

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE · CAMBRIDGE



The Record

MICHAELMAS 2022 · No. 101

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CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE

CAMBRIDGE

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PRODUCTIONDesigned by Dale Tomlinson (studio@daletomlinson.co.uk)

Typeset in Arno Pro and Cronos Pro

Printed by Lavenham Press, Lavenham, Suffolk

on 90gsm Sovereign Silk (*Forest Stewardship Council certified*)***The Record* ON THE WEB**www.corpus.cam.ac.uk/alumni/publications/record**NEWS AND CONTRIBUTIONS**

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Cover *photo*: Looking into the Chapel by Dr Laura N Young MBE.

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The Society (as on 6 October 2022)

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Dr Hong Siau PhD

Ms Sarah Colclough BA (Exeter)

The College Year

From the Master

The foundation of this College is very different from that of any other in either of our Universities; for whereas each of them were owing to the benevolence of one or two persons as original founders, this was the joint work of two several societies.¹

It is a truth insufficiently acknowledged that this College is unique among the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge for its foundation by townspeople. Unlike other colleges, Corpus was not founded by a renegade royal, a jilted queen, an over-reaching bishop or a guilt-ridden nun, but rather by two Cambridge town guilds: the Guild of St Mary and the Guild of the Corpus Christi. Of course, what has been in focus in the last few years – and rightly so – has been the foundation of the College as a response to a world turned upside down by a pandemic. As the Black Death swept across the known world between 1345 and 1353, the plague wiped out between 30 and 50 percent of the total population. After the devastation of the Black Death, the foundation of this College by the townspeople of Cambridge was an extraordinary affirmation of confidence in the future. It was a long-term – over 650 years as it has turned out – investment in (to quote the College's Statutes) 'education, research, learning and religion'.

It is worth pausing for a moment to reflect on the Guild of the Corpus Christi. Town guilds throughout England, and the fifty or so in Cambridge (again to quote the College's history by Robert Masters and John Lamb):

... seem to have been instituted principally for religious purposes and consisted of persons of both sexes and of all ranks and denominations, for we find amongst them nobles, knights, gentlemen, clergy and merchants, with their wives, sisters and daughters ... these united themselves together, that they might be the better able to raise a fund for hiring priests to pray for their welfare and prosperity whilst alive, and for their souls after their decease ... And for this purpose every one who entered into any of these societies contributed either money or goods at their first admission; and that, as it appears from their different values, in some sort of proportion to their circumstances or generosity.²

The Guild of the Corpus Christi was somewhat different. It had only two principal aims. The first was to hold a splendid procession on Corpus Christi Day, the Thursday after Trinity Sunday (varying between 21 May and 24 June).



Christopher Kelly, *Master*

1. *Robert Masters, Masters' History of the College of Corpus Christi and the Blessed Virgin Mary in the University of Cambridge (Cambridge, 1753, as augmented and updated by John Lamb in 1831), p. 7.*

2. *Masters' History of the College of Corpus Christi, p. 8.*

This too was an innovation: the celebration of Corpus Christi (the Body of Christ) had been authorised by Pope Urban IV as recently as 1264. The second aim was to found a college. To this the Guild was firmly committed: they merged with the larger and older Guild of St Mary, they secured Henry, Duke of Lancaster as mediator to obtain a licence from King Edward III (on 7 November 1352), and they appointed a Master and two Fellows. In 1353 they negotiated with the executors of Edmund de Gonville to exchange properties (on which both colleges are still sited). Gonville Hall/Hall of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary originally occupied three houses in Luthborne (now Free School) Lane adjacent to St Botolph's churchyard. These were exchanged for the "Stone-House" the residence of Sir John de Cambridge, a substantial benefactor of the Guild of St Mary's who had died in 1335.

The date of the foundation of Guild of the Corpus Christi is unknown. The earliest record is the will of Margaret Andrew, who died on 7 May 1349 leaving property to both the Guild of St Mary and the Guild of Corpus Christi. (Margaret Andrew may then fairly lay claim to be the College's first known benefactor.) The surviving minute book of the Guild of the Corpus Christi – written in rather rough-hewn Latin – starts in 1350 (two years before the foundation of the College).³ The minute book reveals a growing and ambitious organisation associated with St Bene't's Church. The published histories of the College extract from the minute book the names of the most prominent members of the Guild.

Thomas de Eltisley, former chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the first Master of the College;

Thomas Caumpes and John Raysoun the first two Fellows;

William de Lenne and Isabel his wife who gave at their admission twenty shillings in alms and twelve pence for wax;

Sir Richard Keleshall who gave forty shillings to St Bene't's Church;

William de Eyton the rector of St Bene't's who gave the Guild a tenement near the churchyard and another house and garden valued at 40 pounds, as well as a garden and orchard in Newnham;

Sir Walter de Manny (or Mauny), Knight of the Garter and Admiral of the Northern Seas, a close associate of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, and a key mediator in securing the royal licence for the founding of Gonville Hall in 1348;

Henry, Duke of Lancaster with Sir Henry de Walton his treasurer and Simekyn Simeon his esquire.

Most importantly, the minute book also gives some wider sense of the kind of townspeople in Cambridge who came together to form the Guild of the Corpus Christi with the express intent of founding a college. Between 1350 and 1354 the Guild enrolled around 450 new members, each carefully recorded in the minutes.

Richard Appelby and his wife, Johanna

Robert Herry and his wife, Sarra

3. *The minute book is in the College Archives (as CCCC no. 1). The edited text is published in Mary Bateson, Cambridge Guild Records, (Cambridge, 1903) pp. 26–59.*

Matilda, the wife of John de Impiton

Agnes, the wife of Thomas Kastelyn

Henry le Redere and William his brother and their children, Roger, Mabilia, Henry and Walter

John Barker and his wife, Margaret

Nicholas de Haneworth

Witt de Saunford and his wife, Margaret

Richard Fouke, Alan the Latoner⁴ and Katerina his wife, and Juliana Fouke

Bartholomew le Chaundeler and Mabilia his wife

These twenty-five names open the register of new members in January 1350.⁵ The entrance fees for the great majority of Gild members were mostly in modest sums of money and wax, with a few in wheat and barley. Some new members made additional benefactions. William de Clopton gave an aumbry (a small cupboard) and a silk cushion. Isabella Maiheu de Ely gave ten yards of linen cloth. Alan Oxebourgh and his wife Elena, along with Galfrid Forster, gave vessels and associated equipment for the Master and scholars of the new college to brew beer. Simon de Cottenham and his wife Mabilia promised a legacy. John Kalvisbene undertook to repair Gild property. Two carpenters, Robert de Blaston and Adam de Newnham, promised to work for the Gild when required, at one penny less per week than the going rate in town and ‘provided that they had no other work and were given sufficient notice.’⁶

The names of these first College benefactors go unrecited – and uncommemorated. But it is the sum of these small generosityes from the townspeople of Cambridge which ensured that this College was founded and endowed. Of course, across the last seven centuries the College has always been grateful – and has properly honoured and remembered – its major benefactors. They have been key in advancing the College’s chief charitable mission of ‘education, research, learning and religion.’ But our very beginnings also underline that this is a College founded – quite literally – on the modest benefactions by members of a Gild determined after the devastation of the Black Death to establish and sustain a small community of Fellows and scholars.

This is a good story to tell – or rather to rescue – as our own world recovers from the disruption and dislocation of two years of pandemic. Elsewhere in this issue of *The Record* are accounts of a College returning to normal: of the restoration of the accustomed and comfortable rhythms of collegiate life, of active student societies and sports clubs, of academic success, of continued achievement in widening participation (of which the Bridging Course was only the beginning). These are also a reminder that the continued health of the College depends on the generosity of a community of supporters, as the Gild of Corpus Christi (last recorded in the 1370s) was replaced by the College’s own alumni.

The challenge then is to re-capture something of the original enthusiasm and purpose of the Gild. Its formation gives this College its unique foundation story.

4. *That is a maker of latten: a mixed metal of yellow colour, either identical with, or closely resembling, brass.*

5. Bateson, Cambridge Gild Records, pp. 26–27.

6. Bateson, Cambridge Gild Records, p. 37: ... *septimana unum denarium minus quam alicui alteri secundum comunem cursum ville. Ita quod sint extra servitium vel quod premuniantur sufficienter.*

Above all, this is a College which ought to understand the importance of aggregate giving. Alongside its major benefactors, it must continue to value the gifts of those of its alumni and supporters who give as generously as they can. There must always be a place here for William de Clopton, Isabella Maiheu de Ely, Alan Oxeborough, Simon de Cottenham, John Kalvisbene and the two carpenters, Robert de Blaston and Adam de Newnham. And we must ensure 670 years later that we continue to meet the hope and expectations of the townspeople of Cambridge who – with extraordinary confidence and remarkable foresight – came together to establish the Guild of the Corpus Christi and found a new college.

Professor CHRISTOPHER KELLY, *Master*

Tutorial Report

And so in 2021–22 we were, finally, back to some form of normality! And after a brief moment of hesitation all of us have welcomed this with considerable enthusiasm. Our students have been extraordinary. The academic year 21/22 has seen the best academic results for a considerable time: not only did we have an unprecedented number of first-class performances – over 100, and many of them good firsts too – but, even more satisfying from my point of view, our students succeeded in giving their best at their examinations while re-establishing themselves in College life and re-connecting with friends in person rather than online via Zoom. It was, in fact, fascinating to see how students embraced being in each other's physical presence again, rather than spending their time talking with their friends on social media on their smartphones, and the glee with which they joined lectures and supervisions in person for the first time in their time at university. There has been an extraordinary buzz in College throughout the academic year as a result of this. So for instance, the College Hall is always full, both for cafeteria (a particularly crowded time is Saturday brunch) and for Formal Hall; and all curricular, co-curricular and extra-curricular activities have restarted with a vengeance.

Some of the legacy of the pandemic has stayed with us; but in a number of cases it turns out to be a positive legacy. Often, the arrangements we had to invent and adapt ourselves to in order to cope with the disruption brought about by Covid have simply accelerated a transformation that was in fact already occurring, only rather slowly. Let me mention just one example of this. For quite a time now, even before the pandemic, all undergraduate and postgraduate courses have routinely been expecting students to have their own laptops and electronic equipment, and in good working order, for their academic reading, writing, and various course-related activities. We have been more than vaguely aware of this all along, of course. But now it is clear that the expectation is for this equipment to be of a better quality than it used to be until three years ago – perhaps it is the fact that it has been used for examinations that has hammered this home. As a result we know this much more explicitly and unambiguously, and are more prompt to recognise that for our students a laptop or a tablet are at least as important or (dare I say it, book-worm and book-lover that I am) in some cases even more, than books, because laptops and tablets mean access to a larger

than ever number of books, articles, databases, sources of information and data, specialised software, and other academic tools that are crucial for many of their courses or for their research. Acknowledging this means that we are now more than ever before keen to help equip our students with electronic devices that are adequate to the demands of their academic and intellectual lives.

Similarly, the sudden acute consciousness, brought about by the limitation of movement caused by the pandemic, of the joy of being with each other in person, has made all of us, teachers and students together, more than ever appreciative of the gently organised intellectual sociability offered to us by College life. We now know how that conversation (to think of it with the term an eighteenth-century philosopher would have used) is a key element for the intellectual and human growth we wish to participate in. The same also applies to the acquisition of knowledge, if this is to be not just mere training, but part of a real education. This is equally true for the pleasure of walking together, of singing together in the Chapel choir or with the Bene't Club, of organising the Freshers' Play, or of working hard to coordinate everybody's physical efforts on a boat. And it is the same for lectures, as it is for supervisions and seminars, where we can discuss each other's work and make it better while taking advantage of the opportunity, never on offer on Zoom, actually to look at each other in the eyes.

Dr MARINA FRASCA-SPADA, *Senior Tutor*

Members of the Tutorial team greet graduating students emerging from the Senate House.



Undergraduate Admissions

In the 2021–22 admissions round we made 111 offers, with 93 students matriculating in Michaelmas 2022. Our first-year cohort contained 12 students admitted through our Bridging Course scheme, which offers tailored support for students from educationally disadvantaged backgrounds. This means we now have three cohorts of Bridging Course students, realising our ambitions to offer a Corpus education to a substantial number of students who are from backgrounds where progression to Cambridge is rare.

Corpus continues to be an extremely popular college choice. We received 666 undergraduate applications in 2021, which is our second highest total on record. This represents a doubling of application numbers since 2013 (339 applicants), and we remain among the most competitive colleges when calculating applications per place.

On the recruitment side, we continue to innovate on how we connect with potential applicants and their teachers. We hold a significant number of taster events that showcase our Directors of Studies and give students a view of the intellectual life of the College. This year our Year 12 Masterclasses, for example, attracted 4,250 attendees from schools across the UK. Students spent a day listening to online lectures and participating in discussions themed around particular Triposes, and the feedback was very positive.

Where I think Corpus really leads the way however is in pioneering models of sustained engagement with students from disadvantaged backgrounds – regular teaching, mentoring and skills development sessions that take place over many months or even years. There are two examples of such initiatives that I am particularly excited about. The first is our ‘Pelican Programmes’, which are organised by our Access and Outreach Coordinator James Davies-Warner. These consist of fortnightly online discussion groups on a set reading in either history, English, philosophy or modern languages. Running over seven months in Year 12, these sessions give students from educationally disadvantaged backgrounds the chance to engage with challenging material in a structured environment, and to build their academic skillset and confidence ahead of an application to university.

The second example is the recently launched STEM SMART initiative, a partnership between the University and colleges which is jointly run by me and Dr Lisa Jardine-Wright at Churchill College. STEM SMART offers free weekly online teaching in A-level Mathematics, Chemistry and Physics to students in low-performing schools or from challenging backgrounds. Almost 1,000 students registered for this initiative at its launch in January 2021, and 300 of the most engaged came to Cambridge in August for a four-day summer school. Corpus hosted 28 of these students, as well as a large formal dinner to celebrate their achievements. The teaching on STEM SMART runs for 17 months from early Year 12 right through to Year 13 exams, and is designed to build core problem solving skills and raise exam attainment.

In the year ahead we look forward to continuing these programmes and have several more ideas in development which we hope to launch soon. As always, we value the school contacts that our alumni can offer, so please send an email to the admissions office if you’d like to know more about our access and outreach activities.

Dr MICHAEL SUTHERLAND, *Tutor for Undergraduate Admissions*



Students visited Corpus for the STEM SMART four-day summer school.



Praelector's Report

We continued our regular pattern of congregations in October and November 2021, and in February 2022 we welcomed the matriculation year of 2014 to take their MAs. It was a happy return to our usual practice when we welcomed graduands' guests back to join us in Senate House for the congregations from April 2022. Due to a larger than usual number of graduates eligible to take their degrees, each congregation took two days. Because of the age of the Corpus (meaning that we are higher up the order of colleges in order of presentation) we had several Friday congregations, to which staff and graduands adapted gracefully. Leckhampton gardens served us very well as the location for the rehearsal and lunch for a number of these congregations. As ever, the general admission in June for undergraduates receiving their first degrees was a particularly joyful affair, and it was a great pleasure to address the whole crowd of graduands and families in New Court again. In July 2022 we were pleased to see a great turn-out for our postgraduate congregation, though sorry to say goodbye to Scarlett Butler in the Tutorial Office, who had been organising the congregations with great aplomb since her arrival in 2021.

Dr JO WILLMOTT, *Praelector*

Leckhampton Life

It seems that each year from 2020 onwards will periodise itself in relation to the pandemic. In which case, this would be the third installation of letters to *The Record* from Leckhampton in which I consider the year's (2021–22) events from the perspective of COVID's apparently endless ability to historicise our lives in relation to it.

And yet ...

Last year was in many ways quite normal. I was away on leave researching a book in Rome during Michaelmas. Corpus Fellow Dr Sam Zeitlin kindly stood in for me in hosting the Stephen Hales lecture given by Dr Amar Sohal, one of the College's Early-Career Research Fellows in Politics. I returned to Cambridge in early December, just in time to come down with my first (and so far, my last – knock on wood) case of COVID. For a full ten days I lay in discomfort and something approaching plague quarantine, with a sign on my door proclaiming my contagious and isolated state. Still, colleagues and College staff were kind to me and dropped off provisions and treats until I was able to re-emerge into the world in time to have to cancel my Christmas travel plans.

And yet ...

Normality resumed. The Lent and Easter terms brought brilliant talks by Corpus fellows Professor Chris Hann and Dr Sam Lasman (in Lent) and Dr Sarah Fine (in Easter). Saul Dubow, the Smuts Professor of Commonwealth History and a fellow of Magdalene College, closed the year with a fascinating talk on the legacy of Nelson Mandela as political (and even fashion) icon.

The MCR pulled together, even in the face of the unfortunate necessity of closing our pool (temporarily!) in order to bring it into line with contemporary health and safety rules and regulations. (Watch this space: I'm hopefully determined that the pool will return, better and even colder than ever...). I thank the



The Warden of Leckhampton, JD Rhodes, joins students for the MCR Leaver's Dinner.

MCR as a whole and its committee members in particular for doing so much to see that we enjoyed a year as close in many ways as possible, to what I can remember of life before March 2020.

Normality can be oppressive, of course, but when, after a period of sustained and unpleasant interruption, it returns, it can only be welcomed. The world, of course, still inflicts its injuries, as does the eternal return of COVID in the guise of its many variants. And yet, we have rediscovered the satisfactions of living again in the flesh and blood of community.

Professor JOHN DAVID RHODES, *Warden of Leckhampton*

Bursary Matters

As the College emerges from the pandemic the Bursary team has been kept occupied supporting the College community as it embraces the welcome return to the traditional rhythm and pace of academic and social life.

Inevitably the College's finances have been significantly and adversely impacted by the consequences of the pandemic. This has been most obvious in the reduced income we have received both from conferences and events as well as a result of adopting a policy during the pandemic of only charging students for rent when they were able to be resident in College. This loss in income was

offset to some extent by careful control of expenditure and judicious use of the government furlough scheme. Nonetheless, in the financial year to 30 June 2021 the College recorded a deficit on unrestricted funds of £1,356k. We are still finalising the accounts for the year to 30 June 2022 but anticipate a deficit of a similar scale to be recorded again. In this period of financial hardship the importance to the College of the generosity of its supporters is heightened and we are immensely grateful to have received £725k of donations and legacies.

At the end of June 2021 the value of the College endowment stood at £116m having achieved investment gains of over 15% in the year. There was some reduction in the income we received from our investments largely driven by the necessity to agree rent concessions with those of our commercial tenants whose businesses were most severely impacted by the pandemic. The implementation of our revised drawdown rate at 3.25% of the value the portfolio over the preceding 20 quarter ends will contribute to the protection of the value of the endowment as we enter uncertain economic conditions. As introduced in *The Record* last year, the Governing Body accepted the recommendations from a review of the College securities holdings by external advisors to embark on a restructuring of the portfolio. This will allow the College to take greater advantage of its access to placing funds in the Cambridge University Endowment Fund and to meet its divestment commitments by the use of ESG-screened global tracker funds.

Last year saw the execution of a very exciting project to draw up a strategic masterplan for the College's operational estate. After a rigorous selection process we invited WWM Architects along with specialists in the design of sustainable infrastructure for heritage buildings to deliver a plan for the estate. The brief was to masterplan significant improvements to the accessibility of the estate, provide us with a road map for moving away from fossil fuels as our heating source and to help us make the best use of our buildings. We were very excited to receive their proposals in the Easter Term and are now in the process of prioritising the schemes we think will make the greatest impact for the resources we have available to commit.

We continue to be alert to opportunities to make strategic property acquisitions and this year are pleased to have purchased 26 Newnham Road, a residential property near Newnham House. The completion of the project to refurbish Ashton House will further strengthen our presence in this part of Cambridge.

JENNY RAINE, *Bursar*

The Domus Bursar

Like many other Cambridge colleges, and like the picture across the country, Corpus has said farewell to a number of staff, and welcomed many new faces over the past year. We have been joined by new colleagues in nearly every department, and our focus has been on integrating staff into College life and taking stock following the pandemic which saw the majority of teams diverted to managing that response.

A particular mention should go to our new Head Chef, Ilias Arsenis, who joined us from the Parker's Tavern at the University Arms Hotel and who has rebuilt our kitchen team during a turbulent time in the hospitality sector. Corpus is regularly getting rave reviews in our student feedback – for both Formal Halls and cafeteria – and we hope College members who have visited us recently have enjoyed the innovative and delicious food that Ilias and his team have been producing. If you've not dined with us recently, we look forward to welcoming you back soon!

Sustainability has been another focus across our teams over the past year. We've removed single use containers from cafeteria, have removed bottled water and introduced food waste separation to ensure as much as possible can be recycled. We've invested in an electric vehicle to move food between the Old House and Leckhampton kitchens. In student bedrooms, dry waste recycling has been introduced. Our next key focus is the delivery of the estates masterplan, which will deliver significant steps towards our decarbonisation aspirations, and enable our buildings to be heated more efficiently. There is still a lot of work to do but we've started on an exciting and necessary journey.

While it has been a challenging year of recovery from the pandemic, I'm incredibly proud of the resilience and optimism of our teams, who, despite nearly every team being short-staffed, have continued to deliver to the very best of their ability to ensure College life can continue in its usual way. Corpus is fortunate to benefit from an enthusiastic and committed team who I know will go from strength to strength.

GEMMA DONALDSON, *Domus Bursar*

College Staff

As a result of a very tight labour market in Cambridge, this year has seen an exceptionally high level of staff turnover and recruitment in all departments. We faced a shortage of staff in our catering department at the end of 2021; about 90 percent of the staff now employed in our kitchens have joined us over the past year. This level of recruitment has been a challenge, especially in the catering industry where there have been more vacancies than available candidates.

We have seen a number of senior and long-serving staff leave the College this year. We bade farewell to Sue Ainger-Brown, who after 19 years at Corpus has taken up a new challenge at Murray Edwards College as their Head of Finance; Mark Nightingale, who left after 24 years to pursue other opportunities; Rodger Irwin, who left after 18 years to concentrate more on his carpentry skills at the Perse School; Kate Williams, who after 20 years departed for a new role at Trinity Hall; and Denise Bareford, who has retired from the Housekeeping team after 19 years here. Our Executive Head Chef, Seb Mansfield, left after 6 years to pursue a new challenge heading the kitchens in a local pub and we bade farewell to Sandra Mertens, our Head Housekeeper who left after 7½ years.

Despite the challenges of recruitment, we have been very successful in sourcing new talent. We welcomed several new Heads of Departments and senior managers: Nichola Morse as our new Head of Finance, James Earl as our

new Clerk of Works/Estate Manager, Nathalie Meloni as our new Housekeeping Manager and Ilias Arsenis as our new Head Chef (who aided the recruitment process in the kitchens immensely by recommending some excellent chefs with whom he worked previously).

With staff leaving, it has provided us with an opportunity to review our staffing requirements and make changes where operationally necessary. We have focussed on ensuring we reach the highest possible standards in terms of our provision of services and also meeting increasing regulatory requirements. We have seen other new staff join us this year in some pivotal roles including our Sales and Events Manager, Anne Blyth, our Communications Officer, Leah Stone, our Executive Assistant to the Bursar and Domus Bursar, Francesca Pocock, our Modern Archivist/Records Manager, Dr Genny Silvanus, Senior Gardener, Matt Mace, and our HR and Accommodation Administrator, Olivia Rees.

It is important to develop and upskill our current staff where we can so that we retain employees and invest in their future with the College. An example of this is with Housekeeping which, after a review, resulted in two new roles for Deputy Housekeeping Managers. We were delighted to promote Aldona Maliszewska-Tomlin into one of these roles, having been our Leckhampton Site Manager for 6½ years.

With so many new faces and with a high turnover of staff there has inevitably been a feeling of 'loss' among some longer serving staff as there have been strong bonds and so we are focussing on retaining the 'community spirit' that has been such a strong feature of the College in years previous to the pandemic. But with Jenny Raine, Bursar, and Gemma Donaldson, Domus Bursar, at the helm it will not be long before this shared feeling of community returns, and we hope for a calmer and less turbulent year for staffing in 2023.

HELEN VINCENT, *HR Manager*



Ilias Arsenis (Head Chef), Christoph Hartwig (Head of Governance) and Jenny Raine (Bursar) present Sales & Events Manager Anne Blyth with the prize for best cake at the staff Macmillan Coffee Morning.

The Year in Chapel

It was, happily, a very different year in chapel as the pandemic restrictions began to loosen their grip. There were still moments when we realised we were still not totally out of the woods. Early on, a preacher had to cancel at the last minute after a positive COVID test. One week in Lent saw the choir and Director of Music laid low, with the Senior Organ Scholar, Colin Millington, nobly taking up the slack. Later in the term, the Chaplain and Dean of Chapel were forced to self-isolate at the same time and were rescued for the Sunday morning service by the Revd Dr Philip Murray, a College alumnus, and currently Associate Vicar of Little St Mary's. Our two ordinands from Ridley Hall, Tom Musson and Matt Ralph, then saved Evensong later that day, with an effective double-act, officiating and preaching. That came just before Matt finished his placement with the chapel and just before he took his finals achieving, for the second year in a row, the top starred first in the Theology Tripos.

The rest of the year was largely uninterrupted by the virus and so the chaplaincy was able to enjoy immersion in events at the beginning of Michaelmas. The Dean of Chapel and Chaplain reprised their roles as mixologists for the Bridging Course at the Chapel Cocktail Party and appreciated getting to know the new students over meals out in town. There was a Freshers' Service before each Matriculation dinner and full involvement in the inductions, fairs and introductions in Freshers' Week, culminating in the unabashed grooviness of the Chaplain's 1970s party. This dangerous break from tradition – for it was always an Abba party in the past – seems to have been greeted with peace and love.

Other changes were also afoot in the chaplaincy. There was a focus on updating Chapel communications. New formats for social media posts and a new design for the chapel card were developed and, with assistance from the JCR and MCR secretaries, student bulletins were used to increase student engagement. Heartening, too, was the more bountiful repast organised for Chapel breakfast on Sunday mornings.

In February the Chaplain became the Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Lead in College. The first fruits of that role, from a chaplaincy perspective, were the establishment of a Prayer Room for other faith groups and an increased provision of halal food in Hall. The Chaplain enjoyed a kind invitation to Hanukkah celebrations in College. He was also seconded to teach some of the English undergraduates in order to increase general Biblical literacy for the study of medieval texts.

The Chapel year saw the full range of liturgical celebrations, with the generous inclusion of the principal Name Day celebrated not once but twice: first with a celebration postponed from Easter term 2021, and transferred to the Feast of St Michael and All Angels, and then with Name Day on Corpus Christi Day in the usual run of things in 2022. For both we were fortunate to have as preachers clergy who are local friends of the College: the Revd Canon Anna Matthews, Vicar of St Bene't's at the first, and then the Venerable Dr Alex Hughes, Archdeacon of Cambridge, on the Feast of Corpus Christi 2022.

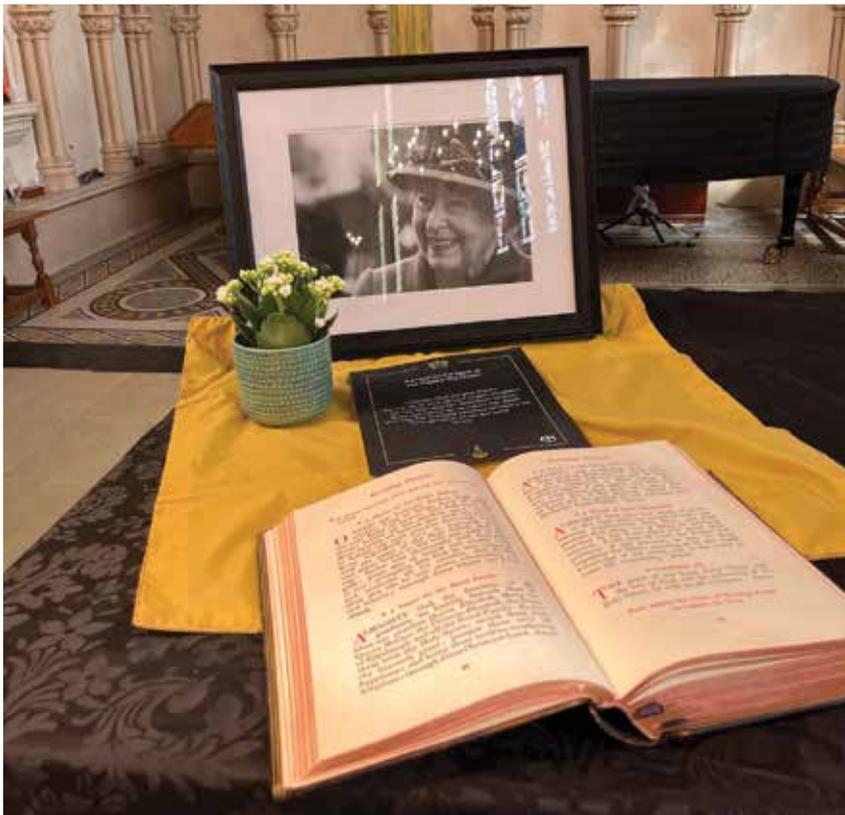
The choir grew in confidence over the course of the year, expertly shepherded

by Nick Danks, the Director of Music, and the two Organ Scholars, Colin Millington and Perrin Ford. The generosity of spirit of the choir and musicians meant that we were able to do a number of extra services from Complines and midweek saints' day Eucharists to a Vigil for Ukraine.

For All Souls' Day we were moved by the Requiem setting of Cristobal de Morales as we commended our beloved departed to God, led by an intercollegiate graduate choir. Faure's Requiem was sung on Remembrance Sunday and there was a congregation comprised by members of the whole College community in New Court for the Act of Remembrance on Armistice Day. For the Commemoration of Benefactors we held a Book of Common Prayer Holy Communion in the morning and the Chaplain preached at the Commemoration Service.

As in previous years, we enjoyed joint services with the congregation of St Bene't's on three occasions: for our Second Name Day of Candlemas, Palm Sunday and Ash Wednesday, where, appropriately enough, we began our meditations on sin and mortality beside the Chronophage. The Mere's Commemoration Sermon was delivered at St Bene't's by the Revd Dr Tom Clammer who courageously opted for the more difficult of the subjects prescribed for the sermon, the 'daily preparation against the fears of death'.

On the occasion of Her Majesty the Queen's Platinum Jubilee we celebrated a joyful Holy Communion. It was with great sorrow that only three months later we were having to organise prayers after the death of the Queen. Over the course of the year, there were, sadly, a number of memorials, occasions of both sadness



A remembrance of the Queen was displayed on the Chapel altar.

and gratitude. There was a service for Aaron Rapport and Joyce Heckman in Chapel and also at Leckhampton where the Dean of Chapel officiated at the planting of a memorial tree. We remembered the anniversary of the death of former Master Michael McCrum in February and in the same month held a memorial service for Professor Mark Warner FRS, during which we were given an explanation of the physics of liquid crystalline solids, the field he founded. In July we remembered Sir Paul Mellars and his contribution to archaeology, singing hymns by Joachim Neander, the pastor whose name was given to the valley in which the remains of the famous hominins were first discovered.

More joyful occasions also abounded. On 21 November 2021 Flo Sharpe, a first-year ASNaC student, was baptised in Chapel. We also celebrated two confirmations, with Flo confirmed at the University Church in May and Amin Royatvand Ghiasvand, a first-year theologian, at Fisher House. On 29 May 2022 former chaplain Jeremy Davies returned to celebrate the Eucharist on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.



In August, after the end of the decennial Lambeth Conference, the Chaplain and the Revd Brian Macdonald-Milne (alumnus and Honorary Archivist of the Melanesian Mission UK) welcomed two Melanesian bishops to College. Benedict Loe, Bishop of Guadalcanal, and Arthur Stanley, Bishop of Hanuato'o, enjoyed a tour of the Parker Library where Dr Philippa Hoskin showed them Matthew Parker's draft of the Thirty-Nine Articles alongside notable texts in the history of translation (left, top).



Throughout the year the chaplaincy organised 'Exploring the Faith' sessions. In Michaelmas we read together Francis Spufford's *Unapologetic: Why, despite everything, Christianity can still make surprising emotional sense* before turning to film in Lent term, with viewings and discussions over pizza of "The Shack", "First Reformed" and "Second Coming". In February we walked out to the Leper Chapel just off the Newmarket Road with a tour led by Flavio Marzo, Managing Conservator at the Cambridge Colleges' Conservation Consortium, which is based in College (left, bottom).

At the end of the year, having congratulated the Dean of Chapel on becoming the Starbridge Associate Professor in Theology and Natural Sciences, we waved him off as he departed for two years to be a Fellow of the Centre for Theological Inquiry at Princeton University, delighted that he will remain as Dean of Chapel remotely.

The Revd Dr ANDREW DAVISON, *Dean of Chapel*
The Revd Dr MATTHEW BULLIMORE, *College Chaplain*

College Music

This was the year in which the music profession was supposed to be able to put COVID behind it and ‘restart’. In theory this was correct; in practise this was the year in which having fended off the virus throughout 2020 singers and instrumentalists alike succumbed. It became a common sight (and accepted norm) for conductors and orchestral managers who prided themselves in fixing their orchestras and soloists 12 to 18 months in advance to be pleading on WhatsApp and Facebook groups for replacement artists 24 hours prior to the performance; or even on the day itself.

Thus was the background to the past academic year of music-making in Corpus. At last, no ‘guidelines’, or even ‘legislation’, recommending how many musicians could perform at any one time and how far apart they needed to be spaced. The Chapel Choir could squeeze back into the central choir stalls in Chapel, no longer required to be seated on fold-up chairs at least two metres apart on the chancel step. Except that there was plenty of room to space out in the choir stalls most weeks as choristers tested positive or needed to self-isolate due to contact with positive cases.

Despite this, the pioneering and intrepid nature of Corpus Music, which has served it so well over the decades, persevered. Weekly organ recitals in Chapel and a full schedule of Chapel services (except for one week in February 2022 when the Director of Music and half the Choir caught COVID) took place. The choir also took up a residency at Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, during the first week of July 2022.

The Chapel Choir were thrilled to be asked to premiere a commission by James MacMillan to celebrate the 1000th anniversary of St Bene’t’s Church in October 2021. They also joined forces with Director of Music Nick Danks’ Knightsbridge Choral Society to perform at St Paul’s Knightsbridge in December 2021 (Schubert’s “Mass in G” and Vaughan Williams’ “Fantasia on Christmas Carols”) and March 2022 (Cecilia McDowall’s “Magnificat”, Duruflé’s Requiem and Herbert Howells’ “House of the Mind”). The Chapel Choir also had occasion to sing Happy Birthday at the Commemoration of Benefactors Dinner to the College’s great benefactor Dr John C Taylor OBE; and to sing Grace to the honoured guests at the University’s Honorary Degrees Luncheon.

Fortnightly informal Sunday evening Bene’t Club concerts returned to the College calendar, with the usual fantastic eclectic and inclusive mix of contributions. Occasional recitals by external musicians recommenced, including a concert of newly published piano works by Herbert Howells, given by Matthew Schellhorn, with a pre-concert talk given by the editor of these works, Dr Jonathan Clinch of the Royal Academy of Music.

The usual Easter Term of special services for Name Day and Graduation provided a celebratory climax to the academic year. As always, we were sad to say goodbye to our graduating College musicians, in particular, outgoing organ scholar Colin Millington, who has secured a position at St Mary’s Collegiate Church, Warwick.



The choir performs in Dublin under the direction of Nick Danks.



The choir gathered on the lawn to sing motets on Name Day.

My thanks to Colin, as well as Junior Organ Scholar Perrin Ford, Bene't Club President James Hough, the Dean of Chapel and the Chaplain, as well as all my colleagues on the Music Committee for their steadfast support and wisdom. As an Old Member myself, it is a privilege and joy to be able to curate and nurture the musical life of our wonderful College.

NICHOLAS DANKS, *Director of Music*

The Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Team

On 1 February 2022 the College launched its Equality, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI) team, which happily coincided with the beginning of LGBT+ History Month as the rainbow flag flew over College. The team includes a lead coordinator, the Chaplain, and also three Fellows as Champions: Professor Ewan St. John Smith (LGBTQ+ Champion), Professor Shruti Kapila (Race and Equality Champion) and Dr Jo Willmott (Disability Champion).

The team was established to work together with students, staff and Fellows to broaden the range of cultures, backgrounds and traditions at Corpus. This desire is, of course, not new to College. Next year we celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the admission of the first women undergraduates and, since then, there has been much progress in making the College increasingly inclusive. Today, in particular, the Admissions Tutors and the Senior Tutor, alongside James Davies-Warner, our new Access and Outreach Coordinator, work hard to meet and exceed the goals of the Access and Participation Plan set by the University and the Office for Students, seeking to attract and support applications from students from underrepresented groups. Our Tutors and welfare team then support students of all backgrounds with their various needs as they live and work in Corpus.

We are always becoming aware the areas we can do more, and we are also finding out what we did not know about the needs of our current students, staff and Fellowship. The EDI team is an intentional way to make College a more



Members of the EDI team along with representatives from the MCR and JCR.

inclusive community and to support its members. At its launch the Master, Professor Christopher Kelly, said, “The College is particularly mindful of the protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation. The EDI team is there for the whole College community – staff, students and Fellows ... We fully embrace the broad diversity of its community and the collegiate University.”

This is not to be misconstrued as a ‘top-down’ initiative. The JCR and MCR have long had officers responsible for the welfare and support of students in all their diversity. Thus, the wider College Equality, Diversity and Inclusion forum includes all the JCR ‘liberation officers’ and the relevant MCR reps alongside the Champions. Together the forum promotes EDI across the whole of College life. It meets together regularly to share information, organise events and appropriate training, and encourages open and honest conversation around the opportunities and challenges of being a safe, welcoming, diverse and inclusive community.

Some highlights of the wider team’s year so far have included:

- A Corpus Pride Event with a series of talks by speakers, academic and alumni, culminating in a Pride-themed Formal Hall, raising money for the charity GiveOut.
- We flew the Rainbow Flag to mark LGBT+ History Month, Pride and, for the first time, the International Day Against Homophobia, Biphobia and Transphobia.
- We have set up a Prayer Room for the use of different faith groups and also increased the provision of halal meals in Hall.
- Events were organised for Women’s History Month and International Women’s Day.
- Accessibility has been made a central plank of the architects’ thinking in developing the Masterplan for the estate. Moreover, Corpus is home to an ever more neurodiverse student body, and this will become an important

part of the work of the Disability Champion and the student reps as much of questions of physical accessibility.

- An anonymous reporting form for racial harassment has been set up to enable the community to better assess student needs and support, and to raise consciousness of racism.

All of this is very gratifying and we continue to learn more about our needs and our collective aspirations to be a more inclusive community. There are differences and disagreements – and negotiations are part and parcel of forging a common life – and there are convergences and alliances. Some stories are hard to hear but the work of pressing forward to make the College a more equal, diverse and inclusive community is an exciting and rewarding task to share together.

The Revd Dr MATTHEW BULLIMORE, *Chaplain and EDI Lead*

Alumni Relations and the Development Office

With operations gradually returning to normal after the pandemic, this year the new team in the Development Office has had the opportunity to learn about the things that bind our community together and make it such a special place to study, live, work and revisit. The most significant shift has been the return of social gatherings and in-person meetings, meaning that we have been fortunate to meet so many engaged and supportive alumni who share their love of being part of the Corpus community, and express their desire to do whatever they can to help us move on and grow from the disruption of the pandemic. To all of you we say thank you.

And with each new experience, the significance and responsibility of my role is underlined, be it learning more of Corpus' history, participating in the rhythm of its traditions, witnessing the impact of your gifts to College, or enjoying the camaraderie of College life.

Turning to events, we have been able to hold three reunion dinners for the 1994–98, 2001–2004 and 2005–2008 year groups. The atmosphere of each event was warm and celebratory, perhaps more so than usual after being so cooped up during the pandemic. On 11 June 2022, we were able to express our thanks to those pledging a legacy to Corpus in their wills at the 1352 Foundation Legacy Society Day, a glorious event which included an exhibition in the Parker Library, drinks in the beautifully renovated Master's Lodge garden, after-lunch conversation with the Master, and a lecture from Professor Fumiya Iida on the future of AgriRobotics and the food industry. At the beginning of July 2022 we welcomed over 350 guests to the Corpus Garden Party, where alumni, Fellows, students and staff mingled, picnicked and enjoyed all the fun of the entertainment, including the alumni jazz band Threeways. For anyone wishing to soak up these memories, we now have photo albums of our events on the Flickr photo-sharing platform.

In December 2021 I was honoured to meet alumni in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, DC, and I am grateful for the warm welcome and hospitality I received. I am struck by the sizeable North American Corpus community, which is larger than in many other colleges and which has grown over the decades in no small part due to the attractiveness of our Leckhampton campus to research students.

At the time of writing, we are busy planning the (one year delayed) 60th anniversary of Leckhampton, which was established as a graduate community in 1961. By the time you receive this edition of *The Record*, the weekend celebrations will have taken place. Starting on Friday 11 November 2022 with a fireworks party, the main event is on Saturday, culminating in dinner, prefaced by a presentation to be chaired by the Master about exciting plans for the future of Leckhampton. During the weekend, the Ahmed lecture will be delivered by alumnus Dr Richard Henderson (m1966), Nobel Laureate in Chemistry, 2017. Various talks and conversations from Fellows, alumni and students will showcase some of the intellectual talent Leckhampton has born witness to. There will be time for reminiscences and discussions about Leckhampton life, and an archival exhibition, which already promises to be an amazing walk down memory lane. Photographs are surfacing of the Leckhampton Players productions in the 1970s, including evidence that a rather impressive horse was recruited to trot the boards! I am sure the Warden of Leckhampton, Professor JD Rhodes, will treat us to a full report in the *Pelican*, which will be available in the summer term.

I would like to thank all Members who participated in this year's Telephone Fundraising Campaign, which raised over £150,000 towards the Alumni Fund. The Alumni Fund, fully spent each year on immediate needs, supports student bursaries, welfare provision, sport, Chapel and our libraries.

The full donor list is included in *The Record* for the first time, instead of the Development Report. *The Record* has always been a précis of the College year. It is the publication we return to when we want to check points of detail in our College history. Donors to College provide the means for us to achieve so much of our work, and as such we want to record the contribution you have made to the College this year here. You will receive the 2022 Development Report in the New Year, full of articles celebrating the impact of your support and outlining where we need your help most at this time.

I am always delighted to meet or chat to alumni interested in helping Corpus achieve its mission. Wherever in the world you are, please get in touch. I am only a phone call or Zoom away.

RACHEL LAWSON, *Director of Development & Alumni Relations*



Communications

In my first contribution to *The Record*, I said that we would never run out of stories to tell about Corpus and the past 12 months have certainly proved that to be the case. From the success of our students at their studies, to the groundbreaking research of our scholars, to the professional and academic accomplishments of our alumni, the Communications Office shares news of our Corpus community across our various digital and print platforms. And we've been celebrating and recording joyful events like matriculations, graduations and alumni reunions and sharing the images on our social-media accounts.

As you will have read in Dr Michael Sutherland's update, the College has continued to increase its widening-participation offerings. The summer was particularly busy and we were pleased to cover initiatives such as STEM SMART, Experience Postgrad Life Sciences, the Pelican Programmes and, of course, the Bridging Course in our website stories and the e-newsletter we send twice a term. We are preparing a series of videos about these initiatives for prospective students for the 2023 admissions round – featuring some very enthusiastic participants.

In line with the College's sustainability agenda, we're choosing to publish digitally rather than on paper when appropriate. For instance, we prepared some small brochures for the annual Open Days supplied with a QR code linked to a digital-only JCR Alternative Prospectus (feel free to scan it for yourself) rather than handing out a 30-page booklet. However, we recognise that many of our members do enjoy receiving printed versions of our publications and we welcome feedback on your preferences.



We've shared the riches of the Parker Library with the world both in and beyond academia, live-streaming seminars and musical performances from the Wilkins Room, promoting Open Cambridge and other public events, and showcasing alumni whose current work reflects their time spent with our ancient manuscripts. Alumna Dr Amy Jeffs, for instance, whose books were inspired by her time spent in the Parker Library, led a study session and then a linocut workshop on medieval texts for students, Fellows and members of the Cambridge Conservation Consortium.

We are gearing up now for the 60th anniversary of Leckhampton, delving through the archives with the help of our archivist Dr Genny Silvanus and Life Fellow Peter Carolin to recover memories of Leckhampton. Many of you have also sent us your reminiscences, photos and even theatre programmes to be displayed during the anniversary weekend. And work is underway to gather similar material for the upcoming 40th anniversary of the admittance of female undergraduates next year.

There's also of work to be done behind the scenes, as this year we developed digital signage and an automated food menu system for the Servedy and performed essential upgrade work on the website.

In September 2022 we welcomed Leah Stone as our new part-time Communications Officer. Leah is hard at work putting together the *Development Report* along with the Development and Alumni Relations Team. In the new year, we'll be re-introducing *The Pelican* with an upgraded design and – of course – plenty of stories to share.

FIONA GILSENAN, *Head of Communications*

The Parker Library

We are delighted to have been able to welcome people back to the Parker Library this year, and to have been able to use the Wilkins Room again.

The academic year began with a visit from Professor Richard Gameson's project, "The Pigments of British Illuminators: A Scientific and Cultural Investigation" (University of Durham), which is using spectroscopic analysis to identify the pigments used in medieval inks. This visit was to examine our St Albans manuscripts, looking for evidence of the use of an Egyptian blue pigment which is unusual in manuscripts of this era. While he was here, he was able to demonstrate to us the remarkable ways in which different blue and red pigments were used by the thirteenth-century monk, Matthew Paris, in his autograph copy of his famous *Great Chronicle* (*Chronica Majora*, mss 16, 26) and how this reveals that he was using whatever he could find rather than selecting his pigments with care.

The Parker Library also welcomed back undergraduate and graduate students, from English, ASNaC, History and Divinity for both classes and individual study, and gave an opportunity to students on the Corpus Bridging Course to learn how to handle manuscripts and to think about them as historical sources. We have also welcomed researchers from across the world to work with our manuscripts and rare books, to which can be added the many, many users of our manuscripts who access them through Parker Library on the Web.

