to press we heard the news of the death of Bishop Peter Walker, former Fellow and Honorary Fellow, and formerly Bishop of Ely. Bishop Peter was frequently in the College, and attended the Commemoration Address in Chapel in November; but was sadly taken with pneumonia and died shortly after Christmas. An obituary will appear in the next *Letter*.

The Vice-Chancellor

In recognition of her great services to the University during her seven-year term, the College wished to bid Professor Alison Richard a formal farewell at a function in Corpus. We decided to do this at the lunch following the Mere Commemorative sermon, an occasion the Vice-Chancellor customarily attends. Unfortunately, this best-laid plan went a-gley: as mentioned on page 28, the Mere coincided with the disruption of the ash cloud, and we found that not only was the Mere Preacher trapped in the US, but our Vice-Chancellor was caught in China. By this time Professor Richard's schedule for the remainder of her period of office was very tight, and it was difficult to identify a substitute arrangement. We eventually chose a Friday afternoon in June, and offered the Vice-Chancellor and her husband tea on the Old Court lawn.

The timing made it difficult for as many as would have liked to attend – a number of Fellows and students were committed elsewhere. Nevertheless, a cheerful group assembled in the Old Court, the Chapel Choir sang beautifully, the Master spoke recording the College's gratitude to the Vice-Chancellor for her hard work and considerable achievements during her term of office (notably her driving forward the 800 celebrations and the £1 billion fundraising landmark), and wishing her well in what he expected to be an active retirement; and Professor Richard responded in her much-loved witty style. Plans are now in hand to welcome her successor, Professor Sir Leszek Borysiewicz, in appropriate fashion.

Our alumni

It is invidious to single out particular alumni when so many have achieved distinction. But readers will be interested that the Coalition Government has done well in appointing three of Corpus's Old Members: Owen Paterson as Northern Ireland Secretary, Francis Maude as Minister for the Cabinet Office and Paymaster-General and Peter Luff as Minister for Defence Equipment, Support and Technology. Add in Simon Fraser, Permanent Under-Secretary in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and we find Corpus more strongly represented at top levels of Government than we have been for some time.

The student body

The year has seen a few events worth noting. The annual Corpus Challenge, in which we take on our sister College in Oxford in a number of sporting events, resulted in an almost clean sweep for Cambridge, restoring the balance after last year's narrow defeat. This year our teams go to Oxford, and I shall see if I can persuade my opposite number to participate, as I did with his predecessor Sir Tim Lankester in 2009 (not that I scored any points from the engagement, I have to admit). I should also record that, at the end of the Lent Term, the JCR and MCR representatives, protesting against increases in student rents that the administration had had to introduce, staged a picnic sit-in, and a meeting of the JCR Committee, on the New Court lawn. The College administration of course regrets the necessity to raise rents; but it has explained to the student representatives that our rents are lower than most in Cambridge, and the costs of

maintaining our ancient buildings are higher. The College cannot afford to subsidise rents; but it can – and does – give support to those who find it difficult to make ends meet.

Finances

Financial issues have taken up a lot of the Governing Body's time, as readers will expect. The Bursar and his team, with the co-operation of the Fellows, staff and students, have done well in reducing our operating deficit (pp. 68–69). This deficit is now half what it was when Paul Warren took over; but we still have a long way to go (through increasing revenue and lowering costs) if we are to avoid eating into our endowment. We are grateful to our Old Members for their continuing contributions to the College, and the College's Development Office was delighted with the response to the telephone campaign conducted in the Easter Vacation (pp. 69–70). We have had some generous donations and bequests in the course of the year, and we thank our benefactors; I shall not mention names here (except to record our thanks for a generous bequest from the late Geoffrey Woodhead, for maintenance of the Leckhampton Gardens), but lists of donors are shown in the regular supplement to the *Pelican*. It is through such donations, and legacies, that we shall be able to offer to students in future generations, whatever their private resources, the possibility of a Cambridge education.

Academia

And such an education, at Corpus, is of top quality. The College slipped a couple of places in the Tompkins Tables, but we think we can say that this was statistically insignificant, since a number of Colleges were bunched with only tiny differences in points. In her report (pp. 57–58), the Senior Tutor outlines our academic successes during the year.

As I write, all of us involved in Higher Education are concerned about the possible outcomes from Lord Browne's review on University fees, and the Government's Comprehensive Spending Review. Undoubtedly we shall face more difficult times ahead. We shall have to use all our skills and ingenuity to maintain the standards for which Cambridge has for long been renowned.

STUART LAING

In iugula mortuorum ad. vs. sep. a.



mino in regione uiuorum. **Ps.** Dilata quoniam.
A. Beati me quia incolatus meus prolongatus est.
Ps. Ad dominum cum tribulatione. **A.** Dominus
custodit te ab omni malo custodiat animam tuam dominus.
Ps. Leuaui. **A.** Si iniquitates obseruaueris domine domine quis sustinebit.
Ps. De profundis. **A.** Opera



Commemoration of Benefactors address, 4 December 2009

‘For the souls of the departed in the mortality and after the year of the Lord 1349 and after’¹

JOHN HATCHER

There are many excellent accounts of the early years of our College, of the guilds that founded it and the benefactors who endowed it. As well as the ancient histories of Corpus, we are privileged to have modern scholarly accounts written by Fellows and members of the College, a number of them delivered in this chapel as commemoration addresses.²

What I have to say is heavily dependent on these histories, but I will try to add to the context of the turbulent times when Corpus came into existence, and to fill out the background to this unique event – the founding of a college by city guildsmen and women. By so doing I hope to throw some additional light on their motives and the consequences of their actions, and also to make them more intelligible to those here who lack specialist knowledge of these times.

Cambridge in the early fourteenth century was a relatively modest market town with, according to Hastings Rashdall, in his monumental history of the universities of Europe, a third rate university. This is only partly true – Cambridge was a modest town, but its university was second division rather than third. It was, however, well behind Oxford in terms of size and also international standing. At the close of the thirteenth century, Peterhouse was the only college in Cambridge, while Oxford possessed six.

There are some scattered sources that enable us to make rough estimates of the size and relative prosperity of Cambridge before the Black Death. A survey of 1279 reveals it had 536 houses and 88 shops occupied by perhaps some 3000 people in all, excluding those in the nascent university. The subsidy return of 1334 ranked Cambridge twenty-first among English towns, according to the amount of tax its citizens were required to pay to the royal exchequer, while Oxford came eighth.³

But Cambridge did have a substantial guild – the guild of the Blessed Virgin Mary – which is first mentioned in the 1280s. St Mary’s was one of the earliest guilds in Cambridge and certainly one of the largest, if not the largest. It was centred on Great St Mary’s church and although its members were mainly merchants, shopkeepers and craftsmen it was not a commercial or trade guild. It was a formally organised association, community or fellowship, with a common purse or fund, devoted primarily to religious and charitable aims. Foremost among these was the provision of clergy to minister to the spiritual needs of the members and their families, which included the organisation of funerals with appropriate ritual and

JOHN HATCHER is a Life Fellow and Emeritus Professor of Economic and Social History. His book *The Black Death: the story of a village in crisis 1345–1350* was published in 2008 by Weidenfeld & Nicolson and, in paperback, in 2009 by Phoenix.

1. Bede Roll of St Mary’s Guild, Corpus Christi College Muniments, N.3.

2. See, in particular, P Bury, ‘A Second Name in the History and Prehistory of the College’, *Letter of the Corpus Association* (1983), 20–30; C R Cheney, ‘The guilds of the Blessed Virgin Mary and of Corpus Christi’, *Letter of the Corpus Association* (1984), 24–35; O Rackham, ‘The Founders of the College’, *Letter of the Corpus Association* (2003), 12–20; C Hall, ‘The Guild of Corpus Christi and the Foundation of Corpus Christi College: an investigation of the sources’, in P Zutshi (ed), *Medieval Cambridge: Essays on the Pre-Reformation University* (Cambridge, 1993). Also of great value is M Bateson, (ed), *Cambridge Gild Records* (Cambridge, 1903).

3. D M Palliser (ed), *The Cambridge Urban History of Britain, Volume 1, 600–1540* (Cambridge, 2000) 643, 755, 758.

Opposite page: Death strikes. Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, Macclesfield Psalter, f.235v

the celebration of masses and prayers for their souls. Other important functions were to provide social and welfare benefits for less fortunate members and their dependents, including support for those who fell on hard times, payments to widows, the care and education of orphans and so on. To these ends members paid entrance fees, made donations of money, property and precious objects, as well as wax for candles, while alive, and left even more cash and property, often in the form of houses, shops and acres to the gild on their deaths.

In these respects the gild of St Mary had much in common with a host of other parish gilds that had been springing up in cities, towns and villages across England. The dedication to St Mary was also in keeping with the times, which were experiencing a steep rise in the devotion to St Mary and in institutions, prayers and liturgy devoted to her. The popularity of the cult of the Virgin was closely linked to an increasing concern with the fate of souls in the afterlife, which in turn was connected to the growing importance of the doctrine of Purgatory, where souls resided until their sins had been purged. Mary was sometimes described in the fourteenth century, somewhat confusingly to modern ears, as the Empress of Hell. That is she guarded the gates of Hell by striving to turn away errant souls from damnation, and interceded with God on the behalf of sinners.

In order to understand the aims of our gild, and the success it enjoyed, it is crucial to realise the depth of concern about these matters, and that the prime importance of all that constituted 'a good death' was already deeply embedded in lay society well before the pestilence. Nobody was irretrievably damned by their sins, however grave they might have been, and salvation could be secured by confession and contrition before death. A death, preceded by confession, anointing and absolution conducted by a priest, supported by friends and neighbours, together with the full liturgy, left the deceased 'clean shaven and cleansed of sins by confession of heart and by absolution.' These sacred rites were followed by an elaborate funeral procession and burial, and then by a succession of prayers for the soul of the departed, both immediately after death and at regular intervals thereafter.

Contrition and confession to a priest, 'housel and shrift' as it was known, brought forgiveness and the prospect of salvation, but sins remaining at death still had to be purged, and this took place in Purgatory. However, souls were not abandoned, for this life was connected to the next. The prayers and acts of mercy of the living could help to speed souls through Purgatory and reduce the pains that they suffered, as an illustration in the margin of a fifteenth-century Carthusian manuscript portrays with charm. Here we are shown a group of souls in naked human form in a wooden tub dangling by a rope just above the fires of Purgatory, while below a clutch of souls are roasting in the fires and above a larger number are safely in Heaven. 'Souls are drawn up out of purgatory by prayer and alms deed', says the writing on the right, and to the left we see a priest performing a mass, with his hand pulling on the rope, which is attached to a pulley in Heaven, to lift the tub a little higher towards Heaven. Below the priest we see a man giving bread to two beggars while also pulling on the rope to the same effect.⁴

So, in the decades before the Black Death, along with the religious gilds, and the cult of the Virgin, many chantries were founded to serve the dead, each staffed with a priest or priests whose function was to assist souls in Purgatory.

4. British Library, Add. MS. 37049, f.22v (reproduced in C Platt, *King Death: the Black Death and its Aftermath in Late-Medieval England* (1996), 101).

The Black Death in Cambridge

Into this world came the Black Death, an epidemic of unprecedented ferocity which has sound claims to be the greatest natural disaster ever suffered by mankind, at least within written record. It began in the steppes of Mongolia in the early 1340s and arrived in Cambridge around Easter 1349, wiping out around forty percent of the known world in its wake.

In Cambridge and Cambridgeshire its devastation was even greater. Using the Ely diocesan registers, which provide details of the appointments of new priests to parishes, the scale of the mortality can be calculated with considerable accuracy.⁵ The raw numbers of annual new appointments from the mid-1340s onwards are as follows: 1345, two appointments; 1346, two; 1347, five; 1348, five; 1349, 83. As there were 169 resident parish priests in the diocese of Ely, this means that their death rate soared from an annual average of just over 2 per cent in the four years preceding 1349, to almost 50 per cent during the year of the Black Death. And that is not all, in the following two years the register still resonates from the impact of the pestilence with the appointment of thirteen and then eleven priests respectively, as parishes struggled to find timely replacements for those that had been killed.

What can the death rates of parish priests tell us about those of the population as a whole? Did priests die in greater numbers because they attended to the sick and dying and were on average older than the population at large?

Fortunately, there is a considerable body of evidence of the death rates suffered by ordinary people throughout the country. The sources for a number of Cambridgeshire manors are robust and tell us that the extraordinarily high figures for the deaths of parish priests were matched by those occurring among villagers.⁶ A few miles to the north of Cambridge lay the Crowland Abbey manors of Oakington, Cottenham and Dry Drayton, whose tenants suffered death-rates of 70 per cent, 49 per cent and 47 per cent respectively. At Soham on the way to Ely, two thirds of the tenantry were dead by early June, and at Landbeach at least half perished.

As for death-rates in Cambridge itself, we know that 16 of the 40 scholars at King's Hall died – but it is likely that some had fled back to their homes before the plague arrived. The diocesan register reveals that at least 60 per cent of the parish priests of Chesterton died and half of those in Cambridge. The city hospital of St John had no fewer than four masters in the space of little more than a year – three of them in quick succession during May and June 1349. These were the risks of caring for the sick in the time of the pestilence.

So we may be confident that around half of the population of Cambridge died in 1349, with the great bulk of the deaths occurring between mid-April and late June. If the town had a population of around 5,000, there would have been some 2,500 deaths in less than three months. But deaths in epidemics are not equally spaced, they build up to a peak and then subside. It is quite likely, therefore, that at the climax of the Black Death in Cambridge there would have been around 100 deaths a day, with another 200 victims on their death beds requiring a priest to administer the last rites.

5. J Aberth, 'The Black Death in the Diocese of Ely: the Evidence of the Bishop's Register', *Journal of Medieval History* (1995), 275–87.

6. For recent reviews of the evidence see O Benedictow, *The Black Death, 1346–1353: A Complete History* (2004), 364; B Gummer, *The Scourging Angel: The Black Death in the British Isles* (2009), 186–8.



Souls in peril and torment.
Corpus Christi College,
Cambridge, Parker MS20, f.20

Despite the fact that there were considerably more clergy per head of the population in Cambridge than in most English towns and villages, this must have placed priests under unbearable pressure striving to provide a panoply of elaborate and precisely-timed ministrations to meet the vital needs of the dead and dying, while also explaining to the living what was happening and why.

Here is the agony. Supreme importance was attached to the effective administration of the last rites to the dying and to carefully ordered funerals for the dead in determining the fate that awaited souls in the afterlife. The sheer weight of deaths, however, combined with the fevers and incoherence that the pestilence brought about in its victims, meant that the church and its officers were incapable of delivering these rites to more than a fraction of the victims. Thus, at the time of greatest need, the church was unable to provide what it had always claimed to be one of its most sacred duties, and what the laity fervently believed was vital to the salvation of their souls.

For weeks on end there must have been near total collapse. This is not to say that a multitude of priests evaded their sacred duties out of fear of infection, for there is no evidence that dereliction was widespread. Nor did church authorities fail to respond swiftly to the crisis. On the contrary, from the pope downwards its officers commonly responded in a commendably swift and pragmatic fashion, in particular by widening the ranks of those permitted to hear deathbed confessions in the prevailing chaos to include not only laymen but women as well. Such concessions were vital but not without cost, for, by undermining deep-rooted traditional practices and sweeping aside revered restrictions, they must have been profoundly unsettling for the laity. There simply was no solution to the dilemma of a church unable to provide the most important of all sacraments at the time of its flock's greatest need.

Moreover, those who survived God's scourge were in desperate need of instruction and confession in order to avoid further blows, while the souls of those who had perished remained in jeopardy. Hence, the horror that was repeatedly expressed at the time about the rareness of good deaths, and the prevalence of unprecedentedly bad deaths, and a multitude of stories circulated of the unconfessed being cast without ceremony into pits.

The founding of our College

Let us return to the gild of St Mary and its Bede Roll, on which were written the names of new members as they were admitted from its inception until 1352. Towards the bottom of the last membrane of the roll a prayer for the departed is inscribed in an elegant formal hand, followed by the heading: 'For the souls of the departed in the mortality and after the year of the Lord 1349 and after'. Packed tightly below this heading, in a small continuous script, are 89 names – 56 men and 33 women – who had died in the pestilence and the brief time since. We cannot calculate what the death rate among the membership of St Mary's was, but it is likely that the gild had been thrice decimated at the very least. One piece of precise information is that only one of the six officers who had obtained a royal licence for the gild in 1344 was still alive in 1352.

In the course of 1349, both before and after the pestilence struck, plans were underway among other Cambridge citizens to form a gild of Corpus Christi, centred on St Benet's church. The name and the focus of the devotions of this gild gained its momentum from the rapidly rising popularity of the celebration of the Precious Body and Blood of Jesus Christ. In or about the year 1350, the gild of Corpus Christi was established and 61 men, 51 women and 15 clerics were admitted to its membership, many of whom contributed generously to its financial resources. As has been told many times, the gilds of St Mary and Corpus Christi amalgamated in 1352 and immediately set about the founding of a new College.

In the early decades of the fourteenth century, after a lengthy period of relative stagnation, the University was stirring at last, and a considerable expansion of numbers of academics and students and the institutions to house them began to take place. The foundation of King's Hall in 1317 was followed by Clare in 1321 and Pembroke Hall in 1346/7, and when the Black Death struck plans to establish Gonville Hall were well advanced and completed shortly afterwards, and Trinity Hall was founded in 1350.

The pestilence provided a major further boost to expansion as there was now a desperate need to train new clergy to replace those that had been struck down. The number of parishioners may have been reduced by 40–50%, but the number of parishes in England remained the same at just under 9,000. Thus, over 4,000 priests were required just to fill vacant benefices alone, to say nothing of the assistant clergy on which the parishes also depended. In addition, demand for chaplains in private households and in gilds and fraternities multiplied and there was need to replace the hosts of dead monks, canons and friars. And, of course, the Black Death led to the founding of many more chantries and oratories, which also had to be staffed by priests.

But it is not just the acute scarcity of clergy; it is complaints about their fitness for the vocation that abound in contemporary lamentations. Henry Knighton, looking back on the Great Pestilence, bemoaned the great shortage of priests everywhere that left many churches without the divine offices, masses, matins, vespers and the sacraments and sacramentals that they required, and also the adverse consequences that flowed from the urgent attempts to boost the number of priests, which he saw leading to the recruitment of illiterate widowers who were no better educated than laymen, who even if they were able to read could not understand what they read.⁷

⁷ *Chronicon Henrici Knighton*, ed J R Lumby, 2 vols Rolls Series, (1889–95), 58–65.

In the immediate aftermath of the pestilence bishops sought frantically to increase the supply of priests, with papal permission, by lowering the age of ordination, lessening the time it took to advance through the early career stages, and admitting widowers. There was also an urgent need for administrators and lawyers to refill the ranks of ecclesiastical bureaucracies. This latter priority can clearly be discerned when Bishop Bateman of Norwich in 1350 set about founding the college subsequently known as Trinity Hall. The efficient administration of his diocese was uppermost in his mind as he restricted the fellowship to canon and civil lawyers.

There was not simply a desire for more clergy – there was also a desire for a better-educated parish clergy to minister to the laity, and this must have weighed heavily in the decisions made by our founders and benefactors. In words used at the time, the world had been turned upside down. The laity sought answers and leadership, and a better educated clergy would help to provide these.

There can be little doubt that the gildsmen and women who founded our College were favourably influenced by the spate of foundations of Colleges that had recently occurred, and that they found the prospect of training an educated parish clergy an attractive and useful pious act. But this alone does not explain the foundation of Corpus, which was unique.

It did not take exceptional powers of reasoning among the laity to establish the following destructive sequence. First, all Christians accepted that God controlled what happened in the world, and that all major events had a divine purpose. Thus, the pestilence had been inflicted by God, and the only plausible explanation of why was that put forward by church leaders: namely, the sinfulness of mankind. But, inevitably, all attempts to find sinfulness on a scale remotely sufficient to justify the killing of almost one in two of the people ended in abject failure.

As the citizens of Cambridge had fatally discovered, all the measures urged by the church and dutifully adopted by clergy and laity alike to ameliorate God's anger and bring down His mercy, were proven a complete failure. 'Confession, contrition, penitential processions and all other forms of abasement or good works, collective as well as individual, did nothing to avert the progress of the scourge or lessen its impact'. Manifestly, doubts arose over the ability of the church to influence God, or even interpret His will.

The church put as positive a spin on the catastrophe as possible, by claiming that God was inflicting punishment on earth not out of cruelty but in order to save eternal souls by deflecting the sinful from their evil ways. However, that could have provided scant comfort to those in the midst of the unprecedented carnage. And all the time God's will was being questioned and along with it the ability of the clergy to interpret God's intentions. Folk asked the reasons for God's anger in inflicting the pestilence on them. When told it was for man's sinfulness, they demanded to know why, if mankind was being scourged for its sinfulness, the innocent were being slaughtered along with the sinful. In particular, they asked the question which priests are still called upon to answer today: 'Why does God see fit to kill children and even infants, who have had no chance to sin?'



Corpus Christi procession.
Trinity College, Cambridge,
MS B11.3, f.155r

The provision of more priests and an educated priesthood were clear priorities. But once again this does not fully explain the foundation of our College. Without doubt the most powerful motivation of all was a deep concern for the fate of the souls of the gildsmen and women and those of their loved ones and forebears. We see this in the prayer of intercession written on the Bede Roll of St Mary's gild:

O God, bestower of grace and author of human salvation, we seek Thy mercy that Thou mayest grant to the brothers and sisters of our congregations who have departed this life that, through the intercession of the ever Blessed Virgin Mary, the Mother of God, together with the blessed archangel Michael and all the saints, they may attain to a share in everlasting felicity.

There are many other powerful indications that the prime intention of the founders was that the new College should take over the religious and commemorative obligations of the two gilds. The provision of vital spiritual services had always been among the highest priorities of both of the founding gilds, and now in the immediate aftermath of the unimaginable horror of the Black Death, the priority was to ensure that these essential services would be guaranteed to them in all possible circumstances, however disrupted the world outside might be. They saw clearly that the way to do this was to establish a perpetual institution whose Fellows and Scholars would have as their prime responsibilities the provision of prayers for the welfare and prosperity of the patrons while alive and of their souls after death.

The same deadly destructive forces that spurred the foundation also provided much of the means required to accomplish it. The culling of the gildsmen and

women resulted in a flood of bequests to the two guilds, a sizeable part of which was now gathered together to form an ample endowment for the new College.

In strict accordance with the priorities of the founders, the first statutes of the College stressed to an unusual extent the religious duties of its Master, Fellows and Scholars. All were to be men in holy orders, and to be graduates in the liberal arts or law, who would proceed to study theology or canon law. They were obliged to serve with unusual dedication in church services and celebrations of requiem masses, and obliged to say mass at St Benet's and St Botolph's on feast days, and be present at funerals of the brothers and sisters of the unified gild of Corpus Christi and the Blessed Virgin Mary. These obligations were entirely appropriate, as the new Fellows and Scholars were inheriting the roles of the gild's own priests, and indeed were the very same people.

The College at first consisted of two Fellows, both of whom had recently been officers of the unified gild, and six chaplain-scholars, five of whom can be identified as former chaplains to the gild. Thus the gild was contracting its spiritual functions to the new College, and also supplying the clergy who had previously fulfilled them within the gild.

The religious reaction to the trauma of the Black Death did not abate in the aftermath of the plague, but rather crystallized and developed as the concern for the afterlife remorselessly turned, in the eyes of some historians, into the 'cult of the living in service of the dead', and came to dominate religious life to an extent that even Catholic historians have acknowledged to have been 'excessive'.

But who are we, who have recently been frightened by swine flu, bird flu, SARS and BSE, to accuse the townsmen and women of a lack of balance? Half the population of Cambridge and some eighty members of the gild of St Mary had died in 1349, and the plague returned with savage blows in 1361–2, 1369, 1375–9, the early 1390s and repeatedly thereafter. The epidemic in Cambridge in 1390 was described by the chronicler Thomas Walsingham as a 'great and terrible pestilence ... which suddenly attacked healthy people, who then died raving, out of their minds and without receiving the viaticum'.⁸ Life had always been far more precarious in the middle ages than it was to be in modern times, but the risks of sudden death were never higher than in the later fourteenth century.

The links between the College and the unified gild that founded it were to remain intimate in the ensuing decades. In fact, a number of surviving documents show that contemporaries sometimes confused the two institutions. It is probable that this intimacy lay behind the disappearance of the gild in the late 1370s or a little afterwards, while the College grew in strength and wealth, that Christopher Cheney found so puzzling. It is more than likely that the contrasting fortunes of the two institutions stemmed from the fact that the gild had contracted its spiritual dimension to the new body, thereby losing a crucial dimension at the very heart of its existence, as it was in all other such guilds.

Certainly, the divine services that were now offered by the College exerted an extremely powerful hold over benefactors anxious to secure salvation, and this led to an unforeseen but ultimately debilitating diversion of wealth from the gild to the College. 'Promised prayers in return for acres', Maitland called it, and by the 1360s Corpus had acquired 176 acres of arable land as well as many shops,

8. Quoted in R Horrox, *The Black Death* (Manchester, 1994), 91

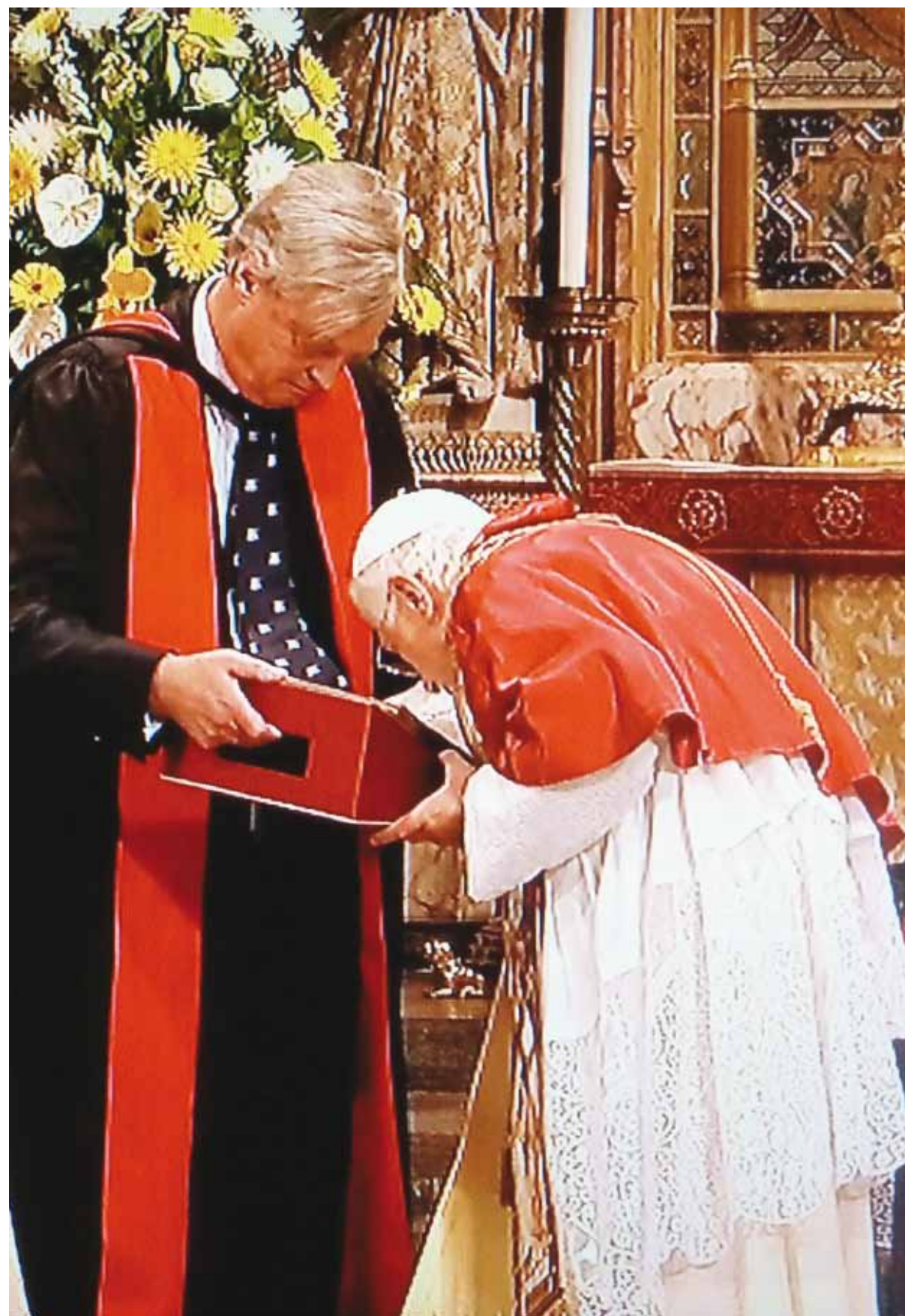


Torments of Hell. Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Parker MS20, f.66r

houses and rents. It was also from the gild that the College received some of its oldest pieces of plate.

In this manner the parents were devoured by their offspring. But in the long term this parricide has turned out providentially. Not just for us the successors to the early Fellows and Scholars, but for those who endowed the College with their worldly goods in return for perpetual remembrance and prayers.

For the Reformation destroyed the parish gilds, expropriated their endowments and terminated their prayers of remembrance, while leaving the Colleges largely undisturbed. This is why today we are able to continue to fulfil the obligation to commemorate our benefactors that was placed on us so many centuries ago, and which at our Master's bidding we are about to do.



Ecumenical service in Westminster Abbey, 17 September 2010

The Pope and the Gospel Book of Saint Augustine

CHRISTOPHER DE HAMEL

‘That’s it for another 1900 years’, remarked Ray Page to Michael McCrum, as they left Canterbury Cathedral with the Gospels of Saint Augustine after its use in the service for Pope John Paul II on 29 May 1982, as reported in that year’s *Letter of the Corpus Association*. Popes, however, like buses, wait a millennium or so and then come at once. The visit of Benedict XVI to England in September 2010 was the second by a reigning pope to England since the Reformation, or indeed ever, since none came in the Middle Ages either. In mid-June 2010 I was initially telephoned by Canon Jonathan Goodall, the Archbishop of Canterbury’s Personal Chaplain, with what he called ‘an interesting idea’. The plan was, he said, for the Pope and the Archbishop to preside jointly at an ecumenical service in Westminster Abbey. The reason for choosing the Abbey, rather than, say, the cathedrals of Canterbury (Anglican) or Westminster (Catholic), is because the Abbey is a ‘royal peculiar’, which means it is subject directly to the Queen and is independent of the jurisdiction of Canterbury. Therefore the Pope and the Archbishop would be equal guests of the Dean, without precedence. Westminster Abbey was also once, of course, a Benedictine monastery, and one dedicated to Saint Peter. Would we, Canon Goodall wondered, consider allowing the Gospel Book of Saint Augustine to be carried into the Abbey in the procession and to be jointly revered by the Pope and the Archbishop after the reading of the Gospel text for the day?

MS 286 in the Parker Library is a late sixth-century Gospel Book in Latin, written in Italy and with two remaining full-page miniatures. It is the earliest of the manuscripts gathered at the Reformation by Archbishop Parker and entrusted to the College in 1574. According to Bede, when Saint Augustine arrived in Kent in 597 he brought from Rome ‘all the books that would be necessary’ for the conversion of England. It cannot absolutely be proven that the manuscript arrived in 597 but it was certainly in England soon afterwards and belonged to the abbey founded by Saint Augustine in Canterbury. It is both a symbol of the very beginning of the Church in England and (appropriately for the occasion in September) it was presumably commissioned by a pope, Saint Gregory, initiator and sponsor of the mission of Augustine.

Archbishop Williams wrote a formal letter to the Master on 25 June, asking for use of the manuscript. This was approved by the College’s Governing Body on 30 June. Arrangements for its secure transport to London were made by Gill

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Opposite page: His Holiness The Pope venerates the College’s Gospel Book of St Augustine, held by the Donnelley Fellow Librarian, Christopher de Hamel. Image by BBC Events

Cannell, sub-librarian, greatly experienced in such matters. The Master, the former Master (Professor Oliver Rackham) and my wife (a conservator) all accepted invitations to attend the service and to help guard the safety of the precious book.

On the morning of Friday 17 September, I was at the College well before 6. The manuscript had been packed by Melvin Jefferson and his colleagues in a bomb-proof case. It was driven in its security van directly to Westminster Abbey and by 8 o'clock we had locked it in the safe below the library in the east range of the cloister, in the care of Tony Trowles, Abbey librarian. The whole service was meticulously rehearsed from 11.30 onwards. The Receiver General of the Abbey is Sir Stephen Lamport, an Old Member of Corpus. The master of ceremony was Canon Michael Macey. We were all walked through our paces, even the Archbishop, who was there (the Pope was not), and some last-minute modifications were made to enable appropriate but unobtrusive television coverage.

By mid-afternoon the whole of Westminster was cordoned off by police. Security was very tight indeed. Re-entering the Abbey precincts shortly before 4 o'clock was difficult. I found the Master and Professor Rackham already there. We set the manuscript onto its special crimson-silk tray, also prepared for the occasion by Melvin Jefferson. We had been asked whether the book could be opened at a picture page but this seemed too chancy. Instead we turned it to the Latin words of the Gospel reading for the service, *Mark* 10:35–45, so that the Pope would venerate the actual text just read. The Master and Professor Rackham withdrew to their premier seats in the North Lantern.

The manuscript and I, however, were taken to the Jerusalem Chamber by the west door (it was the room where Henry IV died). The affable Cardinal Archbishop of Armagh was already there. One by one, the heads of the various Christian churches of Britain arrived, some already arrayed in under-layers of medieval finery, and others with trim little suitcases, from which mysterious apparel and ornaments were unfolded. Furtively watching them deck themselves, like walking Christmas trees, each after his or her own kind, was an unforgettable pleasure of the day. There were the moderators of the Presbyterian Church and of the Free Churches of England and Wales and of the United Reform Church, chattering to bishops and archbishops; there were the presidents of the Methodist Council and, in striking contrast, of the Council of Oriental Churches in the United Kingdom, with the Archbishop of Thyateira and Great Britain; and the Methodist and the Lutheran and the Salvation Army, and many others, gathering and robing. Professor Rackham describes how, sitting in the Abbey, he later counted 200 bishops, like those seen by Don Alhambra in *The Gondoliers*, 'Bishops in their shovel hats were plentiful as tabby cats.'

By now the quiet anticipatory rumble of several thousand invited guests in the Abbey was eclipsed by singing and shouting from enormous and motley crowds in the street outside. The cardinal and I watched from the window. There were banners and flags and placards, mostly along the lines of 'The Pope is the Antichrist'; next banner: 'No, he isn't'; next banner: 'Oh, yes, he is'; and so on. A canon switched on a television, so that we could watch the Pope's speech in

Westminster Hall, which told us too when the papal entourage was about to cross the road towards the Abbey, which was the cue for our strange panoply to move out from the Jerusalem Chamber into positions in the west end of the nave. I was told to stand by a pillar at the grave slab of David Lloyd-George. ‘Don’t you sometimes think, What *am* I doing here?’ I whispered to the polychrome verger beside me, holding the glittering processional Cross of Westminster. He looked puzzled. ‘No’, he said; ‘not really. This is normal work for us.’

The Pope’s entrance through the west door was heralded by roars of the crowd in the street and the whirring of innumerable cameras, like the sound of ten thousand birds taking flight. After the Pope was greeted and robed, we all set off in stately procession down the nave of the Abbey and up through the choir and across the mosaic pavement laid for Henry III in 1268. MS 286 was placed on the high altar, and I bowed (a little) and moved to my seat in the adjacent sedilia. The long procession continued, culminating in the Dean, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Pope, with attendant chaplains. Later, after the reading of the Gospel (in English, by the Moderator of the Church of Scotland), my brief task was to bring the manuscript on its tray to the Pope, who bowed and kissed it, and then to turn to the Archbishop, who did the same. My primary worry was not to slip over on the deceptively smooth medieval stone steps down from the high altar and back again. Tripping up, which I am capable of doing at the best of times, would have made spectacular television but would have been bad for the manuscript. Afterwards, during the singing of the Magnificat, the Dean censured the altar, endlessly waving the smoking thurible back and forth over the manuscript, and I wondered what I would do if I saw a crumb of smouldering charcoal landing on the parchment.

In fact, all was well. We cannot now even smell the incense on the pages. I carried the volume out again, back to my post on top of Lloyd-George, and I watched the Pope pass by and out into applause in the dusk outside. When the congregation had dispersed and the streets of Westminster were re-opened, the security van drove in through into Dean’s Yard and we repacked the manuscript into its place. This time the Master and Professor Rackham accompanied it home to Corpus, and by the late evening it was safely back in the vault in the Parker Library.

Mere's Commemoration Sermon, St Bene't's, 20 April 2010

'they were afraid' (Mark 16: 8)

THE VERY REVEREND CHRISTOPHER LEWIS

**THE VERY REVEREND
CHRISTOPHER LEWIS**

(graduate student 1970) is Dean of Christ Church, Oxford. He describes his research interests as the relation between religious belief and cultural context, and ecclesiology.

Owing to the disruption cause by the Icelandic volcanic eruption, Dr Lewis was unable to return from the USA to deliver his sermon. It was read for him by the Revd Jeremy Caddick, Senior Proctor and Dean of Emmanuel College.

First we remember with gratitude the benefaction of John Mere. In accordance with his will, I commend to you the necessity and usefulness both of the hearing and reading holy scripture and of relieving the state of the poor, and have chosen for my text the very end of St Mark's Gospel, or to be more precise, the last three words of what most ancient authorities consider to be the end of Mark's Gospel. The words describe the reaction of Mary Magdalene, Mary the mother of James, and Salome to the empty Easter tomb, namely 'they were afraid' (*Mark* 16 verse 8).

St Mark's account of the resurrection is consistent with the rest of his Gospel: a spare description in this case of an empty tomb without commentary, except that the three women were told not to be alarmed, although they then ran away in terror. The Gospel is, of course, a theological work (but of a more economical kind than is common in that discipline), in the sense that it is a re-telling and re-ordering of a number of deeds and teachings, mainly centred on Jesus' passion, event after event, and a short paragraph on the empty tomb: 'he has been raised; he is not here.' The language and content are commendable.

Rhetoric

Compare, contrast. The orator on the balcony. The crowd below, faces turned up in expectation. I quote: the crowd 'liked to see the place lit up. Oratory pleased them, whatever its subject; sermons, educational lectures, political programmes, panegyrics of the dead or living, appeals for charity – all had the same soporific effect. They liked the human voice in all its aspects, most particularly when it was exerted in sustained athletic effort. They had, from time to time, heard too many unfulfilled prophecies issue from that balcony to feel any particular apprehensions about the rigours of the new regime.' Only a novel, in fact Evelyn Waugh's *Scoop*. The regime in question lasted only a day. The people had been agreeably surprised to learn that their previous leaders had been put in prison that morning; now, it would be a real treat to see them all again, as their replacements had been deposed.

I like that, especially as it was written before all the talk of spin. Sermons, company reports, Enron's accounts, school mission statements, party political broadcasts, claims for the qualities of a particular cereal, threats of hell, promises of heaven: all, all fit into the same kind of category. Rhetoric which at times it is quite pleasant to hear, if you have time on your hands. Things come; things go.

The purveyors of all this stuff, we assume, draw their pay.

The Christian, in Holy Week and at Easter, stands somewhat on the sidelines as he or she tries to find an appropriate attitude to political, corporate, institutional pronouncements. We realise, of course, that governments, corporate bosses and others who are in positions of authority, know things that we do not know, and we know that perhaps those things are things that we should not know. In part we are aware of the difficulties which such people have, because we may at times ourselves be in the same position: when rung up by the press, when writing for institutional publications, or when dealing with ‘freedom of information’ requests.

So we do not expect public bodies to be impossibly open and selfless. That on the one hand. And yet common sense will tell us that those who write and say these things are prone to the faults of superiority and condescension, and that other people know things that those in authority do not know: NGOs, churches, whistleblowers, shareholders, journalists, citizens of the world. For example, we know this in relation to the Iraq war, where we were taken into a war on the basis of things claimed to be known, yet which we now know were not known. There was an inability to admit error, to be accountable, to think again. And the public language mattered crucially. The churches, significantly, were in the vanguard, with criteria for a just war.

I have a vivid childhood memory of a public meeting in the village in which I was brought up. It was a gathering called by the Council about plans for a public convenience. The village assembled; the Council spokesman began his speech: ‘My friends ...’. Perhaps he had Julius Caesar in mind, but he never got any further. From the back of the hall in ringing tones came ‘You’re no friend of mine’; that was more or less the end of the meeting. The only sadness on that was that we did not get the chance to enjoy the oratory. We never heard his ‘vision’ for lavatories in the village of Finchingfield.

In the University of Oxford, we have an admirable publication called the *Oxford University Gazette* – the equivalent of the *Cambridge University Reporter*. But out of it, fall two other papers. One is called *Blueprint*, which portrays the University as a modern thrusting world-class, ongoing centre of excellence, full of smiling academics and happy students, successful fund-raising, cutting-edge research and dynamic colleges. It is glossy; all is well with the world. But then the very next week, out of the *Gazette* falls another publication called the *Oxford Magazine* full of eloquent articles describing how the place has run onto the rocks, the Vice-Chancellor is in trouble, governance is dysfunctional, bureaucracy is burgeoning, the assessment of ‘impact’ will divert us from our true tasks. It is difficult to know where the truth lies, but the *Oxford Magazine* is certainly more interesting and more discussed. The members of the Public Affairs Directorate who write *Blueprint* are highly trained but they deliver corporate clichés. That may not matter much, although it can contribute to a kind of institutional narcissism. I once had a conversation with a prominent politician, an Oxford graduate, who said that Oxford was proficient at self-defence, but poor when it came to profound thought on the subject of higher education as a whole.

The culture of spin

The results of corporate rhetoric may sound rather trivial, but they can be extremely serious. One of the more profound reflections which I saw on the subject of the tragic events of Columbine High School – reflections on the massacre – was not (interestingly) on the subject of guns – the danger of them is obvious to all except for members of the National Rifle Association, as seen in the famous Michael Moore film *Bowling for Columbine*. No, in this case the comment concerned the school's mission statement and aims. The school had all the usual stuff in its prospectus about striving, succeeding, excellence, realizing your inner potential, care for the individual, education of the whole person – growing, developing, all that sort of thing. And it sort-of worked, in that the culture of the school had aligned itself with the aspirations. Yet it had nothing for those who were not part of all that rhetoric: not part of the school's clean and successful dream. The 'geeks', so called, alienated from their school, and living more in a world of violent computer games, could play no part. The school rhetoric sounds harmless and I am guilty of saying the same kind of things in speeches at prize givings. But then people started shooting the nice kids and the blacks. So you realize that scepticism about easy rhetoric has not gone far enough. The ideology of the school sounded fine, but it was not inclusive or collective enough; it was elitist in the worst sense. It used the wrong words.

Mark's Gospel is a spare account of the significance of Jesus. We can learn a lot from the sparseness itself, but also from what the Gospel conveys, first mainly deeds, parables and teaching – much of it about relationship to God and obligations to other people. Then the trials and Jesus's death, with Jesus choosing to be almost wordless over against those in positions of power to whom, in life, in death and in resurrection, he was a threat. He was killed not for posing a threat to individuals but rather to institutions. Not that we should directly follow the actions and passion of Christ; that is not what the Church has meant by following in the way of the Cross. But rather, that we should have our desires and behaviour re-formed (reformed) by a close attentiveness to God and to the way of Jesus.

In the play *Enron*, on in London at the moment, the rampant greed does not come as much of a surprise ('Enron on-line will change the world'): it involved the central figures in a kind of private world, and now they are either dead or in jail. What is terrifying is the behaviour of the lawyers, stockbrokers, accountants, those on the edge, the circling professionals mouthing their advice and articulately covering their tracks. Some of the rich benefited from the whole disaster. As is often the case it was the middling and the poor who suffered, especially poor employees who had been paid in shares. On-line fast-moving rhetoric mattered and nobody protected the poor from it.

The Church

The Church: it has its own mechanisms for covering its tracks, as is shown by the child abuse cases – its own dubious culture of looking after its own so that the survival of the institution is ensured. It has its own inane wings. Yet, for all the froth which it produces, it at least should be drawn back to the character of its central figure, which is not a Pope or a press officer or a bishop, but the person

of Jesus Christ our Lord. The Church's way of running itself, however ramshackle or warped, must ultimately stand that test of being in tune with that life and death and resurrection. While always reviewing itself, it has a duty to review the work of others, for public ethics are of crucial importance to the truthfulness and flourishing of the human race. Private morality is important and has had its due attention; public ethics have been neglected. Jesus was killed not for posing a threat to individuals but rather to institutions.

Mark's Gospel is low on rhetoric, high on the actions and passion of Jesus: this followed by that. And far the greatest attention – the central place – is given to the passion and death of Jesus - and then a small space to the resurrection. It is about facts and experiences, words about deeds. And so, in the Christian year, there is no doubt that everything revolves around Holy Week and Easter. Everything leads up to that or interprets that.

In Eastertide there is much talk of flowers and of new life – and that is part of the message. That talk tends towards the harmless rhetoric which Evelyn Waugh's audience were so happy to hear. But PR and spin are often more sinister, more insidious: a cover for power and a deception of people. More money is now being put into it. More people are now employed on it. Public honesty is threatened by it. John Mere desired the plight of the poor to be improved and the poor are more conned by spin than are the rich. What is really going on? Who is doing what to whom? Who is left out of the game?

Mark's Gospel is a lesson for us all: spare and abrupt with its recounting of deeds and its passion. Mark's account of the resurrection leaves us to reflect on the mystery and challenge by God to new life: re-formed through his grace: individually and collectively. Faced with that future, the first followers of Jesus reacted in terror, for they were afraid.



Robert Hamer, film director and Old Member, 1911–1963

A genius and a scornful frog

SIMON HEFFER

Robert Hamer, whose centenary falls in 2011, came up to Corpus as an undergraduate in 1930. His subsequent career as one of the most original and intelligent directors in the history of British cinema was derailed by alcoholism; he died of pneumonia in 1963 at the age of just 52, his constitution wrecked by drinking for which the adjective ‘heavy’ does not suffice. He left a legacy of a handful of the greatest films in our cinematic history, and has become a cult among cineastes; and yet his connection with our College is almost entirely forgotten.

Hamer was born in Kidderminster in 1911, the son of an actor from a well-to-do Welsh family. His father, Gerald Hamer (*né* Geoffrey Earle Watton), who outlived his son by nine years, had started as a stage actor in a range of work from Shakespeare to J. M. Barrie, but went to Hollywood in 1935 to seek his fortune. He played character actor roles in many films, including some of the Sherlock Holmes series with Basil Rathbone and in Fred Astaire’s *Swing Time*. His son, who took his father’s stage surname, went to Rossall School at Fleetwood in Lancashire. His final report from there included the observation: ‘His apparent cynicism did not mar an attractive and interesting character whose fault was a too quick temper, and whose merit an ability to recover good humour very quickly.’ He arrived at Corpus on a scholarship to read Mathematics, having been something of a child prodigy in the subject. He had proudly told his father, when aged seven, how he had developed an entirely new method of counting, only to burst into tears when being told that somebody had already invented the decimal system. He also had a distinct feel for the language. He wrote some poetry while an undergraduate and was published in a collection called *Contemporaries and their Maker* that also included verse by Donald Maclean, one of the Cambridge spies.

The Hamer legend includes the assertion that he was sent down from Corpus, not supposedly for drinking but for some sort of homosexual offence. This turns out to be hard to substantiate from the records. Certainly, though, something went wrong during his three years here. Having taken a first in part one of the Mathematical Tripos in 1931 he switched to economics; and in his finals in 1933 took a third. He may have been rusticated – the record is not clear – during his second year, since he went out of residence 10 days before the end of the full Michaelmas term in 1931 and did not return until 19 February 1932, having missed half the Lent term. He was away from Cambridge on a few other

SIMON HEFFER

(m. 1979) read English as an undergraduate and took a PhD in history. He was a Fellow Commoner for the calendar year 2010. Currently Associate Editor and a political columnist for *The Daily Telegraph*, he writes a cultural column for *The Sunday Telegraph*, is the author of several books, and broadcasts on the history of the British cinema of the 1940s and 1950s. His interest in Robert Hamer arises out of this and wider studies of post-war British culture.

Opposite page:

Robert Hamer on a London rooftop c. 1950. Photo copyright of the Bill Brandt Archive Ltd.

sporadic occasions until he left; his strong academic promise ended with that disappointing third, perhaps after a period of dissolute behaviour or rebellion that would set a theme for his film career.

Into films

He started in that business in 1934 as a cutting-room assistant for Gaumont-British Studios, which meant working as tea boy and odd-job man. What motivated him to go into films – and indeed what he did for a year after going down from Corpus – is not clear. There is no record of his having taken part in any dramatic productions while an undergraduate, nor, for that matter, of having taken part in any College sports or societies: he seems to have had a sense of apartness that would become typical of many of the main characters in his films. In 1935 he was asked by the German film-maker Erich Pommer to join the production company, *Mayflower*, that Pommer had formed with Charles Laughton. Hamer worked as a film editor on Pommer's own *Vessel of Wrath* in 1938, and the following year on Hitchcock's *Jamaica Inn*, both starring Laughton. Pommer and Laughton left for Hollywood in 1939, and Hamer joined the GPO Film Unit, one of the finest nurseries of talent in his business, working for the Brazilian-born director Alberto Cavalcanti.

When Cavalcanti moved to Ealing in 1940, Hamer followed him. He edited a George Formby film *Turned Out Nice Again* and then two propaganda films: the rather wooden *Ships with Wings* and the far superior effort *The Foreman went to France*. Hamer was then promoted to associate producer on *San Demetrio, London*, *Fiddlers Three* and Will Hay's last film *My Learned Friend*. The links between *My Learned Friend* and the film that would be Hamer's masterpiece, *Kind Hearts and Coronets*, are obvious. It is a dark comedy of multiple murder without much of a trace of conventional morality; only its occasional set-piece slapstick elements distinguish it in tone from *Kind Hearts*.

Hamer's ambition, however, had always been to become a director. He had his first chance in 1943 when asked to direct parts of *San Demetrio, London*, covering for Charles Frend when he fell ill with appendicitis. It was also during the filming of *San Demetrio* that colleagues began to notice Hamer's problems with drink, though he managed to keep these at bay in his professional life until after *Kind Hearts* in 1949. He had married the actress Jane Holt, sister of the Ealing director Seth Holt, in 1939: unlike her husband she was of little talent, but, like him, had an astonishing propensity for drink. Rather than being a stabilising influence on him she helped him speed down the slope to addiction. Friends of his were surprised they married: most felt Hamer would have been happier living as a homosexual.

Visual elegance

At the time when he was establishing himself as a director his demeanour on set was unpretentious and calm. He was meticulous about detail almost to the point of obsession; this soon meant that as well as directing his films he would write or re-write them and edit them. He soon had successes to boost him. He was asked to direct the 'Haunted Mirror' episode of the portmanteau horror film



Film poster for *It Always Rains on Sunday* – a marriage of documentary and narrative featuring Hamer's fascination for low-life

Dead of Night, in which a young couple buy a mirror for their new house but the man sees a whole different life of temptation, darkness and repression happening in the looking-glass. Mirrors are a recurrent theme of Hamer's films, as are the feelings that emerge from this one. They recur in his first full-length film, *Pink String and Sealing Wax*, made directly after *Dead of Night* and exploring the tensions within a late Victorian family led by an oppressive father; some inferred from this ideas about Hamer's feelings towards Sir Michael Balcon, the head of Ealing Studios, but that may be fanciful – at least at that stage in Hamer's career.

As his obituary in *The Times* put it on 5 December 1963 his 'real talent' was 'an intense feeling for period, an unusual gift for visual elegance, a refined sense of style.' These were all apparent in *Pink String*, and even more so in *Kind Hearts*; yet none was in his next, equally successful film, *It Always Rains on Sundays*. The old Hamer obsessions of darkness and repression are back in force, though, and his fascination for low-life – the film is about an escaped armed robber on the run. Next, though, came the film that would become synonymous with his name: *Kind Hearts and Coronets*.

As with so many artistic successes for their creators, *Kind Hearts* became a mixed blessing for Hamer. Towards the end of his life he told *Films and Filming*: 'It's flattering to make a picture which becomes a classic within ten years; it's not so flattering, however, when people get the impression it's the *only* picture you've ever made.... That picture has become a sort of yardstick for everything else I've done. Friends, especially friends, look at my other films and say "good, brilliant, superb" but not, of course, so "good, brilliant, superb" as *Kind Hearts and Coronets*.'" But then he had, in his own words, set out to make 'a film not noticeably similar to any previously made in the English language' and 'using the English language, which I love, in a more varied and, to me, interesting way than I had previously had the chance of doing in a film.' As well as the extreme

refinement of the script, which he wrote with help from John Dighton and which remains probably the most literate of any film in the English language, he indulged his dark side by seeing that it was a film that ‘paid no regard whatever to established, although not practiced, moral convention, in which a whole family is picked off by a mass murderer.’

Because Ealing already had three films in production (1949 was also the year of *Passport to Pimlico*, *Whisky Galore*, and *The Blue Lamp* among several others), *Kind Hearts* was shot away from Ealing Studios and the democratic ethos there. As a result it was very much Hamer’s film rather than a group effort. He was a connoisseur of French films and of France, and *Kind Hearts* draws on this, as do some of his other works. It is a film that greatly appeals to the French, not least in its Wildean aspects. The French director, Bernard Tavernier, said he was attracted by the ‘Marxism’ of Hamer’s take on the class system: but it is more subtle and radical than that; it is about Tory anarchy, about a desire not to overthrow the system but to subvert it for one’s own ends. It also, as one critic put it, demonstrates ‘the allure of doubleness, the conforming rebellion of the outcast son’, something familiar from *Pink String and Sealing Wax*.