The Parker Library continues to contribute to both national and international exhibitions. From November 2021 to February 2022, we were pleased to lend two of our manuscripts, the copy of Bede's *Lives of St Cuthbert* donated to Durham Priory by King Aethelstan in the tenth century (ms 183) and our late eleventh-century copy of a very early tradition of Anglo-Saxon laws (ms 383) to the Fitzwilliam Museum, as part of the exhibition "Making Money in the Early Middle Ages". Professor Rory Naismith, a Corpus Fellow, was one of the curators of this exhibition. In September 2022 more manuscripts went out on loan. Two of these, the early twelfth-century unique copy of Ekkehard of Aura's *Chronicle* (ms 373) and the eleventh-century *History of the Normans* (ms 276) are currently part of the exhibition on the Normans in Europe and Scandinavia at the Reiss-Engelhorn-Museen, Mannheim. Meanwhile the Otho Gospels (ms 197b), our fragmentary eighth-century Gospel probably written at Lindisfarne, has travelled to the Laing Gallery, Newcastle, to be part of their exhibition of Northumbrian Anglo-Saxon art and manuscripts including the Lindisfarne Gospels.

This year also saw the appointment of the first Parker Library Early-Career Research Fellow, Dr Laure Miolo, who has been working on the history and contents of a neglected collection in the Parker Library. These manuscripts were once part of the library of a fifteenth-century Brigittine religious community in what is now Ebling, Poland. Dr Miolo will be curating an exhibition in the Wilkins Room about this collection. We were also delighted that Professor Emma Dillon, of King's College, London, who was a Visiting Professor in Michaelmas term 2021, curated an exhibition in the Wilkins room: "Listening in the Library: Matthew Parker's Sonorous Books" and spoke to our History of the Book seminar on discovering traces of mediaeval musical life in Parker's collections.



Dr Philippa Hoskin and Dr Daniel Tyler, Vice-Master of Trinity Hall College, during the Parker Audit.

The Parker Library Early-Career Research Fellow for the coming year will be Dr Eleanor Myerson, who will be working on the transmission of Arabic medical texts, using alchemical and medical texts collected by Parker. We are delighted that yet again we can encourage scholarship in less well-known areas of the Parker Library's manuscripts.

Dr PHILIPPA HOSKIN, *Gaylord & Dorothy Donnelley Fellow Librarian*

The Taylor Library

Following the disruption of the COVID years, 2021–22 saw a return to comparative normality in the Taylor Library. Footfall and the use of the physical space returned to levels that were largely indistinguishable from the pre-COVID years. Overall book borrowing returned to a level seen in 2019–20. Student recommendations for book purchases also returned to numbers seen in pre-COVID years.

Nevertheless, some subtle changes were also detected. While termtime borrowing was often higher than in the years prior to the pandemic, vacation loans did not reach the seemingly dependable peaks witnessed over the preceding decade. The Taylor Librarian surmises that, as a reaction to remote learning, students eagerly rediscovered physical texts while in residence; however, they have become more confident that they can work remotely with fewer physical resources in hand over the vacations. It remains to be seen whether this will become the established pattern in future years.

The academic year 2021–22 also saw new beginnings alongside the resumption of existing projects. The year began with the successful recruitment of a new Graduate Trainee Librarian following the departure of our Assistant Librarian in September 2021. Alongside the Taylor Librarian, the Graduate Trainee has enabled book acquisitions for Tripos courses to return to expected levels, as well as allowing the resumption of the long-standing project to overhaul the Taylor Library classification scheme. Significant progress has been made to rationalise the history section in the summer of 2022, with considerable thought and labour provided by the Graduate Trainee.

JOE SANDHAM, *Taylor Librarian*

The Bridging Course

In 2022 the Bridging Course entered its third year and was as successful as ever. We had twelve incoming undergraduates about to start Tripos courses across the full spectrum of subjects in Cambridge on the programme. They came up to College in September for an intensive summer school to help smooth their transition between studying at school and the start of full term in Cambridge.

Alongside the wider Bridging Programme, the Bridging Course summer school is the College's flagship programme to ensure that students from a wide range of social and educational backgrounds are given the opportunity to realise their full academic potential from the beginning of their time at Cambridge. The students – all of whom met the standard Cambridge offer requirements – were invited to take part in the course based on having some element of educational disadvantage that had been identified during the standard Cambridge admissions process. This included students who had come from the care system, who had attended a lower-performing school, or had lived in an area of relative socio-economic deprivation. All costs of the course were met by the College and the students received a bursary to replace any loss in earnings over September.

I am very grateful to all those who provided generous gifts that funded this year's course, particularly Ralf and Katie Preusser. For the Bridging Course and the wider Bridging Programme to take place each year, the College relies on donations from our benefactors because we do not receive any funding from the University or the government for the scheme's running costs. In the year to come, we are also aiming to significantly expand the College's efforts to broaden the range of backgrounds from which we draw our undergraduate intake. If you would like to make a gift to add to these efforts, please contact Rachel Lawson in the Development Office on development.director@corpus.cam.ac.uk or 01223 338048

Dr CHARLES READ, *Director of the Bridging Course*

The view from the Bridging Course's assistants, drawn from the existing undergraduate body, who helped to organise this year's summer school for the incoming students:

As other colleges scrambled to organise their own bridging programmes, or stumbled into their first year running one, the Corpus Bridging Course entered its third year, with a new cohort of twelve fresh-faced students, and three veteran undergraduate assistants.

The Bridging Course's purpose remains to help capable students build their confidence in living and studying in Cambridge, and to help them realise that they deserve the places awarded to them here. Both things can be a struggle to do when you come from an under-represented or disadvantaged background, at whom the Course is aimed. This is achieved through a mixture of academic and social events.

On the academic side, the first week was devoted to classes designed to hone vital general study skills, such as essay writing and laboratory practice. Highlights of this week were a session in the Parker Library for Arts students, and a trip to a robotics lab for the Scientists. After the first week, the students experienced



The Bridging Course helpers arranged a variety of activities for this year's participants.

more personalised second and third weeks, attending supervisions in their chosen subjects twice a day. Historians and Classicists wrote their first essays, and Engineers and NatScis answered their first problem sheets.

On the social side, we Bridging Course assistants organised a range of activities. In the evenings, students watched movies, played board games, and even attended a cocktail night run by the Chaplain. On the weekends we ventured further afield, having tea in Grantchester and spending a day in London. In London, we visited a sky garden, toured several museums, and dined in Fitzrovia. Notably, three dedicated students plus an even more dedicated assistant braved a ten-hour queue to see Her Majesty the Queen's Lying-in-State in Westminster Hall. Lasting memories, we're sure, were made by all.

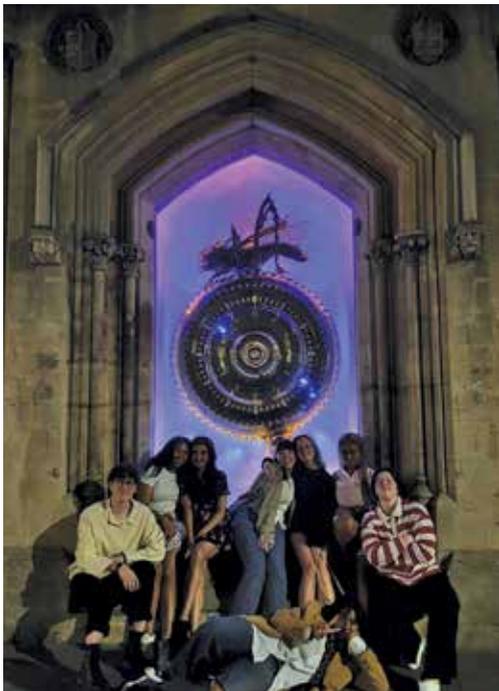
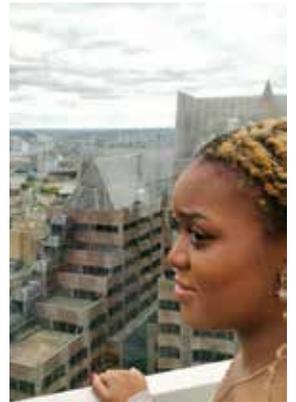
The students also experienced other aspects of Cambridge life. On Wednesday evenings, talks were given by renowned speakers such as Dr Peter Martland and the YouTuber and Corpus alumna Shirley Bekker. The launching of bridging programmes at other Colleges made it possible for greater inter-college interaction, with Selwyn inviting the Corpus students for a scavenger hunt and lunch, and Robinson hosting a lecture on Cambridge spies by Professor Christopher Andrew followed by a Formal Hall. Finally, the last night of the Course witnessed a dinner in Hall and a memorable party in the College bar.

The success of this year's Course is down to the tireless work and charity of many. We thank Dr Charles Read for his leadership and efforts ensuring the course ran smoothly; the catering team for their excellent service and food; the Porters' Lodge for their daily (and nightly) support; Dr Marina Frasca-Spada, Dr Michael Sutherland, the Revd Dr Matthew Bullimore, Dr Ewan St. John Smith, Dr Philippa Hoskin and James Davies-Warner for their support and participation in numerous events, and to all who taught on the programme. A special thanks goes to the donors, without whom the Bridging Course would not be possible. You have our gratitude.

As previous students on the Bridging Course, we undergraduate assistants know how big a difference the Bridging Course makes to the lives of students from disadvantaged backgrounds. It has been a pleasure to participate in the course and see this year's cohort flourish in their confidence and academic ability. We wish them all the best in the years to come.

James Walker (m2020), Hannah Richmond (m2021) and Macey Stables (m2021)





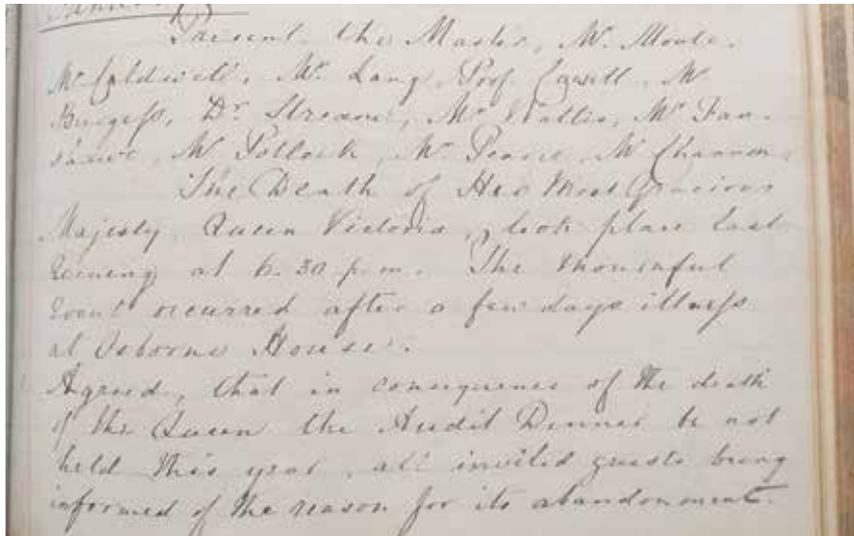
The annual Bridging Course photo competition entries featured some familiar Cambridge sights – and a trip to London as well.

Features, Addresses and Reflections

Then and Now: Funerals and Royal Mourning

After the sad death of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II this September, we look back at how Corpus has acknowledged the passing of previous monarchs and masters of the College. How the College reacted depended partly on the timing of the death in the academic year and partly on the impact of the passing of the monarch. This year, we cancelled several events during the period of mourning, including Open Cambridge.

The Audit Dinner was due to be held the day after the death of Queen Victoria in 1901, and so was immediately cancelled:



‘The Death of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, took place last evening at 6.30 p.m. The mournful event occurred after a few days illness at Osborne House. Agreed that the Audit Dinner be not held this year’

After the death of King Edward VII at the beginning of May 1910, the College cancelled the whole of May Week for the period of mourning. The write up in the college magazine, *The Benedict*, showed the impact on the students:

The Benedict

No. 38.

EASTER TERM, 1910.

Editorial.

Nunc est bibendum, nunc pede libero pulsanda tellus we would sing with the Poet; for cares and examinations are now like bad dreams of the past. Yet this year we shall be unable to speak of "May week with all its daedal delights"; for there still exists a period of national mourning which has compelled us to curtail our festivities this term. Our own concert has been abandoned and the college can congratulate itself on having so early and spontaneously agreed to such a course in spite of the inevitable wail of protests that went up from some.

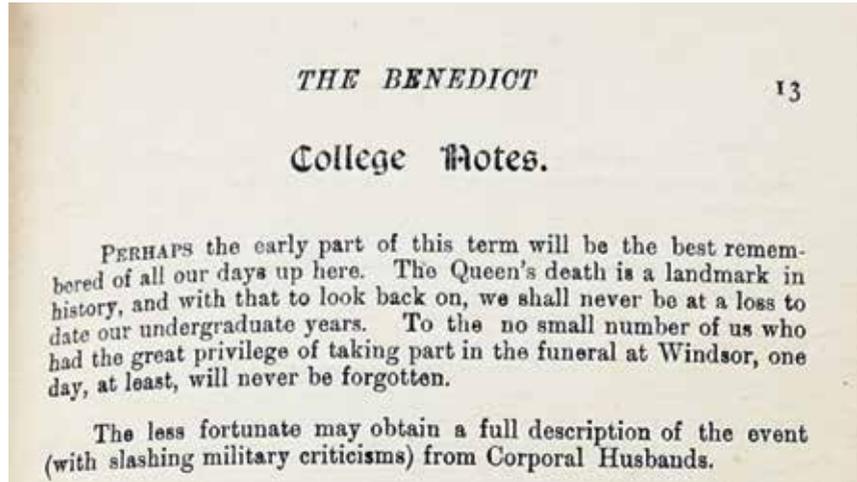
Yet our period of mourning may not outlast its appointed season and we turn our thoughts once more to our doings, thinking with pleasure of the days when we shall raise a cheer as the men in cherry blazers glide idly down the stream; and then strain our eyes to catch the first glimpse of the flashing oars sweeping their steady and stately stroke urged by well-trained limbs.

Cricket has prospered when the weather has allowed, and the Tennis Team have won some well-contested matches. There is promise, too, of talent to come, which should augur well for future success.

In this last number of the year it is our privilege to welcome yet another addition to our Society, as we are at last the happy possessors of a resident lecturer in History; Mr. Butler is known to most of us as a scholar and *raconteur*, and we are indeed glad of this opportunity to further our acquaintance.

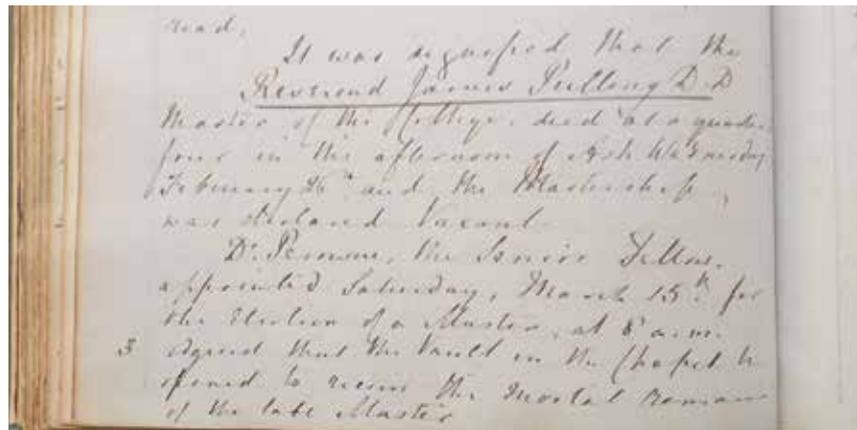
In 1936 the chapter book recorded in detail how the day of the funeral of King George V would be conducted in College. This included a chapel memorial service, locking the gates during the service, Sunday rules in the kitchen and the offices to be closed between 11am and 2pm.

Although Queen Elizabeth II's funeral was televised, many people still travelled to pay their respects, including several members of this year's Bridging Course (p.35). In 1901 *The Benedict* recorded this same experience and also the sentiments which motivated the students:



Colonel Husbands was probably John Edwin Husbands, who matriculated in 1898 and later went on to become a magistrate in Bombay (Mumbai), India.

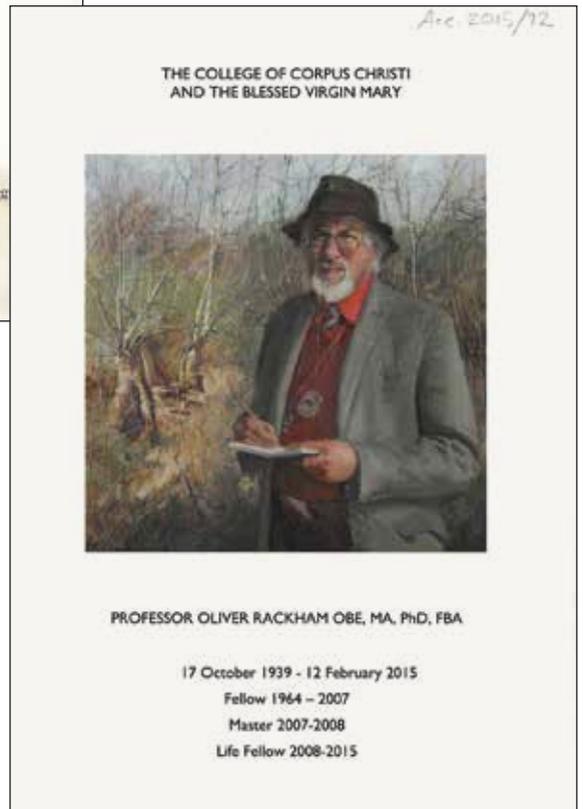
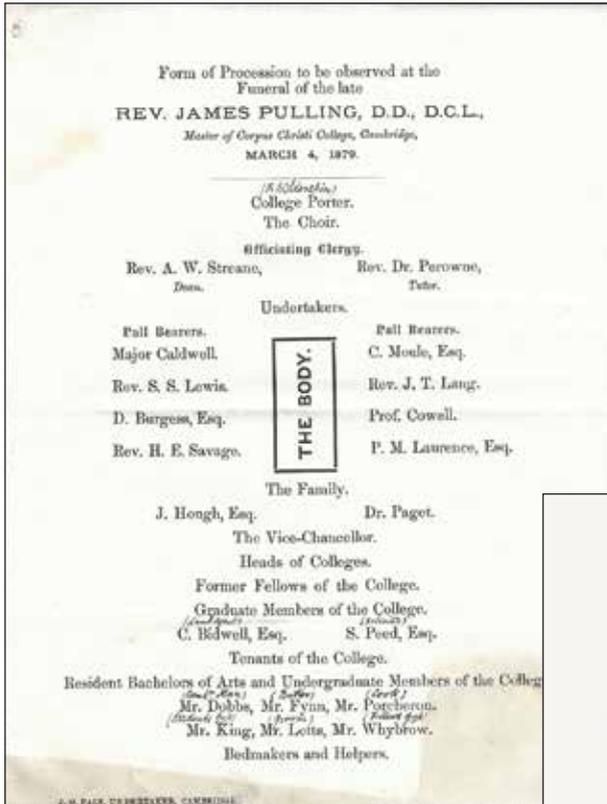
Of course, in College the passing of a serving master was also an important occasion which was treated with similar respect.



It was reported that 'the Reverend James Pulling, Master of this College, died at quarter to four in the afternoon of Ash Wednesday February 26th and the mastership was declared Vacant'. The senior fellow, and soon to be master, Dr Perowne appointed the 15th of March to be the date of the election of the new master and 'Agreed that the Vault in the Chapel be opened to receive the Mortal Remains of the Master'.

The 'Form of Procession to be observed at the Funeral of the late Rev. James Pulling, DD. DCL, Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge March 4 1879'. This annotated document shows the roles of the various members of College in the funeral, from the names of the pall bearers to where the porter, the heads of other colleges and the bedmakers should walk in the procession. This was the last time the vault was used for a burial until Oliver Rackham.

Dr GENNY SILVANUS, *College Archivist*



Remembrance: A Sermon at the Commemoration of Benefactors

The past exerts a pressure on the present. The Commemoration of Benefactors marks the end of what is a season of active and intentional remembrance, in which we recognise the past's importance: it begins with All Saints Day and follows on through All Souls, Bonfire Night, Armistice Day and Remembrance Sunday. Each of these events, in their various ways, makes a conscious nod to this idea that the past is not some alien, far-distant land but continues to matter and form the here and now.

Let me give you an admittedly silly example. Not so long ago my brother and I were watching telly. One of our children struggled into the room holding an ironing board. Instantly, we were both on high alert, shifting forward on our seats. Almost in unison we cried: *Be careful! That's dangerous. You could take your fingers off with that thing.* We turned to look at one another, bemused to hear the urgency in the voice of the other. The same thought occurred to us both. Ironing boards are *not* that dangerous. We had, as toddlers, both had it drilled into us by our mum that ironing boards were essentially domestic guillotines. We had each lived about four decades in desperate fear of them.

What this rather inconsequential anecdote is meant to reveal is that what-is-past affects us now. But it is *also* revealing that I shied away from more serious personal examples, of which there are many. We are well aware of the ways in which difficult and unpleasant events change us. We readily speak the language of trauma; increasingly we're coming to understand how the brain reacts to trauma, repressing it, replaying it, trapping it in different forms of memory and so on. The past, we know, can exert a significant and sometimes dreadful pressure.

It is not always so, however. And, to some extent, we have a responsibility to remember *well* in order for the past to have positive effect. Remembering is something active. Consider the words we use for remembering – recalling, recollecting. We re-call, we call things to mind in the present again. We re-collect our memories together into an organised whole in the present. We re-member what was in the past – re-membering as the opposite of dis-membering. Something is brought back together in the here and now.

When it comes to remembering those in the past we deliberately engage ourselves in a process that we know will affect the present. As we remember who *they* were – we're also trying to discover who *we* are as those who come after them – *and* that means we're also thinking about who *we should* be.

Which is why remembering can be a pretty dangerous occupation. It might mean we have to face some uncomfortable truths about the past and thus about who we are now – so we can be better in the future (or at least learn to iron a shirt without paralyzing fear).

The very human result of this is that we're pretty good at selective forgetting. Pushing away the unpalatable truths about the past so we don't have to face them in the present. If we pretend everything was too good to be true in the past then we can pretend it is now as well.

Perhaps, though, we *are* slowly learning to pay more attention to how we



The Chaplain reads the Rolls of Honour on Remembrance Sunday.

remember the past. It doesn't matter if you have a big, impressive statue saying how important you were. If you were also a slave trader or a genocidal maniac, people can always tear down the statue and *make known* that history – precisely so it doesn't happen again. As some colleges know, not every benefactor can be remembered as a blessing. Whatever you think of statue-toppling, perhaps we *are* learning to remember a bit more responsibly; allowing the past to exert a pressure that offers a path towards a more hopeful future.

The focus of Christian remembering coincides with the dedication of our College: Corpus Christi. As we respond to Jesus' injunction to share bread, as we did this morning, we repeat his words. *Take, eat, this is my body. Do this, in remembrance of me.* It is not simply a command to look back. It promises a making present – Christ is re-membered in those who share the bread. His body is present in the form of that corporate body who together re-member him now; as they seek to live in the world with a form of life that is more than just their own. The past exerts a graceful pressure on the present.

As the College of Corpus Christi, it must be incumbent upon us, of all people, to trust, then, that the past can exert such a positive pressure on the present. Which is why we commemorate our benefactors, those who gave of their own varied resources to bequeath to us our present life. In so doing, let me quote Gustav Mahler (courtesy of the Dean of Chapel's twitter feed):

Tradition is not the worship of ashes but the preservation of fire.

To remember our benefactors is to stand gratefully, humbly but proudly within a tradition, always weighing our present common life, and seeking to preserve and pass on the fire for the sake of a lively and vital future. And so we promote *education*: that we may continually raise up others to teach and to serve the Common Good. We promote *religion*, the binding together of diverse people into common purpose and mutual care. We promote *research*: our openness to novelty and surprise, our commitment to mutually informing excellences, our desire to transcend our current understanding.

In a world in which the horrors and failures of the past are too often repeated, in the spirit of our benefactors we pledge ourselves – fallible and human as we are and as they were – we pledge ourselves again to preserve the fire through our education, religion and research. And we do so in the hope that the fire will continue to burn brightly as our benefactors faithfully hoped.

Amen

The Revd Dr MATTHEW BULLIMORE

My death is made dear: Mere's Commemoration Sermon

“My turning, my conversion, is to the crucified. His cross is my glory; with it my brow is signed, in it my mind rejoices, by it my life is directed, and my death is made dear.” So wrote William of St Thierry, the twelfth-century Benedictine mystic and theologian who, in his later years, attracted by the reforms of Bernard of Clairvaux, became a Cistercian and embraced the life of contemplation.

And it is those words which frame our reflections this morning as we meet in this church dedicated to St Benedict, hallowed by the prayers of generations.

We meet today in accordance with instructions in the Will of John Mere and as I'm sure most of you know, the stipulations not only concern the subject of the sermon, but also its timing. The preacher may choose whether to preach on the Scriptures, on obedience, on charity, or to encourage 'daily preparation against the fears of death'. My choice to preach on the latter has been somewhat inspired by the second half of the regulations: that this sermon be preached during Eastertide.

We are to enquire into how to prepare for death, and we are to do so in the days of Easter. Without wanting to overplay this connection, it must be significant, and given the way in which worship in this ancient building, and the places of worship across this city, will have been conducted at the time when Mere composed his Will, the connections between death and Easter will have been evident.

The ancient Roman breviary surrounds the psalms and canticles in these days with antiphons such as this one, from Lauds of Eastertide: “For an angel of the Lord descended from heaven and coming, rolled back the stone and sat upon it. Alleluia. Alleluia.” The Breviary of my own order is replete with similar paschal imagery. And those saying their prayers according to the Church of England's current service book in these weeks of Eastertide have the option of beginning Morning Prayer daily with the *Pascha Nostrum*, the Easter Anthems, compiled by Thomas Cranmer as he edited the liturgy for the first Book of Common Prayer, which will have come into use in this city 10 years before John Mere died on Easter Wednesday 1558. That text reminds us daily: “As in Adam all die, so also in Christ shall all be made alive.” In other words, language of death and resurrection would have permeated the stones of the holy places of Cambridge, before and after the Reformation made its influence known on the devotional life of the people who worshipped here.

And our worship this year is even more enriched with reminders of the importance of 'daily preparation against the fears of death' by the confluence of martyrs' feasts this week. Yesterday we kept the feast of St Mark, and today, due

to the idiosyncrasies of the calendar, is the transferred feast of St George, patron of this country, and martyr also. The blood of the martyrs glistens in the light of Easter, and further deepens John Mere's request of us to think about these things.

St Benedict himself, in his Rule – a document which has arguably shaped Western Christianity in ways surpassed only by Scripture and the liturgy – exhorts his hearers and readers to 'yearn for everlasting life with holy desire. Day by day remind yourself that you are going to die.' And in a sense that double instruction: to a yearning for the fulfilment of the promises of Easter, at the same time as recalling the attention to the fragility and temporality of life, is a summation of his entire Rule. We are people of the promise of the empty tomb, but we are people, also, living on this side of our own grave.

The three Benedictine vows are not quite the same as the evangelical counsels – poverty, chastity and obedience – but they do much of the same work. Benedictines take vows of obedience, stability, and conversion of life (sometimes translated as conversion of heart, or of morals). And whilst most of us here do not live literally under such vows, the distinctive English spiritual tradition, drawing so deeply from the wellspring of Benedict, finds itself curiously content approaching our living and dying through these lenses nonetheless.

Perhaps the last two years of our experience has seen death rising up again once more into a more immediate level of consciousness too. We will gather here for this Mere's Commemoration, itself rescheduled twice due to the pandemic, in all likelihood a more battered and bruised collection of people than we would have been 24 months ago. Even if we have not had to bury a loved one under the heartbreakingly austere and stringent restrictions of lockdown, we will know someone close to us who has. For the clinically extremely vulnerable like me, the first few weeks, probably even the first few months of the first lockdown were frankly terrifying, and daily preparation against the fears of death really was a lived experience. We have become more aware in this generation that the chronophage marches on, munching up our tomorrows.

What wisdom might we find in the Benedictine tradition to help us honour John Mere's bequest?

Stability is an extraordinary grace. In fact all three of the vows: stability, obedience and conversion of life are graces, because they reorient us, they turn us around and point us towards something certain, and they ground us in something objective as we make that journey. A monk or nun pledges their stability to the community for the rest of their life, and indeed beyond their mortal death. Thomas Merton, the great American Cistercian of the last century notes: "the cemetery is indeed a very important part of the community, and those in the cemetery still form part of the community: indeed, they are definitely 'the community' – members with an eternal stability that can never be broken. Hence there should be great reverence and love for the cemetery and for those whose bodies rest there." Cistercian Monk Charles Cummings relates his Abbot's habitual practice of taking a prospective postulant on a tour of the Abbey noting: if you get ill, here is the infirmary. When you die, here is the cemetery.

Placing a high value on this type of Christian stability in our lives reminds us that our death has context. It is, of course, *our* death: particular, individual and

quite possibly unwelcome. But it is a death within community. And there is a way in which the Church of England, wobbling and teetering though it may be, is still telling that story. We come to church through a graveyard, very often. We worship in buildings in which people are buried. Unlike a crematorium chapel which exists for only one purpose, our buildings are places in which the manifold rites of passage of any given life take place: where, though this may be more romance than reality, it is at least conceivable that we may be baptised in the font, married at the chancel step, fed at the altar, and buried in the churchyard, and all surrounded by the same community which tells the story of our living and dying in the context of their living and dying, and in the light of the life and death and risen life of the Crucified. We are stabilised by recognising that our death takes place within a larger narrative, in which death is neither the defeat nor the end, but is both victory and continuity. In the words of the Church of England's most recent serious treatment of sickness, health and dying: 'our lives are lived towards the future.'

Finding our stability, therefore, allows us to convert our lives or rather, because what I have just said is almost certainly heresy, finding our stability allows the Crucified Redeemer to begin to gently convert our lives. Our lives can be lived towards the Cross, in precisely the way in which William of St Thierry commends: "My turning, my conversion, is to the crucified."

A former Abbot of Westmalle relates an extraordinary account: "Behind the altar on the east wall of the chapel of a Trappist monastery high up in the Rocky Mountains, on the right-hand side of a stained-glass window, there hangs a simple wooden cross. It will stay there until it is taken down to mark the grave of whichever monk is the next to die. Until then, it hangs on that wall so that whenever the monks turn and face the altar, they also turn and face this very simple and immediate symbol of their own death. Present therefore in their daily celebration of the Eucharist, and at the saying of their seven Offices is this reminder that death is part of life."

Converting our lives is the work of facing our own gravestone, but what rescues that statement from the morbid or even the macabre is that our gravestone is hanging next to the altar. There is an ecclesiology in this. The Daily Office recognises this every night at Compline. 'Awake we may watch with Christ: asleep we may rest in peace.'

The conversion of our lives is into the life of the one who is not only the crucified but also the risen. And thus our conversion takes place not simply in the stability of the tomb, but also of the garden. And our lives are being shaped for the divine. Our death is made dear because it is there that the trajectory of our conversion, buttressed by our stability, is pointing. There and beyond, as day by day in the 'school of the Lord's service' we pray, in the words of Aquinas, that 'what we thirst for soon our portion [may] be', and while we wait in that expectation, as twentieth-century popular hymnody puts it, 'mirrored here may our lives tell your story.'

Obedience is the third vow, and it is interesting that obedience is of the topics offered by John Mere in its own right. Lord Williams of Oystermouth, preaching this sermon 18 years ago, reminded us that Christian obedience 'is properly an



obedience given where we see authority engaged with a truth beyond its own interest and horizon – ultimately with the truth of Christ.’ The heart of Christian obedience, whether lived in a religious community or otherwise, is a placing once again of our own ‘joys and ambitions’ in a proper relationship to Christ. Christ ‘became obedient for us even unto death’, Scripture reminds us, and so we recognise that there is a daily preparation against the fears of death in a well lived Christian life, because a well lived Christian life is cruciform. A well lived Christian life cannot but be Christological. A well lived Christian life turns to face both the altar and our own gravestone not out of morbidity or introspection, but because we would live for Christ. ‘I want to know Christ, and the power of his resurrection, and the sharing of his sufferings’ says the Apostle.

These three strands of obedience, conversion and stability weave in and out of each other in the life of faith because by choosing to be obedient, in the words of the baptism service to turn, submit, and come to Christ, involves taking on the voluntary obedience which models a life which not only holds gravestone and altar perpetually before us (though in their proper relationship), but – as a result – reveals our temporal existence as shot through with very distinct value and nobility.

Obedience is not slavery, nor is it unthinking. Obedience is not coercion because it is not achieved through fear and domination. We do well to remember that as we live out our temporal existence in the current global climate. Proper obedience, Christian obedience, is a choice to recognise that we exist in context: context which is *both* transient *and* noble; to make a voluntary renunciation – a little death – of some of our perceived autonomy. Obedience rebalances the system. Thomas Merton noted: “a monk who does not think of death ... and see his own life objectively in the light of death, cannot be a true monk. His penance will be unbalanced, and his intentions will not be pure. His contemplation will

The Mere’s Procession 2022 from St Bene’t’s Church along Free School Lane to the Fellows’ Garden.

be largely an illusion. His relations with his brothers and his whole life and outlook especially in his work, will be natural and vain.” And that observation is not far from the psalmist who reminds us each ninth evening in the 49th Psalm that man ‘shall carry nothing away with him when he dieth: neither shall his pomp follow him’.

The patron of this church reminds us early on in his Rule that we must ‘yearn for everlasting life with holy desire [and] Day by day remind [ourselves] that [we] are going to die.’ John Mere asks us to do this during Eastertide, when perhaps most of all we can ‘perceive the fingerprints of our dying and rising God’. We see that the ancient monastic principles of stability, conversion, and obedience are a gift to the whole church – not just those who are enclosed or under vows – in our progress in this regard. For by them we are reoriented. By them we neither sidestep this important piece of formation, nor dilute our inevitable death into a more general pondering on mortality.

Rather than ignoring what is to come, attempting to ‘delay and outwit death’ or build for ourselves towering legacies so that all may remember us when we are gone, we find that our *stability* is in the communion of Christ’s family, living and departed, militant and expectant, in which we are both individual and member, our life is a day-by-day turning towards cross and altar, a *conversion* into the image of the one whose death gives context to our death, and that voluntary renunciation, those little deaths, are in fact a joyful *obedience* to his call upon our lives, your life, my life so that ‘My turning, my conversion, is to the crucified. His cross is my glory; with it my brow is signed, in it my mind rejoices, by it my life is directed, and my death is made dear.’

And so now to that Crucified and risen One, as to the Father and the Holy Ghost be ascribed as is most justly due all might, majesty, dominion, honour, glory and power, now and to the ages of ages, and world without end.

Amen

The Revd Dr TOM CLAMMER



The Rev Dr Tom Clammer
after the Mere’s Sermon.

Sir Edward Anthony (Tony) Wrigley FBA (1931–2022)

Tony Wrigley was a distinguished former Master (1994–2000) and Honorary Fellow whose contributions to the University and to the life of our College were profound and lasting. As a historical demographer, Tony transformed our understanding of the industrial revolution. He did this by mining in British history for a rich ore that nobody had previously thought usable: England's parish registers of christenings, marriages and burials, created by Thomas Cromwell in 1538.

Tony Wrigley was born in Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester on 17 August 1931. His father, Ted, was a Unitarian minister and his mother, Jessie (née Holloway), had been a schoolteacher until she married. His father's position as a minister took him to churches across Cheshire and South Lancashire, and severe wartime bombing in Liverpool where his father was based resulted in his and his younger brother's evacuation to North Wales. For much of the remainder of the war he received a relatively rudimentary education alongside many other Liverpool children similarly uprooted from their urban neighbourhoods. After the war, his father took on a church in Wilmslow from where Tony attended the King's School, Macclesfield and in 1949 won a scholarship to Peterhouse, Cambridge. At Peterhouse, he was taught by Brian Wormald and Dennis Mack Smith and under their tutelage gained firsts in both the Historical and Geography Triposes. This success was followed by a one-year Volker fellowship to the Committee of Social Thought at the University of Chicago.

Initially under the supervision of Munia Postan and then David Glass, he completed his Cambridge PhD, the focus of which was regional industrial developments and demographic growth across the Austrasian coalfield between the Pas de Calais, the Sambre-Meuse valley and into the Ruhr. In 1958 he was elected to a fellowship at Peterhouse where, between 1964 and 1974, he was also Bursar. He remained at Peterhouse until 1979; thereafter he was an emeritus fellow and latterly an honorary fellow. Between 1958 and 1974 he was a lecturer in the University of Cambridge Department of Geography, at which point Social Science Research Council funding provided full-time support for his demographic research programme. Between 1979 and 1988 he held a chair in Population Studies at the London School of Economics and from 1988 to 1994 was Senior Research Fellow at All Souls College, Oxford. In 1994 he returned to Cambridge as Professor of Economic History and between 1994 and 2000 was Master of Corpus. In 1997 he became president of the British Society for Population Studies and from 1997 to 2001 he was President of the British Academy.

As a result of his contact with Postan and Glass, Tony Wrigley came to embrace European scholarship then and throughout his own career, made easier by his considerable linguistic skills. In 1958 his PhD dissertation won the Ellen McArthur Prize and in a revised form was published in 1961 as *Industrial Growth and Population Change*. As a result of this study, he gained an appreciation of the work of the French demographer Louis Henry and realised that some English parish registers could yield their secrets about demographic change if subjected to Henry's arduous process of family reconstitution. This, he realised,



Tony Wrigley

involved rebuilding the multiple interacting genealogies of all resident families in a parish over many generations amounting to centuries.

He began in Colyton, East Devon, where the Devon and Cornwall Record Society had published the registers, which were unusually complete and had been begun almost immediately following Cromwell's initiative. Wrigley's first famous publication using the Colyton family reconstitution study was 'Family Limitation in Pre-Industrial England', which appeared in the *Economic History Review* in 1966. Having demonstrated proof of concept, Wrigley teamed up with the Cambridge historian Peter Laslett (his ex-tutor in political theory), who had also become intensely interested in family forms in pre-industrial England. In 1964 they founded the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure and, through a far-sighted commitment to engage with the public, recruited historians and genealogists around the UK into the Local Population Studies Society. This volunteer army transcribed hundreds of thousands of entries from the parish registers, enthused by Laslett's *The World We Have Lost* (1965) and Wrigley's highly accessible *Population and History* (1969).

Before his ground-breaking work, our knowledge of population change throughout the period before the first decennial census of 1801 was patchy. Population was growing strongly from 1801 onwards but it was not known with any certainty when this had begun to occur, nor how exactly population change might have related to the early phases of growth in towns and in the iron, coal and cotton industries, or the controversial processes of enclosure. The forthright claims of the early economist Thomas Malthus, whose theories so influenced the formation of the modern discipline of demography – the statistical study of populations – were untestable.

With funding from the Social Science Research Council, they then set about recruiting programming, statistical and database experts. Two mammoth books, principally produced by Tony Wrigley and Roger Schofield, with Jim Oeppen and Ros Davies, changed our understanding of economic growth in Britain before and during the industrial revolution: *The Population History of England 1541–1871* (1981) and *English Population History from Family Reconstitution 1580–1837* (1997).

The key new finding was that early and more widespread marriage – and as a result higher fertility – was by far the most important driver of population growth, especially in the century of industrialisation c.1730s–1830s, and not, as had previously been supposed, a change in mortality rates. This carried massive implications for understanding the relationship between society and economy, which are still being further researched.

The Cambridge Group proved sustainable and, following the stewardship of Richard Smith, is currently in the hands of a third generation of younger scholars who are continuing to build on Tony Wrigley's innovative work. It has also functioned for sixty years as an international magnet for scholarly exchange and visits from colleagues in many disciplines.

As well as Wrigley's central, pioneering achievement in demographic history, there was a five-volume definitive edition of Malthus's writings, *The Works of Thomas Robert Malthus* (1986); a painstaking re-working of the information in the first six censuses, *The Early English Censuses* (2011); two volumes of stimulating

essays published in leading peer-reviewed journals; and the three volumes that commenced with his 1987 Ellen McArthur lectures, published as *Continuity, Chance and Change* (1988), about the energy transformation that has been at the centre of world economic history for the last three centuries.

Tony's international distinction brought many honours from across the world; while his warm, friendly and conscientious personality brought the offer of many academic responsibilities, which he willingly shouldered. He was knighted in 1996 for 'services to historical demography'. In retirement he remained an active member of the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure (CAMPPO), attending its informal seminars until very recently; and late last year Tony celebrated his 90th birthday with members at Grantchester.

Tony's time as Master of this College was marked by a deep concern with the then relatively under-developed (and certainly under-discussed) challenges of access and widening participation and with a radical plan for re-housing the Parker Library. He will be remembered for his strong commitment to both these issues, on which the College can be fairly said to have made substantial and pleasing progress in the two decades since his Mastership. Simply put, Tony pointed the College in the right direction.

Throughout this extraordinarily productive career of research and professional service, his family was always central to Tony Wrigley's life. In 1960 he married Mieke née Spelberg, the couple having met through their shared Unitarian beliefs, whom he cared for throughout the last decade of his life after she was diagnosed with dementia. He is survived by Mieke and their four children, Marieke, Ave, Tamsin and Rebecca. Sir Tony Wrigley died on 24 February 2022 aged 90. The Master, Professor Christopher Kelly, summed up the sense of loss in the Fellowship: "It was an honour to have Tony as Master for six years; and a real privilege to be led by a scholar of such evident international distinction – matched by his modesty, his approachability and his integrity. It was a powerful and inspiring combination."

With acknowledgements to The Guardian.



Sir Tony Wrigley with Queen Elizabeth II as she confers his knighthood in 1996.



Tony Wrigley at his 90th birthday party in Grantchester.

Professor Richard Smith, Emeritus Professor of Historical Geography and Demography and a Fellow of Downing College, reflects on the life of the late Professor Tony Wrigley at his memorial service at Little St Mary's Church on 23 September 2022.

Tony Wrigley came up to Peterhouse in 1949 from The King's School Macclesfield when demography, let alone historical demography, hardly existed as a university subject. Originally focused on Oxford he was persuaded a year earlier than normal to do a dry run of the Cambridge entrance examination and was awarded a scholarship to read History at Peterhouse which he never regretted, always speaking warmly of his principal undergraduate teachers, Brian Wormald and his tutor Dennis Mack Smith. In the college there were other historical luminaries, three knighted and two regius professors of History, later to be his colleagues – namely Herbert Butterfield, David Knowles, Dennis Brogan and especially Munia Postan who he revered.

Following firsts in both parts of the Historical Tripos he acquired another first in part II of the Geographical Tripos. His doctoral research, begun after a year as a fellow with the Committee of Social Thought at the University of Chicago, was supervised initially by Postan, the Professor of Economic History. His geographical turn led him to adopt a decidedly regional approach to an analysis of the relationship between coal production and broader economic change as reflected in population growth rates across the late 19th century Austrasian coalfield stretching from the Pas de Calais through the Sambre Meuse valley into the Ruhr. It won the Ellen McArthur Prize and he was tutored in essential demographic skills by David Glass, then Britain's leading demographer at the LSE, who when taking the BSc Econ at that institution had chosen Geography as a special subject thereby providing the two men with a common disciplinary denominator.

A research fellowship at Peterhouse was followed by a full fellowship in 1959. A demonstratorship began in the Cambridge Geography Department in 1956, which was promoted to a lectureship in 1958. The eighteen years in Geography coincided initially with Peter Haggett and Richard Chorley who had arrived in 1957 and 1958 respectively, and the Madingley lectures they organised sought to redefine Geography paradigmatically and make it a quantitative-theoretical science. Tony Wrigley was fully committed to this venture and was especially interested in population models, particularly those based upon such notions as homeostasis, individual and small group rationality, predator-prey and density dependency, sometimes using revealing analogies with animal and bird populations. Such interests had been seeded during World War II while he was evacuated from heavily bombed Liverpool to rural North Wales where he befriended and was tutored by the notable naturalist Norman Ellison, another Merseyside émigré, living close to the Denbighshire village where Tony was housed.

He was well versed in the work of early twentieth-century French geographers, particularly Raoul Blanchard and Paul Vidal de la Blache, the latter a major influence upon the renowned Annales historical school, an important member being Pierre Goubert. Goubert's work on the Beauvais and advocacy of the use of parish registers figured prominently in Tony's early thinking

although more important still was Louis Henry of the Paris-based Institut National D'Étude Démographique (INED), who had designed rules for the calculation of incisive measures of mortality, fertility and nuptiality from French parish registers and pioneered their application with the registers of the Normandy parish of Crulai which served as a fundamental model for Wrigley's own pioneering work on the Devon parish of Colyton. However, analysis of English parish registers was not helped by the fact that the pre-industrial English were geographically especially mobile with only a minority staying in one parish where they might register each of their baptism, marriage and burial events.

Wrigley was greatly fortified by his alliance with Peter Laslett who although 17 years his senior (and his undergraduate teacher in 1950) had independently made striking new discoveries regarding the nature of household structure, conjugal patterns and population turnover in a classic study of a Nottinghamshire village. It remains a mystery how a historian of political thought with an international reputation as a John Locke scholar came to collaborate with a then geographer, nearly 20 years his junior, to found the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure in 1964. Significantly, their work did not focus exclusively on demographic matters but adopted a far broader historical remit than that pursued by the Parisian demographers.

With no financial support from the University of Cambridge, Wrigley and Laslett secured grants from the newly formed SSRC, chaired then by Michael Young, a close friend and collaborator of Laslett who together had promoted significant educational reforms outside conventional university settings, exemplified by two of their creations – the National Extension College and Open University – and served as a *modus operandi* maintained by Wrigley and Laslett in their own data-gathering experiment. Laslett's experience as a Third Programme talks producer meant he was no stranger to the airwaves and with Wrigley used radio to communicate to a largely amateur audience the results and potential of historical investigations of the kind the Cambridge Group was pursuing. I heard Tony's voice, very distinctive phraseology and analytical precision for the first time as an undergraduate in the mid-1960s in a concert-interval talk he gave on the Third Programme on the impact of London's unprecedented demographic growth on seventeenth-century England's economy and society – the harbinger of a classic article. The appeals these two scholars made to the community of amateur local historians to collect baptisms, marriages and burials from their parish registers brought a flood of returns into the cramped offices of the Cambridge Group, then based in Silver Street. So central to the Cambridge Group's data-gathering was this relationship with local amateurs that French scholars enviously termed it "le secret weapon anglais".