Balcon had liked *It Always Rains on Sunday* because of its marriage of documentary and narrative, and seems to have expected something similarly wholesome in which right prevails over wrong in *Kind Hearts*. It was not to be: and he also began to have reservations about Hamer. During the production of *Kind Hearts* he came to see him as ‘self-destructive’ and not a team player, the ultimate sin at Ealing. Hamer and Balcon had arguments during the production, and the director only just got his way in the editing of the film. Balcon had felt it doomed because of its eroticism, darkness and amorality; he forgot these difficulties when it registered its phenomenal triumph, but his and Hamer’s relationship was coming to an end.

Losing his touch

Flushed with success, Hamer put up suggestions for his next film, but found them all batted away. A project about the underworld was frowned upon by Balcon; a film about Edith Thompson, hanged in 1924 for the murder of her husband committed by her lover, was deemed too racy. Another, set in the West Indies, seemed to have too much emphasis on sex, and would have been too expensive. Hamer got the message and returned to Mayflower; there he made a bleak but well-received film about a love triangle, *The Spider and the Fly*, whose tone was very un-Ealing. It was during the filming of this that he began to become incapable on set for the first time.

Hamer made several more films but, thanks to the drink, began to lose his touch. One film was a critical success – *Father Brown*, starring Alec Guinness in the title role – but with one exception the rest were poor. The exception was *The Long Memory*, starring John Mills and released in 1952. It is a stark, and starkly modern film, and in retrospect one that broke several moulds in the British cinema. As with some of Hamer’s preceding films it is bleak and deals with low life: it is the story of a man wrongly imprisoned who, on his release, determines to see justice done. It was shot on the Kent coast of the Thames estuary,

beautifully photographed, the landscape perfectly reflecting the pessimism of the plot; although not much more than politely received at the time, it now seems a masterpiece. There would be no more, however.

Hamer's final effort, *School for Scoundrels*, was a debacle. Although a jolly enough film stuffed with some of the finest comic actors of the time it creaks visibly and smells routine. Hamer was threatened with the sack early on because of his drunkenness and only survived so long as he did because of the support of one of his stars, Terry-Thomas, who threatened to walk out if Hamer went. Halfway through shooting, however, it became untenable, and he was fired, the film finished by other hands.

This was in 1959. He had no other offers of work, and started to drink even more heavily. He went to Battersea Park one day and thought he was being followed home by a mutilated lobster. The next day he thought it was again rasping along the pavement behind him, with a companion. His partner, Pamela Wilcox, called in doctors. They diagnosed *delirium tremens*, and put him in a drier and, as the lobsters multiplied in his mind, a straitjacket. As they did so he complained that the lobsters were now attacking his genitals. The doctors feared things had reached a point of no return. Miss Wilcox wrote of his epic consumption of alcohol in those last years: lagers for breakfast, white wine during the morning, spirits at the Screen Writers' Club all afternoon, brandies at the Garrick in the evening, then whisky until he finally fell over. Yet he was not a violent or obnoxious drunk. His colleague Harry Watt, the celebrated documentary producer, said of him after his death: 'Robert was the best loved man in the film industry. Even at the time of his decline, when he appeared drunk on the set, the lowest electrician did his best to shield him.'

He was declared bankrupt and, after several spells in a drier, gave up trying to abstain. He was thrown out by Miss Wilcox when he refused to continue his treatment. Friends lent him money that he spent on drink. Eventually, one found him so ill that he took him to hospital: where he died.

'He looked and sounded like a scornful frog', said Alec Guinness of him. For all his self-destruction he remains one of the great creative geniuses Corpus has produced. For all his flaws we should, on his centenary, be proud to have had him among us.



Michael McCrum's last gift to the College

Leckhampton's prairie garden

PETER CAROLIN

Leckhampton House is once again the scene of a pioneering venture. Fifty years after it became home to the University's first post-graduate collegiate community, its much-admired garden has become host to what is, almost certainly, Cambridge's first prairie garden. The link between both ventures is Michael McCrum, who, as Senior Tutor, had proposed that – through the establishment of the Leckhampton community – the College should be the first to implement the Bridges Syndicate's recommendations on post graduate care.

By the turn of the century, it was clear that the garden – Leckhampton's greatest glory – had for too long rested on its laurels and that decisions on its maintenance were being made on an ad hoc basis. In particular, the rose garden – a difficult area to maintain at the best of times – was in a poor way. In 2004, with his 80th birthday approaching, Michael and Christine McCrum decided to commission a landscape architect, Tom Stuart-Smith, to draw up a strategy and maintenance plan for the entire garden. It would be Christine's present to Michael which he could present to the College at his birthday party in the Lodge garden. The College duly accepted his offer and assumed responsibility for its funding and implementation.

The designer

Known today as a seven-times winner of Chelsea Flower Show Gold Medals, Stuart-Smith had been an obvious choice. Not that his first brush with the McCrums gave any indication that they might ever commission him for any design work. As an undergraduate and family friend in the McCrums' very first term back in the College, in 1980, he was invited to drinks in the newly decorated Lodge. Settling down into a sofa, he looked around and remarked 'Great potential here. Are you planning any redecoration?' The family – all present on that occasion – have never let him forget his blunder.

As an undergraduate, Stuart-Smith read Natural Sciences and it was only towards the end of the course that he started seriously considering a career in landscape design. Research for his final dissertation – on the feeding behaviour of moorhens – took place in the Botanic Garden. The results were somewhat scrambled by the fact that the frequent jerking of the moorhens' heads was not, as he thought, a typical manifestation of their aggressive behaviour, but a result of their choking on the dry porridge feed he was giving them. He wasn't going to be a zoologist – but he liked the Botanics.

PETER CAROLIN (m. 1957) is a Life Fellow, Emeritus Professor of Architecture and one of the editors of *The Letter*.

The Leckhampton prairie garden is best seen in July, August and early September.

Opposite page:
The prairie garden – an area in the natural tradition of the Leckhampton lupins – in August 2010

Inspired by two elderly but hugely enthusiastic landscape architects, Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe (1900–96) and the Britain-based American, Lanning Roper (1912–83), Stuart-Smith completed a post graduate course in landscape design at Manchester University. In practice, he has worked on everything from by-passes and reservoirs to historic garden conservation and Sainsbury's car parks (the low point) and from huge new gardens at Wisley to small prize-winning ones at Chelsea. He claims never to have had a drawing lesson and to have started drawing, at the age of 19, skulls on the Natural Sciences course. But, in an age when too many landscape architects are generating rather lifeless computer representations, Stuart-Smith's drawings stand out for their elegance and clarity. His website (www.tomstuartsmith.co.uk) is a delight not to be missed by anyone interested in gardens and landscape.

As part of his long-term plan for Leckhampton, Stuart-Smith proposed a prairie garden to replace the high-maintenance and chemically-intensive rose garden. He describes the replacement as 'something rather outrageous – completely out of place early in the year but growing enormously in power as it colours out. It's extraordinary and unexpected and it would be nice to duplicate it on the other side of the central path.' Michael McCrum liked the idea of an area in the natural tradition of the famous Leckhampton lupins – grass-grown perennials.

Colourful, economical and sustainable

The method used to establish the prairie garden was pioneered about 10 years ago by Professor James Hitchmough of Sheffield University's Department of Landscape. A botanist by training, Hitchmough was looking at ways to establish diverse and colourful vegetation in public spaces that would be more economical to establish and more sustainable than conventional types of planting. So, instead of 'improving' the soil with manure and planting flowers a foot apart, the flowers are grown from seed, sown *in situ* into unimproved soil to form a dense weed-suppressing mat of plants at up to 100 plants per square metre. Stuart-Smith and Hitchmough have collaborated on a number of schemes in both private and public gardens – first at Heveningham Hall in Suffolk and then for the Royal Horticultural Society at Wisley, where the prairie forms part of the glasshouse garden created by Stuart-Smith for the bicentenary of the RHS in 2007. Hitchmough is currently working on the largest scheme yet – part of the 2012 Olympic Park.

The prairie at Leckhampton is largely composed of some of the daisies that are common in the moist (mesic) tall grass prairie from Southern Wisconsin to Northern Texas. Some of the species, such as tall coneflower, *Rudbeckia maxima*, are not prairie species per se, but are adaptable to being grown with prairie species. These species are largely long lived perennials, although *Echinacea purpurea* typically persists for only 4–6 years but regenerates by self seeding.

In due course, following the College's acceptance of Stuart-Smith's plan, work started on tree planting, clearance and preparation of the former rose garden for its new role as a prairie garden. Making the prairie garden had involved spraying-off and rotavating the old rose garden, spreading the seed, covering it with a 10 cm layer of sand and placing a jute covering over that. No

Opposite page:

Top, preparing the area of the old rose garden for its new planting in the autumn of 2007.

Bottom, the prairie garden, looking south.

(Photographs by Neil Taylor)





new soil was brought in. The seeds came from Germany, the sand stopped native plants from germinating but retained the moisture for the seeds, and the jute both prevented the birds from pecking seeds and provided a moisture indicator. The largest potential threat remains molluscs but these tend to be kept down by the grit in the sand. Finally, at the season's end, weeds can be burnt out without affecting the prairie plants which are, by nature, fire-resistant. Pernicious weeds are treated by 'spot' treatment.

This year, in August, there were wonderful swathes of yellow rudbeckia with patches of purple echinacea and the odd, highly dramatic, tall yellow silphium. From now on, Stuart-Smith expects the plants and balance of colour to change of its own accord. The echinaceas may well decline in number, compensated by more tall silphiums. No watering is required. The overall height will remain at about 60–90cm, punctuated by 2–3m high docks. The only trace of the original rose garden is a circular pattern caused by the use of pesticide on the path at its centre. A new, smaller, lower maintenance rose garden is planned for the little alcove to the north of the George Thomson building.

A garden for its time

The prairie garden was formally opened on 4th September in the presence of Christine McCrum, Robert McCrum and his younger daughter, Isobel. The family is delighted and full of admiration for the work and understanding of Neil Taylor, the Leckhampton gardener. It is not only the colourful prairie that pleases them but also the tree planting elsewhere and the promise of the new, smaller rose garden. Tom Stuart-Smith seems happy, too. Asked in his London office, high above Smithfield, to name his favourite Cambridge garden, he considered some of the best known before revealing that his best memory of Cambridge gardens was lying among the lupins at Leckhampton.

The College's graduate community at Leckhampton inspired many others – some, like Trinity Hall's Wychfield and Trinity's Burrell's Field, adjuncts to existing Colleges, others like Clare Hall and Darwin, complete Colleges in themselves. In the same way, will Leckhampton's prairie garden be the precursor of many more? Requiring no watering and little maintenance, this colourful meadow – home in high summer to a host of bees and butterflies – seems ideally suited to tough times ahead in this most arid part of Britain.



Christine McCrum and landscape architect Tom Stuart-Smith at the garden opening, September 2010. (Photograph by Meredith Whitton)

Opposite page:
Prairie garden coneflowers –
top, Silphium;
middle, Rudbeckia maxima;
bottom, Echinacea purpurea.
(Top and bottom Photographs
by Neil Taylor)

College Feasts 1591 to 2010

Then ...

1591

A note of the Bachelours commencement charges exhibited to the Master, Dr Jegon, febr. 23, 1591. Eliz. 34.

This 'note' has been slightly shortened

Item for samman	vjs vjd
Item for fresh fish	44s
Item for ling	vs
Item for butter	vs iiijd
Item for wardens ¹	ijs viijd
Item for apples	iijs
Item for egges	vjs viijd
Item for creame and milcke	vijs
Item for meale	vijs
Item for sedge for the oven	xijd
Item for hearbs, broomes and musterd	vjd
Item for vinegar, salt and candels	xijd
Item for wine	xvijs ixd
Item for the hier of napkins	ixd
Item for gloves	xxijs vjd
Item for beare	xvjs vjd
Item for breade	xxijs
Item for a poore woman	vjd
Item the buttlers wages	iijs iiijd
Item for two buttlers	ijs
Item for dorekeepers	xijd
Item for the master cookes wages	xvs
Item for the undercookes wages	xs
Item to the porter	xijd
Item to the barber	xijd
Item for almonde butter	ijs
Item to the chapel ²	v£
Item to the pothecharye for spices and muchets ³	iiij£ ijs vjd d

Exam[inatus] et probat[us] per magistrum collegij
John Jegon

1. Warden pears.

2. A college order stated that £5 for the chapel should be added to the funds raised for commencement feasts. Work on the new chapel had started in 1578.

3. Tufts of leaves.

... and now

ELIZABETH LEEDHAM-GREEN *and* ROBIN MYERS, *archivists*

May Ball Supper Menu – Cold Buffet

Salade de Crevettes en Mayonnaise
Darne de Saumon en Salade

Dindonneau aux Marrons à la Périgourdine
Jambons d'York Gelee au Porto
Aiguillette de Caneton Bigarade
Noisette d' Agneau à la Gelee de Menthe
Aloyau de Boeuf
Supreme de Volaille Alexandra
Langue de Boeuf à l'Écarlate

Salade de Tomate
Salade Nicoise
Salade Waldorf
Salade à l'Anglaise

Salade de Fruits Fraichie
Trifle à Liqueur
Fraises à la Crème

Ice Cream to be served in the Buffet Marquee after the third sitting and will continue until either the Ice Cream is finished or is no longer required

P. Curtis
Kitchen Manager

[initialled SL]

1970

The originals are reproduced in their original wording. No attempt has been made to correct the English 'kitchen French'.

Archivist's note:
Stuart Laing was the president of the May Ball Committee.

1623

Comitia maiora [M.A. graduation]

Boyled checkhens	1 – 2
Mutton & salled	2 – 0
Veale	1 – 8
Venison Pye	5 – 6
Bitter	1 – 0
Gustard ¹	1 – 6
Checkhens	0 – 10
Mallard	0 – 8
Rabbets	1 – 0
Puyets	2 – 0
Salmon	1 – 6
Gusbery tart	1 – 6
Capon	1 – 0
Cold lamb	0 – 8
Condiments	1 – 6

1. Another term for a bustard.

There were thirteen 'messes' or tables at this feast. This menu is for tables 3–7. Tables 1–2 had a more elaborate menu and the remainder a simpler one.

1860

Library Visitation Dinner, April 26th

	£ s d
Saumon Sauce Homard	1 5 0
Potage à la Bonne femme	8 6
Merlans frits & Sauce 8/6. Cucumber 3/-	11 6
Anguilles de Mer frits & Sauce	7 9
Potage Printanier	8 6
Turbot à la Hollandaise	1 5 0
F: Quartier d'Agneau. M. Sauce	15 0
Cromesquis à la Russe	4 6
Sea Kale 3/-. Salad & Dressing 2/6	5 6
Les Cotelettes de Mouton à la Wyndham	6 6
Poulets Printaniers à la Bechemelle & Mushrooms	9 6
Langue à la Ecarlate & Spinach	7 0
Croustade à la puree de Gibier	5 6
2 choux-fleurs	2 6
Ris de Veau á la Parisienne	6 6
Boeuf Roti & H. Radish	14 0
4 dishes of Potatoes	2 0
L'Oison Roti & Sauce	11 0
Boudin à la française	5 6
Gelée à la Maraschino	4 6
Pâtisserie 3/-, Sea Kale 3/-	6 0
Levrant Roti & Currant Jelly	7 6
Fanchonettes	3 6
Crème d'Orleans	4 6
Meringue de Rhubarb	4 0
2 Guinea Fowls & Bread Sauce	9 0
Beignets au fromage	6 0

Library Visitation dinners took place on the occasion of the annual audit of the Parker Library – a requirement set out in Matthew Parker's Will. By the late nineteenth century the audit system had become somewhat erratic. Both the audit and the dinner were revived in 2004 – 51 years after the last recorded audit.

Graduands' Dinner

1990

Terrine de Poissons et Crevettes

Noisettes d'Agneau à l'Orientale

Pommes de Terre Nouvelles

Chou-fleur au Beurre

Carottes au Gingembre

Pouding d'Été

Café

Chocolat à la Menthe

Pouilly Fuissé 1988

Crozes-Hermitage 1983

Croft 1983 L.B. Port

Parker Library Audit Dinner

2010

Chilled Vichyssoise with a Pea and Mint Ravioli

Seared Asian Caramel Salmon with Mange Tout Sesame and Pak Choi

Loin of Venison

Fig Tart

Caramelized Apple Emulsion

Thyme Anna

Chanterelles Mushrooms

Watercress Puree and Game Jus

Ginger Cheesecake Brulee with Chocolate Sorbet and Caramelized Pears

Coffee Petit Fours

Lindauer Special reserve, Blanc de Blanc, NV

Gunter Rabl, Gruner Veltliner, Kamptal, Austria, 2008

Bodegas Otto Bestue, Finca Santa Sabina, Somontano, Spain, 2004

Dr Pauly Bergweiler, Berncasteler, Spatlese, Mosel, Germany, 2001

Dow Crusted Port 2002

Parker Library Audit Dinners were revived in 2004 with the purpose of encouraging sponsorship. Each dinner is generously funded by a Parker Library benefactor.

The Fellowship

Visiting and Schoolteacher Fellowships

The College offers a number of Visiting Fellowships and Schoolteacher Fellowships each year. The two schemes bring a wide range of scholars and schoolteachers to Corpus, many of whom remain in touch with the College over the succeeding years. Indeed, publications by some of these visitors are listed in this issue as are deaths of others. Following this introduction to the schemes, two of last year's Visitors reflect on their stay in Cambridge.

Visiting Fellowships

The Visiting Fellowship scheme is open to scholars from the United Kingdom or from overseas who may wish to spend the year (or part of it, but not less than one term) in Cambridge. These Fellowships are non-stipendiary and ideally suited to faculty members on sabbatical leave from their permanent positions.

Visiting Fellows become temporary members of both the College and the University during their stay and enjoy many of the benefits of working in an international centre for research and cultural activities. College accommodation and meals are charged at the normal rates.

Schoolteacher Fellowships

The Schoolteacher Fellowship scheme is open to teachers currently working in the Maintained sector. Each Fellowship is available for a ten-week or five-week period during term-time. The main purpose is to enable the holder to pursue intellectual or professional interests in an academic environment and/or to follow recent developments in education. Fellows devote their time either to academic research or to a project which will benefit their teaching. It is also an opportunity to gather information about Cambridge and its admissions procedures – thus enabling them to encourage and advise potential applicants for undergraduate places at Cambridge. Ultimately, the College hopes that this encourages contact and dialogue between the College and the holder's school or college.

Accommodation and meals are free, attendance at University lectures is possible and the University and College Libraries are available. However, the College is unable to provide any funds for replacement teaching costs – so this can be a problem for some schools. Applicants must be graduates holding permanent full-time teaching posts in the United Kingdom. They must also be

engaged in the education for university entry of the 16 to 18 age range and normally have a minimum of three years' secondary or further education experience.

Visiting Fellows 2010–11

Ms Satoko Tokunaga from Keio University, Japan to study 'English Print Culture and Medieval Devotional Texts c. 1480–1535' for the academic year.

Dr Radu Gheorghita from Midwestern Baptist Seminary, Kansas City, USA to study 'The reciprocal Influence between the Septuagint and the New Testament Textual Witnesses and the Scribal Habits in Handling the Old Testament Quotations' for the academic year.

Schoolteacher Fellows 2010–11

Mrs Jacqueline Kyte (Schoolteacher Fellow) from Oakwood Park Grammar School, Maidstone, Kent where she is Subject Leader for English and Lead Teacher for Gifted and Talented Students, Michaelmas Term 2010.

Mrs Andrea Ramage (Schoolteacher Fellow) from Virgo Fidelis Convent School, London where she is Deputy Head of Sixth Form, Easter Term 2011.

Fellow Commoner 2010

Dr Simon Heffer, Associate Editor and political columnist for *The Daily Telegraph*, for the calendar year, January to December 2010.

A Visiting Fellow's Year: a great time at a great place

BARBARA WEINLICH

Probably not everyone has to go to Australia in order to wind up as a Visiting Fellow at Corpus Christi College in Cambridge, but it was in fact at the Department of Classics at the University of Sydney where I heard about this fellowship for the first time.

I was delighted when I learned that I had been selected as a Visiting Fellow for the Easter Term 2010 and looked forward to spending three months devoted to my research in the intellectually stimulating climate of Cambridge. Upon my arrival, however, I realised quickly that this fellowship was going to offer me more than I could have ever imagined. As a temporary member of Cambridge University, I enjoyed using the resources of the Classics Faculty Library and the University Library; as a visiting fellow at Corpus Christi College, I became part of a great community – a 'mini-pelican,' so to speak.

In terms of research, I owe many thanks to Stephen Oakley from Emmanuel College, who introduced me to Cambridge University's 'Caucus A,' one of the most intellectually innovative centres for the study of Greek and Latin literature. The weekly Literary Seminar offered me the opportunity to meet new scholars and their ideas. I felt honoured to contribute a paper to this forum at the invitation of the organisers and I greatly appreciated the comments that I received. I am grateful for the time that a number of colleagues invested in

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discussing with me aspects of my current book project on Propertius. I enjoyed working in the library of the Classics Faculty, where I had almost all of the books and journals I needed at my disposal. However, equally important to me was Corpus Christi's Taylor Library, which offered me a place of undisturbed quiet for finalising a number of manuscripts and, moreover, a place that was not far away from the printer room to which I, as a Visiting Fellow, had 24-hour access. All that contributed immensely to my highly productive stay at Cambridge.

I was pleasantly surprised that the Master, Stuart Laing, took the time to welcome me on the very first day on which I turned up at Corpus Christi College. Having inquired about my area of expertise, he made sure that I knew how to get to the Classics Faculty. He also encouraged me to participate in the High Table dinners as often as I could and thus to participate in the College's community. Likewise, I was impressed that in mid-May I was invited to meet the College's President and the Master, who both wanted to make sure that I was having a comfortable stay. James Buxton, in turn, introduced me to many fellows at lunch and to even more people at his invitation for birthday drinks. By the time when the memorable Name Day Feast took place, I truly felt part of a lively community and, moreover, a community that I want to come visit again. There is one project that the Master and I had planned to carry out, but for which we never found time – to play four hands on his Bechstein.

A Schoolteacher Fellow's view: a transformative experience

TOM BENNETT

TOM BENNETT teaches Philosophy and Religious Studies at Raine's Foundation School in London where he is Director of Humanities, Gifted-and-Talented Co-ordinator and a Governor. He is behaviour advisor to the *Times Educational Supplement Online*. He is author of *The Behaviour Guru*, a guide for new teachers learning to control classes, published by Continuum Publishing.

The reality of working in state sector education is far from the Platonic Ideal. Once a teacher steps onto the treadmill, he finds himself going deeper into administration, bureaucracy and controlling rowdy pupils, where opportunities to reflect critically upon one's experiences are rare. The Schoolteacher Fellowship offered by Corpus Christi is a wonderful window into an environment where such teachers can re-examine what their role means, the aims of education, and why we teach in the first place. I spent my time researching the philosophies that underpin the aims of modern state education; as my research progressed it began to direct itself, and eventually I wrote a paper on the ways in which the professional teacher has been marginalized in the policy-making process. I noticed a dislocation in this process that, in school, had never occurred to me; that the professionals delivering education, and the ones closest to the implementation and success of educational theory, were usually absent as instigators or critical evaluators of that theory.

The resources offered by Corpus were exactly what someone in my position needed; access to academic literature via the superb library, access to top-flight thinking in the form of some of the country's leaders in research, and just as importantly, space to pause, think and consider. The drop in pressure from full-time teaching to a sudden immersion in academia was vertiginous. Despite the concerns of some ill-informed colleagues, I was treated with enormous civility and seriousness at every contact, something which also surprised me by its depth.

Of course, I gained an immense amount of pleasure through the experience, but the Fellowship has meant a great deal more than that. Ben Colburn, my academic liaison at Corpus, made a point that rang a tuning fork through my research; as a teacher I was uniquely qualified to write a piece of research that echoed the experiences of myself and my colleagues, rather than simply attempt a paper that explored well-trodden themes. My research and reflection has changed the way I understand my role in the classroom. As an online advisor for the *Times Educational Supplement*, I have used this perspective to inform others, particularly new teachers who often experience a range of existential conflicts directly related to the evaporating importance of their role. In addition, my research has provided the bulk of intellectual material for my third teacher training manual, which I started to write as soon as my Fellowship finished and I realised that my findings were of communicable importance to others in my profession. Teachers in the state sector have a long way to go to recover some of the status and professionalism they have lost under successive, increasingly prescriptive regimes, but thanks to the unique space Corpus provided me, at least one teacher has been inspired to redress the balance. It was a truly transformative experience, and I cannot thank the College enough.

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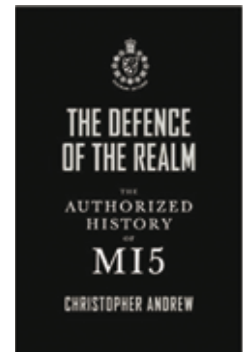
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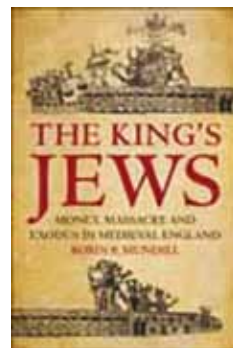
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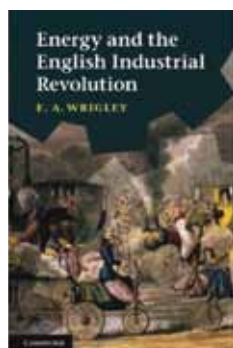
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David Omand

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The College Year

Senior Tutor's report

Good Tripos results and a flourishing outreach programme

2009–10 has been a peaceful, if still interesting academic year for the College. At the beginning of the year we welcomed two new teaching Fellows. Dr Andreea Weisl-Shaw directs studies in Modern and Medieval Languages. Her research is on humour in medieval Spanish and French literature, and through her I discovered, somewhat to my surprise, that some medieval jokes can actually be quite funny. Dr Pernille Røge is one of our Directors of Studies in History, and works on eighteenth-century European history and political thought.

In the course of the academic year students have been doing what students usually do: they went to parties, behaved more or less well in Hall and in the Pelican Bar, sang, danced, played football and hockey and the piano and cello. Fortunately, they also went to lectures, practicals and supervisions, wrote essays, and, after the Easter vacation, spent hours and hours revising in the Taylor Library. In the end, they did well in their exams.

Many of you will have noticed that the College was this year placed 13th in the Tompkins table published in *The Independent*; you will be pleased to hear that in the more reliable Baxter tables, circulated internally among the Colleges, we were 11th. This is a slight slide down from last year (we were then 10th place according to Tompkins and 8th according to Baxter). While of course I would have been happier with a move in the opposite direction, this is in fact still a good result. We had no fewer than fifty First Class results, the same number as last year; but some were much higher Firsts than before. And I am delighted to say that some of our subject groups really made us proud. In particular, we are (again!) first in English. We are also second in Modern and Medieval Languages. And in History we shot up from 9th last year to 2nd this year, with an amazing array of First Class results, and with two of our historians respectively at the top of the Part I and the Part II Tripos lists. Our physical scientists too remain a formidable group, with nine of our fifteen candidates achieving a First; and among the smaller subjects Archaeology and Anthropology and Philosophy scored particularly highly (again there are two of our students at the top of both the Part IB and Part II Philosophy Tripos lists). These achievements bear witness to the dedication of our students, Directors of Studies, Tutors and Supervisors.

In the meantime, our outreach activities are flourishing. In the past year we have had a larger than ever number of visits to the College by groups of students

from state schools and colleges around the UK. Two of our biggest annual initiatives are a taster event for Sixth Form College students and a summer school for students and teachers from Northern Ireland. On both occasions participants stay in the College and have the opportunity to experience the atmosphere, challenges and rewards of academic study at Cambridge.

Although we usually work with Year 10 students and above, in the Easter Term Year 5 and 6 pupils from Islington and Newham Boroughs spent a day at Corpus. Feedback from pupils and teachers was overwhelmingly positive, with one teacher commenting: 'As one of our children sat in the chapel he said, "I would like to come here". I doubt very much that he would have been brought to Corpus for a visit, so his aspirations have definitely been raised.' The success of the activities that are run by the Admissions Office depends on the support of the Schools Liaison Officer and other Corpus Fellows, and an enthusiastic and hard-working group of our own undergraduates. Given our commitment to the widest possible access to Cambridge on the basis of academic merit and potential for achievement, it is pleasing to see in recent years a marked increase in the number of successful applications to the College from academically strong state-sector students.

While I am writing, the Tutorial and Admissions Offices are buzzing with activity – we have just received the A-level results, and most of our offers were not just met, but met with flying colours! We are now preparing Freshers' packs, in the expectation of a very exciting year ahead.

MARINA FRASCA-SPADA, *Senior Tutor*

Leckhampton Life

Planning a new building for expanding numbers

Those with very, very long memories – or access to a long run of Governing Body minutes – may have an idea for how many decades the College has been considering building further accommodation at Leckhampton. Finally, the decision has been made to get beyond thinking about doing so and actually to do so. By the time that this *Letter* is published we will know whether the Planning Authority has agreed; as this is being written we are in the final stages of preparing our detailed submission to them. If permission is obtained, we hope to start building at the end of July 2011 and have a brand-new block ready for occupation by September 2012.

Why a new building? Despite having increased our numbers of graduate admissions only very slowly, the total number of graduate students in residence has risen over the years because of the growth in the number of four-year programmes. Whereas it was once normal to move straight from the undergraduate course to the Ph.D., the norm today is to take a one-year Master's course as a preparative to doctoral study. Alongside this, there has been a proliferation in Master's courses and hence greater pressure from students who want to study in Cambridge for just one year. And as the squeeze on non-

collegiate student accommodation in Cambridge gets ever stronger – we hear stories of students having to look for accommodation as far afield as Ely – so there is pressure for colleges to look to the better provision of rooms for their own members. Almost uniquely in Cambridge, Leckhampton has the capacity to expand a little without putting too much pressure on the existing facilities.

Also, house prices in the Cambridge area have continued to rise, despite the recession. It was found that we owned a number of small houses away from the centre of Cambridge which were being used for graduate accommodation, which were costly to maintain and whose rent did not reflect a proper return on what was now their capital value. Careful calculations by the Bursar showed that if we were to sell these and use the money obtained to pay part of the cost of the new building we could provide more accommodation than we do at present, of a much higher quality, situated on the Leckhampton site and so at the centre of the College's graduate activity, and whose projected rental would cover the residue of the building costs within twenty to thirty years. The Governing Body accepted the argument, and we moved to the stage of design.



The new postgraduate accommodation building is to be located on the site of the old groundsman's house, between the pavilion and Leckhampton House, overlooking the playing fields

Local architects Bland, Brown and Cole were selected, and a range of options considered. Fellows and students formerly innocent of such things were forced to come to terms with flood plains, archaeological surveys, section 106 agreements, ground-source heat pumps, tree preservation orders, not to mention considerable differences of opinion on matters aesthetic. The site was fixed on, at the end of the Leckhampton drive, on the edge of the playing fields, orientated in a north-south direction (i.e., at right angles to the drive). The size was agreed on: some forty units of accommodation, mostly single rooms but including some flats, each room being sufficiently generously proportioned so as to recognise that graduate students had different needs from undergraduates away from home for a few weeks at a time. What seems to have been an inordinately large amount of time has been spent on the design and operation of the windows – floor-to-ceiling glass in angled bays, so as to allow as much light in as possible, with ventilation panels at each side. The landscaping of the area around the building has been put in the hands of Tom Stuart-Smith, whose sympathetic reworking of the Leckhampton gardens has been so successful. (pp. 38–43). Much sleep has been lost by the Bursar and the Warden, and no doubt others as well, but we hope that the outcome will be a building of which our successors' successors will be proud.

In our more optimistic (or foolhardy) moments, we envisage that this will be the first of two or three buildings at this side of the Leckhampton site, pulling the focus away from the axis between Leckhampton House and the George Thompson Building towards an open quadrangle including these, but also the new building(s) and the backs of the Cranmer Road houses. What is now the carpark and bicycle sheds will be transformed into the hub of life at Leckhampton. Those young enough to think so far into the future might consider looking back in fifty years time to see whether this was no more than a pipe-dream.

DAVID IBBETSON, *Warden of Leckhampton*

College Libraries

A great collection re-housed on time and below budget (just)

The Parker Library

The great Parker Library project was promised for completion by the end of February 2010. No-one quite dared to believe it. At 2 p.m. on Friday, 26 February, however, the new reading room and vault were officially handed over to the College, exactly 58 hours ahead of schedule and just under budget. That has probably never been said before of any building project in history (except possibly for Noah's Ark). The prompt and well-husbanded completion was a tribute especially to the care of the architects, Ben Kilburn and Jan Hofmeier, of Kilburn Nightingale; the builders, Kilby Gayford; and relentless and good-natured financial supervision by the Bursar and the College Treasurer.

Part of the former Butler Library on the ground floor is now recreated and reborn as the Butler Reading Room, with elegant furniture commissioned through the generosity of Gifford Combs, member of the Friends of the Parker Library. Chairs are discreetly blind-stamped with the enigmatic initials 'M.C.' ('Matthaeus Cantuariensis') and Parker's device of three keys. There are now washrooms for readers, never provided before, improving both comfort and the chances of the fragile manuscripts being touched by cleaner hands. Beyond the far end of the room, beginning about where the Butler Librarian's office used to be, is the secure vault, now housing all the manuscripts and the most precious of the printed books and College archives. It is capable of withstanding fire and almost any imaginable natural disaster. Around the vault are walls of bookshelves. There is another library office at the furthest end. Everything promised in ambitious visions of the late 1990s is now fulfilled, with the added bonus that the upstairs 'Wilkins Room' is preserved too. The cost was met almost entirely from the money raised in the last decade and a half for the Parker Library project, much of it from Old Members.

On 22 March the medieval manuscripts were returned to the College from their temporary exile and were re-housed in the vault. This was the third time since 1574 that the manuscripts had been removed from the Library. The first occasion was in June 1914, not from fear of the Germans, but 'to avoid risk of damage by incendiaries caused by Suffragettes' (according to the College's

Chapter Book), although certain items were afterwards sent on further to a bank vault in Shrewsbury for the duration of the War. The second occasion was 1939, when the manuscripts travelled initially to an underground tunnel in Aberystwyth and (from 1942) to a quarry in Bradford-on-Avon, before returning to Corpus in March 1946. During their third exeat in 2009–10 the manuscripts went less dramatically up the road to the modern vaults of Churchill College, through the kindness of their director of the archives, Allen Packwood. This had the advantage that the books were at least sometimes accessible to readers, desperate for urgent access, and very occasionally to notable guests, such as Henry Kissinger, who came in November.



Top, the Butler Reading Room is placed at the east end of the space formerly occupied by the Butler Library and the new Parker Library vault occupies the west end. *Bottom*, the free-standing vault (left) is lined on its external faces with bookcases (right)

The new reading room was initially scheduled for opening in April. Paul and Louise Cooke, whose generous eleventh-hour donation made the whole project seem possible, were persuaded to accept this role. In the event, the prehistoric whims of Eyjafjallajökull necessitated postponement, and the task fell instead to H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, Visitor of the College, who officially declared the Butler Reading Room open on 21 June (p. 10). He unveiled a commemorative plaque designed by Lida Kindersley.

In the meantime, the Wilkins Room upstairs is undergoing a renaissance of its own. Twentieth-century furniture has discreetly vanished. The College's ancient archives have moved into the tall cupboards vacated by the manuscripts

(in turn, freeing up a room on I staircase, now restorable to student use). The early printed books have returned to all their original places on the oak book shelves designed by William Wilkins. New glass cases have arrived, paid for by the Friends of the Parker Library. Every Thursday afternoon the Library is now open to small groups of agreeably well-behaved visitors managed through the Cambridge tourist office, who split the proceeds of admission with the College. A new guidebook to the Library by Christopher de Hamel has been published.

The Library staff remains unchanged, with Gill Cannell and Suzanne Paul as the joint sub-librarians and Shiralee Brittain as library assistant.

The Taylor Library

The Duke of Edinburgh inspected the Taylor Library too on 21 June. Photographs of his visit on the information screen just inside the Library show His Royal Highness with Dr John Taylor and Iwona Krasodomska-Jones, accompanied by the Master and the Vice-Chancellor, meeting members of staff and graduating students. In the pictures it is a sunny day; everyone is smiling; the Taylor Library is a happy place. For the second full year of its life, the Library has maintained its reputation as the newest and most-admired student library of Cambridge, and many members of Corpus spend more time there than anywhere else. Acquisitions of new books continue relentlessly (more than 30,000 volumes so far, rising daily), nobly helped by the 'Buy a Book' sponsorship scheme run through the Development Office.

The Media Centre, now fully catalogued, has extended into audio books and classical music, which can be borrowed. Events in the Taylor Library have included a jazz evening in October 2009, in support of the new cancer unit at Addenbrookes, starring Sophie Zadeh, Sandy Steel, Dan Richards and Patrick Farmbrough. The exhibition cases have shown classical antiquities from the Lewis Collection, College treasures (including a rather endearing bejewelled elephant), and contemporary pottery lent by our neighbours the Primavera Gallery in Trumpington Street. The ancient Greek tomb inscription in the entrance hall was translated this year by Dr Kelly, 'Here you see the tomb of Diognetos, whose life was spent among the books of the wise ...', which is not a bad role model in the setting of a library.

As many predicted, the Corpus Clock on the outside of the Taylor Library has revolutionised public awareness of Corpus. It is not quite true (not yet) that the library behind the Clock is more famous than King's College Chapel, but certainly film and television companies, seeking an iconic shot to set a scene unambiguously in Cambridge, now all cut to the immediately recognisable Corpus Clock (as one would with Tower Bridge or the Eiffel Tower, for example, to indicate London or Paris). The Clock was an important feature and the setting for a song in the best-selling Bollywood film *Paa*, directed by R. Balakrishnan (2009).

Iwona Krasodomska-Jones reigns as Taylor Librarian, supported by Liam Austin as Assistant Librarian. Kate Taylor was this year's (and the final) Taylor Graduate Trainee.

CHRISTOPHER DE HAMEL, *Donnelly Librarian*

The Chapel

Impressive occasions and memorable journeys

There has been a wonderful range of services, events and trips over the past year. Thinking back, it is some of the little things that come to mind as among the most significant. Readers will remember the tragic death of the President of Poland and his wife and many other senior Poles in an aeroplane crash on 10th April. A few days later we held a small memorial service in the Chapel, at which members of the College gathered with a dozen or so of our Polish staff. It was profoundly moving to stand together at a time of palpable tragedy for many of our staff. I think too of the daily offices, and the weekly service of chanting and silent prayer in the Taizé tradition. We may sometimes be a handful of disciples, but there on those occasions is the sense of honouring the Mystery that is at the heart of College life. 'Where two or three are gathered....'

There have been a number of impressive occasions too this year. On Corpus Christi Day we held a procession from St Bene't's to the College Chapel for a splendid celebration of Holy Communion. Two graduate students made a lovely College banner in time for the occasion, which we blessed before setting out along Trumpington Street. Dr Morris, the new Dean of King's College preached, and we were joined not only by feasters and members of the College, but also by many friends from Westcott House and St Bene't's.



The Pelican banner was first used in the Name-Day procession from St Bene't's, along Trumpington Street, to Holy Communion in Chapel

We have been challenged and stimulated by a wide variety of preachers on Sundays and special occasions. Cambridge voices have included Angela Tilby, Vicar of St Bene't's and well known broadcaster, the Regius Professor of Theology David Ford, Dr Frazer Watts, Fellow of Clare College and the Master. We also welcomed the Bishop of Hertford (now of Portsmouth), the former chief nurse of the NHS Dame Sarah Mullally, and from further afield, this year's Boutwood preacher Dr James Kowalski, Dean of the Cathedral Church of St John the Divine, New York.

I am especially glad to have the involvement and mutual encouragement of Sibella Laing (Lay Reader and Master's wife), Tom Sander (ordinand at Westcott House) and Di Hakala (Head Warden, Corpus PhD student). Together we have formed a preachers' seminar, and they have each preached at least once a term. I am also very thankful for the support of our excellent chapel officers, Sam Brookes and Ryan Brown-Hasyon (Chapel Clerks), Di Hakala, and Edmund Howard (Sacristan).

Once again there has been great music this year, with a very full programme of choral services. I am most grateful to all our choristers and musicians, especially our Director of Music, Nick Danks, and our two Organ Scholars, Sean Heath and Karen Au, for their dedication and skill. At the end of the Easter Term, the choir went on tour to Kaiserslautern and Heidelberg, at the invitation of Maria Helming, one of our Sopranos (p. 67).

Readers will remember how intense term time can get in Corpus! I aim to arrange a couple of day trips a term, to give people from across the College the chance to unwind a little and experience something of life 'outside the bubble'. Memorable trips in the past year include a visit to Framlingham in Suffolk with its extraordinary castle and parish church and, later the same day, guided by Professor Rackham, to the 4,000 ancient oak trees at Staverton – an enchanting and remote woodland scene. In the Easter Term, we made for Oakham, and toured a small local brewery. In the afternoon we walked off our lunch (and ale!) beside Rutland Water.

Holy Land visit

In late August, the chaplain of St Catherine's College, Anthony Moore, and I took group of students and Fellows from both our colleges (about 25 in all) on a nine-day visit to the Holy Land. We were based for the first five days in Jerusalem at a hotel close to the Damascus gate. This enabled us to explore the Old City very easily. It was marvellous to be there in Ramadan, as the Muslim quarter was busy and festive and tense late into the evening. It was fascinating and moving to visit the famous sights in this great city – Christian, Jewish, and Muslim – and to experience at first hand the richness, the history and the tensions of this unique part of the world. We explored the Holy Sepulchre as tourists and also as pilgrims, visiting this great church early on Sunday morning to witness the various liturgies going on simultaneously, we visited Bethlehem, and we walked the Via Dolorosa. We also ascended (by cable-car) to the heights



Left, some of the Corpus Christi and St Catharine's party at the Dome of the Rock.

Right, keeping up with the news in the Sea of Galilee



of Masada (incredibly dramatic, and fiercely hot), and dipped ourselves in the waters of the Dead Sea.

For our final three days we travelled to Galilee via Jericho (visiting the excellent Jeel Al Amal boy's home at Bethany *en route* - which we shall support in our Michaelmas Term chapel collections). We stayed beside the sea of Galilee, which enabled us to have wonderful early morning and late night swims, and visited the various places associated with Jesus and the disciples around the lake, and westwards to Mount Tabor (where the Transfiguration of Jesus is remembered to have taken place) and Nazareth. It was a fascinating and enjoyable experience at many levels. Both in Jerusalem and in Galilee we were very glad to be able to meet up with James Laing, Master's son and Old Member, who is head of the Church of Scotland's operations in the Middle East.

Help needed

I hope readers will not mind if I close with a request for help. I am always in need of some extra funds to assist students who would like to participate in expeditions, pilgrimages and retreats (such as the Holy Land trip). I would also love to be able to furnish the Chapel with Lent/Advent vestments and a processional cross. At present we use an ancient Ethiopian cross bequeathed to me by my late father, but that will ultimately stay with me! Any Old Member wishing to help is warmly invited to be in touch.

JAMES BUXTON, *Chaplain*

Weddings in Chapel

Edward Swanick (2007) and Susanne Graham	19 December 2009
Catherine Galloway (1997) and Arnaud Tronche (1998)	8 May 2010
Emily Jordan (2009) and David Greenhouse	15 May 2010
Frank Lannoy and Suzannah Hill (2000)	17 July 2010
Stelios Tofaris (2000) and Elizabeth Rodgers (2004)	23 July 2010
Lucy Gowans (staff) and Thomas Sparke	21 August 2010
Malcolm Custerson (staff) and Elizabeth Lawrie	18 September 2010

Parker Preachers in Norfolk 2010–11

Canon Peter Sills, 2000–2008 Canon Residentiary of Ely
The Revd James Buxton, Chaplain

The Chapel Vault

*In eighteen hundred and twenty-eight
The dear old Master died;
We laid him in the Chapel vault
At his predecessors' side;
We dropped a tear and we tolled the bell
And we tolled it jolly well-O;
There were of us but Fellows four
And I the Junior Fellow.*

GEOFFREY WOODHEAD, verse from a May Week opera, c.1955
[can anyone remember any more?]

Last autumn Robin Myers, Modern Archivist, drew my attention to a portentous brown-paper envelope sealed with a pelican and superscribed, in the hand of a sometime Bursar:

CHAPEL VAULTS

This envelope is to be opened only in the event of a burial in the vaults or some other cause determined by the G.B.

CJ Taylor

11.7.1979

As far as I knew there is one vault under the Chapel, whose extent can be roughly determined by stamping on the floor and listening (when nobody is around). The only permanent entrance is an architectural rabbit-hole in the Bursar's Garden. The date on the envelope came after extensive work on the Chapel in 1976 and just before the repairs to the Fellows' stalls in 1979–80.

The Archivist was reluctant to have in her care a document of which she was ignorant, so, seeing that Christopher Taylor was deceased and the normal thirty-year embargo on confidential archives had expired, I asked the Governing Body for permission to open the envelope. This was duly done in the presence of the Master, Modern Archivist, Keeper of Records, and several other Fellows. In the envelope was a plan and elevations of the vault. It is reached by lifting two paving-slabs in the middle of the Chapel, each divided in two. Steps lead down to a passage with niches for coffins on either side. Three of the niches contain the (reputed) mortal clay of William Wilkins, architect of the Chapel and New Court; John Lamb, Master when they were built; and James Pulling, the next Master. There is room for 33 more.

We have long known that Wilkins was buried in the Chapel; Corpus was his favourite client, and his monument is on the steps to the Wilkins Room (instead of, as he wished, in the entrance archway). Presumably Christopher Taylor thought it prudent to investigate the extent and construction of the vault before moving the sanctuary steps westward, which might have added to the load resting on it. Why was he so mysterious and secretive?

OLIVER RACKHAM, *Keeper of College Records*

College Music and Chapel Choir

A year of growth and development

The Chapel Choir saw a large turnover of membership at the beginning of the academic year, with significant recruitment required to build numbers back up to the optimum number of 22 singers. This was achieved and it was a pleasure to witness this group develop over the course of the year, growing in confidence and ability.

Throughout the year the Choir maintained a varied programme of events and repertoire. A moving performance of the Rheinberger Requiem at the Remembrance Sunday Eucharist and a beautiful Advent Carol Service were particular highlights of Michaelmas Term, as were a powerful sequence of music and readings for Lent and a Choral Evensong at Norwich Cathedral during Lent Term. The year culminated in a highly successful trip to Germany at the end of June. The Choir sang services in Kaiserslautern and gave a concert in Heidelberg, as well as singing madrigals at a local church fete on the day of the England/Germany Football World Cup match, for which a large screen had been procured and a good helping of hospitable sympathy dished out afterwards! This was the home territory of choir member Maria Helmling, and we were very grateful to Maria and her family for all the organisation and hospitality they provided for the trip.



The Chapel Choir before the first choral evensong of the year, 2009

College musicians have explored lesser-known British repertoire over the year. The Chapel Choir were delighted to perform Old Member Raymond Warren's Easter Cantata 'The Strife is O'er' at a special Eastertide celebration at the beginning of Easter Term and there have been piano recitals featuring music by Coleridge-Taylor, Eric Thiman, Alec Rowley and William Alwyn.

Another development this year has been an emphasis on providing music for notable College occasions. This has involved the innovation of choral services before the Queenborough Feast and Name-Day Feast; the provision of 'after-dinner' music at Fellows Guest Nights and, specifically, a small chamber concert in Chapel on the occasion the conferring of an Honorary Fellowship on Sir Mark Elder; and a sung grace for a visit by the College Visitor and University Chancellor, The Duke of Edinburgh. Such occasions give the College an opportunity to display the wide variety of musical talent present in our College.

The Bene't Club is covered elsewhere in this Letter, but I would like to commend the work of the outgoing President, Emma Hutton, and all those students who have contributed to the rich mixture of events the Club delivers – informal concerts in the Master's Lodge, weekly lunchtime recitals in the Chapel, jazz nights in the Pelican Bar and the larger-scale end of term concerts.

The other innovation of the year was the development of a College Music Association, the purpose of which is to keep in touch with Old Members who have particular connections with Corpus music and to celebrate the heritage of College music. The Association had a successful inaugural year including a reunion lunch and music day in November. It has been a joy to welcome many of you to College and to hear your memories of College music. I look forward to working to develop and consolidate this innovation with the College and Old Members over the coming year.

I would like to extend my thanks to all who support College Music, in particular, the Chaplain, James Buxton; the organ scholars, Sean Heath and Karen Au; the President, Christopher Andrew and the Master and Mrs Laing.

NICHOLAS DANKS, *Director of Music*

Old Members interested in the College Music Association should contact Nicholas Danks

Bursary matters

Reducing the deficit, increasing income

Fellows, students and staff have all worked hard to reduce the magnitude of the College deficit over the last year and it is very pleasing to see these efforts bear fruit. In the year to June 2010 the College was able to reduce total expenditure by almost 10%, and as a result the overall College deficit was cut in half to £806,000. The clearest indication of the contribution that Fellows, students and staff made to this improvement is that while residences, catering and conference income grew by 11%, the associated expenditure was actually cut by 11%. This improvement is part of our 5-year strategy to completely eradicate the deficit by tightly managing expenditure while making every effort to expand our income base. Much of the reduction in expenditure has been achieved through the introduction of common-sense measures, such as trying not to replace staff when they retire and renegotiating suppliers' contracts.

The cost-cutting measures have touched many areas of the College and significant cost savings have been achieved in energy, laundry and insurance premium costs. The cost savings have been shared across the staff, students and the Fellowship. This year the role of the bedmakers will change. They will

continue to clean student rooms, but they will no longer make student beds. Significant cost savings have also been achieved by reducing the number of evenings on which High Table is offered. Most importantly though, credit must be given to our staff, many of whom have taken on additional responsibilities as staff numbers have been cut from 118 to only 105 over the last two years.

While every effort has been taken to tightly manage expenses, the College has also undertaken a number of initiatives to increase income. We have worked hard to expand conference income by increasing summer school activities and also by offering wedding services during the summer months. Our Head Chef has attracted such an excellent reputation that the catering department even held a Christmas dinner for non-members of the College that generated more than £4000 in income. As a result of these efforts conference income has grown by a quarter to £490,000 and is expected to grow to almost £700,000 in coming years.

The College also aims to increase investment income by renovating some of the older residential properties that have fallen into a state of disrepair. One major initiative that will support these efforts is the new Leckhampton development (pp. 58–60). Like many colleges, Corpus houses students in a number of older and often very small buildings across the city. The College plans to sell off several of these smaller houses and use the proceeds to fund the construction of new graduate accommodation in Leckhampton. This new accommodation will offer improved facilities for the students, but as a result of being at the centre of the Leckhampton site, will have much lower operating costs for the College.

Finally, thanks must also be given to our Old Members. The new policy of asking Old Members to make a £30 payment towards the cost of staying overnight in College has helped in our efforts to reduce the deficit. We appreciate the continued support of our Old Members and would like to thank all those who helped to support the College during the 2010 telephone campaign. As a result of this campaign and the many other generous gifts from Old Members, donations and gifts received almost doubled in 2009–10.

PAUL WARREN, *Bursar*

Development and Communications Office

A successful campaign and a new parents' association

The purpose of a telephone campaign is usually two-fold; to raise money and to improve biographical information about alumni. But there is a third outcome, less apparent at the beginning, and that is the connection between Old Members and the student callers. At its best, this becomes an enjoyable dialogue that offers possibilities of mentorship, exchange of stories about life in College and offers of work experience.

This year our team of 12 student callers, both undergraduates and postgraduates, raised £150,000, an impressive amount in a difficult economic

climate. In the process we added a great deal of information to our alumni database, updating addresses, personal data and establishing connections with Old Members many of whom have had little to do with the College since graduating. The calls are an opportunity for Old Members to ask questions, to challenge the students about misconceptions – and to learn what’s going on in College today. Remarkable conversations develop and common interests transcend the generation gap.

During the campaign, Old Members pledged and donated money and variously offered the student callers work experience in a variety of professions – law, journalism, music, medicine, science and business – and prizes such as meals in restaurants and tickets to Glyndebourne. All of which demonstrated the willingness of our Old Members to support the current generation of students, and help underpin the future of the College with ongoing financial commitment. We are extremely grateful for their generosity and support.

The telephone campaign is a hectic two weeks at Easter, but underlying this is the Alumni Fund which continues all year and invites ongoing pledges of small, manageable amounts to support students and tutorial needs. Lucy Sparke (née Gowans), Deputy Development Director, has organised and run both these major strands of our work for the past two years and continues to build them. Over the past year she has also started a Parents’ and Friends’ Association to offer a link with the College for the families of students. While this never infringes on the relationship between the College and the student, it provides parents and others with a welcome insight into what happens here in general terms, and into the rhythm of life in a Cambridge College. Parents receive copies of the *Pelican* magazine and other basic information and are invited to an annual lunch in Hall at the start of the Lent term. Judging by feedback we received this year, it is a welcome addition to our events calendar.

We have continued with our programme of events, dinners and communications such as the magazines, website and Facebook pages, and launched a Book Fund in which parents, friends, and anyone else can sponsor a book for the Taylor Library (the student library for those who haven’t been back for a while) with a nameplate acknowledging the donor. It costs £35 to sponsor a book; in its first year, the Fund raised over £2,000 which helped buy over 60 books for the library.