While Wrigley's collaboration with Laslett was fundamental the two scholars never wrote or researched as a pair. In fact their personalities, analytical and writing styles were very different. Laslett was restlessly peripatetic, entrepreneurial, impatient to publish and to some extent self-promotional whereas Wrigley was conceptually sophisticated, elegantly precise, slightly austere in manner, very polite to other scholars and extremely careful to gauge the accuracy and shortcomings of the data he deployed.

Tony did however forge a very close partnership with Roger Schofield, appointed to the Group in 1966, straight from being a star pupil in an overtly unfriendly Eltonian research school of Tudor history but had declined a lectureship in that field in the University of London. Schofield's virtuosity as a computer programmer with formidable mathematical ability along with Rosalind Davies, a recently arrived systems analyst, pushed the Group towards computer-aided aggregative manipulation of hundreds of thousands of parish register entries. The processing task was aided significantly when the Cambridge Group was converted into a fully-fledged Research Unit of the SSRC in 1974 with new premises in Trumpington Street where work practices came to resemble those of a science-based laboratory team.

Wrigley was able to resign his lectureship in Geography and with Schofield, over the next 15 years used the resources provided by SSRC Unit status to bring to fruition a land-mark publication in Wrigley's and Schofield's own careers – *The Population History of England 1541-1871* – pointedly dedicated to 'the local population historians of England'. Wrigley, the lead author, wrote well over two-thirds of the 800-page book. He had earlier hired a then graduate student from the Cambridge Geography Department, Jim Oeppen, with whom he formed another relationship mirroring that with Schofield. Oeppen designed an inverse projection to convert the raw events into measures of population size, fertility and life expectancy at birth from the mid-sixteenth century. Novel findings permeated this massive monograph but what gave the work its largest purchase on previous debates was the way it showed that changes in fertility, driven by shifts in the age and incidence of marriage energised both phases of demographic decline and stagnation such as occurred in the later seventeenth century and the period of especially rapid population growth in the century after 1750. Malthus's preventive rather than positive check appeared to have reigned supreme throughout much of early modern England.

Just before the publication of *The Population History of England* Wrigley was persuaded by Ralph Dahrendorf to move to a newly created chair of demography at the LSE to found a fully-fledged demography department by assembling young scholars of the highest calibre who subsequently went on to form the *crème de la crème* of British demography, some of whom are with us today. There was still much historical demography to be done, particularly a more intensive analysis of the component parts of English nuptiality, mortality and marital fertility that by necessity was to constitute what Tony's mentor Postan would have termed 'microcosmic history' derived from a modest number of parish family reconstitutions. Oeppen and Davies were essential partners in this research requiring sophisticated computing but regrettably Schofield's own contribution, which might have been very substantial, was cruelly reduced by severe strokes that struck him from the late 1980s. As a result almost all of the writing of over 700 pages on *English Population History From Family Reconstitutions* appearing in 1997 was undertaken by Wrigley and greatly enabled by his election in 1988 to a senior research fellowship at All Souls College, Oxford – in fact into a vacancy created by his old Peterhouse tutor Dennis Mack Smith's retirement.

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the SSRC the

then chair Robin Matthews remarked (I quote) "...Intellectually the Cambridge Group for the History of Population has been one of the most highly regarded of all those with which the name of the SSRC/ESRC has been connected". Tony Wrigley's contribution to that formidable reputation was recognised with a laureate of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population and a knighthood but when these and many other academic prizes are set alongside the host of hugely influential administrative and governance roles he performed his full contribution to the wider scholarly world moves many rungs up the ladder. While nurturing the green shoots of historical demography and building the foundations of the Cambridge Group he was from 1964–74 a particularly successful Senior Bursar of Peterhouse. At the LSE he oversaw the committee handling all staff appointments and promotions and was thought to be obvious Directorship material.

However, he moved on to All Souls and almost immediately became Academic Secretary managing the elections of high-level research fellowships as well as negotiating a joint building programme between All Souls and Harris Manchester College where through his Unitarian roots he served as President. Simultaneously he edited the *Economic History Review* introducing a host of innovations while simultaneously serving as Treasurer of the British Academy before moving to be its President between 1997 and 2001. There he helped to oversee the establishment of the Arts and Humanities Research Board (now the AHRC), a move to new premises and the enhancement of the Academy's financial independence through the Academy Development Fund. On returning to Cambridge in 1994 to the Chair of Economic History he assumed presidency of the Economic History Society, became Master of Corpus Christi College and Chair of the Isaac Newton Trust.

While he did not have a particularly large number of doctoral students, most of those who he did supervise made major contributions to their disciplines. He was not an attention-seeking speaker at the lecture podium and never personally criticised other scholars but is remembered best by those intellectually fully engaged members of his audience through the provision of especially precise and analytically elegant accounts and interpretations of the issues under consideration. Somehow he found time to examine the PhDs of more than 50 graduates who will appreciatively recall the gentle although penetrating manner of his questioning and the helpful ways he suggested they might present their argument to better effect. He behaved similarly in seminars and workshops. It is this personality trait that rests most deeply in my memory when I recall the delight he gained in free-flowing conversations at morning coffee in the Cambridge Group with humble student or lofty visiting scholar alike. Despite the honours heaped upon him or the high-status positions he held he was totally unassuming and had many other interests. For instance, he was a musical instrument maker in a household saturated in music through the piano-playing and teaching talents of his Dutch wife Mieke. The violin he made for his daughter Tamsin was played beautifully and poignantly at his funeral in March this year. He was a loyal Wisden-collecting follower of the cricket played by his native county Lancashire and a more than decent player in his younger days.

It has been a very great privilege to focus on the role Tony Wrigley played in creating historical demography both in Britain and abroad but it cannot be too forcefully stated that he always saw demographic research as a stepping stone to a more important platform on which to understand England's transition from a primarily agrarian to industrial economy. He once described his core interests as constituting a warp and weft made of population and coal. He was the grandson of a Staffordshire coal miner and for almost 25 years after his formal retirement from the Cambridge chair in 1997, coal and its role as an energy source enabling the move from an organic economy to one dependent upon fossil fuel, was his dominant interest. I will leave it to Julian Hoppit to assess the importance and originality of his remarkable contribution to economic history by a scholar who throughout his long career played simultaneously in the international 'Premier Leagues' of History, Geography and Demography.

Professor Julian Hoppit of University College London reflects on the career of the late Professor Tony Wrigley as an economic historian at his memorial service at Little St Mary's Church on 23 September 2022.

It is an honour to have been asked to speak about Tony Wrigley as an economic historian. His distinction in the field is easily indicated by three offices that he held: Editor of the *Economic History Review*, President of the Economic History Society and Professor of Economic History at this University. Of course, these lofty positions were the product of his brilliance both as a demographic and an economic historian, though they also evidence his steadfast belief in the community of scholarship. In his way of doing things, demographic and economic history had to be complementary fields, each able to help the other, and in his hands were so in highly original and productive ways. I want in my comments, however, to focus less on what he established as an economic historian but how he did so and why what he established matters so much.

One question dominated Tony's work as an economic historian: how to understand England's transformation from, by European standards, a relatively agrarian and little urbanised society in the sixteenth century to the world's most productive economy by the middle of the nineteenth century when over half of its people were town dwellers. That same question lay behind both a famous article he published in 1962 on the supply of raw materials and his final book published fifty-four years later in 2016, as well as most of the extensive body of economic history he published in between. It has to be said that given the significance of what many have called the industrial revolution, Tony was contributing to an already crowded field in 1962 and one that has only become more congested. Similarly, his preoccupation over his career with the role of coal and energy in understanding the industrial revolution had been considered before: by Stanley Jevons and others in the nineteenth century, as well as being given pride of place in Carlo Cipolla's slim masterpiece *An Economic History of World Population* published in 1962.

But no apology need be made for Tony's focus upon the industrial revolution, which with the development of farming were to Cipolla the two great transformations in mankind's relationship with the natural world. Nor need his frequent

preoccupation with coal and energy in that process be criticised – and to him it was a process not an event. Plainly they were vitally important and just as Bach in his 32 Goldberg variations said strikingly different things on the basis of one theme, so over the years Tony was able to adopt different perspectives and to add new findings to his central concerns as an economic historian. His final book was full of originality: not for him the quip that as history professors get older they research less but publish more. His repeated ability to refresh and re-orientate was testament to his own powers, but also, as he always acknowledged, to his continued commitment to the Pop Group (the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure, of which he was a co-founder) as a community of scholarship. This was not stubbornness, quite the opposite. Though most of his economic history was sole-authored, it also frequently rested upon thinking with and sometimes researching with other exceptional, often young, scholars. In the early days there were, among many others, David Souden and the late Anne Kussmaul. And more recently he owed much to Leigh Shaw-Taylor, Paul Warde and Sebastian Keibeck.

How did he go about his economic history? At the end of his first book-length study of the industrial revolution in England, the Ellen MacArthur lectures delivered just around the corner from here, Tony quoted approvingly from his former tutor, Munia Postan: ‘the penalty of being sufficiently concrete to be real is the impossibility of being sufficiently abstract to be exact.’ This was a methodological challenge, perhaps the challenge, which Tony always sought to meet. An awareness of the tension between the particular and the general, the local and the national, ran through his work. Or, put in other terms, could one be both a hedgehog who knows one big thing well as well as a fox who knows many things. His unusually well-developed geographical sensibilities played into this, but so too did the possibilities of quantitative history, given that he fully accepted J H Clapham’s view that ‘It is the obvious business of an economic historian to be a measurer above other historians.’ (Clapham, like Postan, held same chair in Cambridge that Tony did.) But Tony quantified in specific ways, avoiding some common paths in the process.

Much of this was because as a demographic historian Tony was the master of technicalities and finely grained evidence, all handled rigorously. But he used this to think generally. For example, in the last twenty years he used parochial evidence of changes in the geographical distribution of England’s population since 1700 and its occupational distribution since 1600 to identify major structural changes at work. It is not too much to say that this is a history from below, if one that those who hold that moniker dear do not always recognise as such. Yet, like William Petty and Gregory King in the late seventeenth century – King was described by Peter Laslett as a ‘statistical nut’ – Tony also loved playing with summary statistics, some reliable, others thought experiments. Among other things, here he fruitfully considered the proportions of the population living in towns or working outside agriculture in the countryside, and of the implications for the nature of the underlying economic order. In the last fifteen years he also played around with informed guesswork about England’s energy sources. Particularly in this second way of counting, there was never anything ‘little

England' about what Tony did as he relished drawing comparisons with the Dutch Republic, France and other European nations, though I sometimes wondered if this was not at the expense of making telling comparisons between England and other parts of these islands. Whatever, because of his twin track way of counting he was able fruitfully to identify some of the peculiarities of the English with a precision that others have not, especially the early extensive and intensive use of coal and the significance of urbanisation, first of London in the seventeenth century and of other towns subsequently.

Whether pursued at the more detailed or the more abstract level, quantitative history is only worth doing if both the evidence as well as the concepts and categories with which it is processed can bear the weight to be put upon the results. Tony sourced his concepts and categories unusually widely, including botany, demography, economics, geography and statistics, but he had a particular affinity with the ideas of Adam Smith and Thomas Malthus. A deep immersion in their thinking profoundly informed what he looked for, ensuring that he avoided the pitfalls of anachronism and teleology – and he was, by the way, a formidable logician. As might have been expected, he thought long and hard about Malthus's positive and preventative checks, though he also returned no less frequently to Smith's anti-imperialism argument that the greatest engine of growth was the division of labour between town and country.

This resort to the arguments of the classical economists needs I think to be put alongside a telling absence in Tony's work: his unwillingness to make much of the national-accounts framework, where huge efforts have been put into calculating GDP for Britain before the middle of the nineteenth century. In fact, Tony's work provides an important alternative to this very popular way of capturing the general trajectory of economic change. It is worth remembering that as he began his scholarly career Phyllis Deane and W A Cole were hard at work in the Department of Applied Economics in Cambridge constructing GDP estimates for Britain since 1688, publishing their major book in 1962. Surely he was fully aware of this path-breaking endeavour, but it was one he paid very little attention to in print. Of course, between the mid-1960s and the publication with Roger Schofield of their masterpiece in 1981 he was fully committed to demographic history. But when he began to spend much more time on economic history in the 1980s it is interesting how little space in his work Tony found for estimates of GDP. I do not think that he went into print about this, but my guess is that he preferred to rest his research on sturdier evidential and conceptual foundations.

Tony's prose was at one with this commitment to the highest scholarly standards. Of course it was academic and certainly direct, but it had distinctive rhythms, phrasings and patterns. It was a unique style of great force, entirely complementary to his thinking. Indeed, once when marking a student essay I quickly suspected that it involved plagiarism. But initially I couldn't pin it down. Then, a few pages in, was a sentence that could only have been written by Tony and Google did the rest.

Yet, this weight that I have put upon the standards of Tony's scholarship, of his precise and calculating nature as a historian, is in danger of obscuring one final feature that I should emphasise: the power of his historical imagination and

willingness to take risks. I've implied as much about the former when discussing his speculative counting. But think about what he and Peter Laslett decided to attempt in the mid-1960s. In a Cambridge of Herbert Butterfield, Geoffrey Elton and John Plumb, it was radical and that it bore the rich harvest that it eventually did was a very remote prospect at the outset. This was independent thinking of a high order, foolhardy perhaps. Of course, by definition taking risks does not always pay off, notably in Tony and Roger's argument that there was a generational lag between changes in real wages and the age at marriage, but this was the sort of fruitful misstep that the great Italian economist Vilfredo Pareto celebrated. Tony fully appreciated the conditional nature of all historical knowledge, developing his ideas over time.

It is sometimes easy to forget just how well served England's past has been by its historians, not least by those whose work overlapped with Tony's, including Donald Coleman, Paul Slack and Joan Thirsk. But Tony's contributions stand apart, resonating and inspiring to an unusual degree. It is odd to say of someone who was President of the British Academy, but perhaps the full implications of his work have yet to be realised, partly because he was both a hedgehog and a fox, partly because of the subtleties of his variations on one main theme. He crossed effortlessly the imagined divide between the early modern and the modern, indeed showed how necessary it is to do so without resort to glib clichés about transitions and modernisation. He established more securely than ever before how important were the changes in England's economy in the two centuries before the age of steam, yet how many of those changes could not of themselves lead to self-sustained growth. But finally, he was fully aware of the costly and dangerous consequences of establishing modern economic growth, characteristically invoking the myth of Pandora's Box to do so. His humanity on that score was of a piece with all of his work, in person and in print. And despite his unrivalled scholarly accomplishments, it is indeed as a person that we should remember Tony. It was an inspiring privilege to have known him and though he has gone we still have much to learn from him. Thank you.

Professor Sir Paul Anthony Mellars FBA (1939–2022)

Corpus Life Fellow, former President of the College, acting Master and Professor in Pre-History and Human Evolution. Paul Mellars was an archaeologist and prehistorian of international distinction, whose research focused on the study of behaviour and archaeology of Neanderthal populations in Europe and the ways in which they were replaced by biologically and behaviourally 'modern' populations (*Homo sapiens*) around 40,000 years ago.

Paul was born in the village of Swallownest, (now part of the Metropolitan Borough of Rotherham) near Sheffield on 29 October 1939, the son of Herbert Mellars and his wife Elaine (née Batty). During the Second World War his father, a member of the religious group known as the Plymouth Brethren, was a conscientious objector and instead of military service spent the war working in a coal mine. Although Paul broke with his father's religious faith, describing himself as a 'fundamentalist agnostic', it was Mellars senior who introduced the boy to archaeology. Paul recalled "One evening he came back with a Charles II



copper coin found in the potato patch. That was about the most exciting thing I'd ever seen." He was head boy at Woodhouse Grammar School, Sheffield and after the school day ended often collected flints at Hail Mary Hill, a Mesolithic site. The headmaster encouraged him to study A-level archaeology and, impressively, by the time Paul left the school he had discovered Palaeolithic and Mesolithic archaeology, conducted his first excavation and published his first article.

At the time archaeology, it was argued, held no career prospects and so he went to University College London to study civil engineering. However, he was soon skipping lectures, spending his time reading about archaeology. He quickly abandoned his degree and returned to Sheffield, spending six months teaching at a school in a mining village. Of this he said it was "probably the hardest work I have ever done". At the same time, he worked as an archaeological assistant at Sheffield Museum, excavating at Ash Tree Cave in Derbyshire.

Encouraged by the museum's deputy director, Paul came up to Cambridge in 1959 as an undergraduate to read the Archaeology and Anthropology Tripos at Fitzwilliam House (as it was then known). He remained at Fitzwilliam after graduation to study for a PhD; his doctoral thesis was entitled *The Mousterian Succession in South-West France*. In 1965 his mother spotted a newspaper advertisement for what became his first research fellowship at the University of Sheffield. "It was Cambridge in the coalfields," he recalled. Then, in 1968, he became the Sir James Knott Research Fellow at the University of Newcastle and in 1970 returned to Sheffield as University Lecturer in Prehistory and Archaeology (with a Readership in 1980). The focus of his work at Sheffield was the integration of archaeological evidence for human behaviour with the rapidly emerging evidence from recent DNA research into the African origins and subsequent dispersal of our own species. He authored or edited several books in this field, including: *The Human Revolution* (1989), *The Emergence of Modern Humans* (1990), *The Origins of Modern Humans and the Impact of Chronometric Dating* (1992), and *The Neanderthal Legacy* (1996).

In 1981 Paul moved back to Cambridge taking the post of University Lectureship (a Readership in 1991 and in 1997 a personal Chair as Professor in Pre-History and Human Evolution). Also in 1981 he was elected to the Corpus Fellowship and appointed Director of Studies in Archaeology and Anthropology, a post he held until 2008. In 1990 he was elected a Fellow of the British Academy and between 1998 and 2000 was President of the Prehistoric Society. In 2004, he was appointed an Officier dans l'Ordre des Palmes academiques by the French Government and in 2008 received the British Academy's Grahame Clarke medal 'for academic achievement involving recent contributions to the study of prehistoric archaeology'. In 2010 he was knighted for 'services to scholarship'.

Much of Paul's research revolved around how *Homo sapiens* replaced Neanderthal populations 40,000 years ago, leading to what he called 'the human revolution'. He explained how this gave rise to the first cave paintings, the beginnings of ritual behaviour and the use of new tools. The most extraordinary change, he said, was that innovation became a hallmark of humanity, establishing a momentum that has taken us from the cave age to the computer age. Another interest was in the way in which Mesolithic hunter-gatherer populations in Britain adapted to

the rapidly changing climatic conditions that followed the end of the last Ice Age. He conducted excavations on the island of Oronsay, in the Inner Hebrides, and at Star Carr, five miles south of Scarborough, North Yorkshire, publishing two monographs about his findings: *Excavations on Oronsay: Prehistoric Human Ecology on a Small Island* (1987), and *Star Carr in context: New Archaeological and Palaeo-ecological investigations at the Early Mesolithic site of Star Carr, North Yorkshire* (1998).

One of his more unusual assignments concerned a piece of prehistoric figurative art carved from mammoth ivory at least 35,000 years ago and unearthed in a cave in southern Germany in 2008. “The figure is explicitly, and blatantly, that of a woman, with an exaggeration of sexual characteristics ... that by 21st-century standards could be seen as bordering on the pornographic,” he wrote in the journal *Nature*. “It is clear that the sexually symbolic dimension in European, and indeed worldwide art has a long ancestry in the evolution of our species.”

During an archaeological dig in the Dordogne region of southwest France in the mid-1960s Paul met Any Chanut, an airline hostess who lived in the hilltop village of Tursac. Soon after, Any went to study at a Cambridge language school, eventually becoming Assistant Librarian in the Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology. The couple married in 1969 and thereafter Any could be found in their kitchen, meticulously washing and sorting the material he had unearthed. Paul and Any lived with a succession of large dogs in the village of Elsworth, near Cambridge, where in 2000 residents were thrilled to see their neighbour contributing to the three-part BBC television series *Dawn of Man: the Story of Human Evolution*.

Friends and colleagues in Cambridge have recalled with amusement Paul’s habit of turning up late for anything, whether a meeting, a lecture or a dinner, even when he was the host. He also had a habit of getting on a Ryanair flight to Bergerac at short notice to visit sites in the Dordogne. Dr Becky Farbstein, whose PhD he supervised, recalled how Paul regularly crossed the street from his department to the Crowne Plaza Hotel for lunch, which always consisted of a corned beef sandwich and a glass of red wine. When the price of wine went up, he complained so vociferously that the bar made him a laminated card that he carried in his wallet for many years. It read: “This card entitles Professor Paul Mellars to a 250ml glass of wine for the price of the 175ml glass.”

Paul was a key member of the Corpus Fellowship and a hugely successful President. In this role he and Any proved wonderful hosts; Paul had the knack of remembering names and individuals who had visited the College from years back and of making everyone feel welcome. In these circumstances, it was unsurprising that in 2007 he was appointed acting Master of the College after the resignation of Sir Alan Wilson. Paul died after a prolonged illness on 7 May 2022, aged eighty-two and is survived by Any. They had no children.

On his death many people paid tribute to the man and his scholarship. Among them the Master, Professor Christopher Kelly, who summed up the genuine sense of loss in the Fellowship and the wider Corpus community, writing, “Paul will be fondly remembered for his convivial good cheer as President; his impressive intellectual acuity and generosity and, above all, for his commitment and signal contribution to our understanding of prehistory.”

With acknowledgements to The Times and the Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Eulogy for Sir Paul Mellars by Professor David Sneath

For me, Sir Paul Mellars will always be one of the great personalities of Corpus: a jovial, almost jovian figure; the source of myriad anecdotes, stories and fond remembrances. Countless students will, like me, remain indebted to Paul for the warmth, wit and the genial force with which he took them under his expansive wings.

A Fellow since 1981, a celebrated and long-serving President of the College from 1992 till 2000, Paul served as a valiant and ebullient acting Master in the troubled days of 2007; a role he referred to with characteristic humour. Keith Seffen (who I am grateful to for his recollections) was acting Senior Tutor at the time – and Paul would quip that: “we’re two famous actors, you know”.

A natural raconteur and proud Yorkshireman, Paul shared with Any the gift of geniality, able to strike up an almost instant rapport with those he met, putting them at their ease, making them smile. He displayed his encyclopaedic knowledge of the Neanderthal world and described details of bone or antler finds with an infectious gusto.

Throughout his time here, until 2008, Paul was an active and inspiring Director of Studies of Archaeology and Anthropology. We interviewed student candidates together for many years and I never ceased to be impressed by the forceful but kindly enthusiasm with which he quizzed, quipped and chatted with each interviewee; he never talked down to them, no matter how ill-informed or arrogant he found them; his own infectious interest shone through every conversation. His students universally liked him, admired him and often adored him.

A staunch advocate for his vision for the College, a giant in his field of prehistoric archaeology, Paul was an indomitable, irrepressible figure; whether thumping to his knees to find one of the cherished crested College plates for lunch, or surrounded by his notes in the potting shed at Middleton Cottage, or puffing away at one of his signature cigars in the Copper Kettle nearby, or glimpsed – at speed – behind the wheel of his redoubtable, veteran Volvo, he enriched the lives of those around him in sometimes unexpected ways.

The eminent American archaeologist, James Sackett, described him as, “the kind of guy I would want standing next to me in an Anglo-Saxon shield wall”.

I shall remember Paul as the perpetually undefeated, indomitable Don. Bluff and avuncular, even when, for example he ran over his own leg, he remained a sort of force of nature – an expansive personality, an intellectual heavyweight, a hearty and heartening presence for those around him. He will be fondly remembered and sorely missed in a College made a little poorer, and a little more drab, by his passing.

Sir Paul Mellars, Prehistorian: a tribute by Graeme Barker

I first met Paul sitting on the other side of the interview panel when I was appointed a Junior Lecturer at Sheffield in 1972. A few days after I arrived at the start of the academic year, he appeared at my office door inviting me for lunch. He took me to a Chinese restaurant downtown that he had persuaded to do a special extra-generous lunchtime deal, one of many such deals he was to charm a succession of Sheffield and then Cambridge pubs and restaurants to give him. After quizzing me on my research plans, we set off back to the Department.

En route, he parked his Volvo (again, one of a succession – Paul stuck to anything he regarded as a winner) on double yellow lines opposite the main police station. A few weeks before, a South Yorkshire policeman had made the unfortunate mistake of telling Paul off for overstaying his parking on the road back to his Derbyshire village with the opening gambit: “what makes you think you’re different from the rest of the world?”. A sense of fair play and decency ran through Paul as through a stick of rock, rooted in his upbringing in a South Yorkshire miners’ village with a Plymouth Brethren father who had been sent down the mines as a conscientious objector. The outcome of Paul’s dogged pursuit of redress was an invitation to stop by (hence our pause on double yellow lines) for a fulsome personal apology from the no doubt emotionally battered Chief Constable.

The same qualities of clarity of cause and dogged determination made Paul the UK’s outstanding prehistorian of his generation and a world leader in his field. He made fundamental contributions to our understanding of three major stages in the development of humankind. The first was the study of Neanderthals in Europe, from around half a million years ago to when they disappeared around 40,000 years ago, in which he showed that changes in their stone tool assemblages demonstrated the increasing complexity of their behaviour, very different from the ‘nasty, brutish and short’ of popular imagination. Second were the transformations in symbolic behaviour associated with the appearance of our own species in Europe, what he memorably termed the ‘Human Revolution’. The third area was the lifeways of European hunter-fisher-gatherer societies after the Ice Ages in the millennia preceding the first farmers. He illuminated these first by excavating a series of shell middens on the island of Oronsay in the Hebrides, screwing the archaeology as hard as he could for insights into the mobility patterns of the people camping on the islands. He then led an interdisciplinary team excavating at Star Carr near Scarborough, first excavated by Professor Grahame Clark in the 1940s. He brought to bear all the revolutions in archaeological science not available to Clark, the project made all the more amenable to Paul by his bringing a large chunk of the site back to Cambridge where he could excavate it within minutes of a decent lunch in Corpus.

Paul’s academic style, like his physical presence, was more Mike Tyson than Mohammed Ali – absolutely not in terms of his relations to his colleagues and students but in his relations to the evidence, which he was prone to pummel into submission, or rather, into meaning and shape. He had a phenomenal grasp of the archaeology of early prehistoric societies in all its complexities – and it got ever richer and more complex as the stone tool studies that were his stock in trade in the early years of his research were augmented by new dating methods, by zoological and botanical evidence, and ultimately by the DNA revolution. The journal *Nature* loved the clarity of vision and power of argument that he brought to the table.

Paul was a hugely loyal and supportive friend to a host of colleagues working in the field, including myself. His students hold academic positions throughout the world. His lectures informed, enthused and inspired over half a century of students. We once attended a ‘how to improve your teaching’ workshop together and when Paul was asked by the course leader about his pedagogic philosophy,



Paul Mellars was a familiar sight outside the Copper Kettle.

he typically summed up his approach as: “Well, I always lecture at the speed of the slowest writer”. At that speed, with wonderful clarity sprinkled with a dose of the Yorkshire stand-up comedian, he enthralled Sheffield and Cambridge students with the same passion and excitement for the shared humanity of our ‘deep past’ that he first found as a schoolboy working in Sheffield Museum on stone tools collected from the Derbyshire and Yorkshire moors.

It has been an extraordinary journey for a miner’s son born at the outbreak of the Second World War: shaped in its early stages especially by his student days in Cambridge; since 1969 by the strength of his marriage to Any; and in the past forty years by his passionate commitment to his College. None of us should pass the Copper Kettle without tipping our hats to the memory of one of the greatest archaeologists Cambridge has been privileged to count as one of its sons.

An appreciation of Sir Paul Mellars by Robert Foley

I am sure that everyone here will have their favourite image and memory of Paul Mellars. To some it will be that deep voice, with its softened Yorkshire accent, heralding his appearance around the corner; to some it will be shepherding students, probably rather absent-mindedly, around the Dordogne; to some it will be a chat as you passed the Copper Kettle; or a lunch of gossip and Gravettian at Corpus. I have known Paul and Any since the 1970s and been a close friend and colleague for more than thirty years, so have many memories to choose from. One that captures Paul well, both the man and the scholar, is a composite image of him at lunch at conferences. He will have button-holed a passing geneticist, invited them to lunch, and then, over a bottle of very good wine, interrogated them on their latest paper. This was no gentle banter in between sips of burgundy, but serious scientific interrogation.

There is so much of Paul in this memory

- The hospitality, the recognition that good intellectual debate needs a social and gastronomic context (so Cambridge, so Corpus).
- The willingness to take on board new evidence and new approaches. Remember, Paul was trained at Cambridge in the 1950s and 1960s as a very traditional archaeologist, knee-deep in stone tools, and here he is, getting to grips with mutation rates.
- The intellectual breadth to realise that the synthesis of modern human origins that he was trying to build needed all the evidence, not just the bits he was comfortable with, and he was willing to make the effort to learn.
- And most of all, his quest for certainty, for making sure he had got things right. Paul didn’t like doubt. He was someone for whom the evidence was central. He had ideas and theories, but they started and stopped with the evidence – something that has not always been fashionable in our field.

This unique blend of personality and character brings us here to remember his contributions to prehistory, his loyalty and support for friends, his inspiration of students. Who else has a Facebook site in his name, set up by students – ‘The Professor Paul Mellars Big Love Society’ for “those who appreciate the archaeology god/genius that is Professor Mellars”?

With Any at his side, and often at the wheel of his battered cars, Paul made an indelible impression on all he met. He has also left a major legacy to the study of prehistory. This is no place – you’ll be glad to know – to give a lecture on the intricacies of stone tool typology and chronology. Lithics, radiocarbon dates, stratigraphy, these were the raw materials with which Paul worked, and he was able, better than most, to take these and reconstruct the events of the past, put them in order, and show patterns of change and continuity. He did this with his early work on the so-called Mousterian debate, when, as a young man, he took on the great giants of the field, Lewis Binford and Francois Bordes, and he did it again over the Middle to Upper Palaeolithic transition, and then, most famously, he did it yet again with the replacement of Neanderthals in Europe by modern humans. In doing so, he became one of the enduring architects of the out of Africa model of human origins that we work with today.

What perhaps made Paul stand out from his contemporaries was his courage to fit the data into a much bigger framework and ask big questions – what were the differences between modern humans and Neanderthals? What role did culture play? How and why did we truly become human? These are big, bold issues, and Paul proposed big, bold hypotheses – and of course, being Paul, had some big, bold disagreements!

The syntheses that Paul built will change with new evidence – of which he would certainly approve – but his legacy will remain, as he bridged the gap between his archaeological predecessors who made their syntheses of the past on a wing and a prayer, and the very scientific generation that was yet to come, many of whom he taught and inspired, and are here today.

There is little doubt that Paul was one of Cambridge’s greatest archaeologists, one of its two knights of the realm, playing his part in continuing and expanding a rich tradition of Palaeolithic research and teaching that goes back to the early twentieth century, and which shaped and influenced the field throughout the world. Indeed, it is a tradition in which Corpus has been a major partner, since the election of Charles McBurney to a fellowship in 1952, to Paul’s death this year. That influence will continue to be felt for many years to come, even if memories of the determination, the dry humour, and the cigar smoke, fade. Palaeolithic archaeology is much richer because of Paul, and poorer now without him. His best-known book was called *The Neanderthal Legacy*, and it is an immense and enduring volume – the Mellars’ legacy will be equally immense and enduring.

With acknowledgements to The Guardian.

Professor Mark Warner FRS (1952–2021)

Mark Warner was a pioneering physicist, Corpus Fellow and former Senior Tutor. Mark was born in Wellington, New Zealand the son of Gunther and Patricia (née Raven), who were secondary and primary schoolteachers respectively. Mark was educated at Auckland Grammar School from where, in 1970, he came to Corpus as one of the earliest Girdler Scholars to read the Mathematics Tripos, changing to the Natural Sciences Tripos in his second year and graduating in 1974. As an undergraduate he excelled at his studies and was also an accomplished sportsman; he became a swimming Blue and a water polo half-Blue.

After he graduated Mark went on to complete a PhD in Theoretical Physics at Imperial College London under the supervision of Sir Sam Edwards. Thereafter, he worked as an IBM research fellow in San Jose, California, USA and then at the Rutherford Appleton Laboratory near Oxford. In 1986 he returned to Cambridge, as a lecturer at the Cavendish Laboratory and was appointed Professor in 2001. At the same time, he joined the Corpus fellowship and was for many years Director of Studies for the Natural Sciences Tripos teaching, inspiring and mentoring generations of physicists. He was also, between 1992 and 1997, Senior Tutor and more recently a Life Fellow. In 1977 he married Adele Matthaues.

In his *Guardian* obituary his colleague Tom McLeish sought to put Mark's science into context. He wrote, "We are all familiar with elastic bands and other soft, rubbery materials, but familiarity should not diminish our surprise at their properties. What other solids can be stretched many times their original length without breaking, then returned perfectly to their original shape? The theoretical physicist Mark Warner, who has died aged 69 of cancer, not only explained the behaviour of existing soft materials but also predicted the existence and properties of entirely new classes of them – not just once but several times. He imagined the consequences of combining the long, chainlike molecules that make up 'elastomers', such as rubber, with the smaller, rodlike molecules that are found in all liquid-crystal displays, for example on smartphones. By intuitive reasoning and theoretical calculation, he realised that when flexible chains and rods are linked (rather like a multi-pendant necklace) they form materials with entirely new emergent properties, that defy simple classification into one of the traditional states of matter. Though solid overall, these 'liquid crystal elastomers' show extreme softness in specific, liquid-like directions. His subsequent calculations predicted that by incorporating certain dye molecules, they could be made to completely change shape in response to weak stimuli, including visible light. This has opened a new technology for creating optically actuated switches and artificial muscles. Exploiting mathematics that Einstein had used to describe the curvature of spacetime owing to gravity, Mark calculated that pliable sheets of these new materials could be designed with an imprinted molecular patterning that would cause them to form complex shapes, otherwise impossible to manufacture. Spontaneous folding into these shapes could be triggered by small changes in lighting or temperature – 'The material is the machine' became his mantra. He also showed how inclusion of molecules with chirality, or 'handedness', enables the design of mechanically tuneable rubber lasers, and of membranes that could separate otherwise identical molecules of opposite handedness. This problem of chiral selectivity goes back to the work of Louis Pasteur and remains crucial in the pharmaceuticals industry."

Each of the astute and imaginative theoretical foresights that Mark arrived at in Cambridge were later confirmed experimentally, through collaborations elsewhere in the UK and Germany, especially with Heino Finkelmann of the University of Freiburg; these opened new scientific and technological avenues. Mark's book, *Liquid Crystal Elastomers*, co-authored with his longstanding collaborator and colleague Eugene Terentjev, became the standard research text in the field. Alongside his work on elastomers, Mark made important



Mark Warner with graduating students.

contributions to many other areas of science, including neutron scattering and the mechanics of foams.

During his long career, Mark achieved many honours and awards. He was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of New Zealand in 2002 and for his work on liquid crystals, elected in 2012 to the Royal Society. The latter was marked by the Corpus fellowship with the presentation of a uniquely bespoke cake. In addition, he was awarded the Maxwell medal and prize, the Alexander von Humboldt Research Prize and the EPS Europhysics Prize of the European Physical Society (the latter two jointly with Finkelmann).

Much of his ground-breaking research was shared with early-career scientists; Mark's supervision of his many graduate students and postdoctoral researchers was an unflinching model of generous and selfless mentoring. He was equally determined about physics education, and a founding director of the Senior Physics Challenge, a national project that provides intensive theory and laboratory classes at Cambridge to gifted school students. That experience led Mark to a much larger vision. Believing that UK school pupils lacked opportunities to study physics at a sufficiently quantitative level, preventing many of them from accessing the best that higher education could offer, Mark sought a personal interview with Michael Gove, then education secretary, to explain the problem. A resulting grant from the Department for Education enabled Mark and colleague Lisa Jardine-Wright to launch in 2013 Isaac Physics, a nationwide resource of graded physics problems and methods, supported by online tutorials, automatic marking and residential events. To date, more than 350,000 fourteen- to nineteen-year-old students and their teachers in more than 3,000 schools have studied on this platform, solving 76,000,000 physics problems between them. In 2019 the pair were awarded the Institute of Physics' Lawrence Bragg medal. The newly launched STEM SMART programme delivered via Isaac Physics is a fitting legacy for his commitment to encouraging bright and ambitious students from all backgrounds to study physics at university.

Mark died of cancer in Cambridge on 24 December 2021 aged 69 and is survived by his wife Adele, their children Max and Jessica and a grandson. Summing up the feeling in the Fellowship and the wider Corpus family, the Master, Professor Christopher Kelly said, "In Mark we have lost a much-admired colleague, a fine friend and loyal and dedicated member of the College community. Mark joined a brilliance in research with a deep passion for teaching. He achieved that combination to which all of us in universities should aspire. He will be greatly missed."

With acknowledgments to The Guardian.

An address by Reverend Mark Pryce on the occasion of the memorial service for former Senior Tutor and Corpus Fellow Professor Mark Warner FRS (m1970) in the Chapel at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge on 22 February 2022.

Each of us has our particular memories of Mark.

As I look out across New Court I can see Mark the man of limitless energy, having raced down from the Cavendish, hauling his bike up the steps, hurling it with extraordinary deftness like a spear into the one vacant cycle rack (which always seemed miraculously to be available!), and bounding across the lawn with indivertible determination towards the Tutorial Office.

In my mind is also the gentler Mark, on an afternoon in Birmingham Cathedral where he was speaking on the value of poetry for a scientist. He read Gerard Manley Hopkins (though he might equally have chosen William Blake, he said). The Cathedral was full of poets and musicians, academics, teachers and clergy, nuns, even a few of Hopkins's fellow Jesuits. Mark was a little nervous, and when I introduced him with reference to some of his distinctions and achievements – Mark smiled and said he wasn't sure he quite recognised the person who had just been described. Mark carried his exceptional ability with extraordinary modesty and grace.

He went on to say why he had chosen to read a poem by Hopkins – because Hopkins exemplifies what he felt poetry offered him as a scientist looking out into the astonishing complexities of materiality in nature and the universe: poetry as a language and a way of seeing which goes beyond scientific perception, taking him into the possibility of wonder: *My heart in hiding/Stirred for a bird, – the achieve of, the mastery of the thing!* (GMH, The Windhover).

Speaking as a distinguished scholar that afternoon, Mark professed his science with extraordinary modesty and grace – the sense that science desires the company of the arts, of poetry and theology, when seeking to do justice to the mystery of all we encounter as human beings. The imagination has many languages and forms; the search for truth sets out on many voyages – not only of discovery but also of meaning. Mark was a courageous voyager; a brilliant physicist who valued his companions in other disciplines; he was unafraid of the spiritual, a scientist for whom the distilling of meaning and purpose unfolded in conversation not monologue.

It was this deep, generous, passionate intelligence that fired Mark's love for the College and University as a place of multiplicity, a global meeting place of disciplines and cultures – for him, learning was an ocean of laboratories and libraries, seminar rooms and galleries, concert halls and theatres, chapels and dining tables. He would swim and play in all of them.

As a young man of seventeen, Auckland Grammar School awarded Mark a trophy called the Rope Cup, which designated him “the best all-round boy of 1969”. Early on Mark was recognised as a person with a plethora of gifts – scholar, athlete, public speaker, a leader respected by his peers. Though this all-round best boy of 1969 was never a man to polish trophies, he remained a person who loved to engage with a multitude of interesting ideas and creative forms. Every task he undertook, he engaged in with passion.

The Master, Professor Cates and others reflecting on Mark's career have written eloquently of his commitment to both teaching and research as an inspiring example of the very best in academic life. One particular dimension of this is Mark's time as Senior Tutor, which was so generative because of his commitment to all round excellence. A stellar natural scientist, he was committed to the flourishing of every academic discipline, and he encouraged every undergraduate – and indeed, every Director of Studies – to maximise their potential. He wanted the best academic outcomes in a corporate sense, and at the heart of this was a passion for personal growth – for each student to excel in their all-round potential. It was music which he particularly loved to support and gave great encouragement to the Bene't Club and the musical culture of the College.

Mark knew the cost of encouraging that thriving. He travelled the second mile with undergraduates who struggled for whatever reason. Those of us who worked with him in the tutorial team – Professor Alison Smith, Professor Emma Wilson and others – saw how much he would give of himself to support a student in difficulty. He was a compassionate man. As Master, Michael McCrum approached Mark to be Senior Tutor not only because of his outstanding academic record, but because of his humane sensitivity and gentleness. Michael saw this when Mark, as a fluent German-speaker, was asked to phone the parents of a student in Germany and break to them the tragic news of their child's sudden death. He handled this daunting task with great gentleness and skill. But ofcourse he was deeply affected: Mark was a feeler as well as a thinker. He was always conscious of the anxiety of parents whose children struggled. I recall how struck he was by a sermon in this Chapel from a refugee Iranian bishop whose son had been murdered yet spoke of God as love, and how he reflected profoundly on the sufferings of Christ after attending the Good Friday liturgy in King's Chapel.

It has been a privilege for us to share the company of a scholar of such distinction, a man of heart as well as mind, a man of soul. So many of his colleagues, students and friends are grateful today for the thrilling conversations over the years with Adele and Mark, so many ideas and perspectives. Mark brought the same discerning intelligence to navigating the difficult waters of his illness in more recent times – he could talk about the medical strategies of his treatment very lucidly, but he was intensely aware of his own feelings, and of his anchor in the love and care of Adele, his delight in Max and Jessica and the lives and loves they were forming.

As we remember Mark today, the ancient poetry of Psalm 91 helps us to remember him as he fully was – a man who would engage generously, even expectantly, with the spiritual dimension. These words speak of divine protection in the physical dimension of our lives, but when the material reality of the body and the mind fall away, if we look to where Mark points us in his love of poetry and music, we may glimpse a sense of how it is in the all-sustaining spiritual that our life is held, and our love and integrity and trust protected.

*I will say unto the Lord, Thou art my hope, and my strong hold:
my God, in him will I trust.*

[Ps. 91, verse 9]

In the words of another Hopkins poem, 'Pied Beauty', which Mark chose to describe the sense of wonder he found opening up beyond the laws of science and intellectual theory:

*All things counter, original, spare, strange;
Whatever is fickle, freckled (who knows how?)
With swift, slow; sweet, sour; adazzle, dim;
He fathers-forth whose beauty is past change:
Praise him.*

[GMH, Pied Beauty]

To the One who fathers-forth, whose beauty is past change, we commend him.

Amen

Professor Sir Colin James Blakemore FRS FMedSci HonFRCP HonFRSB HonFBPhS MAE (1944–2022)

Colin Blakemore matriculated into Corpus in 1962 and was elected to an Honorary Fellowship in 1994. At the time of his death, he was Emeritus Professor of Physiology at the University of Oxford and Emeritus Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Colin Blakemore was born in 1944 during the Second World War in Stratford-upon-Avon. At the time his mother, Beryl (née Smith), was a member of the Land Army and his father, Norman, was serving in the RAF. Colin was their only child. They set up home in a rented terrace house in the working-class district of Radford in Coventry. When Colin was five years old his father left the RAF and became a television repair engineer; the family was one of the first in the area to own a TV. Colin attended the local primary school where he performed well above the average for his age, which caused his parents to find the funds to send him to the fee-paying junior section of King Henry VIII School in Coventry. Solitary in his early years, he developed a passion for natural history and science, conducting experiments on the behaviour of woodlice and avidly watching David Attenborough's Zoo Quest programmes. Passing the 11-plus exam entitled him to free secondary education in the senior school, where he excelled at science, art and sports and won a scholarship to Corpus to study the Medical Sciences Tripos.

In 1965 he went to the University of California at Berkeley on a Harkness fellowship for his PhD, working on binocular vision in cats. He returned to Cambridge in 1968 as a lecturer in physiology, becoming a Fellow and Director of Studies at Downing College in 1971. In 1979, aged 35, he was appointed Waynflete Professor of Physiology and Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. Researchers in Blakemore's group pursued the theme of neural plasticity, investigating disorders of brain development that might lead to cognitive disorders such as autism and dyslexia, and exploring the underlying brain pathology in Huntington's disease. After retiring in 2007 he held chairs at the University of Warwick, the School of Advanced Study at the University of London, and the Institute for Advanced Study at the City University of Hong Kong.



Sir Colin Blakemore

During his career he held numerous visiting professorships and other academic honours. His even more numerous public service appointments included chairing the British Association for the Advancement of Science and board membership of several charities devoted to neurological disease. He was a long-distance runner and completed eighteen marathons, maintaining an enviable level of fitness until well into his seventies.

Blakemore was a persuasive communicator who wrote and spoke about science with warmth and easy elegance and these qualities, evident early in his career, made him much in demand in print and broadcast media. In 1976, aged 32, he became the youngest person to give the BBC Radio 4 Reith Lectures. Entitled *Mechanics of the Mind*, the six lectures linked neuroscience to society through topics including sleep, language, consciousness and mental illness. Blakemore subsequently presented a 13-part television series, *The Mind Machine*, on BBC Two in 1988, and published several popular books. He received several awards for science communication, including the Royal Society's Michael Faraday prize.

An obituary in the *Guardian* noted: "Faced with an increasingly violent animal rights movement, most scientists who worked with laboratory animals in the 1980s and 90s kept their heads down. Not Colin Blakemore. Despite threats to himself and his family, including a parcel bomb opened by his children (which failed to detonate), he continued to defend the use of animals in his research on the brain."

His advocacy of the use of animals in research emphasised the strictly regulated practice in British laboratories. "It is important for everyone who uses animals in their research to think constantly about two things," he wrote in an online discussion organised by Understanding Animal Research in 2016. "Whether the benefits of the research really outweigh the moral cost of using animals; and whether it might be possible to develop new alternative methods." Yet his outspokenness made him a target. He took police advice on making his home and family more secure, installing a safe room and each morning checking for explosive devices under his car. The harassment lessened after one of his main pursuers was prosecuted in 2000. His commitment to dialogue on the issue led him to set up a thinktank in 1992, in partnership with Les Ward, who was then director of Advocates for Animals. The Boyd Group, originally chaired by the Edinburgh medical ethicist Kenneth Boyd, brought together a variety of individuals and organisations who rejected violence and lawbreaking and tried to reach consensus.

In 2003 Blakemore was appointed chief executive of the Medical Research Council, the government-funded body that operates medical research institutes and distributes grants. The council had recently been criticised by the House of Commons Select Committee on Science and Technology for poor management. Blakemore immediately canvassed disgruntled researchers and instituted reforms, eventually winning increased support from the government. Within months of his appointment the *Sunday Times* published a leaked document showing that, unlike every previous MRC chief, civil servants had deemed him "unsuitable" to receive a knighthood, because of his uncompromising stance on animal research. Blakemore threatened to resign unless a minister publicly restated

the government's backing for scientists who used animals in their laboratories. He received support from the prime minister, Tony Blair, but was not knighted until 2014, six years after the end of his term as chief executive.

In an interview with the *New Statesman* in 2008, Blakemore described himself as an "old left-wing libertarian". Among his many governmental advisory roles, he was a member of the UK Drug Policy Commission. In 2007, with Professor David Nutt and others, he co-authored a controversial letter to *The Lancet* assessing the harms of legal and illegal substances, including alcohol and tobacco, and arguing that policy should be based on level of harm. When, two years later, Nutt was sacked from the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs, Blakemore worked with the Science Media Centre to submit a set of principles to the House of Commons Select Committee on Science and Technology for its report on scientific advice and evidence, advocating for the independence of advisers and a policy of openness.

Colin Blakemore was also well known in the world of arts and media. He inspired artists Patrick Hughes and David Hockney, who went on to paint Colin. Last year, Hughes created and donated a piece of artwork 'Popsee' to the Department of Physiology, Anatomy & Genetics at the University of Oxford in honour of Colin, which will become a lasting memorial to him.

Colin was honoured for his scientific achievements by numerous prizes, including but not limited to the Royal Society's Michael Faraday Prize (1989), the Royal Society of Medicine's Ellison-Cliffe Medal (1993), the Alcon Research Institute Award (1996), the British Neuroscience Association Award for Outstanding Contribution to Neuroscience (2001), the Royal Society Ferrier Award and Lecture (2010), ten Honorary Degrees from British and overseas universities, and the highest award of the Society for Neuroscience, the Ralph W. Gerard Prize (2012).

Colin Blakemore was president of the Motor Neurone Disease Association from 2008 until 2019 and in 2021 was himself diagnosed with this fatal neurodegenerative condition. His wife, Andrée (née Washbourne), a former ballet dancer whom he met when they were both fifteen years old and married in 1965, died in January 2022. Colin Blakemore died on 27 June 2022 and is survived by his daughters, Sarah-Jayne, Sophie and Jessica.

With acknowledgements to The Guardian and to David Paterson, Department of Physiology, Anatomy & Genetics at the University of Oxford.

Patrick Robert Stopford (known as Robert) 1937–2022

Between 1991 and 1999 Robert Stopford was both a College Fellow and Bursar. He was the eldest son of Robert Wright Stopford, who was Bishop of Peterborough and then of London. He was born in Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) on 27 June 1937. Robert's mother, the former Winifred Morton, was killed at sea by enemy action off the Azores in 1942 when the family was returning to England.

Between 1950 and 1955 Robert was educated at Marlborough College. He then entered Britannia Royal Naval College at Dartmouth and some years later attended the Naval Defence College at Latimer, Buckinghamshire. He enjoyed a long and varied career in the Royal Navy and served on a variety of warships. He also had a two-year spell in the 1970s with the Royal Yacht *Britannia* and held



six appointments (totalling six years) at the Ministry of Defence. He retired from naval service in 1991 with the rank of captain and as Director of Fleet Supply Duties.

The year of his retirement also saw his appointment as a Corpus Fellow and Bursar. In that role he oversaw major building projects on and around the Eagle site. These included the refurbishment of many associated buildings together with the construction of the Beldam building and McCrum theatre to time and budget. It also included the restoration and conservation of the Eagle, in association with Greene King, and the complete restoration and enlargement of Newnham House. In addition, he helped secure the future of the Cambridge College's Library Conservation Consortium and devised and managed with David Toplas the Business Expansion Scheme which earned the College over one million pounds. His time as Bursar occurred during a period of domestic and international economic turbulence and Robert's steady hand ensured the College successfully weathered the storm. In addition to his duties as bursar, Robert contributed greatly to the life of College, particularly in the chapel and its music making.

Between his retirement in 1999 and 2007 he was chairman of the music group and a council member of the Order of St. Etheldreda at Ely Cathedral. He chaired the joint committee of Arts Development in East Cambridgeshire, Ely Cathedral and the Britten Sinfonia, tasked with establishing an amateur symphony orchestra in Ely using the strengths of the three organisations; because of his efforts, the Ely Sinfonia was established. He became involved with Trinity Laban Conservatoire for music and dance and The Bishop Stopford's School in Enfield, sponsoring a bursary at both places. Robert was also chairman and treasurer of the Cambridge Arts Society (previously NADFAS) for twenty years. His interests and hobbies included music and art appreciation, travel, sailing and gardening. In all his activities his kindness, generosity, humour and enthusiasm for life were very apparent.

In 1966 he married Jane Spencer and the couple had two daughters. The marriage was dissolved in 1992. In 1996 he married Susan and was widowed in 2005.

Robert Stopford died on 2 July 2022.

With acknowledgements to Serena Cooley and Brian Hazleman.

Audrey Lilian, Lady Cross (1927–2022)

Audrey Cross died in January 2022 aged 95. She was the wife of the late Professor Sir Barry Cross CBE FRS FRZS (1925–1994), for many years a Corpus Fellow, former President of the College and Warden of Leckhampton, as well as being Director of the Institute of Animal Behaviour at Brabraham.

Born in 1927, Audrey trained as a teacher and enjoyed a long career in her own right. She and Barry married in 1949 and as her career developed, she was also the wife of an eminent academic and the mother of their three children. Their time at Leckhampton was hugely successful and they were highly regarded by the many graduate students they got to know. After Barry's death Audrey returned to live near her daughter in Merseyside where she enjoyed a long and fulfilling retirement. On 9 April 2022 (what would have been her 95th birthday) her ashes were interred next to those of Barry in a simple but moving ceremony at St Bene't's Churchyard.



Simon Maccoby MA (1897–1971)



Overview: late 19th century Corpus

By modern standards Corpus was a very strange place during the final decades of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth. In fact, the place was largely populated by undergraduates who were the sons of the Anglican clergy and something of a seminary for those seeking to become clergymen. However, these same years saw the wider University reinvigorating itself by undertaking major reforms of the Tripos and teaching; it also took steps to develop its capacity to undertake ground-breaking research. Unfortunately, all this was largely ignored by Corpus and by the early years of the last century the College was clearly failing. The most obvious signs were the decline in academic standards, many students left without taking a degree or just took Part I of the Tripos; it was of course possible for Corpus students to study the new Tripos subjects, but they had to find their own out-of-college supervisors. In addition, the number of students coming into residence fell steadily to sometimes less than twenty per year cohort.

In 1906 change finally caught up with Corpus when Bursar and Mathematics Fellow Robert Caldwell was elected to the mastership. Under his leadership, new fellows were appointed as were directors of studies for the by then not-so-new Tripos subjects. Of these appointments, two were future masters – Will Spens and George Paget Thompson – and another, Geoffrey Butler, later became a distinguished historian, specialist in international law and Member of Parliament for Cambridge University. Because of these and other appointments, together with the many reforms and upgrades to the College initiated by Caldwell, academic standards quickly improved and student numbers increased. Although these and other changes in the College during the immediate pre-war years have been written about, little research has been done to describe the shift taking place to the composition of the student body. Simon Maccoby, the subject of this article, proves a notable example of that evolving environment. An extraordinary individual, his life and experiences are well worth chronicling, showing as it does the College in both a good light and frankly in a terrible one.

A world apart: East End beginnings

Simon Maccoby was born in 1897 the son of Jewish immigrants at Thrawl Street in Spitalfields, London. His birthplace was one of the most deprived areas of the East End. His father, Elkan Maccoby, had moved to Britain from a small town in the Pale of Settlement (in Western Russia), probably during the 1870s or 1880s, seeking refuge from Russian antisemitic pogroms and persecution (and possibly to avoid conscription). On his arrival he married and was the father of three children, all of whom became naturalised British subjects. Unfortunately, Elkan's wife died and with children to care for he quickly remarried. Elkan and his second wife Fanny had a family of seven children, the eldest of whom was Simon. They were very poor and Elkan earned a living as a shochet (he slaughtered animals according to Jewish law) and Simon's older half-sister worked in the sweat shops of the East End garment industry.

In many ways Simon was incredibly lucky, using education to escape the grinding poverty and degradation of his young life in the East End (a 5 March 1971 *Jewish Chronicle* obituary also suggested his academic success showed the influence of his uncle, the preacher, Zionist and vegetarian activist Rabbi Chaim Zundel Maccoby (Makoff)). The 1902 Education Act provided this escape, creating as it did local education authorities empowered to organise and spend ratepayers money on secondary education (ie, education beyond the age of twelve). Simon was one of the earliest and among the very few children to benefit from this policy. In 1909, he was awarded a London County Council scholarship to attend the Central Foundation School (now Central Foundation Boys' School, a voluntary-aided comprehensive school) in Shoreditch (now part of Islington). The school had been established in 1869 by social reformer the Reverend William Rogers to provide secondary education for a fee of one pound per term, in Simon's case paid for by the LCC.

Simon was clearly a boy with a remarkable talent and intellect and he thrived in the school environment. By 1914 he had begun to garner academic prizes and passed the intermediate examination of London University in arts and science. Just as remarkable was what happened next. In December 1915, according to the College Chapter Book, this East End Jewish boy was awarded a Corpus Entrance Scholarship worth £80 annually to read the Historical Tripos; he would have come up to Cambridge to sit the entrance examinations at some point in the Michaelmas Term of 1915. However, what makes this award wholly exceptional was the College's then still deep and entrenched Anglican roots. At the time, individuals like Simon simply did not apply or expect to come to a place like Corpus. He was a Jew (possibly the first person with such a heritage ever to be admitted to the College), the son of an unskilled labourer and immigrant and he lived in the desperately poor East End of London.

Conscientious objector

Although Simon achieved admittance to the College, this was the middle of the First World War and almost immediately things began to unravel. On reaching the age of eighteen, he was conscripted by the military. However, motivated by deeply held religious beliefs, he became a conscientious objector. His refusal to be conscripted brought him into conflict with the state and saw him taken to court, convicted and sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour. Initially held at Wormwood Scrubs, he was subsequently sent to join other conscientious objectors at Wakefield Prison. Although Simon held firm to his beliefs, on completion of his sentence he was released into No 2 Aldershot Company, Non-Combatant Corps of the British Army, where he served until March 1919. Although there are no surviving records as to the type of labour these units undertook, they would undoubtedly have been the worst imaginable. On his discharge, he immediately went to France as a volunteer with both the Friends War Victims Relief Service and the Red Cross, for which the French Red Cross awarded him a certificate.

A brilliant scholar

Although the College tried to persuade him to give up his scholarship and not come into residence, Simon had the strength of character to ignore such pressures and in October 1919 he finally assumed his place and matriculated. Simon was in residence during the years 1919 to 1922, a time when the students were a decidedly unusual mix. Some of them were returnees, who had interrupted their studies to serve in the war. Others were men like Simon who had been admitted during the war (or applied to come to Corpus after war service) but did not matriculate until the end of the war and some were eighteen-year-olds who came straight from school.

That he would become an outstanding scholar was inevitable, and in Part I of the Historical Tripos he achieved First Class results for which the College awarded him a Foundation Scholarship. In Part II he achieved a Starred First, for which he was awarded a Bishop Green silver cup. This remarkable individual graduated in June 1922 and immediately became a University Whewell Scholar in International Law (helped no doubt by his ability to speak and work in eight languages). The award was tenable for two years and worth £100 per annum. In 1923 Simon Maccoby was awarded the Wilson Scholarship to study for an MA in international politics at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. His supervisor was the noted international relations scholar Charles K Webster. During his time at Aberystwyth, Simon produced an MA thesis entitled 'The Allied occupation of the Rhineland 1918–1924'. On completing his MA Simon began training as a teacher at the London Day Training College and spent a year teaching history and politics at Pomona College in California.

As an undergraduate Simon was lucky enough to have studied under Sir Geoffrey Butler, a Fellow of Corpus and MP for Cambridge University. Butler was also a distinguished historian and an expert on the then recently created League of Nations. He is still remembered in College because the Butler Room, formerly the Butler Library, underneath the Parker library is named after him. Jointly with Sir Geoffrey Butler, Simon Maccoby co-authored a large work entitled *The Development of International Law* which was published in 1928. The book was described in the *Yale Law Review* as "one of the most valuable contributions to the history of international law yet made." *The Harvard Law Review* said of it "The style is admirable ... The time was ripe for a scholarly, sane, clear-headed and broad minded book on the history of international law. It is here provided."

As far as Corpus was concerned, once Simon Maccoby graduated that was it. It is not known why, despite his outstanding academic achievements, he was not appointed to a Fellowship. However, it could be explained by the fact he was not only a Jew, but also a conscientious objector and had served a sentence of imprisonment. Between the wars, Corpus retained its reputation as a conservative Anglican institution. In addition, Sir Geoffrey Butler died suddenly and unexpectedly in 1929 and so Simon Maccoby lost his mentor and protector. Furthermore, in 1928 another mentor, Arthur Lehman Goodhart, the American law fellow (in 1919 he was the first American and the first Jew to be elected to the Fellowship) left Corpus for the chair in Jurisprudence at Oxford, where he later became Master of University College.

Making his way in the world

In 1927, with little hope of academic preferment at Corpus or in Cambridge (though for several years he was an examiner and assessor to both Cambridge University and the Civil Service Commission), Simon Maccoby accepted the post of History Master at Wolsingham Grammar School in County Durham. He remained there until his retirement in 1962, serving as Deputy Headmaster from 1948. A former student described him as “A true character, the like of which we rarely see today.”

Despite the many setbacks, Simon’s academic achievements and intellectual brilliance continued and in 1934 he gained a PhD from the London School of Economics. Further, in 1939 he was awarded a Leverhulme Fellowship to undertake research into the character and influence of English radicalism in the years between 1768 and 1832. As a result of his research and other interests he published many learned historical and political articles and pamphlets until well into retirement. His books were *Eighteenth century England* (1931), *English radicalism, 1832–1852* (1935), *English radicalism, 1886–1914* (1953), *English radicalism 1786–1832: from Paine to Cobbett* (1955), *English radicalism, the end?* (1961), *The English radical tradition, 1763–1914* (1966) and *English radicalism 1935–1961* (4 vols) and was editor of *The English Radical Tradition 1763–1914* (1952).

Simon Maccoby remembered

Simon Maccoby married twice but had no children. He died on 28 February 1971 aged seventy-three. Normally that would be the end of any biographical profile, but this one has a remarkable postscript. Simon’s Maccoby’s great nephew is The Rt Hon the Lord Etherton QC, Kt, PC (m1969), Honorary Fellow of the College, former Master of the Rolls and a distinguished jurist. Thanks to his generosity, Simon Maccoby is remembered by the annual award of the Simon Maccoby Nicholas Bacon Bursary.

In a forward to the bursary brochure, Lord Etherton sums up the essence of this remarkable member of our College: “Simon Maccoby (1897–1971) was my great uncle. He was the reason I chose to take my undergraduate degree at Corpus. He was a person of exceptional intellect and ability who rose from a poor upbringing to achieve at Corpus the highest academic standard. He was a person of moral courage and conviction, intellectual rigour, energy and determination. It gives me enormous pleasure to honour his memory with a bursary named after him. I would like to think those who receive a Simon Maccoby Bursary, whatever their background, will be helped to achieve at Corpus and in life everything they merit.

I have no doubt that, had Corpus in the 1920s been as it is today, Simon Maccoby’s achievements in later life would have been as spectacular as his early academic success. He inspired me to apply to Corpus and my time there has led to all the success I have enjoyed in the law and as a member of the judiciary. I am very pleased to have played a role in establishing and funding the Nicholas Bacon Fund when I was President of the Nicholas Bacon Law Society. It now gives me great pleasure to be able to name one of the bursaries after my great uncle and to acknowledge him publicly and honour his memory.”

Finally, and appropriately, Lord Etherton has in his possession a gift from Simon Maccoby's widow. It is the beautiful Bishop Green cup inscribed *Simon Maccoby AB Philosophiae Premium* awarded by the College in 1922 in recognition of the Starred First he achieved in Part II of the Historical Tripos. As a legacy it remains a fitting tribute to the boy from the East End, the son of poor immigrants who made good as a scholar and as a man.

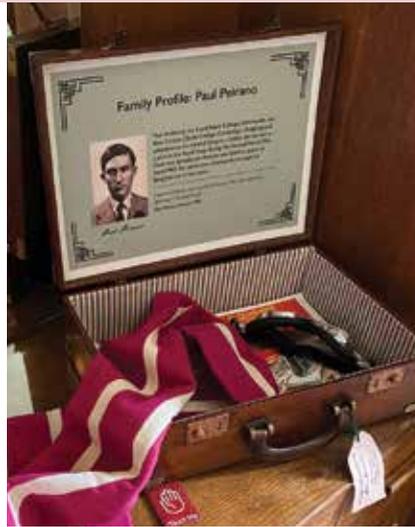
PETER MARTLAND (m1982) *with acknowledgements to
The Rt Hon the Lord Etherton QC Kt PC (m1969) and Simon Etherton*

Peter Henry Spencer Peirano (1916–2006) (m1934) and Paul Richard Peirano (1918–1942) (m1936)

On a recent visit to Eltham Palace, which was the former Tudor royal home of the future Henry VIII, Dean of Chapel Dr Andrew Davison was surprised to discover an unexpected link to Corpus. That link turned out to be the brothers Peter and Paul Peirano, both of whom lived and are commemorated at Eltham. They were Corpus undergraduates in the mid-1930s and the nephews of the fabulously wealthy philanthropist and patron of the arts Sir Stephen Courtauld and his wife Virginia (Ginie) née Peirano. The Courtaulds had no children of their own but looked after Peter and Paul from an early age (they were the children of Virginia's brother Henry and his wife Dorothy Peirano). When it was acquired by the Courtaulds in the 1930s, Eltham Palace was little more than a dilapidated ruin. They had it extensively restored and given a deluxe and luxurious art deco makeover. However, by the time the brothers and their foster parents took up residence they were already in their twenties and at Corpus. The Courtauld family did not enjoy Eltham Palace for long. In 1944, during the Second World War, they left and today, after a long period of restoration, it is owned and managed by English Heritage.

One of the brothers had an interesting life but the other tragic. Peter was born in 1916, educated at Clifton College, and came to Corpus in 1934 to read the Engineering Tripos. He spent the war years undertaking scientific research at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough. In 1949 he married Margaret née Goodman and the couple had a son they named Paul after his brother. Peter died in 2006 but unfortunately the College was never notified and there was no obituary to mark his passing.

Peter's brother Paul was born in 1918 and educated at the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth. He matriculated into Corpus in 1936 and graduated in June 1939, weeks before the outbreak of the Second World War. He was immediately mobilised with the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and posted to Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), then part of the British Empire. There he served on the Royal Naval shore base HMS *Lanka* as a pilot Sub-Lieutenant. On 9 April 1942, some months after the Japanese entered the war, Paul was tragically killed aged 24. His death occurred when his aircraft was shot down during a raid on an enemy convoy off Batticaloa, Ceylon. Unfortunately, his body was never recovered and there is no known grave. However, he is remembered by Corpus and his name appears on the College Second World War memorial in chapel and on the Fleet Air Arm, Lee-on-Solent War Memorial, Hampshire.



Mementos of the Peirano brothers at Eltham Palace.

There are other links to the College, for example the boys were the nephews of R A Butler MP (later Lord Butler of Saffron Walden), who was married to a Courtauld and had been a Corpus Fellow; in later life he was Master of Trinity College. From 1924 to 1929, R A Butler's uncle Sir Geoffrey Butler MP (another Corpus Fellow) was Parliamentary Private Secretary to Secretary of State (PPS) for Air, Sir Samuel Hoare. He arranged for Hoare to receive an honorary degree and made a member of Corpus. Thereafter, the College became his intellectual home with a strong relationship to Will Spens. R A Butler was himself Hoare's PPS in the early 1930s.

Dr PETER MARTLAND (m1982)

The 1889 Corpus Lent Boat: the Photograph and the Races

This splendid framed and mounted photograph of the 1889 Corpus Lent crew was given to the present writer by one of his former (non-Corpus) students who found it in a junk shop. It is possibly the earliest surviving photographic image of a Corpus crew (unless readers can find an earlier one). Looking very pleased with themselves, the rowers are all wearing Corpus blazers, two of them have First Boat colours and denoting success on the river their straw boaters are encircled with floral bowers. In the circumstances, it seemed appropriate to find out if all this was really justified. A visit to the College Archives gave access to the Corpus Boat Club minute book for this period. It contained details of the crew and an account of their achievements in the 1889 Lent bumps. Furthermore, the University pre-1900 alumni database and other online sources were consulted to reveal something of the post-Corpus lives of the crew and this uncovered some fascinating (and sadly tragic) episodes.

The Corpus Christi College Boat Club minute book contains an account of the Corpus 1889 Lent crews' participation in the Bumps. It reads, "The crew worked hard, but in the early stages of practice were not promising; time was bad and style was wanting, but just before the races they fell together and made their new ship travel, raising hopes that they would be able to raise the place lost last year.

The first evening, starting well, they gained from the first and caught 1st Trinity 1 as soon as they were straight round Ditton.



The second evening, starting second with Jesus 1 above them, they started well, and gained slightly in the Gut, but Jesus drew away in the Plough, and were their distance at Ditton; here stroke quickened splendidly, and was well answered by the men behind him calling the cox to make a shot at the Willows; which however missed; quickening again, Jesus was well overlapped and bumped before the railway bridge and Corpus had regained its place as Head.

The next evening was easy work, with John's bumping Jesus just beyond the Willows and Corpus rowing over.

The last evening should have given a good race between Corpus and L.M.B.C. and there is little doubt Corpus would have finished head, and won their medals, but in some unaccountable way one of the crew lost his oar after four strokes, and it floated down the stream, L.M.B.C. making their bump in the first hundred yards leaving Corpus second for next year."

Clearly, they had a good Bumps but, oh dear! In the end it proved another one of those Corpus 'nearly made it' boats.

The Crew

Although there is a very faded key below the photograph (cropped in the version above) that names the crew, it is by position in the boat rather than location in the image. As a result, it has not been possible to identify individuals although, as always, one of them can be identified, the cox seated on the ground holding the banner. Unfortunately, the names of the two coaches featured in the photograph has not survived. The crew was:

Bow: Francis Reginald Kitson (1868–1895) who was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, the son of an industrialist and locomotive engineer. Educated at Charterhouse School, he matriculated in 1887 and graduated with a BA in 1890 (MA 1895). During his time at the College, he was an active committee member of the Boat Club and rowed in many boats at 10 stone. He died in Leeds, Yorkshire on 27 January 1895 aged 27.

Two: Thomas Mercer (1868–1932) was the Manchester-born son of a pharmaceutical chemist. Educated first at Rochdale High School, then Shrewsbury School he came to Corpus in 1887, graduating with a BA in 1890 (MA 1915). During his time at the College, he was an active member of the Boat Club rowing in many boats weighing 10 stone 3 pounds. In 1890 he was the winner of the Rawlinson Pairs. In 1893 Thomas Mercer was ordained an Anglican priest and thereafter spent his career serving in Lancashire. The 1911 census has him married to Isabelle Crosfield Mercer with a son aged five and a seven-year-old daughter. He died in 1932 aged 64.

Three: Hubert Edward Metcalfe (1867–1949) was the son of an Anglican clergyman. Educated at Felsted School, he came to Corpus in 1886 and graduated with a BA in 1889 (MA 1893). He was an active member of the Boat Club, rowing in many boats, and weighed 12 stone 4 pounds. After graduation, he was ordained as an Anglican clergyman and thereafter spent his career serving in the English Midlands. He was living at Crowthorne, Berkshire in 1948 and died the following year in Shropshire aged 82.

Four: Hamlet Edward Clark (1867–1928) was born in Amritsar, India, the son of a Christian missionary. Educated at Marlborough, he came to Corpus in 1886 to read both the Law and Historical Triposes, graduating with a BA and LLB. At the College he was an active member of the Boat Club, rowing in many boats at a weight of 12 stone 4 pounds. He was admitted to the Inner Temple in 1887 and called to the Bar in 1890. The following year he was appointed an advocate of the High Court of Allahabad and of the Chief Court, Punjab, India. He married Edith Sarah née Panton in Calcutta (now Kolkata), India in 1906; they are known to have had two children. In 1915 he was ordained an Anglican priest in Lahore and thereafter held several missionary appointments in India. He died aged 61 in Lahore, India in 1928.

Five: Edmund Towers Fison OBE (1869–1950) was born in Thetford, Norfolk, the son of a merchant who had developed an important fertiliser business based on the processing of coprolite (which was mined mainly on Corpus-owned land). Educated at Repton, he came to the College in 1888, graduating with a BA in 1891. During his time at Corpus, he was the standout rower of his generation, achieving three Rowing Blues for the years 1890, 1891 and 1892; alas Oxford won all three races. In 1889 he was the winner of the prestigious CUBC Colquhoun Sculls; in 1890 and 1891 he won the Rowlinson Pairs (with Henry Martin who rowed at six – see below) and the Heywood Sculls and the following year the Wilkinson Sculls. He was also captain of the Boat Club in 1890 and rowed at 12 stone 10 pounds.

After Corpus, Edmund trained at St George's Hospital, London taking an MB, BChir, MRCS and LRCP in 1895, MD and FRCS (Edin) in 1898. Thereafter he held several medical appointments in London and Salisbury, Wiltshire. He was later Medical Officer of Health for the City of Salisbury and during the First World War served as a Captain in the Royal Army Medical Corps. According to the 1901 census he was a married man, but no wife is listed and Edmund was living with his family in Thetford. Furthermore, his wife is not listed in the 1911 census, but there is a daughter aged 14. In 1942 he was still living in Salisbury.

Six: Henry Martin (1861–1932) came from Littleport, Cambridgeshire. Educated at Amersham Hall School, he had originally trained as an engineer and held appointments in South America. However, his life took on a different direction when, in 1886 aged 25, he came to Corpus as a mature student. At the College, he was an active member of the Boat Club, was Captain in 1888 and again in 1889 and he also won the Wilkinson Sculls and Rowlinson Pairs (with Edmund Fison – see above). Henry graduated in 1889 and was ordained as an Anglican priest in 1890. He spent his career serving in various parts of England until, in 1916, he returned to East Anglia as Rector at Oulton, near Norwich where he died in 1932 aged 71.

Seven: Stewart Watson Oldershaw (1869–1953) was the son of a solicitor from Croydon. He came to Corpus in 1886 and graduated with a BA in 1889. During his time at the College, he was an active member of the Boat Club and rowed at 11 stone 9 pounds. After Corpus, Stewart became a solicitor, was called to the Bar in 1893 and practiced in Carey Street, in Chelsea and subsequently in Maresfield, Sussex. He married Kate Gwendolyn née Thursfield in 1895; she appears in the 1901 census but is absent in the 1911 census, though Stewart described himself as married. In 1901 there was a new-born daughter. He died in London in 1953 aged 83.

Stroke: Henry Edmund Gill (1867–1922) was born at St Ives, Cornwall the son of a schoolmaster. Educated at Truro Grammar School, he came to Corpus in 1886 to read the Mathematics Tripos. He was awarded a scholarship in 1887, graduating with a BA in 1889 (MA 1896). At Corpus he was an active member of the Boat Club and rowed at 10 stone 2 pounds. After graduating, he first became a schoolmaster, however, in 1895 he was ordained an Anglican priest. Thereafter, he held many academic appointments. He married Dorothy Hester Gill née Welles in 1902 and the couple had a daughter. Henry spent his final years at St Anne's-on-Sea, Lancashire, where he died in 1922 aged 55.

Cox, David Lloyd Morgan (1868–1896) was born at Holyhead, Anglesey, Wales the son of a Liverpool bank accountant. Educated at Friars' School, Bangor, Caernarvonshire, Wales, he came to Corpus in 1886. He was awarded a scholarship in 1887 and graduated with First Class honours in the 1889 Classical Tripos. As cox, David weighed 8 stone 10 pounds. After Corpus, he became a lecturer in English at Lund University, Sweden, where he translated into English the works of several notable Swedish writers and was engaged with Dr Edmund Wenström on the compilation of a Swedish-English dictionary.

However, he met with a tragic and frankly melodramatic end. A newspaper report reveals that: "On Sunday 16th February 1896, he met a seamstress of Malmö, called Cecilia Karolina Anderson, at the railway station in Copenhagen, Denmark. They entered a first-class carriage. When the train arrived at Klampenborg, not far from Copenhagen, they were found lying on the floor of the carriage, each with a bullet wound in the temple. They both died in hospital at Copenhagen on 16th February 1896." (*The Standard* 18 February 1896). No explanation as to the cause of this tragedy has ever been discovered.

As it turned out, this remarkable image of a vanished age has produced a series of life stories that proved both mundane but also equally fascinating if on occasion tragic.

PETER MARTLAND (m1982)

Letter from Stuart Laing: former Master and Editor of *The Letter*

Dear Peter,

Congratulations on your production of the 100th issue of the *Record*, which had – as usual – some interesting articles in it as well as the usual high standard of recording College events and achievements.

I much enjoyed Lucy's piece* on the history of *The Record* and *The Letter*, and I wonder if I may fill in a lacuna in the account, relating to the period 2008–10, in the early years of my Mastership?

Issues 87 (2008) and 88 (2009), titled *Letter of the Corpus Association*, carried the blue and white cover mentioned in Lucy's article as starting in 2001. As with previous issues, they were sent only to those alumni who, on graduation, had paid a subscription to 'The Association'.

In 2010, two things happened which resulted in the changed circulation, appearance – and title – of *The Letter*. First, the Development Office and I agreed that all alumni should receive both *The Letter* and *The Pelican*, and that the subscription (a one-off payment intended to pay for life membership) should be dropped – it brought in little money, and was not popular with young alumni who faced other costs as they left the College on graduation. Second, Professor Peter Carolin, a Life Fellow with extensive editorial experience, noting that I had inherited from Oliver Rackham *ex officio* the duty and pleasure of editing *The Letter*, volunteered to give me assistance, and also to give the whole publication a radical makeover.

We introduced the new and larger format (24cm × 17cm, in place of the previous 21.5 × 14), an illustrated front cover, wider margins for captions, sidenotes and thumbnail pictures (especially valuable in the extended obituary section), and more clearly structured contents, article titles and text. For the first time there was a complete record of College life: for example, never before had the senior College officers reported annually and never before had postgraduate research been recorded and written about. These features continue to the present day in *The Record*.

While making *The Letter* a more lively-looking publication, we were of course careful to maintain the distinction between *The Letter* as the publication of record for the College, and *The Pelican* (produced entirely by the Development Office) as more of an illustrated magazine for the entertainment as well as information of alumni. If I may add a personal note, I cannot speak highly enough of Peter Carolin's care and attention to his work on *The Letter* both then and through succeeding years, in which I was the nominal editor but Peter's input was invaluable. We were also most grateful to John Sargant (m1958) for his expert sub-editing.

Best wishes,

Stuart Laing

*Dr Lucy Hughes, *One hundred editions of The Record (and its predecessors)*.
The Record 2021, No. 100, pp. 37–43.

The Fellowship

News of Fellows

Promotions and Distinctions

Professor Emma Wilson has been elected to a Fellowship of the British Academy. Emma Wilson researches contemporary visual culture, modern French literature and gender. She has written on contemporary women filmmakers in France, along with the uses of cinema to respond to loss and pain in her book *Love, Mortality and the Moving Image*. Her book on filmmaker Céline Sciamma was published last year.

Professor Simon Godsill has been elected as a Fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers ‘for contributions to statistical signal processing for tracking and audio restoration’.

Professor Fumiya Iida has been elected to the Professorship (Grade 12) of Robotics in the Department of Engineering. His research interest includes biologically inspired robotics, embodied artificial intelligence and soft robotics. He was involved in a number of research projects related to robot locomotion, manipulation and human-robot interactions leading to some start-up companies. Fumiya has been a Fellow of the College since 2015.

Professor Emma Spary has been elected to the Professorship (Grade 12) of the History of Modern Knowledge in the Faculty of History. Her research interests centre upon European history in the ‘long eighteenth century’, especially France. Since her first book – *Utopia’s Garden: French Natural History from Old Regime to Revolution* – on the Jardin du Roi/Muséum d’Histoire Naturelle in Paris, she has published two others on the history of food and diet in eighteenth-century France, the first on Enlightenment café culture (*Eating the Enlightenment: Food and the Sciences in Paris*) and the second on early industrial foods (*Feeding France: New Sciences of Food, 1760–1815*). She is currently working on a new book on drug-taking in the reign of Louis XIV. Emma has been a Fellow of the College since 2010.

Professor Ewan St. John Smith has been elected to the Professorship of Nociception (Grade 12) in the Department of Pharmacology. His research group is largely focused on furthering our understanding of the molecular basis of pain, especially pain associated with arthritis and disorders of the gastrointestinal tract, in an effort to identify new targets for pain killers. A second strand of research is centred on understanding the biology of the naked mole-rat, which may provide insight into treating/preventing cancer and brain damage in humans. Ewan has been a Fellow of the College since 2013.

Professor Shruti Kapila has been promoted to the Professorship (Grade 11; previously a University Readership) of Indian History and Global Political Thought in the Faculty of History.

Professor Rory Naismith has been promoted to the Professorship (Grade 11; previously a University Readership) of Early Medieval English History in the Department of Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic Studies.

Dr Andrew Sanger has been promoted to a University Associate Professorship in International Law in the Faculty of Law.

Dr Daria Frank has been awarded a 2021 L'Oréal-UNESCO for Women in Science UK and Ireland Rising Talent Award in the category of Mathematics.

Dr Jenny Zhang has received a 2022 L'Oréal-UNESCO for Women in Science UK and Ireland Rising Talent Award in the category of Sustainable Development.

Dr Sam Behjati has been awarded the 2022 Balfour Lectureship by the Genetics Society, in recognition of his outstanding research contributions to genetics.

New Fellows

Mr Michael Nicholson was admitted to the Fellowship on 7 March 2022. Mike joined the University of Cambridge in October 2021, having previously worked as Director of Undergraduate Admissions and Outreach at the University of Bath (2014–2021), University of Oxford (2006–2014) and Head of Undergraduate Admissions and Student Recruitment at the University of Essex (1998–2006). Mike heads the team in the University responsible for supporting undergraduate and postgraduate student admissions, student recruitment and marketing (UK and international), scholarships and funding and widening access and participation.

Ms Matilda Gillis has been elected as the Hong Kong Link Early-Career Research Fellow and College Lecturer in Law. Matilda grew up in Sydney and then moved to Canberra to study for a BA and an LLB (Hons) at The Australian National University (ANU). She subsequently practised as a solicitor in constitutional law at the Australian Government Solicitor, before undertaking an LLM in International Law at Trinity College Cambridge, for which she won the Clive Parry Prize for International Law. Matilda then moved to Peterhouse to complete her PhD in Law, which examined the interactions between domestic parliaments and international courts in the area of immigration law.

Dr Stefan Tarnowski is a Stipendiary Early-Career Research Fellow. Stefan is an anthropologist working across media anthropology, political theory and postcolonial studies, with a particular focus on the aftermaths of the 2010–11 Arab Revolutions. His research and teaching interests include media infrastructures and technologies, film and intellectual history, revolution and revolt, truth and politics, politics and aesthetics, and humanitarianism and human rights. And his book manuscript, based on his doctoral thesis, is about militancy and media activism in Syria, taking a global and regional perspective. He is working on three postdoctoral projects. The first is a special issue of the documentary cinema journal *World Records*, taking as a starting point the Syrian diasporic organisation Bidayyat, and reading the decade of films produced through a concept of generations. The second is a book of collected essays on Abounaddara, an anonymous collective of filmmakers. The third will continue his research into

the aftermaths of the Arab Revolutions, shifting focus to Lebanon. Based on three years living through Lebanon's belated uprising and coeval collapse, it is planned as an ethnographic account of average everydayness in extraordinary times.

Dr Eleanor Myerson is the second Parker Library Early-Career Research Fellow. Her doctoral research focused on the influence of imported Syrian and imitative Syrian goods on the development of medieval English culture, in the centuries following the collapse of the Christian Kingdom of Jerusalem. She is currently developing this thesis into a monograph (working title: *Narratives of Medieval Syria: Trade, Dialogue and Melancholia*). Eleanor held a research position at Birkbeck College (funded by ISSF/Wellcome Trust), considering the filmmaker, author and gardener Derek Jarman's responses to medieval medicine, in the context of the AIDS crisis. In 2021, she was selected for the Genesis Jewish Book Week Emerging Writers Programme, mentored by Sam Leith.

Dr Nirupa Desai is a Non-Stipendiary Early-Career Research Fellow. Nirupa is a Wellcome Trust Clinical Research Career Development Fellow studying the molecular mechanisms of telomere maintenance with a particular interest in aberrations associated with malignancy. She is also a Haematology Speciality Registrar at Addenbrooke's Hospital with an interest in haemato-oncology. During her PhD she studied the structure and function of mitochondrial ribosomes by cryo-electron microscopy.

Dr Jesús Sanjurjo-Ramos is a Non-Stipendiary Early-Career Research Fellow and Early Career Fellow of the Leverhulme and Isaac Newton Trusts at the University of Cambridge and the author of *In the Blood of Our Brothers. Abolitionism and the End of the Slave Trade in Spain's Atlantic Empire, 1800–1870*. His new research project is entitled 'Black Soldiers of the Caribbean: Race, Slavery and Radical Politics.' Jesús studied History at the University of Oviedo and then obtained an MA in Race & Resistance and a PhD in Spanish and Atlantic History at the University of Leeds. Before joining Cambridge, he was a lecturer at the University of York and Cardiff University.

Mr Oleh Stupak has been appointed the William Cook Early-Career Research Fellow and College Lecturer in Economics. He read for BA and MA degrees in International Economics at the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, followed by an MSc in Economics at Paris 1 Pantheon-Sorbonne and is currently completing a DPhil in (Economics of) Cybersecurity at the University of Oxford. Oleh's research interests lie in microeconomics and the economics of networks, with a particular focus on applying game theory to strategic network formation, network defence and cybersecurity problems.

Dr Betty Chung is a Fellow in Pathology. Her research focuses on the dynamics of post-transcriptional control of gene expression. Her PhD focused on elucidating non-canonical gene expression mechanisms in RNA viruses. She discovered and characterised novel mechanisms viruses use to generate previously unknown, but essential factors for infection. In the potyviruses (the largest family of plant viruses) she discovered and characterised a novel gene expression mechanism that results in the production of an essential viral protein PIPO (Pretty Interesting Potyvirus ORF), required for the virus to travel from cell to cell. She also discovered and characterised the TF protein of alphaviruses

– a group of clinically important mosquito-transmitted arboviruses – where TF is important for the stability of the virus particles.

Dr Nicki Humphry-Baker is a Fellow in Physics and Assistant Director of Isaac Physics. Nicki studied Physics at the University of Victoria, Canada, and completed her PhD in Physics at the University of Cambridge in 2013. Her doctoral research concerned the interaction of light and matter in novel photovoltaic devices. After finishing her PhD Nicki joined Isaac Physics, a DfE funded project which provides free support for students and teachers in Physics, Mathematics, Chemistry and soon Biology. Nicki is now Assistant Director of Isaac Physics, responsible for the content on their online learning platform.

Mr Robin Hughes is a Fellow in Physics and Project Physicist at Isaac Physics and has been Chairman of the British Physics Olympiad for the past ten years and a UK team leader at the International Physics Olympiad for considerably longer. The BPhO is a charity that provides physics competitions for school students (40,000 in 2022) raising the profile of the subject in schools. He is also a member of the Isaac Physics team at the Cavendish Laboratory working on supporting physics teaching in UK schools through an online platform.

Professor Pasco Fearon is a Professorial Fellow and Director of the Centre for Family Research. Pasco specialises in understanding the early-in-life determinants of healthy child development. His work focuses particularly on the role of parent-child relationships, including attachment and caregiving, and the interactions between social and genetic processes in early development. He leads the Children of the 2020s birth cohort study in England, and co-directs the UK-wide Early Life Cohort Feasibility Study. He is also a Clinical Psychologist and conducts extensive intervention research, predominantly with parents and young children, in both the UK and in low- and middle-income countries, leveraging the science of early child development to promote children's outcomes. He works closely with government departments and the NHS to support policy on children's development and mental health, and is a longstanding member of the children's mental health charity the Anna Freud National Centre for Children and Families.



Photo, L-R:
 Dr Jesús Sanjurjo-Ramos,
 Dr Eleanor Myerson,
 Dr Stefan Tarnowski,
 Dr Betty Chung,
 Mr Oleh Stupak,
 Ms Matilda Gillis,
 Dr Nirupa Desai,
 Dr Nicola Humphry-Baker,
 Mr Robin Hughes,
 Professor Pasco Fearon.

Former Fellows

The College is deeply saddened by the passing of two Life Fellows, a former Master, and an Honorary Fellow in the past year. Obituaries for Professor Mark Warner, Professor Sir Tony Wrigley, Professor Sir Paul Mellars and Professor Sir Colin Blakemore are included in this edition of *The Record*.

Mrs Sue Ainger-Brown, sometime Fellow and Second Bursar and Treasurer, left the College in May 2022. Two Early-Career Research Fellowships ended with the academic year: Dr Laure Miolo, sometime Parker Library Early-Career Research Fellow, was appointed to the Lyell Career Development Fellowship in Latin Palaeography at the University of Oxford and to the Dilts Research Fellowship at Lincoln College. Dr Han Yu, sometime Non-Stipendiary Early-Career Research Fellow, has taken up a Lectureship in Mathematics at the University of Warwick. The Fellowships of Professor Chris Hann, Ms Tamsin Starr and Ms Elizabeth Winter also ended at that time. The College warmly thanked each of these for their contribution to the College and wished them well for the future

Professor CHRISTOPHER KELLY, Master

Participant Observation in an Exotic Community



Professor Chris Hann, who retired from the fellowship in 2022, looks back on his career as a graduate student and then Fellow at Corpus.

My debt to the College is enormous. It dates back to Michaelmas 1974, when I arrived at Leckhampton (17 Cranmer Road, Room 3) to study for the Certificate in Social Anthropology. There was a general election in Britain that autumn and I did a little canvassing for the candidate of the Labour Party (whose chances in the Cambridge of those days were rather poor). A pink sticker on the lapel of my raincoat caught the attention of Albert Jaggard, Head Porter *extraordinaire*. “No gentleman ever voted for that party, Sir!” The JCR was run by Francis Maude, who seemed already to have even higher office on his radar.

Other memories from my first term include the Warden of Leckhampton and his wife (Patrick and Betty Bury) serving tea and excellent cake for Sunday tea in the posh lounge overlooking the croquet lawn. I organised the Christmas Ball at Leckhampton with the help of the Meggisons and the Bagstaffes, staff families who lived on site. After lunch in the Old House, graduates could chat over coffee in the ‘Bachelors’ Parlour’ (nowadays the College’s IT hub). Wagner boomed out of Michael Tanner’s rooms in the Old Court. Legends were narrated about Marlowe and about the College’s ancient ghosts, but stories about contemporary Fellows were also riveting. I never saw Theodore Boorman on horseback, but his spirit was said to hover over Stable Yard, where the Director of Studies in Modern Languages kept his horses. Nor did I witness the moral philosopher Donald MacKinnon hide himself away in his room when an undergraduate arrived for his first supervision. True or false? In any case, anthropologists pay attention to myth and imagination in the communities they study, as well as to the more concrete phenomena they observe.

Some younger Fellows today might be surprised to learn that in those days Fellows queued up with the junior members and ate the same food using the same cafeteria trays. I soon learned that this had nothing to do with an egalitarian ethos; it was simply that some Fellows did not consider lunch to be a proper meal. They preferred to avoid gourmet delights in the middle of the day, lest numbers attending High Table decline in consequence. A tall, conservatively dressed chemist called John Harley Mason therefore spent the lunch hour sternly prowling the New Court. He occasionally received a cheerful toothy greeting from a young botanist, who was said to tramp local woodlands and wear shorts throughout the year. Years later John confided that he got through the day with the help of lobster delivered to his rooms from the delicatessen at Eaden Lilley. The botanist was Oliver Rackham, who became Master of the College in the new century.

All in all, I said to myself, after three years at an Oxford college with a rather different social profile, the College of Corpus Christi and the Blessed Virgin Mary was as exotic as any of the faraway places I was reading about in my anthropology courses.

After fieldwork in Hungary and Poland and defending a PhD in 1979, I spent the early 1980s as a Junior Research Fellow at Leckhampton. By now married to Ildikó, we worked together in Turkey, and later in Xinjiang in China. We were privileged to live for a year at 23 Cranmer Road in the attic of the house of the then Warden, John Dingle. I continued to play football for the College, though no one knew if this was legal for a JRF. I eventually hung up my boots after the birth of our two children and landing a university teaching post (I'm not sure which was the more stressful). The College kept me on and I took over from the Arabist John Hopkins as Tutor for Graduate Admissions in 1986. From 1987, following the untimely passing of Richard Bainbridge, I combined this post with that of Tutor for Advanced Students. The new Warden was David Dewhirst and the Bursar was Paul Mellars, so northern accents dominated at the weekly meetings of the Leckhampton Officers (over dry sherry in the Warden's suite before dinner).

In the Old House, I was Director of Studies in Social and Political Sciences as well as Social Anthropology. The decision to admit women at all levels was, of course, the most controversial and significant transformation of the 1980s. Opening up the annual Research Fellowship competition to non-Corpus applicants was another important change with immediate and lasting consequences. I appreciated the collegiality of Chris Andrew and Hew Strachan in the tutorial offices, not to mention the wonderful Sally Braithwaite, who managed everything so competently.