Finally, the office has had a change of staff. We say good-bye to Latona Forder-Stent, who worked here for nine years, and welcome Francesca Watson, who comes to us from Clare Hall. Latona (p. 71) was a well-known figure in College and amongst Old Members, organising and attending as she did countless reunion dinners and events, running the Nicholas Bacon Society Fund meetings and managing the 1352 Foundation Society. She was elected an honorary member of the Corpus Association at the recent Annual General Meeting and I am sure she will stay in close touch with the College. We thank her for her hard work over the past decade and wish her well in her new career.

ELIZABETH WINTER, *Director of Development and Communications*

College staff

The past year has witnessed relatively few staff changes. However, we have had several very pleasant events that have given us cause for celebration. Following the large number of staff changes that we experienced in the previous year, we have all been pleased to see the level of staff turnover go back down to a relatively low level.

There has been one very important retirement during the year. In August, Robert Blackwood, who worked in the Porters' Lodge for more than thirteen years, reached retirement age. Many Old Members will remember Robert as extremely polite, friendly and highly professional. He will be greatly missed by his colleagues, Fellows and students.

The other notable member of staff who left the College during the year was Latona Forder-Stent. Latona worked as the development officer in the Development Office for more than nine years. In this role she helped to support the establishment and growth of the Nicholas Bacon Trust, worked on many events and provided input in the publication of the *Association Letter* and the *Pelican*. Latona had grown to become an integral part of the College's development activities and we wish her every success in the next stage of her career.

One particular event was cause for celebration during the year – the birth of a baby daughter to Sarah Wordsworth, our Conference Manager, whom many Old Members will know as she helps to organise Old Member events.

PAUL WARREN, *Bursar*



Retiring staff members Robert Blackwood and Latona Forder-Stent. Below, the Visitor meets College staff



Postgraduates

Postgraduate numbers and research

Fifty years ago, Corpus had barely more than a handful of postgraduate student members. Today, there are 219 – as against 261 undergraduates. This uniquely high proportion among the ‘historic’ undergraduate Colleges reflects the College’s pioneering role in establishing the Leckhampton community in 1961. It also reflects – in a most impressive way – the University’s policy of building on its research strengths and expanding postgraduate numbers while keeping undergraduate numbers stable. 113 of Corpus postgraduates are UK students and 106 from elsewhere.

This new section of *The Letter* features two articles in which a home science student and an overseas arts student write about their research. These are followed by a listing of all those approved for Ph.D.s in 2009–10 together with the titles of their dissertations.

Genetic diversity in chimpanzees

KATHRYN AUCLAND

KATHRYN AUCLAND is a second year Ph.D. student in the Department of Biological Anthropology, working with Dr Leslie Knapp on ‘Genetic diversity in *Pan troglodytes*; a survey using sanctuary and free-ranging chimpanzees.’ She was MCR President 2009–10.

Anthropology, and more specifically, Primatology, is the focus of my research. I am interested in the study of chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*), their behaviour and how they may be able to tell us something about the history of human evolution.

My interest began at Durham University, where I studied a broad range of anthropological issues, before specialising in language acquisition within humans and apes. After completing my B.Sc. I moved to Cambridge where I began an M.Phil. and joined the Leverhulme Centre for Human Evolutionary Studies working with Dr William McGrew to examine female chimpanzee associations and how these may vary over a female’s lifetime. I examined female associations in relation to their age and other factors: for example, the stage of the female’s reproductive cycle and the presence or absence of dependent offspring. The hypotheses I examined were: Are older female chimpanzees less likely to associate with other female chimpanzees? Are female chimpanzees likely to associate with females who are not currently showing signs of reproductive swellings? And are female chimpanzees likely to associate with each other if there are dependent offspring of each adult female present? In order to explore these

hypotheses, I extracted and analysed data from unpublished travel-and-group charts that were collected in the early 1970s in Gombe National Park, Tanzania.

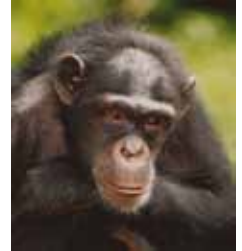
Following the completion of my M.Phil, I joined the Primate Immunogenetics and Molecular Ecology Research Group where I work with Dr. Leslie Knapp. For my Ph.D. dissertation, I am concentrating on the population genetics of Nigerian chimpanzees.

An endangered and neglected species

Four subspecies of chimpanzee have been described. The World Conservation Union and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) presently classifies all subspecies of chimpanzees as endangered. The total wild population of chimpanzees was recently estimated to be between 173,000 and 300,000, yet populations are said to have declined drastically (by as much as 66%) in the last few years. Factors such as increasing human population, habitat destruction, deforestation, mining, infectious diseases, as well as the hunting of chimpanzees for food and for the international pet trade, have all contributed to the decline of wild populations. Chimpanzees are characterised by long inter-birth intervals, slow life histories, substantial maternal care and relatively high infant mortality. Any reductions in the natural populations may have drastic effects on their survival.

One of the subspecies, *Pan troglodytes vellerosus* (also known as the Nigerian/Cameroon chimpanzee), is estimated to have experienced a significant population reduction in the past 20–30 years. In areas of Nigeria and Cameroon, bushmeat hunting alone could lead to the extinction of this subspecies within 17–23 years; these figures are based on the increasing number of orphaned chimpanzees arriving at sanctuaries within the region. According to IUCN criteria, a species has to be considered ‘endangered’ if population reduction over a three-generation period (approximately 60 years) will exceed 50%. This decline is likely to happen in *P. t. vellerosus*, and therefore makes it the most threatened subspecies of chimpanzee. *P. t. vellerosus* also has the smallest distribution and smallest overall estimated population (approximately 6,500). Although this subspecies has been debated, mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) variation has shown that they constitute a genetically distinct unit which has been neglected in conservation planning.

The only long-term study of *P. t. vellerosus* is conducted in Gashaka Gumti National Park (GGNP), Nigeria, under the umbrella of the Gashaka Primate



Above, mature male chimpanzee
Left, Nigeria's Gashaka Gumti National Park.
Illustrations courtesy of Gashaka Primate Project

Project, by an international team of researchers and students. Research has so far focused on habitat ecology, nutritional biology and material culture of a single study community at Gashaka-Kwano. No genetic sampling of individuals has occurred within GGNP and thus this area is highly underrepresented in terms of research at primate study sites. Earlier this year, a group of researchers genetically sampled sanctuary chimpanzees in the Limbe Wildlife Centre, Cameroon, and found chimpanzees from GGNP at the sanctuary.

A genetic survey is essential

In the past year, I have been studying chimpanzees in two African sanctuaries and chimpanzees from GGNP have also been discovered, based on mtDNA analysis. These findings demonstrate that infant chimpanzees from GGNP are being targeted and captured with the intention of long-distance transportation and the trade of infants both locally and internationally as pets. With adult chimpanzees sold for bushmeat and the arrival of western chimpanzees at sanctuaries across Africa, it is essential to conduct a genetic survey now as the population is declining. In November this year, I will begin the first genetic studies of the wider Gashaka population. These are of general scientific relevance, but will also be of value in efforts to trace the trade routes of infant chimpanzees which survive the slaughter of their communities and are sold as pets.

Whilst in Gashaka, I aim to obtain chimpanzee samples for future genetic analysis. Each chimpanzee will, each evening, construct a sleeping platform ('nest') in a tree. Sampling can thus be tied to locating nest sites. Recently vacated 'fresh' nest sites will allow sampling of faecal material (deposited each morning by each chimpanzee). Older nest sites will allow for obtaining hairs shed into the nest itself, by climbing into low-lying nests with the aid of ropes and string-ladders. Upon my return to Cambridge, I will extract DNA from the hair and faecal samples. Using DNA amplified from shed or plucked hair follicles and faeces, it is now possible to genotype individual primates at many nuclear and mitochondrial gene loci. These will then be PCR (polymerase chain reaction) amplified and sequenced to obtain mtDNA genotype.

This project can generate knowledge about *P. t. vellerosus*, the structure of their community in GGNP and also the possible relationships within the community in relation to surrounding communities (e.g. do females migrate?). By sampling the individuals of the GGNP community, I hope to calculate the genetic consequences of the illegal chimpanzee trade and to quantify the impact this may have on the community. I aim to discover if there are individuals within sanctuaries with mtDNA sequences which are no longer present in the wild. From comparing the sanctuary data with the fieldwork genetic data, I hope to be able to determine which areas of Nigeria are being targeted for chimpanzee exploitation. The study of wild chimpanzees, especially in Gashaka, may allow for the management of such populations. Molecular-genetic studies focusing on the population genetics of the community, as well as patterns of migration, may assist in designing strategies that aim to limit human encroachment upon wild chimpanzee populations.



Poster for the only organisation conducting a study of the most threatened chimpanzee sub-species

Science, photography and late nineteenth century periodicals

GEOFF BELKNAP

My thesis, now being written up, is an investigation of the use of photography within the illustrated popular and scientific periodicals in late nineteenth century Britain. My particular interest is in the ways in which images help to create specific forms of knowledge, or visual epistemology, and how this is articulated through a medium such as the periodical press.

In the 1870s and 80s, photography was at a point in its development when photographs were becoming easier and quicker to produce, and consequently the cultural impact of photographs in Victorian culture was becoming ubiquitous. At the same time, the number of periodicals in England was expanding exponentially, and the illustrated periodicals in particular were taking advantage of the public's desire to *see* the news of the world. Photographs were therefore valued by the periodical press because they lent a greater authenticity to the images they created and thus gave a more reliable view of the news event. However, during this period the periodical press could not reproduce photographs directly – owing to the high cost of reproducing photographic images and the technical limitations of the period – and instead had to make wood engravings out of the photographs. In order to retain this sense of a photograph's authenticity the periodical press annotated such images with the words 'from a photograph' – thus giving certain images greater value than others. My thesis looks at the interaction of these two technologies of communication – photography and the periodical press – to see how, and if, they affected the way information was created and communicated in the late nineteenth century.

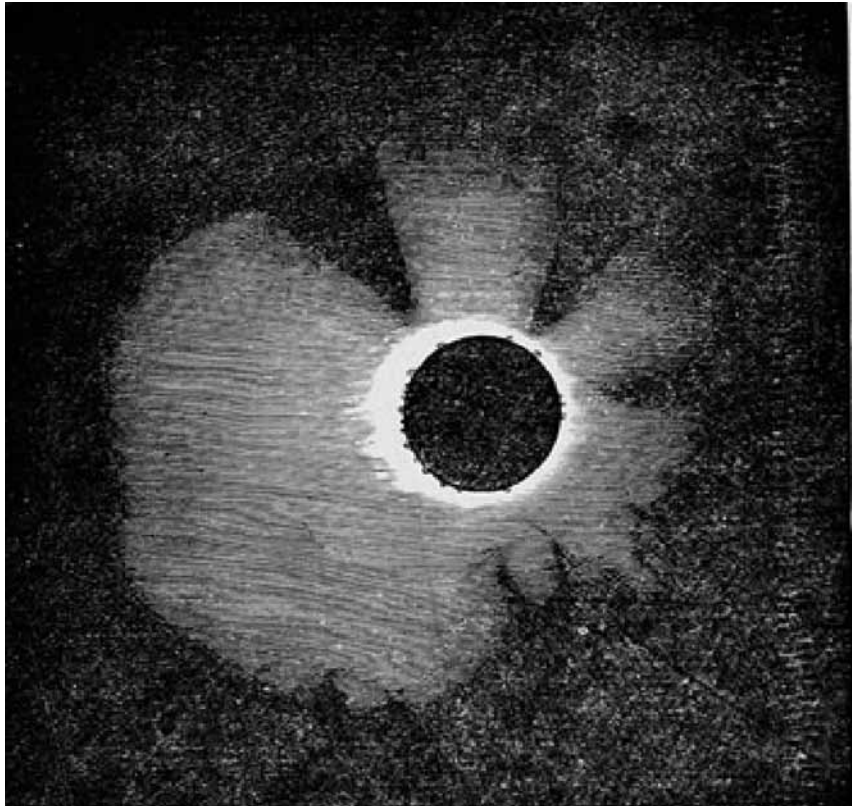
The way that my thesis examines this set of issues is by looking at the various uses of photography within two very different periodical genres: the illustrated popular press – such as the well known *Illustrated London News* and the less well known *Graphic*; and the illustrated scientific press – in particular *Nature* and its principal competitor, *Knowledge*. By looking at these two separate genres of the illustrated periodical press I was able to discover that the way that photographs were used by periodicals depended very much on what emphasis each individual journal placed on visual evidence and how this related to what they were trying to show. So, for instance, in an avowedly scientific illustrated journal like *Nature*, photography was used to legitimise specific scientific data – for instance, an image of an eclipse was photographed in order to answer a specific astronomical question. The illustrated popular press, on the other hand, used photographs to depict things that their readers could not immediately see themselves – such as foreign landscapes, or objects at a museum. While both journals elicited a sense of photographic authenticity in their use of photographs, they did it for very different reasons.

After establishing the general use of photography within the broader genre of the illustrated periodical press, my thesis moves outwards to examine three photographic and technological events reported within the illustrated press.

GEOFF BELKNAP is a third year PhD student in the Department of the History and Philosophy of Science. He has an MA in social and cultural history from York University, Toronto. He was MCR President 2008–9.

These are the 1874 Transit of Venus expedition – where scientists believed they could measure the distance of the sun from the earth by photographing Venus moving across the Sun at pole-opposite observational points on the Earth's surface; the use of photography, pigeons and hot air balloons to move information into and out of Paris during the Siege of Paris in 1871; and the development of instantaneous photography – particularly through the work of Eadweard Muybridge and E.J. Marey. In these three instances I look at the role photography played in these technological events both as an instrument for investigation but also as an instrument for reproducing these events in the periodical press. Finally, I look at how and if the images of these different events change if they move into other print spaces, such as books.

Overall, my thesis is therefore an examination of the way that photography as both a technology of science, and a technology of communication, constructs a way of seeing science in the 19th century.



An early example of the use of photography in a periodical. 'The late eclipse as photographed at Syracuse' from *Nature* 23 February 1871. Two weeks later *Nature* reprinted the image, noting that the first printing had inverted the image. (Reprinted by permission from Macmillan Publishers Ltd: *Nature* © 1871)

Approved for Ph.D.s

- C.E. Bacon *The synthesis and characterisation of some thiadiazolium rings and related heterocycles*
- L. Bellettini *Models, advisers and anti-models in Jung Wien: A study of Arthur Schnitzler's relationship to Felix Salten, Gustav Schwarzkopf and Jakob Wassermann*
- M.S. Box *Role of KNOX genes in the evolution and development of floral nectar spurs*
- P.N. Chetwynd *Nu nellap his willan wyrcean: portrayals of sin in the Blickling and Vercelli Homilies*
- N.H. Farrington *Archaeological discourse at Megiddo, Gezer and Masada: An historiographic interpretation of trends*
- J.R. Hamilton *Russia in transition: a legal and institutional perspective*
- J.K. Harmer *'Shall I say 'tis so?': Elizabethan fictions and the poetics of inquiry*
- G.J.A. Hughes *Constructivism in practice? Exploring the implementation gap within the UK pesticide risk assessment framework*
- N. Hurley-Walker *Targeted science observations with the arcminute microkelvin imager (AMI)*
- K.S. Kalsi *A study of exhaust gas residuals*
- K. Lehmann *Heat transfer and aerodynamics of over-shroud leakage flows in a high pressure turbine*
- R.J. Louth *Essays in quantitative analytics*
- A.I. Luce *British intelligence in the Portuguese World, 1939-1945: Operations against German Intelligence and relations with the Policia de Vigilancia e Defesa do Estado (PVDE)*
- A.E. Marks *Children's interactions with siblings from ages 3 to 6: Developmental trajectories and links with children's peer experiences*
- G.M.R. Nisbet *Evolution and regulation of the neocortical patterning system*
- O.E.C. Prizeman *Philanthropy and light: The formulation of transatlantic environmental standards for public interiors through Andrew Carnegie's library building programme 1889-1910*
- A. Oleksy *Wetting transitions of ionic solutions at charged solid substrates*
- J.M. Paillard *Microstructure and mechanical properties of PEO (plasma electrolytic oxidisation) coatings on titanium substrates*
- A.E. Prendergast *Extremal rational elliptic threefolds*
- R.J.E. Riley *Avant-Garde literature and the recording process*
- J.M. Rist *Rejuvenating remyelination in the ageing central nervous system*
- Y.F. Said *Ghazali's politics in context*
- P. Scott *Aspects of CFRP (carbon fibre reinforced polymer) prestressed concrete durability in the marine environment*
- U. Shimada *The conceptions of 'career' for managers in London and Tokyo: A discourse analytic approach*
- J.R. Third *Modelling particle motion within rotating cylinders*
- L. Tran *Structural and mechanistic studies of interdomain communication in type I modular polyketide synthases*
- B. Wagoner *Rethinking remembering: An exploration in cultural and experimental psychology*
- A.J. Weall *Characteristics of partially- premixed compression-ignition combustion using diesel, biodiesel and gasoline in a multi-cylinder direct-injection diesel engine*
- H. C. Wijesuriya *ABC efflux transporters at the blood-brain barrier in Alzheimer's disease*



Prizes and awards 2009–10

University Tripos Prizes

Cambridgeshire & District Law Society Prize for Criminology, Sentencing and the Penal System	Lauren Cheshire
Coulson Prize for the best History dissertation	Mark Daniel
Craig Taylor Prize for Philosophy	Felicity Loudon
Theological Studies Prize	Jamie Pleydell-Bouverie
Animalcare Final Year Veterinary Medicine Student Award	Karmen Watson

College Awards, Elections and Prizes

Foundation Scholarships

Mark Daniel, Felicity Loudon, Chris Nickerson, Sean Heath, Nilpesh Patel,
Rosalind Higman, Stephen Scullion and Mark Fiddaman

Bishop Green Cups

For the most distinguished result in a BA qualifying examination
Mark Daniel

For the most distinguished results achieved during the whole
of an undergraduate's career
Tom Hiscock

Fourth-year Undergraduates

Caldwell and Corpus–Taylor Prizes

For Management Studies	Neeraj Mathad
For Manufacturing	Alexander Slinger
For Natural Sciences	Victoria Edge Blake Hansen

Opposite page:
General Admission,
June 2010

Third-year Undergraduates**Caldwell and Corpus–Taylor Prizes**

For Natural Sciences

Catharina Casper
Thomas Hiscock
Alison Koon Tit Ming
Jennifer Molloy
Yun Xuan Tan**Manners Corpus-Taylor Prizes**

For English

Alice Malin
Frances Winfield**Boutwood Prizes**

For History

Benjamin Grunberger-Kirsh
James Hoyle
Kirstie Scott
James Vincent
Farzana Dudhwala
Sophie Zadeh

For Social and Political Sciences

Avory Prize

For Law

Daniel Churcher
Patricia Burns**Purvis Prize**

For Theology

James Pleydell-Bouverie

Beldam Prizes

For History

Mark Daniel
Felicity Loudon

For Philosophy

Second-year Undergraduates**Caldwell and Corpus-Taylor Prizes**

For Chemical Engineering

For Mathematics

Thomas Ng
Lovkush Agarwal
David Braden
Phillipp Kleppmann
Christopher Moore
Qian Wang

For Natural Sciences

Boutwood Prize

History

Jake Hollis

Manners and Corpus-Taylor Prize

For Archaeology and Anthropology

For English

Josephine Filmer
Ursula Heath
Sarah McKee
Victoria Rigby
Thomas Williams
Joshua Little

For Mediaeval and Modern Languages

Smyth Prize

For Medicine

Toby Haseler

First-year Undergraduates**Caldwell and Corpus-Taylor Prizes**

For Mathematics

Jingyan Mo

For Natural Sciences

John-Mark Allen

Mark Rickerby

Manners and Corpus-Taylor Prize

For Archaeology and Anthropology

Sophie Hedges

For History of Art

Georgina Eliot

For Mediaeval and Modern Languages

Daniel Rowe

Avory Prize

For Law

Donal Mee

Smyth Prize

For Medicine

Alexander Vickers

Boutwood Prize

For Philosophy

Alexandra Boyle

Other Undergraduate Prizes**Eastbridge-Parker Exhibitions**

On the recommendation of the Senior Tutor, to two continuing students in recognition of outstanding academic achievement

Jake Hollis

Sean Heath

Spencer Exhibitions

On the nomination of the Master

Patrick Farmborough

Intermediate Exhibitions

Awarded to undergraduates at the top of the second class in their examinations, remaining for a further year, who would not otherwise hold any award

For Asian and Middle Eastern Studies

Jessica Worsdale

For Economics

Thomas Elton

For Natural Sciences

Claire Drurey

Pete Matthews

Matthew Smith

Ivan Tan

Andrew Wilson

Joanna Woods

For Veterinary Medicine

Katy Syrett

Corpus-Taylor Prizes

For those in their final year who achieved first-class marks for a dissertation or project

For Chemical Engineering	Neranjana de Silva
For English	Imogen Crimp
For Economics	Metodi Lazarov
For Geography	Frances Chapman
For History of Art	Alysia Sawicka
For Law	Philip Murray
For Medicine	Sarah Appleton
For Natural Sciences	Elizabeth Lewis Andrew Rickerby

Hewitt Exhibitions

On the nomination of Tutors for academic merit and all-round contribution to College life by those graduating in their third or fourth year who are not scholars

Union	Maria Helmling
Outreach work	Jonathan Hughes Meredith Whitton

Moule Prize

For unseen translation from the classical languages

Edmund Howard
Samuel Brooks

Fanshawe Prize

For prose composition in the classical languages

Edmund Howard
Samuel Brooks

Craythorne and Beaumont Scholarships

On the nomination of the Tutors to the Worshipful Company of Cutlers, for Engineering and related subjects

Philip Connell
John Dereix
Robin Irvine
Rowen Learoyd
Felicity Williams
Joanna Woods

Langdon-Dowsett Bursary

On the nomination of the Tutors to the Worshipful Company of Cutlers, for Engineering and related subjects

Adam Gordon

Simmons and Simmons Prize

On the nomination of the Director of Studies in Law

Monika Wos

Richard Metheringham Mathematics Prize

On the nomination of the Director of Studies in mathematics to the
Worshipful Company of Cutlers Philip Connell

Bridges Prize for History

For the undergraduate achieving the best result in the Historical Tripos
Mark Daniel

Donaldson Prize for English

For the undergraduate achieving the best result in the English Tripos
Alice Malin
Frances Winfield

Robert and Mary Willis Prize

For a finalist in Architecture or its related disciplines of Civil, Structural and
Environmental Engineering or History of Art
For Engineering Adam Gordon
For History of Art Alysia Sawicka

Margaret Parker Prize

For the most distinguished dissertation or piece of coursework submitted by an
undergraduate reading Social and Political Sciences at Part IIB
Sophie Zadeh

Societies

Amnesty International Group

The student intake of October 2009 provided a new impetus for the Corpus Christi Amnesty International group. A fairly regular and solid group soon formed, meeting every Tuesday lunchtime in the rooms of the Chaplain, James Buxton (a consistently generous and friendly host). Our main activity is writing letters in response to the 'urgent actions' sent to us by the University's Amnesty International coordinators, making us aware of recent cases of human rights abuses across the world.

Amnesty advise to whom we ought to write in each country (providing their addresses as well as those of their countries' ambassadors to the UK), and provide a set of guidelines as to what we might write. A good Amnesty letter, however, is something written yourself; although we discuss the cases we are responding to we each write our own personal response. Each case leads to a number of letters being sent to the member of a government in the country concerned and, even if these letters are not really read by those to whom we are protesting, they will know that there are many people around the world who will not stand by whilst human rights violations continue.

Of course, most of the letters lead to no formal response, though that is not to say that they achieve nothing. However, a number of written responses have been received: the Guyanese ambassador in London wrote to say he had taken up the case we brought to his attention, the Russian government wrote a long letter to us (in Russian) about what they were doing with regards to another case and a response also came from the Foreign Office in London over the action they were taking with regards to a British citizen overseas whose case we had taken up. Such responses encourage us in our activities, but we do not confine ourselves to writing to governments.

As well as writing on behalf of prisoners of conscience across the world, we also engage in other activities. At the end of the Michaelmas Term, we wrote Christmas cards to many prisoners of conscience in an act that we hoped would give them the day-to-day strength needed in their lives. In the coming year, we plan to expand our group, especially with regards to doing more work with groups at other colleges – Amnesty International 'Letter Writing and Formal Swaps' ought to be a highlight!

BRENDAN SHEPHERD

The Bene't Club

The Club has had a wonderful year of music-making, from a recital in the first week of the Michaelmas Term, showcasing college talent to welcome the Freshers, to the final Easter Term concert, ending the year on a joyful upbeat. Second-year chemist, Chris Nickerson, performed Weber's sparkling *Concertino for Clarinet* accompanied by the Bene't Orchestra, and the audience was uplifted by the Chapel Choir's vigorous rendition of *Zadok the Priest*, as well as a more light-hearted sing-a-long version of *Over the Rainbow*, led by the Corpus Christi Music Society Choir.

A year-long series of Wednesday lunchtime recitals featured an interesting mixture of instruments and genres, from French organ music and Spanish guitar repertoire, to a wide-ranging bassoon programme. This lunchtime series gave audiences the opportunity to be exposed to a wide variety of chamber music performed both by students, from within and without the College, and by professional musicians.



Concert in the Lodge

As ever, the Master and his wife have been most supportive of all the musical endeavours of the college, and have generously hosted several more intimate concerts in the Lodge. These are fantastic occasions for friends to entertain each other with a variety of musical styles, in a very hospitable setting.

Acoustic nights in the bar have also become ever more popular and will definitely feature in next year's calendar. The newly formed Corpus Christi Music Society Choir was a great addition to the end-of-term concerts and enabled a new group of students to become involved in the musical life of the college. The group performs popular music in a less formal capacity than the Chapel Choir. Reading music is not a requirement, although enthusiasm is, as was evidenced by the animated appeal of *All I Want for Christmas!* Having sung at various points during the last year, we hope very much that the choir will continue to grow in strength and numbers, as it becomes an established part of what the Bene't Club has to offer.

EMMA HUTTON *and* GEORGINA ELIOT

Ethical Corpus

Over the past year, the College has undergone a radical overhaul of its green credentials. Traditionally, Corpus has always done its bit for others by keeping up to date with recycling initiatives, introducing energy-saving appliances and holding regular fundraising events. This year, the boundaries were pushed and our small, tight knit community managed to achieve some great things.

A green committee was set up to discuss sustainability, suggest improvements and make them happen. As a result, the College is now undergoing a carbon audit to see where it can reduce its carbon footprint and it now has an energy policy stating its commitment to reducing its impact on the environment.

'Greenness' was also rife amongst the student body. During Freshers' Week we held a 'bicycle doctors' workshop in Old Court where talented engineers and keen cyclists showed others how to maintain and repair their bikes. The police also had a stall providing information about bike safety and allowing students to register their bikes to aid the safe return of a bike in the event of theft.