With a tenured university lectureship and a Fellowship in the College situated bang next door to my department across Free School Lane, not many academics would walk away from such a paradise. But a Chair at the University of Kent was too tempting, given that institution's strength in the anthropological study of European societies. We enjoyed our years in Canterbury very much. I spent three years as Dean of a very large Faculty, and accompanied Ildi to Xinjiang for six months in 1996. Shortly afterwards, another opportunity came

up. Two years at the Institute for Advanced Study in Berlin were a stepping stone to the establishment of the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology in Halle (Saale), where we moved as a family in 1999. My expertise in property relations, more particularly in the transformations of Marxist–Leninist regimes into market economies and free civil societies, was evidently attractive to the Max Planck Society as it played its part in reconstructing the scientific landscape in the wake of German unification.

They say in Germany that a Max Planck directorship is like a research grant of a hundred million Euros. The director has no university teaching obligations and is free to spend the generous budgets pretty much as s/he pleases. Moreover, the funding is well insulated from the vicissitudes of the economy and public finances. This was another angle on paradise. The main challenge is to maintain a healthy balance between concentration on one's own empirical projects (social anthropology remains a fundamentally individualist science), and leading teams and advising others in the department (mostly postdocs and doctoral students, some of whom work in autonomous groups led by tenured senior researchers).

I am immensely grateful to the Max Planck Society for supporting my proposal to set up a collaborative Centre together with my old department in Free School Lane, to the University and the Newton Trust in Cambridge for co-funding, and above all to my College for inviting me back to the Fellowship in 2017.

Much changed in the quarter of a century that I was absent. Overall, however, I have been more impressed by the continuities! I was disappointed to find that I landed in a class of the Fellowship that does not qualify one for membership of the Governing Body. Of course, the COVID pandemic put a dampener on active participation from spring 2020. Nevertheless, it has been a joy to renew old friendships and to make many new ones. I must thank the Warden of Leckhampton, JD Rhodes, for inviting me to give a Stephen Hales talk in February 2022, almost forty years after my last one. I spoke about the plight of Xinjiang's Uyghurs, the titular people of the region (also known as Eastern Turkestan), but subject to harsh repression in recent years by the authorities in Beijing. (See Ildikó Bellér-Hann and Chris Hann, *The Great Dispossession: Uyghurs Between Civilizations*, Berlin, 2020); this book would not have been completed so quickly but for the unprecedented lockdowns of that year in both Halle and Cambridge.)

Apart from Central Asian interests (where Ildikó has by far the greater expertise), most of my research in recent years has focused on the nexus of economic, political and socio-cultural issues known as 'populism'. I continue to do fieldwork in Hungary, revisiting yet again in 2022 the village that I originally investigated in 1976–77 for my doctorate. Viktor Orbán is perhaps the most notorious populist politician of our times, but these configurations are not confined to post-socialist Eastern Europe. I still struggle to make sense of Brexit, after which I felt obliged to take German citizenship. It was significantly more popular in deindustrialized South Wales (where I grew up) than in booming Cambridge; but this is surely not surprising.

I recall seeking some help in the university in the late 1970s when I needed to communicate on the telephone with secretaries and potential hosts in Poland. It was not easy to find anyone in Cambridge. Nowadays nothing could be simpler. Corpus has had numerous East Europeans on its books for many years and their contributions to our community (not least Leckhampton) are essential. Is this a new kind of exoticism? As an anthropologist I am familiar with the communities these staff leave behind, very often villages and small towns. I observe the disintegration of local economies, and the discomfort experienced since 1990 by increasingly fragmented families. I see connections between these trends and support for populist politicians who pretend to offer alternative, more secure futures, grounded in national sentiment. Meanwhile welfare states of the kind in which I grew up are being continuously eroded, in Western and Eastern Europe alike.

The collapse of Marxist–Leninist socialism has transformed social worlds on both sides of the old Iron Curtain. But the need for the kind of knowledge that social anthropology can generate is as great today as it was when I first went to Hungary in the 1970s.

Professor CHRIS HANN

Editor's note:

Since publishing his first monograph *Tázlár. A Village in Hungary* with Cambridge University Press in 1980, Chris Hann has written and edited over 30 books and journal special issues in social anthropology and adjacent fields. He is a member of several international academies and has been awarded prestigious prizes and honours by the Royal Anthropological Institute (Curl Essay Prize, Rivers Memorial Medal, Huxley Medal). Despite stating in this memoir that being appointed a Director of the Max Planck Society obviates the need to seek additional research funding, in 2014 he was the recipient of an Advanced Grant of the European Research Council for the project 'Realising Eurasia'(2014–20). Chris and Ildikó have now returned to live in Chesterton. His retirement from the Max Planck Institute in Halle in 2021 was marked by two *Festschriften*, one put together by senior colleagues (Deema Kanef and Kirsten Endres eds., *Explorations in Economic Anthropology*) and the other by his doctoral students (Juraj Buzalka and Agnieszka Pasięka eds., *Anthropology of Transformation: From Europe to Asia and Back*).

The Stephen Hales Lecture

Professor Steven Hales of Bloomsburg University, who was a Visiting Professor at Corpus in 2021, looks back on his time in Cambridge.

It was a great honour for me to be appointed Visiting Professor in Philosophy at Corpus Christi College for Easter Term 2020... just in time for the plague. I was absolutely gutted when the unwelcome appearance of COVID shut down Cambridge along with most of the world and I could not come. Fortunately, the Master and Fellows very graciously postponed my visit a year, and I was able to take up my visiting appointment in 2021.

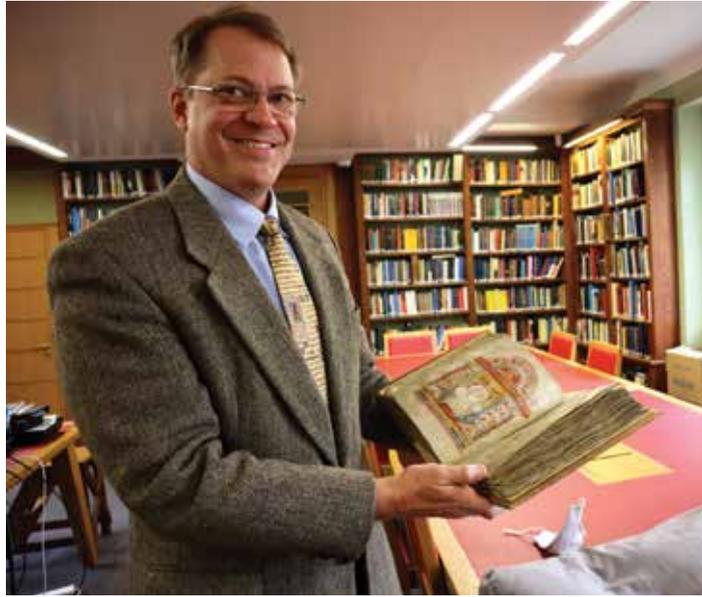
England was just beginning to emerge from its COVID slumber when I arrived. I didn't know what to expect when I got to Cambridge, but I was delighted to find not only a real community of scholars, but one that made me – a mere transient at such a venerable place – feel like I too was a genuine and valued part of that community. President Christopher Howe in particular made sure that I was invited to the 'Zoombinations' prior to the resumption of High Table and in-person Combination. Professor J D Rhodes not only invited me to give a Stephen Hales Lecture (thereby enabling me to achieve a life goal I did not previously know I had) but also arranged a tennis opponent and made other introductions.

My main philosophical interests have been in epistemology and metaphysics, but lately I have found myself developing a new research programme in aesthetics. When I was in graduate school at Brown, I got interested in fine bookbinding, and took private lessons from Brown's on-staff bookbinder, Dan Knowlton. I've been pursuing binding as a serious hobby ever since. What I've found over the years is that at the level of the work itself there are technical questions about the craft: how do I sew a two-colour French endband? What's the best way to make gold leaf stick to the edges of paper? What's the proper kind of leather for binding work? But floating above those issues are philosophical questions: when restoring a binding, should it look like it did when new or show signs of ageing? Should repairs be obvious (to distinguish the intervention from the authentic original) or invisible (to respect the book's beauty)? Should an ancient book be made to look like it in the fifteenth century or the eighteenth? What are the desiderata for answering these questions?

One of the things I was most enthusiastic about at Corpus was the opportunity to speak with Dr Philippa Hoskin, the Director of the Parker Library. Not only did I have several enjoyable lunches with her at Hall, but she shared treasures from the Parker vault and even allowed me to roam free in the main reading room of the Parker, lost in the 16th century. I appreciated her deep insights into the history of the book. I was also delighted to get to know Flavio Marzo, the Head of the Cambridge Colleges Conservation Consortium, and spent a fair bit of time with him discussing approaches to book and paper conservation. He even asked me to put on a gold tooling clinic for the conservators, which was a pleasure to do. I thought I knew a lot about books before I met Philippa and Flavio. Talking about books with them was like playing tennis against Roger Federer. The best I could do was return a couple of soft shots.

I wrote two papers while at Corpus, one an epistemology paper on varieties of disagreement, destined for *The Routledge Handbook of Disagreement*. The other was my main research project, 'Value Pluralism in Restoration Aesthetics', which is now forthcoming in the *British Journal of Aesthetics*. My concern in the latter is that there are competing legitimate values in play when a restorer works on an artifact, whether it is paintings, books, sculpture, automobiles, furniture, or architecture.

The first of these is *relic value*, the genuineness, authenticity or unmodified originality of a thing that has survived through time and which provides a



unique window to learn about its construction and origins. The second is *aesthetic value*, a thing's beauty and elegance, the attractiveness of its looks, sound, texture, or taste. The final value is *practical*. Many things are made to be utilised: books to read, furniture to be used, automobiles to drive, buildings to be occupied. The preservation of this practical value is essential for them to remain the kinds of things that they are. Often when people contemplate restoration work, they think about whether it will increase an object's monetary value. However, that's not something a restorer can aim at directly, as it is a function of the other values listed and what matters financially changes with social fashions.

The problem is that it's impossible to maximize all these values simultaneously. The interaction among relic, aesthetic, and practical values more closely resembles a three-body problem, and if a restorer moves one lever forward, another one pulls back. Suppose a bookbinder restores a nineteenth-century book. Should the waterstained leaves be washed? This would make them as bright and clean as new, but enhances aesthetic value at the expense of relic value. Should the acidic and crumbling leather spine be consolidated (preserving the fragile relic) or replaced (making the book more practical to open and read)? What about the restoration of a 200-year-old house? Adding modern insulation, electricity, and indoor plumbing detracts from its relic value but makes it far more practical. All efforts at conservation and restoration face similar questions. My own take is that we should be pluralists – there is no ahistorically correct balance of values, and restorers participate in the ongoing life of objects by making their own artistic choices.

My time in Corpus thinking about these issues was a career highlight, for which I am filled with gratitude. I hope that there will be opportunities in the future for me to return.

Professor STEVEN HALES

Steven Hales with the drinking horn in Hall and the Canterbury Gospels in the Parker Library.

Journey to Corpus

Professor Tim Potier of the Centre for International Law and Governance at Tufts University, who was a Visiting Professor at Corpus in 2022, looks back on his time in Cambridge.

I will probably always remember that night in Moscow. It was just after 1am and I checked the alarm on my phone. This was usually the last thing I did before going to bed. Before putting my head on the pillow, I paused, wondering whether, by the time I next checked my phone, Russian troops would have invaded Ukraine (again). I hoped that there might be some positive development during the night. Sadly, my worst fears were realised. When I woke, a few hours later, Russian forces had begun their ‘special military operation’. It helped that I had finished my teaching for the week. It gave me time to process what had just happened and prepare myself to face my colleagues and students (four days later). From the outset, I changed my normal routine. I went out less, even to the supermarket, and communicated less with people. For a few days, I hoped that I would be able to ride things out and remain in Russia. However, as the days passed, members of my family became increasingly worried about my situation, begging me to leave and then, in March, when the UK Government advised British nationals to leave Russia, I knew my time in the country (at least for now) was up.

I was Professor of International Law in the Department of International Law at the prestigious Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO-University). There is no more ‘deep state’ university in Moscow than MGIMO. Its main task is to educate Russia’s future foreign-service personnel. Unsurprisingly, there were no more than a handful of western professors at the University, besides myself. Some left the country immediately (often going ‘awol’). If I was to leave, I wanted to do so properly. This took me around 10 days, having the advantage, also, of enabling me to pack nearly all my possessions. By the middle of March, it was already becoming difficult to get out of Russia. Our family home (with my wife and children) is in Cyprus. Therefore, not knowing when or if ever I would return, I booked a single ticket to Larnaca (with Emirates) via Dubai. On 17 March 2022, coincidentally my birthday, I left the country. I was upset. I had been extremely happy living and working in the country. My life had just been turned upside down. I knew I had to start all over again, all my life savings now trapped in Russia.

I did a number of things before leaving. Among these was to contact Professor Eyal Benvenisti, Director of the Lauterpacht Centre for International Law, and Professor Christopher Kelly, Master of Corpus Christi College. I had, *inter alia*, been establishing academic links between MGIMO and British universities. I had hoped to establish research links between my Department of International Law and the Lauterpacht Centre. Of course, this opportunity is (for the foreseeable future) lost, but I believe I was wise to enquire with Professor Benvenisti as to whether I could spend some time at the Lauterpacht Centre. Earlier in my career, I had been a research associate at Corpus. So, I wrote to

Professor Kelly, asking if something (similar) could be arranged for me at Corpus. To cut a long story short, I was invited both by the Lauterpacht Centre and by Corpus to spend the Easter Term at the University. I was extremely grateful. I was anxious to maintain some form of academic affiliation, revive my links with Cambridge University and the College, but I was even more grateful for the speed at which everything was arranged for me.

I had been away from my family for nearly six years. In 2020, because of the pandemic, I did not see them for 10 months. After the stress of Moscow, following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, I was happy to be home again, playing games with my children, driving my car, sleeping in my bed. After almost six weeks at home, in Cyprus, and having recharged my battery, I flew to the UK. I had not been home for over two years. I recall getting on the tube at Heathrow airport (heading into London to get a train up to Cambridge) and comparing the carriage unfavourably with what I had become used to in Moscow. (Muscovites take enormous pride in their metro system.) Later that day, 28 April 2022, I arrived in Cambridge. By the beginning of the following week, I had settled in and was already getting to know everyone at Corpus.

Moscow is a giant. Everything is enormous (in scale), including its buildings. Therefore, Cambridge felt small and compact by comparison. In Moscow, it can take you the best part of a day to travel to and return from a meeting. (A visit to my dentist was a three-hour round trip.) In Cambridge, however, nothing seems to be more than a 30-minute walk away. This was such a pleasure. I soon adjusted and started my daily visits to the Lauterpacht Centre. I had a nice workspace, looking on to the beautiful gardens there (in Cranmer Road). I was made to feel welcome. I also soon adjusted to visiting the College almost every day for lunch. I proceeded to introduce myself to the Fellows of the College who also could not have been more welcoming (particularly Christopher Howe, the President, who was both sensitive to my wellbeing and helped me considerably throughout my time at Corpus). During the three months that were to follow, until my departure on 22 July 2022, I made every effort to become a member of the Corpus community.

The war in Ukraine (a country I know well and which I have visited on multiple occasions, including since Maidan) was, understandably, of considerable interest and Fellows were very interested in my own take on matters, in light of five years just spent living in Russia. Of course, Russia and the other countries of the former Soviet Union are well-known to me. I have been working on this region, as an international lawyer, for nearly 30 years; having written my PhD on the conflicts in the south Caucasus. I must admit, however, that, as my time at Corpus proceeded, I became conscious of the need not to bore the Fellows with too much time talking about 'the war'. I wanted to talk with them about their own work and talk to them about other things. It was not easy, because it was natural for anyone, upon enquiring where I had just come from, to want to engage with me about current events. Nevertheless, I sensed, by the second half of my time in Cambridge, that Fellows understood that I did not always want to be reminded of my recent experiences, which helped me to enjoy College life to the full.

Dining at Corpus extends beyond appearing at lunchtime. I wished to participate in the College dinners, also. This is perhaps the most enjoyable part of the Cambridge experience. I particularly enjoyed dining in the Parker Room on a Monday evening. It is so quiet and the long summer evenings, the food and the wine, just add to the pleasure of the company, including in the Combination Room afterwards. Being based at the Lauterpacht Centre in Cranmer Road, I made a special effort to attend Leckhampton dinners on a Tuesday evening. Leckhampton is a jewel amongst the College possessions; hidden away from the world and all its problems. In the context of dining and Leckhampton, though, three events stand out for me.

First, the Corpus Christi Name Day Feast on the 16 June 2022. The occasion was sumptuous. Thank God for the interval halfway through the evening. I am not sure if I have ever eaten so much in my life. The second highlight was playing in the College Staff and Fellows cricket match with the students (on 20 June 2022). I was thrilled to be asked to play, immediately agreed and just loved the occasion. Even though the team I was on lost, albeit not by a huge margin, and even though I only scored one run, my bowling being, at best, variable, I had a wonderful day. I will never forget it. Third, in his letter to me back in the spring, the Master had asked if I could possibly deliver an informal talk on my recent experiences in Moscow. With the help of JD Rhodes, this took place on 30 June 2022, titled 'The West's future policy towards Russia'. I believe it was a success and I was honoured at the number of College Fellows in attendance.

Having your life turned upside down can be highly distracting. Looking back now, I regret the considerable time lost during 2022. Sometimes it has felt as if I have had to start from the beginning again. As a consequence, I was not able to dedicate the time I had in Cambridge entirely to my work. Instead, hours were spent collecting the pieces (of my career), putting them into some recognisable order and trying to put things back together again. Nevertheless, despite these interruptions, I *was* able to do some research. While in Cambridge I signed a contract with Brill to prepare a second revised edition of my earlier book (with Kluwer) *Conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh, Abkhazia and South Ossetia: A Legal Appraisal*. Much has happened in the south Caucasus region since the publication of the first edition. Still, I am not preparing something from scratch, and, in recent years, I have compiled a good set of notes to help me prepare such a (new) edition. Also, while in Cambridge, I continued work on my book on *Roman Succession Law*. I am tired of telling people that it is nearly finished, but it is, and I look forward, by the spring of 2023, to submit the manuscript, put it behind me (after five years of work) and start working on something new in the field of Roman law.

My wife and children had not visited Cambridge before. We have two teenage sons and I wanted them to see the city and the University before I left. So, my wife (she is a teacher) and children having by now finished school for the year, I drove down to Heathrow to pick them up from the airport, in order to drive them back to Cambridge. We spent three days together in the city. This gave me the opportunity to show them the University, some of the other Colleges and, of course, Corpus. I would like to thank, particularly, Nick Danks

and Dr Charles Read for meeting my wife and children. My wife is Armenian and I believe it was nice for Charles, who has Armenian roots himself, to become acquainted with my family. Also, my elder son aspires to become a musician (if not a writer, also) and I was grateful for the time Nick spent with him in the College chapel, discussing some of the songs Ryan has written. My younger son, Pierre, will probably end up, like his father, pursuing a career in academia, but as a historian. Therefore, he particularly enjoyed our visit (just before we left) to the Parker Library.

On 22 July 2022 I left Cambridge. We all (my family and I) drove down to Devon to spend a couple of weeks with my parents. The last thing I did was return the College keys I had been given. It was a strange feeling and a sad moment. I had loved my time at Cambridge (during the spring and early summer of 2022) and, to tell you the truth, I did not want to leave. However, leave I had to. By late July, I had resigned my position at MGIMO, having been appointed a Senior Fellow in the Centre for International Law and Governance at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University. So, after such a disruption, it appeared that a new chapter was starting in my life, living and working in the United States.

On 21 August 2022 I told Professor Kelly, in an email, “I will be forever grateful to everyone (including yourself) for throwing me a lifeline when my situation was desperate.” These words could not have expressed more how I felt about the College. Be rest assured that I will keep in touch and, hopefully one day, return.

Professor TIM POTIER, *Tufts University*

Discovering Christine

Dr Adam Clancy of University College London, who was a Visiting Fellow at Corpus in 2022, looks back on his time in Cambridge.

As some of you may well know, twice a year some lucky soul can visit Corpus as a Visiting Fellow for a term to undertake an endeavour they convinced a committee of Corpus Fellows was worthwhile. For January to March 2022, that Fellow was me. Now as for the work I undertook at Corpus, unfortunately I haven't published the research yet so must be necessarily evasive in describing it. Suffice to say that in advance of applying, I had invented a brand-new nanomaterial based around a central plot element of the 1957 literary classic *4.50 From Paddington*. To prevent future patent lawyers claiming I divulged my research publicly here in *The Record*, here I will use a pseudonym for my new substance, combining the suffix chemists use to denote an atomically flat nanomaterial (-ene) with the married name of *4.50 From Paddington*'s author (Agatha Christie).

While my discovery of Christine pleased me no end, it was – for lack of a better word – useless. You see, scientists are broadly split into two camps. Firstly, is the application-driven scientist. They see or seek a problem and direct their rigour and skills to finding a solution. Sometimes these people find a home in industry, others stay in academia to fight the grand societal challenges such as

the transition to renewable energy from the ground up. The second type is the fundamentals-driven scientist who fiddle with things because they think they are neat. Unfortunately, I sit more towards the second camp. To paraphrase the great mathematician Dr Ian Malcolm, I was so preoccupied with whether or not I could, that I didn't stop to think if I should.

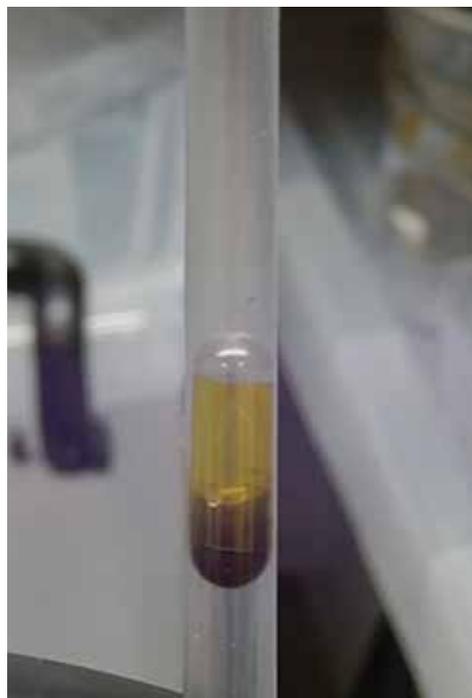
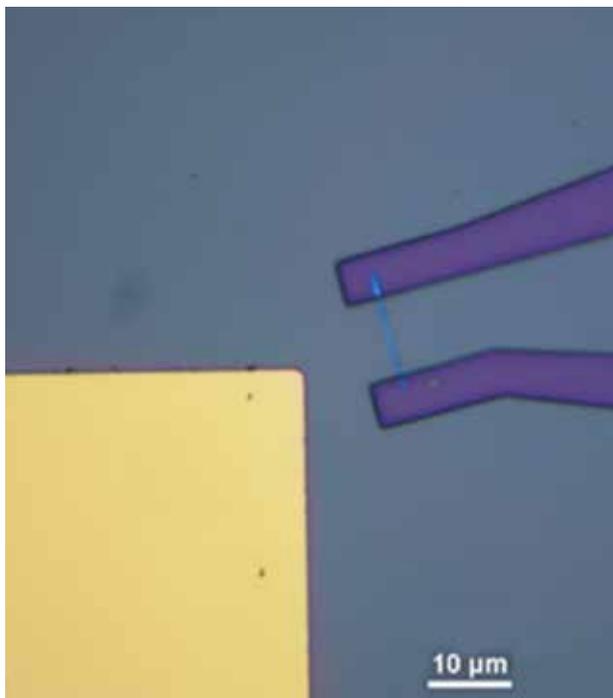
Well, I wondered if I could make it, so I did. Now I had Christine and desperately needed to work out why I had made it in the first place. The first stop for any scientist faced with such a challenge is always to delve into a comprehensive literature search, which turned up a couple of potential opportunities. Firstly, Christine should be great for a battery. It should be able to shuttle lithium really quickly while being electrically conductive. Admittedly, Christine would also kill anyone who opened the battery, but that would almost certainly happen if you try to peer inside a Tesla power pack anyway. Secondly, Christine should be a ferromagnet, useful for next-generation spintronics. Unfortunately, as a synthetic materials chemist, I don't have the expertise to prove either of those things; I don't even know what a spintronic is. Nor did I have the tools available to undertake these advanced measurements either.

Enter the Maxwell Centre and the Corpus Christi College Visiting Fellowship scheme. For anyone who wants to apply for the role in future years, firstly I heartily encourage it. It was a wonderful experience. Secondly, you will quickly notice that while the language in the fellowship advert is made to sound more flowery, they effectively pay you in bed and board. If you want to use any labs, you need a sponsor, so massive thanks to Professor Akshay Rao for supporting me in my work. The bed in Leckhampton's Kho building is great, and the board was served at High Table on historic silver and followed by bottomless decanters of port.

Frankly, the High Table was the place I enjoyed most. The cross-field expertise meant that unlike most of my dinners with academics, the conversation wasn't perpetually centred on materials science, and I enjoyed chatting about GMOs, etymology, the Unabomber, resurrecting languages, working in HMV, and, of course, materials science (my apologies to those sat next to me). It was also a great place to get a broader insight into how to take a step from postdoctoral fellowship to lecturer and academia more generally.

For the final few weeks, I was also lucky enough to have my partner come and stay with me full time in Cambridge. They would like it known on the record that La Margherita is far superior to La Mimosa in the rankings of Cambridge's Italian restaurants. And of course, they were made very welcome at high table, although it was unclear whether this was legitimate amiability, or an elaborate ruse to get them to try the snuff horn. For the record, don't try it. While historic and interesting, I was coughing up brown sludge all next day.

Anyway, back to the science. Broadly speaking it worked! Through the magic of a SQUID (superconducting quantum interference device, not the cephalopod), Christine was shown to be a ferromagnet. More impressively, one of the researchers in the Maxwell Centre managed to take a single piece of Christine hundreds of times thinner than a human hair and wire it up to measure how it behaves electrically. Readers will have to wait on bated breath to get the full



numbers and see all the amazing data (coming soon to a high-impact journal near you!) but it looks like the Corpus Christi College Visiting Fellowship finally gave Christine a purpose.

While those data were happily received, I think what I ended up appreciating more was something else. Bottomless decanters of port. But a close second was that the fellowship gave me space and time. I truly enjoy my teaching duties at UCL and am endlessly fascinated by the blossoming projects of the PhD students I work alongside, but they don't half take up a lot of time. Poetically, by leaving the bustle of London, I also left the cordial pecking of my colleagues and students, to sit in an oasis of calm just up the M11. Admittedly, as a city boy at heart, by the end I was aching to flee this abhorrent natural serenity and return to my wonderful, smoggy, crowded, concrete-laden wasteland. However, I did have a chance to work on me, or more precisely, my academic trajectory. Papers were written, a grant was drafted, lectureships were applied for and, blessedly, one actually offered a few months later! So, in short, cheers Corpus. I'm sure our paths will cross again and I will be there to happily raise the horn of port, and politely decline the horn of snuff.

Dr ADAM CLANCY, *University College London*

Leckhampton-inspired mathematics musings



Dr Han Yu was a Non-stipendiary Research Fellow in mathematics at Corpus Christi College between 2019 and 2022. Here he remembers his time at Corpus.

In March 2019 I visited Cambridge for the first time. It was to attend a conference in my research field, an event that I very much enjoyed. At one of the conference lunches, my doctoral supervisor's mentor, Kenneth Falconer, mentioned that he was going to have dinner at Corpus Christi College. This was the first time I ever heard of Corpus. About a month later, I saw this name again in the Cambridge University Reporter, in which a non-stipendiary fellowship was being advertised. I applied. Six months later, my Corpus adventure started with my arrival as a Fellow at the College in September 2019.

My Cambridge life was centred around the Leckhampton gardens. It is an extremely calming place with a "zen" feeling. Sometimes I saw foxes, deer, cats, squirrels and unusual birds. I felt lucky to live in such a nice place during the difficult times of the pandemic. Around the time when my social activities were cut to almost zero, my wife Sydney and I were having fun harvesting wild garlic to make delicious dumplings, collecting pine cones to burn for a BBQ and finding worms to fertilise our growing chives. Communicating with nature has greatly boosted Sydney's and my inner peace. We felt that life could never be better (but of course, life will always have the potential to be better). We will miss those deer and the wild garlic!

The Leckhampton gardens are a good place for doing some maths as well. There is a statue in the middle of the garden (Henry Moore's 'Seated Man'). I enjoyed walking in a circle around this statue late in the evening. There could be a trace around the statue thanks to my repeated circular walk! Many ideas hit me when I was performing this circular walk. For example, I figured out how to perform diophantine approximation with an inhomogeneous shift, how to perform diophantine approximation in a certain fractal and how to perform radial projections of certain complicated sponges. This is indeed very explainable. Diophantine approximation is all about walking around a circle. Radial projections of sponges are like looking through the giant tree near Leckhampton House (only when there is sufficient light, ie when the moon is reasonably large and the weather is not cloudy). So although mathematics can often be purely theoretical, real-life experience can help understand it nonetheless.

During the fellowship my research covered different fields across fractal geometry, number theory and dynamic systems. My prime interest is the study of self-similar sets. A self-similar set is a very intriguing figure that looks invariant under magnification. An easy example is a straight line, which looks the same if one observes it via a microscope on different scales. A more interesting example is the middle-third Cantor set (whose figure can be easily accessed via Google). The magic is that, if one observes it via a microscope with scales $3\times$, $9\times$, $27\times$, ..., he/she will see the same picture again and again. On the other hand, with scales $2\times$, $4\times$, $8\times$, $16\times$, ..., the pictures are always different. More examples of self-similar sets include the Sierpinski triangle, the Sierpinski Carpet, Julia sets, etc. Many

studies of self-similar sets lead naturally to radix expansion of numbers. To some extent, radix expansion is the most common way to represent numbers. The usual convention is to use the decimal system with digits $0,1,\dots,8,9$. Computer scientists would use binary system with digits $0,1$ or hexadecimal system with digits $0,1,\dots,9,A,B,C,D,E,F$.

As simple as it is, radix expansion also has mysteries. No one knows whether or not a sufficiently large power of three contains all the decimal digits. No one knows whether or not a sufficiently large integer has at least one digit other than $0,1$ in at least one of its base two, three, or five expansions. No one knows whether or not a number with only digits $0,2$ in base 3 expansion and digits $0,10$ in base 11 expansion should be necessarily rational. The situation is not as desperate as it sounds. We know that for any number M , there are M bases and for those bases, there are infinitely many integers omitting the digit zero. I found this result when I was digging worms in a dark corner of the Leckhampton gardens.

I spent most of my time working with Professor Peter Varju in Cambridge's Department of Pure Mathematics and Mathematical Statistics on various problems concerning self-similar sets. Some of the problems turned out to be rather hard but we still managed to solve them nonetheless. Among them was a challenging 100-year-old problem concerning spectral structures of self-similar sets on the real line. The problem aims to completely identify all self-similar sets with a non-vanishing-at-infinity Fourier transform. A self-similar set with non-vanishing-at-infinity Fourier transform should have strongly regular patterns on many small scales. Usually, self-similarity forbids small-scale regular patterns. However, the aforementioned middle-third Cantor set is a counterexample. The idea is that a self-similar with non-vanishing-at-infinity Fourier transform should be somehow structured like the middle-third Cantor set. We were able to confirm this.

When I was at Corpus I developed some other hobbies outside of mathematics and garlic picking, thanks to all the events the College puts on, such as lunches, dinners and combinations. There were all kinds of interesting conversations about how the United Kingdom is not growing enough oak trees and or whether it has as many long-distance high-speed rail lines as it needs. And, conversely, how Britain has too many sheep, lawyers and bankers. At my previous universities I have been surrounded by mathematicians, so have been unable to have interesting conversations such as these with colleagues.

After leaving Corpus, I joined the University of Warwick, where I spend my time trying to solve problems of fractals and numbers. Every time I try to work with some certain mathematical methods, my mind will automatically recover the memories at the moment when those methods were produced in the Leckhampton gardens.

I really enjoyed my time as a Fellow at Corpus. Although the past three pandemic years were not ideal for many reasons and many people around the world, it is a period of time in which I could study whatever subject I felt like, approach the mathematics problem I felt interested in and forget about any other concerns I had. It is a period of my life that I will forever treasure.

Dr HAN YU, Research Fellow

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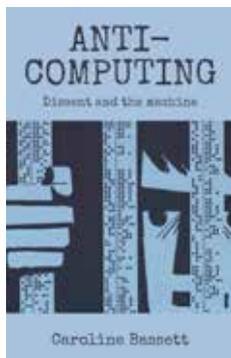
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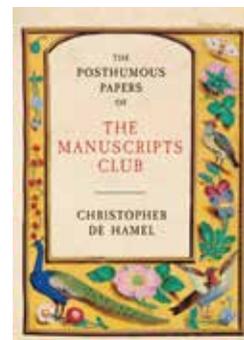
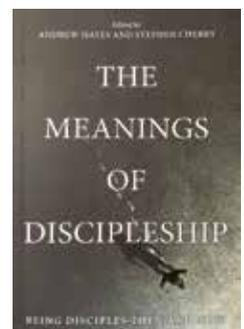
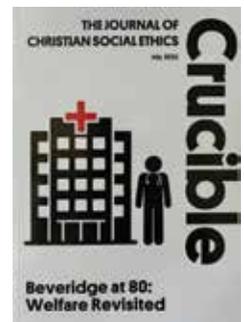
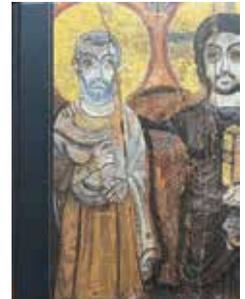
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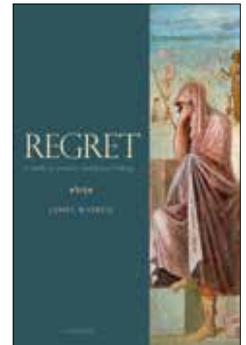
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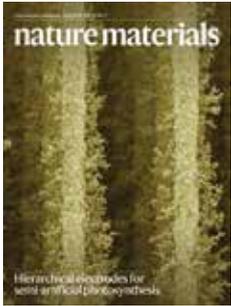
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MCR

President's report

The first 'back to normal' academic year after the pandemic lies behind us now. But was it normal anyway? For a community of postgraduate students that changes by roughly a third of its members every year, 'normal' is redefined at the start of each Michaelmas term.

This past year, 'normal' began with an exciting Freshers' Week full of events that introduced the new cohort to the Leckhampton community: fun, inclusive, and full of new perspectives.

The difficulty of re-establishing 'normal' became clear when Corpus was facing staff shortages in the aftermath of the pandemic and Brexit, resulting in limited catering at Leckhampton. So the community had to become creative to stay connected. New formats like a charcuterie night, or 'Lecklympics' sports day were arranged alongside long-known classics such as potluck dinners and film nights.

Once spring came, the newest additions to the Corpus community were inaugurated, two newly purchased punts. This is – in a way – also a "back-to-normal" as Corpus owned a punt named 'Prudence' until 2014! In an MCR-led initiative, both the JCR and the MCR each bought a punt that could be used by the whole college community, students, staff, Fellows and alumni alike. The two new punts were moored at St John's College for the summer and a fantastic punt-naming ceremony was held at the boathouse with a newly established tradition, the JCR-MCR punt race. This year, the MCR won the highly coveted pelican trophy!

With the arrival of summer, the beautiful Leckhampton gardens also came back to life and offered a lovely getaway from busyness of Cambridge life. Although the swimming pool remained closed because of health & safety concerns this year, Leckhampton gardens were well used and played a vital role in this year's Leavers' Dinner, where the community bade farewell to their graduands. Alfresco dining on the croquet lawn, live music performance and a brazier made for a special atmosphere and a lovely goodbye to our friends who had finished their degrees.

The atmosphere at the Leavers' Dinner was only topped by the magical Corpus May Ball 'Arcadia', which saw the JCR and MCR members of the May Ball committee deliver an outstanding event that was "even better than the St John's May Ball" (and that's a quote from a Johnian who was at both!)

The postgraduate community not only engaged actively in their studies this year; they also found time to volunteer in MCR and college committee work. For example, Corpus' newly constituted Sustainability Committee has acted upon the ideas of MCR committee members, such as those of our MCR Green

Officer Giovanna Mantica, for the College to introduce a new recycling scheme.

Furthermore, two outstanding MCR committee members, Cristina González López (Welfare) and Henry North (LGBTQIA+), were awarded the Ahmed Prize for their contributions to Leckhampton life, especially for their efforts in representing women and the LGBTQIA+ community at Corpus.

Bringing people together in a diverse set of environments and activities is one of the key strengths of the MCR and its committee of representatives. The whole College can be very proud to provide a great environment to such wonderful people and I'm sure that future cohorts will be inspired by their stories and in turn will inspire the ones that come after them, creating a new 'normal' every year.

DARIUS KOSMÜTZKY, *President*



The MCR and the JCR in the battle of the Corpus punts.

Approved for PhD

- M L Brown *The agricultural transition in Upper Nubia: an analysis of mandibular morphology and oral health*
- V D'Angeli *The RNA-binding protein PTBPI plays a role in the activation of mouse CD8 T cells*
- C Desira *Automating searches for gravitationally lensed AGN in wide-field surveys*
- B G Farrar *Replication, bias, and meta-research in animal cognition research*
- D E Follett *Psychological and neural processing of social risk and discrepancy in major depressive disorder*
- S Forrest *Post-translational modification of proteins secreted by Pseudomonas aeruginosa and its role in bacterial physiology*
- C R Gelder *Verse and its sciences, 1880–1971: William Carlos Williams, Laura Riding, George Oppen, I A Richards, and Veronica Forrest-Thomson*
- O C Hart *Nonzero temperatures and emergent disorder in spin liquids*
- C L Henne *Realism without truth: a Deweyan framework for the epistemology of complex cases*
- D Heydecker *Kac's process and some probabilistic aspects of the Boltzmann equation*
- T Lawson *In-situ monitoring of photocatalytic reactions in optofluidic microreactors*
- J S Lodge *When audiences and targets collide: towards a relational view of stigma in and around organizations*
- P M Lohmann *Human behaviour and the environment: experiments in behavioural environmental economics*
- J A Lundwall *Europeanising diplomatic spectacles: A praxeological account of the article 34 negotiations of EU member states at the UN in New York*
- J S Milbank *Sacred citizenship: philosophies of the city from Plato to Augustine*
- A Mishra *Evidence and sustenance in transnational indigenous literatures*
- N P Murphy *Rational design and optimization of anti-Cdc42 peptide inhibitors*
- L Ni Dhomhnaill *'I am indebted to everyone': Susan Howe's inheritance*
- A-L R Nicholson *The Mazarin salon: French exiles in seventeenth-century London*
- K Nishigai *Judge-made law*
- Y Ojo *Control and stability of autonomous inverter-based microgrids*
- T Pantelejevs *Interrogation and engineering of RAD51:BRC repeat interactions*
- L A Pattison *Proton-sensing G protein-coupled receptor signalling in inflammation*
- A M Platoni *Effects of cucumber mosaic virus on plant-pollinator relationships*
- W M Rae *Genomic investigation of primary immunodeficiency*
- T P Stockdale *Towards the structural elucidation and total synthesis of hemiclade: assignment of the C29-C46 region*
- C Watson *The evolutionary dynamics of clonal haematopoiesis and its progression to acute myeloid leukaemia*
- T J Watson *Sliceforms: deployable structures from interlocking slices*
- L T Wey *Elucidating the bio-electrochemical mechanism of exoelectrogenesis of the cyanobacterium Synechocystis sp. PCC6803*
- C Wilcox-Mahon *Rest and pause in the Faerie Queene*
- L K Wimpenny *Enslaved people's environmental thought in the nineteenth-century American South*
- S Zhao *Physics of superconducting travelling-wave parametric amplifiers*

Prizes and Awards 2021–22

University Tripos Prizes

The Bioanthropology Pt I Department Prize (Archaeology)	Thomas Prince
The Hallam Prize (Classics)	
The Craven Scholarship (Classics)	
The Corbett Prize (Classics)	
The Henry Arthur Thomas Book Prize (Classics)	Luke Eddershaw
The Charles Lamb Prize (Engineering)	Pui Hei Greg Chu
The Archibald Denny Prize (Engineering)	Samuel Dixon
The William Vaughan Lewis Prize (Geography)	Jacob Page
	Effie Roberts
	Matilda Wring
The History and Politics Prize (History and Politics)	George Stokes
The Bartlett Prize (Mathematics)	Etaash Katiyar
The Alloy Design Project 2022 Poster Prize (Natural Sciences)	Tomek Pludowski
The Mark Warner Prize (Natural Sciences)	James Walkling
The Amalendu Dev Prize (Natural Sciences)	Oliver Breach
The Hebrew Prize (Theology)	
The Theological Studies Prize (Theology)	Matthew Ralph

College Awards, Elections and Prizes

Foundation Scholarships

For Natural Sciences (Physical)	Oliver Breach
For Classics	Luke Eddershaw
For Mathematics	Etaash Katiyar
For Medical Sciences	Zhikai Li
For Linguistics	Ben Palmer-Welch
For Human, Social and Political Sciences	Luca Povoas
For Theology, Religion, and Philosophy of Religion	Matthew Ralph
For Engineering	Matthieu (Finn) Sutcliffe

Bishop Green Cups

For Natural Sciences (Physical)	Oliver Breach
For Medical Sciences	Zhikai Li

Third- and fourth-year Undergraduates

Scholarships and Book Prizes

For History of Art	Alex Blore
For Natural Sciences (Physical)	Oliver Breach

For Engineering
 For Natural Sciences (Physical)
 For Natural Sciences (Chemistry)
 For Mathematics
 For Mathematics
 For History and Politics
 For Natural Sciences (Physical)

Thomas Durrant
 Calvin Hooper
 James Mander
 Piotr Rylko
 Štěpán Šmíd
 George Stokes
 James Walkling

Title of Scholar and Prizes

For Human, Social & Political Sciences
 For History
 For Natural Sciences (Earth Sciences)
 For Architecture
 For Human, Social & Political Sciences
 For Mathematics
 For History
 For Engineering
 For Human, Social & Political Sciences
 For Mathematics
 For Natural Sciences (Physical)
 For Modern and Medieval Languages
 For Human, Social & Political Sciences
 For Modern and Medieval Languages
 For Natural Sciences (Physical)
 For Archaeology
 For Natural Sciences (Zoology)
 For Engineering
 For Natural Sciences (Physical)
 For Mathematics
 For Natural Sciences (Astrophysics)
 For Mathematics
 For Economics
 For Geography
 For Engineering
 For History of Art
 For Law
 For Archaeology
 For Economics
 For Classics
 For Computer Science
 For Natural Sciences (Biological and Biomedical Sciences)
 For Geography

Madeleine Anstruther
 James Balgarnie
 Joseph Benson
 George Birch
 Elena Boninsegni
 Aneesh Chopada
 Lola Coombes
 Samuel Dixon
 Kit Edgecliffe-Johnson
 Thomas Edwards
 Ruairidh Forgan
 Harriet Gilbert Savage
 Jennifer Grime
 Kwaku Gyasi
 Peter Hampshire
 Joshua Harry
 Marcus Hicks
 Justine Hong
 Julian James
 Etaash Katiyar
 Elston Kok
 Izaac Mammadov
 Ankit Mittal
 Jacob Page
 Ben Petty
 Rosalind Phillips-Solomon
 Harry Piercy
 Azra Say-Otun
 Andrew Tang
 Betty Townley
 Markus Walder
 Annabel Willis
 Matilda Wring

Title of Scholar, Prizes and Studentship

For Law
 For Engineering

Dominic Bielby
 Pui Hei Greg Chu

For History
 For Theology, Religion, and Philosophy of Religion
 For Modern and Medieval Languages

Rosanna Elliott
 Matthew Ralph
 Connall Rosado

Second-year Undergraduates

Scholarships and Book Prizes

For Modern and Medieval Languages
 For Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic
 For Modern and Medieval Languages
 For Mathematics
 For English
 For Classics
 For Natural Sciences (Physical)
 For Natural Sciences (Physical)
 For Natural Sciences (Physical)
 For History
 For Engineering
 For Engineering
 For Natural Sciences (Physical)
 For Natural Sciences (Physical)
 For Engineering

For Modern and Medieval Languages
 For Natural Sciences (Chemistry)
 For Engineering
 For Linguistics
 For Computer Science
 For Human, Social & Political Sciences
 For Engineering

For Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic
 For History

Sadie Berry-Firth
 Kieran Brooker
 Cosimo Burdett
 Pau Cantos Coll
 Grace Collingwood
 Luke Eddershaw
 James Edmiston
 Christopher Hadaway
 William Harpur-Davies
 James Hazell
 Zachary Hilburn
 William Hipsey
 Thomas Hollingsworth
 William Hunt
 Dimitris
 Karapanagiotis
 Tobias Mayhew
 James McNamara
 Oliver O'Toole
 Ben Palmer-Welch
 Anna Pesenti
 Francis Romano
 Matthieu (Finn)
 Sutcliffe
 Charlotte Wells
 Yifei Zheng

First-year Undergraduates

Scholarships and Book Prizes

For Modern and Medieval Languages
 For Law
 For English
 For Computer Science
 For Psychological and Behavioural Sciences
 For English
 For Modern and Medieval Languages
 For Natural Sciences (Biological)
 For English
 For Medical Sciences

Juliette Ball
 Reuben Bolton
 Iona Boyer
 Joshua Chin
 Brandon Davidson
 Patrick Davies Jones
 Christopher Dodd
 Ollie Donaldson
 Emma Gibson
 Grace Heslin

For Mathematics	Edward Hilditch
For Engineering	Nicholas Ho
For Human, Social & Political Sciences	Jacob Houghie
For Modern and Medieval Languages	Harry Hult
For Natural Sciences (Physical)	Katharine Joyce
For English	Isobel Lawrence
For Modern and Medieval Languages	Francis Lawrence
For Medical Sciences	Zhikai Li
For Medical Sciences	Oliver Li
For Computer Science	Hao Xiang Li
For Engineering	Chi Ma
For Natural Sciences (Chemistry)	Rory Mapletoft
For History and Politics	Luka Murphy
For Modern and Medieval Languages	Erik Olsson-Ferrer
For Natural Sciences (Physical)	Nathan Page
For Human, Social & Political Sciences	Luca Povoas
For Archaeology	Thomas Prince
For Medical Sciences	Hannah Richmond
For Philosophy	Cosma Rubben
For Mathematics	Johann Williams
For Natural Sciences (Chemistry)	Rafal Wilowski
For Medical Sciences	Francesca Wilson
For Natural Sciences (Physical)	Daniil Zhitov

Other Undergraduate Prizes

Corpus Prizes

Awarded to undergraduates who have come top in Tripos

For Classics	Luke Eddershaw
For Medical Sciences	Zhikai Li
For Theology, Religion, and Philosophy of Religion	Matthew Ralph

Corpus Project Prizes

For those in their final year who achieved first-class marks for a dissertation or project, but failed to obtain first-class results overall

For Chemical Engineering	Mohammad Rashid
For History	Molly Woods
For Natural Sciences (History and Philosophy of Science)	Samuel Rogers
For Economics	Angelo Thavaratnarajah
For English	Alice Brewer

Spencer Exhibitions

On the nomination of the Master

For exceptional contribution to College life, in particular for his work as a student helper for the Bridging Course and for a range of widening participation initiatives

Dominic Bielby

For his outstanding work as the JCR Access Officer and as a Bridging Course student helper

James Walker

Intermediate Exhibitions

Awarded to undergraduates remaining in residence for at least one further year who narrowly miss a first class in their examinations and would not otherwise hold any award

For Philosophy

Peter Lilley

For Natural Sciences (Biological)

Qingxi Ma

For Medical Sciences

Abdul Madadi

For Philosophy

Frederick Morley

For Theology, Religion, and Philosophy of Religion

Thomas Musson

For History

Keelan Shorten

Hewitt Exhibitions

For academic merit and contribution to College life by those graduating in their third or fourth year who are not otherwise scholars

For contribution to College Music

Colin Millington

For being exceptionally helpful on international students' matters

Abdullah Kattineh

Bridges Prize for History

For the finalist achieving the best result in the Historical Tripos (exceptionally, two prizes were awarded)

James Balgarnie

Lola Coombes

Donaldson Prize for English

For the undergraduate achieving the best result in the English Tripos

Patrick Davies Jones

The David Maull Prize for Engineering

For achieving the best result in the third year of the Engineering Tripos

Thomas Durrant

The Mark Warner Prize in Physics

For achieving the best result in the third year of the Natural Sciences (Physical) or (Astrophysics) Tripos

Oliver Breach

Simmons and Simmons Prize

On the nomination of the Director of Studies in Law

Dominic Bielby

Robert and Mary Willis Prize

For a finalist in architecture-related disciplines of Civil, Structural and Environmental Engineering or the History of Art (exceptionally, two prizes were awarded)

Alex Blore

Samuel Dixon

Margaret Parker Prize

For the most distinguished dissertation or piece of coursework submitted by an undergraduate reading either HSPS or Psychology & Behavioural Sciences at Part IIB (exceptionally, two prizes were awarded)

Elena Boninsegni
Kit Edgecliffe-Johnson

Richard Metheringham Mathematics Prize

For the best student in Part II on the nomination of the Director of Studies in Mathematics to the Worshipful Company of Cutlers

Izaak Mammadov

Lawton Prize in Law

Awarded to the undergraduate whose performance in the University's final Law examinations before graduation is deemed by the College to merit a Prize

Dominic Bielby
Harry Piercy

Alistair Saunders Prize in Law

Awarded to a postgraduate or undergraduate member of the College who has demonstrated distinction in the study of Law, including legal research and activities ancillary to the study of Law

Reuben Bolton

Charvet Prize in MML

Awarded to an undergraduate student who achieves the best overall result in Part I of the MML Tripos

Sadie Berry-Firth

Wort Prize in Music

Awarded to foster study and/or performance of music in College

Colin Millington

Purvis Prize in Theology

Awarded on the annual Tripos Examinations in Theology

Matthew Ralph

Cunning Prize in Medicine

Awarded to a member of College on the results of Part II Medicine in the Final MB Examinations

Adelaide Yue

Stewart Perowne Prize for Classics

For solid academic performance, alongside a strong contribution to College life and the wider University community

Eden Dudley

The Moule Prize

For unseen translation from the classical languages

Luke Eddershaw

The Fanshawe Prize

For prose composition in the classical languages

Luke Eddershaw

Griffiths Roman Prize

Awarded to reward and encourage excellence by a resident member of the College (graduate or undergraduate) in the field of Roman studies

Betty Townley
Edward Pyman

Postgraduate Scholarships and Prizes***Busse Scholarship in Law***

Awarded to students achieving a first-class result in LLM or MCL

Eden Howard
Dean Wanjala

Ahmed Prize

On the recommendation of the Warden of Leckhampton and the Senior Tutor, for all-round contribution to the Leckhampton community

Cristina González López
Henry North

JCR

President's report

Emerging from the other side of the pandemic, our undergraduates have been able to experience 'the new Corpus' this year. With the resumption of in-person teaching and events, it has been spectacular to watch the energy of the College community be revitalised and break free from the confines of Zoom and laptop screens.

Thankfully, in Lent Term many Corpus traditions were welcomed back into our routine. First years were able to celebrate their College marriages in a very wholesome Formal Hall, whilst our second years were able to get their first year-group photograph before the Marlowe Dinner – which was accurately described this year as 'Halfway Hall', rather than the previous 'Two-thirds-way Hall'. One of the most notable events of the new Corpus was the return of the Corpus Challenge, thanks to our Sports and Societies Officer, Matthew Wadey. The day was celebrated by many Corpuscles across both Cambridge and Oxford, with over 100 of our students travelling over to Oxford in pink t-shirts to enjoy the sporting activities, formal dinner, and trip to the Varsity Club, Oxford. As per tradition, they claim to have won, but I'm sure our undergraduates will not admit defeat in the upcoming challenge at our home grounds.

As students returned for Easter Term, the focus on exams was accompanied by an electric wave of excitement for May Week – this was a first for most of our students. Long hours in the Taylor Library were happily followed by lunchbreaks on Old Court in which students discussed their *Arcadia*-themed outfits for the May Ball. Moreover, this term saw the inauguration of the Corpus punts with champagne and a JCR-MCR punt race. The MCR became the proud owners of a Pelican trophy for their success in the race, but the two student communities were able to enjoy a pleasant Pimm's-fuelled afternoon at the Boathouse. Furthermore, Corpus celebrated Pride this June, not only by flying the rainbow flag, but by hosting charity talks in collaboration with GiveOut, followed by a Formal Hall – many thanks to Emma (JCR LGBTQ+ Officer) and Dr Ewan St. John Smith (LGBTQ+ Champion) for their hard work on this. Finally, the collaborative efforts of the College, JCR and MCR allowed students to show their support for Ukraine through the flying of the Ukrainian flag and by raising money through a charity bake sale.

This Michaelmas, the JCR were able to welcome our new cohort of Freshers into a recently redecorated JCR Common Room – thanks to the work of Madeleine Hobern (chair of the subcommittee), Sarah Wordsworth, Conference and Accommodation Manager and the financial support provided by College. As always, the Freshers had a busy week following Matriculation

Sunday – the JCR ran their annual Consent and Anti-racism Workshops, as well as social activities such as Open-Mic night, various club nights and the classic ‘Back to School’ slack. These events would not have been possible without the precise planning of our Vice-President George Stokes, in collaboration with the rest of the JCR Committee and Tutorial Office. This Michaelmas seems to have been the pinnacle of the new and socially unrestricted, Corpus.

The JCR’s ongoing pursuits have been massively successful this year. Alongside (finally) passing an updated JCR Constitution, we have been able to add another role to our committee – Class Act Officer. Since the introduction of the Bridging Course, and the ever-expanding outreach work in the Admissions Department, Corpus has become a much more diverse place. In response to this, the JCR has introduced the ‘Class Act’ role to represent the interests and needs of students who may have experienced any kind of social, educational, cultural, or economic disadvantage – for instance, first-generation, working-class or state school students.

Lastly, I would like to express my gratitude to all the members of College that have supported this transition to the ‘new Corpus’ and allowed the JCR to flourish in its endeavours. Our achievements would not be possible without the overwhelming support of the Senior Tutor Dr Marina Frasca-Spada and Tessa Milne and all the Tutorial Office. Thanks must also go to the Domus Bursar Gemma Donaldson, the Bursar Jenny Raine and the Dean the Reverend Dr Andrew Davison. I would also like to thank my outstanding JCR Committee for all their dedication and support and take a moment to highlight the hard work of our Vice-President, George Stokes – without you, I would be lost.

JAMIE CHARLES, JCR President



Top row, L to R: Vasilisa Grachova, Muhammad Mahmoud, Ben Palmer-Welch, Malachi Gee, Keelan Shorten, Matthew Wadey, Dylan Mankin, Lucy Trusler. *Front row, L to R:* Gosia Szakowska, Kitty Joyce, Neve Baskar, George Stokes, Jamie Charles, James Walker, James O’Garro, Yifei Zheng, Jacob Hougie. *Missing:* Emma Gibson. *Guests:* Claudio, Diego, Adam and Heidi

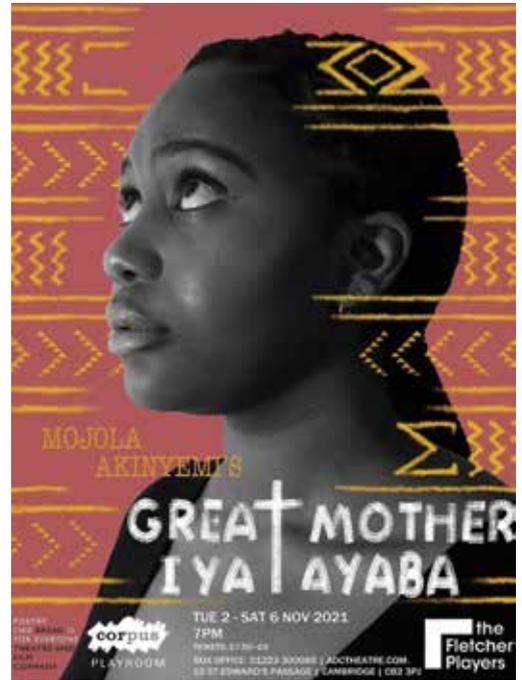
Societies

The Fletcher Players

As the College's drama society, the Fletcher Players organise theatre-related events both within and outside of College. We're also resident theatre company of the Corpus Playroom, which we have a hand in managing, and where we stage our shows. The shows we've presented this year have all been characterised by their ambition, quality and originality, with twelve of them written by current Cambridge students! Towards the start of the academic year, the Fletcher Players presented *Great Mother – Iya Ayaba*, a student-written historical drama about identity, culture and power set during the Biafran War in 1960s Nigeria. After a successful run at the Corpus Playroom, the show later made its way to the National Student Drama Festival in 2022. Our twice-a-year new writing festival *Smorgasbord* was also a sell-out success, thanks to the hard work of last year's New Writing Rep and all the teams involved.

In Lent, we staged *Unsoiled*, written by our current New Writing Rep, Ewan Martin-Kane, which was "one of the best pieces of theatre I have ever seen performed in Cambridge" (taken from a five-star review in *The Cambridge Student*). Throughout Lent, students worked on devising the poignant *Not Even the Dogs*, which was performed in the final week of term. Easter term started with yet another student-written play, *Garry Bonds' Balanced Breakfasts* (directed by Fletcher Players Committee member William Want) which sold out completely by the end of its run. *Now and Then*, written by our College rep Phoebe Pickering, was put together with a real sense of College community, with Corpuscles in the roles of director, assistant director, writer and photographer! Throughout the year, we presented some hilarious original comedies: *Tundra*, *The Nature of a Curve* and *The Coven*; and we ended the year with our first ever Comedy Scratch Night in the McCrum Lecture Theatre.

The committee is now preparing for the term ahead, which will feature *Bug* by Tracy Letts, yet another *Smorgasbord*, and Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night* as our first ever Fletcher Players' Bridgemas Play! Find us on Instagram @fletcherplayers and Facebook @TheFletcherPlayers, for opportunities, information, and a look behind the curtain of our future projects!



DESIGN: CLARA LATTIMER, WALTER

TOM SHORTLAND

Nicholas Bacon Law Society

At long last, after two disrupted years, the 2021-22 academic year has been one in which the Nicholas Bacon Law Society got back to normal. In Michaelmas, the Society was able to welcome its freshers at an informal drinks reception in an Old Court room generously made available by one of our finalists. This was shortly followed by a return of a staple NBLS social occasion, curry night at The Raja, which was well attended by the undergraduate cohort, notwithstanding the unfortunate absence of our Fellows. Later in the term, the undergraduates enjoyed a memorable Christmas meal at Côte Brasserie in the company of their Director of Studies, Dr Jonathan Morgan.

Along with the new year came the loosening of COVID restrictions in time for the Society to mark its fiftieth anniversary at its annual dinner. To commemorate the momentous occasion, the Society had the privilege of hosting the Deputy President of the Supreme Court, Lord Hodge and former Master of the Rolls, Lord Etherton, for a conversation event earlier in the day. Those in attendance were treated to anecdotes from their Lordships regarding their legal careers, as well as advice for the attendees concerning their futures in the law. In the evening, for the first time since March 2020, the Society's students, fellows, and alumni dined together in high spirits, once again able to nurture the social bonds which are the core of the Society's *finalité*.

On the day of the dinner, the Society also saw the return of the traditional Freshers' Moot, the finalists having been selected after preliminary hearings before the 'Corpus Court of Appeal'. Before Lord Justice Jeremy Stuart-Smith, the freshers were put through their paces by a tricky criminal law problem on consent to bodily harm and self-defence. Every participant demonstrated an excellent ability for oral argument, with Nicole Lee being declared the winner. Nicole's well-deserved victory subsists alongside the notable advocational achievements of other Corpuscles this year: fresher Reuben Bolton reached the final round of the University Law Society's Fledglings Moot, finalist Curtis Allen was commended as 'Best Advocate' in the inaugural Cambridge-Oxford Varsity Mock Trial, and Curtis, along with finalist Dominic Bielby, beat Downing College to win the University Law Society's Cuppers Moot.

The Society rounded off its year at the end of the Easter Term with an informal drinks reception in the summer's sun on Old Court. In addition to their enjoyment of the refreshments kindly provided by the kitchens, the Society's members elected their new Committee for the upcoming academic year. Guiding the Corpus law community from Michaelmas 2022 will be Sabina Popescu as President, Neve Baskar as Vice President, Reuben Bolton as Treasurer, and Nicole Lee as Mooting Officer. The Society wishes the incoming Committee all the best in their roles and looks forward to a fruitful year ahead for Corpus lawyers!

DOMINIC BIELBY



From L-R:
Sabina Popescu,
Lord Patrick Hodge,
Curtis Allen,
Dominic Bielby,
Jonathan Morgan,
Lord Terence Etherton,
and Benjamin Milner



The Nicholas Bacon Law
Society 50th anniversary
Dinner

Lewis Society of Medicine

The Lewis Society of Medicine started up again properly this year for the first time since the pandemic and all-round had a successful year. The aims of the LSM range from building relationships within Corpus medics and alumni to networking and holding interesting talks, and we achieved all of these in the last year. To get to know the freshers and preclinical years a bit better, we held informal drinks, toured the freshers around Cambridge and had a more informal ‘Meet the DoS’ evening (including pizza and a student prepared quiz). These social activities at the beginning of the year not only help the preclinical years assimilate better but also allow undergraduate and clinical students to build better relationships. Both supervisors and students also found that the new format of the ‘Meet the DoS’ evening encouraged more conversation and mingling which we enjoyed.

In both Michaelmas and Lent term, informal Stukeley talks were given by older students to their peers, and this not only helped with presentation skills but also gave younger students a better idea of what studying medicine is like, especially in a more clinical or academic setting. In February, we held our biggest event of the year – the LSM dinner – which had over sixty guests this year despite COVID regulations, many of whom were alumni. The talk given before the dinner by a past student was insightful for everyone present and the event was both enjoyable and a good networking experience. In our exam term, we held a few drop-in welfare sessions to help students who felt overwhelmed or struggling and to help give students a bit of a break from the busy term. Although there were fewer social events in this time than normal, after the end of exams we held the LSM Garden Party – available for both alumni and students – at Leckhampton. Although the weather was not ideal, the event allowed many alumni to gather again and allowed students to get to know them and even ask advice. The past year has been a good one for the LSM and we hope that in the next year to come, we are able to host all the events that we did last year in addition to more welfare meetings and begin planning the LSM trip.

DIYA SALAHUDIN

Choral evensong

As part of the Corpus Challenge, the College Choir sang a joint service with our sister college. It's always exciting to sing with new musicians and in new venues, and that evensong really made the day for us.

PERRIN FORD, Senior Organ Scholar

The Corpus Choir sang a joint service with the Corpus Oxford Choir.



Sports Clubs

Corpus Blues 2021–2022

Will Hipsey gained a half Blue for water polo but, unfortunately, the team lost its match with Oxford.

Sophie Lamont and Lauren Gregory earned Blues playing the Varsity match at Twickenham in March with the CU Rugby Union Football Club. Cambridge won 24-0.

Lucas Maddalena gained a Blue for ice hockey and his team was successful in its match with Oxford.

Ed Pyman was once again awarded multiple Blues, this time for cricket, squash, rugby fives and real tennis.

Marcus Hicks played in the University association football team. The Varsity match ended in a draw and sadly they were beaten in a penalty shootout.

William Boxall gained a Blue for his prowess in the clay pigeon shooting.

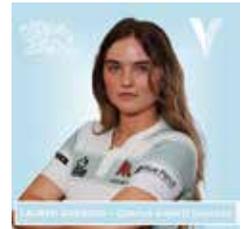
James Edmiston gained a Blue in hockey.

Joey Gatus gained his rugby Blue at the Varsity match.

Will Yun-Farmbrough, Lachlan Chavasse and Finn Sutcliffe were all members of the Varsity Croquet team. Alas, Oxford won 6-3.



Sophie Lamont



Lauren Gregory



Will Boxall



James Edmiston

Corpus Challenge

On the 6 March, over a hundred College members set off to Oxford for a day of competition and festivities at Corpus Christi College Oxford. We disembarked from our fleet of coaches in the centre of Oxford just in time for a sandwich lunch before the sports activities got under way. With over twenty sports and competitions from hockey to board games there was something for everyone.

The day was also fruitful on the sports grounds where Oxford were beaten in both Men's and Women's football, lacrosse, ultimate frisbee and the tug of war. However, in the offsite sports, Cambridge only triumphed in basketball, losing hockey, squash, tennis, table tennis, netball and rowing. At the central Oxford site Cambridge dominated in croquet, board games and chess, whilst losing University Challenge.

Many of us also enjoyed visiting Oxford with its multitude of shops and another set of colleges to explore. The Oxford JCR put together a list of recommendations of eating establishments which were thoroughly enjoyed.

After an Evensong with the combined choirs of each college, we joined together to celebrate a successful day at Formal Hall. This was followed by speeches from both Colleges thanking each other for the friendly competition and the kind hospitality of the Oxford College. We sadly handed over the trophy

and it is currently living in their Porters' Lodge awaiting a swift return to Cambridge next year. Afterwards, we retired to the bar and their wonderfully decorated JCR before heading out for the club night the Oxford JCR had organised for us.

At the end of the day, we were sad to say goodbye to our new friends in Oxford and cannot wait to host them in Cambridge next year for another day of friendly competition and unity. We must thank Augustine, the Oxford JCR Sports and Societies Representative and his committee for organising a thoroughly enjoyable day.

MATTHEW WADEY

Croquet

Midday, and an all-star team of croqueting Corpuscles found their way through the warrens of Corpus at the other place to the lawn which in comparison to what Darren and his team manicure for us at Leckhampton could politely be described as 'rustic'. Yet we were not to be fazed and, with a spot of Dutch courage from our nutritional team, we got off to a steaming start. Some later complacency and inter-rival mixing were not enough to stamp this out and the better Corpus came out on top. Many thanks to our Oxford compatriots for their hospitality and sportsmanship.

LACHLAN CHAVASSE

Touch Rugby

Despite not winning, our touch rugby team showed true grit and flair on the pitch. We put up a great performance throughout and had superior support and attitude. We came off the pitch some type of winner.

LAUREN GREGORY

Women's Football

With the final eleven assembled a couple of minutes before the match was to begin, it wasn't looking too good. However, it ended up being a great match with us winning and managing to concede only one goal. My first time as captain was an optimistic one and we all did ourselves very proud.

AMAKA UDEAGBAJA

Scenes from the 2022
Corpus Challenge at Corpus
Christi College Oxford.



Croquet

Finn Sutcliffe, an engineering student at Corpus, is co-president of the Cambridge University Croquet Association. In June 2022 he organised a Cuppers tournament at Leckhampton, in which more than 30 teams took place. The team representing Corpus Christi College made it as far as the quarter-finals before being beaten by All Emma LT&C.

The Varsity match was held on 27 June 2022 at the Hurlingham Club in London. The day was marked by some light showers and heavy competition. Corpus old member Simon Hathrell (m1973) wrote on the Anglia Croquet website:

“The nominal start time of 10am has always been a rather flexible one at this event, and this year was no different: it was 10am when the first of the contestants started to arrive at the courts, so play did not actually commence until 10:30. Naturally lunch could not be delayed though (perish the thought!), so play in the morning doubles was time-limited to 2½ hours. The Varsity Match weather was also true to form with a light rain shower in the morning and a rather heavy one in the early afternoon, the latter leaving those without wet-weather gear feeling distinctly damp for a while.

After 90 minutes in the morning doubles the Cambridge pair of Lachlan Chavasse and Will Yun-Farmbrough (both of Corpus Christi College) had steadily built a healthy lead of 10 hoops, and they maintained their advantage until the end, eventually winning 19-5 when lunchtime terminated play. But it was nip-and-tuck on the top two courts! With only 15 minutes to go Cambridge had a small lead on both, and the enticing prospect of a 3-0 lead at lunchtime. Then with only 10 minutes remaining, on the middle court Oxford gained a small lead and reduced the match deficit to 1-2. On the top court Oxford mounted a fighting late turn-around that left the score 2-1 to Oxford at lunchtime.

With stomachs filled and palates suitably lubricated by the Hurlingham lunch, battle commenced in the afternoon singles. On the top court Teddy Wilmot-Sitwell made a good early start against his Cambridge opponent Finn Sutcliffe, but over-hitting saw him off the lawn, enabling Finn to open his score-card with a couple of. After a couple of hours of to-and-fro Teddy Finn failed at the next to last hoop, conceding contact, and Teddy finished soon after to win +14.

Meanwhile Oxford's Tom Mewes started to get the better of Cambridge's Felix O'Rahilly with an early break to 4-back. In due course Felix clawed his way



Cambridge University Croquet team L-R: Jerome Gasson, Will Yun-Farmbrough, Lachlan Chevasse, Felix O'Rahilly, Finn Sutcliffe and Joseph Steane.

back to level the scores but accurate long-range shooting gave Tom the innings again and he won by a comfortable +15. This left the match score at 4-1 to Oxford, and although Lachlan and Will both put on solid performances on the second court to reduce the deficit to 4-3 for Oxford, the challenge proved too much for Cambridge on the bottom court where the Oxford players Chris Summers and Greg Simond outplayed their respective Cambridge opponents Jerome Gasson and Joseph Steane to win +9(T) and +18.

The final match score was therefore a 6-3 win for a jubilant Oxford, though a closer match than the score might suggest, and the Cambridge team were left with the rueful thought that if the morning session had stopped 15 minutes earlier the final score would have been 5-4 to Cambridge instead.”

Rowing

Thankfully, COVID-related interruptions to the 2021-22 academic year were fewer than in 2020-21, allowing for a busy and successful year for the members of CCCBC. Michaelmas term began with a large intake of novices, who enjoyed tubbing sessions and a BBQ social during Freshers' Week. Our NM1 and NW1 crews entered Queens' Ergs in early November, both crews did remarkably well, with NW1 winning their category. Emma Sprints was the next race in the calendar for our newbies, where NM1 dressed up as the builders of the infamous "Corpus crab" YouTube video and NW1 sported reindeer costumes. Finally, the crews took on Novice Fairbairns, a great race to end their novice term.

For our senior crews, Michaelmas was equally busy. Before any racing took place, we held a boat-naming ceremony for our new women's second eight, attended and named by *Diane Taylor*, the first Corpus woman rowing Blue. Our first race was Queens' Ergs, which a mixed team of eight entered, it was a great day and gave the seniors the opportunity to integrate both sides into one competitive team. Our focus of training was the Fairbairn Cup, the final race of term. Both M1 and W1 left everything on the river, to walk away with some commendable results. Everyone's efforts were celebrated at a boat club dinner, where Rory Mapletoft and Bella Beckett received awards for their progress as novice rowers. Members of the club were looking forward to a winter vacation training camp but, unfortunately, this had to be cancelled at the last minute due to very high numbers of COVID cases. Luckily, our deposit has been carried over and we hope to take sixteen rowers, plus coaches and Tim, our boatman, in the upcoming vacation.

Lent Term was as eventful as Michaelmas, and we kicked off with Newnham Head. M1 and W1 took on the course against a strong headwind and battled through to come fifth and second respectively. Next was Lent Bumps, the first Bumps for most of the members of the club! Rowers were excited to take on the week, while balancing the huge time commitment with their scholarly work. After encountering some tough competition M1 ended the week down three, but W1 were delighted to finish up one. Bumps week was rounded off with a Boat Club dinner where, after the intense run up to the racing, everyone let their hair down. The next morning, some slightly worse for wear CCCBC members took the coach to Oxford for the Corpus Challenge where, due to windy conditions, the

rowing competition was on erg machines. Each side won one point in the first two races which resulted in a tie-breaker race, unfortunately Corpus Oxford won by a split second. Despite the disappointing result, all members had a great trip and are excited for a re-match in the coming year. The finale of the term was Women's Head of the River on the Tideway course, where W1 came 154th of 301 crews.

With Easter term exams looming for the undergraduate CCCBC members, rowing became a pleasant break from studies. In late April, a coxed four of W1 members entered Oxford Town Bumps, where they finished the day having gone up two places to end up sixth on the Isis. Champs Head was the first race of the term for the men's side, where M2 finished fourth in their division of eleven, and M1 won their division, even beating some crews from the division above! Following this, M1 added to their tankard collections with a win at 99s Spring Regatta, W1 made it to the plate final, and M2 won their first round, before narrowly losing their semi-final race. Finally, the highly anticipated May Bumps arrived. All crews raced incredibly well – especially M1 (coached by Forbes Anderson), who finished up three places. W1 went up one place, coached by Simon Greene and M2 (coached by Bob Wheatley) bumped, got bumped and rowed over twice, to finish net zero. Finally, W2 took on some tough crews to finish the week down three – coached by Takashi Lawson. Our final Boat Club dinner followed the Bumps, where we celebrated the thirty-year anniversary of our lovely boatman, Tim Rhodes, working with CCCBC. At the dinner, awards for oarsman and oarswoman of the year, and for contribution to the Boat Club were given out, going to Jack Morley, Olivia O'Connor and Lucy Hall, respectively. We also welcomed to the dinner a crew of alumni that won blades in 2011, they then came (feeling slightly under the weather) for a quick paddle on the Cam the next morning alongside some members of M1. Our final event in the 2021–22 calendar



Clockwise from top left:
M1 at the Boathouse,
M2 racing, W1 racing,
and W2 at the bank.

was Tribal BBQ. There was a great turnout from CCCBC, and everyone had a fantastic evening of dancing and lots of Pimm's! I'd like to say a huge thank you to all those involved in CCCBC, especially the committee, and to the alumni for your continued generosity and support.

LUCY HALL, Captain of Boats

Football

Owing to the previous achievements of an outstandingly talented group of players, Corpus Christi College Football Club's promotion to Division 1 was always going to make for a challenging year. Nevertheless, the team should be very proud of its performances, both during training and on match day over the course of the 2021-22 season. Although our first ever fixtures at the highest level of college football were set to be against two title contenders, we started the season very admirably with a 2-2 draw against Gonville and Caius, followed by a dogged showing that ended in defeat away to Fitz. We would, however, not have to wait long for our first taste of Division 1 victory, comprehensively beating Queens' 3-5 in a historic moment for the club.

Beyond our league endeavours, CCCFC yet again made history by going on a record-breaking cup run. Our Cuppers campaign began with victories in successive derbies against Pembroke and St Catharine's. Given the amplified importance of these two fixtures, the team had to overcome a particularly aggressive and insolent opposition on both occasions to reach Corpus' first semi-final since online records began – a feat that would not have been possible without the support of the numerous Corpuscles that made the trip to Barton Road. Unfortunately, we would end up losing 3-2 to Churchill the match having taken place in perhaps the worst weather conditions I have ever seen on a football pitch. But, in true Corpus fashion, we did not go out without a fight. Even though it was tough to narrowly miss out on playing in the final, it is comforting to know that if we had not had to play in what felt like a Category 5 hurricane, we would probably have won.

The team's form over this period of the year was fantastic; we won four out of five matches between mid-November and mid-February. And, most importantly, thrashed Corpus Christi Oxford 5-0 in what was, in my opinion, our most complete team performance of the season. As Lent term drew to a close our form dipped somewhat, ultimately relegating us by one point. But given that CCCFC was only a mere three points from 3rd place, we can take consolation in



Marcus Hicks in action against Pembroke College in CCCFC's final fixture of the season.



Corpus Football team 2020-21.



The team taking a break at half-time.

the fact that we came up short by the smallest possible margin in an incredibly close-run league. Despite this, I am immensely proud of the lads for having continually preserved in the face of the best competition the University has to offer and I would like to thank them for having shown fantastic team spirit and sportspersonship each and every week. I would also particularly like to thank Annie Huang and Léna Pierron for their unwavering support and fantastic photography, Charlie Ranson for having helped me to design and distribute our personalised training jackets, and Ben Mulley for his extraordinary commitment to the team, having never failed to attend a training session and having always helped to transport the equipment to each match.

As a new generation of footballers is welcomed into the fold by our next captain, Seb Baynes, I am sure that many more opportunities to reach the cuppers final and return to Division 1 await CCCFC in the near future.

COSIMO BURDETT, Captain of the Association Football Team

CCK Rugby Union Football Club (Corpus Christi, Clare and Kings)

This was a record year for turnout from all three colleges for both matches and social events. Despite some match days of cold and miserable weather and heavy drinking the previous night, the commitment from all the boys at CCK was truly remarkable – whether that be getting involved with Natty Strange’s new program of *joué rugby* or to witness Joe Feest and George Turnbull’s mastermind set plays. The legacy of CCK remained strong as many recent graduates and Old Boys dusted off their boots and returned as ringers at the weekends. Off the pitch, Joe Feest’s inventive and seamlessly organised social events were the highlight for many players, including tenpin bowling, pub crawls and darts. This combination of a great social scene and commitment from players resulted in CCK progressing to the semi-finals of the bowl in the cuppers competitions, however we were bested by a very strong side from Jesus college. In the weekend college league, there were many victories against colleges such as Robinson, The All Greys (postgrad colleges) and Peterhouse/Selwyn, as well as some losses and some closely contested scorelines, such as Downing 41-38 CCK. As I hand over captaincy to two great players Henry Ryneheart and Josh Shaer, I will truly miss leading such a great group of players who enjoyed the game so much. Here’s to another upcoming year of success both on and off the pitch. You are CCK.

PETER HEYLEN, Captain



Corpus, Clare and King's
RUFC team 2021–22

Old Members

The Corpus Alumni Association

2022 proved to be a more challenging year than anyone anticipated, but it has been a pleasure to see the spirit of the Old House flourish in such difficult times. The Corpus Association has been sad to see old friends leave and delighted to welcome new alumni to the committee: David Marusza, Sir Peter Dixon and the Reverend Stewart Gibbs have recently joined us. We have been sad to see the end of term for the Honorary Secretary, Michael Fletcher, who now joins as a committee member; and we are most grateful to Dr David Crellin for taking on the role of Secretary. We are most grateful to David and Michael and look forward to their fruitful hard work into the future!

As the pandemic era has finally ended, we are looking forward to a new series of regional events held by Corpuscles across the United Kingdom and beyond. These will be coordinated through the Alumni Relations & Development Office and the Association. If you have plans for an event in your region to which Corpus graduates might be interested, please feel free to get in touch.

Like the College itself, the Corpus Association is a dynamic body with a changing membership. We are most eager for applications to join us and help keep the spirit of Corpus Christi College strong. If you are a Corpus graduate or postgraduate and you would like to join us, we would love to hear from you. We are particularly keen to receive applications from female and ethnic minority graduates, and from applicants who were the first in their families to attend higher education. Feel free to contact the President of the Association, Dr Russell Foster, for further details.

May the Old House Flourish!

Dr Russell Forster (m2003)
The President of the Committee
Russel.1.foster@kcl.ac.uk

News of Old Members

1961 MICHAEL THORN was offered a one-year Rotary Foundation Fellowship to study abroad, two years after graduating. He selected the University of Iowa, USA, which included the Iowa Institute of Hydraulic Research – pre-eminent in the field of civil engineering hydraulics. He describes his time there as a ‘fantastic and productive year’ where he gained a Masters degree in Civil Engineering Hydraulics and Numerical Methods, going on to enjoy a lifetime career in the engineering of rivers, coasts and estuaries.

1969 TERENCE ETHERTON, BARON ETHERTON is a former Master of the Rolls, Corpus alumni and Honorary Fellow. He was Britain’s first openly gay senior judge. He has been appointed to lead a review into the impact of a historical ban on LGBT people serving in the armed forces and will examine ways in which those affected can gain redress. Of his inquiry Lord Etherton has said he wants to provide a ‘safe space’ for veterans to share their stories. “This will allow me to make measured recommendations as to how the government can meet their commitment to ensure that all veterans’ experiences are understood and valued.”



Lord Patrick Hodge and Lord Terence Etherton at the Nicholas Bacon Law Society Dinner in March 2022

1975 NICK TAYLOR retired in June from a lifelong career in international development cooperation, the last 16 years of which he spent with the European Commission. His final position was head of the Central Asia Team in the Directorate General for International Partnerships – grounded in Brussels following Brexit. After a very long time away, he looks forward to returning with his wife and daughter to live in Cambridge, his birthplace as well as alma mater, at the end of the year.



The Very Reverend David Hoyle at Westminster Abbey.

By courtesy of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster

1976 The Very Reverend Dr DAVID HOYLE MBE presided over the funeral of Her Majesty the Queen in his role as the Dean of Westminster.

1982 The Reverend Canon RICHARD HARLOW was appointed Archdeacon of Huntingdon and Wisbech in the Diocese of Ely in May 2022 and will be collated by the Bishop of Ely in September. He has been Rector of Tadley with Pamber Heath and Silchester in Hampshire for the last nine years.

1982 HUGH BONNEVILLE starred in the latest *Downton Abbey* feature film released in April, a follow up to the highly successful first film and serialised drama.

1983 PHILIP JEYARETNAM has been a Judge of the High Court of Singapore since November 2021.

1984 EMMA CLEOBURY we learned the delightful news that Emma married John Higham in February 2022.

1985 AMANDA VINCENT spent a sabbatical year travelling twice around the world to work on marine conservation projects (in India, Chile, Argentina, China, South Africa, and France) just before COVID hit. Her children thrived on a year without school. In 2021 she was delighted to receive the world's leading honour for animal conservation, the Indianapolis Prize, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. Her Project Seahorse team (www.projectseahorse.org) is now determined to end destructive bottom trawl fisheries.

1985 JONATHAN MARSH has, after what he describes as 'too many years as a solicitor', now embarked on a legal academic career and is currently working at The School of Law and Politics at Cardiff University. His roles including Legal Practice Course Director and Senior Tutor and he has particular research interests in Public and Human Rights Law.

1986 STEPHEN GURR has, after six years in Singapore and a COVID-prompted redundancy, married Lia (an Indonesian Batak woman from the Lake Toba area of North Sumatra). The couple relocated to the North Coast of Bali to



Emma Cleobury at her wedding to John Higham.

finish building their villa. Inspired by their favourite show, *Grand Designs*, and the Raffles Cottage in Singapore, they finished their very own *Grand Design*, carved out of the lush tropical mountainside. Since then, they have been turning it into a home with rooms to rent for the tourists now returning to Bali, seeking to discover the unspoilt delights of the stunning corner of the island. Stephen runs a consulting business and manages the bookings, whilst Lia and her team tend the gardens and provide a home away from home for their growing guest list. Any Corpuscles passing through will be guaranteed a warm welcome and special privileges at Villa Mata Hari.

1987 RICHARD PINTO is pleased to share that his new version of Molière's *Tartuffe*, which had its first very successful and critically acclaimed run at the Royal Shakespeare Company in 2019, enjoyed a run at the Birmingham Rep this Autumn.

1989 ERIC WOEHLING has, through his company Pacla Medical Limited, developed a back therapy device called BackHug, which is essentially a robot that fixes back ache. Eric has been working with a Corpus friend and one time Union Society doubles debating partner (who inexplicably finished runners up one year), Ilya Kazi. Thanks to his deft IP Attorney work, they obtained the first BackHug patent. Eric believes that because this important company milestone came about through a Corpus connection it adds an extra layer of satisfaction.

1990 DAVID ALDRIDGE, along with his colleagues from the British Antarctic Survey and the University of Cambridge, has discovered that marine life hitching a ride on ocean-crossing ships poses a threat to Antarctica's pristine ecosystems, with the potential for invasive species to arrive from almost anywhere across the globe.



The British Antarctic Survey research ship Ernest Shackleton in Antarctica.

(photo: Lloyd Peck)

1999 Reverend CHRISTOPHER ROGERS has been in touch to inform us that on p.111 of the last edition of *The Record* that old printers devil crept in and lost an “s” from his name. He has asked if we would correct this misspelling, which we do with apologies.

2001 PHIL HAWES has now retired after 45 years working in education as a teacher and university lecturer. Phil is currently President of The Emeriti Cricket Club, a wandering club side now in its 151st season, which involves plenty of travelling to all corners of the kingdom. He is also Chairman of RNLI Sheringham, holder of the RNLI Long Service Medal, a fly fisherman of chalk streams and wild tumbling rivers and a keen golfer who organises the Corpus Alumni Golf.

2002 ELIZABETH (Libby) BOYD has spent 12 years living a nomadic life around Asia working in the sailing industry, picking up Mandarin along the way and running her own yacht charter business in Thailand for a few glorious pre-COVID seasons. She is now living in Fremantle, Western Australia and working on the novel she has been threatening to rewrite since her teens.

2002 ROB JAMES has recently been appointed to the position of Professor of Anglican Formation and Studies at the Vancouver School of Theology.

2003 MARTIN KLEPPMANN has been awarded a grant (a five-year fellowship) to start a research group at TU Munich in Germany, starting in October 2022.

2005 MATTHEW JARVIS this summer completed a Canonical Licence (Master’s) in Patristic Theology at the Catholic University of Lyon, in collaboration with the Sources Chrétiennes institute. He has now moved to their Dominican friars’ community in Edinburgh to work as a Catholic chaplain to the universities.

2017 ESTHER EDWARDES MOORE was the first author on a new paper about the research she did as a PhD student in the Reisner group. The paper describes an efficient concept to turn carbon dioxide into clean, sustainable fuels, without any unwanted by-products or waste. Esther moved to Paris for a year in 2021, working as an artist and attended the Académie de la Grande Chaumière. In May she was invited to put on a solo exhibition at a gallery near République, where she had a fantastic time putting on the show and really enjoyed sharing her work with the world for the first time.

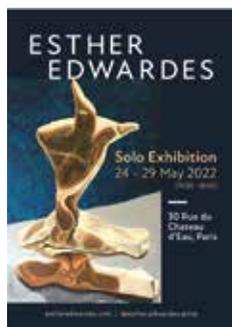
2017 NICK POSEGAY won the 2022 British and Irish Association for Jewish Studies (BIAJS) Book Prize, for his book *Points of Contact: The Shared Intellectual History of Vocalisation in Syriac, Arabic, and Hebrew* (Open Book Publishers, 2021).

2017 WILLIAM PHELPS recently relocated to Lagos, Nigeria, to oversee investment activity at two pan-African disruptive tech funds.

2019 COREEN GRANT has had a busy year. The environmental journalist was awarded the title of BBC Young Climate Reporter 2021 and was also named in the Scotland team for the postponed Rugby World Cup 2021 in New Zealand.



Martin Kleppmann



Nick Posegay

On Christmas Eve 2021 a team of Corpus alumni appeared on BBC2’s University Challenge. The team was made up of Robert McCrum (m1972), Philippe Sands (m1979), Hazel Moore (m1987) and Helen Oyeyemi (m2003).

Old Members' publications

1961 PATRICK GRATTAN MBE enjoyed a long career as a diplomat in Stockholm, Paris, Brussels and London, worked in the oil industry, and ran charities related to employment and equal opportunities. He hails from Kent and has written *Oasts and Hop Kilns* (2021), which is the first comprehensive account of the history of oasts and hop kilns in England. It includes a comparison with hop drying buildings in Continental Europe and the USA. He tells us that the origin of this work was a 1960 research project for the Trevelyan Scholarship scheme which funded his years at Corpus.

1974 TREVOR BARNES published the first history of the notorious Cold War KGB Portland spy ring *Dead Doubles* (Weidenfeld in the UK, and Harper Collins in the USA, 2022). The book is based on extensive research in the UK, US and Russia, and includes interviews with the families of the MI5 officers who led the successful counterespionage investigation. Trevor talked about the book in the ITV1 documentary, *Secrets of Spies*, shown in August 2022.

1979 PHILIPPE SANDS has published a new book, *The Last Colony: A Tale of Exile, Justice and Britain's Colonial Legacy* (Weidenfeld & Nicholson, 2022). Offering a unique and vital contribution to the discussion around Britain's colonial past, the book is a powerful tale about the making of modern international law, one woman's fight for justice and a personal journey that culminates with a historic ruling.

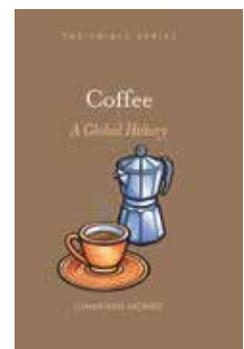
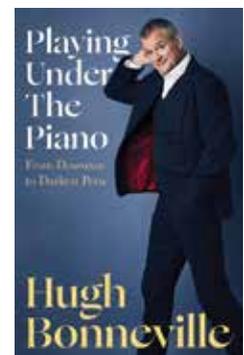
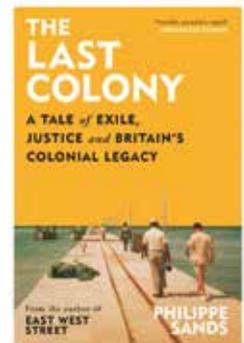
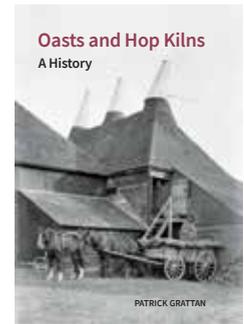
1982 HUGH BONNEVILLE recently published his first book, a memoir entitled *Playing Under the Piano: From Downton to Darkest Peru* (Abacus, 2022), which charts three decades of his life as a star of stage and screen.

1987 THOMAS HARDING published a new book *White Debt* (Weidenfeld & Nicholson, 2022), telling the story of the Demerara rebellion by enslaved people in Guyana. The book which explores the legacy of Britain's role in slavery and questions of personal and national responsibility, has also been adapted into a two-part BBC Radio 4 drama.

1987 JONATHAN MORRIS is a former Junior Research Fellow and is Professor in Modern History and Strategic Advisor to the Pro-Vice Chancellor, Research and Enterprise at the University of Hertfordshire and Vice President of the Royal Historical Society. He recently published *Coffee. A Global History* (2019). Jonathan is commonly known as 'the Coffee Historian' and co-presents *The History of Coffee Podcast* series. He can be reached on Twitter and Instagram @coffeehistoryjm.

1989 SEAN HOLDEN has published *Machine Learning for Automated Theorem Proving: Learning to Solve SAT and QSAT* (now Publishers Inc., 2021). The book presents the results of a thorough and systematic review of the research at the intersection of these two apparently rather unrelated fields.

1995 BRYONY PEARCE has recently published a psychological thriller, *Little Rumours* (HarperCollins, 2022), about three women in a claustrophobic Devon village and what happens when one of their children goes missing.





Secrets and lies come to light in this dark and twisty thriller. Bryony is also the author of nine young-adult novels. Her adult thriller debut, *The Girl on the Platform* (HarperCollins), came out in 2021. She also teaches a course in creative writing at City University and mentors other novelists.

1996 CLAIRE BODANIS has published *Trust me, I'm listed: Why the annual report matters, and how to do it well, 2021 edition* (cgi.org.uk). Claire read the ASNC Tripos and is now a leading authority on corporate reporting and the founder and director of Falcon Windsor, a specialist corporate and reporting agency. She is also the co-author of three books with The Dark Angels Collective – the world's first collective novel, *Keeping Mum* (2014); *Established – Lessons from the World's Oldest Companies* (2018) and *On Writing* (2019), to which she contributed a chapter on corporate reporting. She is an Associate Partner of Dark Angels, a global network of trainers and writers whose philosophy is to humanise business business writing.

2001 JAMES WARREN has published *Regret: A Study in Ancient Moral Psychology* (OUP Oxford, 2021) which examines regret in relation to the work of philosophers Plato, Aristotle, and the Stoics. Regret sets out in full the accounts of the nature of this emotion found in the works of these philosophers, viewing them in the context of their respective accounts of virtuous and non-virtuous agents, ethical progress, the role of knowledge in producing good actions, and compares it with modern philosophical notions of 'agent regret'.

2002 GYTHA LODGE published the third book in her DCI Jonah Sheens series of crime novels, *Lie Beside Me* (Michael Joseph, 2022). This follows the Sunday Times bestseller *She Lies in Wait* (Penguin, 2019) and *Watching From the Dark* (Penguin, 2020).