Freshers' Week bicycle briefing in Old Court

During the Lent Term the University held a Green Week in which Corpus wholeheartedly took part. As part of the campaign, there was a green quiz night in the bar, a film showing of 'Where the Water Meets the Sky', an inspiring story of a group of women in rural Zambia who learn how to make a film as a way to speak out about their lives, a green drink on sale in the bar and a green formal hall at the end of the week that used sustainable, local food. The proceeds from the events were donated to the Haller Foundation, helping rural communities develop economically through the use of sustainable ecological processes.

Several fundraising events were also held supporting other charities: RAG (a big supporter of local initiatives), the Disasters Emergency Committee and WaterAid. At Corpus we realise that we are some of the most privileged people in the world and that it is our responsibility to help those less fortunate than ourselves. The charities we chose to support this year do an incredible job of providing essential aid to those who need it most.

Old Members wishing to support Ethical Corpus should contact the JCR Green and Charities Representative at the College

ELIZABETH LEWIS

Lewis Society of Medicine

The Society's annual Archibald Clark-Kennedy Lecture was given by Charles Pusey, Professor of Medicine at Imperial College, London, where his research focuses on the immune response to self antigen in the context of both systemic vasculitis and immunological kidney disease. He has played a major role in the development of treatments for immune-mediated kidney disease.

Professor Pusey's spoke on 'Kidney Disease – the Silent Epidemic'. He covered three main topics: the aspects of kidney disease caused by blood vessel inflammation, a particular research interest of Professor Pusey; the increasing burden kidney disease imposes on the health services; and the way that treatment of kidney failure with both dialysis and kidney transplant has changed over time. This illuminating talk was enjoyed by all who attended, including both renal specialists and those not at all affiliated with medicine – an impressive feat!

The lecture was followed by a reception in the Master's Lodge, after which we moved to the New Combination Room for the Society's annual dinner. This enlightening and enjoyable evening helped further strengthen the ties between students and Old Members. We are most grateful to Professor Pusey for coming to speak at Corpus.

The Clark-Kennedy lecture was initiated three years ago by the Lewis Society of Medicine in memory of a Fellow of Corpus who died in 1985. He was known not only for his work at the Royal London, where he became an expert in medical education, but also for his love of the outdoors, which he maintained into his nineties.

SARAH BURGESS

Nicholas Bacon Law Society

As the Society approaches its 39th year, members and benefactors can look back with pride at its achievements. Established to forge closer links between alumni lawyers and current law students through such events as the Annual Dinner, it has grown into a greatly valued support network.

Over the last year the Society has been kindly sponsored by Jones Day, Freshfields, and Holman Fenwick Wilson. They, with the Chairperson, Andrew Bell, have organised presentations and attended events within the College. This affords students the chance to make connections in the legal sector before embarking on their careers, a much-needed helping hand in an intensely competitive market. For those unsure about their future, an informal chat with a lawyer at one of these events has proved invaluable on more than one occasion! The Society also organises a Freshers' Moot, most generously funded by Mark Bridges and judged by the President of the Society, Sir Terence Etherton L.J. This year's deserving winner was Andy Holland.

Attendance at the annual dinner has been growing year on year, and reports have always been glowing. This year's event was a sumptuous treat, and the wines, including a case of the finest Chablis donated by Andrew Clarke, certainly hit the spot. The Freshers' Curry in October gave our newest members a chance to meet the other Corpus law students, and the Garden Party last June made full use of the beautiful weather and the lovely grounds at Leckhampton House.

The Society is open to all Corpus alumni who either studied law or have gone on to careers in the legal sector. To unite such a disparate and far-flung group seems a daunting task, but the growing attendance at its events and the enduring friendships formed is testament to the continuing success of the Society. This year the Society is opening its doors to non-law-students with an academic or vocational interest in the law, and will be holding informal cross-disciplinary discussions throughout the year to provide a forum for all to discuss the law.

LAURA CURRAN

Pelican Poets and Writers

A new college literary club has formed and has flourished this year. The idea for it emerged in February 2009 at one of the dinners for students and staff held by the Master and Mrs Laing in the Lodge. Richard Berengarten, poet and founder of the Cambridge Poetry festival – and a Praeceptor at the College – suggested the idea of a literary club. Mrs Laing received this enthusiastically and suggested a name involving the word ‘Pelican.’ A number of emails later, they agreed to launch the society in the Michaelmas Term. So Pelican Poets and Writers began.

The club is open to all members and friends of the College. Structure is kept informal and there is no organising committee. Each event so far has been curated by a different volunteer. There have already been eight successful and well-attended meetings with around fifty people involved, many of whom attend regularly.

The launch event, in November 2009, was a reading of Richard Berengarten’s poems in English and seven other languages. This variety of content, dedicated multilingualism and internationalism, and the involvement of ten different voices, set a tone and precedent that was adopted and adapted in subsequent meetings.



Pelican Poets and Writers evening in the Lodge. Daniel Ham, right, presenting ‘postcolonial’ literature

The following term, we embarked on a journey to the netherworld under the curatorship of Mónica Palmero Fernández, who is currently studying the literature of Ancient Mesopotamia. Readings were multi-lingual and ranged from Homer to D.H. Lawrence. This session also introduced visual aids in the form of photographs and paintings, which have become a common feature.

A few weeks later Brendan Gillott, a first-year English student, curated another session, this time with the theme of 'Roots/Routes', leading to an exploration of writing from all times and genres – readings of Baudelaire in French and Beowulf in the original Anglo-Saxon were matched with readings of group members' own writing. This was followed up by the club's first writing workshop, a successful blend of discussion of members' poetry and an impromptu haiku-writing session.

Further sessions included Daniel Ham's fascinating presentation of a range of 'postcolonial' literature – a rich mix of writing, history and politics that sparked a variety of interesting and challenging debates, and Elena Kazamia's inspiring invitation to step Through the Looking-Glass for a contemplation of writing from and relating to Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland*, complete with evocative images and an unforgettable rendition of 'The Jabberwocky' from none other than the Chaplain.

The Pelican Poets will continue into the future, with several exciting new sessions and projects planned to proceed in the open, relaxed and democratic fashion that has become so familiar to regular attenders.

BRENDAN GILLOT

Brendan Gillot would like to hear from any Old Members who can recall previous literary societies, events or publications – however informal or ephemeral – in the College.

Sports clubs



A Corpus sporting success. The Women's First VIII won their blades in the Lents. (The captain is missing from the photograph owing to umpiring duties)

Men's Badminton

This was a great year for men's badminton at Corpus. A second team was introduced – demonstrating the increasing strength of badminton in College. In league action, Corpus I continued their recent success with promotions in both the Michaelmas and Lent term and will begin the coming year in Division 2. The team also performed admirably in the Cuppers competition where it was strengthened by University player Ben Watson, reaching Finals Day but losing the quarter-final to a strong Peterhouse side.

For Corpus II, the highlight of the year was the initial play-off victory over Downing III at the end of Michaelmas Term (despite a lack of players on the day, a significant handicap) which secured a place in Division 7. In the last game the team beat Jesus III.

Men's Badminton at Corpus remains strong and another good year is expected, especially with a number of new 'Corpus Badminton' polo shirts still being available to anyone interested.

BRENDAN SHEPHERD

Men's Basketball

The College's first season for some years in competitive basketball finished well. A heart-breaking 43–42 loss to Pembroke in the opening game began an unfortunate early-season run of form, but solid victories over Girton, Robinson and Emmanuel saw the team finish a respectable seventh place in the 2nd Division, clinching Cuppers qualification. A formidable Division 1 Hughes Hall team prevented our advance in the knockout tournament, but the team's positive performances this season provide a good foundation on which to build next year.

GARETH JEFFERIES

Cricket

Every so often a group of approximately eleven Corpuscles would emerge from behind their revision books to head to Leckhampton for some cricket. The season started with the customary winter nets after which there were hopes of some success in the Cuppers tournament.

We fielded one of our strongest teams for our first fixture against Christ's. Alas, when we arrived it transpired that Christ's thought the fixture was the following week! The season continued with no further organisational issues (in spite of the persistent threat of rain) and we found ourselves battling on, very much as the underdogs. Victory was elusive and we were defeated by Octagon CC, Emmanuel, Queens', Robinson and King's. Twice we managed to snatch defeat from the jaws of victory, losing to Queens' and Octagon by a run.

With a team of ten, we went into the rescheduled match against Christ's determined to make something of it. We were put in to bat and posted a modest total of 104 for 6, with George Reynolds scoring 50. Many players thought that this was a meagre total but after fantastic spells from Reynolds (taking five wickets), Pleydell-Bouverie and Kennedy, we went into the last over needing only ten to win but with only one wicket in hand. Would we panic and find ourselves losing narrowly again? Our resolve held strong and we came out with a six-run victory. For the third years, it was a memorable game: it was the only time Corpus had won a cuppers match in the time that they were at the College.

It was a good season for Corpus's cricketers. We didn't perform brilliantly but we always managed to field a side and had some fun, which is what Corpus cricket is all about. Thanks must go to all of the regular players and indeed all those who step in at the last moment to help make up the numbers. The invaluable work of the groundsman in maintaining the pitch was very much appreciated.

NILPESH PATEL

Men's Football

The football team hit the ground running in style this season with three good wins. Then the team hit a small slump in the mid-season, when we were depleted by injuries. The match against Long Road was played with only nine players but was one of the season's highlights, getting close to a win. After that we re-gathered momentum and pushed for promotion – missing by the narrowest possible margin. In the last game the team's pounding of the opposition goal

failed to beat the invincible ‘man between the sticks’: we have to wait another year for a chance of the Championship.

We were knocked out of the Cup in the first round against a very strong Trinity side, but then went on a strong run in the Plate competition, the UEFA Cup of college competition. By reaching the semi-final stage we did our team justice and with only a little bit of luck might have pushed further.

Nevertheless it was an enjoyable campaign with strong, consistent performances from many individuals and a universally high commitment to helping the team win a lot of matches. As with all teams, we’re hoping for an Arab owner to push us onto the next level, but otherwise we’ll still be strongly pushing for promotion whilst trying to replace some very good players in central areas!

JONNY ROMAN

MCR Football

What will surely go down as one of the most memorable football matches in the history of the Leckhampton community was won by the MCR football team in February. The victory was extremely hard-fought and narrow, and won the title of Second Division champions for the MCR. It was a good year in many other ways as well. The postgraduate intake in the Michaelmas term brought several keen and able footballers to Leckhampton, some of whom will keep playing for the team over the next few years. Co-operation and exchange with the JCR football team reached a whole new level, and, last but not least, the MCR was fortunate to find two great captains in Michael Deacon and Olivier Pádraig de France.

After a crushing defeat by Magdalene and Emmanuel’s combined team early in the season, the team hit an amazing winning streak that carried them right to the title. Winning every single match after conceding one or two early goals instilled a confidence that would prove decisive when the entire season amazingly culminated in that last decisive match against ‘Cambridge Assessment’ at Leckhampton. In front of scores of Corpus supporters the MCR needed a win against the unbeaten team at the top of the league to overtake them in the table. Spirits were high and remained so after, inevitably, Corpus had conceded another early goal. A second-half equalizer put the teams level again, but it took one last push and a fabulous 92nd minute volley to win the match and the league. As a result, the Corpus Christi MCR will be playing First Division football next year.

SEBASTIAN HERBSTREUTH

Ladies’ football

This season, after a slow start, Ladies’ football went from strength to strength – culminating in a 4–0 win over Corpus Christi Oxford in the Challenge cup. Our all-ability club welcomes anyone who wants to play, regardless of previous experience. We had lots of keen freshers join our team to make it one of the strongest in years. However, an injury to the captain at the start of the season was a big blow and, after being promoted the year before, the team found that this year’s competition was at a higher level than most of the players had ever

encountered. We suffered a few bad defeats in the Michaelmas Term but stuck together and still made it fun, something that Ladies' football at Corpus is all about.

The Lent Term saw our captain return and our first win of the season, in a brilliantly played game against Queens'. We dominated most of the game, winning 1–0. The next big event was the Challenge Cup. We had a few good training sessions and, on the back of our win at Queens', our confidence was high. We had a very strong team and some great substitutions. Everyone who wanted to play got to play and we all had a great game. We got off to a good start with an early goal and from then on dictated most of the game with the final score being 4–0. Everyone who has played this year has said how much they enjoyed it. So here's to next year, let's hope it brings us more success!

KATY SYRETT

Men's Hockey

Like most sports in College, hockey is all about enjoyment – with the weekly fixtures a highlight of our busy weeks. The team spirit is a particularly strong factor, epitomising the community spirit of the College. To call it exclusively men's hockey would perhaps be unfair given the continued and ever impressive dedication of Breeshy Harkins and Immy Harris. Injuries, supervisions and the hectic Cambridge lifestyle resulted in us struggling to get our strongest team out – only guaranteeing our second division status on the last day of the season with a dramatic 3–2 defeat of Pembroke, clawing back a 2–0 deficit. Despite this, in the season's most important game, we dominated Corpus Oxford with a 4–0 crushing defeat in the Corpus Challenge.

In the St John's Summer Sixes, Adam Gordon's inspirational performances helped the team in winning the Plate competition and the £50 voucher that will go towards the next hockey dinner. Throughout the year Gus Kennedy was easily the most promising Fresher as highlighted by his inclusion in the Varsity team. Nevertheless the constant enthusiasm and commitment of all members is highly appreciated, particularly when many have little or no experience of the sport. Although we have lost some excellent players in Patrick Farmbrough and Nick Young, next year will, we hope, bring the same level of social and sporting pleasure that has characterised this season.

OLLIE GUEST



Not exclusively a male team.
A lady assists the men

Ladies' Hockey

As is often the case in such a small College, a full ladies' hockey team proved hard to pull together on a regular basis and so our season this year was dogged by a number of conceded matches. However, when we did get on the pitch, even a few members down, we certainly showed that size isn't everything with some fabulous performances against full sides from much bigger Colleges. A number of girls discovered or rediscovered their hockey talents this year and we pulled off a series of good results, most notably a substantial win over Trinity College.

The Corpus Challenge was hosted at home this year, and for the first time in a while, the traditional mixed hockey match was replaced by a ladies-only match owing to enthusiastic demand from both ourselves and the Oxford girls. Sadly, the day of the Challenge dawned thick with snow, and the hockey was played on an icy and waterlogged astro pitch. We dominated the match, controlling the game but seeming unable to put the ball in the back of the goal! A stunning short corner from Cat Davision hit the mark spectacularly, but was disallowed on a technicality, leaving the final score 0-0. We are all looking forward to what the coming season will bring and hope to report on more ladies' hockey successes next year!

BREESH HARKIN

Mixed lacrosse

Mixed lacrosse is a fairly new sport to Corpus; the team was first entered in the third Division of the University league in Michaelmas 2008. With so few students having played before, joining the team provides a great opportunity. It is known within the college as a sport anyone is welcome to try their hand at, and few who do take up the challenge find they don't enjoy it. The super-fast pace and constant battle for possession guarantee an adrenaline-filled, dynamic game. This year, the team was promoted in Michaelmas from the Second to the First Division, a position maintained with relative ease in Lent term.

As with many other sports at Corpus, all hearts could not but be set on victory in the Corpus Challenge in February – an ever-present motivation



Corpus' 'super-fast' lacrosse players

throughout the wind, hail and snow of the winter months. And we were not disappointed; the sun came out just in time to shine on a stunning 4–0 Cambridge triumph to crown a highly successful season. That both this and next year's captains were novices at the beginning of their time at Corpus is a tribute to the inclusivity and enthusiasm of the team: it is built not on individual success but an unrivalled team spirit and drive which sees experience and zeal fuse to provide the perfect recipe for success.

LAURA CURRAN

Ladies' netball

The team has had a very successful year. In the Michaelmas Term we were undefeated (only drawing once against Anglia Ruskin University in a close-fought match) and, in the Lent Term, moved up from division 4 into division 3 where we continued to excel despite playing some of the larger Colleges' first teams. We were then promoted again and will be starting the next year in the second division. In the Corpus Challenge we came out on top with a large crowd of supporters cheering us on.



The successful Ladies' Netball team in action

Our excellent performance over this last year has been due to a dedicated, closely-knit team and an excellent team captain, Breeshey Harkin, whose half-time talks have kept us all going through some more difficult games and motivated us to maintain our performance during some of the less challenging matches.

CLAIRE GARNETT

Rowing

Both the novice and senior squads got off to a strong start in the Michaelmas Term, the former competing in VIIIs in the Fairbairn Cup whilst the latter raced in IVs. The men's Second IV put in a particularly memorable performance, culminating in a side-by-side sprint with two other IVs – not an easy feat on the narrow waters of Plough Reach – completing the course a few seconds ahead of the Corpus men's First IV.

During Lent term the women's First VIII stole the show by securing blades (picture on p. 90). By contrast the men's First VIII had a frustrating start to their bumps campaign. Having closed to within a canvas of Homerton First VIII at First Post Corner, Corpus was unable to sustain the pace and was eventually overbumped by Downing's Second VIII shortly before the railway bridge. This disappointing setback successfully fuelled the Corpus VIII's determination to recover the three places they had lost. By a curious twist of fate the final day of Lent bumps presented a rematch against Homerton. As a member of the men's First VIII I am delighted to say that we finished where we started!

After the Easter break the club was proud to field three men's and two women's crews in May Bumps. Unfortunately neither the women's Second VIII nor the men's Third VIII – the infamous and uniquely attired 'Banter Barge' – managed to qualify in the Getting On Race. The men's Second VIII was by far the most successful crew, bumping three boats. The women's First VIII fought valiantly but were unable to repeat their success in Lents, and sadly slipped down to the top of the third division. The men's First VIII similarly struggled to secure anything more than a temporary foothold at the bottom of the second division, despite racing six times in four days. Nevertheless the experience that all the crews gained will prove invaluable in the autumn.



The men's First VIII racing through The Gut in the Mays

Following May Week, a number of die-hard members returned to the boathouse to make the most of the glorious July sunshine. Claire Garnett and Georgina Wheeler have been part of Cambridge University Women's Boat Club's development squad, and the club wishes them all the best. Graeme Smith and Pete Matthews have been capitalising upon earlier races such as the Lowe Double Sculls by entering a number of small boats regattas this summer including Peterborough Regatta. This was made possible by Dr. Syred's extremely generous donation of a double named *Paul Syred* in memory of his son and former Corpus Captain of Boats.

As the summer draws to a close the committee is looking forward to the coming season. We hope to build upon last year's experience by encouraging our senior members to return and by actively recruiting a fresh batch of novices, unaware of the fate that awaits them.

DANIEL HAM

Rugby

Corpus is not known for its rugby prowess but continues to go from strength to strength on the pitch. The College no longer has enough players for a team of its own, so we now play with Clare and King's in a combined team called CCK and, despite being the smallest of the three, we make up the largest part of the squad. Whilst sometimes criticised, playing in our combined team is no bad thing, and last season not only did we have our most successful season to date but CCK also continued to develop as a team. For combined teams it can sometimes be difficult to gel when you're playing alongside people from other colleges and often even in another college's playing kit, however CCK have put these difficulties behind us and the team ethic and heart that we now play with is what sets us apart.

Last season we made it through to the promotion play-offs, and may yet be promoted into the second division, with a decider still to be played against Emmanuel at the beginning of next term. We also gave an excellent representation of ourselves in the Cuppers tournament, making it through to the semi-finals.



CCK, the Corpus-Clare-King's team, in action at Leckhampton

In doing so we beat a number of teams above us in the league, including Downing, who were at that time second in the first division, notably higher than CCK who are still a third division team. The game against them was by far our best showing of the season and we played with passion and determination to narrowly defeat a complacent team who thought they had won the game before it had started. We sadly lost in the semi-final against St John's who went on to win the tournament yet again. However, in that game we once again proved that we weren't the push-overs that St John's had expected, and the large crowd that came out to support us was a testament to the success and enthusiasm of the team.

ANDREW HOLLAND

Tennis

This was a good season for the Corpus tennis team. After an unsatisfactory performance last year, the team was hoping to bring some glory back to the College. A few freshers playing for the second and third University teams joined our ranks and hopes were raised when, in the first match of the season, we scored an impressive win over Churchill's second team – winning a staggering nine matches and losing none. In our next match against Magdalene's first team we faced two long-standing Blues players. However, we gave them a hard time, narrowly losing the overall match by 5–4. Our next match against Downing was no easier – with final exams in sight, we lacked our experienced older players. After a walkover with Peterhouse, we were tied for thirteenth place (out of nearly thirty teams) with St Catharine's – a match we did not have the chance to play.

METODI LAZAROV

Old Members

Jugged hare and no bail

Memories of Corpus in the early 1950s

BRIAN O BARTLETT (m.1951)

Geoffrey Winter's article on Corpus in wartime (*Letter* no. 88 pp. 85–8) brought back many memories of my time there. Although this was some time later, some of your readers may find some aspects of my experience interesting.

My old school, Southend High, thought it was a good idea for promising candidates to enter for the Scholarship examination 'for experience' a year before they were really ready for it. Though a little expensive for my father, this seems to have worked in my case. I first arrived in Cambridge in 1949 to take it in Maths and Physics, including a practical examination in the Cavendish Laboratory, a somewhat intimidating prospect! I remember George Carter, then Tutor, remarking that I was very young; I suppose I was not quite 17, but I hope they didn't mind. I took it again next year, and got an Exhibition. I don't think this produced any more money, since I already had a State Scholarship, but I suppose it conferred a certain status, and a place.

At this time, very few of my old school had even got to Oxbridge, one notable exception being Gareth Bennett, of Christ's, who later became a priest and eventually committed suicide over the 'Crockford's Preface' affair, which was widely publicised at the time. I have been told that Corpus had a policy of deliberately mixing the traditional public school types with grammar school boys who they thought might be interesting in some way. I must have come into the latter category; I was certainly not a brilliant mathematician, and moreover was severely deaf. I have always felt grateful to Corpus for taking me, as I think a Cambridge degree was a great help in getting a reasonable job in later life.

I went up in 1951; there was still rationing, but no blackout. The undergraduates seemed to be a mixture of those who, like me, had come straight from school, and those who had done National Service and were considerably older, probably the majority. By this time Michael McCrum was Tutor, and Geoffrey Styler Dean of Chapel. It was the last year of Sir Will Spens's mastership; he was succeeded by Sir George Thompson. We were largely left to our own devices, but I remember Michael McCrum addressing a meeting and advising us to mix with people other than those from our old school or regiment in the army, to



Degree Day on the Old Court lawn. Brian Bartlett, second from left), Kenneth Jennings (m. 1951), later Dean of Bristol (fifth from left) next to Garth Moore (1947).

put work first, and that if we made fools of ourselves in the streets on Poppy Day and got into trouble with the police we could expect neither sympathy nor bail from him! I well remember the jugged hare – I suppose it must have been someone's favourite dish, or perhaps Corpus had a privileged source of hare – and the bubble and squeak, which was a good way of using up vegetables left over from previous meals. We also often had ice-cream with rum sauce, which I believe was supposed to be a favourite recipe of Lady Spens's.

My fellow mathematicians seemed to be mostly grammar school types like myself, although two of them had family connections with Corpus. The only one of any real mathematical ability was Peter Rogosinski, who joined us in the following year; his father was a maths don at Newcastle. The College at that time had no maths don, but it did seem to have a remarkable ability at securing talent. We were farmed out to Michael Atiyah for pure maths, and John Pople for applied maths, both of Trinity. Michael Atiyah was so clever that when he started supervising us he had not even taken Part III, and later became President of the Royal Society. John Pople later joined the 'brain drain' to America and shared a Nobel prize for chemistry! I did get a First in Part I; I can't really understand this as I seemed to have done most of it at school, which I don't think had particularly good maths teaching.

I did, however, find Part II very difficult. In the exams, which 'gave more credit for complete answers than for a large number of fragments' one seemed to switch desperately from one question to another to amass a few fragments! This process haunted me for years afterwards! I did, however, get a second – I shudder to think how little the people who got thirds must have done. Fortunately this was just good enough to get accepted for the Diploma in Mathematical Statistics, which I took in a fourth year, along with Campbell Read, who later became a professor in America. We must have been among the earliest to do this – statistics was just becoming fashionable then. The statistics laboratory was headed by the well-known John Wishart whom the University insisted as describing as 'Mr' although I believe he had a London D.Sc.

Other members of the B.A. table at that time included David Blow, a physicist who later got an F.R.S., Michael Mayne, later Dean of Westminster, and Pierre Gorman, with whom I remained in touch for the rest of his life. I have been back a few times over the years for dinners etc., the last as recently as 2009, and wrote to Michael McCrum and Geoffrey Styler once or twice with a few details of my career etc. My most absorbing hobby over the last 20 years has been assembling out of kits cardboard models of English and European cathedrals, palaces and other buildings; a collection of about 300 of these is now on view at Prinknash Abbey, near Gloucester. I have recently become the oldest ‘regular’ in the pubs in this village!

One respect in which my experience seemed to have differed markedly from Geoffrey Winter’s is that by my time a lot of people, certainly those from my old school, worked to earn some money during vacations, especially the Long; I could not have managed without it. My main job was as a deck chair attendant. This also financed a youth-hostelling trip to Skye with the C. U. Methodist Society in 1952. I don’t think I could have stood doing maths all the Long Vac. as well!

News of Old Members

1955 Philip Bulley remembers with great pleasure his time up, and with gratitude the tolerance by Michael McCrum [as Tutor] to what he calls ‘the somewhat disgraceful behaviour’ of himself and others. He took a ‘very modest’ degree in Economics and Law; after a spell as a stockbroker he joined the *News of the World*, being sacked by Rupert Murdoch in person, which ‘was of great help in securing subsequent employment’. He then embarked on a career as a solicitor: after the College of Law he joined the distinguished City firm of Theodore Goddard. He retired in 1997 and has lived happily ever after with his wife some five miles east of the Welsh border.

1955 Brian Macdonald-Milne went back to his beloved Solomon Islands to visit the four Anglican religious orders there – the Melanesian Brotherhood (the largest men’s order in the Anglican Communion, of which he is Advisor), the Franciscan Friars, the Community of the Sisters of Melanesia, and the Community of the Sisters of the Church – and Bishop Patteson Theological College. He and his brother Alexander, actor and teacher of speech and drama, ran courses in drama for these five communities. They attended the installation of a Paramount Chief (who happens also to be a bishop) – on the way to which Brian demonstrated his ability to fall asleep, like Jesus, in the middle of a storm at sea.

1956 David Dew celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage to Diana in the presence of his sons Roddie, Martin, and Tim, and of Ian Barlow (1956), Peter Dawkins (1956), John Garratt (1956), Martin Lee (1956), Christopher Manners (1956), and Brian Macdonald-Milne (1955).

1956 Stuart Pawley FRSE FRS has had a distinguished career which culminated in the establishment of Edinburgh Parallel Computing Centre, now celebrating its twentieth birthday. He is 'not wasting his time on physics any more', but has branched out into software for devising sudoku and other intellectual puzzles: he publishes weekly in *The Observer*. He would like to get in touch with any Corpuscle in the publishing trade.