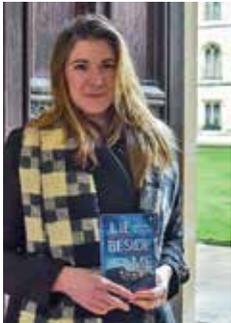
2002 ELIZABETH BOYLE has published a new book *Fierce Appetites: Loving, losing and living to excess in my present and in the writings of the past* (Penguin, 2022). The medieval historian shifts back and forth across the centuries, drawing connections between ancient mythologies and stories of early Ireland with her own life and, particularly, the pandemic years.

2003 HELEN OYEYEMI has recently published a novel entitled *Peaces* (Faber and Faber, 2021). She came to Corpus in 2003 and read the SPS Tripos. She lives in Prague and has published several other works. *Peaces* was described in an *Observer* review as: "A couple's romantic journey turns into a trip of a different sort in this dazzling if inscrutable novel."

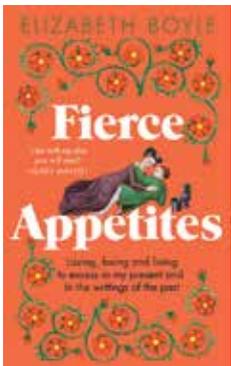
2015 AMY JEFFS has published her second book *Wild: A New Mythology of Britain* (Quercus Publishing, 2022). Following the success of her first book *Storyland* (Quercus Publishing, 2021) which became a *Times* bestseller and was shortlisted for Waterstone's Book of the Year.

1979 GEOFF WICKEN has published a book to celebrate the centenary of Watford Football Club's first game at its Vicarage Road stadium entitled *Watford FC – 100 Years at Vicarage Road* (2022).

1993 ISABEL STAINSBY has translated into English the *The Protectors' Legacy* (Arbiter Press, 2022) by Czech sci-fi author Jan Kotouč. It is the fourth and final book in the Central Imperium series of space operas.



Gytha Lodge for enews





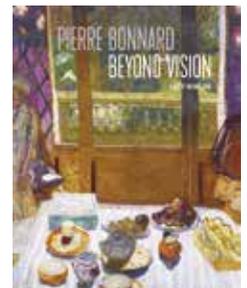
Amy Jeffs in the Parker Library discussing myths and manuscripts with Corpus students.

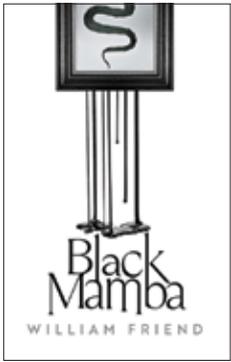
2002 MICHAEL WILLIAMS The journalist, academic and author has recently published: *A reluctant revolution: The evidence of Devon (and some Somerset and Cornwall) churchwardens' records concerning the construction and maintenance of roodlofts and screens immediately prior to, and after, the Reformation in England* (Rep. Trans. Devon. Ass. Advmt. Sci., 151, 245-272), *The Classification of Devon Roodscreens: A Re-Assessment* (The Devon Historian, vol. 89, 2019, 11-33) and *The Whitby-Loftus Line*. (Oakwood Press, Locomotion Papers 244, 2019).

The first full-scale history (188 pages) of a railway line described as 'a spectacular failure'. The book examines, inter alia, the financial history of the line, the difficulties involved in its building, the importance of fieldwork in writing railway history, and as an exemplar of the processes in closing a line in the pre-Beeching era.

2002 ROB JAMES, who was recently appointed Professor of Anglican Formation and Studies at the Vancouver School of Theology, British Columbia, Canada, has written a new book *The Spiral Gospel: Intratextuality in Luke's Narrative* (James Clarke, 2022). Rob's latest publication was his lockdown project while still residing in the UK.

2007 LUCY WHELAN has published *Pierre Bonnard Beyond Vision* (2022). This work is a ground-breaking reassessment of the French artist Pierre Bonnard (1867-1947) who engaged in avant-garde forms of experimentation. He is frequently seen as a transitional figure between the Impressionists and modernists. At Corpus Lucy read the Philosophy Tripos and in 2018 completed a DPhil at the University of Oxford. She subsequently held a two-year Hanseatic Scholarship from the Alfred Toepfer Foundation at the Humboldt University in Berlin and is currently the Graham Robertson Research Fellow at Downing College.





2011 WILLIAM FRIEND has recently published a novel entitled *Black Mamba* (2022). The book is described as “a darkling tale of tragedy, hauntings and sexual desire, *Black Mamba* is a novel of a father’s love for his struggling daughters and a widower’s growing love for a woman after his wife’s death.” Will came to Corpus in 2011 to read the Modern and Medieval Languages Tripos.

2011 SHERZOD MUMINOV FHEA has published *Eleven Winters of Discontent* (2021). It tells the story of over 600,000 Japanese former soldiers interned in Soviet POW camps following the end of the Second World War. Dr Muminov is a lecturer in Japanese History at the School of History, University of East Anglia.

Beldam and MacCurdy Dinners

The 2023 Beldam Dinner will be held on Saturday 1 April for matriculation years 2009–12. The MacCurdy Dinner will be held Saturday 23 September for matriculation years 1978–83.

Invitations to the Beldam and MacCurdy Dinners are sent out by email. If you think we do not have your current email address, please let us know by emailing development@corpus.cam.ac.uk or by visiting the Alumni Community page of the website and updating your information there (corpus.cam.ac.uk/alumni/alumni-community).

The Beldam Dinner 2022.



Alumni Privileges

The following privileges for dining, accommodation, and use of the College punts, apply to alumni who hold an MA, or other Masters/MPhil degree, or a higher degree from the University, and who are not current students at the University.

Dining Privileges

High Table

Alumni may dine at High Table as a guest of the College and take wine on any one ordinary evening in each quarter of any year, free of charge. ‘Ordinary’ in this context means evenings other than Mondays following Governing Body meetings, Wednesdays in Full Term, feasts, or other special occasions as designated by the President from time to time

Subject to the restrictions above, dining is available at High Table in Old House on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. There is no High Table dining in Old House on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Waiter-served dinner is available at Leckhampton on Tuesdays and cafeteria dinner is available on Thursdays. In the summer vacation (from mid-July to the end of September), High Table dining in the Old House takes place on Wednesdays and Fridays only.

Alumni availing themselves of the privilege of dining at High Table as a guest of the College wear an MA gown or the gown of the higher Cambridge degree to which they are entitled. If they have not got the appropriate gown to hand, they should ask the Head Porter, who can usually arrange for a loan.

To book High Table, please email hightable@corpus.cam.ac.uk or telephone 01223 339793, with at least two weeks’ notice, giving details of any dietary requirements.

Alumni may bring one personal guest (charged at the current rate), such as a partner, relative or friend, to High Table in the Old House, or to Leckhampton. (Booking should be made through hightable@corpus.cam.ac.uk – please provide the guest’s name, dietary requirements and brief details at the time of your booking.) Please note that current undergraduates and those under 18 are not allowed to dine at High Table. The charge for bringing a guest to High Table or Leckhampton is £45.00 or £10.00 respectively.

Guest Night and Formal Hall

Alumni are most welcome to bring guests to the Fellows’ Guest Night dinners organised termly by the Development and Alumni Relations Office.

Due to the popularity of these events, and to ensure we can welcome as many alumni as possible to these evenings, registration is restricted to one guest night per academic year, and a maximum of three guests per alumnus on each occasion.

Small parties of alumni (and their guests) may also be permitted to dine, at a modest charge, in the body of the Hall on evenings when undergraduate formal hall is served (normally Fridays and Sundays in Full Term).

To book, please email catering@corpus.cam.ac.uk.



All the above privileges are subject to the approval of the President, who may occasionally, in order to ensure a convivial balance on High Table in the Old House or at Leckhampton, limit the number of alumni and guests dining on any evening.

Rooms in College

Alumni may occupy a guest room in College, if available, for up to three nights at a reduced rate of £60.00 per night (room only). These are booked and allocated on a first-come first-served basis. We are more likely to be able to provide accommodation outside Term. Bookings may be made up to three months in advance, and up to twice a year. We regret that we are unable to accommodate families (other than spouses or partners), or children under the age of 18.

To book please email alumni.accommodation@corpus.cam.ac.uk or telephone 01223 338014, with at least two weeks' notice.

Booking Punts

The JCR and MCR are delighted to invite Corpus alumni to hire the two punts we purchased earlier this year: Corpuntle and Punty McPuntface. The charge for this is £10 per two-hour slot, and the punts are available in season between 9 am and sunset. The punts are busiest during University Full Term, so we encourage you to place your bookings outside this whenever possible.

To book, please contact the Development Office by emailing development@corpus.cam.ac.uk.

In Memoriam

1939 ANTHONY GRAEME BROCKLEHURST We recently learned of his death in 2003. Anthony was a wartime student who read the Mechanical Sciences Tripos.

1942 DEREK JOHN SIMON We have learned of his death. He was born in 1924 and matriculated into Corpus as a wartime admission. He died in Suffolk in December 2021.

1943 ERIC TOM ASHTON We have recently learned of his death in 1991. Eric was a wartime student.

1943 EDWARD JOHN LINDSAY BUDD We have recently learned of his death in February 2007. He was a wartime student and read the Historical Tripos.

1944 Captain CHARLES WILLIAM JOHN FREDERICK BATCHELOR We have recently learned of his death in 2013. He was a wartime student and read the Mechanical Sciences Tripos.

1945 PETER COLEBROOK ABBOTT-YOUNG. Although Peter's death in Australia occurred in 2009, it was only recently discovered by the College. Born in 1926 the son of Sybil and Major Eric Abbott-Young, Peter was educated at Wellington College. Poor eyesight prevented him joining the armed forces and instead, during the latter stages of the Second World War, he worked for the Ministry of Economic Warfare in London. His job was plotting targets for Allied planes to bomb in Germany. Paradoxically, he was injured and hospitalised when a flying bomb hit his office building.

In 1945 he matriculated into Corpus to read the Modern Languages Tripos, graduating with a degree in French and German. He then worked in Hatchards bookshop and subsequently the Bank of England. In 1948 he married Wendy Louise née Maxwell and they had three children. In 1964 the family emigrated to Australia, where Peter began his career at the University of Adelaide, becoming secretary of the Faculty of Science. A well-respected member of staff, he served on many committees, helped lots of students and was patron of the Students' Science Association; the only non-academic ever to hold that position.

One of his colleagues suffered from multiple sclerosis and had to be carried upstairs to his office and this aroused Peter's interest in the treatment of people in wheelchairs. In 1967 he helped found and became president of the Multiple



Derek John Simon



Sclerosis Society of South Australia. In 1977, he was awarded a Medal of the Order of Australia and the Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal for services to disabled welfare.

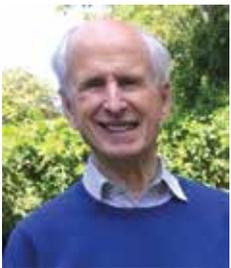
Peter retired at fifty-five to work in his garden, take courses at the University of the Third Age, read biographical works and books on Italian art, and do his tapestry. He was involved with many garden associations and committees and was associated with the Friends of the State Library. He became the first secretary of the Cambridge Society. In 1966 Wendy died of a heart attack during a visit to Italy. Later, through a mutual interest in gardening, he met Rosamund Heritage and in 2000 they married and together enjoyed their shared interests. Peter Abbott-Young has been described as a scholar, a gentleman, a wonderful husband, father and grandfather, and despite a long fight with cancer retained a delightful sense of humour. He died on 11 December 2009 aged 83 and was survived by children Nick, Gabby and George and six grandchildren, his second wife Rosamund and stepchildren Gwynalyn and Myfanwy and three step-grandchildren.

1946 Dr PHILIP GRAHAM ALLEN We have learned of his death in December 2021. He was an early post war admission to the College and read the Medical Sciences Tripos. We have no further information.

1948 ROBERT FRANCIS BROWNING We have learned of his death, though have been unable to discover a precise date. He matriculated into the College in 1948 and read the Modern Languages Tripos. In later life he was a Commander of the Order of St John of Jerusalem.

1948 COLIN DAVID MCKENZIE JOHNSTON Passed away on 19 July 2022 at the Norfolk and Norwich University Hospital aged 93 after a short illness. He came to the College in 1948 to read the Natural Sciences Tripos. He and his late wife Janet lived in King's Lynn. The couple had three children Ann, Nicola and Catherine and six grandchildren.

With acknowledgements to Lynn News



1949 ANTHONY EDWARD JOHN DIAMOND QC. We have learned of his death. Essex Court Chambers has written the following obituary. "It is with great sadness that the members of Essex Court Chambers share the news that His Honour Judge Anthony Diamond QC passed away on Saturday 5 March 2022 at home after a short illness, aged 92. Mourned and sadly missed by Jo, his devoted wife, their daughter Emma and grandchildren, Emily and Olivia, daughters of Lucy and son-in-law Billy Crothers, and by many friends and colleagues around the world. As a barrister Anthony was a founding member of the chambers at Four Essex Court (which became Essex Court Chambers) before later becoming a judge and international arbitrator. He was widely admired within the international community of commerce and shipping practitioners. He was also a noted connoisseur of art and music. A memorial is being arranged."

1949 LESLIE HOWARD OUTRAM We have recently learned of his death in 2006. He came to Corpus as a Colonial Office Probationer. We have no further information.

1949 JOHN KENNETH SANSON We have learned recently of his death. He read the Modern Languages Tripos. He lived at Colomendy Barn, London Road, Corwen, Denbighshire, Wales. We have no further information.

1949 WILLIAM (Bill) JAY PECK was born in Arlington, Massachusetts, USA in 1927 but spent much of his childhood in Guatemala where his missionary parents lived among the Mam Mayan people. Bilingual (English and Spanish, plus some Mayan) from childhood, during his lifetime he learned eight additional languages. He began his education in Philadelphia at the Friends Select School, finishing high school in 1945 at the Northfield Mount Hermon Preparatory School in Massachusetts. He went to Yale where he met Joyce Bainton who later became his wife; at the time she was studying music at Smith. Bill graduated in 1949, then came to Europe first to Corpus where he studied English literature and then to Göttingen, Germany where he studied theology.

He began his professional career as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Weatherly, Pennsylvania, however, he quickly recognised he was meant to be a teacher. In 1962 he received a PhD in religious studies from Harvard, then began a five-year stint teaching at Williams College in Williamstown, Massachusetts. All the while, his family was growing and his commitment and visits to the Mam people continued. In 1963 he received a Ford Grant to study shamanism in Guatemala. Of this, his son said: “He drove from Williamstown, Massachusetts to Guatemala with his wife and three young sons and studied witch doctors over the summer”.

In 1966, a Fulbright grant to study Deitrich Bonhoffer provided the family a year in Germany. Upon their return, the family moved to Chapel Hill where, in 1967, Bill’s forty-year career in the University of North Carolina Religious Studies Department began.

Bill and Joyce were committed to diversity and justice, and soon after settling in Chapel Hill joined the Church of Reconciliation, a Presbyterian church based on racial equality. The couple started a Guatemalan group at the church and for twenty-three years held bazaars, selling the handmade crafts of the Mam.

Bill Peck remained undaunted by distance. He and close friend James Peacock, University of North Carolina Professor Emeritus of Anthropology, ran marathons and thousands of miles together well into their seventies. They were also early and devoted members of the Triangle Jung Society. A friend said of him: “There was a clear expression of insight he had gained from his time in Europe working with Holocaust refugees who had nothing”. He went on: “He was always our wisdom bearer”.

Bill died on 7 December 2021 aged 93. He was predeceased by his wife Joyce and sons Christopher and Steven. He was survived by his son Timothy and daughter Kathryn, together with a granddaughter Aylee and sister Dorothy.

*With acknowledgements to The News & Observer,
Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA.*

1950 Dr ANTHONY HORSFIELD OBE CChem FRSC, Anthony Horsfield died in May 2022. He came to Corpus to read the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1950.



1950 ANTHONY RICHARD (Dick) PARKER WRATHALL arrived as an undergraduate at Corpus fresh from an eighteen-month posting to Berlin with the 1st Battalion, the Black Watch, an experience he had so enjoyed – not least because there was so much music in Germany – that he had volunteered to extend his National Service. He might have made a career in the Army, but his commanding officer, Colonel Bernard Fergusson (who was later Governor-General of New Zealand), persuaded him that with a place at Cambridge and without the private income that life as an officer then needed, he should stick with the Territorial Army.

It was the right decision. Dick loved his time at Corpus, where he read the Historical Tripos, developing an enduring interest in American history thanks to the influence of one of his supervisors, the Peterhouse historian Sir Denis Brogan.

On graduating he had no clear idea what to do next. His first employer was Harrods, where he worked in china and glass. He saw no future there, so tried the wine trade (too much nepotism for there to be prospects); then entered the music business at Nixa Records, a pioneer of the recently invented LP; he loved the work but the pay was poor. So he quit London for Carlisle and a textile manufacturer called Ferguson Brothers.

In 1956, he attended a meeting with its advertising agency, the London Press Exchange. This was the industry for him! They wouldn't hire him because he worked for a client, but recommended he consult the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising on which were the going-places agencies of the day. He joined Masius Wynne-Williams just as the age of television commercials and jingles was dawning.

Bar a brief hiatus at Ogilvy & Mather, he spent his entire career at Masius as it grew to be one of the largest firms in London and where, despite a succession of takeovers, he rose to be vice-chairman.

After he retired, he devoted his days to horse racing. As a student, he'd considered swapping his digs on Trumpington Street for a room in Newmarket. But Dick was not a casual gambler; rather he saw it as a science. His genius was for expertly calibrated short-odds accumulators. And there was little he didn't know about form: which horses, trainers and jockeys excelled where and under what conditions.

His other passions were music, not just opera and the classical repertoire, but jazz and American popular song, and wine. He was formidably knowledgeable about both. In 1963, for example, he spent his first Christmas bonus on a case of 1961 Château Latour, paying £3 a bottle for what became perhaps *the* wine of the century.

Dick was also avid reader in both English and French, which he'd learned as a child in Brussels, where he was born in 1930 and lived until his family fled the onslaught of the Nazi invasion of May 1940.

Dick died peacefully in Suffolk on 15 June 2022, aged 91, and is much missed by his wife Diana, whom he married in 1959, and their children Claire and John.

With acknowledgements to Claire Wrathall

1950 JOHN SYDNEY ROBERTS was born in St Ives, Suffolk, attended Bedford School and in 1950 matriculated into Corpus from where he graduated with a master's degree in modern languages. He married Vivien Dorothy Prestwich of Dundee in 1956. John worked for the Economist Intelligence Unit before emigrating to Canada with his wife and children in 1964. He began his Canadian career in the Department of Finance and later, between 1972 and 1990, worked for the Bank of Canada where he eventually became Secretary responsible for the institutional functioning and evolution of the Bank. Between 1980 and his retirement in 1992, he also served as general manager of the Canadian Payments Association. Outside his professional life, John was a passionate skier, carpenter and pianist. He was proficient in several languages and greatly enjoyed intellectual puzzles. He particularly loved spending time at the family cottage, at Crosby Lake, Ontario. John retained his links to Britain and was a member of the Old Bedfordians Club, the Cambridge Society and the Welsh Society.

John Roberts died in October 2021 aged 91 and was cremated. He is survived by Vivien, his wife of 65 years, his three children, six grandchildren, two great-grandchildren and by his sister. *With acknowledgements to the Ottawa Citizen*



1951 JOHN F W PRICE We have learned of his death on 22 January 2022. He came to Corpus to read the Classical Tripos.

1952 GRAHAM HUGH COCHRANE We have learned of his death in November 2021. He came to Corpus to read the Mechanical Sciences Tripos.

1952 HARRY MASSEY We have learned of his death in April 2021. He came to Corpus to read the Historical Tripos.

1952 ALAN SMITH We have learned of his death in 2020. He came Corpus to read the Mechanical Sciences Tripos.

1953 Dr DAVID WHAMOND DONALDSON David Donaldson matriculated into Corpus in 1953 to read the Modern and Mediaeval Languages Tripos (French and Spanish but specialising in Catalan). During his time at the College, he played rugby and was an Athletics Blue sprint hurdler. He also captained the University athletics team and in 1957 led it on tour to the USA where it competed against Harvard and Yale. On graduation, he joined the teaching profession, beginning at Stowe School where he was also a Housemaster between 1957 and 1973. Between 1973 and 1987 he was Headmaster of Kimbolton School near Huntingdon. In retirement he completed an Open University PhD on the history of the British occupation of Menorca in the 18th Century.

The current Headmaster of Kimbolton School wrote an appreciation from which the following is derived. "When he became Headmaster, Kimbolton School was a Direct Grant School – this meant that 50 percent of the school's income came from parents paying fees and the other 50 per cent arrived from central government. In effect, as a Direct Grant School, Kimbolton had one foot in the 'private' sector and the other in the state system. Today, 100 percent of our



income is derived from fees paid by parents. Soon after DWD took over though, the (Labour) government announced that they were ending Direct Grant which meant schools like Kimbolton (then more generally known as Kimbolton Grammar School) had to make a swift decision; go wholly into the maintained sector and become a ‘comprehensive school’ or take the plunge and go entirely independent and try somehow to make up the 50 percent shortfall. Taking the latter path, the ‘somehow’ came in the form of girls. Kimbolton School went co-educational at the Prep in 1976 and in the Senior School in 1978. The advent of girls to the community changed the whole atmosphere of the school. More objectively, the academic standards were raised immediately by co-education.”

On his retirement in 1987 his Deputy Head Peter Smout said, “Any Headmaster must, to an extent, have a different public and private persona and there are bound to be those who never see beyond the public image. However, I was fortunate enough to know David Donaldson very well indeed: after all, we worked extremely closely for fourteen years. I knew him as an essentially strong but warm human being, with the most sincere concern for the members of staff and pupils under his command – a man whose judgements were disconcertingly shrewd and always tempered with understanding and true humanity.”

One of his former pupils described him, “I hadn’t had many private meetings with Mr Donaldson in the first five years at Kimbolton but for me, he had a film star aura – elegant, effortlessly charming, quietly spoken but oh so much presence! When he walked into a room and spoke one could hear a pin drop. In subsequent years in the Army observing senior officers, I recognised what I had first seen as a schoolboy in DWD – a commanding and irresistible personality.”

In her email to Corpus his daughter, Fiona Tompson, wrote “my father died at home in Padstow, Cornwall yesterday after a short illness (lung cancer) in his 90th year.”

With acknowledgments to Fiona Tompson and Kimbolton School



1953 Dr PETER ROSS HAMMOND was born on 7 October 1934, the son of Hilda and Stanley Hammond who lived in London. He came to Corpus in 1953 and left with a PhD in Chemistry. After Cambridge Peter lived in Leicester, then emigrated to the United States where he initially lived at China Lake, then Livermore and finally Capitola, all in California. He then moved for a period to Victoria, Canada before returning to California. Peter worked as a research chemist for Michelson Laboratory and the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory (both in California). When not working he enjoyed building models and radio-controlled aircraft. He was married for thirty-eight years to Margaret Hammond who predeceased him as did a daughter Alison. Peter is survived by his daughter Marion Mathis. Peter Ross Hammond died in Santa Cruz, California on 23 May 2022 aged 88.



1953 Dr ARTHUR NEWTON JAMES was born in Newport, Monmouthshire (now Gwent), Wales in 1935 and educated at Bassaleg Grammar School before coming to Corpus to read the Natural Sciences Tripos. After Cambridge, he spent most of his career at the University of Liverpool, working on the physics of nuclear structure and cosmology. During a long and fruitful professional life, he

made several seminal contributions to his field including the innovative design and construction of the Daresbury Recoil Separator. In 1986, the Daresbury Nuclear Structure Facility came to scientific prominence when it disclosed the first measurements of the very exotic nucleus 80Zr . After its closure in 1993, the Separator was acquired by the Holifield Facility, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, USA, where it was used to make direct measurements of capture reactions on radioactive ions which occur in stellar explosions such as novae and x-ray bursts. The Separator's unique design and success has inspired laboratories worldwide to make their own versions.

Many of Arthur's colleagues have commented how, through good practice and rigour, he helped them to become better scientists. They said he was "an intellectual giant" and the "person to approach if you had an intractable problem to solve". He would often say "you've got to do it properly" (not just at work!); but he was never arrogant, always patient and provided excellent advice. Arthur was a great teacher, giving lectures noted for their clarity and was an inspiring and thoughtful tutor. He enjoyed and was successful at golf, always knew something about plants and wildlife spotted on country walks and took pleasure in good food and drink.

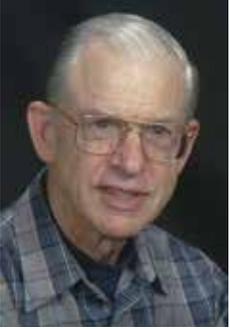
Reflecting on his field in later years, Arthur became increasingly frustrated by the closed-mindedness of some academic communities around the science of gravity and cosmology. He believed the division between theory and observation hampered good thinking. To counter this, he wrote several papers which attempted to persuade researchers to question some of the orthodoxy of their fields and explore new ideas; for example, "Thinking inside the box opens the universe, gravity and cosmology in the light of the SMPP and general relativity" *Journal of Physics: Conference Series* 1251 012021 (2019). Sadly, his declining health limited his engagement with the scholarly community – he would have loved to have had a couple of bright graduate students to run the numbers on his conjecture that earlier calculations (underpinning ideas such as dark matter) were wrong and show how subsequent study had also been on the wrong track. He observed, "it is time people started questioning followers of the dark side". He was a scholar who thought deeply about his subject and was generous and kind to those who strived to understand the physical world and universe.

Dr Arthur Newton James died on 22 January 2022 aged 87. He is survived by his wife Vi and daughter Laura (m1996) who followed in his footsteps, coming to Corpus as an undergraduate and read the Engineering Tripos before undertaking PhD research in the same subject. *With acknowledgements to Laura James (m1996)*

1954 JOHN TALBOT GRUGEON He came to Corpus in 1954 to read the Historical Tripos. He spent his career as a civil servant at the Government Communications Centre (GCHQ) in Cheltenham. He was married to Kay and died on 6 August 2022 aged 86 years.

1955 ALAN REGINALD GORWOOD He came to Corpus to read the Modern Languages Tripos. We have learned of his death on 2 August 2021 but have no further information.

1955 OOI BOON LEONG Ooi Boon Leong came to Corpus from the then Malaya (now Malaysia) in 1955 to read the Law Tripos. On completing his legal studies in 1960, he returned to Kuala Lumpur where he remained for the rest of his career practising as a lawyer. He was married with two daughters and died in Malaysia in 2021 aged 84 years.



1955 ROGER BARRON was born in Washington, DC in 1934, the son of Bryton and Ella Lillibridge Barron, two writers and educators. His father was a Rhodes Scholar and worked in the US Department of State. Initially home-schooled, Roger attended Fairfax High School where he graduated in 1951. Roger won a scholarship to Princeton University, where he matriculated as one of the youngest in his class, majored in aeronautical engineering and edited the university engineering magazine. In 1955 Barron graduated from Princeton, then came to Corpus for one year as an engineering graduate supported by a US National Science Foundation fellowship.

On his return to the US in 1956 he married Virginia Gayle Young. They spent a year near Boston while Barron studied at MIT with a graduate fellowship from the Sperry Corporation. Between 1957 and 1959 Roger and Gayle lived near Princeton, New Jersey, while Barron worked at Dodco Inc, an aeronautical consulting firm, where he became Vice President. Barron next joined Melpar Inc, where he was employed for two years as an electrical engineer.

In 1961 Roger founded Adaptronics and for more than twenty years served as President, Chairman and senior research scientist. The firm engaged in government and industrial R&D in flight and metallurgical process control, signal processing and artificial neural networks. In the 1980s Barron was co-inventor of a new method and instruments for ultrasonic and eddy-current non-destructive testing of materials and structures such as aircraft wings and nuclear power reactors. This development attracted New York Stock Exchange buyers, and in 1981 Adaptronics was acquired by Flow General, Inc.

In 1983 Roger founded Barron Associates, which was later sold to its employees. A friend and colleague has written of Roger, “He was an early mentor to me, and I always found him to be a kind and generous soul with a playful imagination.” Dean Abbot of Abbott Analytics wrote in the preface of his book *Applied Predictive Analytics* (Wiley, 2014): “I would never have been in this field were it not for Roger Barron, my first boss at Barron Associates, a pioneer in statistical learning methods and a man who taught me to be curious, thorough, and persistent about data analysis. His ability to envision solutions without knowing exactly how they would be solved is something I reflect on often.”

In 1999 the couple retired to their farm in Greene County where, for sixteen years, Roger maintained an interest in distance running. Roger also continued his technical interests, publishing research papers in the *American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics Journal of Guidance, Control, and Dynamics*. For a decade he teamed with his sons in research and writing about optimum trajectory control for fixed-wing drones. Roger was a life senior member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers and of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

Roger Barron passed away peacefully on 28 December 2021 aged 87. He is survived by his wife Gayle, a sister, two daughters and two sons. Roger is also survived by thirteen grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

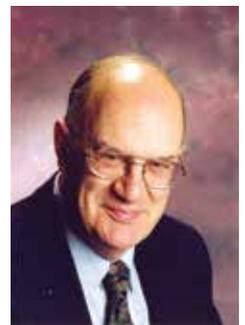
With acknowledgements to legacy.com

1956 DAVID DOUGLAS GALLOWAY was born in Corstorphine, Edinburgh in 1932 and educated at Daniel Stewart College, Edinburgh (now Stewart Melville College) where he was *dux* in 1950. Between 1950 and 1954 he studied Classics at Edinburgh University and graduated with an honours degree. He then undertook National Service with the 13th/18th Royal Hussars, a mechanised cavalry regiment; he was posted to Germany where he was a corporal in charge of the regimental mail. On completing his National Service in 1956, David matriculated into Corpus where he read for the Classical Tripos, graduating in 1958. After teacher training at Moray House, Edinburgh, his first teaching post was as Classics master at Arbroath High School. In 1965 David secured the position of principal teacher of Classics at Bo'ness Academy in West Lothian, where he remained until 1968, when he was appointed Principal Teacher of Classics at Bell Baxter High School in Cupar. It was there David met his wife Lesley, who also taught Classics at the school. They were married at the University Chapel, St Andrews in 1972 by David's uncle, who was Minister at Kinloss. Also in 1972, he was appointed Assistant Rector at Bell Baxter in charge of the fifth and sixth forms. Five years later he was made Depute Rector of the school. A further promotion took place in 1985 when David was appointed Rector at Madras College, St Andrews, a comprehensive school with 1,800 pupils. He spent 12 years in this post and retired in 1997.

In addition to his teaching career David was, in the 1970s, one of the Scottish co-authors of the *Ecce Romani* series. These Latin textbooks were highly successful and became a fixture in classrooms first across Scotland, then the rest of the UK and the United States. Outside work, David and Lesley were keen ramblers. He had been chairman and walk secretary of St Andrews Ramblers before holding office with St Andrews, Fife and Tayside Ramblers. David Galloway died on 27 June 2021 at a care home in St Andrews aged 89.

With acknowledgements to The Courier

1956 Reverend WILLIAM FERGUS HARRIS Fergus Harris was born in 1936 in Edinburgh, Scotland and educated at Edinburgh Academy. Although from a Presbyterian family, he was impressed by the Anglican form of worship and confirmed in the Anglican Church before undertaking National Service and matriculating into Corpus to read the Historical Tripos. He hugely enjoyed his years at the College, taking a full part in its activities which included acting in musical sketches at Bene't Club concerts (*Bears and Squirrels* by Bill Ritson and *The Bursar's Bantling* by Geoffrey Woodhead) and singing in the chapel choir led by John Bertalot and Graham Mayo. He switched to Theology in his third year, strongly influenced by the Dean, Roland Walls, and his radical ecumenical ethos which saw different denominations – Anglicans and Presbyterians, High Church and Evangelicals – worshipping together in 'the Church in the College'.



Fergus saw this as a pilot for others and a model to follow in Scotland where, from his visits to Iona, he believed Presbyterians and Anglicans had much to learn from each other.

He went on to study at Yale Divinity School, New Haven and then Westcott House in Cambridge before he was ordained a deacon in the Scottish Episcopal Church in 1962 and priest in 1963. He went on to serve as Anglican Chaplain to Edinburgh University from 1964 until 1971, and then as Rector of St Peter's Church Edinburgh (between 1971 and 1983) and St John's Church Perth (between 1983 and 1990). In all these positions, he reached out to other church leaders and worked as closely as possible with them in serving the local community.

In his role as Convenor of the Edinburgh Diocesan Education Committee during the 1960s he was a passionate advocate of adult education. This was a time when the 'Honest to God' controversy was sparking a new interest in theological issues and advanced adult education programmes. Fergus had a life-long interest in history, serving as the Archivist of the Province (between 1991 and 2002) and in architectural heritage, as Chairman of the Perth Civic Trust and Perth Heritage Trust. He was a great collector of books, stamps and maps and had a love of railways old and new. He also greatly valued his connection to Corpus, keeping in touch with his contemporaries as well as successive Chaplains and other members of the Fellowship. Above all, Fergus Harris was a pastor, caring with compassion for his congregations in Edinburgh and Perth. His gentle and kind manner and twinkling sense of humour were remembered with great affection at a funeral service in Perth in April this year. He is survived by his wife Ruth and their three children – Rachel, Martin (m1988) and Frances.

With acknowledgements to Martin Harris and the Reverend Brian Macdonald-Milne (m1955)



Nicholas Heffer

1956 NICHOLAS HEFFER We have learned of the death of Nicholas Heffer. He was the last member of the family to hold the post of Chairman of the eponymous Cambridge business before he retired in 1999.

1957 CHRISTOPHER MICHAEL CHERRY We have learned of his death in December 2021.

1957 MALCOLM FULLER He came to Corpus to read the Classics Tripos. We have learned of his death from his daughter but have no further information.



1957 JAN SPENCER was born in April 1938 and spent an enjoyable and bohemian childhood in the grounds of the Bath Academy of Art, Corsham Court. His mother, Irene née Weinstein, was the daughter of Lithuanian Polish émigrés who had fled anti-Semitism and his father, Arthur Geoffrey Parnell Spencer, who was a descendant of French Huguenots, Scottish clansmen and reputedly the great Irish nationalist politician Charles Stuart Parnell.

As a boy, Jan enjoyed an outdoor life and made a tent and canoe out of canvas. He was active in the Scouts under the leadership of Lord Methuen, but ever an individual, refused to swear an oath to God and the Queen. Jan was educated at

Chippenham Grammar School and then Grove Park in North Wales, where he went to sit the Cambridge entrance exam. He matriculated into Corpus in 1957 and read the Natural Sciences Tripos, specialising in biology, a subject which, from early childhood, he retained a lifelong interest.

After Corpus, he registered as a conscientious objector and instead of military service worked for VSO. His sense of adventure then took him to Canada, working his way there by washing up on a cargo ship, only to be turned back on arrival as he did not have the correct paperwork. He undertook some postgraduate study in Hamburg, Germany and painfully shy, wooed his first wife Helga by pretending to speak German with a Russian accent while wearing a Russian Astrakhan hat.

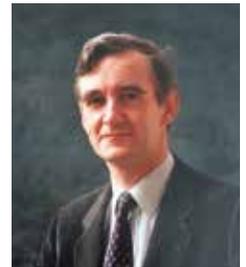
After their marriage, Jan and Helga spent two years working as volunteer teachers in Nigeria and returned to England with the first of their three children. They settled in Surrey, where Jan was Head of Biology at Howard of Effingham School. Helga died young of cancer, leaving Jan with three teenagers to bring up.

He was passionate about computers, long before they were a common household item. When I was in my second year at St Catharine's, Jan gave up teaching and returned to university, this time to study for a master's degree in computer science at University College, London. This was followed by some computer consultancy work and teaching adult evening classes. He met his second wife Lyn, at one of these classes and happily embarked on bringing up four more children.

Jan did not fully retire until well into his seventies and, even then, remained very active in computing groups and his newfound interest in industrial history and archaeology. He and Lyn were together for over thirty years, shared many interests and enjoyed travel, making trips into Jan's late seventies to many cities in Europe to discover their industrial history and to India for his 80th birthday. Jan never lost his interest in science and biology and his mind was active and enquiring to the end. In his last months, while suffering from cancer, he found great comfort watching a live webcam of ospreys building a nest and rearing their chicks. He died on 1 July 2022 aged 84 following his admission into hospital with complications arising from an experimental cancer treatment; in his satchel were two copies of the *New Scientist*, a journal he had subscribed to for over 40 years.

Dr Sabina Spencer (St Catharine's 1985)

1957 Professor PETER STUBBS, who died in December 2021 aged 87, was born above a corner shop in inner-city Manchester in 1937. He spent his formative years in Urmston, from where he achieved a place in Stretford Grammar School, Manchester. His academic promise was quickly recognised and sitting his A levels at the earliest opportunity, he secured a place at Corpus to read the Economics Tripos. He was the first in his family to go to university. Peter spent his two years National Service with the RAF in Germany sharing the same radar screen as David Collard (who later matriculated into Queens' College), already a close friend, later to become his supervision partner at Corpus and who went on to have an equally distinguished academic career.



A quiet northern lad, Peter initially found the ostentatious self-confidence of the largely public school educated student body rather overwhelming, but soon found his place. Graduating in 1960, he went to work as a journalist for *The Economist* focussing on industrial developments. However, by 1964 he felt the call of academia. Ronald Henderson, Corpus's very distinguished Director of Studies in Economics (and who, incidentally, had worked wonders for Corpus's investments) persuaded Peter to accompany him to Melbourne where he was establishing the university's new Institute of Applied Economic Research. He offered Peter the prospect of a handsome salary and a PhD research project into the Australian motor industry, in which he rightly predicted the threat posed to it by the growing car production in Japan.

Despite their great happiness in Melbourne, the call of home and family became too great and his by then young family returned in 1969, setting up home in Wilmslow, Cheshire, Peter having secured a lectureship in economics at Manchester University. By 1972 this had become a senior lectureship, a readership in 1980 and, after serving as Dean of the Social Sciences Faculty, a chair in 1990. Travelling widely, he advised governments and organisations (including in Mongolia) how to adjust effectively to changing economic and commercial climate, having studied at close quarters the failure of long-established Lancashire companies to do just this.

Peter continued in his lifelong affection for Corpus, gifting the sculpture of the Pelican by Adrian Sorrell, which stands today in the Library Court at the head of the steps leading down to the Pelican Bar. The last fifteen years of his life were blighted by the increasingly challenging symptoms of Parkinson's disease, but this did not prevent him from continuing his considerable contribution to the community life of Wilmslow.

He met his wife Rosemary at *the Economist*, where she was a member of the graphics team. She survives him with their four sons and seven grandchildren. I was privileged to have been best man at their wedding in 1964, and to have returned in that role at their Golden Wedding in 2014.

John Rea Price (also matriculated 1957)

1963 CHRISTOPHER MARTIN CHILD Martin (as he was known) came to Corpus to study Education. We have learned that he died in March 2022 but have no further information.

1963 ROBERT JOHN HARBINSON We have learned of his death in mid-Wales. He was married, but we have no further information.



1963 Dr ANDREW FRASER POLMEAR His contemporary David Micklethwait (m1962) has written a moving obituary of his friend: "It is with great sadness that I have to tell you that Andrew Polmear, my friend for almost sixty years, has died. Andrew came up to Corpus in my second year, 1963, intending to read history for two years, and then theology, with the aim of being in due course ordained. His family lived in Whitstable, Kent and Andrew had been a chorister in Canterbury Cathedral, before attending the King's School, Canterbury. In

Corpus, however, he became a friend of Roger Brittain (m1962) a free-thinking American who was reading medicine, and consequently Andrew found that he no longer believed in God. I sought to persuade him that this would not be a serious problem in the Church of England, but Andrew was a man of principle and had decided that he wanted to become a doctor rather than a priest. The problem was that he had never studied science and the tutor, Eric Ceadel, was unsympathetic. Roger Brittain was disliked by the College authorities – he liked to engage in philosophical discussions with Michael Tanner about the College rules, which he called “having a run-in with the Dean” – and the tutor’s view was that the innocent and saintly lad who had come to Corpus from Canterbury had been corrupted by the evil foreigner. If Andrew did not want to stay in Corpus to pursue the course he had come up for, there were plenty of other candidates who would happily take his place.

My small part in this story was that I invited the Master, Sir Frank Lee, to a Boat Club party for which I was somewhat responsible and pinned him in a corner while telling him that Andrew was well able to make up his own mind, and would make a jolly good doctor, and that Corpus should do whatever it could to make it happen. I didn’t let him out until he agreed to join Andrew’s team. A summit meeting was held, with the tutor on one side and on the other the Master, and Andrew’s father, who rather helpfully was the Canterbury Education Officer. The tutor’s position was that if Andrew went away to study science for a year, he would have wasted a year reading history, but this objection was overcome by a cunning compromise – Andrew should waste *two* years reading history. This he did, which pleased me very much because it kept him in Corpus for my final year. Then he went away for a year learning science and returned to Corpus to read medicine. He was a medical student at St George’s Hospital, London (winning prizes); in those days medical students could not do the clinical part of medical training at Cambridge and he did his house jobs at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital. He then went to Southampton General Hospital, then got married and, in 1973, returned to St James’s Balham and St George’s as a Senior House Officer on an 18-month rotation prior going to Hong Kong before returning to become a GP in Brighton.

I am not qualified to comment on that aspect of his life, but there were tributes at his funeral to his excellence as a GP, both in treatment and as an instructor, and he was co-author with Alex Khot, one of Andrew’s former GP trainees, of a well-received book, *Practical General Practice: Guidelines for Logical Management*. His second book was entitled *Evidence-Based Diagnosis in Primary Care: Practical Solutions to Common Problems*. It won first prize in the primary care category at the 2009 BMA Book Awards. He was honoured by being made a Fellow of the Royal College of General Practitioners.

Outside medicine, Andrew was an accomplished cellist, playing particularly in string quartets, and he wrote on both music and wine for the local paper in Brighton. With Margaret, his wife of more than fifty years, he was an energetic walker, and they spent holidays at their house in France. They had no children.

With acknowledgements to David Micklethwait and Margaret Polmear



1965 Dr GORDON HOWARD FOSTER Gordon came up to Corpus in 1965 to study for a PhD in organic chemistry at Leckhampton House, where he was a friend of Ian Stenhouse (see below). In retirement Gordon worked as a volunteer in a local centre of Work Aid helping to fix sewing machines before they were sent on to training centres and self-help organisations in Africa. He was married and his daughter Natasha Rice is also a Corpus alumnus. He died in Amersham, Bucks aged 78 in May 2022.



1965 Dr IAN ALASTAIR STENHOUSE Ian Stenhouse was an environmental scientist. He was born in 1944 at Altrincham, Cheshire (now Greater Manchester). He matriculated into Corpus in 1965 as a graduate student and lived at Leckhampton House where he was a friend of Gordon Foster (see above). Attached to the Department of Theoretical Chemistry, he was awarded a PhD in 1968 for Studies in Laser Raman Spectroscopy. Ian married Josie soon after graduating with his PhD and the couple went to the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada where he was a postdoctoral teaching fellow for two years. When they returned to Britain, Ian worked for the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell in the Environmental and Medical Sciences Department. In that capacity he worked on many environmental projects, including the Chernobyl disaster. In 1990, Ian moved to Manchester and with a partner established Environmental Laboratories. They worked on projects in many countries including Sierra Leone, Pakistan, Slovakia and Bulgaria. He retired in 2009 to enjoy travelling, walking and stamp collecting. He died in November 2021. Josie, his wife continues to live in Altrincham. Their daughter Emma lives in Perth, Western Australia and son Mark and granddaughter Belle live in Berkshire.

With acknowledgements to Josie Stenhouse

1966 Professor BRAJADULAL CHATTOPADHYAYA An online obituary says of him: “Brajadulal Chattopadhyaya, one of the star historians of ancient and early medieval India, has passed away. His writing, including the *Concept of Bharatvarsha* and *Representing the Other*, remain piercingly relevant for our times.” Before coming to Corpus to undertake a PhD in Oriental Studies, he was educated at the University of Calcutta. Thereafter, he taught at Burdwan University and Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan before obtaining a chair at the Centre for Historical Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, where he remained until his retirement in 2004.

Professor Chattopadhyaya was the recipient of many awards and fellowships such as the Indo-US Fellowship at Chicago University (1986), German Academic Exchange Fellowship (DAAD) at the Universities of Heidelberg and Kiel (1991) and Visiting Professorship at the University of Leipzig (1966–67). He was awarded the Prix Duchalais by the Akademie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Institut De France in 1978 for his book *Coins and Currency Systems in South India* and in 2002 the H C Raychaudhuri Birth Centenary Gold Medal by the Asiatic Society, Bengal. He was invited by All Souls College, Oxford, to deliver the S. Radhakrishnan Memorial Lectures for 2011–12. He also delivered

the Nirlepananda Endowment Lecture in the Department of Ancient Indian History & Culture, University of Calcutta. In 2014–15, he was awarded a National Fellowship by the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla. Professor Chattopadhyaya was elected as the General President of Indian History Congress for the year 2014.

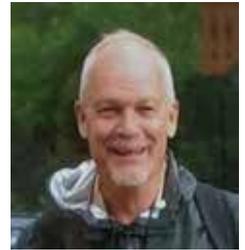
His published works include *Coins and Currency Systems in South India* (1977); *Aspects of Rural Settlements and Rural Society in Early Medieval India* (1990); *The Making of Early Medieval India* (1994); *Representing the Other? Sanskrit Sources and the Muslims* (1998), and *Studying Early India: Archaeology, Texts and Historical Issues* (2003), *The Concept of Bharatavarsha and Other Essays* (2017). The volumes edited by him include D D Kosambi, *Combined Methods in Indology and other Writings* (2002, 2009), and *A Social History of Early India* (2008) and those co-edited by him include *A Sourcebook of Indian Civilization* (2000) and *Inscriptions and Agrarian Issues in Indian History, Essays in Memory of D C Sircar* (2017). Professor Chattopadhyaya died on 13 July 2022.