1958 Graham Hayward has had a distinguished career in the commercial world of Singapore, Malaysia, and Indonesia: an Englishman with a Chinese wife working for a Swiss company. For a time he was Icelandic Consul to Malaysia. For his services to the British and international business communities he gained the Freedom of the City of London. In 2003 he retired and continues to live in Singapore.

1961 Geoffrey Rowell has been Bishop of Gibraltar in Europe (not to be confused with the Roman Catholic Bishop of Gibraltar) since 2001. His vast diocese, which includes Russia, gives him scope for travel and for his lifelong interest in the eastern Churches. This year, after commemorating the 125th anniversary of the Cresta Run in Switzerland, he celebrated Easter in Moscow at a midnight Patriarchal Liturgy in the Cathedral of Christ the Saviour, gloriously rebuilt after the collapse of Communism, followed by feasting with the Patriarch of Moscow. Another of his interests is in Cardinal Newman; he has been busy during the Pope's visit to England in September for Newman's beatification (see pp. 24–27).

1968 Stephen Coniam has retired from medical practice. For many years he was Director of Pain Services and Consultant in Anæsthesia at Frenchay Hospital, Bristol. He is a foundation Fellow of the new Faculty of Pain Medicine of the Royal College of Anæsthetists.

1968 Michael John Tilby has been a Fellow of Selwyn College since 1977. He was Tutor for Admissions and then from 1991 to 2008 Senior Tutor. It was on his watch that Selwyn reached the top of the Baxter and Tompkins Tables of Tripos results for the first time in its history. He teaches, does research, and writes in 19th-century French literature. In 2006 he was appointed Officier dans l'Ordre des Palmes Académiques 'for services to French culture'. Having been a governor of schools in England he is now a governor of the British School of Paris.

1971 Alan Farquhar, a linguist specialising in Nordic languages, retired in 2007 from the European Parliament in Luxembourg where he had worked since 1976 except for a break of four years in the early 1990s. Living now in Mid Wales, he is a member of the Corpus Association Committee; he would welcome news from his contemporaries with a view to publication in *The Letter*.

1972 Francis Maude's political career has included being Chairman of the Conservative Party and a Privy Councillor. He has been elected MP for Horsham

for the fourth time, and is now Minister for the Cabinet Office and Paymaster General.

1974 Peter Luff has been re-elected MP for Mid Worcestershire; he is Minister for Defence Equipment, Support and Technology.

1975 Owen Paterson, a distinguished tanner, has been re-elected MP for North Shropshire. He is Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and a Privy Councillor.

1976 Simon Fraser has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and Head of the Diplomatic Service. He is thus the senior foreign policy adviser to the Foreign Secretary, responsible for the Foreign Office in London and all our Embassies and High Commissions abroad.

Simon is a career diplomat who started as a Middle East expert, with postings in Baghdad and Damascus. He was Private Secretary to Minister of State William Waldegrave, and Political Counsellor at the British Embassy in Paris. Later postings in the FCO included Director for Strategy and Innovation, including policy planning, and Director General for Europe and Globalisation.

He was Deputy Chief of Staff to Leon Brittan when he was Trade Commissioner. Promoted to Chief of Staff to Peter Mandelson, European Trade Commissioner, in 2004–8, he was closely involved in the negotiation of the World Trade Organization's agenda at the European Union's policies on external competitiveness. His last job before returning to the Foreign Office was Permanent Secretary at the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills.

Simon is married to Shireen Fraser and has two daughters.

1976 David Hoyle is Dean of Bristol Cathedral – like John Lamb, the Master who commissioned New Court.

1979 His Excellency Makhdoom Shah Mehmood Qureshi is the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, having been appointed in March 2008

1980 The Hon. Mr Justice Anup Choudry is a Judge in the War Crimes Division of the High Court of Uganda.

1983 Neil Langlois married Emma Louise Bendeich in 2007. After nine years of service as a forensic pathologist near Sydney, he and his wife have now moved to Adelaide. He is an Associate Professor of the University of Adelaide; he works for Forensic Science South Australia, and is in a position to begin research again.

1984 Alexander Duncan has emigrated to one of the most remote and mysterious inhabited places in the world. For six years he has lived with his wife Eleanor and their four children in the Wakhan, the 'panhandle' of north-east Afghanistan that penetrates 180 miles into the tremendous Pamir mountains. (The easiest way to get there is on Google Earth.) The Wakhans, gentle Ismaili Muslims,

whose meagre, old-fashioned farms are thinly scattered among vast gravel fans and screes, are fortunate in having Dr Duncan as their general practitioner. Although this valley seems to have escaped most of the woes of Afghanistan in the last thirty years, he has plenty to do: old-fashioned diseases such as tuberculosis, appalling numbers of deaths in childbirth and deaths of children, malnutrition, and the effects of breathing cooking smoke in ill-ventilated houses. The Duncans share the arduous way of life of his patients, and strive to make a permanent difference to their welfare, especially by promoting girls' education. Alexander and Eleanor have both been awarded a well-earned MBE for their 'services to primary health care in Afghanistan'.

1987 Jeremy Morley is Deputy Director of the Centre for Geospatial Science at the University of Nottingham. The Centre deals with geospatial technology such as mobile location-based services and mapping on the Web (similar to Google Maps). He lives near Nottingham with his wife Lucy and two little daughters.

1994 David Saint-Jacques has joined the Canadian Space Agency's Astronaut Corps. He shares an office with Dr Michael Foale, graduate of Queens' College and a veteran astronaut.

1994 Miriam Kimber *née* Ahamat, after a career as a pensions lawyer in the City, is Senior Lawyer at the Pension Protection Fund. She married Jarrod Kimber (cricket journalist and author) at the Oval Cricket Ground in 2009.

1995 Sarah Trewick was falsely reported in the last *Letter* as having married a certain Graham Smith. In reality she married Graham Savage in Chapel. Our apologies.

1999 Dr Stephen Garrett and his wife Yvette are pleased to announce the birth of their second son, Matthew Aaron Stephen Garrett.

Old Members' Publications

1955 Peter Keeling Scott
PK Scott 2010 *Life So Far, or boobs I've made* [autobiography] Peter Scott

1956 Stuart Pawley
S Pawley 2009 *Killer Sudoku: 150 fiendishly difficult puzzles* Guardian Books

1956 Anthony Smith
A Smith 2010 *Selected Poems* (with foreword by Tom Stoppard) Greville Press Pamphlets, Warwick

1957 Roger Clarke

A Pushkin trans. R Clarke 2010 *Boris Godunov and Little Tragedies* Oneworld Classics

1961 Geoffrey Rowell

G Rowell ed 2010 *John Henry Newman: Two Essays on Miracles* Gracewing/Notre Dame [part of the Millennium critical edition of Newman's works]

1976 Paul Moody

PJ Davidson [*nom de plume*] *Professor P and the Jurassic Island* Positive Books

1977 Bret Hawthorne

Hawthorne B 2009 *Agatha Christie's Devon* Halsgrove Publishing

1979 Simon Heffer

Heffer S 2010 *Strictly English* Random House

Corpus Christi College (Cambridge) Association

About 70 members of the Association gathered on a lovely July day for the Annual General Meeting and lunch. The Leckhampton Gardens were looking their best, and guests were able to wander about, enjoy the scene and exchange news with old friends. This year the Master and the Association Secretary used the occasion to bring members up to date on news of the College and on planned activities of the Association.

Below you will find the provisional minutes of the meeting, and a list of members of the Committee. Latona Forder-Stent has now left the Development Office; her place has just been taken, in October, by Francesca Watson – so, if you need to contact the Development Office on Association business, or if you want to get in touch with a member of the Committee or a fellow-member of the Association, Francesca should be able to help you (fw280@cam.ac.uk, tel 01223 339718).

Minutes of the 64th Annual General Meeting of the Association held on 10 July 2010 at Leckhampton House

(Provisional – subject to approval at 2011 AGM)

In the chair: Stuart Laing, Master, President of the Association;

Present: some 70 Members of the Association and guests.

1. The minutes of the 63rd Annual General Meeting held in the College on 4 July 2009 were approved.
2. The Treasurer (Professor David Ibbetson) and the Honorary Secretary (Michael Fletcher) were re-elected, and the Master explained that as the

Association no longer needed to maintain accounts, the Committee would be reviewing the Rules of the Association at its next Meeting in February 2011 with a view to redefining the role of the Treasurer.

3. The following were approved as members of the Association's committee: Mr Christopher Carwardine (1958), Mr Jeremy Jarvis (1976) and Mr Franz-Josef Ebel (1983).

Professor Michael Burrell (1967), Mr James Christie (1979) and Mr Joseph Vitagliano (1991), retiring members, were thanked for their contribution over the preceding four years.

4. The Master reported on recent and proposed developments in College, with particular reference to the Alumni Fund, the new format and content of the Association *Letter* and the proposed new block at Leckhampton. He was sad to announce the departure of Latona Forder-Stent who was well known to Members from her work in the Development Office for the last nine years, and proposed her admission as an Honorary Member of the Association. This was approved by acclamation.

5. The Honorary Secretary reported on the work of the Committee during the year with emphasis on the desire to enhance the relationship between old Members and the College by initiatives such as faculty/subject-based groups as already established for law and medicine, the planned series of dinners for Old Members at the Oxford & Cambridge Club, possible regional events for which Committee Members would be the catalysts, and technology based contact groups.

6. The date of the Association's next Dinner in College on 2 July 2011 was approved.

7. There being no further business, the Master declared the Meeting closed.

Members of the Committee

Mr Stuart Laing (1967) *Chairman*

Mr Michael Fletcher (1976) *Honorary Secretary*

Professor David Ibbetson (1973) *Honorary Treasurer*

Mr Derek Dutton (1948)

Mr Christopher Dean (1957)

Mr Neil Dunlop (1960)

Mr John Day (1962)

Mr Alan Farquhar (1971)

Mrs Lucy Drew (1989)

Dr Pegram Harrison (1990)

Mr Christopher Cawardine (1958)

Mr Jeremy Jarvis (1976)

Mr Franz-Josef Ebel (1983)

Dr Sigrid Dean (1994)

Miss Elizabeth Rodgers (2004)

Annual General Meeting and Garden Party 2010

Old Members and guests, Fellows (in italics) and College staff attending:

Mr John Dwight (1940) and Mrs Jill Ward, Mr Derek Dutton (1948) and Mrs Joan Dutton, Dr Anthony Horsfield (1950) and Mrs Jean Radley, Mr Natwar Singh (1952), *Ambassador Shaharyar Khan (1953)*, Mr Peter Eaton (1954) and Mrs Judith Eaton, Mr Joe Frampton (1954), Sir Keith Morris (1954), Mr Keith Hinde (1955) and Mrs Gillian Hinde, Mr John Long (1956) and Mrs Susan Long, *Professor Peter Carolin (1957)*, Professor Peter Simpson (1957) and Professor Jane Plant, Mr Donald Merriman (1958) and Ms Gabrielle MacDowall, *Professor Oliver Rackham (1958)*, *Professor Christopher Andrew (1959)* and Mrs Jenny Andrew, Mr Arthur De Frisching (1960) and Mr Christopher Hyde, *Professor Paul Davies (1964)*, Professor Michael Burrell (1967) and Dr Thelma Burrell, *Mr Stuart Laing (1967)*, Professor Ian Willers (1967) and Mrs Margaret Willers, Dr David Hodgkinson (1969) and Mrs Linda Hodgkinson, Mr Paul Griew (1970) and Mrs Kay Griew, Mr Alan Farquhar (1971) and Ms Christine Burton, Dr David Newman (1971), Mr Brian Phillipson (1971) and Mrs Denise Phillipson, *Professor David Ibbetson (1973)*, Dr David Singer (1975), Mr Michael Fletcher (1976), Mr Joshua Goldstein (1979), Mr Nick Hooton (1979) and Mrs Julie Hooton, Mr Charles Kay (1980), *Professor Christopher Howe (1983)*, Mr Ray Cave (1985), Dr Afzana Anwer (1986), Mrs Lucy Drew (1989), Dr Joseph Vitagliano (1991) and Mrs Linda Vitagliano, Ms Pelly Bamber (1994) and Mr Robin Gautier, Miss Natalie Lucherini (1995) and Mr Mauro Biagioni, Mr Lindsay Martin (1996) and Ms Patricia Elcock, *Ms Elizabeth Winter (2003)* and Professor Roger Pedersen, *The Rev. James Buxton (2007)* and Mrs Lucy Sparke.



1352 Society Lunch

Old Members and guests, Fellows (in italics) and College staff attending:

Professor Michael Sullivan (1936), Mr Anthony Craven (1941) and Mrs Ann Craven, *Sir Peter Marshall (1943)*, His Hon. Anthony Diamond (1949), Colonel Robin Crawford (1950) and Mrs Jenny Crawford, Mr Nigel Johnson (1953), Dr John Bertalot (1955) and Mrs Ruth Bond, Mr Christopher Wright (1955), Sir John Birch (1956) and Lady Birch, *Professor Peter Carolin (1957)*, Dr Charles Villiers (1957) and Mrs Deirdre Price-Thomas, *Professor Oliver Rackham (1958)*, Mr Neil Thomas (1959), Mr Keith Bell (1960) and Mrs Jill Bell, Mr John Baker (1963), Mr Michael Proudfoot



Above, Garden Party scene, 'wandering about... exchanging news'.
Left, In the Lodge garden, following the 1352 Society lunch. (Photographs by Meredith Whitton)

(1963), Dr Peter Ringrose (1964) and Mrs Nancy Ringrose, Mr Alastair Glover (1966) and Mrs Nell Glover, Mr Peter Ingram (1966) and Mrs Vivien Ingram, *Professor Christopher Colclough (1967)*, *Mr Stuart Laing (1967)* and Mrs Sibella Laing, Dr David Slater (1968) and Mr Peter Mather, Mr Francis Thomas (1968) and Mrs Christine Thomas, Mr Peter Horsfield (1969), Dr William Manville (1969) and Mrs Katherine Manville, Mr Jack Warren (1971), *Professor David Ibbetson (1973)*, Mr Alistair Shaw (1973) and Mr Clive Moncrieff, *Dr Patrick Zutchi (1973)*, *Dr Christopher de Hamel (2000)*, *Dr Barrie Fleet (2003)*, *The Rev. James Buxton (2007)*, Ms Latona Forder-Stent, Mrs Iwona Krasodomska-Jones, Mrs Lucy Sparke and Dr Suzanne Paul.

Beldam and MacCurdy Feasts

The 2011 Beldam Dinner will take place in College on Saturday 9 April. All those who matriculated between 1967 and 1970 will be invited back to dine in Hall and stay overnight in College.

The MacCurdy Dinner will be for all those who matriculated up to 1958 and will take place in College on Saturday 24 September 2011.

Invitations for each of these dinners will be sent out in due course. If you know of any Old Member who is not in contact with the College, please do ask them to get in touch so we can ensure they do not miss the opportunity to join in with their reunion dinner.

Privileges of Members of the College who are Masters or Doctors of the University of Cambridge

Dining

An Old Member who is a Master (M.A., M.Phil., L.L.M., M.Litt., M.Ed., M.St., M.Sc., M.B.A., etc.) or Doctor of the University, and has no other dining privilege on High Table, may dine at High Table in Hall and take wine on any one Wednesday, Friday or Sunday (or any Monday when there is no Governing Body meeting) in each quarter of any year, free of charge, after notice. There is no High Table dining in the College Hall on Tuesdays, Thursdays or Saturdays. A waiter served dinner on Tuesday evenings and a buffet dinner on Thursday evenings will be available at Leckhampton. Old Members availing themselves of the privilege of dining at High Table wear an M.A. gown, or the gown of the higher Cambridge degree to which they are entitled. If by any chance they have not the appropriate gown to hand, they should ask the Head Porter, who can usually arrange for a loan. 'Ordinary' in this context means nights other than feast nights or other special occasions. These privileges are subject to the approval of the President.

Old Members may also exercise their dining rights at Leckhampton when dinner is served there: those who wish to do so should apply, well in advance, to the President.

Rooms in College

An Old Member of the College may also occupy a bedroom in College, if available, for a reduced rate of £30 per night. If short notice is given, it is essential to provide a telephone number to avoid disappointment, as the number of guest rooms is strictly limited.

Method of Application

Application for permission under these regulations, by letter or email, to dine or stay in College on any particular occasion should be addressed, with at least a fortnight's notice, and explicitly stating whether the request is for dinner, accommodation, or both, to:

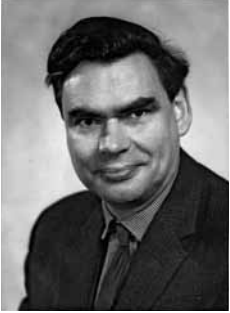
The President's Secretary
Corpus Christi College
Cambridge, CB2 1RH
Email: President@corpus.cam.ac.uk
Telephone: 01223 766693

Private Functions and Events

Old Members of the College are entitled to a discount on the hire of College rooms and the use of College's catering facilities for private functions and events. The College's dining facilities can cater for a range of events, from feasts for 140 people to small buffet lunches or drinks receptions. A number of rooms of varying capacity are also available for hire with a range of audio visual equipment for use in business meetings and presentations. For further details, please contact:

The Conference Office
Corpus Christi College
Cambridge, CB2 1RH.
Email: conference@corpus.cam.ac.uk
Telephone: 01223 337144.

Obituaries



Richard Gregory

Experimental psychologist, popularizer of science, jester

Born London 24 July 1923

Moral Sciences Tripos, Downing College 1947–50

University Demonstrator in Experimental Psychology 1953–8; Lecturer 1958–67

Senior Research Prize, Ciba Foundation 1956

Craik Prize for Physiological Psychology 1958

Waverley Gold Medal & Prize 1960

Fellow, Corpus Christi College 1962–7

Professor of Bionics, Edinburgh University 1967–70

*Professor of Neuropsychology and Director of the Brain and Perception Laboratory,
University of Bristol 1970–88*

President of the Experimental Psychology Society 1981–2

Doctor of Science, Bristol University 1983

CBE 1989

Fellow of the Royal Society 1992– ; Faraday Medal 1993

Honorary Fellow, CCC 1997–

Honorary Fellow-elect of the British Academy 2010

Died Bristol 17 May 2010

The passing of Richard Gregory takes away another of the diminishing band of the Leckhampton Eleven, founder-Fellows of Leckhampton in 1962. His time at Corpus was short, but he was one of the greatest of our scientists and much of his best work was done while he was with us.

Richard Langton Gregory, son of a distinguished astronomer, served in the Signals Branch of the Royal Air Force, and came to Downing College on a RAF Scholarship. He soon demonstrated the breadth and variety of his interests in perceptual psychology: from a research project on escaping from shipwrecked submarines, he moved to one on the perceptual problems of American astronauts.

He developed the idea of unconscious inference, proposed by von Helmholtz, the great German physicist and scientist of perception, in the nineteenth century. This implies that human perception involves the interaction of visual signals from the eye with preconceptions already in the brain. It is exemplified by visual illusions, which for Gregory were an endless source of fascination and an outlet for his inexhaustible flair for ingenious experiments. Additionally, he had a genius for inventing scientific instruments, such as the astronomical camera that snatches moments of ‘good seeing’ to get the best out of a telescope’s blurred image of the heavens.

While at Corpus he published two notable books. *Recovery from Early Blindness* explains what happens to people who after a lifetime of blindness start

seeing in their fifties. *Eye and Brain: the psychology of seeing* was probably his most famous book, followed after his Corpus years by *The Intelligent Eye*, published in six languages. He also took up three Visiting Professorships in the United States.

Corpus brought him into touch with Christopher Longuet-Higgins, first Warden of Leckhampton. In those early days of computer science they were inspired by the prospect of machines that might have artificial intelligence. In 1967 they left us to found the Department of Machine Intelligence and Perception, now the Department of Artificial Intelligence, at Edinburgh. Although they did not long remain together, this began a lifelong collaboration in the field of artificial intelligence. Later he became interested in the history of scientific ideas and in illusion in works of art, leading to an exhibition in Florence in his mid-eighties.

Richard Gregory was a famous advocate of popular science, beginning in 1946 when the Air Ministry ordered him to stand on a bombed-site and explain radar to passers-by. In Bristol he founded the Exploratory Centre (now Explore@Bristol), and was a much-loved lecturer and star of television. He had inimitable skill as a jester, a rare quality in a psychologist, taking a lifelong delight in paradox and puns.

He died 'full of years and honours', author of a shelf of books and 300 scientific papers; holder of at least ten honorary doctorates; Honorary Fellow of Corpus and Downing; Commander of the Order of the British Empire; and (besides Fellowship in countless lesser scientific societies) elected a Fellow of both the Royal Society and the British Academy, which made him one of the half-dozen most learned scholars in the kingdom.

OLIVER RACKHAM

with acknowledgement especially to the late Geoffrey Woodhead

Sir Geoffrey Littler

Born Manchester 18 May 1930

Entrance Scholar of Corpus 1949

Colonial Office 1952–4

Treasury 1954–88

Chairman of the Monetary Committee Deputies, Council of the European Communities 1974–7; Chairman of the Monetary Committee 1987–8

CB 1981

KCB 1985

Chairman of Working Party 3 of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, 1985–8

Director of National Westminster Bank 1991–

Honorary Fellow, Corpus 1994–

Died 15 June 2010



James Geoffrey Littler came to us from Manchester Grammar School after doing National Service with the Royal Signals. He read French and German, and on graduation began his life's work in the Civil Service.

After two years in the Colonial Office he transferred to the Treasury, where he followed in the footsteps of Sir Frank Lee, our much loved Master, a generation earlier. He began as an Assistant Principal, rising through successive ranks to become Second Permanent Secretary to the Treasury. His speciality was with international and intercontinental finance.

On retirement from the Civil Service he pursued a second career in banking and commerce. He was Chairman or Director of several companies in the National Westminster group. Among other senior posts, he was Senior Adviser to the Barclay de Zoete Wedd Investment Group, and a Director of Maritime Transport Services. He was Chairman of the Israel Fund.

For fifty years he was married to Shirley Marsh of Girton College; they had one son, Peter. She became an Honorary Commoner of her college, to which they were both major benefactors. He also had a lifelong devotion to Manchester Grammar School.

Corpus recognized his eminence by electing him an Honorary Fellow. We remember him as 'a very good listener and a fine conversationalist'. He was a generous benefactor to the Parker Library.

We are grateful for his service as Chairman of the committee that organized the College Appeal of the early 1990s. The main object of the appeal was the re-housing of the Parker Library in a new building in the Master's garden. In the end the scheme was unsuccessful; but it was superseded by another proposal, fulfilled in the new rooms of the Parker Library, opened this year (p. 60).

OLIVER RACKHAM

with acknowledgement to the late Geoffrey Woodhead

Peter Marshall writes:

I first met Geoff Littler in the early 1970's, when he was a key member of a gifted team of Treasury officials grappling with persistent and debilitating national economic weakness in the midst of international financial turmoil. (Our economic woes culminated in massive borrowing from the International Monetary Fund in 1976). I was immediately struck by his capacity for clear exposition of highly complicated, and highly charged, issues, betokening a mastery of their substance, and the ability in consequence to put them in a calmer perspective. An unregenerate chain-smoker, a *bon vivant* and a raconteur, he was a delightful colleague and friend. I particularly treasure his description of one of our acquaintances as 'lacking that ultimate unscrupulousness which comes from the possession of high ideals.'

It was no surprise that after some years on other aspects of Treasury work, Littler was brought back to international affairs in 1983 in the very senior post of Second Permanent Secretary (Overseas Finance). He naturally won golden opinions from the Chancellor, Lord Lawson, who much admired his ingenuity and his drafting skills. In his capacity as the Chancellor's Deputy in the G5 Group of Finance Ministers, he played a crucial role in the preparation of the Plaza agreement of September 1985 to reduce the excessive value of the dollar. It was a just reward for his earlier efforts that his spell in charge of Overseas Finance should have coincided with both a better national economic

performance and more tranquil international conditions, facilitating the collective quest for prosperous equilibrium. The latter enjoyed the delightful acronym of SNIGGERS (Sustained Non-Inflationary Growth Guaranteeing Exchange Rate Stability).

Littler remained in post for five rewarding years. No doubt he could have secured the Permanent Secretaryship of a department of his own. But he was clearly a square peg in a square hole and the national interest was very well served by his remaining there. After his retirement in 1988, Littler held a number of posts in the City, where his talents and experience were naturally sought after.

One cannot think of Geoff without thinking at the same time of Shirley his beloved wife of fifty years who died in 2009. She had her own substantial Civil Service career; and she maintained close links with her own College, Girton. After retirement Shirley was appointed Chairman of the Gaming Board for Great Britain. To my regret she did not see fit to accept my suggestion that her responsibilities called for regular duty visits with her husband to Monte Carlo.

Norman Macrae CBE (1923–2010)

Norman Alastair Duncan Macrae was one of the most highly respected and admired journalists of his era. His gloriously eccentric career began with his birth in Königsberg of the Seven Bridges, now the curious Russian colony of Kaliningrad. He was the son of a diplomat in eastern Europe; as a boy he had to live with disappearances of friends into Stalin's and Hitler's dungeons, never to be seen again.

His sojourn in Corpus from 1941 was interrupted by what he described as a 'public-sector job' in the Royal Air Force as navigator, 'creating a slum in the heart of the continent'. This experience gave him a lifelong distrust of public-sector jobs and taught him never to believe a word of what politicians and public-relations officers say. He returned to us to read Economics. Although Cambridge of the 1940s reminded him of 'sub-polytechnic Marxism', he took a First, and was beginning his graduate studies when he got a 'temporary' offer from *The Economist*.

He stayed with *The Economist* until 1962, when he resigned in protest at it taking the wrong line on the Cuban Missile Crisis. His resignation was not accepted, and he continued until he retired, being deputy editor from 1965 to 1988. He called it 'the world's favourite newspaper'. As an editor he was famous for his tireless attention to detail and his floating of eccentric and wild ideas. He detested the growing authoritarianism and incompetence of the state, which he blamed for obstructing the poor in escaping from poverty. He almost equally detested the arrogance and inefficiency of big business: both swallowed up individual freedom. His character is illustrated by the words which he is supposed to have invented for things he despised or loved: 'Butskellism' (for the era of big government and industrial policy introduced by R. A. Butler the Conservative and Hugh Gaitskell the Labour minister), 'stagflation', 'Eurocrat', 'entrepreneurship', 'privatization'.

He had an uncanny flair for making ridiculous predictions which were to come to pass decades later. He foresaw, long in advance, that Communism would not triumph forever; that Japan would become one of the greatest



industrial economies; that nationalization would not last; that the world would not run out of food; and that yet-to-be-invented forms of telecommunication would transform ordinary people's lives.

He was a hero in Japan, which he held up as a country that got its economy right. In 1988 he received the Order of the Rising Sun, with Gold Rays – no less – from the divine hands of the Emperor. Even his CBE must have seemed less glittering.

He was a determined optimist; but not all that he stood for has yet come to pass. The 'coming entrepreneurial revolution' (1976) has yet to come. Big government claims yet more human activities as affairs of state. Big business totters but has not fallen. Small firms have not yet taken over individuals' creative enterprise. Religious fundamentalism flourishes. The poor still have their children's schools chosen by somebody else.

Macrae wrote a biography of John von Neumann (1903–1957), 'last of the great mathematicians', whose work, he claimed, prepared the way for the computers which Macrae so much admired ... and was himself notoriously backward at using.

OLIVER RACKHAM

with acknowledgement to obituaries in The Economist and the Daily Telegraph

Geoffrey Forster Daniels (1923–2010)

Geoffrey Daniels was born on the North-West Frontier of British India in 1923, the son of a Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse). He was educated at Glyngarth School, Cheltenham and Gresham's School, Holt. He trained as an Indian Army officer and was commissioned in 1942 into his father's old regiment; he saw service in the Middle East, Italy, Yugoslavia, and back to the North-West Frontier. (Did he ever ride his charger into battle?)

In 1947 he left the most flamboyant of cavalry regiments for our College. After graduating he joined the Overseas Civil Service in Malaya, rising in 1960 to be a Senior Education Officer. He then joined Shell, and served for 19 years in Brunei and ten more years as Education Adviser to Shell International in London. He retired to Cheltenham, the home town of his mother's and father's families.

Sir John Gorst (1928–2010)

John Michael Gorst, grandson of a colonel in the Tsar's Imperial Guard, came to Corpus in 1949 and read History and Modern Languages. After trying to earn his living as a teacher and in a holiday camp, he created his own profession in the claws-and-teeth field of public relations. His clients included film-makers and the British Heart Hospital when it needed to explain how to transplant hearts. His flair for publicity never left him: he was the creator of the Telephone Users' Association, Middle Class Association and other mysterious associations.

Having been a socialist at school and a Liberal at university, he decided that the Conservative Party was the life for him: he stumbled into politics at a cocktail party, and after due apprenticeship became Member of Parliament for Hendon



North from 1970 until it was abolished in 1997. He was a fervent supporter of Margaret Thatcher in her rise to power, and an intermittent supporter thereafter. He was a scourge of trade unions (except for the airline pilots' union which was one of his professional clients), a fierce upholder of Magna Carta and individual freedom, and a defender of Soviet Jewry. Whenever any dispute reached the front pages, he would be at its centre: the Grunwick strike in 1976–8 (which he vehemently opposed), the Falklands war (which he encouraged), Mrs Thatcher's War Crimes Act of 1991 (which he supported), her abolition of the Greater London Council (which he opposed), her Official Secrets Act of 1989 (which he dared to vote against), the scandalous (as he thought) conviction of Simon Hayward for drug-smuggling in Sweden, the cash-for-parliamentary-questions scam in 1994, and the defence of the casualty ward of Edgware hospital.

‘When in that House MPs divide
 If they’ve a brain and cerebellum too
 They’ve got to leave that brain outside
 And vote just as their leaders tell’em to.’

That was not Gorst's way. He was a fine specimen of the proud tradition of Corpus eccentricity. His disputatious and unpredictable independence of mind may explain why he had to be content with a knighthood and never achieved high office.

OLIVER RACKHAM

based on obituaries in The Guardian and the Sunday Telegraph

Maurice Richardson (1924–2010)

Maurice John Richardson came to Corpus as a Scholar in 1942. His war service was with the Royal Signals, beginning with MI6 outside Bletchley Park. He was preparing to assault Malaya when Japan surrendered. After a period with the Diplomatic Wireless Service he returned to Corpus to resume the study of Medieval and Modern Languages. His supervisor, Pat Charvet, became a lifelong friend. His early friendship with German prisoners-of-war grew into a lifelong commitment to being a European.

His career spanned the growth of information technology. He began in 1948 with working out timetables for Eastern National bus company. He joined the fledgling computer industry, moving in the 1960s and 1970s from punch-card sorters and tabulators to programming early electronic machines. From 1984 to 2002 he and his wife worked a partnership writing software for small businesses. His computing skills were used by the local Liberal Democrats and other societies until he died.

His son Tristan is a member of our College (1987).

Neil Hart (1926–2010)

Neil Hart (Schoolmaster Fellow Commoner 1972) spent his entire career at Watford Grammar School for Boys, where he became successively Senior History Master, Second Master and, in his final year, Headmaster. He was a much admired teacher of history, at home in an exceptionally wide range of periods and countries,

though, as a confirmed Francophile, he felt especially drawn to the history of France. An impressive number of his pupils (amongst whom David Stevenson (1972), subsequently Professor of International History at the LSE) went on to secure University posts. He was for many years an A-level Awarder. He was author of *The Foreign Secretary* (1987) and editor of *Mrs Fuller's Free School. Three Hundred Years of the Watford Grammar Schools* (2005).

He took particular delight in his association with Corpus, which was strengthened when his daughter, Jane (1984) came to Cambridge for her Post-graduate Certificate in Education. A devoted family man, he is survived by his wife, Pam, and daughters Jane, Kate, and Polly.

MICHAEL TILBY



John Antcliffe (1961–2010)

John Antcliffe arrived at Corpus in 1979, to read History. It was an intensely difficult time for him, his father having died very suddenly, leaving him aged 17 as the man of the family for his Mother and older sister, Fiona, who both readily became friends with all his friends. John gathered around him a huge and varied number of these, whether it was simply for coffee and gossip in his always stylish and immaculate room, or to plot the downfall of the 'fascisti' (as we called them) in the faction-ridden University Conservative Association, which he planned like a chess master. He was the one we all wanted to be with, and who always had a ready ear and advice for someone in trouble.

John was marked out by his fellow politicians as one who would go far in politics. All the obituaries have pointed to the fact that he would have made a superb MP (the best Chief Whip we never had) and it seems a travesty that he never became an MP. This was only partly because he suffered the bad luck to find himself facing a by-election in his home constituency of Greenwich in 1986, where he was a local councillor and had been selected as the Conservative Candidate already. Ostensibly a Labour-Conservative marginal, the Conservatives pretended they had a chance, but Margaret Thatcher had become deeply resented, most of all in middle class metropolitan Britain. Given the opportunity to vent a protest vote against both the absurdly left-wing Labour candidate and the Thatcher government, they gave the non-political Rosie Barnes a stonking 53 per cent of the vote. Conservative Central Office ruthlessly scapegoated their candidate and the media gloated, which was a huge set back for John.

Graduating in 1982, John joined N M Rothschild and Sons where he made his name with the 'Tell Sid' campaign to promote the shareholding democracy in which he passionately believed, in the privatisation of British Gas. Sid really existed – he worked in the Rothschild post room and was the archetypal hard-working aspirational working class person whom John believe most deserved to share in the UK's newly emerging prosperity. The Antcliffe touch was to ensure that *The Sun* amplified this point by running a story about Sid himself. Shortly afterwards he joined one of his clients, Asil Nadir's Polly Peck. Within three months he was back, having found the commercial and management practices at Polly Peck intensely repellent. His integrity and sense of principle were vindicated when Polly Peck collapsed and Nadir fled to Cyprus.

He left Rothschild to work for Tim, now Lord Bell, establishing the PR company, Smithfield Financial, which he eventually bought with his business partner. Having successfully built up the business over the past 10 years with such dedication and hard work, it is part of the tragedy of his untimely death that he had been looking to step back from the business to spend more time enjoying life's rewards and his interests. He had recently been elected President of the Albert Hall and he had already succeeded in transforming and modernising the operation so it could continue to survive and prosper without public subsidy and to fulfil Prince Albert's objectives of entertaining and educating its public.

His death leaves a huge void there as everywhere, but most particularly with his mother and sister, and with his partner, Rui Nacio, with whom he had finally found such happiness.

BERNARD JENKIN

Steve Douglas (d. 2010)

Steve Douglas, postgraduate student 1988–91, died suddenly at his home in Pennsylvania. He had spent his career in the United States but remained thoroughly British. From school in Nottingham, he read Pharmacology at Leeds University, where he developed a lifelong interest in Leeds United Football Club and in local bands. He graduated top of his class, winning the ICI Pharmaceuticals Prize in Pharmacology. Searching for a United supporter to supervise his Ph.D. narrowed the choice (or so he told me) and brought him to my laboratory on a Medical Research Council studentship in 1988.

In Cambridge he showed himself a talented experimenter, contributing to, and then taking over, a project on the cardiovascular pharmacology of the newly-discovered endothelin peptides; he published the first five of what were to be over 130 scientific articles. He is warmly remembered also for his contribution to his Department's wider activities in cricket and other fields.

His distressingly short professional life was spent in a series of increasingly distinguished research posts in cardiovascular therapeutics with SmithKline Beecham, GlaxoSmithKline, and Wyeth Research. He worked on carvedilol, a beta-blocker. He was one of the discoverers of SB209670, a non-selective antagonist of endothelin receptors, and then of a receptor of urotensin, a naturally-occurring peptide that constricts blood vessels, and of its antagonists. He is remembered as a dynamic, thoughtful, and generous-spirited scientist who dedicated his life to relieving human suffering through pharmacology.

abridged from an obituary by Robin Hiley

Deaths

1943 Eric George Dawe has died at the age of 85. From Battersea, he was a Scholar at Christ's Hospital and then at Corpus. After war service in the Royal Navy, he came back in 1946 to read Medieval & Modern Languages with Pat Charvet, taking a First. His career in the Civil Service earned him an MBE. Outliving his direct relatives, he was comforted in his last years by his god-daughter.

1943 John James Scott came to Corpus as a Scholar from Radley College. After rowing for Cambridge in the 1944 Boat Race he served with the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders. On returning to Cambridge he took a First in Natural Sciences and won the Spencer and Bacon Prizes. After graduating as Ph.D. in 1954 he had a remarkably varied career: Senior Lecturer at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School 1956–1961; visiting scientist with the United States Public Health Service; diplomat 1962–80 (Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, New Delhi, Rio de Janeiro, Northern Ireland Office in Belfast, Cabinet Office); Chairman and Managing Director of Dudmass Ltd. He died in 2009.

1944 Anthony William Russell Tulip has died aged 83. He had served with Shell Co. in Malaya and Qatar.

1950 Keith Pemberton has died aged 77. He read Music and was a prominent College musician and Sacristan of the Chapel. He was Director of Music and organist at St Peter's School, York. His son Nigel (1981) was Organ Scholar at Corpus.

1950 Richard Ryott came to us as an Exhibitioner from Radley College. He read Law and had a career as a solicitor. He died in 2009.

1960 Joyce Lewis, Peter's widow, did not long outlive him. His obituaries in the last *Letter* pay tribute to her love and support for him in sixty years of marriage, and to her generous care for generations of his students, many of them now famous names in medicine. She was also a great organizer of Girl Guides, rising to be President of the University Scout and Guide Club – and a celebrated magician. They 'were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided'. She died in 2009.

1962 Pamela Ceadel, widow of Eric Ceadel, Fellow, has died at the age of 89.

1965 Malcolm Keith Barnett, who has died aged 64, was a technical writer and translator. He was a well-known citizen of Jerusalem, where he married his wife Ya'el and brought up his children, whom he once entertained to dinner in Hall. He is remembered for his understanding of the international political, economic, literary, and footballing scene, and for his devotion to his children and grandchildren. He actively supported and assisted those who, like himself, brought up children with Down's Syndrome.


1969 Clive Graham was a distinguished physical chemist from South Africa. After taking his Ph.D. at Pietermaritzburg he won an 1851 Exhibition Scholarship which took him to Leckhampton for a second doctorate under Professor A.D. Buckingham (1953). His son Roger was baptized in our Chapel. He returned to Pietermaritzburg where he rose to be Professor and Head of Physics, 1994–2005. He was a man of many other interests, a notable numismatist and a specialist in the horticulture of the genus *Clivia* (Amaryllidaceæ; no relation).

1973 Michael Ward has died at the age of only 55. Since 1980 he had been with Hawkins Solicitors of King's Lynn, where he rose to be senior partner for his last year. He was known for his 'keen intellect, his ability to grasp complicated issues, master complex detail and provide sensible, down to earth and comprehensible advice'.

The Pelican flies south

ΕΝΟΡΙΑΚΗ ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ ΑΙΜΑΤΟΣ
Ι. Ν. ΑΓΙΩΝ ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΕΛΕΝΗΣ
ΝΑΥΠΛΙΟΥ

ΑΙΜΟΔΟΣΙΑ ...



«ΩΣΤΕΡ ΠΙΛΛΙΚΟΝ ΤΕΤΡΩΜΕΝΟΣ ΊΔΕΝ ΣΥΝΕΥΡΑΝ...»

...την Κυριακή, 23 Μαΐου 2010 και ώρα 10 π.μ. στο πνευματικό κέντρο του Ιερού Ναού Αγίων Κωνσταντίνου και Ελένης.

Φίλε αιμοδότη,
Οι ανάγκες για αίμα συνεχώς αυξάνονται! Μην αμελείς!!!
Αφιέρωσε 10 λεπτά από τον χρόνο σου.. βοήθησε και εσύ να σωθεί μια ανθρώπινη ζωή!!!

The Pelican in his Piety, symbol of the sacrifice of Christ for the Church and adopted by our College, dates from after the Great Schism in 1054 and is thus seldom found in lands of Orthodox Christianity. Here, however, is a poster, displayed in the window of a former mosque, advertising a blood-donor session of the Blood-Bank of the Parish of St Constantine and St Helen in Nafplion, Greece. The verse under the picture reads: 'The Pelican, who is wounding his side...' The addition of the serpent is appropriate for a medical organization.

OLIVER RACKHAM

Corpus Christi College Personal Details Form

We'd like to make sure that the College holds up-to-date information for our Old Members. Updating our records will allow us to invite Old Members to reunion dinners and events that are taking place in a particular region or aimed at a particular profession. Please check the information on this form and let the College know of any changes by returning it to the Development and Communications Office, Corpus Christi College, Trumpington Street, Cambridge, CB2 1RH.

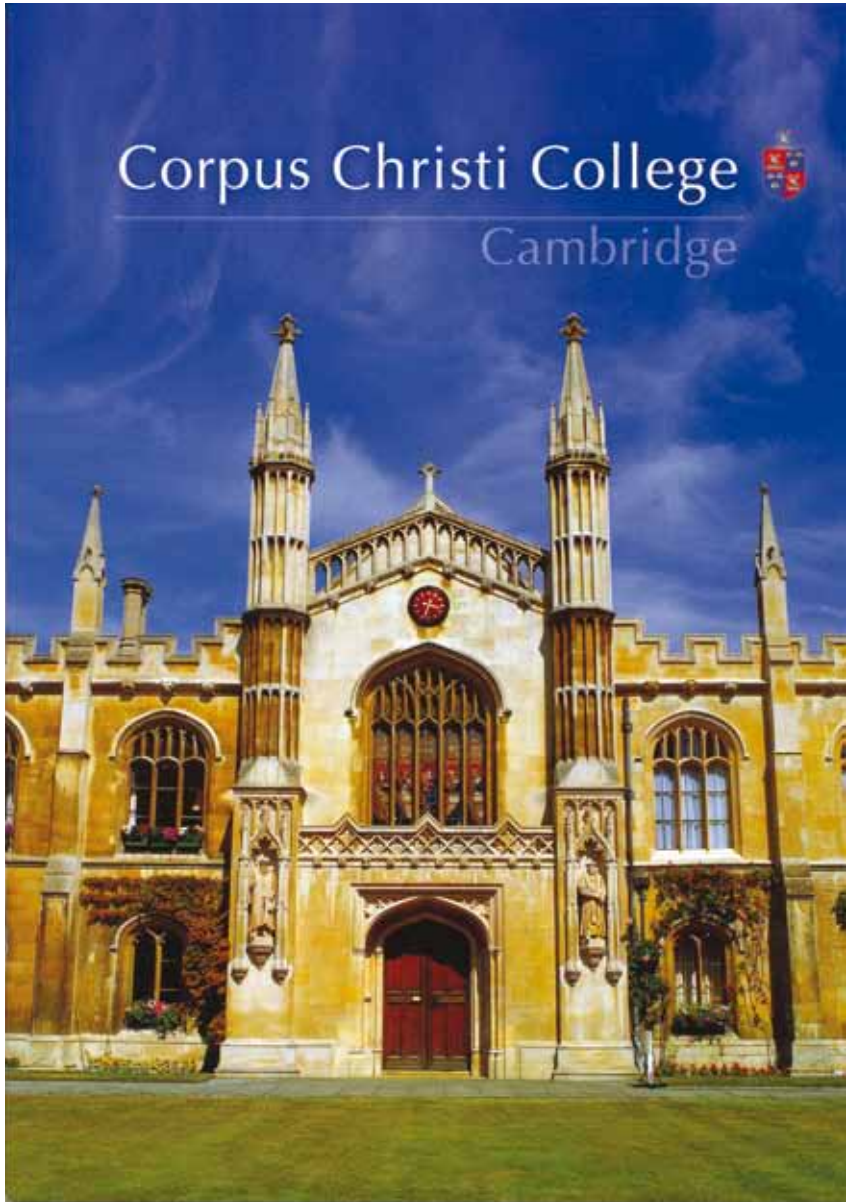
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All data are held securely by the Development & Communications Office, and treated confidentially and with sensitivity for the benefit of Corpus Christi College Cambridge and its members. The data are available to the College and Cambridge University offices, faculties, academic and administrative departments, recognised alumni societies, sports and other clubs associated with the College and University. Data are used for a full range of development activities, including the sending of College publications, and the promotion of benefits and services available to members and fundraising. Under the terms of the 1998 Data Protection Act, you have the right to object to the use of your data for any of the above purposes. You also have the right to request a copy of the data relating to you, and the right to take action to rectify, block, erase or destroy inaccurate data. If you have particular concerns, please contact the Development & Communications Office on 01223 339731.

Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, the College's new guidebook, was published in 2010. Beautifully produced and comprehensively illustrated in full colour, its 40 pages cover the history of the College and its buildings from Old Court to the Corpus Clock.

Available to Old Members at the discounted rate of £4.00 plus £1.50 for UK Postage and Packing (£3.00 overseas).

Orders to the Development and Communications Office, with cheques made payable to Corpus Christi College Cambridge.



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The Geoffrey Styler Memorial Music Fund

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Please send details of how to donate to the Nicholas Bacon Bursary Fund (charity number 1115923)

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www.corpus.cam.ac.uk/development-office/how-to-give

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Cambridge in America, PO Box 9123 JAF BLG, New York NY 10087-9123

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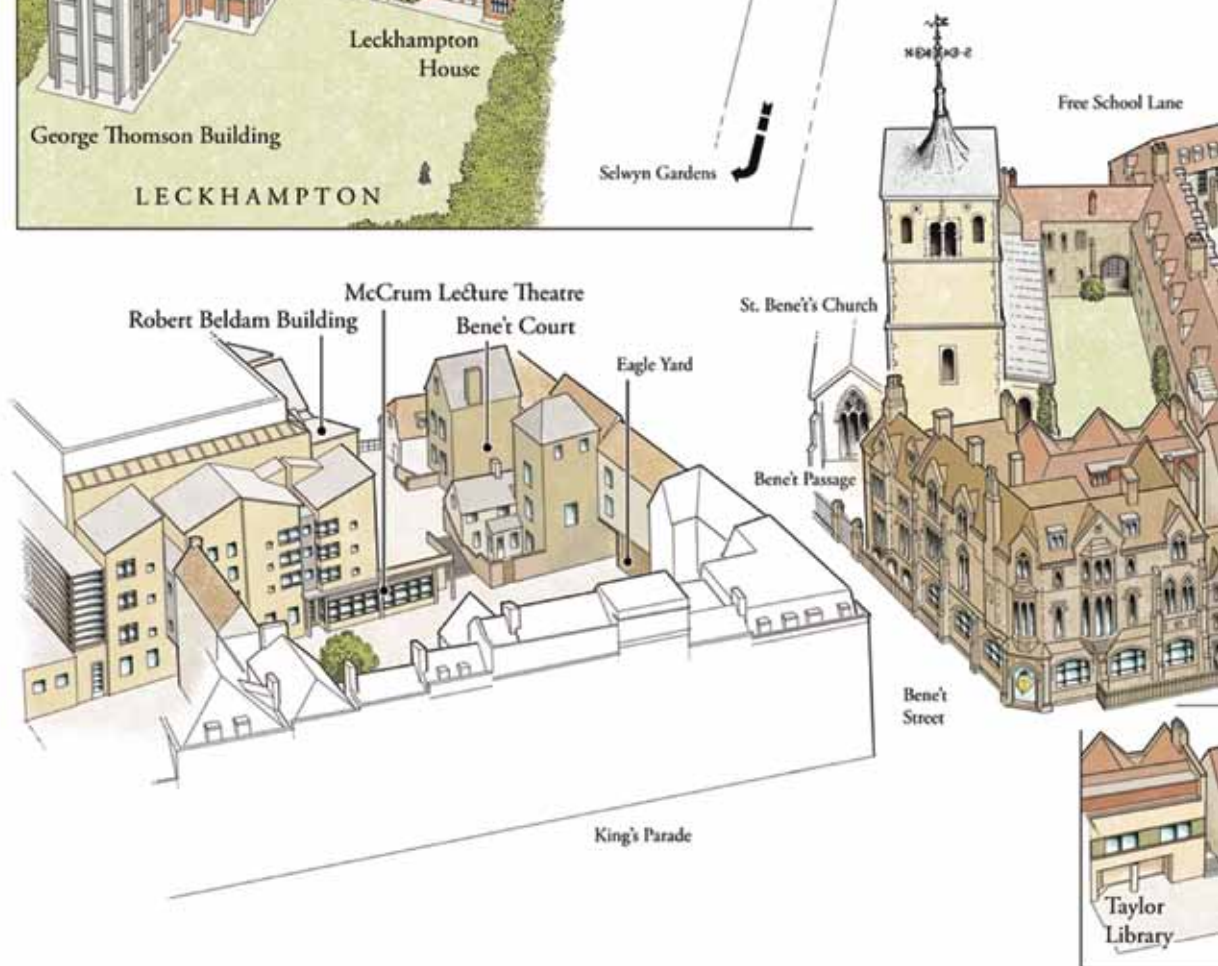
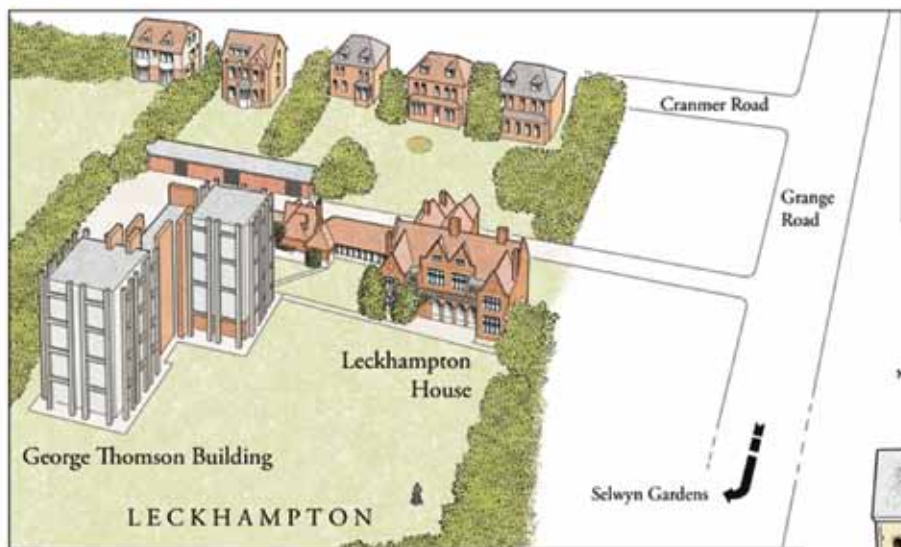
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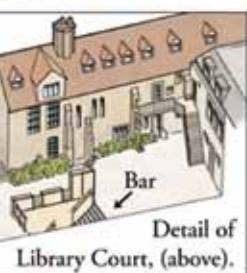
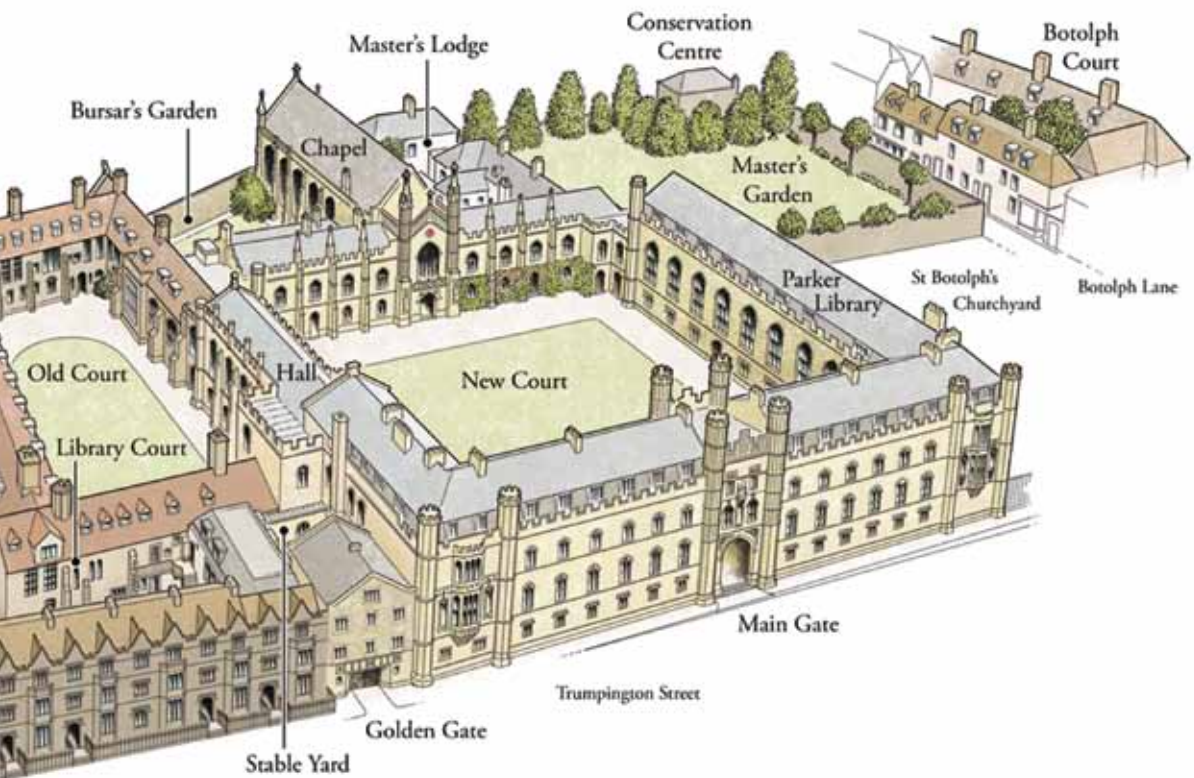
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