1971 MARTIN MICHAEL WHITTAKER (known affectionately as Ludwig von Kreuznach). Martin's father was English and his mother German. Although he was educated at Brentwood School, where he was a classmate of Douglas Adams, the family home was in Kreuznach, Germany. His inflections were occasionally Germanic, and when at the beginning of one term he informed us "that back from Germany he had just come", Jonny Brock (Jonathan Simon Brock (m1971)) dubbed him 'Ludwig von Kreuznach'. The name stuck and was swiftly adopted by students and dons alike, and it was one of which Martin himself was proud and fond to the end of his days. Ludwig's *magnum opus* at Cambridge was his translation of Peter Weiss' play *Hölderlin*. It was taken to the Edinburgh Fringe by a stellar cast which included Griff Rhys-Jones and Mary Allen and was hailed by cast and audiences alike as extremely dull. There was but a single line with any comedic value "We can't go on acting like this", but that was excised by Ludwig when the cast hammed it up. Ludwig rowed in Corpus V at the May Bumps of 1972, which went down seven places. And he was on first name terms with Head Porter Albert Jaggard: probably the only person in Cambridge who called him Martin!

His career was spent as a schoolteacher in the Munich area of Bavaria, Germany. His marriage to Dorothee ended in divorce about ten years ago, and he leaves a son Leon.

His brother Mervyn writes of Ludwig's death. "He was found lifeless in some parkland near his home early on Monday morning. We had heard very little from him during the past few weeks. He seems to have been in and out of hospital, regularly ending a drinking binge by ordering an ambulance to take him into care. In the night before he died, he set out again – driven this time to pace the woods around home – and fell, knocking himself unconscious. Ultimately his much-maligned body gave up on him. In the end though, he lost himself completely and must have longed for the peace I hope he has now found." He sadly died on 31 January 2022.

With acknowledgements to Martin's brother Mervyn Whittaker and Paul Talbot Willcox





1975 DAVID JAMES SEAL David Seal was born in Cambridge in October 1956 the eldest of five children to Cynthia née Leach (Girton College) and Michael Seal (m1949) who were both then scientists at The Cavendish Laboratory. The family moved to the United States when David was two and he spent his early childhood there. When he was ten, the family moved to Amsterdam where he was educated until he reached A levels at which point he went to Winchester College. During his school years he twice represented Britain in the International Maths Olympiad. David matriculated into Corpus in 1975 read the Mathematics Tripos and after graduating did postgraduate research in knot theory (although it is uncertain, he may have been supervised by John Conway). He is also accredited with some of early work in solving the Rubik's Cube. He joined Acorn Computers after completing his graduate studies and because of an Acorn project he became one of the twelve founder members of ARM, where he spent the rest of his working career.

After his death ARM produced a memorial entitled *Sublime Mind, Elegant Solutions* from which the following is taken. "David Seal, described by virtually all his colleagues as a towering intellect and engineer, a dynamic and instrumental force in ARM's early years and a profoundly kind person and mentor, passed away in December. Colleague Sophie Wilson, who, with Steve Furber, created the ARM Architecture in the early 1980s while at Acorn, recalled that David joined that company around 1981–82. She has written: "David initially worked on the BBC Micro Graphics Extension ROM, doing things like the mathematics of rotated ellipses." He then joined Acorn's Advanced Research & Development, before becoming one of the original people who signed up for 'Project A,' the ARM development. There, according to Wilson, his main contribution was to the verification and validation of the ISA (instruction set architecture).

David was one of twelve Acorn engineers who, in 1990, founded ARM in Cambridge, with a processor technology that would eventually change the semiconductor design business and the world. From its founding, he played a key role leading the ARM architecture, edited the second edition of the *ARM Architecture Reference Manual*, was one of the first ARM Fellows, and provided vast knowledge and guidance to ARM and the ARM community. He retired from the company in 2009.

It was at ARM that David's technical genius flourished. In fact, Tudor Brown, another ARM founder, said in his retirement presentation that "half of ARM's architecture came out of David's head." Larri said, "He held many patents on architectural innovations over a span of 20 years." Years later, he played a central role as ARM transformed its 32-bit architecture to 64-bit. "David spent a long time thinking about how it could be done. He played an integral role in establishing the foundations for us to build 64-bit ISA into ARMv8."

It was writing, as much as coding and engineering, for which David was renowned.

"When I first joined ARM in 1993, someone who shall remain nameless, took me aside and said, 'When dealing with David, it is best to treat him as a batch processor rather than an interactive processor,'" Larri said. The instruction was

to submit a job by sending him an email, and wait, perhaps a day or two, for a response. But these responses were epically detailed and beautifully crafted. They became known as Seal-o-grams.

According to colleagues, David's contributions to laying the groundwork for ARM can't be overstated. "Dave was one of the very few people who genuinely deserve large credit for ARM being where it is today," said Peter Greenhalgh, Vice President of Technology and ARM Fellow. "A great person and always approachable and open to all people and all grades." Richard Grisenthwaite, ARMSVP, Chief Architecture and Fellow, said, "David was an utterly inspirational technical leader at ARM. He was an astonishing intellect with an unbelievable level of rigor and precision, tempered with a ready wit and an interest in working with and helping others. He personified that principle that someone who really understands their subject, however complex it is, can explain it in understandable terms to the layman, and used that ability to help set ARM on its course."

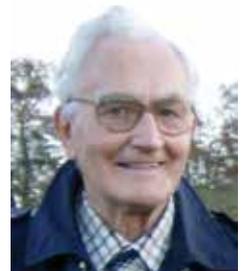
His sister added that during his life David had many interests including his love of maths, mathematical puzzles, games, D&D and folk music. He read widely – both fiction and non-fiction, took a keen interest in the sciences, in wildlife and in environmental issues, and supported many humanitarian and charitable causes. Sadly, David's final decline was sudden and unexpected. He died in late December, having been admitted to hospital a few days earlier with a tumour that had developed undetected. He was 65 years old.

With acknowledgements to Anne Irvine and ARM

1978 ALUN TEGAI HUGHES we were recently informed of his death at Bronglais Hospital in Powys, Wales on 19 July 2022 aged 62. Alun was the son of Glyn Tegai Hughes (1923–2017) a Corpus alumnus (m1941) and a distinguished Welsh scholar; his obituary appears in *The Letter*, (No. 96, Michaelmas 2017) pp.106–107. Alun was married to Janet and had two children, John and Catrin. He came to Corpus in 1978 to read the Natural Sciences Tripos.

1980 CHARLES WALTER (Bill) KAY Bill Kay was born in Mill Hill, London in February 1928. It has been said of him: "He always displayed a wonderful imagination and loved telling stories from an early age". He had an elder brother David, who was educated at the Britannia Royal Navy College, Dartmouth and, just after the Second World War, Bill joined him there. On completion of his training, he entered the Royal Navy and had a career lasting several years (a highlight was to serve on board HMS *Vanguard* during the 1947 voyage taking the Royal family to Southern Africa). He left the Royal Navy and in 1951 trained at the Royal Agricultural College Cirencester.

Between 1954 and 1968, after completing his course, he worked in Cornwall and Yorkshire for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Then, between 1968 and 1980, he went to live and work at Valenciennes in France, teaching, studying and writing (including a MA on Taize in French) with the University of Montpellier. Bill returned to England in 1980 taking up a graduate place at Leckhampton House to study the one-year MPhil in International Relations. He clearly loved his time at Corpus and regularly returned to enjoy

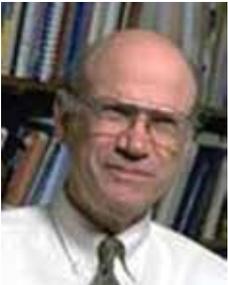


reunion dinners etc. He also joined CUHAGS and other university societies.

In 1990 he bought a cottage at Landbeach, where he remained until nearly the end of his life. During his retirement Bill was a regular attender and communicant at the Church of All Saints, Landbeach. He also joined the Jungian Circle, continued writing and studying – he was interested in so many topics including European politics, national characteristics, women’s intuition, dream interpretation and much more! Because of his French connections, he became involved through the Parish of Burwell near Cambridge in its link with Lizy-sur-Ourcq, which he visited and where, being a keen amateur artist, he exhibited some of his paintings. He was keen on his cottage garden in Landbeach, which was located on the edge of what had once been the village green and opened it for an Open Gardens event in the village. He enjoyed walking, especially in Bourne Wood on the edge of the village nature reserve and took part in the distribution of the parish magazine and the village newsletter which replaced it. Bill Kay died on 5 October 2021 aged 93.

With acknowledgements to his niece Jenny Hasting and the Reverend Brian Macdonald-Milne (m1955)

1981 TREVOR JOHN McCASKILL was a visiting fellow of the College during the academic year 1981–82. An Australian educationalist, we have learned from his daughter that he died on 26 July 2022 aged 95. An obituary note in the *Sydney Morning Herald* shows he was married with four children and ten grandchildren. The note explained he was “respected for his interest in young people, he devoted his life to improving the quality of their education.”



1984 Professor RUSSELL M CHURCH was born in 1930 and a Visiting Fellow to Corpus during the academic year 1984–85. He was an experimental psychologist who studied learning, memory and decision processes of animals. He undertook his undergraduate degree at the University of Michigan, graduating in 1952. He gained first an MA and then, in 1956, a PhD from Harvard University before joining the Brown University faculty where his early research concerned studies of social learning and punishment. It was a prolific career both in terms of research, publications and honours. During his time at Brown, he served as President of the Eastern Psychological Association, the Society for Computers in Psychology, and two Divisions of the American Psychological Association. Even after his retirement he continued teaching courses to graduate and undergraduate students in experimental analysis of behaviour and mathematical models of psychological processes. During the final years of his career, he concentrated on the ability of animals (rats and humans) to discriminate time intervals and adjust their behaviour to the temporal constraints of tasks. His research, which involved behavioural, neuroscience, and mathematical approaches, was published extensively, primarily in scientific journals. His research since 1957 was supported continuously by grants from American grant-making bodies the National Institute of Mental Health and the National Science Foundation. He died on 24 May 2021.

1985 Professor JACQUELINE (Jackie) SHEEHAN was an eminent Asian Studies scholar and human rights champion. We have recently learned that Professor Jackie Sheehan died suddenly at the age of 51 on 11 March 2018. Jackie Sheehan came to Corpus in 1985, took a BA in Chinese Studies and went on to undertake a doctorate in Chinese history at the University of London (School of Oriental and African Studies). She spent the years 2003 to 2013 at the School of Contemporary Chinese Studies at Nottingham University, where she served various key roles, including the Senior Tutor and the first Deputy Head of School. She then joined the School of Asian Studies at University College, Cork, where she remained until her untimely death.



During her career, she published widely and authoritatively on China, its state-enterprise reform, employment issues, industrial relations and labour protests. She also wrote about the Cultural Revolution and the democracy movement, Chinese migrant workers in the UK and human trafficking between China and the UK. Among her most important publications were the groundbreaking books: *Chinese Workers: A New History* (1998) and *China's State Enterprise Reform: From Marx to the Market* (2007), both of which have become essential points of reference for students of China's economic and industrial development. At the time of her death Professor Sheehan was preparing a third book, a much awaited history of the Cultural Revolution, provisionally titled 'Long Live the People'.

Of her career, a colleague wrote, "Although, in the decades since leaving Cambridge Professor Sheehan developed a varied set of research interests, there was a common thread – examining the 'contradiction' (one of her favourite words) between the PRC's constitutional guarantees of civil rights and the difficulty citizens have always faced in trying to enforce them in practice. It was this that united her early work on labour protest under Chinese Communist Party rule with later interests in the development of the democracy movement and its Cultural Revolution origins and in researching a whole range of marginalised and persecuted groups and individuals in China today. Indeed much of Professor Sheehan's recent work focussed on members of ethnic minorities punished for their expressions of identity; worshippers under pressure from government plans to eradicate their organisations; parents who have fallen foul of family-planning systems; and the careers of rights defenders and the emergence of the New Citizens Movement."

During the last decade of her life, scholarly interests in the experiences of Chinese migrants abroad were coupled with extensive pro bono work as an expert witness in asylum tribunals and criminal cases involving Chinese nationals, work that made her an authority on human trafficking between China and the EU and the social and economic forces that drive it.

As a colleague put it, "Jackie Sheehan was not only an eminent scholar and champion of human rights, but also incredibly good company and an excellent companion on the many field trips to China made during the 1990s and 2000s. Equally at home in the rugby stadium as the lecture theatre, she loved good sport, good wine and good food. Indeed, our last meeting was typical – a research

seminar followed by a rugby match at Cork Constitution, a meal at Café Paradiso and drinks at Reidy's Wine Vaults. She was a brilliant scholar, inspirational teacher and caring colleague, she was the brightest and the best – a great loss”.

*With acknowledgements to John Hassard (University of Manchester)
and Jonathan Morris (Cardiff University).*



1992 Dr ELIZABETH (Lizzie) MILLETT was a Visiting Fellow during the academic year 1992–93. We have recently learned of the death of Dr Millett in March 2019. In an online obituary The George Institute for Global Health at the University of Oxford shared news of her death from which the following is derived: “Dr Millett was an outstanding epidemiologist who joined The George Institute in January 2017 and played a key role in the Institute’s programme of sex-disaggregated analyses of risk factors, treatment and health outcomes for chronic diseases. She also contributed to our global work in injury prevention. Dr Millett recently led a study published in the British Medical Journal, which found that smoking, diabetes and high blood pressure increase women’s risk of experiencing a heart attack more than men’s; findings that were widely publicised in both national and international media.

Dr Millett gained her MSc and PhD in Epidemiology from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. Before joining The George Institute, her career included work on the Flu Watch study at University College London and in the Respiratory Medicine Unit at the University of Oxford.

Mark Woodward, Professor of Statistics and Epidemiology at the University of Oxford said of her: “Lizzie was a remarkable researcher and highly valued colleague, who made a huge contribution to The George Institute, both professionally and personally, despite battling a chronic health condition.

In addition to conducting her own, high-quality work analysing large datasets for differences between women and men in relation to cardiovascular disease, she was generous in sharing her time and considerable expertise with fellow researchers; brought great humour to the office; and was a delight to have in the team.”

Our thoughts and deepest sympathy are with Dr Millett’s family at this time.
With acknowledgements to The George Institute for Global Health at the University of Oxford

Donor List 2021–2022

Thank you to all those who have made a gift to the College in the financial year 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022. You will find your name here unless you expressed a wish to remain anonymous. If you have made a gift after this date, we will include you in next year's list.

Key: 👨👩 = Parents † = Deceased 🏛️ = Guild Fellow 🏆 = Master's Circle

Fellows

Dr Louis Cheung 🏛️ & Dr Hong Siau 🏛️
 Mr Michael Gwinnell 🏛️
 Mr Neil Westreich 🏛️
 Mr Stuart Laing 🏆
 Professor Avinash Dixit
 Professor Ewan St. John Smith
 Professor Haroon Ahmed
 Professor Sir David Omand
 Professor Sir Hew Strachan
 Sir Hugh Roberts
 The Revd Dr Andrew Davison
 The Rt Hon Sir Murray Stuart-Smith 🏆
 Ms Shawn M Donnelley 🏛️
 & Professor Christopher M Kelly

1891

The Rev Granville Riddell †

1938

Mr Hugh Astley †

1942

Anonymous †

1944

Participation rate 9%
 Dr Geoffrey Vint

1945

Participation rate 27%
 Mr Michael Bishop †
 Mr Peter Russell
 Mr Richard Orange-Bromehead

1948

Participation rate 12%
 Mr Julian Ayres
 The Rt Hon Sir Murray Stuart-Smith 🏆

1949

Participation rate 11%
 Anonymous †
 Sir Brian Hayes

1950

Participation rate 10%
 Colonel Charles Delamain
 Mr John Roberts †

1951

Participation rate 30%
 Brigadier Wulfram Forsythe-Yorke
 Mr Alan Conway
 Mr Douglas Duncan
 Mr John Price †
 Mr Michael Gotts
 Professor Campbell Read †

1952

Participation rate 10%
 Dr Peter Rogosinski
 Mr Bill Harrison
 Mr Harry Massey †
 Mr Humphrey Wood

1953

Participation rate 26%

Dr Anthony Nix
 Dr David Donaldson †
 Dr Raymond Hart †
 Mr Andrew Mortimer
 Mr George Carter
 Mr Neil Tempest
 Mr Nigel Johnson
 Mr Peter Stevens
 Professor David Jones

1954

Participation rate 16%

Mr John Grugeon †
 Mr Keith Poole
 Mr Martin Christie
 Mr Tom Tribe
 Mr Tony Cullingford
 Professor Leslie Allen

1955

Participation rate 25%

Dr John Bertalot
 Dr Robin McLean
 Dr Roy Rubinstein
 His Hon Judge Bull
 Mr Anthony Coleby 
 Mr Brian Brocklehurst
 Mr Christopher Wright
 Mr David Ballance
 Mr Hugh Davidson 
 Mr Samuel Craxford
 Mr Tony Overton
 Professor David Buisseret
 The Rev Donald Reece

1956

Participation rate 13%

Dr Alan Stoker
 Dr Christopher Kirby
 Dr David Soulsby
 Mr John Long
 Mr P J Sapwell
 The Rev W Ferguson Harris †

1957

Participation rate 17%

Anonymous
 Dr Charles Villiers
 Dr Michael Lewis

Mr Barrie Gane
 Mr David Nelson-Smith
 Mr Michael Harverson †
 Mr Patrick Mussett
 Mr Robert Edwards
 Mr Robin Field †

1958

Participation rate 21%

Anonymous
 Dr Peter Furneaux
 Mr Chris Bingley
 Mr David Caldwell
 Mr John Clayson
 Mr Nigel Crawford
 Mr Peter Denny
 Mr William Harsch
 The Rev Canon Robert Campbell-Smith
 The Rev Timothy Fox

1959

Participation rate 27%

Dr David Smith
 Dr John Barton
 Mr Alasdair Fairbairn
 Mr Andrew Swinn
 Mr Christopher King
 Mr Fred Jackson
 Mr Howard Gough
 Mr Keith Dawson
 Mr Lorne Williamson
 Mr Martin Smith
 Mr Michael Townsley
 Mr Peter Farrand
 Mr Robert Cowie
 Mr Robert Cox
 Mr Tony Lawton

1960

Participation rate 16%

Bishop Michael Bourke
 Dr James Dodson
 Mr Christopher May
 Mr David Simons
 Mr John Osborne
 Mr Richard Somerset-Ward
 Mr Roger Mills
 Mr Tony Bristow
 Professor Peter Jordan

1961

Participation rate 18%

Anonymous

Captain Cedric Parrish

Dr John Earnshaw

Mr Jeremiah Brady

Mr Jonathan Crowther

Mr Michael Thorn

Mr Mike Clayton

Mr Robert Teare † 

Mr Rodney Mahon

Mr Roger Newson

Mr Roger Redding

1962

Participation rate 28%

Anonymous

Dr Jeremy Bolton

Dr Keith & Judith M Tovey

Dr Paul Conway 

Dr Paul Vincett

Dr Peter Hardwicke

Dr Stephen Travis

Mr David Head

Mr David Richardson

Mr George Ward

Mr John Cameron

Mr Mike Sugg

Mr Peter Hole

Mr Philip Caine

Mr Robin Hall

Mr Roger Mears

Professor Frank O’Gorman

The Rev Peter Hallett

1963

Participation rate 19%

Bishop John Went

Dr Andrew Polmear †

Dr Anthony Clark

Dr Maxwell Wilson

Mr Michael Proudfoot

Mr Michael Weston

Mr Peter Shaw

Mr Stephen Hunt

Professor Avinash Dixit

Professor Jonathan Chick

Professor Mark Haggard

Professor Michael Hattaway †

1964

Participation rate 36%

Anonymous

Dr John Beisler

Dr Robert Weatherstone

Dr Tony Moorwood

Mr Andrew Dyer

Mr Austin Galvin

Mr Christopher Clarke

Mr Clive Ward

Mr David Palmer 

Mr John Ovey

Mr John Randel

Mr Michael Gwinnell 

Mr Michael Hambly

Mr Michael Kelly

Mr Nicholas Knight

Mr Peter Larkin

Mr Philip Pacey

Mr Richard Rutherford

Mr Tim Linton

Professor Brian Howard

Professor James Shapiro OBE (MC)

Professor Weston Borden

Sir Peter Dixon

1965

Participation rate 38%

Anonymous †

Anonymous

Dr Anthony Mason

Dr Gavin Currie

Dr Ian Stenhouse †

Emeritus Professor Graeme Salaman

Mr Alan Roberts

Mr Christopher Dell

Mr Christopher Jackson

Mr David Green

Mr David Kearsley

Mr Graham Barrett

Mr Ian Goreham

Mr John Baldry

Mr Michael Hands

Mr Mike Watson

Mr Nicholas Jardine

Mr Richard Coleridge

Mr Robert Chadwick

Mr Rodney Barber

Mr Simon Crookenden

Professor Anthony Harding

Professor Terry Miller

The Rev Canon Brian Findlay †

1966

Participation rate 27%

Dr Bernie Regan
 Dr John Marston
 Dr Keith Dennis
 Dr Michael Spencer
 Mr Alastair Glover
 Mr Barry Gold
 Mr Barry Waters
 Mr Chris Hall
 Mr Edward Bourne
 Mr George Couzens
 Mr Graham Brereton
 Mr John Price
 Mr Michael Palmer
 Mr Peter Flinn
 Mr Peter Ingram
 Mr Tim Parkinson
 Professor Sir David Omand
 Sir Richard Mynors
 The Right Rev Anthony M Priddis

1967

Participation rate 22%

Anonymous
 Dr Christopher Caldwell-Nichols
 Dr Jeremy Allgrove
 Dr John Climenhaga
 Dr Michael Scott
 Emeritus Professor David Fisher
 Mr Colin Wing
 Mr Matthew Chuck
 Mr Richard Bannister
 Mr Stuart Laing 
 Professor Haroon Ahmed
 Professor Lawrence Weaver
 Professor Michael Burrell
 Sir Hugh Roberts
 The Revd Canon Andrew Lenox-
 Conyngham

1968

Participation rate 22%

Anonymous
 Dr James O'Neil (1968)*
 Dr Paul Norman
 HH Michael Yelton
 Mr Benjamin Bolton-Maggs
 Mr David Brooks
 Mr David Croft
 Mr John Oxlade

Mr John Rowlands-Pritchard
 Mr Robert Bowles
 Mr Robert Peto
 Professor John Bintliff
 Professor John Olbrich
 Professor Robert Maltby
 Professor Sir Hew Strachan

1969

Participation rate 15%

Dr Bill Manville
 Dr David Rolf
 Dr John Napier
 Dr Paul Foreman
 Dr Peter Blair-Fish
 Dr Robert Warren
 Mr Antony Gostyn
 Mr John Bloxsome
 Mr Peter Davis
 Mr Peter Horsfield
 Professor John Gowlett
 Professor Nicholas McGegan OBE 

1970

Participation rate 23%

Anonymous
 Dr Andrew Hutson
 Dr Christopher Lewis
 Dr Fraser Cameron
 Dr Jonathan Wolfe
 Dr Sid Clough
 Mr Alan Franklin
 Mr Douglas Self
 Mr Graham Buckland
 Mr Hugh Pettifer
 Mr Iain Mathewson
 Mr Ian Duncan
 Mr Martin & Mrs Anne Sachs 
 Mr Neil Westreich 
 Mr Nigel Adams
 Mr Robert Haworth
 Sir Stephen Lamport

1971

Participation rate 22%

Anonymous
 Dr John Ashton
 Dr Rex Lucas
 Mr Alan Walley
 Mr Bill Gething
 Mr Brian Phillipson

Mr Charles Anderson
 Mr Colin Annis
 Mr Gavin Strachan
 Mr Jeffrey Goodison
 Mr Jeremy Wootten
 Mr Paul Willcox
 Mr Robert Howells
 Mr Roger Smith
 Professor Kenneth Falconer
 Professor Martin Walsh
 Professor Michael Chesshire ^M

1972

Participation rate 8%

Dr Andrew Wood
 Dr David Wilson
 Mr John Challis
 Mr Michael Allwood
 Mr Stephen Segaller
 Mr Timothy Ryder

1973

Participation rate 22%

Anonymous
 Dr Christopher Parkes
 Dr Douglas Antczak
 Dr John Cormack
 Dr Simon Hathrell
 Dr Tony Ottridge
 Lord Bridges
 Mr Adnan Aziz Ahmed
 Mr Alistair Shaw
 Mr Andrew Davies
 Mr Andrew Douse
 Mr Andrew Kerr
 Mr Anthony Little
 Mr Ernest Elias
 Mr George Cooke, Jr
 Mr Ian McLaren
 Mr Jeff Garner
 Mr Jeremy Wilde
 Mr John Mitchell
 Mr Jonathan Bartlett

1974

Participation rate 11%

Anonymous
 Dr Glyn Belcher
 Dr Martin Pickard
 Dr Stephen Williams
 Mr David Bailey
 Mr David Toplas

Mr Paul Plumptre
 Mr Richard Morton
 Mr Tom Hayhoe
 Professor Alastair Watson

1975

Participation rate 14%

Colonel Timothy Goble
 Dr Andrew Ashford
 Dr David Singer ^M
 Dr Graham Maile
 Dr John Dean
 Mr Christopher Bouckley ^M
 Mr David Tough
 Mr Guy Burkill
 Mr John Ward
 Mr Jonathan Topper
 Mr Patrick Sutton
 Mr Phillip Nicholl
 Mr Victor Barker
 Professor Richard McClelland

1976

Participation 17%

Dr Anthony Jenkins
 Dr Lionel Sherman
 Dr Neville Pursell
 Dr Stephen Potts
 Mr Chris Blizard
 Mr Christopher Thom
 Mr David Grant
 Mr Howard Fisher
 Mr James Winterbotham
 Mr Jeremy Jarvis
 Mr John Armstrong
 Mr Jonathan Hitchcock
 Mr Peter Stocker
 Mr Richard Warren
 Sir Simon Frase

1977

Participation rate 12%

Anonymous
 Dr Bryan Todd
 Dr Leslie Rysdale
 Dr Mark Brown
 Dr Max Halbert
 Mr Humphrey Pring
 Mr Michael Jeffeson
 Mr Neil Carstairs
 Mr Steven Edis
 Professor Andrew Shennan

1978

Participation rate 13%

Dr Lawrence Albinson
 Mr Alun Hughes †
 Mr Andrew Clarke 
 Mr David Longfield
 Mr John Whitehead
 Mr Julian Sparkes
 Mr Kevin McCloud 
 Mr Mark Hanbury Brown
 Mr Tim Durdin
 Mr Timothy Hunt
 Dr John Caperon

1979

Participation rate 18%

Anonymous
 Dr Dimitrios Agoropoulos
 Dr James Whidborne
 Dr Jeff Hall
 Dr Nigel Davis
 His Hon Judge Edmunds 
 Mr Andrew Templeton
 Mr Christopher Martin
 Mr David Meredith
 Mr David Pickard
 Mr Geoffrey Wicken
 Mr James Christie
 Mr Jonathan Haswell
 Mr Tom Hansson
 Professor Jonathan Mant
 Professor Simon Heffer
 Sir Bernard Jenkin MP

1980

Participation rate 6%

Mr Anton Teodorescu
 Mr Ian Pennicott
 Mr Julian Field
 Mr Nick Smith
 Mr Robert Hall
 Mr Simon Rogers

1981

Participation rate 13%

Dr Andrew Langley
 Dr Anthony Males
 Mr Andrew Bell
 Mr Andrew Smith
 Mr Anthony Morris
 Mr Christopher Davis
 Mr Ian Miles

Mr Keith Jones
 Mr Nick Cooper
 Mr Nigel Stock
 Mr Simon R Boughey
 Professor Matthew Strickland

1982

Participation rate 12%

Dr Louis Cheung  & Dr Hong Siau 
 Dr Wang Chen
 Judge Mark West
 Lt Col Nicholas Adams
 Mr Andrew Given
 Mr Christopher Rennie
 Mr Hugh Williams
 Mr Ralph Smith
 Mr Robin Benn 
 Mr Russell Church
 Mr Tim Wadey 1982 
 Mr Angus Knowles-Cutler

1983

Participation rate 13%

Anonymous
 Dr Aidan Cruttenden
 Dr Davina Anderson
 Dr James Nicholson
 Dr Steven Boardman
 Mr Andrew Plunkett
 Mr James Kenney
 Mr Jonathan Drapkin
 Mr Justice Philip Jeyaretnam
 Mr Paul Maslin
 Mr Philip Saville
 Mr Steven Pitchford
 Mrs Alexandra Gilbert
 Professor Donald Spicer

1984

Participation rate 12%

Anonymous
 Dr Zoe Harcombe
 Mr Andrew Napier
 Mr Duncan Willis
 Mr Harry Gostelow
 Mr Nicholas Braley
 Mr Paul Jackson
 Mrs Lola Gostelow
 Ms Jane Hart
 Ms Kathryn Escribano
 Ms Kay Dunham
 Professor Stephen Bradforth

1985

Participation rate 17%

Dr Isobel Smith
 Dr Simon Doran
 Dr Stephen Kelly
 Dr Timothy Norris
 Mr Andrew Wood
 Mr Cyrus Shabi
 Mr James Dixon
 Mr John Feeney
 Mr Jonathan Holmes
 Mr Mark Adams
 Mr Martin Wheatcroft
 Mr Robert Campbell
 Mr Simon Birrell
 Mr Tony Lake
 Mrs Jane Harris
 Professor Mark McLelland †

1986

Participation rate 12%

Dr Claire Gribbin
 Dr Michael Addelese
 Mr Angus Fairbairn
 Mr David Brian
 Mr Grahame Baker
 Mr John Fenwick
 Mr John Paul Maytum
 Mr Patrick Buckingham
 Mr Robin West
 Mrs Elisabeth Blackmore
 Ms Janet Anderson
 Professor Amanda Vincent

1987

Participation rate 13%

Dr Andrew Firth
 Dr Eric Schallen
 Dr Miles Hember
 Mr David Hoole
 Mr Gerard Dugdill
 Mr Graham Budd
 Mr Jonathan Harris
 Mr Richard Mayo
 Mr Tim Abraham
 Mr Tristan Richardson
 Mrs Drusilla Kenney
 Mrs Hazel Moore
 Mrs Katie Jones
 Ms Sacha Woodward Hill
 Professor Nigel Emptage

1988

Participation rate 15%

Anonymous
 Dr Andrew Hardwick
 Dr Jennifer Hatchell
 Dr Oriel Prizeman
 Dr Victoria Willard
 Mr David Owen
 Mr Guy Cecil
 Mr James Hatchell
 Mr Murray Gold
 Mr Paul Brinkman
 Mr Philipp Prince
 Mr Richard Penman
 Mr Sarwjit Sambhi
 Mr Stuart Collins
 Mrs Anna Borthwick
 Professor Gus Gazzard

1989

Participation rate 13%

Anonymous
 Dr Adrian Barbrook
 Dr Benedict Regan
 Dr Jason Coppell
 Mr Charles Cornish
 Mr Chi Woo
 Mr David Clark
 Mr Jonathan Currey
 Mr Jonathan Shaw
 Mr Michael Osbourne
 Mrs Alice Gotto
 Ms Caroline Wallace
 Ms Emma Bufton
 The Rev Dr Hannah Lewis

1990

Participation rate 10%

Dr Constantinos Evangelinos
 Dr Nicholas Ho
 Dr Robert Harrison
 Dr Simon Jones
 Mr Francesco Scimone
 Mr Jason Keedy
 Mr Mark Latham
 Mr Niall Smith
 Mr Simon Moore
 Mr Thomas Wedgwood
 Mrs Beatrice Russ
 Mrs Moira Gardiner

1991

Participation rate 9%

Dr Charlotte Hanlon
 Dr Julia Hargreaves
 Dr Laura Barbrook
 Mr Andrew Silver
 Mr John Morgan
 Mr Jonathan Barnard
 Mr Philip Abbey
 Mr Robert Boothby
 Mr Steve Long
 Mrs Ruth Roberts
 Ms Jessica Figueras

1992

Participation rate 8%

Dr Peter Howe
 Miss Clare McCoubrey
 Mr David Robertson
 Mr Matthew Dimery
 Mr Nicholas Collacott
 Mr Nicholas Telford-Reed
 Mr Stuart Dunlop
 Professor Beverley McKeon
 Professor Linne Mooney

1993

Participation rate 14%

Anonymous
 Dr Sheuli Ferguson
 Miss Dana Raydan
 Mr Alistair Grimshaw
 Mr Andrew Elliott
 Mr Barnaby Southin
 Mr Charles Bodsworth
 Mr Christopher Shaw
 Mr Dave Wood
 Mr Ian Magee
 Mr Jason Buckley
 Mr Matthew Cartwright
 Mr Osamede Okhomiya
 Mr Simon Allan
 Ms Meriel de Vekey
 Ms Natalie Baron

1994

Participation rate 8%

Anonymous
 Dr Johanna Eastmond
 Dr Rachel Ballantyne
 Dr Susan Freeman
 Dr Tony Crook

Miss Ellen Bamber
 Mr Allan Lang
 Mr Hakan Aysan
 Mr James Monico
 Mr Julian Teare

1995

Participation rate 11%

Anonymous
 Dr Ian Talbot
 Mr Alan Foster
 Mr Charles Elgood
 Mr Jamie Leader
 Mr Robin Duttson
 Mr Simon Tart
 Mrs Bryony Pearce
 Mrs Deirdre Pappalardo Gurney
 Mrs Emma Chester
 Mrs Sandie Geddes
 Mrs Siân Joseph
 Ms Jasmin Chakeri

1996

Participation rate 19%

Anonymous
 Dr James Holloway
 Dr Joseph Milnes
 Dr Laura James
 Dr Per Kallblad
 Dr Richard Stammers
 Mr Alexander Slater
 Mr David Hall
 Mr David Watkins
 Mr Dominic Makemson
 Mr Gavin Hodgson
 Mr George Swan
 Mr Iain Ross
 Mr Lindsay Martin
 Mr Mark Calderbank
 Mr Martin Marston-Paterson
 Mr Phillip Lee
 Mr Ralf Preusser 🇨🇭
 Mr Richard Cheesman
 Mrs Abigail Kingsbury
 Mrs Mair du Plooy
 Ms Ada Shum
 Ms Margaret Swadley

1997

Participation rate 8%

Anonymous
 Dr John Lee

Dr Kate Swan
 Dr Simon Knight
 Mr Christopher Lomax
 Mr Tom Godber
 Mr Yoshihito Saito
 Mrs Caroline Park
 Mrs Elizabeth Rankin

1998

Participation rate 8%

Anonymous
 Dr Colin Moyer
 Dr Pearson Broome
 Mr Paul Rutland
 Mr Richard MacNair
 Mr Thomas Noad
 Mrs Amy Petersen
 Mrs Isabelle Lee
 Mrs Katie Preusser
 Ms YiRu Chiam Hall

1999

Participation rate 10%

Anonymous
 Dr Emran Mian
 Dr Joe Townsend
 Dr John Taylor
 Dr Peter Bysouth
 Miss Louise Cooper
 Mr Christopher Gammie
 Mr Francis More
 Mr Simon Kingsbury
 Mrs Amanda Hibbs
 Mrs Anne-Marie Morris
 The Rev Christopher Rogers

2000

Participation rate 11%

Dr Matthew Bashton
 Dr Ola Zaid
 Dr Thomas Simpson
 Miss Emma Lawrence
 Mr Christopher Palmer
 Mr Harivadan Patel
 Mr James Lo
 Mr Kenneth Lee
 Mr Martin Ashmore
 Mr Matthew Glendon-Doyle
 Mr Oliver Currall
 Ms Sarah Polak
 Ms Susannah Hill
 The Revd Dr Andrew Davison

2001

Participation rate 8%
 Dr Colm McGrath
 Dr Dominic Wright
 Dr Gerard Ridgway
 Dr Jamie Fryer
 Dr Jeffrey Yee
 Dr Michael Casford
 Mr Matthew Whiteley
 Mr William Lawrence

2002

Participation rate 10%

Anonymous
 Canon Dr Thomas Clammer
 Dr Albert Bollard
 Dr Bernhard Strauss
 Miss Laura Gallagher
 Mr Benjamin Handley
 Mr Daniel Saunders
 Mr Daniel Soper
 Mr Harry Lambert
 Mr James Browne
 Mr Mark Rider
 Mr Robert McQueen
 Mrs Eibhlin Vardy
 Mrs Kat Soper

2003

Participation rate 10%

Anonymous
 Dr Daniele Massacci
 Dr Diarmuid O Seaghdha
 Dr Dmitry Sharapov
 Dr Emily Pollock
 Dr Yen-Hsi Kuo
 Miss Sonya Courtney
 Mr David Marusza
 Mr John Garbutt
 Mr Mohamed Mashaal
 Mr Nicholas Connell
 Professor Ewan St. John Smith
 Professor Helen Fulton

2004

Participation rate 7%

Dr Maureen Liu
 Dr Philip Weir
 Miss Camilla Mortimer
 Miss Helen Armstrong
 Miss Janis Lee
 Mr Guy Rumens

Mr James Blackburn
Mrs Jennifer Garamszegi

2005

Participation rate 7%

Dr Charles Pearson
Dr Kirstie Urquhart
Miss Sarah Ritchie
Mr Christopher Llanwarne
Mr Hugo Scott Whittle
Mr Peter Wasson
Mr Xavier Hernando Rodriguez
Mrs Hannah Lee-Bennett
Mrs Helen McGrath

2006

Participation rate 11%

Miss Elizabeth Lewis
Mr Alexander Slinger & Ms Phillipa Slinger
Mr Christopher Cartwright
Mr Jonathan Hughes
Mr Michael Stone
Mr Michal Gabrielczyk
Mr Oliver Jordan
Mr Paul Henderson
Mr Ross Johnstone
Mr Simon McLoughlin
Mr Thomas Morris
Mrs Rebecca Hughes

2007

Participation rate 12%

Dr Andy Collier
Dr Jennifer Molloy
Miss Abigail Hoyland
Miss Camilla Wiseman
Miss Felicity McWilliams
Miss Helen Rollins
Miss Ruth Halkon
Mr Axel Rendahl
Mr Benjamin Grunberger-Kirsh
Mr Daniel Churcher
Mr David Middlemiss
Mr Stephen Evans
Mr Timothy Goodwyn
Mr William Cook
Ms Felicity Loudon

2008

Participation rate 3%

Dr Matthew Luney
Mr Andrew Bell

Mr George Dickinson
Mr Joshua Wood

2009

Participation rate 12%

Dr Dhaarini Raghunathan
Miss Aileen Devlin
Miss Elizabeth Duncombe
Miss Francesca Warner
Miss Grace Stafford
Miss Imogen Harris
Mr Andrew Holland
Mr Benjamin Champion
Mr Charles Wild
Mr Christopher Meurice
Mr Donal Mee
Mr Gareth Jefferies
Mr Garret Fay
Mr James Bell
Mr Mark Rickerby
Mr Oliver Guest
Mr Thomas O'Neill

2010

Participation rate 8%

Anonymous
Dr Lalantha Leelarathna
Miss Emily Wyatt
Miss Ingrid Hesselbo
Miss Sarah Terry
Miss Sophie Outhwaite
Mr Christopher Terry
Mr Constantinos Savvides
Mr Peter Takacs
Mr Sam Edis
Ms Kathryn Hunter

2011

Participation rate 6%

Dr Christopher Sarnowski
Miss Danielle Cluley
Miss Jo Collins
Miss Tabitha Sherwood
Mr Charles Rounce
Mr Jamie Wilman
Mr Johnathan Zemlik
Mr Sean Canty

2012

Participation rate 6%

Dr Daniel Eatough
Miss Natalie Picken

Miss Olivia Symington
 Mr Alastair Benn
 Mr Andrew Turnley Ehrenkranz
 Mr James Fan
 Mr Janaka Sumanasekera
 Mr William Taylor

2013

Participation rate 6%

Dr Alastair R McClure
 Dr Vincent Hardy
 Miss Jessica Stewart
 Miss Poppy Crooks
 Mr Justin Khim
 Mr Ryan Hadlow
 Mr Simon Lock
 Mr Vsevolod Kachanov
 Mrs Anne Barratt

2014

Participation rate 1%

Dr Diana Garcia Lopez
 Mr Zhiwei Wang

2015

Participation rate 3%

Dr Katjana Lange
 Dr Shyeh Tjing Loi
 Mr Ashe Meno-Kanyi
 Mr Jon Sanders
 Ms Elena Rastorgueva

2016

Participation rate 2%

Mr Devan Panesar
 Mr Preston Rasmussen
 Mr Theophile Booth-Laure

2017

Participation rate 2%

Miss Anna Melkina
 Miss Grace Stafford
 Mr Daniel Ley

2018

Participation rate 2%

Dr Andrew Jackson
 Mr Christopher Guerin
 Ms Sophia Junker

2020

Participation rate 4%

Mr James Hough

Former Fellows

Dr Benedict Regan
 Dr Joe Townsend
 Dr Michael Lewis
 HH Michael Yelton
 Professor Andrew Shennan
 Professor David Buisseret
 Professor Mark Haggard

Former Schoolteacher Fellows

Anonymous
 Dr John Taylor
 Mrs Mair du Plooy
 The Rev Dr John Caperon

Former Visiting Fellows

Professor Helen Fulton
 Professor Linne Mooney

Friends

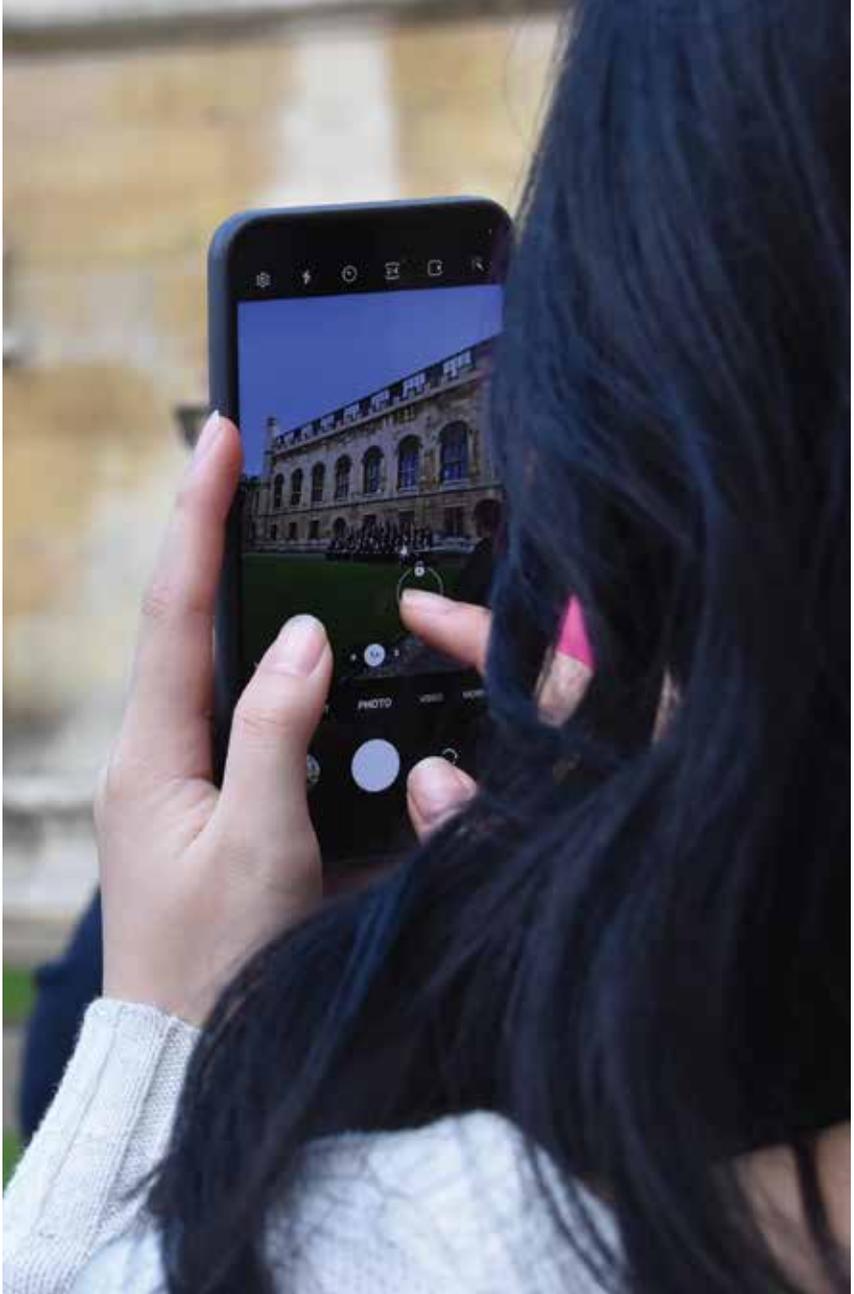
Dr David & Mrs Ethne McCord 🧑🧑
 Dr Jennifer Moody
 Dr Margaret Thouless
 Dr Martin Allen
 Mr Ali & Mrs Mahnaz Soleimani 🧑🧑
 Mr Philip & Mrs Vivienne Emery 🧑🧑
 Mr Richard Carreño
 Mr Steven Berzin
 Mr Swami Panchagnula 🧑🧑
 Mr Thirugnana & Mrs Thayanithiy Gnanakumar 🧑🧑
 Mr Walter & Mrs Morna Loudon 🧑🧑
 Mrs Ash Frisby 🍷
 Mrs Catherine Prindezis & Mr Nicholas Sproson 🧑🧑
 Mrs Denise Hoyle 🧑🧑
 Mrs Jeanette O'Callaghan 🧑🧑
 Mrs Samantha Jayasekara 🧑🧑
 Ms Caroline Bolton & Mr Trevor Bolton 🧑🧑
 Ms Ines Garcia 🍷
 Ms Jo Beddington 🧑🧑
 Ms Julie Fitton-Brown 🧑🧑
 Ms Marlies van Wijk
 Professor Helen Thompson

Organisations, Trusts and Foundations

Fidelity Charitable Gift Fund
 Microsoft Corporation
 Nomura
 The Dilys Trust
 The Don Hanson Charitable Foundation
 The F.B. Heron Foundation
 Warner Charitable Trust

End piece

Matriculation 2022



Viewing the postgraduate matriculands through a camera phone.



Corpus Christi College

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE